

國立臺灣師範大學 102 學年度中等學校師資類科
教育學程甄選考試試題

語文測驗 科試題 (本試題共 15 頁)

注意： 1. 答案必須在答案卡上劃記，否則不予計分。
2. 答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，不得以修正液(帶)修改。

一、國語文部分(60 分，每題 2 分，共 30 題)。

(一) 綜合測驗(每題 2 分)

1. 關於地區唸法，下列何者正確？

- (A) 「俄」羅斯：ㄉㄛˋ (B) 「法」國：ㄉㄢˋ
(C) 「亞」洲：ㄚˋ (D) 「汶」萊：ㄨㄣˋ

2. 下列各選項引號中字音前後相同的是？

- (A) 「偃」僕／老「嫗」 (B) 「毗」連／「虻」蜚
(C) 「弭」平／「彌」補 (D) 披「靡」／「靡靡」之音

3. 下列各選項引號中字音完全相同的是？

- (A) 雕「刻」／三點一「刻」／「刻」苦
(B) 奔「喪」／「喪」禮／「喪」失
(C) 計「劃」／「劃」時代／「劃」了一刀
(D) 「吐」血／「吐」痰／嘔「吐」

4. (甲)儻(乙)襍(丙)嘍(丁)縷，四字字音的關係，下列何者正確？

- (A) 甲丁同，乙丙同。 (B) 甲丙同，乙丁同。
(C) 甲乙同，丙丁各異。 (D) 四字皆同。

5. 下列各選項注音寫成國字後，前後相同的是？

- (A) 枯「ㄉㄠˋ」／心浮氣「ㄉㄠˋ」
(B) 虛無縹「ㄇㄧㄠˋ」／「ㄇㄧㄠˋ」遠
(C) 「ㄉㄠˋ」緯之憂／「ㄉㄠˋ」老童孺
(D) 過勿「ㄉㄠˋ」改／肆無忌「ㄉㄠˋ」

6. 下列各選項注音寫成國字後前後相同的是？
- (A) 情勢危「ㄉㄨㄛˋ」／因循「ㄉㄨㄛˋ」惰
 (B) 心懷歉「ㄩㄟˋ」／引「ㄩㄟˋ」辭職
 (C) 越「ㄩㄞˋ」代庖／「ㄩㄞˋ」上魚肉
 (D) 童山「ㄔㄨㄥˋ」／「ㄔㄨㄥˋ」／「ㄔㄨㄥˋ」髮難數
7. 下列何者字形完全正確？
- (A) 像他這樣「顛預駑鈍」的人當上組長，我們接下來的日子可慘了。
 (B) 這裡「駢肩雜沓」、人來人往，我們另找個清靜的地方坐吧！
 (C) 本公司「須才孔亟」，非常歡迎你即刻就職。
 (D) 他的文章「倬厲風發」，讀來令人精神為之一振。
8. 「酡、筍、縹、皤、綏、檀、絳、爽、縞、袞」十字中，有幾字可用來表示顏色？
- (A) 三字 (B) 五字 (C) 七字 (D) 九字
9. 下列各選項中成語，何者前後意思相似？
- (A) 期期艾艾／孜孜矻矻 (B) 唱籌量沙／扣槃捫燭
 (C) 黃鐘毀棄／瓦釜雷鳴 (D) 旰食宵衣／枵腹從公
10. 下列文句中，何者與蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉：「盈虛者如彼，而卒莫消長也」的「卒」字有相同意思？
- (A) 民莫不穀，我獨不「卒」。
 (B) 「卒」有盜賊之警，則相與恐懼訛言。
 (C) 石崇以奢靡誇人，「卒」以此死東市。
 (D) 唐浮圖慧褒始舍於其址，而「卒」葬之。
11. 下列何者非為「三十六計」之一？
- (A) 守株待兔 (B) 指桑罵槐 (C) 混水摸魚 (D) 借屍還魂
12. 以下詞語，可用來賀祖母之壽的有幾個？(甲)壺嶠長生(乙)瑤鳥添壽(丙)仙耦齊齡(丁)稱觴祝嘏(戊)陶母萊妻(己)一盞遙賀
- (A) 兩個 (B) 三個 (C) 四個 (D) 五個

13. 下列文句中的數字，與運算無關而實指數字的是何者？
- (A) 「二八」秦樓婦，三十侍中郎。
 - (B) 蓋予所至，比好遊者尚不能「十一」。
 - (C) 與吾居十二年者，今其室十無「四五」焉。
 - (D) 故用兵之法，「十」則圍之，「五」則攻之，倍則分之。
14. 下列何者不是為《論語》中，孔子對「君子」的敘述？
- (A) 比而不周
 - (B) 和而不同
 - (C) 泰而不驕
 - (D) 群而不黨
15. 下列回目所屬的章回小說，何者不是「四大奇書」之一？
- (A) 四海千山皆拱伏 九幽十類盡除名。
 - (B) 定挨光王婆受賄 設圈套浪子私挑。
 - (C) 吳學究說三阮撞籌 公孫勝應七星聚義。
 - (D) 蕭雲仙救難明月嶺 平少保奏凱青楓城。
16. 「國科會委託台北教育大學心理與諮商學系主任危芷芬_____，針對3千多位北部公私立大學的大學生及研究生調查，研究指出，不發問、少_____，導致我國學生_____能力薄弱，培養不出勇於_____的人才，調查結果昨天發表。」上述報導，空格中依序應填入：
- (A) 家庭／逃避／表達／研究。
 - (B) 團體／討論／考試／實踐。
 - (C) 團隊／互動／思辨／創新。
 - (D) 學會／犯錯／寫作／負責。
17. 以下關於小說人物「武松」的敘述，何者正確？
- (A) 曾殺猛虎、除蛟龍、改過自新，被稱為「除三害」。
 - (B) 博通經史，遍覽群書，精於天文。
 - (C) 臥薪嘗膽，忍辱負重，終至幫助句踐復國。
 - (D) 同時出現在《金瓶梅》與《水滸傳》中。
18. 「王安石、王莽、杜甫、劉邦、關羽」這五人若按其所處時代由先至後排序，下列選項何者正確？
- (A) 關羽、劉邦、杜甫、王莽、王安石。
 - (B) 劉邦、王莽、關羽、杜甫、王安石。
 - (C) 王莽、劉邦、關羽、王安石、杜甫。
 - (D) 關羽、王莽、劉邦、王安石、杜甫。

19. 一本書的書名必須精確體現書籍的要旨。「1587年，在西歐歷史上為西班牙艦隊全部出動征英的前一年。當年，在我國的朝廷上發生了若干為歷史學家所易忽視的事件。這些事件，表面看來雖似末端小節，但實質上卻是以前發生大事的癥結，也是將在以後掀起波瀾的機緣。其間關係因果，恰為歷史的重點。」請問這段敘述，是出自哪一本書？
- (A) 《國史大綱》 (B) 《萬曆十五年》
(C) 《汴京殘夢》 (D) 《曹寅與康熙》
20. 雲門舞集的作品常從中國傳統文化中汲取養分，「雲門（）藉助亞洲許多還存在的原始儀式、原始祭典、原始歌舞，用大火熊熊的烈焰淬鍊已經冰冷的（），讓（）諸神重新有了熱烈的魂魄，讓（）諸神重新有了體溫，讓（）諸神一一復活了。」從蔣勳的這段介紹，可知括號中所述的舞碼是？
- (A) 九歌 (B) 行草 (C) 白蛇傳 (D) 紅樓夢
21. 《世說新語》記載了東漢到東晉時代社會名士的言行軼事。請問下列何人的事蹟可在這本書中看到？
- (A) 陶淵明 (B) 湯顯祖 (C) 謝道蘊 (D) 楊玉環
22. 請問下列選項中，哪一項是朱熹所編選的「四書」？
- (A) 《大學》、《中庸》、《論語》、《孟子》。
(B) 《詩經》、《尚書》、《禮記》、《春秋》。
(C) 《周易》、《論語》、《孟子》、《荀子》。
(D) 《史記》、《漢書》、《後漢書》、《三國志》。
23. 「彷彿兮若輕雲之蔽月，飄飄兮若流風之回雪」是〈洛神賦〉的名句。請問有關此賦的敘述，下列選項何者正確？
- (A) 作者為曹丕。
(B) 曾有多幅依據此賦而畫製的〈洛神賦圖〉。
(C) 內容記敘屈原徘徊流連於汨羅江畔的一段軼事。
(D) 每句都是整齊的九言詩。

24. 圖像是有別於文字的另一種表達形式。但華人的圖像，常蘊含著吉祥、祝福之意，與文字有密切關聯，請問右邊這幅圖，所代表的寓意為：



- (A) 招財進寶 (B) 連生貴子 (C) 連年有餘 (D) 童言無忌

(二) 閱讀測驗(每題 2 分)

第一篇：

有一天台北演出《四郎探母》，我特別帶了八十五歲的父親去聽。……

遙遠的十世紀，宋朝漢人和遼國胡人在荒涼的戰場上連年交戰。楊四郎家人一一壯烈陣亡，自己被敵人俘虜，娶了敵人的公主，在異域苟活十五年。鐵鏡公主聰慧而善良，異鄉對兒女已是故鄉，但四郎對母親的思念無法遏止。悲劇的高潮就在四郎深夜潛回宋營探望老母的片刻。卡在「漢賊不兩立」的政治鬥爭之間，在愛情和親情無法兩全之間，在個人處境和國家利益嚴重衝突之間，已是中年的四郎跪在地上對母親痛哭失聲：「千拜萬拜，贖不過兒的罪來……」

我突然覺得身邊的父親有點異樣，側頭看他，發現他已老淚縱橫，泣不成聲。

父親十六歲那年，在湖南衡山鄉下，挑了兩個空竹簍到市場去，準備幫母親買菜。路上碰見國民黨政府招兵，這十六歲的少年放下竹簍就跟著去了。此後在戰爭的砲火聲中輾轉流離，在兩岸的鬥爭對峙中倉皇度日，七十年歲月如江水漂月，一生不曾再見到那來不及道別的母親。

他的眼淚一直流，一直流。我只好緊握著他的手，不斷地遞紙巾。

---(龍應台〈為四郎哭泣〉，選自《龍應台的香港筆記》，香港：天地圖書有限公司)

25. 依據文中所提供的線索，龍應台的父親哭泣的原因是？
- (A) 楊四郎的故事有如他自己的身世遭遇。
 - (B) 知道自己的時日無多，日後恐怕再也看不到這樣的好戲了。
 - (C) 知道自己有龍應台這樣孝順的女兒，感到欣慰。
 - (D) 突然為自己離鄉背井、到頭來一無所有的人生感到不值。
26. 根據文中所述，以下選項何者正確？
- (A) 楊四郎死後才得以以魂魄之姿與母親相見。
 - (B) 龍應台的父親自少年與母親離別後，直至中年才得與母親見上一面。
 - (C) 龍應台的父親十六歲那年加入了國民黨政府的軍隊。
 - (D) 龍應台非常不能接受《四郎探母》這齣戲曲，基於對父親的愛才勉強接受。
27. 根據文中所描述《四郎探母》的情節，以下何者為楊四郎的唱詞：
- (A) 「沒亂裏春情難遣，驀地裏懷人幽怨。則為俺生小嬋娟，揀名門一例、一例裏神仙眷。甚良緣，把青春拋的遠！」
 - (B) 「自從我隨大王東征西戰，受風霜與勞碌年復年年。恨只恨無道秦把生靈塗炭，只害得眾百姓困苦顛連。」
 - (C) 「我本是臥龍崗散淡的人，憑陰陽如反掌保定乾坤。」
 - (D) 「我好比籠中鳥有翅難展，我好比虎離山受了孤單。我好比南來雁失群飛散，我好比淺水龍困在了沙灘。」
28. 中國戲曲講究以虛代實，右圖楊四郎手持道具(如箭頭所示)，代表他在做什麼？



- (A) 騎馬 (B) 打仗 (C) 報信 (D) 懲奸

第二篇：

目前在教育事業上已有許多破除藩籬的跨界做法，其中多數牽涉媒體與科技。至今已開播四十多年的《芝麻街》可能是最知名的，但它在開播初期也遭遇許多思維僵化者的質疑。由於堅認電視是教育的敵人，他們製造大量反對聲浪：「電視節目充滿暴力，而且兒童花太多時間看。用電視教育無異緣木求魚。」

但《芝麻街》為兒童電視節目帶來舊思維無法想像的全新設計。它引入各種新的人才，並互相合作，包括吉姆·韓森的各種布偶、電視編劇、音樂家、教育家與研究者等等。它結合幽默、玩偶、動畫、音樂多樣的角​​色，以及全面的學前課程，專注於兒童認知及社會技巧教育。它運用電視這個平台著重詳細「訊息包裝」、高製作價值與重複的特點，以協助兒童學習數字、字母等等。

這就是我對創新如何產生的定義：挑選現有中最佳成分，整合來源廣泛的知識與人才，創造過去無法想像的突破。

--(選自 Milton Chen 《教育理想國》，台北：大塊文化)

29. 根據本文，作者 MiltonChen 對《芝麻街》的態度為何？

- (A) 肯定它的教育成效。
- (B) 害怕它對兒童造成不良影響。
- (C) 喜歡它成為教育的敵人。
- (D) 厭惡它太過知名搶了教師的飯碗。

30. 根據文中所述，以下選項何者正確？

- (A) 創新需要大膽地揚棄現有的一切，才能獲得前所未有的成功。
- (B) 鼓勵人才之間彼此競爭，要比彼此合作更能取得巨大的創新。
- (C) 《芝麻街》是作者眼中跨界合作並結合科技的一種創新教育方式。
- (D) 想要維持理想的教育，應該拒絕電視媒體乃至於其他科技的侵入。

二、英文部分 (共 40 分)

I. **Vocabulary** : Choose the word that best completes the sentence. (10 分)

31. Public television is _____ by various grants and by individual and community donations.
(A) criticized (B) advertised (C) subsidized (D) embellished
32. Most soloists' salaries are so low that they have to rely on the _____ of a wealthy owner or foundation to lend them an expensive instrument.
(A) generality (B) generosity (C) generation (D) generalization
33. The term corruption has not received a(n) _____ global definition because one community would see a particular act of omission as corrupt while another may not see things that way.
(A) ambiguous (B) conspicuous (C) conscientious (D) homogeneous
34. To _____ their movements so well, the dancers must practice doing the steps together for hours.
(A) represent (B) accelerate (C) synchronize (D) manipulate
35. Before the police _____ the suspect, they informed him of his right not to answer their questions without his lawyer's presence.
(A) instigated (B) investigated (C) interrogated (D) discriminated
36. Eric Magin was convicted on twelve counts of criminal possession of a forged instrument and was considered as a _____ felony offender by the judge.
(A) persistent (B) prosperous (C) prominent (D) prestigious
37. While the U.S. media has some spirited debate over politics and social issues, there remains a broad _____ about foreign adversaries.
(A) inequity (B) extinction (C) consensus (D) sophistication

38. Hazardous chemicals have become so _____ that babies are born pre-polluted, sometimes with hundreds of synthetic chemicals showing up in their blood.
(A) obsessive (B) profound (C) sporadic (D) ubiquitous
39. When the president was asked about his views on violence against women, instead of clearly and _____ condemning the practice, he said that it was a decision that should be left to the family concerned.
(A) relentlessly (B) unambiguously
(C) dynamically (D) idiosyncratically
40. Gender imbalance is frequently found in workplace. Women typically occupy lower rank jobs while the upper managerial positions are a(n) _____ male domain.
(A) imperatively (B) unexpectedly (C) challengingly (D) predominantly

II. Cloze : Choose the item that best completes the passage. (10 分)

Part A.

Nobody likes a bully—but these days the book industry loves having them to kick around.

Publishing houses are flooding the market with titles that tackle bullying, and these books 41 all age groups—from “Bully,” a picture book for children, to “Sticks and Stones,” a recent release for adults that includes both stories and analysis. According to WorldCat, the number of English-language books 42 with the key word “bullying” in 2012 was 1,891, an increase of 500 in a decade. There are more to come, said Elizabeth Bird, who tracks trends for youth collections at the New York Public Library. “Bullying has always been a popular topic, but this year, we 43 bullying titles coming out as never before, and there is no end in sight.”

The publishing world’s 44 with bullies does not end at the bookshelf. Several publishing houses have started antibullying campaigns built around their books. Many authors 45 action as well. Two young-adult authors, Morgan Kelley Hall and Carrie Jones, assembled an anthology of personal essays on bullying by 70 prominent writers. Ms. Hall

and Ms. Jones also formed a Facebook site called Young Adult Authors Against Bullying that identifies cruel Facebook pages and lobbies to have them removed.

41. (A)point at (B) are aimed at (C)look forward to (D) are intended to
42. (A)tagged (B) tagging (C)having tagged (D) being tagging
43. (A)see (B) saw (C) will see (D) are seeing
44. (A)cooperation(B) collaboration (C)preoccupation (D) presupposition
45. (A)took (B) take (C) will take (D) have taken

Part B.

Last month, a small white ceramic bowl carved with a pattern of lotus blossoms sold for more than 2.2 million dollars at an auction in New York. That price was more than 700,000 times 46 the sellers had paid for it.

The consignors bought the bowl for a few dollars at a yard sale in 2007. It was displayed in their home until they 47 Asian art experts and discovered that it was a thousand- year-old artifact from the Northern Song dynasty in China. If it's curious that this bowl escaped notice for so long, it's an equal 48 that it came to light. Nothing signaled its age or rarity to the untutored eye.

49 so vital an article was overlooked led Ms. Wiggers, director and chief curator of the Museum of Contemporary Craft in Portland, Oregon, to organize an exhibition devoted to it. She posits the bowl has been overlooked partly because it's an accessory. "When I talk to people about the bowl, it is always about something else," Ms. Wiggers said. "It's a metaphorical conversation about ritual, like in the tea ceremony, or about the fabrication process. It's very hard to just talk about the bowl itself. We talk around the bowl."

50, it's the bowl's lack of presence that makes it such an excellent metaphor and accounts for the many memorable references to it in literature.

46. (A)that (B) when (C) what (D) which
47. (A)accessed (B) consulted (C) referred to (D) conferred
48. (A)wonder (B) assertion (C) occurrence (D) revelation
49. (A)As (B) Since (C) That (D) When
50. (A)Doubtlessly(B) Speculatively (C) Questionably (D) Paradoxically

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for the question(20 分)

Part A.

Perhaps no destination has inspired more great naturalists than Brazil. Charles Darwin first made landfall at Bahia in 1832; Alfred Russel Wallace and Henry Walter Bates arrived at Pará in 1848 and Fritz Müller in 1852. Wallace roamed the Amazon for four years and the indefatigable Bates for 11.

While Darwin and Wallace would conceive of the theory of evolution by natural selection, its acceptance was aided by Bates and Müller. And thanks to Bates and Müller, no creatures contributed more to the early growth of evolutionary science than butterflies.

Bates noticed species whose wing patterns resemble those of other butterfly families in the area. In puzzling this out, he realized that harmless butterflies were mimicking noxious species that were unpalatable to birds and lizards, and therefore not attacked by predators.

A few years after Darwin published “On the Origin of Species,” Bates suggested that this sort of mimicry—now called “Batesian”—was proof of the principle of natural selection.

Müller crucially observed that unpalatable butterflies were also mimicking other species of unpalatable butterflies. If they were already unpalatable, he wondered, what added advantage was there to mimicking other species? It dawned on him that unpalatable mimics would enjoy strength in numbers: Their unpalatability had to be learned by predators, and species would share the cost of those lessons, whereas a uniquely patterned unpalatable species would bear the full cost.

Natural selection thus explained why different species’ wing patterns would converge. But how were such similar but complex wing color patterns generated by different species? The answer **eluded** scientists for nearly 150 years, until an international team of researchers recently revealed mimicry’s innermost secrets.

There were two ways in which what is still called “Müllerian mimicry” would evolve: Either each species independently evolved mutations that led to very similar wing patterns, or patterning genes were exchanged among species. By analyzing the DNA sequences in two mimicking *Heliconius* species in South America, researchers could determine that each species had

independently evolved up to 20 different patterns. But in more closely related mimicking species, they found that color-controlling genes had been exchanged.

It is astonishing that so many patterns could be independently generated and replicated in different species. And it is surprising to have species swapping genes. After all, the inability to breed successfully with other groups has long been an operational definition of species. Even if such interspecies matings are rare, a gene that confers a strong advantage, like mimicry, can spread quickly through a population.

51. Which statement of the four naturalists mentioned in the passage is NOT correct?
- (A) Darwin wrote “On the Origin of Species.”
 - (B) Wallace embraced the idea of evolution by natural selection.
 - (C) Bates stayed in the Amazon for the longest time among the four.
 - (D) Müller discovered how butterflies generated their wing color patterns.
52. According to the passage, why do unpalatable butterflies mimic other species of unpalatable butterflies?
- (A) To become even more unpalatable.
 - (B) To attract mates from other species.
 - (C) To minimize the cost of being eaten.
 - (D) To enjoy more colorful wing patterns.
53. According to the passage, which statement about how Müllerian mimicry evolved is NOT correct?
- (A) The genes controlling the production of wing patterns have been found.
 - (B) Genes leaped over the species barrier and were exchanged among species.
 - (C) Each species independently evolved different wing patterns through gene mutations.
 - (D) Genes exchanged through interspecies matings are not likely to pass on successfully.

54. The word ELUDED in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) Baffled (B) Cheated (C) Confined (D) Misinformed
55. Which of the following is the best title for this article?
(A) Speculations on the origin of species.
(B) Solutions to puzzles of mimicry in nature.
(C) Relationships between butterflies and their predators.
(D) Arguments against the theory of evolution by natural selection.

Part B.

Languages usually change very slowly over time, but they are always evolving as long as they are in use. English is a perfect example of a language that has maneuvered through many changes. Students only have to read classic writers such as Chaucer and Shakespeare to know that we don't speak, write, or spell as these authors did; the meanings of some of the words these writers used can be quite elusive and unintelligible. After so many years of gradual change, it is unlikely this version of English will undergo a resurgence. If that is so, why should we be so disparaging of the notion of change in modern English?

Types of changes include the weakening, strengthening, or changing of the meaning of a word over time. For example, "sick" used to only mean ill. Then it acquired the additional meaning of "mentally unbalanced" when the phrase "sick in the head" was shortened. From there it has been used to mean "gross" or "awful," and today it is commonly used as its antonym. When today's generation says something is "sick," they mean it is unbelievably fantastic! Vocabulary too can change when words are shortened. In the U.S., "radical" is often shortened to "rad." Among Singaporean teens, "ex" is often used instead of "expensive." To anyone unfamiliar with the abbreviation, these colloquialisms can get very confusing!

Languages change when foreign influences get into the mix. The Norman French descended on and conquered England in 1066, and this had a profound effect on the Anglo Saxon English of the time. The rugged native language was enriched with new vocabulary and grammatical structures. Sometimes languages can evolve in a short time—across just a few generations or even a single generation. The development of Creole is an example of such rapid change. Creole is the convergence of two different

languages in such a way that it becomes a new language in itself and has its first-language speakers. In the U.S., adult slaves were brought together with no common language between them. They accumulated the vocabulary of their slave masters as a tool with which to communicate, but used the grammar structures of their native languages. This new tongue that developed diverged enough from its root languages to become a completely different language.

Probably the biggest changes in the English language today are occurring with the written word. Technology and the changes it has made in the way we communicate are having a dramatic effect on the way the language can unofficially be written. Sending text messages has become a preferred way to communicate. In addition, communication needs to be quick, so teens have found new ways to shorten words in text messages and in Internet chat rooms for the dual purpose of brevity and privacy from the prying eyes of parents. The written text has gradually morphed into a separate code understood only by those in the know and is probably on the brink of becoming its own written language. As a result, punctuation rules are also being ignored and it is even suggested that in the future capital letters will no longer have a place in the written language.

In 500 years, it is quite likely our ancestors will look at this page and, just like schoolchildren experiencing Shakespeare today, find deciphering its contents extremely arduous!

56. Which of the following statements best summarizes the writer's view?

- (A) Language will always change.
- (B) Language may change in a variety of ways.
- (C) English has evolved several times since the 14th century.
- (D) The English language is spoken differently in various parts of the world.

57. According to the passage, when does a language become Creole?

- (A) When two languages mix.
- (B) When it is used in colonies.
- (C) When it is used as a native language.
- (D) When it is used as an official language.

58. In the passage, what is NOT mentioned as a consequence of the rise of texting?
- (A) Capital letters won't be needed.
 - (B) Spoken language will be influenced.
 - (C) Punctuation rules will no longer be observed.
 - (D) The messages will not be understood by some people.
59. According to the passage, what is most likely to be the reason why teenagers shorten traditional words?
- (A) The words are too difficult for them to say and spell.
 - (B) It is the correct way to speak and write today.
 - (C) They think the language is not good enough.
 - (D) They are looking for their own identity.
60. According to the passage, which statement about English is NOT correct?
- (A) Written communication today is greatly changed.
 - (B) American slaves' native languages had great impact on English.
 - (C) Owing to the influence of French, English became a better language.
 - (D) Both word meanings and grammatical structures in English have been changed through time.