

國立臺灣師範大學 105 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 14 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，共 26 題）

（一）綜合測驗（36 分，每題 2 分，共 18 題）

- 下列選項「」中的字，何者前後讀音相同？  
(A) 復「辟」中興／「裨」補闕漏 (B)「跬」步千里／白「圭」之玷  
(C) 耒「耜」之勤／一丘之「貉」 (D)「菡」苞香銷／「邯」鄲學步
- 下列選項，何者用字完全正確？  
(A) 等一下就要開始的婚禮一切就序，只等新人入場了  
(B) 曾經叱吒風雲的人如今落到這樣三餐不濟的下場，令人不勝唏噓  
(C) 身體本就羸弱的你，值此流感盛行季節，出門務必戴上口罩自保  
(D) 如果文明是要我們卑恭屈膝，那我就讓你們看見野蠻的驕傲
- 下列選項中的詞語，何者前後詞義相反？  
(A) 頭童齒豁／遲暮之年 (B) 白雲蒼狗／滄海桑田  
(C) 蓬戶甕牖／環堵之室 (D) 驢唇馬嘴／鑿鑿有據
- 「過度的□□讓人討厭，適度展現□□則充滿吸引力。你對於某些趣味玩笑以及□□對話的需求，其實比你所認為的更重要，而與會閱讀的人談戀愛不但能改善對話的□□，更能提升它的層次。根據Cunningham 的學說，閱讀者比一般人更聰明，因為他們不斷增強的詞彙使用能力、記憶能力以及發現說話模式的能力。他們擁有比一般不閱讀的人更強的認知功能，溝通起來也更徹底與更有效率。」下列選項何者最適合填入上述空格？  
(A) 犀利；悲憫；情緒；空間 (B) 聰明；智慧；詼諧；品質  
(C) 冷靜；瘋癲；情色；禁忌 (D) 自私；金錢；幽默；次數

5. 下列提稱語與受信對象，使用有誤的選項為？
- (A) 鈞鑒：長輩 (B) 絳帳：師長  
(C) 青鑒：平輩 (D) 臺座：軍政人士
6. 下列賀詞與適用類別，配對正確的選項為？
- (A) 飴座歡騰：賀人生子 (B) 彩鳳新雛：賀人得獎  
(C) 痾瘵在抱：賀人當選 (D) 熊夢徵祥：賀人結婚
7. 下列選項，何者乃屬「九流十家」中「法家」的思想？
- (A) 我無事而民自富，我無欲而民自樸  
(B) 視人身若其身，視人家若其家  
(C) 因任而授官，循名而責實  
(D) 聖人化性而起偽，偽起而生禮義，禮義生而制法度
8. 下列對聯與歌詠的對象，配對正確的選項為？
- (A) 祖述堯舜，憲章文武；德參天地，道冠古今：孔子  
(B) 寫鬼寫妖高人一等；刺貪刺虐入骨三分：李賀  
(C) 世上瘡痍，詩中聖哲；民間疾苦，筆底波瀾：白居易  
(D) 剛正不阿，留得正氣凌霄漢；幽愁發憤，著成信史照塵寰：文天祥
9. 《鎖麟囊》是一齣著名京劇，描述富家女薛湘靈出嫁日於春秋亭中避雨，聽聞同在此日出嫁的貧女趙守貞的哭泣聲，而決定隱名慨贈嫁妝鎖麟囊。趙守貞有此囊中之物資助，婚後生活日趨富裕，薛湘靈卻因天災而與家人失散，輾轉流入趙守貞家中為奴，發現自己當初贈出的鎖麟囊。兩人憑此物相認，趙守貞知恩圖報，敬如上賓，並助其尋回家人。請問據此故事，下列何者為薛湘靈打算出贈鎖麟囊時的唱詞？
- (A) 這杯酒來把翁姑敬，願翁姑福體永安寧。田園數畝能安命，一家溫飽度光陰  
(B) 長空雁，雁兒飛，哎呀雁兒啊，雁兒並飛騰，聞奴的聲音落花蔭，這景色撩人欲醉，不覺來到百花亭  
(C) 人情冷暖憑天造，何曾移動它半分毫。我正不足她正少，她為饑寒我為嬌。分我一隻珊瑚寶，安她半世鳳凰巢  
(D) 春光洋溢春溪水，春意闌珊更惹春愁。水中鴛鴦並翅而游，岸邊兄妹並肩而走。卻為何有緣邂逅，難諧鳳鸞儔

10. 承上（第9）題，薛湘靈此種偶然施恩小人物，日後卻反獲當年小人物回報的情節，其故事精神類似於下列何組人物？
- (A) 王熙鳳與劉姥姥 (B) 李靖與虬髯客  
(C) 張生和崔鶯鶯 (D) 老人和杜子春
11. 魯迅：「《紅樓夢》是中國許多人知道，至少，是知道這名目的書，誰是作者和續者姑且勿論，單是命意，就因讀者的眼光而有種種：經學家看見《□》，□學家看見淫，才子看見纏綿，革命家看見排□，流言家看見□□□□。」下列選項何者最適合填入上述空格？
- (A) 書；佛；外；街談巷語 (B) 禮；理；華；姦夫淫婦  
(C) 易；道；滿；宮闈秘事 (D) 孟；儒；漢；朝代興亡
12. 《紅樓夢》中不管是地名、人名，都使用了大量諧音隱喻手法。據此原則，「十二金釵」中賈家四姊妹的排行，由長到幼應該是？
- (A) 賈迎春、賈元春、賈惜春、賈探春  
(B) 賈元春、賈迎春、賈探春、賈惜春  
(C) 賈探春、賈惜春、賈迎春、賈元春  
(D) 賈迎春、賈探春、賈惜春、賈元春
13. 《禮記·學記》：「今之教者，呻其佔畢，多其訊言，及于數進。」請問下列何者乃上述所言之教學特點？
- (A) 苦口婆心，望其成材 (B) 照本宣科，只求進度  
(C) 有教無類，因材施教 (D) 逢迎拍馬，失其尊嚴
14. 古代文人喜歡將生命或心境分為不同的階段，如王國維《人間詞話》便認為：「古今之成大事業、大學問者，必經過三種之境界。」於是他用三位詞人之詞句，來加以比喻：
- 甲、衣帶漸寬終不悔，為伊消得人憔悴  
乙、昨夜西風凋碧樹。獨上高樓，望盡天涯路  
丙、眾裡尋他千百度，回頭驀見，那人正在，燈火闌珊處
- 請問從第一境到第三境，正確排序為？
- (A) 甲乙丙 (B) 乙丙甲  
(C) 丙乙甲 (D) 乙甲丙

15. 安伯托·艾可在《無盡的名單》中曾引用這樣一段話：「我不太喜歡□□□。……分類的想法，保存的想法，以及大眾共用的想法，都正確而且清楚，可是都和樂趣沒有什麼關係。……人的耳朵不會受得了十支管弦樂團同時演奏，人的精神也無法同時追從許許多多彼此判然有別的操作，許多辯論同時開口，也是不行的。可是，在這裡，眼睛一開始感覺，眼簾就不得不映入一幅畫像和一幅海景，一個廚房和一場凱旋，姿勢和處境千般百樣的人物角色，而且不只如此而已，眼睛一瞥，就必須同時擁抱各種和諧，以及彼此根本無從比較的繪畫方式。」（彭淮棟譯）空格中的地方，指的是？
- (A) 博物館      (B) 咖啡館      (C) 照相館      (D) 圖書館
16. 承上（第 15）題，艾可所引這段話的意思，近於下列何者？
- (A) 五色令人目盲，五音令人耳聾，五味令人口爽  
(B) 萬物皆備於我矣。反身而誠，樂莫大焉  
(C) 與善人居，如入芝蘭之室，久而不聞其香  
(D) 夫自細視大者不盡，自大視細者不明
17. 隱匿〈雖然……但是……〉：「雖然我還活著／倚靠咖啡因保持清醒／但是我最清醒的時刻／肯定是在夢裡／雖然說富貴於我如浮雲／但是我更想說／浮雲於我如富貴／雖然我自認不□□□□／但是我偶爾也會想要看一看／我死後第二天的夕陽」，請問依據詩句上下文意思，空格中應填入？
- (A) 愛錢如命      (B) 勤儉持家  
(C) 戀棧人世      (D) 醉生夢死
18. 承上（第 17）題，請問隱匿所說「浮雲於我如富貴」一句的意思是？
- (A) 我對浮雲有如對富貴一般不屑  
(B) 浮雲與富貴都是過眼雲煙，無須執著  
(C) 我對我所沒有的富貴和浮雲都沒興趣  
(D) 浮雲對我來說就像富貴對一般人而言那樣的珍貴

## (二) 閱讀測驗 (24 分，每題 3 分，共 8 題)

### 第一篇：

以前我總以為「天若有情天亦老」講的是人，形容人不能用情太深，老天不過是個比喻。現在想想，說不定「天若有情天亦老」講的真是老天？我不過結交了幾個老朋友，聽他們訴苦都吃不消。老天如果有情，要聽世界上老老少少男男女女幾十億人訴苦，怎麼得了？難怪天若有情天亦老。所謂「天地不仁」，不是老天真的無情，而是老天不能不硬起心腸應付芸芸眾生。

天主教給神父頂重要頂重要的工作，就是聆聽信徒告解。其實這是神父為上帝分憂和分工的辦法。但是聽多了信徒的告解，神父自己怎麼辦？他的問題有誰來聆聽？難免有的神父會精神異常。

存在主義哲學一個重要的概念，就是人必須經由他人來辨明自身的存在。人必須看到以及被看到，也必須聽到以及被聽到。在凡人心目中，上帝應該扮演這「看到以及被看到，聽到以及被聽到」也就是「大眾情人」的角色。但講實際的中國人很清楚，老天如果做不到，就不如及早放棄人類吧。這也是「天若有情天亦老」的另類解釋。

所以當臉書出現，我第一個感覺是「驚訝、驚豔、驚喜」兼而有之。臉書的功能正是讓人們「看到以及被看到，聽到以及被聽到」，所以臉書應該是上帝的工具，不過藉著臉書創辦人的手推廣到人間。有了臉書，信徒不必再向神父告解，上網向臉書告解就可以了。現在有人犯罪，第一件要事就是上臉書或推特告白。警察要捉拿罪犯，第一件事也是上臉書或推特看他有沒有留言。

臉書在短短幾年之內暴紅。老一輩的人還好，不過數十個或上百個臉書朋友。年輕人往往有上千個臉書知己，每天忙於「看到以及被看到，聽到以及被聽到」就已經忙不過來，再不需要上帝，也再不需要哲學。

再往後看，虛擬世界和真實世界的位置可以對調。一個永遠像睡美人般沉睡的人，對能源的需求最小，對世界造成的破壞也最少。只要生存和生育的問題能夠解決，人永遠沉睡有什麼不可以？每個人都成為網路裡的連結，人類通過網路一同證道修道，才是人類進化的終

極目標。正是：

天生萬物以養人，人無一德以報天，

睡！睡！睡！睡！睡！睡！

（節錄自張系國〈上帝的臉書〉，2014.4.4《聯合報》副刊）

19. 依據本文，下列選項何者不是作者所體會過「天若有情天亦老」的涵義？
- (A) 人若用情太深，對自己不好
  - (B) 講實際的中國人不奢求老天做到有如「大眾情人」角色的程度
  - (C) 芸芸眾生的煩惱太多，老天若是感人所感，悲人所悲，恐怕吃不消
  - (D) 老天的意志強硬，不受眾生左右而改變對其命運的安排
20. 從本文對「存在主義哲學」的解釋，下列選項所述，何者最符合該哲學的主張？
- (A) 人的孤獨、軟弱、自私、罪惡，都可以透過傾訴予以一筆勾消
  - (B) 個人的完成，有待人際關係的協助，故為了完成人性，人際關係是不可放棄的
  - (C) 我們的晚餐不是藉著肉販、啤酒商或麵包師的善行而來，而是源於他們對自身利益的看重
  - (D) 社會與個人是對立的，社會減少一分，個人即增加一分；個人減少一分，社會即增加一分
21. 依據本文觀點，下列敘述何者正確？
- (A) 作者認為臉書之所以能在短短幾年內暴紅，的確有其吸引人之處
  - (B) 臉書顯然無法應付人「看到以及被看到，聽到以及被聽到」的渴望
  - (C) 警察透過臉書或推特辦案，找到犯人或犯罪證據，純屬僥倖
  - (D) 年輕人在擁有上千個臉書朋友的世界裡終將感到空虛，會需要哲學的指引
22. 作者對於未來世界的預測為何？
- (A) 呼籲人類必須追求進化，戮力發展科技
  - (B) 確信臉書能增進人與人之間的了解，加深彼此感情
  - (C) 期待地球的自然環境能夠因為人類減少浪費能源而變好
  - (D) 認為人對虛擬世界的倚賴將越來越深，失去在真實世界的交流往來

23. 本文題目「上帝的臉書」應該作何解釋？

- (A) 臉書承擔了原本屬於上帝的工作
- (B) 上帝應該開個臉書帳號，傾聽眾生心聲
- (C) 臉書的威力無窮，有一天連上帝也將沉迷其中
- (D) 以上帝為名的臉書帳號，彰顯了人對自身存在的焦慮

## 第二篇：

吾友愛亞12月6日在「人間」發表〈心事上臉〉，歡喜述說臉書（facebook）上的友人無遠弗屆，相濡以沫一團和樂；看來彷彿是新世紀新共和國裡的理想家庭。讀著讀著，不覺臉影幢幢，興起也來寫篇近期與臉書糾結的心事告白。首先想到文章的篇名，隨之也想起久無音訊的小說前輩水晶先生。上世紀六〇年代，水晶那篇〈沒有臉的人〉傳誦一時，歷時四十餘年而盛名不衰。近幾年臉書狂潮席捲大半個地球，像我這樣至今未加入弄潮兒之列者，的確可謂「沒有臉的人」。然而沿用前輩篇名，恐會惹來文友掠美之譏，還是稍作調整吧。腦袋裡幾條神經轉了轉，「不要臉的人」豁然蹦出。嗯，這篇名似乎比前輩那篇更契合眼下實況，我的心立即好歡快的對著頭頂的大腦道了一聲：「讚」！……

臉書上有個「季季」這件事，半年多前就有幾個朋友輾轉相告。我並不以為意。畢竟我不曾為「季季」這筆名註冊登記，在法律上沒有專利權……。至於臉書上那個只有十七歲的「季季」，我只能說絕不是我；「她」在臉書上的發言等等，肯定是與我無關的。然而「不要臉」的困擾每日無止，不容否認也至今未能擺脫。

我有兩個伊媚兒信箱，幾乎每天都會收到識與不識者來信邀我加入臉書，內容無非是你有四十二個朋友在臉書找你；本周你有八個朋友將要過生日；你的朋友最近拍了一些很美的照片，你在臉書可以看到更多更精采的；你的朋友彭大海將要出版本世紀最經典的小說，現在先傳第一章的第一段給你欣賞；甚至還有臉貌近似的 Fuckbook 混淆其中……。一切直接的宣告，赤裸的語言，誇大的宣傳，水仙花的自我，五顏六色的影象，全都穿門越戶不請自來。我使用電腦雖已十年，一直有意的讓自己停留在簡單的基礎階段，不知如何防堵這些訪客，只能費時費神去殺掉那些冰冷的臉。

網路世界確實無奇不有，誰都能隨興各取所需；電腦於我則只是一種生活工具。每天早上打開它，看了信箱之後瀏覽一下新聞及各報副刊，其餘時間不是專心寫稿就是忙著看稿，都需保持完整的思考；哪有餘暇去臉上與人閒聊，宣告本日生活瑣訊，或汲取一些可能真的偉大卻對我無用的資訊？（就如 299 或 399 吃到飽，只是讓你吃太飽且吃得太胖……。）——有時接個無聊人的電話都可能中斷思考半小時，何況臉上那諸多也許會讓人耽溺半天的閒聊！

（節錄自季季〈「不要臉的人」之告白〉，2011.12.26《中國時報》人間副刊）

24. 依據本文，作者與臉書的關係是？

- (A) 一開始就拒絕使用臉書，覺得用臉書浪費時間
- (B) 曾經想用過，卻因為「季季」之名已被別人註冊，所以作罷
- (C) 使用臉書後的感受非常不好，和文友愛亞剛好相反
- (D) 受限於自己操作電腦的能力有限，是以索性不用臉書，免得麻煩

25. 本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 暗示寂寞的人才會需要臉書
- (B) 解釋自己抗拒臉書的原因乃是生活已經足夠充實
- (C) 請求他人原諒自己不合群又孤僻的個性
- (D) 闡明自願被人群放逐的一貫理念

26. 關於張系國、季季這兩篇有關「臉書」文章的描述，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 兩篇文章皆著重於臉書所帶來的負面效應，呼籲大家少用臉書
- (B) 兩篇文章皆對臉書改變眾人生活形態的趨勢與氣勢感到興致勃勃，謙虛表明自己跟不上時代
- (C) 前者指出臉書受人歡迎的原因；後者著重於表達自己不願被臉書侵擾的意願
- (D) 前者認為臉書不該排擠了宗教與哲學的存在空間，後者讚美臉書帶來了「天涯若比鄰」的功效



二、英文部分（40分，每題2分，共20題）

I. Select the best answer to complete the sentence.

27. If you want to get the real fun of the game, you need to join and play it.

You can't just stand there and be a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) delegate      (B) veteran      (C) spectator      (D) commuter

28. The oil spill from the ship has seriously contaminated the ocean and brought an environmental \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) outrage      (B) inference  
(C) projection      (D) catastrophe

29. I do not know why you decided to hire Mary. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ her ability.

- (A) acquainted with      (B) convinced of  
(C) discriminated against      (D) known for

30. She made an appointment with her dentist to have her tooth \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fill      (B) filled      (C) filling      (D) to fill

31. The singer \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for finally arrived at the concert.

- (A) who was      (B) the audience is  
(C) the audience had been      (D) who the audience has been

32. The student did not come to take the exam yesterday. He \_\_\_\_\_ about it.

- (A) should forget      (B) might forget  
(C) should have forgotten      (D) might have forgotten

## II. Select the best answer to complete the text.

Every day we make decisions that have important implications for our happiness and how we live our lives. When making decisions, we often do not consider how the time of day might affect our choices. \_\_\_ (33) \_\_\_, we decide on a time based on what is most convenient to us. Yet recent research suggests that time of day has an important effect on our behavior and decision-making.

In the morning, we start off feeling fresh and rested. As the day \_\_\_ (34) \_\_\_, sustained cognitive engagement depletes our mental resources, and our behavior changes for the worse. The effect of time of day influences all of us, including experts. For example, due to such fatigue, doctors have been found to \_\_\_ (35) \_\_\_ unnecessary antibiotics for patients later in the day. We know that fatigue tends to accumulate over the day, but we generally fail to consider that our performance suffers \_\_\_ (36) \_\_\_. Fortunately, studies have found that taking a break can recharge our energy and improves the performance. So, we should not turn opportunities for a break into additional work (e.g., eating lunch at our desk).

33. (A) Consequently (B) However (C) Otherwise (D) Rather
34. (A) heads up (B) turns in (C) rolls over (D) wears on
35. (A) circumscribe (B) describe (C) prescribe (D) proscribe
36. (A) as a result (B) by all means  
(C) for the time being (D) on the contrary

## III. Reading Comprehension

The South China tiger is the most endangered tiger subspecies. Due to habitat loss and fragmentation, tiger eradication campaigns, uncontrolled hunting, and human invasion into tiger habitat, the South China tiger suffered major population declines during the last century. Listed as Critically

Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), it has not been directly observed in its habitat since 1970, suggesting it is possibly extinct in the wild. Restoration of wild populations within the subspecies' historical range will therefore require reintroduction efforts.

The IUCN indicates that reintroduced animals can be either from a captive or wild source. However, the use of wild-caught individuals is generally preferred, as reintroductions using captive animals are less likely to be successful. Nonetheless, for the South China tiger, the only animals available for reintroduction are from captivity.

When animals are in captivity for generations, their behavior may experience artificial selection to adapt to their captive environment. These adaptations, although beneficial to captivity, can compromise their survival in the wild, where **deficiencies** can be seen in hunting, social interactions, breeding and nesting, and so on. However, these animals can be behaviorally conditioned to develop those skills that might have been lost during captivity. In fact, pre-release conditioning has modified behaviors in several mammal species in ways assumed to be beneficial for survival.

To breed and prepare captive-born South China tigers for reintroduction, Save China's Tigers, a charity in collaboration with the Chinese State Forestry Administration (SFA), relocated four South China tiger cubs from Chinese zoos to a private captive facility in South Africa in 2003 and 2004. South Africa was chosen to establish the breeding facility because land, free-ranging prey, and wildlife expertise were available. Tigers at the facility were provided opportunities under semi-wild conditions to acquire hunting and other survival skills to prepare them for reintroduction in China. Despite concerns relating to the ex situ nature of the project by some in the conservation community, the SFA recognized the project as the first practical step towards the restoration of South China tigers to the wild, and considered it consistent with IUCN guidelines for reintroductions since China lacked the necessary habitat, expertise and infrastructure to conduct the project in situ. Recently, Chinese authorities and international organizations have identified

existing protected areas of sufficient size within the subspecies' historic range as potential sites that could be suitable for habitat restoration and reintroduction of the South China tiger.

37. In what style is the passage mainly written?
- (A) Argumentative (B) Expository  
(C) Metaphorical (D) Procedural
38. Where can the passage most likely be taken?
- (A) From a published journal article in animal conservation.  
(B) From a tour guide to watching tigers in the wild in South Africa.  
(C) From an instruction manual for how to take care of wild animals.  
(D) From an annual report on the working environment of a breeding facility.
39. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “**deficiencies**” in the third paragraph?
- (A) Involvement (B) Misconceptions  
(C) Shortcomings (D) Unwillingness
40. Which of the following topics is NOT dealt with in the passage?
- (A) Reasons for the South China tiger to become endangered.  
(B) Efforts that have been made to reintroduce the South China tiger.  
(C) Difficulties of reintroducing the South China tiger in its native habitat.  
(D) Methods by which the South China tiger can be distinguished from other species.
41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) It has been officially confirmed that the South China tiger no longer exists in the wild.  
(B) The reintroduction of the South China tiger was carried out with the assistance from the IUCN.  
(C) In consideration of the climate, Save China's Tigers sent four South China tiger cubs to South Africa rather than elsewhere.  
(D) For the South China tiger to be successfully reintroduced, it must get used to the living conditions that its ancestors in the wild once had.

Fermentation in coffee refers to the microbial reaction of yeasts and bacteria breaking down the sugars in mucilage. This process produces acids which will later add complexity and depth to a coffee. This reaction has been studied and developed in coffee-growing regions everywhere, and great care is taken to understand and master **this process**. Producers utilize a wide variety of methods to control or enhance fermentation in their coffees. Some processing methods are stylistic, while others are executed out of necessity due to lack of resources such as water.

The washed, or wet, process is a common practice all over the world and is the most widely accepted method in specialty coffee today. Beans are pulped from their skin and fermented in cement tanks. Then, the beans are rinsed with running water and the remaining mucilage is dried. This process greatly controls fermentation and allows for terroir-driven flavors. With this process one will clearly be able to taste inherent qualities of the coffee itself. Controlling and inhibiting fermentation also decreases difficulty in creating a consistent coffee from cup to cup. Clean, vivid and complex flavors are expected in coffees labeled with low fermentation.

Pulped natural, semi-washed, and honey processing are all moderately fermented to highlight sweetness and body. A common practice with this level of fermentation is to allow the mucilage to coat the coffee beans after they are pulped. This mucilage will continue to ferment on the bean while the sun dries out, thus stabilizing the coffee. Coffees treated with these processes tend to be universally loved, and are helpful components to a blend lacking in sweetness. These processes typically result in creamy, sweet, and approachable cups of coffee.

Coffee drinkers have always been fascinated with natural, or dry, processed coffees. The flavors produced from so-called natural process can be some of the most complex, intense and colorful flavors that one can ever experience in coffee. Producers pick ripened coffees and immediately spread them on patios or raised beds to be dried. This allows for fermentation to occur within each individual bean. Each cherry will have slight variances in

sugar content, and therefore slight variances in fermentation will occur. To be successful, coffees must be picked at uniform ripeness to ensure that sugar content within each cherry is similar. This allows for the fermentation process to be similar from cherry to cherry. Coffees with high fermentation will have exaggerated and wild characteristics. Fruity, wine-like and complex nuances in the cup are expected.

42. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Suggesting the best method to observe fermentation in coffee.
  - (B) Explaining some processing methods of fermentation in coffee.
  - (C) Arguing for the most ecological method for producing coffee beans.
  - (D) Illustrating some processing methods of microbial reaction in coffee beans.
43. How many methods of processing coffee are mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Two                      (B) Three                      (C) Four                      (D) Five
44. Which of the following does **this process** in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) Growing of coffee                      (B) Production of coffee
  - (C) Fermentation in coffee                      (D) Reaction of sugar in coffee
45. Which of the following best describes cherry in the last paragraph?
- (A) Randomly selected wild coffees.
  - (B) Freshly picked coffees with pulps.
  - (C) Partially processed coffee beans put in sugar.
  - (D) Fully processed coffee beans without flavors.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Fermentation is closely related to mucilage.
  - (B) Flavors of coffee have nothing to do with mucilage.
  - (C) Mucilage refers to the coat over the skin of coffee beans.
  - (D) Sugar content in coffee mucilage does not cause fermentation.

國立臺灣師範大學 105 學年度中等學校師資類科  
教育學程甄選考試試題答案

【語文測驗】科

題 號	答 案	題 號	答 案
1	A	26	C
2	C	27	C
3	D	28	D
4	B	29	B
5	C 或 D	30	B
6	C	31	C
7	C	32	D
8	A	33	D
9	C	34	D
10	A	35	C
11	C	36	A
12	B	37	B
13	B	38	A
14	D	39	C
15	A	40	D
16	A	41	D
17	C	42	B
18	D	43	D
19	D	44	C
20	B	45	D
21	A	46	A
22	D		
23	A		
24	A		
25	B		