

國立臺灣師範大學 95 學年度中等學校教育學程甄選考試試題

語文測驗 科 試題 (本試題共 7 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。

壹、國語文部分 (60 分)

一、選擇題，每題 2 分

1. 下列注音，何者正確？

- (A) 「拮」据，音吉 (B) 一「絡」，音柳  
(C) 「緘」默，音咸 (D) 不「逮」人也，音歹

2. 「五花鬻弄」的「鬻」字，音同於：(A) 信 (B) 串 (C) 竄 (D) 興

3. 以下何字的注音正確？

- (A) 不愧不「怍」，音炸 (B) 名「譟」一時，音臊  
(C) 拔「擢」人才，音替 (D) 相形見「絀」，音處

4. 「原來你是他弟弟啊！」句中的「啊」字，因連音變化應該讀作：

- (A) ·Y (B) ·一Y (C) ·ㄋY (D) ·ㄨY

5. 以下何者不是形聲字？ (A) 江 (B) 繫 (C) 明 (D) 頸

6. 下列成語中，何者沒有錯字？

- (A) 文采翦然 (B) 緋短流長 (C) 蜚聲國際 (D) 斐夷所思

7. 下列成語何者不是從寓言故事來？

- (A) 杞人憂天 (B) 狐假虎威 (C) 揠苗助長 (D) 雞鳴狗盜

8. 「山不在高，有仙則名；水不在深，有龍則靈」就語法結構的角度言，屬於何種修辭？

- (A) 排比 (B) 類疊 (C) 對偶 (D) 譬喻

9. 吳仲寶先生家有四兄弟，兄弟的名字是按照傳統慣例命名，請問他是排行第幾？

- (A) 一 (B) 二 (C) 三 (D) 四

10. 哪一句詩和蘇東坡有關？

- (A) 欲上青天覽明月 (B) 青春作伴好還鄉  
(C) 不識廬山真面目 (D) 隔江猶唱後庭花

11. 如果要申論「讀書之法，莫貴於循序而致精。」下列何者最適合引用？

- (A) 學如逆水行舟，不進則退 (B) 原泉混混，不舍晝夜，盈科而後進，放乎四海  
(C) 學非探其花，要在撥其根 (D) 青，取之於藍而勝於藍；冰，水為之而寒於水

12. 以下關於司馬遷的「史記」，何者敘述錯誤？

- (A) 「究天人之際，通古今之變，成一家之言」是司馬遷寫「史記」的目的
- (B) 「史記」的體例，本紀序帝王，世家紀諸侯，列傳誌人物，表以繫時事，書以詳制度
- (C) 「史記」一書兼有文學和史學的價值
- (D) 「史記」一名，是由司馬遷之父司馬談所命

13. 主張「以智治國，國之賊；不以智治國，國之福」、「絕聖棄智，民利百倍」的人是：

- (A) 周公 (B) 孔子 (C) 老子 (D) 墨子

14. 郭靖、黃蓉之於「射雕英雄傳」，猶如李靖、紅拂女之於：

- (A) 水滸傳 (B) 李娃傳 (C) 虬髯客傳 (D) 長恨歌傳

15. 下列各組加引號的詞，意思完全相同的是：

- (A) 長虹貫「日」、陰翳蔽「日」、壬戌秋「日」
- (B) 妄「自」菲薄、怡然「自」得、「自」李唐來
- (C) 不亦「樂」乎、熙熙而「樂」、此「樂」何極
- (D) 故為之「說」、不亦「說」乎、秦王不「說」

16. 按字典查下列各字的部首，下列何者正確？

- (A) 突，犬部 (B) 虞，虍部 (C) 創，倉部 (D) 蒲，水部

17. 以下何組的詞全是貶意：

- (A) 傲慢、訛詐、習氣 (B) 操縱、折騰、通俗
- (C) 忌妒、筆直、蠻橫 (D) 囉嗦、嘮叨、銳利

18. 下列各句的修辭方法何者不正確？

- (A) 一口口米酒萬千句話：誇張 (B) 石拱橋的橋洞成弧形，就像虹：比喻
- (C) 星星在天上眨著慵懶的眼：擬人 (D) 這種氣勢，正是沙場秋點兵的氣派：飛白

19. 「富家一碗燈，太倉一粒粟；貧家一碗燈，父子相聚哭。風流太守知不知？惟恨笙歌無妙曲！」此詩寫宋時太守劉瑾為慶祝燈節，下令無論貧富，每戶一律捐燈十盞。時人陳烈為百姓提出控訴，在當地鼓樓門的大燈籠上題了此詩。請問此詩沒有運用何種修辭技巧？

- (A) 映襯 (B) 倒反 (C) 層遞 (D) 譬喻

20. 一彎弧線，輕柔地/承載天地所有的重負/一條會唱歌的溪流/把一粒粒頑石/「」。 (此詩選自林廣的「微笑」)「」中的句子應是何者，才最能顯出靈巧情深？

- (A) 滾成圓潤的珍珠 (B) 雕成剔透的水晶
- (C) 磨成潔白的細沙 (D) 洗成素雅的璞玉

二、閱讀測驗：仔細閱讀下列文字後，回答所附之問題。每題2分。

「點兒、點兒你幹啥？」

「我在這兒彈琵琶。」鏗的一聲站起來：「我可不與他三人比！」

「比不比有啥關係，各人不妨說各人的理。」

「三月裡，三月三，各人穿件藍布衫，也有大，也有小，跳進河去洗洗澡；洗洗澡，乘乘涼，回家唱個山坡羊。」

先生聽了哈哈嘻：「滿屋子學生不如你。」

21. 如果這是一首民歌，應該是取材於哪一部經典？

(A) 詩經 (B) 左傳 (C) 論語 (D) 唐詩三百首

22. 原典中點兒演奏的樂器不是琵琶，而是：(A) 琴 (B) 瑟 (C) 鼓 (D) 簫

23. 「也有大，也有小」是指：

(A) 或大或小的衣服 (B) 或尊或卑的遊客  
(C) 或長或少的同伴 (D) 或雀躍或謹慎的態度

24. 根據原典，他們洗澡的地方是：(A) 溫水 (B) 沂水 (C) 渭水 (D) 涇水

25. 先生聽了哈哈嘻，是因為點兒：

(A) 能言善道 (B) 治國有成 (C) 歌聲優美 (D) 襟懷灑落

天之利下民，其仁至矣。未有美於味而民不知者，便於用而民不由者，厚於生而民不求者。然而暑雨亦怨之，祁寒亦怨之，己不善而禍及亦怨之，己不儉而貧及亦怨之，是民事天其不仁至矣。天尚如此，況於君乎？況於鬼神乎？是其怨訾譏讟倍於天矣，有帝天下君一國者可不慎歟？故堯有不慈之毀，舜有不孝之謗，殊不知堯慈被天下，而不在於子；舜孝及萬世，乃不在於父。嗚呼！堯舜大聖也，民且謗之，後之王天下有不為堯舜之行者，則民扼其吭、捽其首，辱而逐之、折而族之，不為甚矣。(皮日休「原謗」)

26. 本文的主旨是：

(A) 說明上天對下民的仁厚 (B) 批評下民對上天的惡責  
(C) 慨嘆堯舜二人的受謗 (D) 提醒在上位者要慎其所施

27. 「捽」音同於：(A) 卒 (B) 粹 (C) 碎 (D) 猝

28. 下列有關本文寫作特色的說明，何者最恰當？

(A) 先敘後議，例證充分 (B) 範圍由大而小，層層深入  
(C) 先總括再分述，條理清晰 (D) 先立後破，見解獨到

29. 「是其怨訾譏讟倍於天」意謂：

(A) 人民對天的怨恨非常深  
(B) 君王比人民對天的怨讟還要深  
(C) 君王和鬼神在人民心中的地位遠不如天，所以心生怨讟  
(D) 人民對君王的怨訾遠勝於天

30. 「民扼其吭、捽其首，辱而逐之、折而族之」是用以描述何種情境？

(A) 人民的奮勇抗敵 (B) 君王的倒行逆施  
(C) 人民對君王的怨怒 (D) 上天對下民的懲罰

貳、英文部分 (40 分)

I. Cloze: Choose the best answer to complete the passage. (20 分)

Passage A.

Penny Marshall, one of the few female film directors working in Hollywood, turned to directing after almost eight years as a television actress. Her first feature film, *Jumpin' Jack Flash*, was a comedy \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ Whoopi Goldberg as a computer operator in a bank. Marshall became very well-known after her second movie, *Big*, which starred Tom Hanks as a child who magically acquires the body of an adult. With this hit film, Marshall became the first female to direct a movie earning over \$100 million. Her next film -- though completely different in tone, subject, and treatment -- also received critical \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_. This film, *Awakenings*, was nominated for three Academy Awards, one of \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ was for the year's best picture.

Will Marshall win an Oscar for best director one day? Probably, \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ the quality of the films she will have made. But she won't worry if the golden status eludes her. "I'm not going to kill myself," she says. It is clear that her \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ are higher -- the directing of movies with a straightforward vision that is both original and engaging.

- |                   |               |                   |                  |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31. A. starred    | B. star       | C. to star        | D. starring      |
| 32. A. flop       | B. acclaim    | C. denunciation   | D. review        |
| 33. A. them       | B. those      | C. which          | D. whom          |
| 34. A. given      | B. as long as | C. aside from     | D. as opposed to |
| 35. A. priorities | B. salaries   | C. qualifications | D. anxieties     |

**Passage B.**

For some time now, medical scientists have noted an alarming increase in diseases of the heart and circulation among people who smoke cigarettes. It has been found that the presence of nicotine in the bloodstream causes blood vessels to \_\_\_36\_\_\_, thus slowing circulation, a condition which eventually leads to hardening of the arteries. As the arteries \_\_\_37\_\_\_, less blood reaches the brain, and the end result of this \_\_\_38\_\_\_ is a cerebral hemorrhage, commonly referred to as a stroke. In addition, nicotine in the bloodstream reduces the ability of the hemoglobin to release oxygen, resulting in \_\_\_39\_\_\_ of breath, thus causing the person to breathe more rapidly. This forces the heart to beat faster – that is, the pulse rate increases – and in turn \_\_\_40\_\_\_ the risk of a heart attack.

36. A. contract      B. relax      C. swell      D. block  
37. A. circulate      B. thicken      C. stiffen      D. distribute  
38. A. consumption      B. slowdown      C. absorption      D. procedure  
39. A. recovery      B. suffocation      C. discharge      D. shortness  
40. A. accelerates      B. diminishes      C. excludes      D. asserts

**II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for each question (20 分)**

**Passage A.**

Childhood was an illusion and the illusion was this: everything was bigger. No. I mean *everything*, not just houses and shops and grown-ups, but colors and flowers and journeys, especially journeys which seemed endless. “Are we there yet, Daddy?”

Funfairs were huge things that spread for miles around you with noise and lights and exciting danger. Rainy days at home when you were ill seemed to last for ever. Being an adult yourself was an unthinkable distant possibility. Every sound was louder; every game was grander; every pain unbearable.

As I’ve grown old, life has become smaller. Flavors have dulled. Surprises have turned into shocks. Days go by unsavored. How can I recapture childhood when it was an illusion?

I have only one repeatable and precious way and even in this way I can regain only the echoes of that larger world. I can play upon the stage like a child and make the crowd laugh and laugh with them, sometimes helplessly like a child, and then, even though I’m a sixty-one-year-old, I can almost catch the colors and sounds and silliness of those bigger years when I was little.

41. This passage was written primarily \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to explain    B. to contrast    C. to define    D. to describe a process
42. What is most likely the writer's job?
- A. a tour guide                                      B. a businessman  
C. a comedian                                         D. a chef
43. How does the writer feel about his childhood?
- A. He is nostalgic.                                 B. He is indifferent.  
C. He is glad that it is over.                    D. He is realistic and looks forward.
44. Which of the following is true?
- A. The writer didn't like traveling when he was little.  
B. His senses seemed sharper when he became an adult.  
C. Adult life is more exciting to the writer.  
D. The writer always dreamed about what he would be when he grew up.
45. How can the writer go back to that larger world again?
- A. By going to funfairs.                         B. By playing children's games.  
C. When he goes on a journey.                 D. When he performs on stage.

**Passage B.**

It is hard to love ants. Spiders and scorpions excepted, they are probably our least favorite insect. They give no honey; they do not brighten the air or chirp in hedgerows. Ants are small, dark and silent and live underground. They are venomous and they bite. They teem and swarm, moving *en masse*, like robots, in cryptic legions. And they are ugly. The industry of ants is a constant reproach to us; their most surprising feature, their social organization, seems sinister and totalitarian. Only our luck in being several thousand times as big keeps us safe from them.

And ants, needless to say, do not love us. They hardly even notice us. This is hard to take. They challenge our anthropocentrism. For them, it seems we are not very important. And that is the truth of the matter. Ants are the most successful organisms in evolutionary history: there are over 8,000 species, distributed everywhere on Earth except the polar regions. Compared to this, primates are just a flash in the pan. Ants antedate us and will undoubtedly outlast us.

Ants can eat us, but we cannot eat them with any pleasure. Unlike termites, ants, with a tough outer layer of chitin and a nasty whiff of formic acid in their body tissues, are generally indigestible, except by other ants. Even anteaters prefer termites. Ants, furthermore, are resistant to hard radiation and, in the case of some species, industrial pollution; some can live in deserts; some can float; some can slow metabolism down and survive under water for days on end.

Why are ants so successful? Instead of the endless competition of human societies, where social hierarchies are continually demolished and rebuilt, ants have the division of labor written into their physiology. The ant colony is an almost exclusively female society, with the males remaining in the nest only until the time of their fatal nuptial flight. Like other social insects, males mate once and die. Workers, wingless non-reproductive females, are physically differentiated from birth, bred for toil and sterility.

46. According to the author, the fact that ants are always working \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. makes humans feel lucky
- B. makes humans feel guilty
- C. makes them appear sinister
- D. makes them hard to love

47. Why does the author call ants “the most successful organisms”?

- A. They are much more industrious than human beings.
- B. They have many species and are distributed everywhere on Earth.
- C. They existed before humans and will exist after we have gone.
- D. They challenge our view that humans are the most important life form.

48. What creatures are best equipped to digest ants?

- A. certain humans
- B. anteaters
- C. termites
- D. other ants

49. Based on the text, what is the mankind’s advantage over ants?

- A. Humans are much bigger.
- B. Humans have better division of labor.
- C. There is a consistent social hierarchy within human’s society.
- D. Humans like competition and it contributes a lot to their evolution.

50. What is the tone of the author?

- A. ironical
- B. realistic
- C. pessimistic
- D. humorous