

國立臺灣師範大學 97 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 11 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（選擇題，每題 3 分，20 題，共 60 分）

- 下列哪一組「」中的字，讀音完全相同？
 - 急「湍」若箭；「惴」慄不安
 - 屋舍「儼」然；「醞」茶濃酒
 - 長「吁」短嘆；「盱」衡時局
 - 內心震「懾」；「攝」影留念
- 「小黃不僅見解()淺，而且做事總是()衍了事，難怪成事不足，敗事有餘。」()處應分別填入何字？
 - 膚；敷
 - 浮；膚
 - 膚；浮
 - 敷；浮
- 下列「」中使用的成語，用字完全正確的選項是：
 - 小李工作繁忙，所以年未四十，卻已「童山拙拙」，頗有老態。
 - 這個搶匪在光天化日、「眾目睽睽」之下犯案，簡直是目無法紀。
 - 老吳總是恪守本分，從不與人爭權奪利，真不愧是個「謙謙君子」。
 - 性格往往會決定一個人的命運；換句話說，性格與命運「習習相關」。
- 「如果你做事不能深眸遠慮、未雨綢繆，那麼，當遇到困難時，必定束手無測、一愁莫展。」句中共有幾個錯別字？
 - 三個
 - 四個
 - 五個
 - 六個。
- 蘇轍〈黃州快哉亭記〉：「士生於世，使其中不自得，將何往而非病？使其中坦然，不以物傷性，將何適而非快？」下列解說何者正確？
 - 「其中不自得」指內心不能自得其樂。
 - 「其中坦然」是指山勢平坦遼闊。
 - 「以物傷性」指因爭奪財物而謀財害命。
 - 「何適而非快」指無論到哪裡都很快速。

6. 下列關於「」中的文字合音連讀的說明，何者**錯誤**？
(A) 居心「叵」測：否則 (B) 只「消」三日：需要
(C) 「盍」各言爾志：何不 (D) 君子求「諸」己：之於
7. 丘遲〈與陳伯之書〉：「將軍勇冠三軍，才爲世出，棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔。」
「棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔」比喻：
(A) 認清時局，棄暗投明 (B) 野心勃勃，棄小就大
(C) 民胞物與，澤及禽鳥 (D) 志向遠大，不甘平凡
8. 下列選項中的詞語，何者意義兩兩相同？
(A) 止於至善／盡善盡美 (B) 本亂未治／正本清源
(C) 一言僨事／一言興邦 (D) 格物致知／不求甚解
9. 下列「」中的詞語解釋，何者正確？
(A) 此謂一言「僨事」，一人定國：成就事業
(B) 心有所忿懣，則「不得其正」：不依正道而行
(C) 小人「閒居」爲不善，無所不至：悠閒的生活
(D) 富潤屋，德潤身，心廣「體胖」：身體舒泰安康
10. 《詩經》：「之子于歸，宜其家人。」此句歷經三千多年，其意涵仍不斷爲人使用。下列何者爲其最適合的使用情況？
(A) 賀女子出嫁 (B) 祝人長壽永健
(C) 賀人子女出生 (D) 歡迎遠行者返家
11. 下列「」中的方位詞，並非實指方位，而是另有涵義的選項是：
(A) 日薄「西」山 (B) 「南」面而王
(C) 追王逐「北」 (D) 「東」窗事發
12. 「轉品」是把某一類詞轉化作另一類詞來用，如果名詞轉品爲動詞，則除保持原來的名詞意義外，還增加了動作行爲的動態感。下列「」中屬於名詞轉品爲動詞的選項是：
(A) 世溷濁而蟬「翼」爲重，千鈞爲輕
(B) 玉在山而草「木」潤，淵生珠而涯不枯
(C) 親賢臣，「遠」小人，此先漢所以興隆也
(D) 范增數「目」項王，舉所佩玉玦示之者三
13. 荀子〈天論〉：「天不爲人之惡寒也輟冬，地不爲人之惡遼遠也輟廣，君子不爲小人之匈匈也輟行。」這段話的主旨與下列何者最爲相近：
(A) 君子盡人事而聽天命
(B) 天行健，君子自強不息
(C) 天無三日晴，地無三里平
(D) 天若有情天亦老，月如無恨月長圓

14.韓愈在〈進學解〉中自述：「貪多務得，細大不捐，焚膏油以繼晷，恆兀兀以窮年。」是說明他：

- (A)貪財好賄 (B)勤讀不倦
(C)秉燭夜遊 (D)窮愁潦倒

15. 關於下引文字的寓意，敘述最正確的選項是：

鼠好夜竊粟，越人置粟於盎（音尤ㄨ，口小腹大的容器），恣鼠齧不顧。鼠呼群類入焉，必飫而後返。越人乃易粟以水，浮糠覆水上，而鼠不知也。逮夜，復呼群次第入，咸溺死。

- (A)巧者應當效法老鼠，機靈而能飽食無禍
(B)深夜危險多，智者當避免夜間出外覓食
(C)智者察見隱微，當以鼠之見利忘害為戒
(D)捕鼠有道，巧者捕鼠以粗糠而不以粟米

16. 「呂文穆公蒙正以寬厚為宰相，太宗尤所眷遇。有一朝士，家藏古鑑，自言能照二百里，欲因公弟獻以求知。其弟伺間從容言之，公笑曰：「吾面不過碟子大，安用照二百里？」其弟遂不復言。」

由上文內容研判呂蒙正的人格特質，最正確的選項是：

- (A)嚴厲而不近人情 (B)寬厚而沒有原則
(C)清廉而不為物累 (D)精明而斤斤計較

17. 下引三首詩皆歌詠有關臺灣的歷史人事。綜合詩的題目、內容判斷，其中所歌詠之歷史人事的時間依序是：

甲、心血拋餘為愛群，紛紛熱淚灑成文。哪知是血還是淚？一片模糊辨不分。

(莊太岳〈題蔣君渭水遺集〉)

乙、艱辛避海外，祇為數莖髮。於今事已畢，不復採薇蕨。(朱術桂〈絕命詩〉)

丙、春愁難遣強看山，往事心驚淚欲潸。四百萬人同一哭，去年今日割臺灣。

(丘逢甲〈春愁〉)

- (A)甲丙乙 (B)乙丙甲
(C)丙甲乙 (D)丙乙甲

18.19.20.為題組，請閱讀下文後回答問題：

至於中國過去所崇敬之學者，亦罕有如西方科學家、哲學家之盡量發展理性、理智，唯以求真理為事，竟不知如何處理日常事務，至絕棄情感生活、人倫生活，或其他文化生活者。此非謂中國無以終身精力貢獻於著作者。然中國人之以終身精力貢獻於著作者，非專門之科學家，亦非只務抽象原理之探索之哲學家，而是史學家與經學家，及一部分解經之佛學家。西方雖自希臘起已有史家，然至十八、九世紀史學乃發達。而中國學術，則皆原自經、史。史官之設置，與中國文化政治俱始，

孔子即兼哲人與史家。至司馬遷，而以其全部生命精力貢獻於《史記》一書，以後以一生從事修史者至多。經學家中，則如鄭康成、孔穎達，固遍注羣經。而今所謂哲學家之朱子、王船山，亦嘗遍注羣經，而各可稱為一大經學家。中國史學家之精神，必須彌淪於一時代之文化全體之各方面，經學家精神，亦須充滿於中國古代文化大統之各方面。彼等精神之涵蓋性，同於西方之大哲學家，其精神之重客觀，則同於西方科學家。然其落腳點，則在具體的人文世界，文化大統中之諸史事之交互脈絡，與道之如何表現於文物上，不似西方科學家之著重對分門別類之事物，分析研究其所以然之理，亦不似西方哲學家之著重建立一綜合的說明宇宙人生之一切事物之真理系統。西方科學家、哲學家即具體之事物，而探求其抽象之真理，其精神乃先凌駕於事物之上，次則求透入具體事物，以直接與真理之世界相遇。故其治學之態度，為不斷的化繁為簡，不斷的淘汰不相干之事實，批判不合邏輯之假設理論。由是而科學家、哲學家之精神，又皆為向上凸起，而隨處表現思想上之創發性。然中國史學家之治學態度，則為承受事實，而加以敘述，文期簡潔，而重要之事實必須賅備，拾遺補闕，乃史家之謙辭。經學家之治學態度，則為承受文字，而加以解釋。其於經書中表面有矛盾之處，必須設法輾轉訓詁，覓出其言外之意，以見其實未矛盾。其實不能通者，亦恆歸之於後人文字之摻入，章句之譌奪，及傳寫版本之誤等。故中國經史學家精神，乃一卑以自牧、謙厚以下古人、隨處表現思想上之攝受性者。中國經學家之重融合貫通，與西方哲學家同。然西方哲學家融合貫通之工夫，即表現為自己哲學系統之建立，以尊大自己。中國經學家之求對經書字句，得融合貫通之解釋，則所以代古人立言，而尊大古人。此與中世之神學家同。故中國經學家，亦常以其自己之思想，融於注疏中，而讓諸古人，自托庇于古人思想之下。此中之失，在中國之經學家之精神，恆不免蜷曲于古人之下，而不能顯其主體之尊嚴性；其長處，則在使自己之意見，盡量放在一旁，而使思想主體之局度與德量擴大。西方科學家、哲學家之精神之長處，在能顯思想主體之尊嚴性；其短處，則由於精神之時時向上凸起，而不知不覺間，喜好奇立異，向偏僻處、人所不用心處、異於古人處用心，步入小徑崎嶇，而自以為陽關大道，陷於斷港絕潢，而自以為百川所朝宗。此即西方日向專門之科學家與喜獨創之哲學家所時犯之弊。

無論中國式之經學家與西式之哲學家，皆重視語言文字。重視語言文字而客觀化自己之思想與心得於語言文字以成著作，原皆為表現吾人對客觀精神之尊重，使吾人之精神客觀化於語言文字，而得所安頓者。此吾在上文已論及。然自另一方面言之，則人當客觀化其思想於語言文字以後，於不自覺間，恆以語言文字為思想本身。由此，而人遂以著作為其自我，以著作之量之增加，為其自我之增大。此即成一種偏執，或精神自限於純粹著作之生活。任何義理，吾人如不斷自己生疑，不斷自答，皆若可成一無止息之思想歷程。於是每一語言文字，皆可以另一語言文字再加以說明。此即中國經學家說〈堯典〉二字，可至十餘萬言，而西方哲學家之講任一義諦，皆可累卷不休之故。然學者之著作，如非與他人之問題相應，或唯出於藉

以增大自我，以求勝於人之心，則著作之無限，即為作無限之繭以自縛，而反與社會客觀精神相隔離。言愈多而義愈歧，道術乃為天下裂。學者於此自救之道，唯有轉而為教育家，以使自己所立之言，皆是為應人之需，答人之疑而立。立言之目的，唯所以使人自悟真理，並非教人記取我語。此即中國哲人風度，異於中國經學家及西哲者。故漢代皓首窮經之學者，是經學家。魏晉學者之直抒名理，則是中國式之哲人。隋唐佛學家吉藏、智顛、玄奘、賢首、窺基動輒著數百卷大疏，是佛學家之有經學家風度者。禪宗之單刀直入，以語言文字，皆當機施設，即佛學家之有中國哲人風度者。唐代《十三經注疏》之重名物訓詁，是經學。宋明理學，重直求義理，而逕反諸心，即哲學。魏晉之名理、佛學之禪宗、與宋明之理學，皆重視思想主體之尊嚴，與思維之創發性，同於西方哲學之精神。而又能知名言之用，要在應人之需，答人之疑，須有所至而止。故立言不重卷帙之浩繁，以使自己所歷之思想，全客觀化於其中；而重在明顯此道。道顯而名言與思想歷程即皆可加以掃蕩。故無言愈多而道愈歧之害，亦免除人以名言為道之執著，與以著作之量之多，自矜矜人之好勝心。此則中國哲人之精神境界之高處，而使中國哲人之心，恆得保其虛靈明覺，而慧覺更趨高明，胸襟氣量，更空闊廣大者也。

18.根據上文，下列敘述何者不是西方學者特色？

- (A)盡量發展理性、理智，唯以求真理為事
- (B)著重對分門別類之事物，分析研究其所以然之理
- (C)喜好奇立異，向偏僻處、人所不用心處、異於古人處用心
- (D)即具體之事物，而探求其抽象之真理，其精神乃先凌駕於事物之上

19.根據上文，下列對中國經學家的描述何者為是？

- (A)求對經書字句，得融合貫通之解釋，則所以代古人立言
- (B)於經書表面矛盾之處，必須一一加以駁正，以見其矛盾
- (C)恆得保其虛靈明覺，而慧覺更趨高明，胸襟氣量，更空闊廣大
- (D)常以其自己之思想，融於注疏中，表現為自己哲學系統之建立

20.根據上文，中國式之經學家與西式之哲學家皆重視語言文字，兩者的共同點在於：

- (A)客觀化自己之思想與心得於語言文字以成著作
- (B)知名言之用，要在應人之需，答人之疑，須有所至而止
- (C)立言之目的，唯所以使人自悟真理，並非教人記取我語
- (D)立言不重卷帙之浩繁，以使自己所歷之思想，全客觀化於其中

二、英文部分（選擇題，每題 1 分，40 題，共 40 分）

I. **Vocabulary: Choose the best word out of the four options.** （10 分）

21. Investing your money in the stock market is _____ because you might lose a bundle.
A. rewarding B. risky C. defensive D. prompt
22. This building is not _____ to people in wheelchairs because they can't get up the stairs.
A. vulnerable B. isolated C. accessible D. entitled
23. A _____ may last from a few hours to several weeks or even months, depending on the complexity of the case.
A. license B. guarantee C. commercial D. trial
24. The _____ of her paintings is very striking; they seem like photographs.
A. clarity B. illusion C. eloquence D. morale
25. In order to practice voluntary simplicity, evaluate your _____ and then determine what could be cut back.
A. expenditures B. rivals C. property D. affluence
26. One of the nice features of a sailboat is that wind, as opposed to a gas-driven engine, _____ the boat.
A. accommodates B. illuminates C. strives D. propels
27. Sorry, sir. Your credit card is invalid. It _____ last month.
A. abolished B. dispensed C. expired D. eliminated
28. Because of aftershocks, all the remaining survivors are being _____ to a safer area by the local government.
A. devastated B. evacuated C. condemned D. contaminated
29. After _____ thinking over the ethical problem, I finally made up my mind to quit my career as a doctor.
A. temporarily B. deliberately C. paradoxically D. virtually
30. It is argued that too much emphasis on economic growth _____ results in the spread of materialism, which may in turn lead to a general intellectual and moral decline.
A. courageously B. permanently C. originally D. inevitably

II. **Cloze: Please choose the best answer from the four options to make the passage coherent.** （15 分）

(A)

Hairdresser Carl Moss, depressed by money problems and a break with his girlfriend, tried to commit suicide six times in one night and failed.

After drinking half a bottle of gin to get his courage up, Moss walked into the sea at nearby Worthing, but 31 after the water reached his chest. He returned to his hairdressing shop and wired up a metal chair and twice tried to 32 himself, but each

time he threw the switch, a fuse blew. Then he 33 a mirror and cut his wrists, but the cuts were ineffective. He tried to 34 himself from a stair rail, but the knot let him down. In a final bid, Moss piled up furniture and cushions and set them alight, hoping the 35 would suffocate him. But the fire got too hot and he climbed out of a window and went to the Samaritans, a non-profit organization 36 helping people with problems. The Samaritans called his mother, who telephoned the police.

Moss pleaded guilty to a 37 of arson, was put on probation for three years, and ordered to undergo treatment at a psychiatric hospital.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 31. A. passed out | B. lost his nerve | C. hit the ceiling | D. fell prey to it |
| 32. A. electrocute | B. strangle | C. smuggle | D. drift |
| 33. A. scrubbed | B. purchased | C. reflected | D. broke |
| 34. A. relax | B. expose | C. hang | D. distract |
| 35. A. furniture | B. smoke | C. attempt | D. pile |
| 36. A. dependent on | B. envious of | C. dedicated to | D. heading for |
| 37. A. charge | B. diagnosis | C. prescription | D. declaration |

(B)

Many people mistakenly credit Spielberg with pioneering the use of special effects in movies today. That credit really belongs to George Lucas. In 1975, following the phenomenal success of *Star Wars*, Lucas established a film company called Industrial Light and Magic (ILM). Since its 38, ILM has specialized in the research and development of special effects techniques used in films.

One of ILM's major 39 to special effects was the use of a new filming techniques for models. In this technique, a camera was connected to a crane for filming a model, like one of the spaceships used in *Star Wars*. The camera was then programmed to move and tilt to give 40 to the spaceship flying through space. Before this technique, models were filmed with 41 cameras which gave unrealistic results in films.

42 technique pioneered by ILM was the use of motion blur. When real moving objects are filmed, there is a blur in the film. But when models were filmed, the camera was held perfectly still for each shot of a model. This old technique gave models a jerky motion, 43 motion blur made the model aliens in *Star Wars* appear more like real moving creatures.

ILM also 44 on a very old filming technique called composite photography. In this type of filming, two or more images are put together onto a single strip of film.

45, if a single actor is used to play the role of identical twins, the actor can be shot in two scenes. The scenes can then be put together using composite photography to appear as both characters on screen at the same time.

38. A. decision B. command C. founding D. expansion
 39. A. problems B. solutions C. defects D. contributions
 40. A. motion B. lighting C. strength D. background
 41. A. brand-new B. innovative C. experimental D. stationary
 42. A. One B. The C. Another D. The other
 43. A. if B. whereas C. although D. otherwise
 44. A. kept B. called C. improved D. surveyed
 45. A. On the other hand B. For example C. In addition D. As a result

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions after the passages. (15分)

(A)

<p>WASHINGTON, D.C. – Democrat Carl Arling Thursday upset Vice President Lawrence Letterman, taking 52.4% of the popular vote to become the 43rd president of the United States.</p> <p>The come-from-behind Democratic victory also made Gov. Bartley Depointe the nation’s first black vice president elect.</p> <p>The Democratic ticket swept the large industrial states of both north and south to pile up 308 electoral votes to 230 votes for Republican candidate, Vice President Lawrence Letterman. The Democrats also regained control of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the first time in 8 years.</p> <p>“This gives us the people’s mandate for a radical change in our industrial policies, to restructure our economy so it can provide jobs and income for all,” Arling said in his victory statement. Arling said he would start work immediately to select a cabinet and a transition team.</p>	<p>It was a landslide win by more than 12% in California that finally gave Arling a majority in the electoral college.</p> <p>The pattern of the voting was not regional, analysts said. Everywhere in the country Letterman did well in rural areas and wealthy suburbs while Arling scored heavily in the inner cities.</p> <p>The battle was closest among the middle-class suburbs where Arling’s call for a restructured, high technology industrial base seemed to have great voter appeal.</p> <p>Analysts said that the deteriorating economy and a lackluster performance by Letterman in a nationally televised debate also worked to Arling’s favor. Although he started well behind the better known Letterman, the Democratic candidate gained momentum throughout the campaign to pull ahead of the Republican on election day.</p>
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46. What is the news report mainly about?
- A. A poll of American public policies.
 B. Strategies of the presidential candidates.
 C. Outcome of a presidential election.
 D. A nationally televised political debate.

47. Who led at the beginning of the presidential campaign?
- A. Washington D. C.
 - B. Lawrence Letterman.
 - C. Carl Arling.
 - D. Bartley Depointe.
48. What is the newly elected president going to do next?
- A. To regain control of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
 - B. To continue enforcing the industrial and economic policies.
 - C. To find suitable people to be ministers in the new government.
 - D. To lobby the electoral college.
49. Which of the following words best describes Carl Arling's victory in California?
- A. ultimate
 - B. narrow
 - C. infamous
 - D. overwhelming
50. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The Republicans were the ruling party over the past eight years.
 - B. The Democrats just won by a neck in the large industrial states.
 - C. The Republicans won most of the seats in the House of Representatives.
 - D. Carl Arling was as famous as Lawrence Letterman at first.
51. Where did Carl Arling gain most of his support?
- A. Everywhere in the U.S.
 - B. In the countryside.
 - C. In wealthy suburbs.
 - D. In inner urban cities.
52. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **lackluster** in the last paragraph?
- A. logical
 - B. boring
 - C. notorious
 - D. persuasive
53. Which of the following is a factor for the defeat of the Republicans?
- A. Worsening economic situations.
 - B. A radical change in the policies.
 - C. A restructured, high technology industrial base.
 - D. Little control over the House of Representatives.

(B)

It is estimated that the number of cars in the world will have tripled to nearly 1.5 billion by 2020. How can we have this number of cars without severely polluting the environment? Every couple of years, a French tire company sponsors a challenge to the world's car makers to come up with cleaner, "greener" vehicles. Green vehicles provide an alternative to traditional fuel-powered vehicles, and pose less hazard to the purity of the air we breathe.

The most common green vehicles at the moment are hybrids, or cars that use a mix of fuel power and electrical power to improve fuel economy. The gas-powered engine makes the car move, but it also generates electricity, which powers the electric engine that works as its partner. There are also completely electric vehicles, which at first glance would seem to be extremely clean since they do not produce any emissions. However, the electricity to operate them comes from traditional electrical sources, which also release environmentally harmful gases into the air.

Some cars have been built to run on cleaner fuels such as natural gas and ethanol. These fuels used to be hard to find but they are becoming more readily available to drivers. Another green alternative that may be popular in the future is powered by hydrogen, which combines with oxygen in the air to produce a reaction that powers the motor. The problem is that it takes about 11.6 liters of hydrogen to create the same amount of power as one liter of fuel. Hydrogen is not always easy to obtain by the average consumer, and cars that run on hydrogen do not yet have the widespread fueling stations needed to allow for long-distance travel.

These cleaner fueling alternatives are very appealing, but they come with a few drawbacks. One problem is that as cars become more fuel-efficient, performance tends to suffer. Automobile performance is measured by two characteristics: torque and horsepower. Torque is the ability to pull weight; horsepower is how fast a car can go. Engineers are constantly working hard to produce cleaner modes of transportation that function as well as traditional vehicles do. Most of the people who are driving green machines today are willing to sacrifice performance for the benefits to the environment, but the average consumer does not want to buy a car that does not have as much torque or horsepower as what he or she is accustomed to.

54. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Air pollution.
 - B. Green vehicles.
 - C. Car manufacturers.
 - D. Environmental protection.
55. What does the underlined word hazard in the first paragraph mean?
- A. danger
 - B. hatred
 - C. effort
 - D. cost

56. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **hybrids** in the second paragraph?
- A. pioneers
 - B. samples
 - C. mixtures
 - D. innovations
57. How many kinds of green vehicles are mentioned in this passage?
- A. One.
 - B. Two.
 - C. Three.
 - D. Four.
58. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. By the year 2020, the number of cars in the world will be 4 times what it is now.
 - B. A French company sponsors annual contests to decide who can create a cleaner vehicle.
 - C. The completely electric vehicles are cleaner than hybrids.
 - D. Hybrids are good to the environment because they use less fuel.
59. Which of the following statements about hydrogen-powered cars is true?
- A. They can run very long distances.
 - B. There are still not enough fueling stations for these cars.
 - C. The fuel is easily available to the average consumer now.
 - D. With the same amount of fuel, they can create more power than ordinary cars.
60. Which of the following explains why green vehicles haven't become widespread yet?
- A. Their price is not affordable to the average consumer.
 - B. Their fuels are rare and hard to find.
 - C. They release harmful gases into the air.
 - D. They can't go as fast as traditional vehicles.