

國立臺灣師範大學 98 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 9 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、國語文部份（選擇題，共 60 分）

（一）字音及字形（每題 2 分，20 題，共 40 分）

1. 下列選項「 」內的字音，何者正確？

- (A) 他真「齷」齷，貪汙了一筆公款，便遠走高飛了！「齷」音ㄨㄛˊ
(B) 雖遠走高飛，但已成通「緝」要犯，終會伏法的。「緝」音ㄑㄧˊ
(C) 身為公務員，應愛惜公「帑」，這都是民膏民脂呀！「帑」音ㄊㄨㄥˋ
(D) 不要自怨自「艾」了，應好好貢獻你的力量給社會。「艾」音ㄞˋ

2. 下列「 」中的讀音，何者兩兩相同？

- (A) 蒙「混」過關／「遯」跡山林 (B) 天地神「祇」／女紅針「黹」
(C) 千「鈞」一髮／手足「龜」裂 (D) 戶口「騰」本／文「贍」事詳

3. 下列「 」中的讀音，何者兩兩相同？

- (A) 「溯」溪而上／完美「塑」身 (B) 「燠」熱難當／「懊」惱不已
(C) 筆力「適」勁／深謀遠「猷」 (D) 龍「蟠」虎踞／羝羊觸「藩」

4. 下列「 」中的讀音，何者兩兩相同？

- (A) 婦女分「娩」／力「挽」狂瀾 (B) 「紆」尊降貴／「盱」衡當世
(C) 文采「斐」然／「緋」聞不斷 (D) 「嫵」媚纖弱／堂「廡」之上

5. 下列「 」中的讀音，何者完全相同？

- (A) 「汲」取泉水／「岌」岌可危／負「笈」從師
(B) 後宮「嬪」妃／孫子「臍」腳／「殯」葬儀式
(C) 月裡「姮」娥／斷壁殘「垣」／「坦」腹東床
(D) 生我「劬」勞／越王「句」踐／「佝」偻攜仗

6. 閱讀下列文句，並依序為「 」中的字選擇同音字：

甲、久聞二公大名，幸得邂「逅」。

乙、他剛「復」自用，固執己見，故而導致計畫失敗。

丙、十年前大地震恐怖的夢「魘」，至今仍常使他於夢中驚醒。

- (A) 後／筆／夜 (B) 後／必／演
(C) 夠／必／演 (D) 夠／筆／夜

7.下列「 」中的讀音，何者兩兩相同？

- (A)「磨」坊的磨麥技術必須相互觀「摩」，才能日新月異。
- (B)父親罹患關節炎，舉「箸」提筆雖多不便，卻仍然「著」作不懈
- (C)秋天的夜空點「綴」著點點星光，草叢中的蟲鳴好似孤兒的「啜」泣
- (D)他「佇」立海濱，望著那點點歸帆／昨天午後一陣豪雨，翡翠水庫已「貯」滿了水

8.下列「 」中的字，去掉部首後，何者讀音不變？

- (A)取蕪存「菁」
- (B)「嫉」妒他人
- (C)造「詣」頗高
- (D)垂「涎」三尺

9.下列「 」中的字，去掉部首後，何者讀音不變？

- (A)「恫」赫他人
- (B)哀「慟」逾恆
- (C)深感「惋」惜
- (D)經濟拮「据」

10.現代廣告常常使用諧音雙關的方式，造成趣味，加深印象。請問下列廣告諧音，何者與原詞的讀音完全相同？

- (A)兒福廣告：「棄兒不捨」——原詞：「鏗而不捨」
- (B)冰店廣告：「冰冰有禮」——原詞：「彬彬有禮」
- (C)反毒廣告：「無毒有我」——原詞：「無獨有偶」
- (D)飲料店廣告：「冷巢熱奉」——原詞：「冷嘲熱諷」

11.下列文句中共有幾個錯別字？

「金融風暴是由於人謀不臧所造成，應痛下決心，徹底整頓；地震過後，遍地倒蹋的房子與滿目創痍的道路，更應同心諧力來重建。」

- (A)二個
- (B)三個
- (C)四個
- (D)五個

12.下列詞語，用字正確的選項是：

- (A)淺移默化
- (B)亦步亦趨
- (C)犯得犯失
- (D)驅之若驚

13.下列成語，何者沒有錯別字？

- (A)無譏之談
- (B)眾說紛紜
- (C)望風被靡
- (D)誓死如歸

14.下列文句，何者沒有錯別字？

- (A)快樂的秘訣是拒絕貪婪，知足感恩
- (B)千託萬屬後，母親將鑰匙遞給我，讓我自己管理
- (C)隨時身展腰肢，起來動一動，就能擺脫腰酸背痛的苦惱
- (D)凡事全力以付之後，成敗已經不再重要，因為我們已經得到了自尊

15. 下列文句「 」中的字，何者字形正確？

- (A) 他憑著「艱」苦卓絕的精神，終於在「堅」難的賽事中，取得佳績
- (B) 貧困的生活磨練出他「刻」苦耐勞的個性，使他能「克」服各樣困難
- (C) 經過父親的鼓勵後，他決定發「奮」圖強，「憤」發向上，以求出人頭地
- (D) 做學問時必須有正確而分明的「概」念，不可馬虎隨便，一「蓋」而論

16. 下列文句「 」中的字，何者字形正確？

- (A) 秘「蜜」像糖，總會招引「密」蜂的採探
- (B) 忙「錄」了一年，小章終於被「碌」取為正式職員
- (C) 此地「獵」戶自製的「臘」肉，咀嚼起來，別有一番風味
- (D) 距離火車開動的時間已剩不到一分鐘，弟弟卻還在後面慢慢「蹀」步，急得姊姊在前頭直「躑」腳

17. 請依序為□，填上正確的字形：

「直沖雲□」、「□瘦」、「□聲匿跡」、「□小橫行」

- (A) 霄／迨／銷／宵
- (B) 宵／消／銷／迨
- (C) 宵／銷／迨／迨
- (D) 霄／消／銷／宵

18. 請依序為□，填上正確的字形：

「別出□裁」、「身□證明」、「走□無路」、「□不在乎」

- (A) 新／份／投／蠻
- (B) 心／份／頭／蠻
- (C) 新／分／頭／滿
- (D) 心／分／投／滿

19. 下列有關用字的說明，何者正確？

- (A) 大 S 說：人才「輩」出，有連續的意思，所以用「輩」
- (B) 小 S 說：盤根錯「結」，有打結的意思，所以用「結」
- (C) 阿雅說：陳腔「爛」調，有破舊的意思，所以用「爛」
- (D) 康永說：名「符」其實，有相合的意思，所以用「符」

20. 平日對話中，人們常藉提示部首，以確定字形。例如：

「你剛剛說的是哪一個『ㄉㄤ』？」

「是三點『水』的『瀾』。」

下列選項，何者提示的正是該字的部首？

- (A) 「月」字旁的「胡」
- (B) 「艸」字頭的「黃」
- (C) 「弓」字旁的「張」
- (D) 「日」字旁的「煦」

(二) 詞語應用 (每題 2.5 分, 8 題, 共 20 分)

21. 閱讀下文, 推斷□□□□處, 依序應填何者最恰當?

魅力有很多種面貌, 但鮮少有能與 1500 年前畫在印度某石窟壁上的一張面容□□□□者。為了一睹究竟, 眼睛必須先適應黑暗, 但是你很快就會□□□□了。那個人物裸著胸, 頭戴高聳的王冠, 一手拿著纖細的蓮花。他的軀體彎曲, 彷彿正隨著無聲的音樂搖擺。他的臉孔本身很安詳, 眼睛半闔, 噘起嘴唇露出淺淺的微笑, 整個人沉浸在最甜蜜的美夢中。

- (A) 並駕齊驅 / 目不暇給 (B) 相提並論 / 目不轉睛
(C) 並駕齊驅 / 目不轉睛 (D) 相提並論 / 目不暇給

22. 閱讀下文, 推斷劃線的連接詞, 何者運用不恰當?

不論是和風煦煦的夏日, 或是陰雨綿綿的寒冬, 散步在倫敦泰晤士河南岸區, 思考神經以及身體感知都會不由自主地開始舞動跳躍, 其實周圍不僅有摩天輪、音樂廳、美術館、電影院、電視台等, 還有來自世界各地的觀光客。這裡是歐洲最大的藝術與媒體聚集中心——可茵街(Coin Street)創意社區, 得天獨厚地坐落在這, 它是倫敦的社區復新計畫典範之一。

- (A) 不論 (B) 或是 (C) 其實 (D) 不僅

23. 閱讀下文, 推斷劃線的詞語, 何者運用不恰當?

新沐者必彈冠。若用小孩子的純真做尺度來度量人間什物, 只怕所有的用品都得彈。於是你喜歡小孩子喜歡到像匣中的珠玉, 像即將展蕊的花苞, 像一切新製品。你面對他, 終於自己要先彈一彈, 最好是先洗洗手、洗洗目, 或是索性先沐浴齊戒。
(陳冠學〈小孩子〉)

- (A) 若用 (B) 於是 (C) 終於 (D) 或是

24. 閱讀下文, 並依據文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項:

失落感是生命中的一個關卡,
甲、看誰都不順眼, 還厭惡自己。
乙、踏過去了, 就是一個萬里晴空的美麗世界,
丙、走不出去, 人就鬱鬱寡歡,
丁、一個厭惡自己的人, 是社會的一顆不定時炸彈,
如果爆裂, 殺傷的威力有時候甚於天然的災禍。

- (A) 甲乙丙丁 (B) 乙丙甲丁 (C) 乙丙丁甲 (D) 丙乙甲丁

25. 閱讀下文，並推斷何者最適合作為短文的結語？

世界是美麗的，以許多令人無法理解的方式展現。然而，在匆忙的生活中，我們總是一再忽略身邊美麗的事物，就像我們不時會忘記對生命意義的自我期許。在現代世界裡載浮載沉，我們之間有許多人對周遭的刺激變得麻木；甚至會刻意撇過頭，……。

- (A) 欣喜的接受美麗的事物，彷彿這美麗是我們期待已久的禮物
- (B) 認真的思考一件事情——在我們的身邊究竟有沒有美麗的事物
- (C) 到處尋找存在身邊的美麗事物，彷彿這美麗是我們期待已久的禮物
- (D) 拒絕接受美麗的事物，彷彿這美麗是另一樣我們已經看膩了的東西

26. 閱讀下列對聯，並推斷他們描寫的人物依序是什麼人？

甲、四面湖山歸眼底，萬家憂樂到心頭

乙、生民來，未有夫子也；知我者，其惟春秋乎

丙、義膽忠肝，六經以來二表；托孤寄命，三代而後一人

丁、十里江亭，昔日鱷魚今去盡；千重雲樹，當年鳳鳥復來儀

- (A) 范仲淹／孔子／諸葛亮／韓愈
- (B) 范仲淹／孟子／文天祥／朱熹
- (C) 歐陽脩／孔子／文天祥／朱熹
- (D) 歐陽脩／孟子／諸葛亮／韓愈

27. 閱讀下文，推斷「隴上的人站立瞭守，」應置何處最恰當？

左邊望去平埔的田地上，偶然有人，(甲)但不像在耕作。(乙)七月的南台灣，稻穗纍纍垂著，(丙)三兩錯落在阡陌之間，(丁)衣服被風吹得拍拍作響，飄搖飛著。

- (A) 甲
- (B) 乙
- (C) 丙
- (D) 丁

28. 閱讀下文，並推斷「，更有殘缺的貝殼」應置於何處最恰當？

我獨坐在冥想(甲)。難得的是寂寞的環境，難得的是靜定的意境；寂寞中有不可言傳的和諧，靜默中有無限的創造。我的心靈，比如海濱(乙)，生平初度的怒潮，已經漸次的消翳(丙)，只賸有疏鬆的海砂中偶爾的迴響(丁)，反映星月的輝芒。

- (A) 甲
- (B) 乙
- (C) 丙
- (D) 丁

二、**英文**部份：(選擇題，共 40 分)

I. **Vocabulary**：(每題 1 分，10 題，共 10 分)

29. People in our community have reached a consensus that it is _____ important for every resident to receive first aid and CPR training.
(A) cheerfully (B) fanatically (C) scarcely (D) vitally
30. The boarding school has gained _____ because the students have learned how to behave themselves in a comparatively short period.
(A) celebrity (B) management (C) preference (D) reputation
31. Immigrants need to become _____ in their jobs; otherwise, their economic future will be in jeopardy.
(A) available (B) incidental (C) proficient (D) segregated
32. In many Catholic countries in Europe, _____ represented primitive architectural designs and innovative construction techniques.
(A) cathedrals (B) distribution (C) glossary (D) references
33. North Korea officially _____ the nonexistence of nuclear power on its soil, but many countries did not believe it.
(A) minimize (B) pronounce (C) separate (D) terrify
34. In order to eliminate urban poverty, the government plans to set up a _____ to ensure social equality and integration.
(A) facility (B) mechanism (C) plantation (D) referendum
35. Because of living close to MRT stations, many people in Taipei city have grown _____ to the noise of moving trains.
(A) accustomed (B) essential (C) identical (D) unconscious
36. The cheerleaders who failed the audition _____ that their skills and techniques are weak and that they have room for improvements.
(A) admit (B) commit (C) emit (D) permit
37. It is not uncommon that farmers _____ crops, planting one crop one year and another crop the next, to maximize product yield.
(A) abandon (B) accompany (C) administer (D) alternate
38. Seldom do high school students enjoy _____ tasks simply because they soon lose interest in learning from similar models.
(A) nominated (B) repetitive (C) subsequent (D) virtuous

II. **Cloze**：(每題 1 分，10 題，共 10 分)

The Volkswagen “Bug” was first introduced as a “people’s automobile” in 1937. After World War II the Volkswagen Bug was mass-produced as an inexpensive, reliable 4-seater, and became 39 of the best-selling cars of all time. This Volkswagen, also known as the “Beetle,” is an economy car produced from 1938 until

2003. Although the names “Beetle” and “Bug” were quickly adopted by the public, it was not 40 August of 1967 that Volkswagen itself began using the name Beetle in marketing materials. In 1998, many years after the original 41 had been dropped from the lineup in most of the world, Volkswagen introduced the “New Beetle,” bearing a cosmetic resemblance to the original. 42 widely criticized for its peculiar styling, weak power, rough ride, and high noise levels, the Beetle was ultimately the longest and most produced automobile for a single design. It 43 a top seller even as rear-wheel drive models were refined and replaced by front-wheel drive ones. In the international poll for the award of the world’s most influential car of the twentieth century, the Beetle came fourth after the Ford Model T, the Mini and the Citroën DS.

39. (A) many (B) none (C) one (D) that
40. (A) as (B) in (C) upon (D) until
41. (A) market (B) model (C) process (D) wheel
42. (A) Although (B) Because (C) For (D) That
43. (A) drove (B) has run (C) remained (D) was sold

How the calligraphy brush is held depends on which calligraphic genre is practiced. For Chinese calligraphy, the method of holding the brush is special; the brush is held vertically straight and gripped 44 the thumb and middle finger. The index finger lightly touches the upper part of the shaft of the brush 45 the ring and little fingers tuck under the bottom of the shaft. The palm is hollow, and you should be able to 46 an egg within that space. This method, although difficult for the beginner, allows greater freedom of movement, control and execution of strokes.

In places where Chinese calligraphy is kept, there are many people who practice calligraphy in public places such as parks and sidewalks, 47 water as their ink and the ground as their paper. In this case, very large brushes are required. Although such calligraphic works are 48 as the water will eventually dry, they serve the dual purpose of both being an informal public display of one’s work and an opportunity to further practice one’s calligraphy.

44. (A) as (B) between (C) over (D) without
45. (A) for (B) that (C) while (D) with
46. (A) hold (B) hatch (C) cook (D) cast
47. (A) use (B) used (C) using (D) to use
48. (A) artistic (B) eternal (C) standardized (D) temporary

III. Reading comprehension : (每題 2 分 , 10 題 , 共 20 分)

Frank Lloyd Wright was primarily a designer of homes, although the Larkin Factory and the Imperial Hotel testify to his versatility. He gave primary consideration to harmonizing the building with its natural surroundings. He originated a style that has been extremely popular in the
5 **level** prairie of Middle West, a house of quiet sky lines, gently sloping roofs, low proportions, sheltering overhangs and low terraces. In short, the style stresses the horizontal line to echo the horizon that dominates the prairie landscape.

Wright carried over his emphasis on horizontal lines to his design of a
10 skyscraper, which had huge horizontal projections at the top. Here, regrettably, horizontal lines create a sense of heaviness instead of **tranquility**. Likewise, Wright's love for low proportions led him to design large houses with so much space that heating them in winter cost a fortune. His clients, of course, were mostly millionaires who could afford it.

15 Like Sullivan, Wright was highly innovative in ornamentation. His designs of ornaments were adapted to the material used and to modern tools. Many of them remind one of Aztec Sculpture; **some** show a strong influence of cubism. Wright went so far as to design all the furniture for his houses and to decide the color schemes for all the rooms. A client once joked that he
20 was left with nothing to do to the rooms except live in them.

49. The main purpose of the passage is to _____ .
(A) introduce an American architect
(B) discuss modern American architecture
(C) compare Frank Lloyd Wright with Sullivan
(D) describe the prairie house, a typical Mid-Western building
50. The author mentions that Wright designed all of the following EXCEPT _____ .
(A) a hotel
(B) a church
(C) a factory
(D) a skyscraper
51. It can be inferred that when Wright designed a building, he first _____ .
(A) joked with his rich clients
(B) decided on the color scheme
(C) judged if his client was a millionaire
(D) studied the natural setting around it

52. The word “**level**” in the first paragraph most likely means _____ .
- (A) equal
 - (B) graded
 - (C) low and flat
 - (D) natural and wild
53. Wright’s Mid-Western prairie houses included all of the following characteristics EXCEPT _____ .
- (A) flat roofs
 - (B) low terraces
 - (C) quiet skylines
 - (D) low proportions
54. It is implied that the emphasis on the horizontal line in Wright’s prairie house design is to _____ .
- (A) suggest a sense of heaviness
 - (B) make the house especially roomy
 - (C) harmonize the house with the prairie
 - (D) make the house dominate the prairie landscape
55. The word “**tranquility**” in the second paragraph most likely means _____ .
- (A) lightness
 - (B) ease and fun
 - (C) calmness and peace
 - (D) hatred, revenge and regret
56. One similarity between Wright and Sullivan mentioned by the author is that _____ .
- (A) both love horizontal lines
 - (B) both do creative ornamentations
 - (C) both specialize in designing rich homes
 - (D) both have millionaire clients in Mid-West
57. The word “**some**” in the third paragraph most likely refers to _____ .
- (A) tools
 - (B) materials
 - (C) sculptures
 - (D) ornaments
58. The author hints that Wright’s designs can be wasteful in energy consumption in lines _____ .
- (A) 2-4
 - (B) 6-8
 - (C) 12-13
 - (D) 15-18