

國立臺灣師範大學 99 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 8 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，每題 2 分，30 題，共 60 分）

- 下列文句，何者沒有錯別字？
(A) 老人家的想法跟深柢固，很難改變
(B) 月光篩灑而下，地上樹影班斕，尤為絕妙
(C) 陰陽潛移，春秋代序，物類衰榮均暗合此法
(D) 寒冬凜烈，下雪的日子，寒氣更是砭人肌骨
- 下列文句，何者沒有錯別字？
(A) 天生我材必有用，因此不宜忘自菲薄
(B) 震災中，有人不幸罹難，有人慶興生還
(C) 政客喜歡以官冕堂皇的理由，包裝個人私心
(D) 金融風暴多由於人謀不臧，應痛下決心，徹底整頓
- 平日在對話中，人們常藉提示部首，以確定字形。例如：「你剛剛說的是哪一個『ㄅㄛ』？」「是三點『水』的『灑』。」下列選項，何者提示的正是該字的部首？
(A) 「虫」字旁的「蜓」 (B) 「艸」字頭的「黃」
(C) 「出」字頭的「屈」 (D) 「日」字旁的「煦」
- 下列「」的讀音，何者兩兩不同？
(A) 快速「遁」逃／天地混「沌」 (B) 天地神「祇」／誤入「歧」途
(C) 千「鈞」一髮／手足「龜」裂 (D) 戶口「騰」本／文「贍」事詳
- 下列詞語「」的讀音，何者兩兩不同？
(A) 打開窗「扉」／「緋」聞不斷 (B) 婦女分「媿」／手「腕」高明
(C) 頑固「迂」腐／河川「淤」塞 (D) 引「吭」高歌／「航」行萬里
- 下列「」內偏旁相同的字，何者字音兩兩相同？
(A) 徒步「涉」水／山高路「陡」 (B) 「栩栩」如生／自「詡」不凡
(C) 疏「浚」河道／教「唆」殺人 (D) 桂「棹」蘭槳／滿地泥「淖」
- 〈醉翁亭記〉云：「前者呼，後者應，偃僂提攜往來而不絕者」，此處「偃僂」之意不同於下列何者？
(A) 黃髮 (B) 垂髫 (C) 白髮 (D) 古稀
- 下列何者不是古人書信中常用的「自謙稱」？
(A) 「某」啓 (B) 「竊」以為過矣
(C) 「僕」初到潯陽 (D) 計「足下」久不得書

9.下列「」的詞義，何者兩兩相同？

- (A)八卦言語，不可「聽信」／安心「聽信」，靜候通知
- (B)浪淘盡，千古「風流」人物／拈花惹草，生性「風流」
- (C)「無恥」之恥，無恥矣／厚顏「無恥」的人，撒謊都不臉紅
- (D)門口有人「賊頭」賊腦的張望／教唆竊盜的「賊頭」，今日落網

10.〈縱囚論〉云：「意其必免而復來，是下賊上之心也。」「下賊上之心」的涵義是什麼？

- (A)下位者誤解上位者的心意
- (B)下位者竊取上位者的心血
- (C)下位者揣摩上位者的心思
- (D)下位者破壞上位者的心情

11.閱讀下文，並推斷它對富貴的態度如何？

甲、富貴如可求，雖執鞭之士吾亦為之；如不可求，從吾所好。

乙、富與貴，是人之所以欲者，得之不以其道，不取也。

- (A)敬而遠之
- (B)愛不能捨
- (C)因命隨緣
- (D)依義而行

12.下列四段文字，何者可用來形容水面霧氣瀰漫之景？

甲、春和景明，波瀾不驚，上下天光，一碧萬頃

乙、月光倒囊入水，江濤吞吐，露氣吸之，擘天為白

丙、白露橫江，水光接天

丁、濤瀾洶湧，風雲開闔

- (A)甲乙
- (B)乙丙
- (C)丙丁
- (D)甲丁

13.閱讀下文，並判斷「狂風」為何者？

我的橄欖高高立在操場邊緣的山坡上，只離開海岸五十公尺，命運注定他要迎接第一陣滾滾來到的，熾熱狂風和冷冽豪雨。我想像每次它有限的枝幹都被折斷一二，而葉子幾乎脫盡；等到風雨遠去時，它哆嗦長立，孤單的身軀更歪斜了。—節錄自楊牧〈野橄欖樹〉

- (A)颱風
- (B)季風
- (C)落山風
- (D)龍捲風

14.閱讀下詩，並判斷它所描寫的對象是什麼？

沒有過去／也沒有未來／現實是我的主義／動靜立即反應／歲月的痕跡自己留存／
我也是佛的信徒／一切空無／只要時時拂拭保持清醒／永遠我是你的學生兄弟 一岩
上〈八行詩〉

- (A)鏡
- (B)影
- (C)風
- (D)水

15.閱讀下文，並判斷下列敘述何者正確？

桓車騎不好著新衣，浴後，婦故送新衣與，車騎大怒，催使持去。婦更持還，傳語云：「衣不經新，何由而故？」桓公大笑，著之。

- (A)桓公個性吝嗇
- (B)桓公擇善固執
- (C)桓公婦個性奢侈
- (D)桓公婦聰慧機智

16.〈燭之武退秦師〉：「晉侯、秦伯圍鄭，以其無禮於晉，且貳於楚也。」小明看到這段記載，想了解事件始末，他應該查閱下列哪些典籍？

- (A)《左傳》
- (B)《尚書》
- (C)《晉書》
- (D)《三國志》

17. 「莫怨工人醜畫身，莫嫌明主遣和親，當時若不嫁胡虜，只是宮中一舞人」，這首詩所描述的歷史人物是誰？
 (A)李陵 (B)蘇武 (C)王昭君 (D)趙飛燕
18. 閱讀下詩，並根據格律，判斷□□應填何者最恰當？
 門外無人問落花，綠陰冉冉遍□□。林鶯啼到無聲處，青草池塘獨聽蛙。
 (A)天下 (B)天涯 (C)四野 (D)八荒
19. 下列作品，均以山為描寫對象，何者使用「擬人」的修辭法，使山的形象更鮮明可親？
 (A)採菊東籬下，悠然見南山，山氣日夕佳，飛鳥相與還
 (B)問何物，能令公喜？我見青山多嫵媚，料青山見我應如是
 (C)遠上寒山石徑斜，白雲生處有人家。停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花
 (D)橫看成嶺側成峰，遠近高低各不同。不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中
20. 下列文句，何者使用「比喻」的修辭法？
 (A)山間月夜，萬籟有聲，卻寂靜似水
 (B)寂靜拍拍我肩膀說：「這是沉潛的時機」
 (C)室內一片寂靜，連一根針掉在地上都聽得見
 (D)他的名字叫「寂靜」，卻整天喧囂吵鬧，一刻也靜不下來
21. 「他是一位可敬的敵人」，以「可敬」形容「敵人」，乃採用「反襯」的修辭法。下列何者未使用相同的修辭法？
 (A)好聰明的糊塗法子 (B)他唯一的缺點就是沒有缺點
 (C)我達達的馬蹄是美麗的錯誤 (D)你走你的陽關道，我過我的獨木橋
22. 「作姦犯科」的詞類結構是「動＋名＋動＋名」。下列詞語的詞類結構，何者與它相同？
 (A)濁浪排空 (B)去國懷鄉 (C)檣傾楫摧 (D)遷客騷人
23. 下列各組「勝」字，何者為名詞？
 (A)聊「勝」於無 (B)高處不「勝」寒
 (C)覽觀江流之「勝」 (D)巴陵「勝」狀，在洞庭一湖
24. 「眾人皆醉我獨醒，是以見放」中「見」字為「被動」用法，表示被放逐。下列文句的「見」字，何者也是被動的用法？
 (A)高祖發怒，「見」於辭色 (B)生孩六月，慈父「見」背
 (C)目短於自「見」，故以鏡觀面 (D)信而「見」疑，忠而被謗，能無怨乎
25. 下列文句「」的成語，何者使用恰當？
 (A)金庸的武俠小說已很完美，別人修訂補充都是「狗尾續貂」
 (B)擁有高科技的電腦，並不表示一切工作都可以「事倍功半」
 (C)旅日圍棋好手張栩經常下出一些妙著，使對手「防範未然」
 (D)外婆很節儉，多年前的衣物還捨不得扔掉，真是「抱殘守缺」

26. 閱讀下文，並依據文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項：

客有說公子曰：物有不可忘

甲、或有不可不忘

乙、夫人有德於公子

丙、公子有德於人

丁、公子不可忘也

願公子忘之也。

(A)甲乙丁丙 (B)丙乙甲丁 (C)丁甲丙乙 (D)丙乙丁甲

27. 閱讀下文，請問選項文句的修改，何者悖離該文原義？

莎士比亞的恢宏壯闊是來自自然本身所散發出來的，而透過這一種恢宏的氣象，他感覺到有一種自然的冷漠與淡然存在。而這一恢宏壯闊的特性和文化與性別無關。如果你不斷地反覆閱讀莎士比亞的作品，可能你還是沒有辦法摸清他的個性或人格？但你卻可以逐漸察覺到他的性情、感懷與認知在哪裡。

(A)這種恢宏的氣象，存在著冷漠與淡然

(B)但也不能察覺到他的性情、感懷與認知

(C)莎士比亞的作品自然散發出來恢宏壯闊的氣質

(D)如果你不斷閱讀莎士比亞的作品，雖然仍無法摸清他的個性或人格

28. 閱讀下文，並為「 」選擇恰當的慣用語？

李先生近日有弄璋之喜，打算設「 」，宴請親朋好友。

(A)桃觴

(B)接風

(C)湯餅

(D)洗塵之宴

29. 閱讀下列對聯，並判斷何者的「使用對象」不正確？

(A)落處驚風雨，揮來泣鬼神／筆店

(B)由此升堂入室，任君步月凌雲／餐館

(C)經營不讓陶朱富，貿易常存管鮑風／商店

(D)從此談心有捷徑，何須握手始言歡／電信局

30. 閱讀下文，請判斷題辭或對聯的配對，何者不恰當？

史豔文教授一早即接獲苦海女神龍小姐的結婚請帖，心想女神龍此次再婚殊為不易，真是替她高興。

一踏入研究室，看見桌上擺放著藏鏡人先生仙逝的訃聞，故人杳去，不勝歎噓。此時助理送上秘雕教授八十八歲壽筵之邀請函，並告知捷報：秦假仙同學獲得海峽兩岸論文比賽優勝。同時助理亦提醒史教授，今晚還要參加耳鼻喉科陳醫師開業的酒會。

(A)悼藏鏡人先生「駕鶴西歸」

(B)賀秦假仙同學「錦心繡口」

(C)賀陳醫師「胸中存灼見，眼底辨秋毫」

(D)賀秘雕教授「室有芝蘭春自永，人如松柏歲長新」

二、英文部份 (選擇題, 共 40 分)

I. Cloze (每題 2 分, 10 題, 共 20 分)

The cloud of volcanic ash released from Iceland and drifting across Europe means much of Northern Europe is now a no-fly zone. This is __31__ expected to cost the airline industry tens of millions of pounds in lost revenues, with much of the UK. __32__ it's not just the big airlines that have been affected. Some small business owners, __33__ business depends greatly on air traffic, say that the disruption has affected them.

Yvonne Yang owns a flower shop in Toronto, Canada. The disruption to flights means that she will not receive her regular shipment of __34__ from Holland this week, and is being forced to seek alternative sources in South America.

"We pre-order flowers from Holland every week," she said. "This weekend is particularly busy because next week is Administrative Professional's Day, but we've been told that our __35__ of Dutch flowers won't be arriving this week. During the summer we __36__ local products but in winter months we source flowers from across the world. We have to look at other sources, __37__ Ecuador. It's also going to be more expensive because if you pre-order you're not paying a premium. We now have to look around and see what prices are being offered."

Simon Westmore, who teaches motorised paragliding, says that the empty skies above the UK have been a blessing. __38__ his engine became affected by the ash, Simon says he would be able to glide down easily.

"As a paramotor pilot and instructor it's had a positive effect," he said. "The UK air traffic is closed to all and most others __39__ on the ground. That gives us a much nicer sky to fly in and since we fly at around 1,000ft we are not __40__ by the ash cloud. I do of course feel for people who need to travel by air."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 31. (A) almost | (B) already | (C) as if | (D) as well |
| 32. (A) All in all | (B) As such | (C) But | (D) Likewise |
| 33. (A) where | (B) which | (C) who | (D) whose |
| 34. (A) airplanes | (B) flowers | (C) shops | (D) volcanoes |
| 35. (A) delivery | (B) holiday | (C) means | (D) ships |
| 36. (A) fly | (B) own | (C) say | (D) use |
| 37. (A) including | (B) in terms of | (C) that is | (D) which is |
| 38. (A) After | (B) Because | (C) Even if | (D) So long as |
| 39. (A) are flying | (B) are motorising | (C) are spinning | (D) are staying |
| 40. (A) affected | (B) covered | (C) drawn | (D) erupted |

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

The Big Bang theory holds that the universe began with a big explosion some 15 billion years ago. Radiation and cosmic materials have been flying outward ever since. These materials first condensed into gas; next, huge clouds of gas gathered around cores where the cosmic materials were denser than average. These cores, or gravitational centers, started pulling at the surrounding materials in a process called gravitational condensation. This process resulted eventually in both of galaxies, stars and planets.

The first evidence supporting the Big Bang came in 1964, when scientists detected the gamma ray background radiation which was thought to be a **remnant** from the original explosion. A second piece of evidence was recently located by the Cosmic Background Explorer (COBE) satellite. In order for cosmic materials to condense into galaxies, there must first be cores of higher-density materials to function as centers of gravitational condensation. Did these cores really exist? COBE sent back pictures of huge cosmic clouds about 15 billion light years away, or 15 billion years ago. That was just a little while—about 300,000 years—after the birth of the universe. The largest cloud observed by COBE was 10 billion light years **across!** After computer analysis, a cosmic map was charted which showed spots of higher temperature—and thus of greater density. These were the cores that Big Bang scientists had been looking for.

COBE provided evidence for another celestial controversy. Will the universe go on expanding forever, gradually cease to expand, or fall back on itself? The answer depends on the density of matter in the universe. If the density is low, the gravitational pull will be too slight to **check** the expansion, and the universe will go on flying apart till the end of time. If the density is high enough, gravity will eventually pull cosmic matter—galaxies, stars and clouds—back toward a grand collision and another Big Bang. If it is exactly at critical density, the universe will slowly cease to expand and eventually reach a static state. The information sent back by COBE supports the last alternative.

41. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- (A) To question the validity of the Big Bang theory.
- (B) To speculate on the ultimate end of our universe.
- (C) To introduce various theories of the origin of the universe.
- (D) To report on a satellite's findings that support the Big Bang theory.

42. According to the Big Bang theory, how old is the universe?
- (A) Under 14 billion years.
 - (B) About 15 billion years.
 - (C) Between 16 and 19 billion years.
 - (D) About 20 billion years.
43. What was the gamma ray radiation that was discovered in 1964?
- (A) A proof that the Big Bang never happened.
 - (B) What was left from the birth of the universe.
 - (C) An evidence for critical density of our universe.
 - (D) The material at the cores of gravitational condensation.
44. Why are the pictures of COBE considered the pictures of the universe just after its birth?
- (A) The universe is still very young today.
 - (B) The COBE satellite photographed the Big Bang itself.
 - (C) The clouds photographed are 15 billion light years away.
 - (D) The clouds photographed are 10 billion light years across.
45. According to the passage, what would a density of cosmic materials higher than critical density mean?
- (A) Our universe will continue to expand forever.
 - (B) Our universe is developing into a static universe.
 - (C) Our universe is younger than scientists now think.
 - (D) Our universe is heading for another great explosion.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about the universe?
- (A) The universe has ceased expansion.
 - (B) Its greater density is attributed to higher temperature.
 - (C) Galaxies were resulted from gravitational condensation.
 - (D) The Big Bang theory cannot be supported by COBE satellite.
47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **remnant** in the second paragraph?
- (A) Accelerating.
 - (B) Coarse.
 - (C) Random.
 - (D) Residual.

48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **across** in the second paragraph?
- (A) Wide.
 - (B) Away.
 - (C) Beyond.
 - (D) Opposite.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **check** in the third paragraph?
- (A) Cash.
 - (B) Ensure.
 - (C) Restrain.
 - (D) Examine.
50. Where in the passage does the author mention an explanation of a process that results in galaxies and stars?
- (A) In the first paragraph.
 - (B) In the first evidence in the second paragraph.
 - (C) In the second evidence in the second paragraph.
 - (D) In the third paragraph.