

國立體育大學101學年度教育學程甄試考試試題

語文能力測驗

(本試題共7頁)

※注意：1. 答案一律寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

2. 請核對試卷、准考證號碼與座位號碼三者是否相符。

3. 試卷「彌封處」不得汙損、破壞。

4. 行動電話或呼叫器等通訊器材不得隨身攜帶，並且關機。

(總計100分)

一、英文

Part I. 單字、語意與語法結構

___ 1. Peter lost the competition, but the sense of achievement he got from participating in it was a great -----.

(A) reward (B) source (C) issue (D) task

___ 2. Climbing rocks is a physically ----- exercise which requires strength and concentration.

(A) confusing (B) astonishing (C) frustrating (D) demanding

___ 3. ----- by a full day of sightseeing, the tourists went up to their hotel rooms right after dinner to rest.

(A) Worn out (B) Taken over (C) Called off (D) Put away

___ 4. Jack ----- to buy a new i-pad rather than to spend more money to have his old one repaired.

(A) claimed (B) posed (C) opted (D) transformed

___ 5. To climb to the top of the hill was a real -----; the path was much steeper than we had realized.

(A) feature (B) innovation (C) switch (D) workout

___ 6. ----- the many hardships they had to face, the balloonists managed to reach their destination.

(A) Despite (B) Because of (C) In accordance with (D) In addition to

___ 7. The candidate has complied with all the requirements set by the university; this institution ----- awards her the degree of Master of Arts.

(A) moreover (B) however (C) therefore (D) nevertheless

___ 8. At first glance the idea appears to be attractive; ----- there are a lot of details to be cleared up.

(A) and (B) however, (C) furthermore, (D) in addition,

___ 9. The problem is that, ----- children who are given cow's milk from birth benefit greatly from it, those who have never drunk it by a certain age are not able to tolerate it.

(A) because (B) in view of the fact that (C) whereas (D) since

___ 10. It is true that other Europeans visited the new world before the fifteenth century, -----

Columbus is rightly credited with its discovery because of the ultimate consequences of his voyages.

(A) so (B) therefore, (C) but (D) and

___ 11. ----- the extraordinarily good results, it was decided to try the same approach next year.

(A) In spite of (B) In view of (C) However (D) Despite

___ 12. ----- no mutually acceptable agenda could be arrived at, the talks were eventually called off.

(A) Since (B) Although (C) So (D) Instead

___ 13. Modern men and women are careless ----- of their garbage.

(A) when disposing (B) disposing about (C) they dispose (D) dispose

___ 14. The project faced a whole series of difficulties, ranging from inadequate funding to unsuitable working premises. Regardless of these problems,

(A) the organizers decided to abandon their plan.

(B) the organizers realized they were very important.

(C) the organizers decided to go on with its implementation.

(D) the organizers solved them.

___ 15. We all thought the performance was wonderful, although

(A) it really was wonderful.

(B) the pianist himself appeared delighted with it.

- (C) no one disagreed with our opinion.
- (D) the pianist appeared rather nervous at first.

Part III. 閱讀理解

Expressing Yourself in English is an interesting new textbook with some variations from the traditional in its approach. It would seem appropriate for self-study, especially when used in conjunction with the cassette, but is primarily intended for classroom use. Indeed, the text itself contains notes to the teacher, rather than these appearing in a separate teacher's guide.

Each unit contains three readings, all of which, except for those appearing in the ninth and final unit, are illustrated. The teacher's notes indicate that the teacher should refrain from answering students' questions about these readings until each student has worked through all the reading comprehension exercises without help.

Among the book's distinctive features is the fact that it contains a more extensive list of affixes than any other written for this level, while exercises are provided which allow students to be creative with the English they learn. Again, unlike most comparable texts, *Expressing Yourself in English* does not formally introduce the verb *to be* until Unit 3. One hint for teachers and students alike is that students should not expect to be successful with the examinations offered in the body of the text unless they study outside of class and memorize the dialogue that introduces each unit.

In order to keep the price low, the book is paperbound and all pictures and illustrations are in black and white. The textbook will be accompanied by a workbook to be published later this year.

___ 16. Where in the passage does the author focus on characteristics that make the book described different?

- (A) First paragraph
- (B) Second paragraph
- (C) Third paragraph
- (D) Fourth paragraph

___ 17. One of the factors making the book described relatively inexpensive is that it

- (A) will also have a workbook
- (B) does not have a hard cover
- (C) is appropriate for both self-study and classroom use
- (D) expects students to study outside of class time

___ 18. All of the following are true according to the passage except

- (A) the book has a separate teacher's guide
- (B) the book introduces the verb "to be" in the third unit
- (C) the workbook is not yet available
- (D) the book does not have colored pictures

___ 19. The author states that

- (A) the book is excessively traditional in approach
- (B) the final unit differs from the others
- (C) the book has a longer list of affixes than any other textbook
- (D) the course cannot be used without the cassette

___ 20. Why does the author mention "notes to the teacher" in the first paragraph?

- (A) As an example of the textbook being interesting
- (B) To show that the textbook is aimed at use in classrooms
- (C) To show that the textbook may be used for self-study
- (D) As an example of the book being generally traditional

For centuries, people have arranged meetings for matrimonial purposes. Kings and queens and the nobility of the past and present all know that they need to find the "right" ___(1)_. Marriages of convenience among the elite have occurred for centuries. But what about the ordinary people? In some cultures, parents still arrange their children's marriages. Families promise their sons and daughters to one another at very early ages. Marriage remains a union of two families. In other cultures, the family still plays an important role in marriages. For example, in Japan, families sometimes arrange introductions for their children. They ask among their friends and relatives about eligible partners, and they arrange a meeting between the couple. ___(2)_, the two young people make their own choice, and they decide if they want to date. In many cultures, couples meet independently, and they do not depend on family to find their mate. According to surveys, men tend to look for physical attractiveness, sociability, affection, ability in the home and workplace, and

sensitivity in a partner. Women look for economic stability, achievements, leadership, job skills, sense of humor, and intelligence.

__ 21. (A) spouse (B) date (C) sponsor (D) arrangement

__ 22. (A) Because (B) Painfully (C) Although (D) However

__ 23. The word "eligible" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.

(A) diligent (B) industrious (C) agreeable (D) suitable

__ 24. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

(A) People have arranged marriages for a long time.

(B) In modern Japanese society, parents or families always arrange marriages for their children.

(C) Surveys show that men and women tend to look for identical things in a partner.

(D) All of the above.

__ 25. According to surveys,

(A) men usually look for a female who is beautiful, sociable, and sensitive in her partner.

(B) a woman tends to look for an established, humorous, and smart male partner.

(C) men and women tend to look for different qualities in their potential partners.

(D) All of the above.

二、國語文

26. 下列「字形」何者錯誤？

- (A) 別出新裁
- (B) 觥籌交錯
- (C) 彤雲密布
- (D) 秣馬厲兵

27. 以下何者非王羲之名帖？

- (A) 「快雪時晴帖」
- (B) 「姨母帖」
- (C) 「蘭亭序」
- (D) 「寒食帖」

28. 「學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆」旨在說明：

- (A) 學重於思
- (B) 思重於學
- (C) 學與思並重
- (D) 學問的趣味無窮

29. 「庖丁解牛」的典故，語出：

- (A) 《老子》
- (B) 《莊子》
- (C) 《荀子》
- (D) 《文子》

30. 蘇軾〈潮州韓文公廟碑〉稱揚韓愈謂其：「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺」，其中「八代」是指：

- (A) 東漢、魏、晉、宋、齊、梁、陳、隋
- (B) 魏、晉、宋、齊、梁、陳、隋、唐
- (C) 西漢、東漢、魏、西晉、東晉、北魏、隋、唐
- (D) 西漢、東漢、三國、西晉、東晉、宋、隋、唐

31. 「台灣現代文學之父」是指誰？

- (A) 黃春明
- (B) 賴和
- (C) 余光中
- (D) 楊逵

32. 中國文學作品中，前代小說常為後代劇作家所改寫，下列唐人小說與後代戲曲的影響關係中，何者的組合錯誤？

- (A) 〈長恨歌傳〉與〈長生殿〉
- (B) 〈鶯鶯傳〉與〈西廂記〉
- (C) 〈南柯太守傳〉與〈黃粱夢〉
- (D) 〈李娃傳〉與〈繡襦記〉

33. 書信結尾問候語「恭請 金安」是用於：

- (A) 師長
- (B) 朋友
- (C) 兄弟姐妹
- (D) 父母

34. 〈爺爺泡的茶〉中「陸羽泡的茶，像幅潑墨山水畫。」修辭法中的「喻依」是：

- (A) 像
- (B) 潑墨山水畫
- (C) 陸羽
- (D) 茶

35. 〈學記〉：「不學博依，不能安詩。」「博依」意為：

- (A) 廣博譬喻

- (B) 博奕之學
(C) 博學多聞
(D) 博愛仁慈
36. 下列「」中的讀音，何者錯誤？
(A) 人馬雜「逕」：去ㄩˋ
(B) 暴「殄」天物：去一ㄎˇ
(C) 「溘」然長逝：一ㄎ
(D) 探其深「蹟」：ㄇㄛˊ
37. 下列成語的寫法，何者正確？
(A) 善罷甘休
(B) 百步穿揚
(C) 鍛羽而歸
(D) 東施效顰
38. 「一日暴之，十日寒之」意謂：
(A) 寒暑無度
(B) 調整得宜
(C) 剛健不息
(D) 缺乏恆心
39. 以下何首詩非為「離別類」
(A) 「桃花潭水深千尺，不及汪倫送我情」
(B) 「無人信高潔，誰為表予心。」
(C) 「執手相看淚眼，竟無語凝噎」
(D) 「勸君更盡一杯酒，西出陽關無故人。」
40. 以下何者非「竹林七賢」？
(A) 向秀
(B) 王戎
(C) 何晏
(D) 嵇康
41. 「荳蔻」、「弱冠」、「花信」分別指幾歲？
(A) 十八歲、十九歲、二十歲
(B) 十七歲、二十歲、二十三歲
(C) 十三歲、十八歲、二十歲
(D) 十三歲、二十歲、二十四歲
42. 下列成語何者不能用來祝賀新婚？
(A) 椿萱並茂
(B) 琴瑟友之
(C) 百年好合
(D) 愛河永浴
43. 祝賀友人喬遷新居，最適合使用的題辭是：
(A) 宜室宜家
(B) 頌祝岡陵
(C) 里仁為美
(D) 弄瓦徵祥
44. 孔門四科中，哪一位屬於「文學科」的高材弟子？
(A) 子張
(B) 子貢
(C) 子游
(D) 子夏
45. 有「曲壇宗匠」之譽的是：
(A) 馬致遠

- (B) 關漢卿
(C) 張可久
(D) 白樸
46. 「郭公、夏五，疑信相參」意謂：
(A) 資料殘缺，搜尋不易
(B) 真假相間，史料可疑
(C) 文字脫落，真假難辨
(D) 史書遺漏，疑信參半
47. 「小人之過也必文」，「文」是指：
(A) 收藏
(B) 掩飾
(C) 躲避
(D) 渲染
48. 〈菊花台〉：「隨風飄散，妳的模樣」修辭法是：
(A) 暗引
(B) 轉化
(C) 示現
(D) 映襯
49. 下列各成語都與「馬」字有關，請選出解釋正確者：
(A) 駑馬戀棧：喻不可能的事
(B) 白駒過隙：比喻才華優異
(C) 駟不及舌：處事得心應手
(D) 老驥伏櫪：雖年老而壯心不減
50. 歐陽修〈秋聲賦〉：「宜其渥然丹者為槁木，黝然黑者為星星。」乃形容何種變化？
(A) 人體
(B) 景觀
(C) 氣候
(D) 植物

「英文」試題答案

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. C	15. D
16. C	17. B	18. B	19. C	20. B
21. A	22. D	23. D	24. A	25. D

「國語文」試題答案

26. A	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. A
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. B	35. A
36. C	37. A	38. D	39. B	40. C
41. D	42. A	43. C	44. D	45. C
46. C	47. B	48. B	49. D	50. A