

正修科技大學師資培育中心 96 學年度中等學校教師教育學程甄試
語文科測驗卷

測驗說明：有 50 題選擇題，國文科 25 題，英文科 25 題，每題都只有一個正確或最佳的答案，答錯不倒扣，每題 2 分，共 100 分。

壹、國文

一、單題：(題號 1~19)

- (D) 1. 「悲天憫人」是由「動詞+名詞+動詞+名詞」的方式構成的，下列何者與此相同？
(A) 群山萬壑 (B) 粗枝大葉 (C) 國泰民安 (D) 開天闢地
- (A) 2. 下列「」中詞語的意思，何者與其他三者不同？
(A) 約莫再過「一句」，這盆曇花就要綻放 (B) 天色變暗，「不一會兒」就下起大雨來
(C) 「彈指」之間，弟弟已到入伍的年齡了 (D) 下課鐘一響，「霎時」教室就空無一人
- (D) 3. 劉奶奶終生奉獻，去世後連遺體也贈予醫學研究。下列哪一句話最適合作為劉奶奶這份精神的註腳？
(A) 人與人之間的友愛是治病療傷的靈丹妙藥 (B) 愛必須是沒有憐憫的，憐憫的愛是虛假的
(C) 真正的愛是用自己的感覺去推想別人的需要 (D) 愛不會老去，它是永恆的火焰和不滅的光輝。
- (B) 4. 「有些人除了希望自己幸福之外，還喜歡看到別人不幸。」這句話與下列哪一選項所道出的心態最相近？
(A) 抬高自己最容易的辦法，就是貶低另一個人
(B) 人在追求成功的時候，往往也期待他人的失敗
(C) 自己手上的蘋果，永遠比不上別人手上的蘋果香甜
(D) 候車時盼公車站皆停，上車後卻盼公車直達目的地請翻頁繼續作答
- (C) 5. 海倫凱勒說：「請把你的燈提高一點，以便照亮後面的人。」這句話的涵意與下列何者最相近？
(A) 縱使明日是死期，蠶也不會停止吐絲 (B) 只要有太陽照耀，污物也會閃閃發光
(C) 爬上山頂時，別忘了伸手拉下面的人 (D) 天上有星星，這世界就不會缺乏光明
- (A) 6. 《山海經·北次山經》：「炎帝之少女名曰女娃。女娃游於東海，溺而不返，故為精衛，常銜西山之木石以堙於東海。」這則神話最能反映先民的哪一種觀念？
(A) 與大自然抗衡的渴望 (B) 犯錯必遭懲罰的戒惕 (C) 對於永恆生命的嚮往
(D) 追尋落葉歸根的宿願
- (B) 7. 下列選項「」中的字，何組字音兩兩相同？
(A) 「嫵」媚／安「撫」 (B) 「邈」迨／「懈」怠
(C) 「坊」間／「彷彿」 (D) 賄「賂」／「烙」印
- (C) 8. 「別讓配料殺了你的味覺，別在文章裡加太多辣椒和味精。」從這句話中，可以看出作者對於寫作的主張是什麼？
(A) 題材要求新穎，不宜陳腐老舊 (B) 架構應該嚴謹，才能條理井然
(C) 文句應求平實自然，不宜太過修飾 (D) 內容符合感官知覺，才能真切動人
- (A) 9. 曾國藩說：「天可補，海可填，南山可移。日月既往，不可復追。」這段話說明何者的重要？ (A) 把握時間 (B) 立定志向 (C) 培養耐心 (D) 鍛鍊體魄

- (B)10.「破鏡重圓」通常用來形容下列何者離散之後又再團圓的情形？
(A)父子 (B)夫妻 (C)兄弟 (D)朋友
- (A)11.花輪同學即將從小學畢業，邀請你在他的紀念冊上題詞，下列何者最適合？
(A)學無止境 (B)宜室宜家 (C)春風化雨 (D)杏林春暖
- (B)12.「蟬噪林逾靜，鳥鳴山更幽。」是藉聲音的描寫來反襯寂靜。下列詩句何者屬於此類？
(A)春眠不覺曉，處處聞啼鳥 (B)三更子規啼，松夜益寂寥 (C)川為靜其波，鳥亦罷其鳴 (D)江靜潮初落，林昏瘴不開
- (C)13.蘋蘋上網路聊天室，看到螢幕上出現了下列幾句對話，何者用字完全正確？
(A)小立：最近樂透 high 翻天了，大家對彩券簡直驅之若鶩
(B)阿芳：我昨天也買了幾張試試手氣，說不定能中大獎喔
(C)大明：你該不會是拿壓歲錢豪賭一把吧？小心血本無歸
(D)麗華：還是腳踏實地努力工作，不要冀望天外飛來橫財
- (C)14.語文中上下兩句字數相等、句法相似、平仄相對，叫做對偶。根據這些條件，判斷下列何者是「五更鼓角聲悲壯」的對句？
(A)三山半落青天外 (B)三分割據紆籌策 (C)三嶽風雲氣肅清 (D)三更燈火五更雞
- (A)15.小薰想了解秦併六國較為完整的歷史事件，應參閱下列哪一本書？
(A)《史記》(B)《世說新語》(C)《三國演義》(D)《水滸傳》
- (B)16.「死後原知萬事空，但悲不見九州同，王師北定中原日，家祭無忘告乃翁。」從這首詩的內容判斷，作者最大的心願是什麼？
(A)子女盡孝 (B)光復故土 (C)拜將封侯 (D)名利雙收
- (A)17. 下列各句「」中的語詞，何者使用正確？
(A)我們要「承先啓後」，共同開創美好未來
(B)這個「無垠無涯」的噩耗，令他不支倒地
(C)看到書中幽默的話語，他不由得「哄堂大笑」
(D)這個計畫看來「無獨有偶」，我保證萬無一失
- (D)18.下列文句「」中的字義，何者相同？
(A)個性暴「戾」的人勢必難以達到鳶飛「戾」天的成就
(B)他不「厭」其煩的勸說眾人絕對不可以貪得無「厭」
(C)他「矢」志要加倍還擊那一群無的放「矢」的批評者
(D)他好整以「暇」的欣賞這場令人目不「暇」給的表演
- (C)19.一項調查指出：「臺灣某海口的牡蠣遭工業廢水污染。」之後，《富貴報》刊載：「臺灣各海口的蚵仔遭污染，食之容易致癌。」從此魚市蕭條，海產乏人問津。《富貴報》所犯的錯誤，可以用下列哪一句話來形容？
(A)一粒屎壞了一鍋粥 (B)一人作惡萬人遭殃 (C)一竿子打翻一船人
(D)一波未平一波又起

(請翻面，繼續作答，謝謝您!)

二、題組：（題號 20~25）

宣王好射，說人之謂己能用強也，其實所用不過三石。以示左右，左右皆引試之，中關而止，皆曰：「不下九石，非大王孰能用是！」宣王悅之。然則宣王用不過三石，而終身自以為九石。三石實也，九石名也。宣王悅其名而喪其實。（中關：拉彎一半）

——《尹文子·大道上》

- (C)20.「說人之謂己能用強也」句中「說」字的意義，下列解釋何者正確？
(A)說服 (B)說明 (C)喜悅 (D)談論
- (A)21.在這則故事中，左右臣子對宣王的言行，可用下列哪一個成語來形容？
(A)曲意逢迎 (B)指鹿為馬 (C)掩耳盜鈴 (D)口蜜腹劍

庾公乘馬有的廬，或語令賣去。庾云：「賣之必有買者，即當害其主。寧有不安己而移於他人哉？昔孫叔敖殺兩頭蛇以為後人，古之美談。效之，不亦達乎？」（的廬：凶馬）

——《世說新語·德行》

- (D)22.本文的主旨在說明庾公為人如何？
(A)不迷信、不貪財利 (B)安分守己，逆來順受 (C)欲東施效顰，樹立美名
(D)有「己所不欲，勿施於人」的精神
- (A)23. 本文著重在描寫什麼？
(A)人物的胸襟氣度 (B)迷信遭致的禍害 (C)理想的幻滅 (D)風土與人情

河之魚，有豚其名者，游於橋間，而觸其柱。不知遠去，怒其柱之觸己也，則張頰植鬣，怒腹而浮於水，久之莫動。鳶飛過而攫之，磔其腹而食之。（鬣：魚類頰旁的小鱗；磔：分裂）——《柳河東集·附錄卷下》

- (D)24.下列選項中的「之」字，何者作代詞使用？
(A)河之魚 (B)怒其柱之觸己也 (C)久之莫動 (D)鳶飛過而攫之
- (A)25.這則寓言所要表達的旨趣，與下列何者最為接近？
(A)發怒的人總是疏於自我防衛的 (B)長久的忍耐反使人們失去機會
(C)虛張聲勢的人常暴露自己的無知 (D)勇武的行為往往帶來可悲的結局

貳、英文科

一、單題（題號 26~40），請依文意與語法選出一個正確或最佳的答案。

- (B)26. I'm very _____. May I have some of the cheese cake you made this morning?
(A) bright (B) hungry (C) shy (D) thirsty
- (C)27. Su-fen was sick and had to _____ medicine three times a day.
(A) collect (B) eat (C) take (D) taste
- (C)28. Frank loves cooking, so he spends a lot of time in the _____.
(A) bathroom (B) bedroom (C) kitchen (D) living room
- (D)29. Your son was a thin little boy when I last saw him ten years ago, but now he is a tall man.
(A) careful (B) common (C) difficult (D) strong
- (B)30. This pencil is too short. Please give me a one.
(A) lighter (B) longer (C) smaller (D) taller
- (D)31. Paul and his girlfriend always _____ each other on the phone at night.
(A) find out (B) get married to (C) give up (D) talk to

- (A)32. A-hong can speak two foreign languages, _____ his brothers can't.
 (A) but (B) or (C) so (D) then
- (B)33. Peter _____ a trip to Yangmingshan and had a good time.
 (A) takes (B) took (C) is taking (D) will take
- (D)34. Playing video games is fun, ?
 (A) do they (B) aren't they (C) does it (D) isn't it
- (A)35. The boys are coming to my office tomorrow were my students five years ago.
 (A) who (B) they (C) those (D) whose
- (A)36. Jenny: What _____ do you like? Larry: I love monkeys and rabbits.
 (A) animals (B) festivals (C) sports (D) teams
- (D)37. Joe: How often does your brother wash his car? Bob: _____
 (A) Since yesterday. (B) Two days ago. (C) One hour. (D) Every day.
- (D)38. Mr. Wang: are the children? Ms. Chen: They're having fun in the playground.
 (A) Who (B) What (C) When (D) Where
- (B)39. Andy: What do you think of these postcards? Lucy: Oh, I love _____. They're beautiful.
 (A) they (B) them (C) their (D) theirs
- (A)40. Mike: When did Laura become a taxi driver?
 Jerry: She is NOT a taxi driver. She's a nurse.
 Mike: But I saw her a taxi yesterday!
 Jerry: Oh, maybe it was her younger sister!
 (A) driving (B) drove (C) to drive (D) have driven

二、題組，共有 10 題（題號 41~50）

A-liang is in his third year of junior high school. He 17 English when he was in elementary school, but now his English is very good. In class, he listens to his English teacher and follows the tape very carefully. At home, he practices with the tape again, reads English books, and 18 English radio programs. He is very interested in learning the language.

A-kang is in the same class as A-liang. A-kang 19 English for six years, but he always feels bored in class. At home, he seldom listens to the tapes, and worst of all, he studies English only for tests. He 20 to a cram school three times a week, but it doesn't help. English is getting harder for him.

Do these two examples give you some ideas about learning English?

(cram school 補習班)

- (B)41.(A) does not study (B) did not study (C) will not study (D) has not studied
- (A)42.(A) listens to (B) is listening to (C) will listen to (D) has listened to
- (C)43.(A) studies (B) is studying (C) has studied (D) was studying
- (A)44.(A) goes (B) went (C) is going (D) has gone

(請翻面，繼續作答，謝謝您!)

Leonard Bernstein was born on August 5, 1918. In 1928, his family was given an old piano, and he started to learn to play it. One day his teacher said to him, “Study hard and you can be one of the best in the music world.” So he studied much harder and practiced day and night. He finished his studies in 1941.

He wrote many songs that are known to people all over the world. His best work is the music for *West Side Story*. It was first a musical, and then it was made into a movie. He often said that he was happy when he talked about music, and that he couldn't really enjoy his life without it. (musical 音樂劇)

- (A)45. What is the story mainly about?
(A) Bernstein and his music. (B) Bernstein and his country.
(C) Bernstein and his teacher. (D) Bernstein and his movies.
- (C)46. How old was Bernstein when he began taking piano lessons?
(A) Six. (B) Eight. (C) Ten. (D) Twelve.

One day Mary went shopping in a department store after work. It was rainy and late when she went home. The rain stopped just before she got off the bus. It was very dark on the street, and Mary was afraid. Then she heard something strange behind her. It was a man! Mary began to run. The man ran after her and yelled, “You’ve forgotten your umbrella!” Mary stopped. She laughed and felt relieved. She thanked the man for his help.

- (C)47. Why did Mary run?
(A) She did not want to miss the bus. (B) She was looking for her umbrella.
(C) She thought the man might hurt her. (D) The department store would soon be closed.
- (D)48. How do people feel if they are relieved?
(A) They feel lonely. (B) They feel young. (C) They are not proud.
(D) They are not worried.

Cinderella and her sisters moved to Princessland last month. They are now staying with their aunt and uncle. Friends in the new school are nice to Cinderella and her sisters, but the girls miss their family and friends back at home very much. The semester has just started, but they cannot wait to go back home during winter vacation.

Cinderella's parents do not leave their homeland because they have a business there. They have worked very hard these years to make money for their daughters to study in a foreign country. And they believe that schools in Princessland are much better than the schools in their homeland.

- (B)49. Why does Cinderella go to Princessland?
(A) To visit friends. (B) To go to school. (C) To look for a better job.
(D) To spend her winter vacation there.
- (A)50. Who are they in the second paragraph?(paragraph 段落)
(A) Cinderella's parents. (B) Cinderella's new friends.
(C) Cinderella and her sisters. (D) Cinderella and her friends back at home.