



文藻外語學院

100 學年度華語文教學研究所碩士班 (甲組) 招生考試 試題卷

科目：英 文

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

I. Reading comprehension: 60%

Questions 1-7

Radios were perhaps the most successful product of the 1920's. This decade saw the development of the radio from the small crystal sets whose feeble signal required the use of earphones to the large family consoles that served as the center of home entertainment. This transition began when station KDKA in Pittsburgh reported the returns of the Harding-Cox presidential election in a 1920 radio broadcast. Encouraged by its success, the station began to broadcast regularly scheduled news programs, church services, and music. By 1929 there were 618 radio stations across the United States. The increase in the broadcasting of free home entertainment caused the demand for radios to soar, with sales rising from less than \$2 million in 1920 to \$600 million in 1929.

In these modern times of widespread commercialism, it is *poignant* to think that many people considered the airwaves sacred and fought to keep them unpolluted by advertising. In 1922, however, station WEAJ in New York broadcast the first sponsored program with only a discreet announcement of the advertiser's name, a real estate corporation. Before long, advertisers were taking on a more dominant role, unceasingly promoting their products on the air and inextricably tying their brand names to the programs they sponsored. This development was particularly deplored by Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the three-element vacuum tube that had made big-time radio possible. He thought that the sponsors had degraded his "child" and created "a stench in the nostrils of the gods of the ionosphere."

- Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - The Degradation of the Airwaves
 - The Rise and Fall of Commercial Radio
 - Radio Comes of Age
 - Radio: The Forerunner of Television
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a type of early radio broadcasting?
 - Music
 - Religious Services
 - Sports events
 - News Programs
- Which of the following factors probably explains the limited popularity of radios before the 1920's?
 - People did not like using earphones.
 - There were still no regularly scheduled radio programs.
 - Radios were not yet being mass-produced.
 - Radios were still too expensive.

4. The word *poignant* in the passage is closest in meaning to
A) heartbreaking B) refreshing C) surprising D) foolish
5. In what way could people's attitude toward the radio be considered "reverent"?
A) They avidly listened to the regularly scheduled church services.
B) They quickly identified radio programs with their sponsors.
C) They preferred listening to programs with discreet advertising.
D) They felt that airwaves should be kept unpolluted by advertising
6. Which of the following words best describes the state of radio advertising at the end of the 1920's?
A) Unobtrusive B) Discreet C) Aggressive D) Almost nonexistent
7. Who was Dr. Lee De Forest?
A) Creator of big-time radio
B) Founder of the first radio station
C) Promoter of early radio advertising
D) Developer of a radio component

Questions 8-12

The Japanese have always had a reputation for a strong work ethic, often staying with the same company through their lives. Although this "cradle-to-the-grave" mentality is still prevalent, an increasing number of well-educated young people are opting for lifestyles with less stress and more personal freedom. Known as "freeters.," they shun traditional lifetime employment, often prefer to work part-time and change jobs regularly. In 2001, there were over 4 million of them aged 15 to 34; up from 1.8 million in 1990.

While many freeters choose the lifestyle because they're not ambitious for success in the traditional sense—or simply lack direction in their lives—some are victims of Japan's changing economic fortunes. They're unable to find secure jobs because companies, keen to reduce costs, are unwilling to take on large numbers of new graduates as full-time staff, preferring to employ cheaper part-timers instead. As the unemployment rate hovers at a near record 5.4 per cent, competition for new jobs is tough, with only 1.35 positions available per graduate.

The growing number of freeters could have serious implications for Japanese society. Although they can support themselves, they can't afford to feed a family, which means that the birth rate will decline even further. As the population is expected to start shrinking from 2007, the country will probably face long-term labor shortages. In addition, without a secure income, freeters could become a burden to society when they get old and have no savings or relatives to depend on.

8. What is the main subject of the passage?
A) Japan's traditional work ethic
B) The difficulties of finding full-time employment
C) Young people who don't have a career
D) Rising unemployment in Japan
9. From the passage, the "freeter" lifestyle could be described as
A) a waning trend. B) a recent phenomenon.
C) a revolutionary activity. D) an international movement.

10. Which of the following is CORRECT?
- A) The number of freeters tripled between 1990 and 2001.
 - B) Japan's population is expected to grow in the next twenty years.
 - C) The "cradle-to-the-grave" lifestyle is no longer the norm in Japan.
 - D) Some freeters would prefer to have traditional employment.
11. What would be the best title for this passage?
- A) The Changing Work Ethic in Japan
 - B) The Future of Freeters in Japanese Society
 - C) The Dangers of the Freeter Lifestyle
 - D) Japan's Troubled Economy
12. Which of the following is implied in the passage?
- A) The freeter lifestyle is condemned by most Japanese people.
 - B) The number of unmarried people will probably increase.
 - C) In the future, companies will only employ part-time staff.
 - D) Freeters are the cause of Japan's high unemployment rate.

Questions 13-17

The period following the end of the Cold War in 1990 has witnessed both internal and external conflicts in many African countries, such as the border war between Somalia and Ethiopia, the Rwandan tribal massacre, and a bloody internal rebellion in Liberia.

In both internal and external conflicts, multinational institutions are often required to restore peace. But what type of group is most effective?

To many observers, the United Nations' (U.N.) failure to act decisively in the Rwandan genocide ended the organization's credibility as a peacemaker on the continent.

In Rwanda in 1994, rampaging Hutu tribesmen killed over 500,000 of their Tutsi countrymen in a matter of days. Despite this, U.N. Security Council refused to officially describe the event as "genocide" because doing so would have required the member states to deploy troops to physically stop the bloodshed. Since *they* were not willing to do this, and since African forces did not have the capability to deal effectively with the situation, the massacres continued even after they had been brought to the world's attention.

The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), comprising 53 African states, is also no longer regarded as a credible force for stability. The O.A.U. was largely ignored in most of the above conflicts by its own members, who chose to take their disputes to the Europe-based International Court of Justice.

Now, many Africa-watchers believe that sub-regional organizations can be more effective. For example, *following* the massacre of over 150,000 people and the complete collapse of law and order in Liberia, a small group of neighboring West African states, led by Nigeria, was able to quickly restore a state of normalcy.

13. What is the main subject of this passage?
- A) Conflict management in modern Africa
 - B) The failure of the United Nations in African conflict management
 - C) Management of external conflicts in Africa since 1990
 - D) Nigeria's emerging leadership in Africa
14. According to this passage, why is the O.A.U. no longer credible?
- A) Because it lacks the military capability to stop genocides
 - B) Because it is not a sub-regional organization
 - C) Because it is not an international court of justice
 - D) Because its own members prefer to take their problems elsewhere
15. The word *following* in line 22 can be replaced by which of the following phrases?
- A) subsequent to
 - B) as a result of
 - C) corresponding to
 - D) associated with
16. What can be inferred from this passage?
- A) Tribal massacres like the Rwandan incident of 1994 are not genocides.
 - B) Governments often care most about what happens close to home.
 - C) The United Nations has become ineffective throughout the entire world.
 - D) The O.A.U. does not wish to become an important force for peace.
17. What does the word *they* refer to in line 13?
- A) U.N. forces
 - B) Hutu tribesmen
 - C) U.N. Security Council members
 - D) African forces

Questions 18-20

Australia is well known for strange animals like the kangaroo and the cuddly koala, but the platypus is probably its most famous oddity. It looks like a thick, brown, fur-covered hot dog with a duck-like beak, short legs and a strong tail. Adult platypuses grow to about 60 centimeters in length and weigh two to eight kilos. According to aboriginal *folklore*, the creature originated long ago in the Dreamtime when an old rat kidnapped a young duck to be his wife and their offspring took some of the characteristics of each parent. Whatever its real origin, the platypus once inhabited Australia, Antarctica and South America, when these continents were joined together about 1.6 million years ago, but now it's only found in rivers along Australia's east coast.

Although the platypus looks like a member of the reptile family that crocodiles and turtles belong to, it is actually an egg-laying mammal known as a monotreme. Like all mammals, the female feeds her young with her own milk. Apart from its appearance, the platypus has other unique features. On dry land, it has good eyesight and hearing, but is blind and deaf under water. Its beak, which has sensors that can detect movement under water, functions like a high-tech sonar instrument that allows it to "see" in order to find and catch food. Another characteristic is that males have a spur on each back leg that can inject poison in self-defense. The venom is strong enough to kill a dog and cause intense pain in humans. The platypus was once hunted almost to extinction for its fur, but is now a protected species--like the koala.



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100 學年度華語文教學研究所碩士班（甲組）招生考試 試題卷

科目：中國文化概論

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

一、單選題：30%(每題 3 分)

1. 以下何者不列入中國「五福」說 ①善終②多子多孫③長壽④富貴。
2. 以下何者不符合中國「五德相勝」說 ①土剋水②木剋土③水剋火④金剋土。
3. 中國最早的一部詩歌總集 ①楚辭②詩經③樂府詩集④離騷。
4. 中國現存最古的一部手工業技術專著 ①考工記②天工開物③抱朴子④園冶。
5. 中國第一部中國系統地分析漢字字形和字源的工具書 ①爾雅②字林③字彙④說文解字。
6. 何書為中國第一部正史 ①春秋②左傳③史記④漢書。
7. 中國古代男子何時取字以作為朋友等類稱呼之用 ①笄禮②納采③婚禮④冠禮。
8. 以下何者不屬於中國宗法「六親」之列 ①父子②曾孫③兄弟④夫婦。
9. 中國以年號紀年始於何者 ①秦始皇②漢高祖③漢武帝④唐太宗。
10. 以下何者不屬於中國「五穀」農作物之列 ①粱②稷③麥④麻。

二、問答題：70%

1. 下列詞語，請說明其出處（出自何教？何家？或何人？），並簡述其涵義。 20%
①民胞物與 ②禍福相倚 ③三世因果 ④一治一亂 ⑤天人感應
2. 請從下列詞語，簡述中華建築的特色。 10%
紅磚綠瓦 / 小橋流水 / 飛簷迴廊 / 竹籬茅茨
3. 請就黑、白、黃、紅等顏色，簡述下列儀禮在顏色上的文化意涵。 10%
婚禮 / 喪禮 / 祭祀 / 節慶
4. 「炎黃子孫」一詞在中國文化史上的意義為何？請說明之。 15%
5. 請畫出八卦之卦象並寫出其象徵意義。15%



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科目：國語文能力測驗

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

一、下引文章摘選自余秋雨〈道士塔〉一文。請閱讀本篇文章，從材料、主旨及篇章結構三方面，撰寫一段完整的文字，說明本段所引篇章在內容及形式的整體表現，長度不超過四百字。 50%

〈道士塔〉

余秋雨

莫高窟大門外，有一條河，過河有一溜空地，高高低低建著幾座僧人圓寂塔。塔呈圓形，狀近葫蘆，外敷白色。從幾座坍塌的來看，塔心豎一木樁，四周以黃泥塑成，基座磊以青磚。歷來住持莫高窟的僧侶都不富裕，從這裡也可找見證明。夕陽西下，朔風凜冽，這個破落的塔群更顯得悲涼。

有一座塔，由於修建年代較近，保存得較為完整。塔身有碑文，移步讀去，猛然一驚，它的主人，竟然就是那個王圓籙。

歷史已有記載，他是敦煌石窟的罪人。

我見過他的照片，穿著土布棉衣，目光呆滯，畏畏縮縮，是那個時代到處可以遇見的一個中國平民。他原是湖北麻城的農民，逃荒到甘肅，做了道士。幾經轉折，不幸由他當了莫高窟的家，把持著中國古代最燦爛的文化。他從外國冒險家手裡接過極少的錢財，讓他們把難以計數的敦煌文化一箱箱運走。今天，敦煌研究院的專家們只得一次次屈辱地從外國博物館買取敦煌文獻的微縮膠卷，嘆息一聲，走到放大機前。

完全可以把憤怒的洪水向他傾洩。但是，他太卑微，太渺小，太愚昧，最大的傾洩也只是對牛彈琴，換得一個漠然的表情。讓他這具無知的軀體全然肩幾這筆文化重債，連我們也會覺得無聊。

這是一個巨大的民族悲劇。王道士只是這齣悲劇中錯步上前的小丑。一個年輕詩人寫道，那天傍晚，當冒險家斯坦因裝滿箱子的一隊牛車正要啟程，他回頭看了一眼西天淒豔的晚霞。那裡，一個古老民族的傷口在滴血。

二、下表為僑委會針對 1996 至 2000 年間，台灣 15-34 歲國民移民美國的人數調查統計。請先閱讀該表，就 1996-2000 年期間，台灣 15-34 歲國民移民美國的情形及趨勢，以「海外華語文教學之我見」為題，撰寫一篇完整流利的語體文。文長不限，請勿使用詩歌及小說體。 50%

年別	15-19 歲	20-24 歲	25-29 歲	30-34 歲	小計
1996	1,459	540	1,134	1,860	3,133
1997	1,011	395	837	1,261	2,243
1998	1,026	339	682	1,113	2,047
1999	829	356	416	832	1,601
2000	897	422	700	1,574	2,019
小計	5,222	2,052	3,769	6,640	9,024



文藻外語學院

100 學年度華語文教學研究所碩士班（甲組）招生考試 試題卷

科目：語言學概論

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

一、名詞解釋（每題 5 分，共 15 分）

請解釋下列名詞，並舉例說明其區別。

1. 實詞(content word) / 虛詞(function word)
2. 複合詞(compound word) / 派生詞(derivational word)
3. 組合關係(syntagmatic relation) / 聚合關係(paradigmatic relation)

二、問答題（共 85 分）

1. 「他買了一本有趣的八卦雜誌。」而不說「*他買了有趣的一本八卦雜誌」，請問多項定語排列上有限制？請就所知，詳細說明。 20%
2. 請說明「部件」、「偏旁」、「部首」三者之間的區別？並說明在對外華語教學上的應用何在？ 15%
3. 標音/分析複合詞結構：（每小題請先用國際音標-IPA 標音(寬式、含聲調)；再請為之分析「構詞方式」；每小題各 5 分，答案請寫於答案卷） 20%

	複合詞	國際音標標音(含聲調) 12%	構詞方式 8%
例	提高	[t'i35 kau55]	(動補)
1	消毒	[]	()
2	陽光	[]	()
3	研究	[]	()
4	雪崩	[]	()

4. 華語輕聲跟不輕聲有辨別意義的作用。請就「地道、買賣、妻子」加以辨別。 15%
5. ①何謂「合作原則」(Cooperative Principle)? 12%
②下列對話中，乙違反了合作原則中的哪項準則(Maxim)? 3%
甲：小李，今天晚上我們一起去看電影，好不好？
乙：我明天上午一、二節有課，還沒準備。



文藻外語學院

100 學年度華語文教學研究所碩士班（甲組）招生考試 試題卷

科目：華語文教學概論

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

一、問答題：(每題 25 分)

- 1、請問溝通式教學法(Communicative Language Teaching)主要的特性何在？這套教學法如何運用在華語教學的課程中？請提出你的觀點。
- 2、請簡述華語的語音、詞彙、語法、漢字各有哪些教學上的特點？
- 3、你覺得編寫良好的華語文教材，在思考交際功能、在地文化與教育科技方面，宜注意哪些原則？
- 4、請判斷下列句子正確與否？若是病句，請問當如何教導學生？
 - A.你看不聽我的話,結果上當他了.
 - B.我今天有碰到你妹妹。
 - C.快把這個好消息告訴他,讓他高高興興.



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100 學年度華語文教學研究所碩士班 (乙組) 招生考試 試題卷

科目: 華語口語與表達

考試日期: 100 年 4 月 17 日

※請從左到右以較慢的語速讀出。

一、朗讀單音節字詞，限時 1 分鐘，請開始。(30 字，共 15 分)

福	科	竹	換	幫
南	常	氈	粹	澡
滄	妥	落	捏	連
屯	喇	皇	紹	乳
平	染	燦	陵	仍
井	康	耳	民	也

二、朗讀雙音節字詞，限時 1 分鐘，請開始。(15 個詞語，共 15 分)

財富	娉婷	雜誌	從容	椅子
唐山	一塊兒	口渴	頻率	標準
環保	影印	吃啊	不僅	週歲

三、朗讀短句(不須念題號)，限時 1 分鐘 30 秒，請開始。(10 句，共 20 分)

1. 近年來洪水、地震天災不斷，各國政府憂心忡忡。
2. 不是跟你說過了嗎? 天雨路滑，走路要特別小心才是。
3. 世界人口增長的速度已經趨於緩慢。
4. 唉! 才爬三層樓，就喘得上氣不接下氣。
5. 你覺得孩子表現出來的言行，跟父母平日的教養是否息息相關?
6. 車子攀行在積雪的山道，突然失控旋轉，差一點就葬身峽谷了。
7. 自滿固然不好，自卑也要不得，這兩種態度都是阻礙進步的絆腳石!
8. 在當代的社會中，同儕和同僚的支持是非常重要的。
9. 為了身體的健康，我們每天必須攝取營養均衡的食物。
10. 你不要整天都這樣垂頭喪氣的好不好?

四、朗讀短文，限時 1 分鐘 30 秒，請開始。(25 分)

20 年前，他毅然放下高薪的工作、似錦的前程，開始一個人自助旅行。他孤身走過一百八十幾個國家，曾歷經至親手足的生離死別，體會人生的無常；曾在海角天涯的萍水相逢間，感悟緣起和緣滅；更曾在幾度生死交關時，對生命有更加深刻的理解和看法。眭澔平說：「改變環境不如改變心境，我的旅行就是我的修行；我一個人旅行，行腳四海五湖，感動世界還有這麼多角落，在默默而虔誠地，唱誦這心靈的歌曲。」

五、短述，限時 3 分鐘。本大題評分的標準以語音為主，實際內容為輔，離題不予計分，請開始。(25 分)

談談：「生活中的新發現」



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科目：華語口語與表達

考試日期：100 年 4 月 17 日

※請從左到右以較慢的語速讀出。

一、朗讀單音節字詞，限時 1 分鐘，請開始。（30 字，共 15 分）

冰	音	準	福	嘴
鞋	詞	扯	忖	破
霜	輕	雀	而	坦
愁	水	鵝	遜	若
類	宅	剩	陡	魚
遂	押	斐	痛	嚷

二、朗讀雙音節字詞，限時 1 分鐘，請開始。（15 個詞語，共 15 分）

輸送	拒絕	黨羽	瑣碎	傳統
一些	發揮	沒事兒	差池	輪流
別哭啊	猛烈	紛擾	扭轉	縱容

三、朗讀短句（不須念題號），限時 1 分鐘 30 秒，請開始。（10 句，共 20 分）

1.沒想到逐漸沒落的布袋戲，加了聲光效果後，竟從美國紅回台灣！
2.地震來時，整棟大樓晃個不停，真是太危險了！
3.在高油價的時代，很多人選擇自行車作為代步工具。
4.你再這麼口無遮攔，小心禍從口出。
5.天啊！這樣的日子他是怎麼過的？
6.百貨公司最常見的促銷手法是週年慶的降價活動。
7.想在短短的一天裡看完花博各館，是絕不可能的，你只能走馬看花。
8.你什麼時候有空？我請你在這家新開的飯店吃個便飯。
9.他呀，孤僻又倔強，成天胡思亂想，總有一天會出事的。
10.朱老師書法造詣高超，真草隸篆樣樣行，令人嘆為觀止。

四、 朗讀短文，限時 1 分鐘 30 秒，請開始。(25 分)

對車輪餅的印象，通常是下午時分，肚子有點餓，賣車輪餅的老闆推著小攤子，來到固定的位置，不需吆喝，客人主動上門排隊，為的是一嚐香甜可口的滋味。店家不停地翻動烤爐上的餅皮，再加入飽滿的內餡，只等濃郁鮮甜的紅豆餅滑進舌尖，滿滿的幸福在口中散發開來，安撫了輾輾飢腸。車輪餅可說是許多人的童年記憶，如同在轉角遇見幸福的甜蜜印記。

五、 短述，限時 3 分鐘。本大題評分的標準以語音為主，實際內容為輔，離題不予計分，請開始。(25 分)

請你談談：「如何保持好心情」