



103 學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班考試入學 【試題卷】

所別：華語文教學研究所

科目：英文

考試日期：103 年 4 月 20 日

I. Reading comprehension 60%

A. Complete the text with the appropriate words on the list. (30%)

A. in terms of	B. sprang up	C. keep track of	D. on top of this	E. go along with
F. be attributed to	G. latch onto	H. date back to	I. rather than	J. snatch up

Taiwan's online fashion sales market can __1__ 2001, when Yahoo!Kimo Auctions Taiwan went live. In those early days, sellers would __2__ affordable clothing from stores in Wufenpu, and then auction it online, pocketing the difference. Later, as more and more online shopping platforms __3__, bigger sellers and even actual stores began to expand the online side of their businesses.

The boom in online sales platforms can __4__ aspiring entrepreneurs being able to use those ready-made systems __5__ having to worry about building their own sites and dealing with the hassles of updating and administration. __6__, these platforms offered a safer transaction process for interested buyers, letting them purchase in confidence. They also had their weaknesses though. Sellers had to __7__ sitewide sales held for special occasions like Mother's Day or Christmas. This meant they weren't entirely free to do whatever they wanted __8__ marketing.

When customers want to purchase clothing online, they must first log into their site of choice. Those sites can easily __9__ demographics and buying habits, enabling them to make better product recommendations and offer styling tips. And by being able to instantly adjust their marketing to __10__ the latest online trends, these virtual stores have the edge over brick-and-mortar stores in their fight for visibility and their efforts to engage their customers.

B. Multiple choices (30%)

Sculpture, like painting, is one of the decorative, or **fine arts**. It can be seen in every large city and in every park and public **square**. It can be a statue or a monument, and it can be carved in stone or **cast** from bronze. Therefore, anything artistic that is solid, or any kind of carved picture that is raised from a flat surface or cut into a flat surface, called "relief," is a form of sculpture. Simply put, sculpture is the art of carving or modeling a reproduction of something that has been seen or imagined.

Sculpture is a very old form of art. The earliest sculptural art that can still be seen are relief carvings on buildings of Sumerians who live 5000 years ago in what is now Iraq. The Assyrians

who came after the Sumerians and lived in the same region made even finer relief sculptures. They created huge figures of kings and gods and great animals, many the products of imagination. Some of the animals had the bodies of bulls, the wings of eagles, and the heads of lions.

At about this same time, the Egyptians were beginning to express themselves in sculpture. They carved ornaments out of precious stones and built large temples with huge carved figures of their kings and gods. Some of these figures still stand in the deserts of Egypt, like the Great Sphinx, a huge figure of a lion with a woman's head. The Greeks were probably the finest sculptors of the ancient peoples. Their great sculptors began about 2500 years ago. They created statues of Greek heroes and gods, as well as great public buildings and beautiful temples.

Sculpture can be created from different materials. When a sculptor works with rock, he carves with a chisel and hammer until he has chipped away everything except the form he wants. Ancient Greeks worked almost entirely in stone. They carved and **chiseled** their statues from marble or granite. For bronze statues or monuments, a sculptor first designs a figure in clay. When the clay hardens, he pours a layer of plaster over it. When the plaster hardens, he cuts it away carefully and then puts the pieces of plaster together again to form a mold. Then **melted** bronze or other metal is poured into this mold.

Sculpture is important for its ability to record history. There is no other art that presents a more complete or clearer record of the development of human culture than sculpture. **It** tells much about the way of life of a particular people or era by showing the beliefs of a civilization and recording their everyday lives. But principally, artists sculpt to satisfy a creative need to communicate, to express their ideas and feelings, or just to create an object of beauty.

1. With what topic is paragraph 1 mainly concerned?
 - (A) What a sculpture is
 - (B) The uses of sculpture
 - (C) The history of sculpture
 - (D) How a sculpture is constructed

2. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition for **fine arts** in paragraph 1?
 - (A) Art produced for its aesthetic value.
 - (B) Art produced for its historical significance.
 - (C) Art that uses fine techniques and materials.
 - (D) Art that is comprised primarily of paintings and sculptures.

3. The word **square** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?
 - (A) A shape

- (B) A number
- (C) A texture
- (D) An open area

4. The word **cast** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to?
- (A) thrown
 - (B) turned
 - (C) formed
 - (D) found
5. With what topic is paragraph 2 mainly concerned?
- (A) The origins of sculpture
 - (B) The different types of sculpture that are made.
 - (C) The quality of Sumerian and Assyrian sculpture
 - (D) Sculptures of gods and kings as the most common types
6. The word **chiseled** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to?
- (A) removed
 - (B) cut away
 - (C) broke
 - (D) replaced
7. **It** in paragraph 5 refers to?
- (A) record
 - (B) sculpture
 - (C) human culture
 - (D) development
8. Which word is most nearly the OPPOSITE of **melted** in paragraph 4?
- (A) soften
 - (B) solidify
 - (C) dissolve
 - (D) liquefy
9. It can be inferred from this article that?

- (A) Only the Greeks were talented sculptors.
- (B) Bronze is not a metal, but one kind of rock.
- (C) Sculpture has a long history.
- (D) The sculptural arts by the Assyrians still exist in Iraq now.

10. Which of the following is accurate?

- (A) Sculpture is no longer a popular art form.
- (B) It is easier to sculpt with stone than with bronze.
- (C) The Sumerians like to create the products of imagination.
- (D) The Assyrians and the Egyptians began to create sculptures about the same time.

II. Translation 40%

(A) The Saint Patrick's Day parade has a long history and is quite a spectacle. There are not only bands, but also clowns and acrobats in the parade. You may see a lot of bandwagons going through the streets with people on them playing Irish music and doing Irish dancing. Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated worldwide by those of Irish descent. However, more and more non-Irish people start to celebrate this great festival. (20%)

(B) The temple of Heaven (天壇) is the largest temple where Chinese emperors used to worship Heaven. It lies about several kilometers southeast of the Forbidden City, the emperor's residence. The temple and the surrounding park cover an area four times the size of the Forbidden City. Chinese emperors had many other gods to worship apart from the god of Heaven. They also worshipped their ancestors. As a result, sacrificing activities were an important part of their routine work. The royal buildings for offering sacrifices are scattered all over in Beijing. (20%)



文藻外語大學

103 學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

科目：中國文化概論

考試日期：103 年 4 月 20 日

一、單選題：40%(每題 2 分)

1. 中國人重視童蒙讀物，教育童蒙識字的詩歌教材，宋代以後逐漸有「三、百、千、千」之說。「三」指的是哪一部？
A. 唐詩三百首 B. 宋詞三百首 C. 三元經書 D. 三字經
2. 中國名菜廚藝向來有君臣佐使之分，請問酸甜苦辣味以何味為君？
A. 酸 B. 甜 C. 苦 D. 辣
3. 「三教九流」一詞的意涵，下列何者不正確？
A. 「三教九流」與「九流十家」的意義相同
B. 「三教」指儒教、道教、佛教
C. 班固所謂的「九流」指的儒家、道家、陰陽家、法家、名家、墨家、縱橫家、雜家、農家
D. 今用於指社會上各種行業或各色人物
4. 有關中醫的四診法望聞問切，下列敘述何者正確？
A. 望診是根據臟腑經絡等理論進行的診法，醫生只能運用視覺，觀察病人身體有關部位及其分泌和排泄物。
B. 聞診只能通過聲音診察與發音有關器官的病變
C. 問診時醫生採用問卷方式
D. 切診只能（寸口）脈診不可以按診
5. 自古以來中國人對死亡常以委婉的詞語來表現，對不同身份地位者的委婉語也不同，「薨」指的是哪個階級的死亡？
A. 天子 B. 士 C. 諸侯 D. 一般老百姓
6. 唐朝近體詩格律完成於哪兩位文人之手？
A. 王維孟浩然 B. 李白杜甫 C. 宋之問沈佺期 D. 韓愈柳宗元
7. 下列文句「」中的稱謂，何者使用最恰當？
A. 請問「尊駕」在哪裡高就
B. 「在下」的才華令我好生佩服
C. 「賢昆仲」真是鸚鵡情深，令人羨慕
D. 「家弟」近來課業繁忙，以致無法同遊
8. 中國青銅器是銅與何種金屬的合金？
A. 鎳 B. 錫 C. 鎂 D. 鋁

9. 陰陽五行家，重視五行相生相剋的關係，下列敘述何者正確？
- A. 金剋土、木剋土、土剋火
 - B. 土剋水、水剋火、金剋木
 - C. 火剋木、木剋土、土剋水
 - D. 水剋火、土剋木、金剋水
10. 中國著名的弦樂器中古琴與琵琶，各有幾根弦？
- A. 古琴四根，琵琶四根
 - B. 古琴七根，琵琶四根
 - C. 古琴六根，琵琶三根
 - D. 古琴兩根，琵琶四根
11. 佛教文化影響華語深遠，有許多成為日常生活用語，下列何者是受佛教影響的詞語：
- A. 金玉滿堂 B. 一絲不掛 C. 瓊漿玉液 D. 洞天福地
12. 中國自清代以來宮廷使用的拳法是？
- A. 太極拳 B. 八極拳 C. 詠春拳 D. 少林拳
13. 中國畫的藝術成就與獨特風格享譽國際，下列敘述哪一項不正確？
- A. 中國畫注重神似，以寫意為主
 - B. 中國最早成熟的畫種是山水畫
 - C. 中國的人物畫重點在表現人物的個性精神
 - D. 張擇端清明上河圖精藝絕倫的界畫
14. 陸羽茶經認為中國的茶種發源地在中國的？
- A. 北方 B. 西北方 C. 西南方 D. 東方
15. 我們稱德行或才藝臻於極致的人為「聖」，關於下列的配對和者不對？
- A. 詩聖/杜甫 B. 書聖/王羲之 C. 宗聖/曾子 D. 茶聖/杜康
16. 中國書信寫法中，要注意的三凶四吉五平安。請問指的是甚麼？
- A. 信箋張數 B. 信封字行數 C. 吉祥語的字數 D. 郵票的量數
17. 先秦諸子百家中，儒家與道家影響華人文化甚大，下列敘述何者為非？
- A. 儒家孟子推崇孔子為「聖之任者」
 - B. 道家以「慈、儉、不敢為天下先」為三
 - C. 《莊子》在漢景帝時改子為經，稱為《南華真經》
 - D. 孟子力闢楊墨以正人心
18. 使用農民曆，請問以下何者觀念是正確的？
- A. 擇日最重要的兩件事是看宜忌與沖煞
 - B. 沖煞者，沖是看方位，煞是看生肖
 - C. 夏朝是以子月為正月，周朝是以寅月為正月，目前我們使用的是夏朝曆法
 - D. 二十四節氣中芒種與夏至約在一年中農曆的七月
19. 有關唐代的科考制度，下列敘述何者為非？
- A. 彌封閱卷 B. 考生有投卷、行卷之風 C. 高麗曾引入 D. 影響了日本

20. 歐陽修的名句「月上柳梢頭，人約黃昏後。」，指的是哪個節慶？
A. 元宵節 B. 七夕 C. 中秋節 D. 春節

二、問答題：60%(每題 20 分)

1. 月亮常出現在中國古老的傳說或文學作品中，請舉出兩個與月亮有關的文學典故或成語，並略加解說。
2. 請分別闡釋中國思想中道家「無」與佛教「空」觀點的特色與差別。
3. 中國的節慶多與節氣有關，請任舉兩個為例，並舉出：
 - (1)與該節慶有關的詩歌
 - (2)與該節慶應景的事物或民俗活動



文藻外語大學

103 學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

科目：語言學

考試日期：103 年 4 月 20 日

一、名詞解釋，第 4、5 題請舉適當的例子說明之 35%

1. 借詞 5%
2. 超音段音位 5%
3. 書面語 5%
4. 詞類 (Parts of Speech)、語類 (Parts of Stence) 10%
5. 塞音 (Plosive)、擦音 (Fricative) 10%

二、問答題 65%

1. 若對外國的學習者，要針對「漢語」的特性加以說明，除了「單音獨體」及「有聲調」外，請再說出漢語的其他三種特質。20%
2. 「成語」是華語教學難點之一，也是語文能力提升的重要指標。(1) 請定義何謂「成語」？(2) 請先挑出下列成語中的錯別字，再依根據聯合、偏正、主謂、動補(述補)、動賓(述賓)五種關係，分析其詞組構成方式。25%

成語	錯別字	構詞方式
① 穩操勝卷		
② 喧然大波		
③ 穿流不息		
④ 鼓惑人心		
⑤ 察顏觀色		

3. 2014 年元旦，藝人劉香慈主持升旗典禮，說道：「總統正要下台」，引起關注。試就語言學的觀點客觀評論之。20%



文藻外語大學

103 學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

科目：國語文能力測驗(乙組)

考試日期：103 年 4 月 20 日

一、選擇題：(每題 5 分，共占 40%)

- 下列各選項中的「是」字，用法與其他三者不同的是：
(A)唯利「是」圖 (B)馬首「是」瞻 (C)沉默「是」金 (D)主義「是」從
- 根據《國語一字多音審訂表》，下列讀音何者正確？
(A)針灸：出ㄌ ㄌ一又 (B)簸弄：ㄅㄛ ㄅㄛㄨㄥ、
(C)邂逅：ㄒ一ㄝ、 ㄉㄨ、 (D)瞿然：ㄑㄨ、 ㄉㄨ、
- 動物常出現在成語之中，如：代馬依風、吳牛喘月、沐猴而冠、稷蜂社鼠、鸞翔鳳集、探驪得珠、殺彘教子、教猱升木……等，請問以上屬於負面的成語有幾個？
(A)八個 (B)六個 (C)四個 (D)三個
- 下列對聯所緬懷歌詠的人物，錯誤的是：
(A)「數點梅花亡國淚／兩分明月故臣心」：李後主
(B)「三顧頻煩天下計／兩朝開濟老臣心」：諸葛亮
(C)「一門父子三詞客／千古文章八大家」：三蘇父子
(D)「志在高山，志在流水／一客荷樵，一客聽琴」：伯牙、鍾子期
- 近代女作家林徽音著名的一首詩作《我說你是人間的四月天》，是寫給誰的？
(A)好友徐志摩 (B)夫婿梁思誠 (C)女兒梁再冰 (D)兒子梁從誠
- 張愛玲〈愛〉中說：「於千萬人之中遇見你所遇見的人，於千萬年之中，時間的無涯的荒野裡，沒有早一步，也沒有晚一步，剛巧趕上了，也沒有別的話可說，惟有輕輕的問一聲：『噢，你也在這裡嗎？』」意謂：
(A)愛情遇合不易，須堅持執著。 (B)愛情無法預設時空，可遇不可求。
(C)愛情是一種直覺，遇不遇見皆好。 (D)愛情遇合本是虛幻短暫的，勿真實佔有。
- 下列各選項的文句，何者條理分明、語意連貫？
(A)學校隔壁開了一家唱片行，整天播放歌曲，現在又開始播放了。
(B)小花看不清黑板上的字，陳老師給她調整了座位，並勸她儘快到眼科診所去檢查。
(C)真把承辦人忙壞了，來了一批又一批參觀的人，因為展覽會今天開幕，電話鈴也老響個不停。
(D)我們單位的老指揮官是位老幹部，聽過老一輩中央首長的訓話，見過許多首長，抗戰時期在重慶見習過。
- 讀書其實只是交友的延長。我們交友，只能以時人為對象，而且朋友的數量畢竟有限。但是靠了書籍，我們可以廣交異時和異地的朋友；要說擇友，那就更自由了。一個人的經驗當然以親身得來的最為真切可靠，可是直接的經驗畢竟有限。讀書，正是吸收間接的經驗。生活至上論

者說讀書是逃避現實，其實讀書是擴大現實，擴大我們的精神世界。就算我們的親身經驗，也不妨多聽聽別人對相似的經驗有什麼看法，以資印證。相反地，我認為不讀書的人才逃避現實，因為他只生活在一種空間。英國文豪約翰生說：「寫作的唯一目的，是幫助讀者更能享受或忍受人生。」倒過來說，讀書的目的也在加強對人生的享受，如果你得意；或是對人生的忍受，如果你失意。（余光中〈開卷如開芝麻門〉）有關開卷的功能，下列何者完全「不」是作者在文中所表達的意旨？

- (A) 讀書如同結交各類型朋友，且能不受時間與空間的侷限。
- (B) 透過書本獲取間接經驗，就如同與相同遭遇者進行交流。
- (C) 閱讀提供從現實遁逃的可能性，讓人獲得片刻心靈寧靜。
- (D) 閱讀能擴大精神空間，並增加人的幸福感及挫折忍耐力。

二、作文：(占 60%)

請以「改變成功的定義」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。