



# 文藻外語學院

九十八學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

所別：華語文教學研究所

科目：中國文學概論

考試日期：98 年 4 月 18 日

一、簡答題：25%（請名詞解釋，並提供相關說明）

(1). 關雎 (2). 建安風骨 (3). 紀傳體 (4). 李煜 (5). 話本

二、試述詩聖杜甫的詩學特色及其對中唐詩的影響？25%

三、文學表現的模式與其倚賴的文化內涵息息相關，中華文化的美學趣味趨向寧靜、平穩和安泰，相較於希臘悲劇的驚心動魄，中國文學中的悲劇作品，往往以大團圓為結局，因此有「中國沒有真正的悲劇」一說，對此你的看法如何？請舉至少一部古典或現代作品為例說明之。25%

四、魯迅說《聊齋誌異》「用傳奇法，而以志怪」，繼承了六朝志怪的浪漫主義傳統，又吸取了唐人傳奇的現實主義手法，從而使志怪創作別開新生面。若以《聊齋誌異》為華語教材，你的講述重點會是什麼？試說明之。25%



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九十八學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

科目：英文

考試日期：98 年 4 月 18 日

## I. Reading Comprehension 60%

### (A) 30%

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision, however, is not only the oldest known subsistence strategy, but also the one that has been practiced continuously in some parts of the world for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and very crude methods for the domestication of animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have **dwindled**, and they have been forced to live in the marginal wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing season has restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting and, along the coasts and waterways, on fishing. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. Following the food supply can be a way of life. If a particular kind of wild herding animal is the basis of the food for a group of people, those people must move to stay within reach of those animals. For many of the native people of the great central plains of North America, following the buffalo, who were in turn following the growth of grazing foods, determined their way of life.

For gathering societies, seasonal changes mean a great deal. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area is exhausted, the community moves on to **exploit** another site. We also notice a seasonal migration pattern evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practiced by humankind during the Paleolithic Period.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
  - (A) The Paleolithic Period
  - (B) Subsistence Farming
  - (C) Hunter-gatherers
  - (D) Marginal environments
2. Which is the oldest subsistence strategy?
  - (A) Migrating
  - (B) Domesticating animals

- (C) Farming  
(D) Hunting and gathering
3. When was hunting and gathering introduced?  
(A) Ten million years ago  
(B) Two million years ago  
(C) Ten thousand years ago  
(D) Two thousand years ago
4. The word **dwindled** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to  
(A) disagreed  
(B) decreased  
(C) disappeared  
(D) died
5. In paragraph 2, the author explains that hunters and gatherers in lower latitudes found  
(A) more animal to hunt  
(B) more coasts and waterways for finishing  
(C) a shorter growing season  
(D) a large variety of plant life
6. Why does the author mention contemporary hunter-gatherers in paragraph 3?  
(A) Their seasonal migration patterns are important.  
(B) Studying them gives us insights into the lifestyle of prehistoric people.  
(C) There are very few examples of modern hunter-gatherer societies.  
(D) Their societies are quite different from those of their ancestors.
7. The word **exploit** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to  
(A) use  
(B) find  
(C) Take care  
(D) prepare
8. What does the author mean by the statement **while the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp**?  
(A) Everyone is involved in hunting and gathering the food for the community.  
(B) When the food has been harvested, the community has a celebration.  
(C) A small group hunts and gathers food near the camp.  
(D) The reason that the community harvests the food is that it is near the camp.
9. All of the patterns of behavior for hunter-gatherers are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT  
(A) a small group plants food near the camp.  
(B) the group moves when the food supply is low.  
(C) men and women each have specific roles.  
(D) the seasons dictate the movement of the group.
10. Which of the following sentences should NOT be included in a summary of the passage?  
(A) Hunter-gatherers are mobile, tending to migrate seasonally.

- (B) Hunter-gathers share different responsibilities between the sexes.
- (C) Hunter-gatherers camp in a central location.
- (D) Hunter-gatherers have many social celebrations.

**(B) 30%**

Although speech is generally accepted as the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using words. In every known culture, signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are commonly utilized as instruments of communication. There is a great deal of agreement among communication scientists as to what each of these methods is and how each differs from the others. For instance, the basic function of any signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes that can be applied in a telegraph circuits. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication through these dots and dashes—short and long intervals as the circuits is broken—is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain agreed upon meaning; that is, they convey information in and of **themselves**. Two examples are the hexagonal red sign that convey the meaning of *stop*, and the red and white swirled pole outside a shop that communicates the meaning of *barber*.

Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their **intricate** relationship with the receiver's culture perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. In other cultures, if done in unison, applauding can be a symbol of the audience's discontent with the performance. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they also have a major disadvantage in **communication**. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used across long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television, and the telephone, one must add fax, paging systems, electronic mail, and the Internet, and no one doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
  - (A) Signs and Signals
  - (B) Gestures
  - (C) Communication
  - (D) Speech
12. What does the author say about speech?
  - (A) It is the only true form of communication.
  - (B) It is dependent upon the advances made by invention.
  - (C) It is necessary for communication to occur.
  - (D) It is the most advanced form of communication.
13. The phrase **impinge upon** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
  - (A) intrude
  - (B) improve
  - (C) vary
  - (D) prohibit

14. The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to
- (A) function
  - (B) signal
  - (C) environment
  - (D) way
15. The word **potential** in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by
- (A) range
  - (B) advantage
  - (C) organization
  - (D) possibility
16. The word **themselves** in paragraph 1 refers to
- (A) signs
  - (B) words
  - (C) meanings
  - (D) examples
17. The word **intricate** in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?
- (A) inefficient
  - (B) complicated
  - (C) historical
  - (D) uncertain
18. Applauding was cited as an example of
- (A) a signal
  - (B) a sign
  - (C) a symbol
  - (D) a gesture
19. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?
- (A) People were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals.
  - (B) People wanted to communicate across long distances.
  - (C) People believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete.
  - (D) People wanted new forms of entertainment.
20. The word **communication** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) ideas
  - (B) interaction
  - (C) halt
  - (D) speech

## **II. Translation 40%**

**Please translate the following passages into Chinese.**

### **(A) 20%**

With an economic downturn threatening jobs and cutting bonuses, wealthy and middle-class Asians are taking fewer and shorter vacations closer to home. In the current climate, if you told your boss you wanted three weeks off, he'd show you the door. That's why people are taking bite-sized vacations and fewer vacations. They are also traveling closer home, within a four-hour flight or so. While Asians preferred to travel to Europe and the United States in recent years, more are now traveling within their own neighborhood, to places such as Thailand and Malaysia. Airlines and tour operators are struggling as businesses and individuals cut back on travel. However, Asia is faring better, because it has always been regarded as a cheaper option, and more Asians are now traveling locally.

### **(B) 20%**

Sydney's Presbyterian Ladies' College is updating the "open book" exam concept to take into account new technology. Students there will be allowed and encouraged to access information using their mobile phones, the Internet and from podcasts on their MP3 players during exams. However, any time a source is used, it must be cited on the test paper to prevent plagiarism. The school claims that in terms of preparing students for the world, we need to redefine our attitudes towards traditional ideas of cheating. Given that in their working lives students will never need to carry enormous amounts of information in their head, what they will need to do is access information from all their sources quickly and check the reliability of their information. The school is trying out the use of the new media with 14- and 15-year-old English students, but hopes to expand its use across all subjects by year end.



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九十八學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

所別：華語文教學研究所

科目：華語口語與表達

考試日期：98年4月18日

※ 請考生按照各大題的時間限制，調整個人朗讀的速度，  
請您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）

季	日	玄	傻	位
咆	悔	定	措	巧
老	頻	寫	窮	虐
券	明	存	雙	活
冷	貳	誰	府	肉
適	綠	請	車	宅

二、 朗讀雙音節詞語，限時1分鐘，請開始。（15個語詞，共15分）

蜘蛛	網站	奔騰	護膚	雖然
鳳凰	暴露	承租	首選	好啊
心坎兒	光輝	沙漏	叔叔	保鏢

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

01. 靜極了，這水溶溶的大道，只有遠處牛奶車的鈴聲，點綴著周遭的沉默。
02. 才第二節下課，我的肚子就已經餓得咕咕叫了。
03. 阿里山花季繼吉野櫻之後登場的有八重櫻、海芋、梨花等，山上妝扮得奼紫嫣紅，百花爭春。
04. 連續假日高速公路大塞車，真是讓人心煩啊！

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|--|
| 05. 金融海嘯來襲，這對經濟狀況不穩定的家庭而言，無疑是雪上加霜。           |
| 06. 唉呀！我把鑰匙放在哪兒了，怎麼忘了呢？                      |
| 07. 元宵節晚上，五彩繽紛的煙火，照亮了整個高雄的夜空。                |
| 08. 若非她懷著「把世界當朋友」的正面態度，也許好運不會降臨。             |
| 09. 本土不是天賦人權，本土不是相互取暖，本土更不是請客吃飯。             |
| 10. 近年來因溫室效應而導致的「聖嬰」現象，使世界各地水災頻仍，多少生命財產因而喪失。 |

四、 朗讀短文，限時1分鐘30秒，請開始。（約150字，25分）

<p>有人說，此時是百年一遇的經濟危機，但這也是百年一遇的英雄良機，是創造英雄的絕佳舞台，如果這時候你看到的是機會，而不是危機，那就有機會成為真正的創業家，真正的英雄。</p> <p>創業也是一條不歸路：一旦啟動，不能停止，結局也只有成功、失敗兩種，停滯、不上不下都只是過程，半途收山的代價很高，所以創業貴在慎始，不可有「試試看再說」之心。</p>
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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）

**請敘述你的一次受挫經驗以及個人體悟。**



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九十八學年度 研究所 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

所別：華語文教學研究所      科目：華語文教學概論

考試日期：98 年 4 月 18 日

※限用藍色、黑色原子筆或鋼筆作答。

※請標明題號，並依序作答。

## 一、簡答題：(40分)

1. 請比較「語言學習」和「語言習得」的差異。(10%)
2. 請依照下列的語料分析補語的語意功能。(20%)
  - A 他慢慢地閉上眼睛。
  - B 愛河的水喝不得。
  - C 他突然笑起來。
  - D 醫生把他救活了。
3. 國人口語中常用「有+V」、「會/不會+adj」或「拜拜」、「OK」等用語。在華語口語教學及教材中適不適宜將之納入？(10%)

## 二、問答題：(60分)

- 1、目前國內華語教學界既強調教師應具備外語能力，又要求教師用標的語教學，請問兩者是否衝突？試依教學理論或個人華語教學經驗加以論析說明。(20%)

2. 請以「端午節」為主題，針對中級華語學生設計兩天（每天兩節，共四節課）的教學目標、教學方法與主要教學活動。（40%）

試題隨卷繳回\_\_



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九十八學年度研究所碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試 試題卷

所別：華語文教學研究所

科目：語言學概論

考試日期：98年4月18日

一、語言學解釋名詞：(25% 簡要說明，每個解釋在100字內；每題各5分)

1. 洋涇濱語 (Pidgin):
2. 索緒爾 (F. De saussure):
3. 巴別塔 (Tower of Babel):
4. 型態素 (Morpheme):
5. 複合母音 (Diphthong):

二、試依音位聚合的概念將下列輔音縱橫排列，並於行列前端標出其聚合群名稱。25%

s    tə   n    ʔ    tk    ú    ü   ə    n    ts    k   n  
də  
m    ɿ    ə    t   n    tú   n    k    k    ə    p   n  
.  
tk   n    dz    x    dɿ    ú    p    •   n    z    t•    g  
tú    b    ə    tə    ə    d    ts   n

三、指出並改正下列各句的語法錯誤：15%

1. 夏天的墾丁是一年中~~最熱鬧~~的季節。(7%)
2. 在漢語裡，作主語的成分可以是名詞，動詞、形容詞也能充任。(8%)

四、古陰入常用字「一」和「不」在華語中單獨發音時，分別唸陰平調與去聲

調，但這兩個字在不同聲調的音節前使用，會發生條件變調。15%

(1) 請說明其音變原理？(5%)

(2) 請舉例說明其音變規則，並試以語音規則公式表示。(10%)

五、下面是某一青少年部落格的文章：20%

「今天我們班的運氣實在有夠衰，開朝會時被學務主任點名，說我們班秩序不良而且教室環境髒亂。我們班導師氣到不行，回到班上嚴辭訓斥大家一頓，問我們究竟安什麼心？林大同立刻舉手發言說，我們一定會好好做反省的動作。衛生股長漲紅著臉幾乎快 ::>\_<::了，他拜託大家每天確實打掃，他一定 3Q 得 Orz。王明問班上的星座達人到底我們班為何如此時運不濟，接二連三被挨罵受罰。更慘的是，班上的蒸飯箱莫名其妙又壞了，害得全班只好吃冷便當。偶氣勿要死，媽媽昨天為我準備的便當，本來粉不錯吃滴，卻變成難以下嚥的冷飯。想不到今天這麼倒楣，昨天真不該聽信風紀股長的話，到學校理髮部去理一顆一百塊的頭，今天還不是一樣諸事不順！」

請問此一段文章提示了語言發展的哪些面向？試說明之。