

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(請用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：各系所（國文學系、經學研究所除外）

科 目：國文（第 1 頁，共 4 頁）

一、閱讀測驗：（每題 2%，共 40%）

（一）

多年之後，中橫有了新的改變。幾次颱風完全截斷了中橫西段，這條公路的「橫貫」意義其實不存了，於是也就不再有要從花蓮開往台中的車輛通行，交通意義大減，相對觀賞價值更增。重要的路段，如長春祠、燕子口、九曲洞，都有了讓人慢走慢覽的空間開闢出來，不需參加健行隊，大家都能親近立霧溪谷了。

多年之後，我自己也有了許多新的變化。多走過了很多地方，多看過了世界上知名的壯麗景觀。然而奇怪的，再多壯麗景觀留下的印象，絲毫沒有改變立霧溪谷在我心中的獨特地位，只是讓我每次俯臨仰視，多了一個默自思考的問題：「為何如此？除了年少的記憶情感外，立霧溪谷的景色有什麼獨立於記憶情感，他處壯麗景致所不及的地方嗎？」

一次又一次，答案，至少是答案的輪廓逐漸浮顯。在立霧溪谷，我清楚看到時間，而且是遠超過個人生命，甚至遠超過文明尺度的巨幅時間。溪底剛被溪水切割開來的石壁，是白亮的，在陽光下彷彿會與水流一起喧嘩跳躍。往上一點，經過了一定的時間，石壁上染了淡灰色，變得更像我們一般印象中的山石。再往上，也就意味著更多累積了一段時間，細小的綠色植物冒出來了。零星的綠再放大成集中的蕨類型態，然後再鋪散再鋪散，有了捱頂小樹。

變化多端的形體與色彩間，透露著井然的時間。本來對我們而言，應該是抽象遙遠到無從掌握的時間，在石壁上具體刻蝕著。與幾萬年的時間、時間秩序面對面，是立霧溪谷最迷人的地方，也是讓我一次次回到立霧溪谷流連思索的根本感動。（楊照〈故事像立霧溪谷的山壁〉）

1. 在作者眼中，立霧溪谷的獨特在哪裏？
(A) 白亮的陽光，與水流一起喧嘩跳躍 (B) 石壁上具體刻蝕的時間
(C) 擁有可親近、慢走慢覽的空間 (D) 年少記憶情感的寄託
2. 作者在立霧溪谷的感動，可以與下列哪一選項相比擬？
(A) 渺滄海之一粟 (B) 清風明月唯吾與子所共適
(C) 一覽眾山小 (D) 我見青山多嫵媚
3. 從本文敘述的遊賞經驗裏，傳遞了甚麼訊息？
(A) 觀賞的價值建立在壯麗的景致 (B) 觀賞的感動來自記憶深處
(C) 觀賞的活動必須舊地重遊 (D) 觀賞的感受來自個人的創發

（背面有題）

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4. 「多年之後，中橫有了新的改變。」綜觀全文，作者對於中橫這樣的改變，抱持什麼樣的心情？
（A）憂愁 （B）喜悅 （C）憤怒 （D）哀傷
5. 本文中，「沒有」使用下列哪種修辭方式？
（A）摹寫 （B）設問 （C）排比 （D）誇飾

（二）

真不知道一個堂堂佛教聖地，怎麼會讓一個道士來看管。中國的文化都到哪裡去了，他們滔滔的奏折怎麼從不提一句敦煌的事由？

其時已是二十世紀初年，歐美的藝術家正在醞釀著新世紀的突破。羅丹正在他的工作室裡雕塑，雷諾阿、德加、塞尚已處於創作晚期，馬奈早就展出過他的《草地上的午餐》。他們中有人已向東方藝術投來歎羨的目光，而敦煌藝術，正在王道士手上。

王道士每天起得很早，喜歡到洞窟裡轉轉，就像一個老農，看看他的宅院。他對洞窟裡的壁畫有點不滿，暗乎乎的，看著有點眼花。亮堂一點多好呢，他找了兩個幫手，拎來一桶石灰。草扎的刷子裝上一個長把，在石灰桶裡蘸一蘸，開始他的粉刷。第一遍石灰刷得太薄，五顏六色還隱隱顯現，農民做事就講個認真，他再細細刷上第二遍。這兒空氣乾燥，一會兒石灰已經乾透。什麼也沒有了，唐代的笑容，宋代的衣冠，洞中成了一片淨白。道士擦了一把汗憨厚地一笑，順便打聽了一下石灰的市價。他算來算去，覺得暫時沒有必要把更多的洞窟刷白，就刷這幾個吧，他達觀地放下了刷把。

當幾面洞壁全都刷白，中座的塑雕就顯得過分惹眼。在一個乾乾淨淨的農舍裡，她們婀娜的體態過於招搖，她們柔美的淺笑有點尷尬。道士想起了自己的身份，一個道士，何不在這裡搞上幾個天師、靈官菩薩？他吩咐幫手去借幾個鐵錘，讓原先幾座塑雕委曲一下。事情幹得不賴，才幾下，婀娜的體態變成碎片，柔美的淺笑變成了泥巴。聽說鄰村有幾個泥匠，請了來，拌點泥，開始堆塑他的天師和靈官。泥匠說從沒幹過這種活計，道士安慰道，不妨，有那點意思就成。於是，像頑童堆造雪人，這裡是鼻子，這裡是手腳，總算也能穩穩坐住。行了，再拿石灰，把它們刷白。畫一雙眼，還有鬍子，像模像樣。道士吐了一口氣，謝過幾個泥匠，再作下一步籌劃。（節錄自余秋雨《文化苦旅·道士塔》）

6. 本文所寫的王道士大約是什麼時期的人？
（A）明代末年 （B）清代初年 （C）清代中葉 （D）清代末年
7. 根據本文所述，王道士對敦煌藝術有何影響？
（A）是敦煌藝術產生的源頭 （B）促使敦煌藝術發揚光大
（C）批判敦煌藝術的價值 （D）無知地破壞藝術遺跡

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8. 在下列哪一個選項中，作者未曾運用反諷修辭？
- (A) 羅丹正在他的工作室裡雕塑，雷諾阿、德加、塞尚已處於創作晚期
 - (B) 農民做事就講個認真，他再細細刷上第二遍
 - (C) 亮堂一點多好呢，他找了兩個幫手，……開始他的粉刷
 - (D) 在一個乾乾淨淨的農舍裡，她們婀娜的體態過於招搖，她們柔美的淺笑有點尷尬
9. 根據本文所述，下列哪一個選項的文句，可讓讀者們揪住的心情略為舒緩？
- (A) 他算來算去，覺得暫時沒有必要把更多的洞窟刷白，就刷這幾個吧，他達觀地放下了刷把。
 - (B) 這兒空氣乾燥，一會兒石灰已經乾透。什麼也沒有了，唐代的笑容，宋代的衣冠，洞中成了一片淨白。
 - (C) 事情幹得不賴，才幾下，婀娜的體態變成碎片，柔美的淺笑變成了泥巴。
 - (D) 聽說鄰村有幾個泥匠，請了來，拌點泥，開始堆塑他的天師和靈官。
10. 請根據本文所述來揣度作者心情為何？
- (A) 對此事感到無比痛心
 - (B) 對當時政府宗教政策感到不滿
 - (C) 佩服王道士的先見之明
 - (D) 慶幸敦煌藝術重現於世人面前的機緣

(三)

景公之時，雨雪三日而不霽，公披狐白之裘，坐於堂側階。

晏子入見，立有間，公曰：「怪哉！雨雪三日而天不寒！」晏子對曰：「天不寒乎？」公笑。晏子曰：「嬰聞古之賢君，飽而知人之飢，溫而知人之寒，逸而知人之勞，今君不知也。」公曰：「善，寡人聞命矣！」乃令出裘，發粟與飢人。（《晏子春秋》）

11. 「雨雪三日而不霽」句中「雨」字的詞性，與下列何者相同？
- (A) 公「披」狐白之裘
 - (B) 坐於「堂」側階
 - (C) 溫而知人之「寒」
 - (D) 今君不知「也」
12. 晏子說：「飽而知人之飢，溫而知人之寒，逸而知人之勞」，「不包括」下列何種胸襟？
- (A) 民胞物與
 - (B) 仁民愛物
 - (C) 傷春悲秋
 - (D) 推己及人。
13. 由本文可知，晏子如何勸諫景公？
- (A) 疾言厲色，抗顏直諫
 - (B) 輕聲細語，隨時觀看景公臉色
 - (C) 機會教育，直言無諱
 - (D) 冷嘲熱諷，尖酸刻薄。

（背面有題）

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科 目：國文（第 4 頁，共 4 頁）

14. 本文主旨在說明國君應：

- (A) 留意健康 (B) 節制飲食 (C) 探求民瘼 (D) 注意氣候。

15. 故事中，景公的「笑」帶有怎樣的意味？

- (A) 鄙夷 (B) 尷尬 (C) 愧疚 (D) 欣賞。

(四)

李離者，晉文公之理也。過聽殺人，自拘當死。文公曰：「官有貴賤，罰有輕重。下吏有過，非子之罪也。」李離曰：「臣居官為長，不與吏讓位；受祿為多，不與下分利。今過聽殺人，傳其罪下吏，非所聞也。」辭不受令。文公曰：「子則自以為有罪，寡人亦有罪邪？」李離曰：「理有法，失刑則刑，失死則死。公以臣能聽微決疑，故使為理。今過聽殺人，罪當死。」遂不受令，伏劍而死。（節錄自《史記·循吏列傳》）

16. 文中李離擔任相當於現今何種性質之職務？

- (A) 司法官員 (B) 調查官員 (C) 特勤官員 (D) 警務官員

17. 文中李離為何「自拘當死」？

- (A) 僚屬聽訟時誤判人死罪 (B) 因一時衝動，致人於死
(C) 執勤過當，傷人致死 (D) 未能及時逮捕殺人罪犯

18. 下列哪一個選項用來形容文中李離較為適當？

- (A) 從善如流 (B) 師心自用 (C) 文過飾非 (D) 鐵面無私

19. 根據本文所述，下列哪一個選項正確？

- (A) 晉文公對李離早就存有嫌惡之心 (B) 晉文公並不贊成李離的處理方式
(C) 就整個事件看來，李離並無罪責 (D) 李離獲罪是因為受到他人的陷害

20. 根據本文所述，晉文公對李離之罪持何種態度？

- (A) 撇清關係，避免罪責牽連 (B) 扭曲法令，極力入之於罪
(C) 想盡辦法，為李離開脫罪責 (D) 為伸張正義，只好忍痛定刑

二、作文：(60%)

本校學生參加以創意取勝的德國「國際設計論壇」(International Forum Design, iF)，成績斐然，名列百大之內；本校附中學生亦以有創意的發現，榮獲「2011年台灣國際科學展覽會」「青少年科學獎」。一成不變的生活總讓人覺得乏味，「創意」似乎是現代生活中不可或缺的元素，「thinking different」也比「thinking better」重要。請以「我的創意生活」為題，作文一篇，文長不限。

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科 目：英文（第 1 頁，共 6 頁）

I. Vocabulary: choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. (26%)

1. When the evening closes in, we can see a lot of couples walking _____ along the river bank.
(A) arm with arm (B) arm in arm (C) arm by arm (D) arm on arm
2. A _____ between the two systems reveals that one is far more democratic than the other.
(A) comparable (B) comparison (C) comparative (D) compare
3. The rising tensions between India and Pakistan caused all of the embassies and business offices to _____ personnel.
(A) evacuate (B) enlarge (C) employ (D) endanger
4. _____ drought conditions, the government decided to carry out a 36-hour water rationing scheme in both Taipei and Taoyuan.
(A) With a view to (B) In view of (C) In case of (D) Provided that
5. The soccer player was kicked in the leg, and the audience saw him limp off the field in _____.
(A) vigor (B) sequence (C) penetration (D) agony
6. Learning is a never-ending process of _____ that seems to become more valuable and meaningful the older we get.
(A) brilliance (B) replacement (C) enrichment (D) application
7. The _____ rain caused the river to overflow its banks.
(A) abstract (B) indigenous (C) hollow (D) incessant
8. Over the sounds of the storm, she could not hear the _____ sound of footsteps outside her bedroom door.
(A) glamorous (B) eternal (C) fainter (D) condemned
9. Through his _____, the billionaire will be remembered for many centuries.
(A) legacy (B) binary (C) ordeal (D) taboo
10. Due to the downturn of the economy, many families stand on the _____ of poverty.
(A) battlefield (B) brink (C) paddle (D) platform
11. From a single faucet to a complete bath, the company provides expert _____ services.
(A) painting (B) computing (C) installation (D) paving
12. He was _____ toward her bad manners, but he couldn't accept her constant swearing.
(A) unsure (B) tolerant (C) contradictory (D) literary
13. The company's sales have increased significantly after their _____ advertising campaign.
(A) instrumental (B) buoyant (C) preeminent (D) innovative

（背面有題）

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科目：英文（第 2 頁，共 6 頁）

II. Grammar: choose the best answer to complete the sentence. (24%)

14. _____ a blend of the actual note sounded and related tones called overtones.
(A) Musical tones consist of every (B) All musical tones consisting of
(C) It consists of all musical tones (D) Every musical tone consists of
15. _____, all animals need oxygen, water, food, and the proper range of temperatures.
(A) To survive (B) Their survival (C) Surviving (D) They survive
16. Completed in 1756, Nassau Hall is the oldest building now _____ on the campus of Princeton University.
(A) standing (B) it stands (C) has stood (D) stood
17. _____ bacterial infection is present in the body, the bone marrow produces more white blood cells than usual.
(A) A (B) That a (C) If a (D) During a
18. Anyone who has ever pulled weeds from a garden _____ roots firmly anchor plants to the soil.
(A) is well aware that (B) well aware (C) is well aware of (D) well aware that
19. Indian summer is a period of mild weather _____ during the autumn.
(A) occurs (B) occurring (C) it occurs (D) is occurring
20. _____ many improvements made to highways during the nineteenth century, but Americans continued to depend on water routes for transportation.
(A) Despite the (B) There were (C) However (D) Though there were
21. _____ is the ancestor of most types of domestic ducks is well documented.
(A) That the mallard (B) The mallard (C) Because the mallard (D) The mallard that
22. By the late 1990's, Baxian had sold 500 homes _____ spacious weekend retreats priced in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.
(A) many of them (B) , many of them (C) many of which (D) , many of which
23. In an authoritarian regime judges do _____ they think is expected of them. They are considered to be no more than stooges of the dictator.
(A) which (B) that (C) what (D) when
24. _____ play *Alison's House*, the author Susan Glaspell won a Pulitzer Prize in 1931.
(A) Her (B) By her (C) It was her (D) For her
25. _____ type of insects that pollinate plants.
(A) Not only are the bees (B) Bees are not the only
(C) Not the only bees are (D) Bees are not only the

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科 目：英文（第 3 頁，共 6 頁）

III. Cloze A (16%)

On November 22, 1999, a boat carrying 14 passengers left Cuba heading toward the United States. On the boat was five-year-old Elian Gonzales. The little boy, along with his mother, was 26 a new life in the United States. On November 23, the boat capsized, killing 27 but three of the people on board, including young Elian's mother. The boy was 28 two days later after clinging to an inner tube for dear life. After the boy's rescue, his story became a drama 29 by the entire world. Since the early 1960s, the United States and Cuba 30 an unfriendly relationship. This poor relationship is 31 to the communist government in Cuba and the US views against it. After Elian arrived in the United States, he was whisked away to relatives in Florida. The relatives wanted Elian to stay in the States, 32 Elian's father wanted him to return home to Cuba. For seven long months the world watched as the United States and Cuba battled over where the young boy should live. 33 the end, Elian was returned to his father in Cuba.

26. (A) seeking (B) looking (C) searching (D) leading
27. (A) some (B) many (C) all (D) none
28. (A) drowned (B) buried (C) rescued (D) mugged
29. (A) witnessed (B) witnessing (C) witness (D) was witnessed
30. (A) have (B) had (C) had had (D) have had
31. (A) owing (B) due (C) because (D) added
32. (A) while (B) when (C) before (D) after
33. (A) To (B) By (C) In (D) At

（背面有題）

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科 目：英文（第 4 頁，共 6 頁）

IV. Cloze B (10%)

Eskimos need efficient and adequate means to travel across 34 in that the areas where they live are surrounded by oceans, bays, and inlets and dotted with lakes and seas. Two different types of boats have been developed by the Eskimos, each 35 to meet specific needs. The kayak is something like a canoe that has been covered by a deck. A kayak is generally constructed 36 one opening in the deck for one rider; however, some kayaks are made for two. 37 the deck of a kayak is covered over except for the hole for its rider, a kayak can tip over in the water and roll back up without filling with water and sinking. One of the primary 38 of the kayak is for hunting.

34. (A) water (B) land (C) the air (D) space
35. (A) is constructed (B) construction (C) constructed (D) constructing
36. (A) for (B) on (C) in (D) with
37. (A) Though (B) Because (C) If (D) When
38. (A) uses (B) processes (C) systems (D) routes

V. Reading Comprehension A (9 %)

The jingle dress dance is a traditional dance of the Ojibwa people that originated in Minnesota. The dresses are adorned with metal cones or jingles that are not only decorative, but jingle during the dance. One particular legend recounts how a medicine man helped his very sick daughter. One night, a spirit wearing the jingle dress appeared to him in a dream. She told him that he could cure his daughter by making one of these jingle dresses for her. When he woke up, he and his wife crafted a jingle dress according to the spirit's instruction, and their daughter was cured.

39. What does "that" in line 1 refer to?
- (A) The jingle dress (B) The jingle dress dance
- (C) The Ojibwa people (D) Minnesota
40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .
- (A) the jingle dress dance can cure diseases
- (B) the jingle dress is no longer used
- (C) the Ojibwa people believed in the supernatural
- (D) the Ojibwa people suffered an epidemic

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科目：英文（第 5 頁，共 6 頁）

41. The word “jingles” in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) decorations (B) songs (C) movements (D) people

VI. Reading Comprehension B (15 %)

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-Upon-Avon in Warwickshire, England on April 23, 1564. His mother, Mary Arden, had come from a fairly wealthy family. His father, John, was a glove maker and a leather merchant by trade. He also held the prestigious position of town bailiff in their community. In all, the Shakespeares had eight children, William being the third of these children and the first son. Three of William’s brothers and sisters died during childhood.

Reportedly, Shakespeare did not have an extensive education. He did attend Stratford Grammar School, a school for the sons of prominent citizens, although it appears his family may not have paid for his education due to his father’s status as a high-ranking town official. While it is not certain, it is believed that Shakespeare attended this school from age 7 to 14. The time he spent at this grammar school is assumed to be the only education he received, yet the literary quality of his works suggests a more advanced education. This matter has contributed to the debate concerning the authorship of his works.

On November 28, 1582, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, a farmer’s daughter. Anne was twenty-six years old when they married and was pregnant at the time. William was only eighteen. Their marriage produced three children. Shakespeare apparently abandoned his family and disappeared from 1585 to 1592. No records of Shakespeare exist from this period of his life, and they are usually referred to as “the lost years.” Some have speculated that he either became a school teacher, a butcher’s apprentice, or was running from law.

Shakespeare reappeared in London where he arrived with the goal of becoming an actor and playwright. Evidently, Shakespeare garnered envy for his talent early on. He even found a sponsor to help pay for his services. Shakespeare became famous after his acting company worked and performed for royalty. Consequently, he became quite well-to-do as director, writer, actor and stockholder.

42. As used in paragraph 2, what is the meaning of the word “prominent”?
(A) Feared (B) Powerful (C) Studious (D) Hardworking
43. Which of the following could best replace the word “garnered” as used in paragraph 4?
(A) Discouraged (B) Found (C) Attracted (D) Prevented

（背面有題）

系所別：各學系（英語學系除外）

科目：英文（第 6 頁，共 6 頁）

44. Why does the author mention that Shakespeare's father held the prestigious position of town bailiff in their community?
- (A) To illustrate that his father was also quite talented and accomplished.
 - (B) To show Shakespeare was not worried about the getting in trouble with the law.
 - (C) To explain how his father could have married his mother, who was wealthy.
 - (D) To explain why, although not wealthy, Shakespeare did enjoy some privilege.
45. According to the passage, why were the years 1585-1592 called "the lost years"?
- (A) No records of Shakespeare's life exist from this time.
 - (B) Shakespeare was unable to write during this time due to an illness.
 - (C) Shakespeare's plays from this period were burned in the Great Fire.
 - (D) Shakespeare refused to speak with his wife during these years.
46. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about Shakespeare's works?
- (A) Shakespeare must have gone to university at some point to write them.
 - (B) Some scholars today doubt that Shakespeare actually wrote them.
 - (C) They are viewed as the best example of what one person can accomplish.
 - (D) They have never been considered as having been written by just one person.

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

(請用藍、黑色筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：客家文化研究所

科 目：客家族群研究 (全一頁)

- 一、何謂「客庄十二大節慶」？(5%)「客庄十二大節慶」與您的日常生活有何關連？(5%)又「客庄十二大節慶」對於傳承客家文化有何正、負面的影響？理由為何？(15%)
- 二、有些客家婦女的研究指出：「客家婦女教育程度比閩南婦女高；客家婦女家事勞動比閩南婦女付出多；然而客家婦女在生育部分，較閩南婦女有較高的主控權。」請問您如何看待以上研究結果？(10%)您如何證明或推翻以上的說法？(15%)
- 三、歷史上客家人在各地遷移之時，會因為各地不同的生態及社會條件而產生適應的策略。請具體地以一個地區為例，說明這些適應的策略及結果。(25%)
- 四、閱讀下列這段話語後，解釋你對這段話的理解；並以客語的實際語用為例，說明作者欲表達的意旨。(25%)

一般人普遍相信一個社會團體成員所使用的語言，與這個群體的認同間有自然的關聯。藉由語言上所使用的聲調(accent)、字彙(vocabulary)、以及言說模式(discourse pattern)，說話者可以認同自己，或被大家認同為該言談社區(speech or discourse community)的成員。

(原文引自 Claire Kramsch, Language and Culture, Oxford University Press, 1998, p.65)