壹、國文部分 [50%]

以下是宋朝詩人黃庭堅的〈清明〉詩，請先詳加閱讀，再回答後面的問題
[本題總共 50%]：

『佳節清明桃李笑，野田荒勻只生愁，雷驚天地龍蛇螫，雨足郊原草木柔。
人乞祭餘驕妾婦，士甘焚死不公侯，賢愚千載知誰是，滿眼蓬蒿共一丘。』（見《山谷外集》卷七）

問題：
一、請為上倨全詩，作一簡單的註解。
二、『人乞祭餘驕妾婦，士甘焚死不公侯。』句用了兩個故事，你能指出它的出處，並寫出故事大概嗎？
三、清明節剛過，清明也總是給人如許的慨嘆；你也有話說嗎？尤其在讀了上詩之後。請以三百字的短文表達之。
Please write your answers on the answer sheet with question number clearly indicated. Do not write your answers on this paper.

Part I (20%): True or False questions
Mark the letter ‘T’ on your answer sheet when you think the statement is true, and mark the letter ‘F’ when you think it is false.

Essay A. Researchers have discovered that well-liked children consistently use the nonverbal skills of eye contact and smiling. Using them increases children’s social successes dramatically. These are also two of the easiest success behaviors to enhance in your child. Here’s how: as you are talking with your child, gently remind her to use eye contact: “Look at me,” “Put your eyes on my eyes,” or “I want to see your eyes.” And whenever your child display a smile, point it out! “What a great smile!” or “That smile of yours will win people over.” By consciously reinforcing these two important skills and modeling them regularly, your child will soon be smiling more and using eye contact, and you will be enhancing her success potential.

1. ( ) According to the paragraph, popular children frequently look at your eyes while talking with you.

2. ( ) Based on the article, success social skills require good oral skills.

3. ( ) You can easily reinforce your child to use smiling to make friends.

4. ( ) Nonverbal social skills have little contribution to social success.

5. ( ) Based on the article, remind, reinforce, and modeling are useful approaches to increase success social behaviors.
Essay B. All children are turned down by friends—even the most popular kids! Elin McCoy, author of *What to Do...When Kind are Mean to Your Child*, cites a study of second and third graders that found that 26 percent of the time, even the most well liked children in the class were told they couldn’t join groups already playing. Be sure to tell your child *before she attempts to join a group*: “Everyone gets turned down now and then, so if a group tells you no, accept it and find another group. Don’t argue, beg, cry, or plead to be part of the group; those behaviors turn kinds off even more. Just move on and try again.”

6. ( ) As the essay indicated, every child has the experience of being refused by peers.

7. ( ) Based on the article, popular children can always join a group effortlessly.

8. ( ) Research found that roughly one-third of the time children were turned down by a group.

9. ( ) The author suggested that when being refused by peers, the child should reason with them.

10. ( ) It is wise to find other interests after being rejected by a group.
Part II (30%): Translation

Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. In doing so, try to describe the meaning of each word as possible as you can. Do not skip any meaningful word.

1. Because each baby is unique, the caregiver’s task is to learn the baby’s individual eating and sleeping rhythms, how she approaches new objects and people, and how she prefers to be held for feeding, sleeping, or comforting. While the adult becomes able to predict what the infant needs and how she will respond to different kinds of stimuli, the baby is learning what to expect. The infant’s sense of safety, security, and confidence grows with her sense that the people and the world about her are predictable and offer interesting experiences.

2. Preschoolers typically reason from the particular to the particular (“My dog is friendly, so this dog is friendly”). They also tend to presume a causal relationship if two events are closely associated in time or in some other way, and they focus on attributes that are actually superficial to the events they are linking. For example, a 4-year-old on an airplane may ask another passenger, “Are you going to Grandma’s house, too?” Another 4-year-old may say, “My dad’s car is bigger than yours, so we can go faster.” Over time, children’s reasoning abilities become more logical.