

中原大學 96 學年度轉學生招生入學考試

96/07/28 8:20~9:50 理工群組二、化學群組二、商學群組二 誠實是我們珍視的美德，
生科二、資管二、財法二、景觀二、醫工三、生環三、資管三 我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

科目：中英語文能力測驗(中文部份,佔50%) (共 2 頁第 1 頁)

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一、選擇題：30%

1. 緋聞的「緋」讀音為 (1) 飛 (2) 匪 (3) 排 (4) 以上皆非。
2. 《易》有「」，是生兩儀，兩儀生四象，四象生八卦。當中「」應填入 (1) 道 (2) 無 (3) 太極 (4) 無極。
3. 徐志摩與陸小曼曾合著一本名為《愛眉小札》的書，其中的「小札」在應用文中指的是 (1) 書信 (2) 名片 (3) 柬帖 (4) 便條。
4. 《詩經·周南·桃夭》：「桃之夭夭，灼灼其華。之子于歸，宜其室家。」其中「于歸」為 (1) 女子出嫁 (2) 女子歸寧 (3) 女子成年 (4) 以上皆非。
5. 王維〈九月九日憶山東兄弟〉：「獨在異鄉為異客，每逢佳節倍思親。遙知兄弟登高處，遍插茱萸少一人。」「茱萸」為何種時節佩帶在身上以防蚊蚋及去寒邪的植物？(1) 元宵節 (2) 寒食節 (3) 重陽節 (4) 中秋節
6. 年紀六十歲以上的人過世，稱為 (1) 享年 (2) 得年 (3) 享壽 (4) 存年
7. 白先勇在《台北人》中有一篇〈遊園驚夢〉，其典故是出自於那齣著名的崑劇？(1) 西廂記 (2) 牡丹亭 (3) 長生殿 (4) 桃花扇
8. 台灣新文學之父為 (1) 賴和 (2) 楊逵 (3) 呂赫若 (4) 魯迅
9. 子曰：「吾十有五而志於學，三十而立，四十而不惑，五十而『』，六十而耳順，七十而從心所欲，不逾矩。」，『』為 (1) 知禮義 (2) 知天命 (3) 知榮辱 (4) 知大人
10. 「你的心是一個古老的旅店／許多不同的人／帶著不同的故事／在不同的時間裡／住進不同的房間／有些人只是休息一下／有些人則一輩子也不離開／在我最疲累的時候／偶爾經過你的門口／你沒有讓我在門外等候／只是牽著我進去」在這首詞中，「你的心是一個古老的旅店」運用修辭學中的那種譬喻法？(1) 明喻 (2) 暗喻 (3) 借喻 (4) 隱喻

二、作文：20%

個人的教養有如一陣風，誰想看它或捕捉它，必須從一個人的言行去察覺、推測與判斷。教養的要素極多，但難的是，它平常難以窺見，只在特殊的狀況下才會呈現在別人面前，讓您辨識。反過來說，缺乏教養也在面對狀況時才會露出馬腳，讓你看到這種人內涵的貧乏。這與誰想見到風，必須從觀察被風吹動的樹葉去推斷，是同一回事。中文裡所指的風骨，可能包涵在教養的成分裡。而社會有風骨氣節的人一多，一起來呼風喚雨，蔚為風氣，社會的品味就自然提昇。

教養兩個字是有威力的，沒有人會聽別人說自己沒教養而覺得心怡的。實際上，一群人在一起，聽到有人一提到某某人有教養，心裡會有一陣汗顏的感受，揣測別人是否在指摘自己缺少教養。這種感覺立即會形成一種壓力。可見教養雖然像一陣風似地靜靜飄動，但它確是生活裡被重視的東西。

很多人認為教養與教育程度有關，認定它是藍白領兩級的分際；有人認為教養代表審美的能力，是藝術創作細胞發達的表徵；有人更認為它代表自律與自制的功夫，所以安靜寡語、守規矩，就是教養的表現。

有人以氣質與風貌或者舉止典雅來衡量一個人的教養。這些看法都沒有錯，氣質本身往往也包含所有這些特質。可惜這些特質，再說也只能是個人教養的一部分，因為教養還得要看一個人面對抉擇的挑戰時，是否作得出富於智慧的判斷與抉擇。就像哈佛大學的一般教育學院院長說：「不是所有的大專畢業生都是知識分子，所有的知識分子也不見得都是大專畢業生。」是一樣的道理。換幾個字，它會變成「不是所有有上述特質的人都有教養，而有教養的人也不見得都有這些特質。」

教養是一種內在自我的教育，對自己在宇宙與社會裡的定位有清楚的掌握與認知，對周遭生物的生存權利有敏感度，對別人的感受有所尊重，具強烈的正義感，知道如何節制自己，擁有具有目標的人生觀，是有擇善原則的社會人。教養，所以是發自個人選擇，為理念作自我鞭策的生活風格。——摘錄自黃崑巖〈教養有如一陣風〉

閱讀完上面文字後，請問你是否贊同該文對「教養」的定義，並說明原因；以及試舉例說明何種人為具有教養的人。

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科目：中英語文能力測驗(英文部份,佔50%) (共 3 頁第 1 頁)

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I. Cloze Test: Choose the correct answer to complete each passage. 20%

Exercise—what good is it? Is it really worth it to spend an hour 1 in the gym or 2 around the park while everyone else relaxes? Why is exercising suddenly so popular with so many people? The parks are 3 with runners, and sporting goods stores are 4 up everywhere. What has caused this phenomenon?

Interest in regular exercise has 5 as the public has realized that modern science has not been able to 6 disease; as a result people 7 exercise as an 8 means of adding “years to life and life to years.” Previously, interest in athletics 9 considered appropriate only for those few super athletes 10 set extraordinary records. Now, however, regular physical activity is considered appropriate for everyone. (Reading Faster for Ideas)

- A. sweat B. sweated C. sweating D. to sweat
- A. jog B. jogged C. jogging D. to jog
- A. clog B. clogs C. clogged D. clogging
- A. sprout B. sprouts C. sprouted D. sprouting
- A. rise B. rose C. risen D. rising
- A. infect B. eliminate C. illuminate D. prescribe
- A. turn in B. turn on C. turn up D. turn to
- A. alternative B. stressful C. distant D. identical
- A. is B. are C. was D. were
- A. which B. who C. whose D. where

The Industrial Revolution caused great social and economic changes. The nations that made these changes most 11 became the developed nations of the modern world. They owe their 12 13 the Industrial Revolution. The processes that changed rural, agricultural societies into urban, industrial societies have continued to the present day. 14, the growth that began in the Industrial Revolution seems to be continuing even now. This, however, may be an 15, at least for the world's developed countries. Economists point to an important 16 in the economies of these countries. It is a move away from machinery and toward information exchange. A new economy of knowledge and information is 17 the industrial economy.

Many economists refer to the new knowledge-based industries 18 a new industrial revolution. An important part of this revolution is biotechnology. The word *biotechnology* refers to a 19 of biology and technology. Leaders in this new field have said that biotechnology will have a great 20 on the economy and it can directly affect human life too. (Reading, Etc.)

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- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11. | A. succeed | B. success | C. successful | D. successfully |
| 12. | A. prosper | B. prospers | C. prosperous | D. prosperity |
| 13. | A. of | B. to | C. for | D. from |
| 14. | A. Instead | B. In contrast | C. In addition | D. In spite of |
| 15. | A. image | B. illusion | C. illiterate | D. invention |
| 16. | A. shift | B. rank | C. display | D. medium |
| 17. | A. recalling | B. recovering | C. replacing | D. revealing |
| 18. | A. is | B. are | C. will be | D. as |
| 19. | A. formula | B. definition | C. contract | D. combination |
| 20. | A. impact | B. compact | C. campaign | D. demonstration |

II. Reading Comprehension: 30%

A. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- (1) In 1932, in keeping with the twentieth-century concept of honoring American Presidents on U.S. coins, the Washington quarter was created and released to celebrate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth. It carries the profile of Washington on one side and the American eagle on the other.
- (2) The eagle has been America's symbol since America was first founded. Traditionally, the eagle on U.S. coins has signified peace and has been pictured in many different poses. For the Washington quarter, a calm, protective eagle perching on a branch is shown with its wings spread out.
- (3) George Washington was a man of learning, foresight, and honesty. As a colonel, his military career during the French and Indian Wars was far from outstanding. But later as Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, his tactics were often brilliant. If he had not kept his army at work for six years, the Revolution would certainly have failed.
- (4) After the war, Washington planned to retire and return to plantation life. However, he was persuaded to preside over the Constitutional Convention of 1787, where the delegates decided he should be the first President. Washington, on the other hand, was afraid that people would lower their opinion of him if he became President. In 1789, He was unanimously elected first President of the United States. He served two successive terms with high distinction. (Timed Readings)

21. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Washington did very well during the French and Indian Wars.
- B. We can infer from the passage that Washington probably considered the French and Indian Wars a learning experience.
- C. Washington didn't perform well during the American Revolution.
- D. All of the above are true.

22. Who contributed to the success of the American Revolution?

- A. Washington.
- B. Washington's army.
- C. Washington and his army.
- D. The delegates.

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23. Which of the following statements is true about Washington?

- A. Washington retired after the war.
- B. Washington wanted to be President after the war.
- C. Washington was concerned that people would have low opinion of him if he became President.
- D. None of the above is true.

24. According to the passage, the eagle on the Washington quarter symbolizes

- A. a country.
- B. Washington's leadership.
- C. the Continental Army.
- D. the American Revolution.

25. Paragraphs 3 and 4 are mainly about

- A. American coins.
- B. America's symbol.
- C. the life of George Washington.
- D. the Washington quarter

B. Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Choose the best answer.

26. in keeping with (paragraph 1)

- A. dealing with
- B. agreeing with
- C. being aware of
- D. being familiar with

27. founded (paragraph 2)

- A. discovered
- B. supported
- C. investigated
- D. established

28. foresight (paragraph 3)

- A. confidence
- B. curiosity
- C. good taste
- D. good judgment

29. far from (paragraph 3)

- A. up to
- B. more than
- C. nothing but
- D. not at all

30. tactics (paragraph 3)

- A. methods
- B. orders
- C. scales
- D. targets

31. preside over (paragraph 4)

- A. attend
- B. examine
- C. lead
- D. evaluate

32. delegates (paragraph 4)

- A. electors
- B. governors
- C. subordinates
- D. representatives

33. unanimously (paragraph 4)

- A. unexpectedly
- B. deliberately
- C. without delay
- D. with no disagreement

34. successive (paragraph 4)

- A. steady
- B. successful
- C. limitless
- D. coming one after another

35. distinction (paragraph 4)

- A. pride
- B. authority
- C. excellence
- D. respect