

中國文化大學 100 學年度寒假轉學招生考試

系組：各系(群組)二、三年級(政治系除外) 日期：100 年 12 月 17 日 節次：第一節

科目：語文能力測驗(國文、英文)

一. 國文 (50%)

(一) 解釋：20%

- (一) 俾倪。(《魏公子列傳》)
- (二) 修稜。(《蘭亭集序》)
- (三) 尼父。(《登樓賦》)
- (四) 五牲。(《韓非子》選)
- (五) 保身。(《養生主》)

(二) 改錯：10%

- (一) 驛寄梅花，漁傳尺素。(《踏莎行》秦觀)
- (二) 照花前後鏡，花面交相印。(《菩薩蠻》溫庭筠)
- (三) 千里逢迎，高朋滿坐。(《滕王閣餞別序》)
- (四) 菩提本無樹，名鏡亦非臺。(《壇經》選)
- (五) 古者庖犧氏之忘天下也。(《說文解字敘》)

(三) 翻譯：20%

夫天地者，萬物之逆旅也。光陰者，百代之過客也。而浮生若夢，為歡幾何？
古人秉燭夜遊，良有以也。(《春夜宴從弟桃花園序》)

二. 英文 (50%)

I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate word to complete each sentence. (10%)

1. In the past fifty years, weather ___ has become almost entirely computerized.
 - A. requesting
 - B. forecasting
 - C. recognizing
 - D. inactivating
2. Professor Baker told me this bottle was ___ as being poisonous.
 - A. compared
 - B. guided
 - C. published
 - D. labeled
3. I ___ you want to borrow money from me again?
 - A. suppose
 - B. improve
 - C. accept
 - D. produce
4. He had ___ a good vacation in the mountains; but when the time came, he got sick.
 - A. obscured
 - B. expected
 - C. entranced
 - D. intended
5. The little child ___ to see his mother after a few days absence from home.
 - A. locate
 - B. propose
 - C. desired
 - D. secure
6. I don't believe that he said it ___ to hurt your feelings.
 - A. noticeably
 - B. possibly
 - C. correctly
 - D. intentionally
7. I can't ___ the meaning of this poem.
 - A. suppose
 - B. transfer
 - C. comprehend
 - D. devise
8. George Washington Carver was ___ for his contributions in the fields of botany and chemistry.
 - A. esteemed
 - B. sensuous
 - C. immobile
 - D. delicate
9. The controls of most modern airplanes can be operated either ___ or automatically.
 - A. dreadfully
 - B. meaningfully
 - C. measurably
 - D. manually
10. If you are visiting a foreign country, you may not be ___ to eating unfamiliar foods.
 - A. confident
 - B. accustomed
 - C. elegant
 - D. aggressive

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II. Grammar: Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10%)

1. An independent student, to my mind, should work his way, in spite of any financial problem and difficulty, ___ college to become a well-educated man.
A. through B. to C. with D. for
2. As inevitably as human culture has changed with the passing of time, so ___ the environment.
A. does B. can C. has D. is
3. Desert animals ___ a means of retaining moisture in such a hot, dry climate if they are to survive.
A. need B. needing C. to need D. was needed
4. Since they are moving to their new house, they have to buy ___ furniture.
A. many B. quite a few C. a lot of D. several
5. ___ came to the United States between 1821 and 1980.
A. The most of the people B. Most peoples C. The most of peoples D. Most of the people
6. Our parents and our teachers have made us ____.
A. what are we today B. what we are today C. how we to be today D. we are what today
7. Clever men spend their lives ___ new methods to help farmers increase their farm production.
A. searching for B. to search for C. looking on D. to look for
8. When he retires, Professor Smith ___ here for over thirty years, but his classes are never dull.
A. has taught B. will have taught C. will teach D. teaches
9. When ___ on the freeway, all drivers must keep alert all the time on their journey.
A. drive B. they driving C. are driving D. driving
10. There are few, ___, complaints voiced about the payment of the company.
A. even if B. not at all C. if any D. in which

III. Cloze Test: Choose the appropriate words which best completes the text. (10%)

Australian wool is (1) all over the world for its good quality. It is produced by carefully (2) Merino sheep. The original (3) of the Merino sheep was in Spain, (4) for several centuries had strict laws (5) sending any of them out of the country. But a small flock of these sheep was brought to South Africa. There a few of them were bought and (6) over to Australia soon after Sydney was (7).

The climate of Australia was so (8) to the growth of wool that Merino sheep in Australia produced a better quality of wool than (9) in Spain. Careful breeding over a long period of years has more than doubled the quantity of wool produced by each sheep, so that the average (10) per sheep is now nine pounds.

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|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. fine | B. notorious | C. noted | D. made |
| 2. A. breed | B. bred | C. breeding | D. breeds |
| 3. A. home | B. wool | C. birth | D. land |
| 4. A. and | B. that | C. where | D. which |
| 5. A. of | B. for | C. against | D. with |
| 6. A. watched | B. carried | C. traveled | D. stayed |
| 7. A. put | B. moved | C. made | D. settled |
| 8. A. favorable | B. pleasant | C. mild | D. warm |
| 9. A. it did | B. it was | C. they did | D. they were |
| 10. A. size | B. wool | C. produce | D. production |

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IV. Reading comprehension. (10%)

Passage A:

Now an accepted practice, education of the blind was not always so. In ancient civilizations, the blind were not generally considered members of normal society; they survived primarily by begging. And although many civilizations provided the blind with places to live, it was not until the early 19th century that a significant advance in their education was made, when Louis Braille devised a method of reading for the blind, based on the sense of touch. Braille's idea for his system was derived from a similar system invented by Charles Barbier to provide the possibility for communication on battlefields during the night. Braille modified the system somewhat, basing his on six possible positions, arranged in two vertical rows of three positions each. The absence or presence of raised dots in each position determines the letter, number, or punctuation sign. Since this invention, the education of the blind has improved incredibly.

With the Braille system, schools for blind children were soon established; almost 40 existed by the turn of the century. An even greater advance was made when the blind began to be incorporated into normal classes. Today, most blind children are educated in normal classes, and many continue with their educations to the college and graduate school levels.

- With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
 - the Braille system
 - mistreatment of the blind
 - education of the blind
 - systems of reading
- The word "practice" in line 1 would be best replaced by which of the following?
 - rehearsal
 - ritual
 - activity
 - company
- Which of the following does the author NOT mention as an advancement in the education of the blind?
 - the development of a reading system
 - the establishment of graduate schools for the blind
 - the integration of the blind into normal classes
 - the establishment of schools for blind children
- According to the passage, what aspect of the blind's life was greatly enhanced by Braille's invention?
 - living conditions
 - education
 - compassion
 - seeing-eye dogs
- The word "many" underlined and in boldface refers to
 - blind children
 - normal classes
 - college education
 - school levels
- It can be inferred from the passage that Charles Barbier's system of communication
 - contained no numbers or punctuation signs
 - was used earlier so that the blind could read
 - had two rows of three positions
 - was based on the sense of touch

Passage B:

Because pressure varies from place to place, the air tends to move from high- to low-pressure areas in order to create equilibrium. This air movement is the familiar wind; but, because of the rotation of the Earth, the wind does not move in a straight line from high to low. At the equator the surface of the Earth is moving at about 1,000 miles an hour, while at the poles the speed is zero, although anyone standing at a pole will rotate once every 24 hours. If an object—be it a cricket ball, an artillery shell or a mass of air—moves away from the equator, it will be traveling west to east at 1,100 miles an hour in addition to its speed away from the equator. When it lands it will be at a place where the Earth's west-east velocity is less than 1,000 miles an hour, so the object will land to the east of where it was aiming when it left the equator. This "kick" to the east can be represented mathematically as a force, analogous to centrifugal force, which is known as the Coriolis force. In general, the Coriolis force turns straight-line travel into a curved path, with the direction of the curve depending on whether the movement is toward the equator or away from it.

7. What is this passage mainly about?
 A. air movements B. pressure differences C. climate D. the Coriolis force
8. What reason is given in this passage for the fact that air does not move directly from high pressure areas to low pressure areas?
 A. Pressure differences are consistently changing.
 B. Air movements are affected by gravity.
 C. The Earth's surface rotates at different speeds, varying with latitude.
 D. The wind affects air movements.
9. Because of the Coriolis force, air moving south from the north pole will
 A. be "kick" eastward. C. be "kick" either eastward or westward, depending on the season.
 B. be "kick" westward. D. move directly south.
10. Why does the writer mention a cricket ball and an artillery shell?
 A. Because they move at high speed.
 B. Because their movements are different from air movements.
 C. Because their movements are affected by air movements.
 D. Because their movements are similar to air movements.

V. Translation (10%)

1. In fashion, there are few articles of clothing as versatile as blue jeans. For decades, they've been the universal symbol of cool. (3%)
2. Qingming Shanghe Tu is a painting that shows people from all walks of life going about their business in a peaceful and happy society. (2%)
3. 科學家們相信，我們睡覺的時候，我們的腦子仍是活躍的。(3%)
4. 最近的調查顯示，亞洲的年輕人平均每天花 9.5 小時上網。(2%)

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