

系組：二、三年級各系(群組)年級 日期：102 年 12 月 28 日 節次：第一節

科目：語文能力測驗(英文、國文)

壹：(英文) 50%

I. Vocabulary (20%): Choose one answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Athletes who compete in the Olympic Games are supposed to be amateurs.  
A. novices B. nonprofessional novices C. well trained D. physically fit
2. In just a few minutes, a desert rainstorm can deposit the normal amount of rainfall for one year.  
A. consistent B. standard C. restricted D. absorbed
3. The enormous size of the sea turtle is a deterrent to all predators save the shark.  
A. and B. of C. except D. like
4. Over thirty cities around the world boast more than five million residents.  
A. inhabitants B. jobs C. dwellings D. blocks
5. An expert in any field may be defined as a person who possesses specialized skills and is capable of rendering very competent services.  
A. obtaining B. mastering C. financing D. providing
6. It is risky to keep wild animals as pets because there is no effective rabies vaccine for immunizing wildlife.  
A. disadvantageous B. impossible C. unwise D. hazardous
7. Plays that entail direct interaction between actor and audience present no unusual difficulties for actors.  
A. elicit B. involve C. advocate D. exaggerate
8. The fragrant scent of the lilac is said to herald the beginning of spring.  
A. hasten B. symbolize C. announce D. exult
9. Some critics have praised James Michener's epic novels for their facts but deplored their characterizations.  
A. ridiculed B. emulated C. complimented D. lamented
10. Materials such as clay, wax, glass, and rubber are widely used in industry today because they are malleable.  
A. easy to manufacture B. readily available C. pliable D. buoyant

II. Reading Comprehension (20%): Choose the best or correct answer based on the passage.

Passage A:

Sitcoms—or situation comedies—have been around since the beginning days of television. Frequently involving families, these early programs conveyed an image of American domestic life that became the yardstick against which many 1950s families measured themselves.

Premiering in 1951, "I Love Lucy" was not only one of the earliest family sitcoms, it also in many ways changed the face of television. This show was the first to be filmed and recorded before a live studio audience, thus providing a laugh track. It was also the first program to use three separate cameras, thereby allowing a much greater diversity of shots. And finally, it introduced a ditzzy but clever female lead character whose personality would be copied in many other sitcoms.

"I Love Lucy" notwithstanding, other sitcoms presented more "typical" TV families. These generally included a wise father, always dressed in suit and tie, whose job was either unknown or nonexistent; a warm, supportive mother who always deferred to the father; and two or three children whose minor scrapes were always resolved by program's end. "The Donna Reed Show," "Father Knows Best," and "Leave It to Beaver" were popular shows in this mold.

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The antecedent of the family sitcom, as we know it today was in many ways "All in the Family." This program replaced the lovable but idealized sitcom dad with a bigoted, ill-tempered loudmouth who seemed like someone we actually knew. "All in the Family" ushered in the era of more preposterous but ultimately more realistic sitcoms that still are popular today.

1. This passage is mainly about  
A. How "I Love Lucy" changed television B. early television programs C. the picture of American life that sitcoms have painted D. wise fathers and supportive mothers
2. One big change in "All in the Family" was that  
A. The father was unpleasant but more realistic B. there was no mother in the family C. it had children who idolized their father D. it was filmed with three cameras
3. This passage suggests that  
A. Families in the 1950s were nicer to each other than modern families B. "I Love Lucy" used many new techniques, but it was not popular C. "All in the Family" was not a change for the better in TV programming D. real families in the 1950s wanted to be like TV sitcom families
4. The author mentions shows like "Father Knows Best" and "Leave It to Beaver"  
A. As examples of "typical" TV families B. to point out their similarities with "I Love Lucy" C. to praise the way they portrayed families D. to argue that TV today should return to those kinds of shows
5. In this passage "deferred" means  
A. delayed B. gave in to C. argued with D. ignored

**Passage B:**

How long ago were eyeglasses first used? Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to pose for his official portrait in glasses. Benjamin Franklin wore wire-rimmed eyeglasses in the 1700s; he also invented bifocals. As long ago as the 1600s, the famous philosopher Spinoza made lenses for glasses. It was at the beginning of that century that the astronomer Galileo used ground glass, in the form of a telescope, to aid the human eye in exploring the hidden details of the universe.

Eyeglasses, in fact, were invented as long ago as the 1300s. Eyeglasses may seem out of place on a figure painted in the Middle Ages, but at that time glasses were considered the mark of a person of learning, of someone worthy of respect. In 1480 the Italian painter Domenico Ghirlandajo painted a portrait of St. Jerome in which he included spectacles hanging from the saint's desk. Such a detail is remarkable, since St. Jerome had died over a thousand years earlier! Although t. Jerome could not possibly have worn glasses, the artist appended them as a symbol of special dignity. The spectacle-maker's guild even made St. Jerome its patron saint.

Spectacles today are made of both glass and plastic. They may be tinted, sun-sensitive, reflective, or cut into fanciful shapes. Contact lenses may be worn invisibly, directly on the eyes, and are often now sold in disposable varieties. All of these vision improvers are a far cry from the crude, heavy eyeglasses of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

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6. A good title for this passage would be  
A. Ben Franklin's Invention B. The History of Eyeglasses C. How Far Can People See D. Galileo's Glasses
7. This passage mentions that Benjamin Franklin invented  
A. a bifocals B. the telescope C. the first eyeglasses D. the lightning rod
8. According to information in this passage, St. Jerome died somewhere around  
A. 1300 B. 1480 C. 480 D. 1600
9. In the first paragraph, historical figures are listed in  
A. order of importance B. random sequence C. alphabetical order D. reverse historical order
10. "Appended" as used in this passage means  
A. upset B. added C. cut out D. painted

III. Syntax (10%): Choose one correct answer.

1. Characters in realistic literature tend to be more complex than \_\_\_\_.  
A. romantic literature B. those in romantic literature C. those are romantic literature D. romantic literature is
2. As a choreographer, Martha Graham devised a wide variety of movements and gestures, \_\_\_\_ new ways of thinking about the body.  
A. as well as B. and well C. as well D. and as well
3. The jet stream is a narrow current of \_\_\_\_.  
A. air flows fast B. air is fast flowing C. fast-flowing air D. fast air-flown
4. \_\_\_\_ the world's largest university library.  
A. Harvard, with B. Harvard has C. At Harvard D. It is Harvard
5. A gnat lays its eggs on water, \_\_\_\_ they float from one to several days before they hatch.  
A. which B. why C. what D. where

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貳：(國文) 50%

一、解釋 10%(請解釋括號內的語詞)

(一) 傾可正也，危可安也，覆可起也，滅不可復「錯」也。(牧民)

(二) 我二十五年矣，又如是而嫁，則「就木」焉。(晉公子重耳之  
亡)

(三) 侏儒有見公者，曰臣之夢「踐」矣。(韓非子)

(四) 衣冠士女，下迨「蕝屋」，莫不靚妝麗服。(虎丘記)

(五) 青泥何「盤盤」，百步九折紫巖巒(蜀道難)

二、改錯 5%(句中有錯字，請將正確的字寫出來)

(一) 「初造書挈，百工以乂，萬品以察」(說文解字敘)

(二) 「千古興亡多少事，憂憂，不盡長江滾滾流」(南鄉子)

(三) 「善學者，師易而功倍」(學記)

(四) 「成河沙都變化做金珠」(一枝花)

(五) 「嵇中散臨行東市，神氣不變」(世說新語)

三、翻譯 15%(將全句翻譯)

(一) 「學，然後知不足；教，然後知困。」(學記) ? 7%

(二) 「兒已薄祿相，幸復得此婦，結髮同枕席，黃泉共為友。」

(孔雀東南飛) 8%

四、作文 20%

『走出自己的路』

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