朝陽科技大學 94 學年度第 1 學期招考轉學生考試試題

系（類）別：所有招考系
部別及年級：日間部及進修部二、三年級
科目：國文、英文

壹、國文

一、綜合測驗（單一選擇題，共十五題，每題二分，答錯不倒扣。）

1、所謂「拔一毛以利天下，不為也。」是先秦諸子中，何者的說法：
   (A) 楚王 (B) 孟子 (C) 孟子 (D) 莊子

2、在二十六史中，有新、舊之分的史書是哪一部？
   (A) 漢書 (B) 五代史 (C) 北史 (D) 宋史

3、四庫全書的分類方法是用：
   (A) 七部 (B) 十部 (C) 四部 (D) 十三部

4、趙普曾說「半部①可以治天下」，請問趙普所說的經書是：
   (A) 尚書 (B) 史記 (C) 春秋 (D) 論語

5、下列小說中，何者不是章回小說：
   (A) 三國演義 (B) 童林外史 (C) 水滸傳 (D) 世說新語

6、（1）不如稱為「宗教的逃難」（2）與其稱為「藝術的逃難」（3）根本無用的
   （4）因為如果沒有「緣」，以上四句話的排列順序為：
   (A) 1234 (B) 2143 (C) 3124 (D) 4321

7、如果你的一位同學考上理想的學校，請問你該用什麼成語祝賀？
   (A) 黝獰技窮 (B) 登科之喜 (C) 青雲之志 (D) 衣錦還鄉

8、下列何者不是現代詩與「近體詩」不同的地方：
   (A) 學識 (B) 押韻 (C) 平仄 (D) 有感而發

9、金庸武俠小說《射雕英雄傳》中，黃蓉因責重傷需要南宋大師救治，在郭靖與黃蓉求見大師的過程中，必須闖「漁樵問道」四個關卡，其中書生以對聯討黃蓉，其上聯為「琴瑟琵琶，八大王王一般頭面」，請問黃蓉所對的下聯為：
   (A) 魅魅魑魅，四小鬼各自肚腸 (B) 風捲棕櫚，千手佛搖摺疊扇
   (C) 霜凋荷葉，獨腳鬼消逍遙巾 (D) 案桂樹時，四邊木可撐天下

10、在元雜劇中，為了解出的需要，通常會加「科白」，以下有關「科白」的說明，何者為非：
   （A）「科」是動作（B）「白」是對白
   （C）「科白」是一種特殊的對話方式（D）「科白」通常會在劇本中特別注明

11、在台灣文學發展的過程中，因為語言的關係，分成三個時期。下列說明何者為非：
   (A) 日本人治理台灣之前為文言文時期 (B) 日本人統治期間為日文時期
   (C) 國民政府來臺後為白話文時期 (D) 台灣的白話文是閩南話

12、（1）房屋寬敞，（2）這當然是只有上千萬家財的人才可以問津，（3）我與你非常契和，（4）這樣的日子真是難以忘懷。以上的句子，何者沒有錯誤字：
   (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
13. 下列何者不屬於公文的用詞：
(A) 如擬  (B) 簽辦  (C) 請  (D) 務
14. 下列何者不是1949年後在台灣創作的作家：
(A) 沈從文  (B) 七等生  (C) 白先勇  (D) 張愛玲
15. 有『願左右而言他』這句話的説明，何者為非：
(A) 出自《孟子・梁惠王下》 (B) 意指梁惠王不願回答，而只說左右的人回答
(C) 左右指左顧右盼  (D) 言他指梁惠王脫離主題，說東道西

二、 閱讀測驗（單一選擇題，共十題，每題二分，答錯不倒扣。）

凡兵尚義，不義雖利勿動。非一動之為利害，而他日將有所不可措手足也。夫惟義可以怒士，士以義怒，乃能與百戰。
凡戰之道，未戰養其才，將戰養其力，既戰養其威，既勝養其心……獄土常蓄其怒，養其欲而勿盡，怒不盡而有餘勇，欲不尽則有餘財，故雖未攻而天下，而土不願兵。（節引自蘇洵《心術》）

16. 「凡兵尚義」則「義」的解釋為：
(A) 利益  (B) 正大光明  (C) 氣節  (D) 儀式
17. 「怒不盡而有餘勇，欲不盡則有餘財」此句的意思為：
(A) 鼓勵大家要常保持怒氣  (B) 鼓勵大家要有貪欲
(C) 怒為義義，絲不平拔刀相助  (D) 貪是貪得，餘財是為民謀大利。
18. 「凡戰之道」所養成的要素中，下列何者為非：
(A) 欲  (B) 才  (C) 氣  (D) 心
19. 此文的要旨是要我們：
(A) 勤於備戰  (B) 勇於功伐  (C) 爱國愛民  (D) 以義為先，則千萬人吾亦往矣
20. 「非一動之為利害，而他日將有所不可措手足也」，『措』之意義為：
(A) 亂  (B) 安  (C) 動  (D) 借

有名即有利，有利即有種種可意氣色香味以悅諸持。無名則賤，賤則無利，無利則窮餓而以死，達達乎耳口鼻乎鼻！則人雖欲不好名不好利也，亦不可得矣。是故僻餌者，畜子之利也；布饑者，婦人之利也；穀薑者，農之利也；取直者，工之利也。積貨者，貲之利也；華體者，仕之利也；開酒者，隱士之利也；功伐者，志士之利也。形體漸大，好利漸廣，然皆是餅餌之初心所變化耳。（節引自袁宗道〈雜說〉）
21. 下列有關本文的說法，何者為非：
(A) 有名則有利  (B) 無名則賤
(C) 形體漸大，好利漸廣  (D) 人欲不好名不好利，亦可得矣。
22. 婦人之利為：
(A) 無害  (B) 衣服  (C) 便適  (D) 悅音
23. 人之好利，均何來：
(A) 稚子之利  (B) 農人之利  (C) 工人之利  (D) 隱士之利
24. 「有利即有種種可意聲色香味以悅諸根」，『根』之意，下列何者為非？
   (A) 佛家語  (B) 有五根、六根的說法
   (C) 根本   (D) 用為能生之意，即以此認知世界

25. 此文之『利』，不可以解釋為：
   (A) 引誘   (B) 利益   (C) 喜好   (D) 義財
贰、英文試題（共二十五題，每題二分，總計五十分。）

一、請根據句意選出最適當的回應完成每段對話。

26. Speaker 1: How long is the warranty?
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) About a 5-minute walk.
   (B) 40 miles an hour.
   (C) 12 months.
   (D) Every 15 minutes.

27. Speaker 1: So, how are you getting along with Daniel?
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) I met him at a picnic.
   (B) Well, so far so good.
   (C) Three times a week.
   (D) We'll take the train.

28. Speaker 1: Doctor, I'm a little concerned about my weight. Should I go on a diet?
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) Yes, you're in good shape.
   (B) No, rich desserts are bad for you.
   (C) Yes, you should quit smoking.
   (D) No, just exercise every day.

29. Speaker 1: Believe it or not, Fred's new novel has been selling like hot cakes.
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) Perhaps we should wait until it's cooler.
   (B) So, how do you like the cake?
   (C) You mean he sold all of the cakes?
   (D) I heard the story is very touching.

30. Speaker 1: I'm sorry, Mrs. Chen, but Mr. Stewart is not in.
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) Could you have him return my call?
   (B) Do you want to leave a message?
   (C) Sure, I'll give him the message.
   (D) I guess I have the wrong number.

31. Speaker 1: Can you tell me if the hotel is conveniently situated?
   Speaker 2: _____________________________________________
   (A) Yes, I live just north of the city.
   (B) Yes, the staff has been very helpful.
   (C) Yes, it's in the downtown area.
   (D) Yes, we'll arrange a convenient time.
32. Speaker 1: We're supposed to turn in our papers by Friday, aren't we?
   Speaker 2: ________________________
   (A) Yes, it turned out to be Saturday.
   (B) Oh! I completely forgot about that.
   (C) No, I was too tired on Friday night.
   (D) No, I don't think it's over.

33. Speaker 1: Frankly speaking, I don't think Mary's idea will work.
   Speaker 2: ________________________
   (A) Her job starts tomorrow.
   (B) I like her idea, too.
   (C) I think he is right.
   (D) Neither do I.

二、下面短文中有幾個空格，每格有四個選項，請選出最適當的答案完成文中各句。

Non-verbal communication, or body language, is universally important 34 in many Western countries, a person 35 make good eye contact is often regarded as untrustworthy although it could indicate that he/she feels 36 and lacks confidence. 37, as a mark of respect, the Japanese lower their eyes when speaking to a 38 and children are taught not to make eye contact with their teachers. Instead, they direct their gaze at the teacher's neck - at the area 39 the Adam's apple.

Widening the eyes 40 the eyebrows can also have a different cultural significance, depending on the situation. If a Chinese businessman were to make this gesture during negotiations with a Westerner, the latter would 41 interpret it as a sign of surprise or 42. However, it would actually indicate that the Chinese businessman is annoyed. It's a polite, non-verbal means of expressing anger that avoids either party 43 face.

34. (A) Nevertheless
   (B) For example
   (C) However
   (D) Whatever

35. (A) who does not
   (B) he/she can not
   (C) never be able
   (D) that do not

36. (A) knowledgeable
   (B) opinionated
   (C) sophisticated
   (D) insecure

37. (A) In spite of
   (B) In contrast
   (C) Regardless
   (D) In accordance

38. (A) superior
   (B) peer
   (C) subordinate
   (D) colleague

39. (A) knowing
   (B) known as
   (C) so call
   (D) be called
Although "globalization" is a modern term, which was first used in the 1980s, the concept really dates back centuries to the great trading empires of Spain, Portugal, Holland and Britain. In recent times, the world has become a "global village" and peoples' lives are now irreversibly linked. There are pros and cons to globalization, especially in its modern form. Supporters believe that it's the cure for the world's economic problems because increased international trade has made everyone richer and allowed people to lead more diverse lives. To them, greater spending power, rising living standards and the growth in international travel are evidence of the advantages of the global economy. The opening-up of new markets, the ending trade barriers and the free movement of capital have allowed companies to expand their operations around the world, for the benefit of everyone involved. In addition, the communications revolution has led to a greater understanding of other cultures and allowed democracy to spread.

However, not everyone supports globalization. Opponents say that developed countries have gained at the expense of developing countries. As a percentage of global income, the earnings of the world's poorest people dropped from 2.3% to 1.4% between 1990 and 2000. In other words, the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" is getting bigger. Critics argue that huge, multi-national companies are becoming more powerful than some democratically elected governments, putting their shareholders' interests above those of the communities and customers they serve. Meanwhile, environmentalists complain that these companies pay little or no attention to controlling pollution because this would reduce their profits. Finally, human rights groups argue that globalization is actually restricting individual freedom.
44. The word *irreversibly* in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
   (A) inevitably
   (B) immensely
   (C) irrelevantly
   (D) unaccountably

45. In the 1st paragraph, what does the phrase “pros and cons” mean?
   (A) advantages and disadvantages
   (B) allies and enemies
   (C) profit and loss
   (D) rich and poor

46. Supporters believe that the growth in international trade has
   (A) made the world a safer place to live.
   (B) reduced the power of governments in developing countries.
   (C) caused a great deal of environmental damage.
   (D) improved peoples’ standard of living.

47. In the 2nd paragraph, what does the phrase “at the expense of” mean?
   (A) to increase in size
   (B) in a wide spreading space
   (C) with someone paying the cost
   (D) with the money spent on something

48. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) Globalization only began in the 20th century.
   (B) The lives of the world’s poorest people have become more difficult.
   (C) Even opponents of globalization agree that it’s good for some developing countries.
   (D) Multi-national companies govern some countries.

49. According to opponents, what is the priority of multi-national enterprises?
   (A) caring for the environment
   (B) helping the communities in which they do business
   (C) keeping their investors happy
   (D) satisfying their customers

50. The word *restricting* in the last line is closest in meaning to _____.
   (A) making improvement on
   (B) breaking the rules of
   (C) giving too much of
   (D) putting a limit on