朝陽科技大學 95 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

總分 200 分

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. 關於詩歌的複沓，下列敘述何者有誤：
   （A）指反覆詠唱的形式    （B）便於記憶和傳誦    （C）是層遞的修辭結構    （D）可製造旋律起伏的藝術效果。

2. 下列各句的成語運用何者有誤：
   （A）同窗舊友重聚，他的進步與成就令人「刮目相看」    （B）「尺有所短，寸有所長」，年紀輕的人經驗的事物有限    （C）「動能轉换单」資質不好的人只要努力也會成功    （D）在「含情脈脈」的凝視間，無疑的愛意表露無遺。

3. 余光中說：「有些人只會略讀，因為他們沒有精讀的訓練或毅力。更有些人略讀，甚至掠讀，只為了□□□□□□□。」空缺的詞語何者適當：
   （A）熟稔熟背    （B）深入淺出    （C）率爾操觚    （D）附庸風雅。

4. 《資治通鑑·漢紀》：「隋李密移檄郡縣，敷陳帝十罪，且曰：『繁山之石，非石無窮；束帛之波，流思難盡。』」以下釋義何者錯誤：
   （A）撻、刑具    （B）馨、盡也    （C）決，水決堤潰    （D）聲竹難書，義同「擢髪難數」。

5. 下列各句，何者有錯字：
   （A）這裡教風氣鼎盛弦歌不絶    （B）現代人結婚不喜歡禮數太多，認為那是繁文縟節    （C）闊說收玫事件層出不窮，遭到輿論口詠筆伐    （D）遇事心浮氣躁的人難成大器。

6. 「你一個窮酸相，來到這家勢利的商店，店員願意冷臉和你簡單說話，這已算是承蒙□□□□，應該□□□□□□□□了。」依照空缺的詞語，下列何者最為適當：
   （A）指教，逆來順受    （B）抬愛，佛然作色    （C）青眼，受寵若驚    （D）垂憐，否極泰來。

7. 有關魏晉南北朝志怪小說的敘述，下列何者為非：
   （A）記錄神鬼妖怪、殊方異物的小說    （B）由於佛教昌盛，出現宣傳佛法的小說    （C）如《搜神記》是宋劉義慶所撰    （D）元關漢卿《窦娥冤》的故事即是源自《東海孝婦》。
8. 新詩的表現與散文有所區別，以下何者非新詩的語言特點？
   (A) 重濃縮 (B) 跳躍式 (C) 曲筆 (D) 富選輯。

9. "離騷"是屈原的名作，"離騷"二字的含義是？
   (A) 發牢騷 (B) 依依不捨 (C) 遭遇憂患 (D) 安魂曲。

10. 下列引文中的詞語解釋，何者有誤？
    (A) 過庭錄：「家名盡處世孫山，賢郎更在孫山外。」句中「孫山」指榜眼 (B) 旅逕邁：「吾聞言於接援，大而無當，往而不返。」句中「無當」指不合宜 (C) 論語：「事大而德如也。」句中「俛俓」指從容不迫 (D) 過書：「傳威風格整樸，識性明悟，疾惡如仇。」句中「疾惡」指憎恨惡人。

11. 唐代傳奇小說中，下列何者描寫才子佳人的故事？
    (A) 杜十娘怒沉百寶箱 (B) 鳥鶴傳 (C) 杜子春 (D) 林中記。

12. 十八世紀中國最偉大的文學傑作？
    (A) 紅樓夢 (B) 詩經 (C) 史記 (D) 金瓶梅。

13. 《史記》<鶴門宴>中，高祖在千金一髮之際，如何脫逃？
    (A) 突破重圍 (B) 調虎離山 (C) 置之死地 (D) 藉由逃遁。

14. 下列何者非同義複詞？
    (A) 視聽 (B) 明亮 (C) 玩耍 (D) 貧窮。

15. a 惟順事也 b 老年人常順事 c 故常覺一切事無可為者 d 少年人常喜事 e 惟好事也 f 故常覺一切事無不可為者。將上述各句通順貫連之，以下何者為是？
    (A)abcdef (B)bcedfa (C)bdacef (D)bafdec。

二、閱讀測驗（單一選擇題，共十題，每題二分，答錯不倒扣。）

(甲) 方登場時，觀者見其義，成之股股，毛髮豎，目眩暈，惴惴惟恐其傾墜。世視場上人，皆暇整從容而靜。八歲餘亦聲響如先輩主敬，如入定僧。此皆誠一之所至，而專用之於習。雖疾攻苦，屢蹶而仍不過；當其機以應其勢，以得其致力之所在，習之久尚，乃至精熟，不失毫芒。乃始出而行世，舉天下之至險阻者皆為簡易。 (選自清·彭士望〈九牛壩觀劇記〉)
16. 文中「風吹之股栗，毛髮豎，目眩暈」是指何者：
   （A）表演者   （B）觀眾   （C）老叟   （D）八歲童。
17. 文中詞語「股栗」與「齟齬」，二者詞義：
   （A）相似   （B）相反   （C）不相干   （D）以上皆非。
18. 「真誠而明不離」其意義是指：
   （A）在原地打坐修煉   （B）一再困頓絕不變遷環境   （C）愈挫愈勇，不更改變意
志   （D）屢次翻滾跌打不覺驚煩。
19. 「宙其機以應其勢，以得其勢利之所在」句中「機」是指：
   （A）機會   （B）機器   （C）機密   （D）關鍵。
20. 「不失毫芒，乃始出而行世」，文中「不失毫芒」義同於：
   （A）精確無比   （B）機不可失   （C）義正辭嚴   （D）頑強堅守。

（乙）一武官出征，將敗，忽有神兵助陣，反大勝。官呪聲音神姓名，神曰：「我是垛
子。」官曰：「小將何德，敢勞垛子尊神見教？」答曰：「敢汝平昔在教場，從
不曾有一箭傷我。」（選自《笑林廣記》）

21. 文中可見武官得勝，全來自於：
   （A）宅心仁厚   （B）故由自取   （C）神兵助陣   （D）愛軍及民。
22. 「敢勞垛子尊神」句中「垛子」是指：
   （A）三太子   （B）觀世音   （C）孫武   （D）箭靶。
23. 文中「見效」的「見」為：
   （A）被動助詞   （B）看法   （C）遇到   （D）同「見效」的「見」
24. 垛子為何願意搭救武官，是因武官：
   （A）箭術拙劣   （B）愛的教育   （C）悲天恤人   （D）知恩圖報。
25. 本篇短文是則：
   （A）寓言   （B）笑話   （C）神話   （D）傳說。
26. An ________ studies civilizations of the ancient past.
(A) coward  (B) engender  (C) archaeologist  (D) archetypal

27. She wanted to study ________; in other words, she wanted to design houses.
(A) architecture  (B) encyclopedia  (C) economics  (D) archaeology

28. The invention of the telephone is usually ________ to the works of Alexander Graham Bell.
(A) described  (B) ascribed  (C) benefited  (D) dominated

29. She ________ that her statements were true.
(A) dodged  (B) appealed  (C) asserted  (D) ventured

30. A man's greatest ________ are his friends.
(A) appointment  (B) assets  (C) perception  (D) sovereign

31. Under democracy people have the rights of ________ and expression.
(A) aspiration  (B) suspicion  (C) imprison  (D) assembly

32. He ________ me with good counsel and encouragement.
(A) assaulted  (B) spoiled  (C) transacted  (D) assisted

33. It is wrong to ________ that you will always get your way.
(A) assume  (B) portray  (C) associate  (D) regret

34. Can you let me ________ the new bike for a few days before I decide to buy it?
(A) get on  (B) put together  (C) take apart  (D) try out

35. Our team was beaten in the game. We suffer ________, but we will work harder to make a comeback.
(A) discomfort  (B) discrimination  (C) defeat  (D) depression

36. You're asking me to invest in that poorly rated company just because it is run by your son? ________.
(A) By all means  (B) Not on your life  (C) Beat me  (D) Search me
37. Paul really ______ when he forgot his girlfriend’s birthday and didn’t buy her anything. She almost lost her cool.
   (A) put his foot in it   (B) put it off   (C) carried it out   (D) worked it out

38. At that time, we found ______ impossible to advance or retreat.
   (A) that   (B) this   (C) it   (D) which

39. It is important that you ______ smoking.
   (A) stop   (B) stopped   (C) stopping   (D) to stop

40. On the top of the mountain ______ various monuments to peace.
   (A) stand   (B) standing   (C) has stood   (D) stands

41. ______ there been better communication between the management level and the employees, I would not have resigned from the company.
   (A) Had   (B) Have   (C) If   (D) Will

42. The consultant suggested that I ______ the rating of my performance with my boss.
   (A) be discussed   (B) have discussed   (C) discussing   (D) discuss

二. 閱讀測驗

Chaplin, Charlie was born on April 16, 1889 in London, England. Both of his parents were music-hall performers and Chaplin made his first appearance on stage at the tender age of eight. However, Chaplin’s early life was not a happy one. His father died early on and his mother was in and out of mental institutions throughout Chaplin’s adolescent years.

When he was 17, Chaplin began working with an English vaudeville stage troupe. While performing in the act, Chaplin was discovered by the producer of an American motion picture studio: Mack Sennett. Sennett recognized Chaplin’s gift for slapstick and hired him to move the USA to appear in short, comedic film for $150 a week.
Despite the frenetic pace of shooting two movies per week, Chaplin's comedies were wildly successful from the beginning. Soon he was directing films himself and in 1917, he and three other Hollywood personalities, frustrated with having to abide by strict studio guidelines, formed their own independent movie studio, United Artists.

The 1915 film, The Tramp, initiated Chaplin's trademark character: a pathetic yet endearing man with moustache and cane, dressed in a derby hat, tight waistcoat, baggy trousers, and over-sized shoes. The tramp or "little fellow", as Chaplin referred to him became an international sensation. In his multi faceted role of writer, director and star of his own pictures, Chaplin was able to develop the character of the tramp through a series of brilliant films. Between 1915 and 1952, the tramp appeared in such classics as Easy Street, The Kid, City Lights, Modern Times, and The Great Dictator, this last one being his first talking picture.

Despite remarkable success in his professional life, Chaplin was less lucky in personal matters. The national papers made headlines of his three failed marriages. It was only his fourth marriage in 1943 to Oona O'Neill, that he found marital peace. Chaplin's political opinions also made headlines and the actor was sorely criticized for having never become an American citizen. In 1952 Chaplin, with several federal charges having been brought against him, left the country. He was informed that he would be held for questioning upon reentry into the U. S. Chaplin and his family took up residence in Switzerland and he did not return to the USA until 1972 to receive a special Academy award. In 1975, two years before his death, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.

43. The main purpose of this passage is
(A) to relate the history of silent film.
(B) to mention the early years of Charlie Chaplin
(C) to introduce the most important film works made in England
(D) to describe the life of a famous actor.
44. Find the word in the 3rd sentence of the 2nd paragraph. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to it?
   (A) flair  (B) corroboration  (C) initiation  (D) launch

45. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that Chaplin created United Artists because
   (A) he did not like working with the other film studios.
   (B) he wanted to have control over his own movies.
   (C) he wanted to earn more money.
   (D) he wanted to make movies with other actors.

46. Find the word in the 1st sentence of the 4th paragraph. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to it?
   (A) Steered  (B) revolved  (C) orbited  (D) commenced

47. According to the passage
   (A) Chaplin made his first film in 1915.
   (B) Chaplin introduced his most famous character to the world in 1915.
   (C) Chaplin made his first talking picture in 1915.
   (D) Chaplin began working in America in 1915.

48. The passage supports all of the following statements EXCEPT
   (A) Chaplin’s first movies were slapstick comedies.
   (B) Chaplin played the same character in many films.
   (C) Most of Chaplin’s movies were made in America.
   (D) Chaplin only made silent films.

49. In which paragraphs does the author emphasize the unhappiness of Chaplin’s private life?
   (A) Paragraphs 1 and 5
   (B) Paragraphs 3 and 4
   (C) Paragraphs 1, 3 and 4
   (D) Paragraphs 2 and 4