

國立中山大學 104 學年度轉學考招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文閱讀與作文(A)【外文系二年級】

題號：712001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共3頁第1頁

Part I. English Reading (50%)

I. Vocabulary, Grammar and Usage (30%): Select the BEST answer for each question.

A. Agbogbloshie, a neighborhood of Accra, Ghana, is 1 European gadgets go to die. Ghana 2 some 237,000 tons of computers, cell phones, televisions and other electronics annually, mostly from Europe, making Agbogbloshie one of the largest e-waste dumps in Africa. It may already be the dirtiest. The site has earned the 3 distinction of joining Chernobyl and the industrial hub of Noril'sk, Russia, on the Blacksmith Institute's list of the world's 10 most polluted places. Workers at Agbogbloshie burn 4 electrical cables to recover the valuable copper inside, releasing lead and other heavy metals in the process. "Everybody wants a laptop, wants the modern devices," Jack Caravanos 5 and a Blacksmith technical adviser, said during a press conference last November. "Stopping e-waste is proving very complicated and difficult."

~From Scientific American

1. A) how B) where C) what D) which
2. A) releases B) blockades C) imports D) pirates
3. A) mysterious B) honorable C) fraudulent D) dubious
4. A) insulated B) insulted C) indefinite D) intangible
5. A) whose professor works at the City University New York School of Public Health
B) , a professor at the City University of New York School of Public Health
C) serves as a professor at the City University of New York School of Public Health
D) promoting as a professor at the City University of New York School of Public Health

B. Celebrations, after the pattern of Thomas Alva Edison's famous quote, often 6 to be one percent inspiration and 99 percent preparation. People around the world 7, and many of them are willing to go to great effort and expense to plan and participate in public celebrations. 8 when and where human beings began coming together in public to celebrate as a group is unknown and unknowable. Logic suggests that the first public celebration were related to the patterns of existence and probably spiritual. Chris John's photograph of Makishi dancers in Zambia is a glimpse of a celebration little changed 9 prehistoric times. In hunter-gatherer societies, 10 in the never-ending search for food, clothing, and shelter must have triggered the need to celebrate together.

6. A) appear B) reveal C) recognize D) expect
7. A) have a serious take on celebration
C) celebrate seriously
8. A) Supposedly B) Definitely C) Exactly D) Hypothetically
9. A) as B) while C) at D) since
10. A) succeed B) succession C) successful D) success

C. Every time Alice Lau visits Hong Kong's pro-democracy protests, she wears two photo ID badges, slung around her neck in a clear plastic sheath. The first badge 11 her as a full-time employee of a pro-government newspaper. Every day, her employer 12 the unprecedented protests, now in their second month, for wreaking havoc on the city's transportation networks and economic vitality. The second card indicates her as a volunteer reporter for an outspoken Facebook-based news outlet with more than 100,000 13. One badge always obscures the other. By day, she displays the first. By night, as she camps out in protest zones and faces down riot police, she displays the second. Few protesters read her newspaper, but most have probably seen her work.

Alice Lau is a pseudonym. Revealing her name or employer could get her fired, she said, and revealing her Facebook platform could 14 undue scrutiny. "It's not like I want people to think I'm a hero," she said over iced milk tea at a McDonald's in Admiralty district, the protest's de facto "just feel like I need to use my 15 to help Hong Kong, to help my community. I'm just an citizen."

~From the C

背面有題

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共 3 頁 第 2 頁

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A) associates | B) identifies | C) displays | D) proclaims |
| 12. A) condemns | B) compliments | C) convicts | D) constructs |
| 13. A) advocators | B) voyagers | C) flamers | D) subscribers |
| 14. A) invite | B) challenge | C) dominant | D) ensure |
| 15. A) fame | B) talents | C) inheritance | D) destiny |

II. Reading Comprehension (20%): Select the BEST answer for each question.

In the three countries hit hardest by Ebola, preparations for burial typically are carried out by community members who handle the dead with bare hands, rather than by doctors, morticians, and funeral home directors. People were unwilling to have those practices casually tossed aside. That worked in Ebola's favor. As death approaches, virus levels peak. Anyone who touches a droplet of sweat, blood, or saliva from someone about to die or just deceased is at high risk of contracting the disease.

To health authorities, the solution was simple. With so much at stake, science eclipses religion: Risky rituals must end. "People were expected to go from one end of the spectrum to the other; from washing the bodies by hand, dressing them, and holding elaborate ceremonies, to having a corpse in a body bag and no goodbye," says Fiona McLysaght, the Sierra Leone country director for a humanitarian organization called Concern Worldwide.

Spirituality runs wide and deep in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea. The population consists mainly of Christians and Muslims. Christians close the eyelids of the dead, wash and dress them. Muslims wash the dead as well, but wrap them in a white cloth. There are also rituals particular to ethnic groups—such as the Kissi, the Mende, the Sherbro, and the Kona—as well as secret societies.

The details of tribal and secret society ceremonies are closely held, but some hints come from locals and anthropologists with regional expertise. According to anthropological accounts, the Kissi, for example, sacrifice an animal over a stone at the dead person's tomb and then place the stone at an altar devoted to ancestors. The Sherbro may examine the body to determine whether the deceased had been a witch who caused harm. If so, the spirit must be rendered innocuous before burial, lest it cause crop failures and other misfortunes.

A third layer of ritual comes in with secret societies, groups that conduct clandestine ceremonies throughout the region. Secret society leaders must be buried in a particular manner to transfer their powers to a successor. Unwilling to go into detail, Sidikie Sankoh, a youth leader in Freetown, tells me gravely, "If these rituals are not done, there are consequences."

These layers of belief mean that death in West Africa is accompanied by a complex and sacred blend of rituals. If they are ignored, the dead are thought to wander the Earth eternally and plague the community. To Westerners, the rituals ring of a forgotten past. But they serve the same purpose as death rituals around the world: closure through saying goodbye to loved ones before death, and paying respect to the deceased.

~From National Geographic

16. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) The deadly disease, Ebola. | B) Science confronts culture |
| C) Prevention of Ebola | D) Rituals in West Africa |
17. According to the passage, Ebola spreads rapidly in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea because of _____.
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| A) local villagers' mistrust of the health authorities who are outsiders of the villages | B) the traditional ways that the local villagers mourn and handle the dead | C) health authorities' judgmental criticism on local burials | D) the secret of the Sherbro |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|
18. In the first paragraph, the author suggests that "Anyone who touches a droplet of sweat, blood, or saliva from someone about to die or just deceased is at high risk of contracting the disease." In other words, Ebola is a(n) _____ disease.
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| A) airborne | B) contagious | C) noninfectious | D) chronic |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------|

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共 3 頁 第 3 頁

19. The word “contracting” means _____.
- A) becoming infected with B) compacting C) corresponding to D) intensifying
20. What is health authorities’ suggestion of curbing Ebola?
- A) Removing the superstitious villagers
B) Expelling the dying of Ebola
C) Prohibiting unsafe ceremonies for the deceased
D) Persuading local villagers to bury the dead
21. Which of the followings is **NOT** carried out in the local villagers’ rituals?
- A) Tossing stones on the dead B) Dressing the dead
C) Holding elaborate ceremonies D) Washing the body of the dead with bare hands
22. Why is it important for villagers of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea to hold rituals for the deceased?
- A) To avoid conflicts between Muslims and Christians
B) To preserve the traditions of the villages
C) To purify the dead in case of possible harms to the village
D) To demonstrate their heritage identity
23. In Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea, who runs spiritual burials?
- A) religion communities B) tribes C) secret societies D) All of above
24. The word “gravely” refers to _____.
- A) enthusiastically B) disappointedly C) seriously D) thankfully
25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author _____ how the local villagers run the rituals for the dead.
- A) was satisfied with B) was dismayed at C) sympathizes D) respects

Part II. English Writing (50%)

Write a 150-word essay to discuss your viewpoint and observation of the growing gap between rich and poor. Support, elaborate and explain your opinions with specific reasons, details, and examples.

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科目名稱：西洋文學概論(A)【外文系二年級】

題號：712002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 1 頁第 1 頁

“Introduction to Western Literature” Transfer Entrance Exam (A), NSYSU, 2015

I. Explain or comment on **FIVE** of the following in no less than 80 words each (50%, 任選 5 題, 每題 10 分)

1. Jacob and Joseph
2. Moses and the Exodus
3. King David and Goliath
4. Jesus' parables
5. Pontius Pilate
6. Cupid and Psyche
7. Paris and Helen
8. the punishment of Tantalus and the suffering of Sisyphus in the Underworld
9. Euripides' *Medea*
10. Aesop and *Fables*
11. Sophocles' *Antigone*
12. Plautus' *Pseudolus*

II. **Essay Questions** -- Choose any **TWO** (50%, 任選 2 題, 每題 25 分)

1. Please discuss the dialectical relationship between light and darkness and between blindness and insight in Sophocles' *Oedipus the King*.
2. Please compare and contrast Homer's epics (the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*) and Virgil's epic (the *Aeneid*).
3. Please explore the following points in Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*: (1) the “seduction scene” played by Myrrhine and Kinesias (2) the “marital relationship” and political discourse (3) the functions of the chorus.
4. Analyze the themes about retributive justice and its evolution in Aeschylus's trilogy titled the *Oresteia* (*Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers*, and *The Eumenides*).