

I. Vocabulary & Grammar: Choose the best word or phrase that completes the sentence. (30%)

1. Although I don't know him well, he is always \_\_\_\_\_ when we meet.  
A. eager B. earnest C. cordial D. critical
2. Chris was almost run \_\_\_\_\_ by a truck on his way to school.  
A. into B. over C. on D. after
3. Strikes caused massive \_\_\_\_\_ to the train service.  
A. disruption B. disturbance C. derangement D. derailment
4. Our vacation plans are still \_\_\_\_\_ -- we'll decide where to go later.  
A. on the air B. out in the open C. under wraps D. up in the air
5. She is such \_\_\_\_\_ to the company that they will be sorry to see her go.  
A. a benefit B. an asset C. an assistant D. an advantage
6. People who talk constantly really \_\_\_\_\_ my nerves.  
A. get under B. get to C. get on D. get off
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by artists such as Picasso.  
A. generated B. improvised C. conceived D. inspired
8. Charles was \_\_\_\_\_ attending training because he had recently completed a similar course.  
A. removed from B. exempt from C. unnecessary for D. excused for
9. Sue's very depressed. What \_\_\_\_\_ so unhappy?  
A. caused her to be B. the cause of her being C. caused her being D. the cause of her to be
10. Poor Paul. By 8 o'clock he \_\_\_\_\_ for twelve hours.  
A. will be working B. will have been working C. will work D. would work
11. The legislature has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the law before it is finally passed.  
A. commence B. impose C. command D. amend
12. We are \_\_\_\_\_ his impolite behavior.  
A. turned down by B. fed up with C. giving vent to D. making do with
13. We need to define our \_\_\_\_\_ for the next few months.  
A. ambitions B. destinations C. decisions D. objectives
14. Sam made such a mess in the house. It will be \_\_\_\_\_ we invite him back again.  
A. much time before B. a long time since C. a long time before D. much time since
15. No aisle seat. I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_ a window seat.  
A. to have B. have C. had D. having
16. Are you leaving at 7 o'clock? I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ leave so early.  
A. don't have to B. won't have to C. didn't have to D. hadn't have to
17. I can hardly see out of the windows. Haven't you had the maid \_\_\_\_\_ them yet?  
A. cleaning B. to clean C. clean D. to be clean
18. The ancient Greeks thought the number four was a perfect number. \_\_\_\_\_, the Chinese consider the number to be unlucky.  
A. However B. And C. Besides D. Therefore
19. \_\_\_\_\_ that George Washington is the father of the United States.  
A. It is generally known B. Generally is it known  
C. Known generally is D. That is generally known

20. You \_\_\_\_\_ reservation well in advance if you want to fly during the holidays.  
 A. have better get    B. had better get    C. have better to get    D. had to better get

II. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the passage. (30%)

A team of scientists have found a cheap and effective way of helping save the lives of millions of children—by providing them with clean water. More than six million children in the developing world die \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ waterborne diseases every year, but the scientists have brought to \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a simple Indian seed which naturally cleans polluted water.

In developed nations, chemicals are used to clean water. These are much too \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for developing nations to import \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_, the discovery that \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ seeds of the Meringa Oleifera tree will \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ impurities such as bacteria to stick together is of \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ importance.

The seed has proved successful in full-scale water treatment works. As a result, poorer countries will be able to save substantial \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of money as well as reducing the potential threat \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ infection.

There are also other benefits of cultivating the Meringa Oleifera tree. It is very fast-growing, highly nutritious, \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable oil and can be used to make fertilizer and medicinal ointment.

- |     |               |            |                 |                 |
|-----|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | A. after      | B. from    | C. about        | D. for          |
| 2.  | A. brightness | B. light   | C. glow         | D. flare        |
| 3.  | A. excessive  | B. steep   | C. extortionate | D. costly       |
| 4.  | A. Therefore  | B. However | C. Then         | D. Nevertheless |
| 5.  | A. grated     | B. abraded | C. ground       | D. polished     |
| 6.  | A. bring      | B. cause   | C. make         | D. create       |
| 7.  | A. grand      | B. large   | C. superior     | D. great        |
| 8.  | A. lots       | B. numbers | C. amounts      | D. extents      |
| 9.  | A. in         | B. from    | C. to           | D. of           |
| 10. | A. yields     | B. bears   | C. gives        | D. turns        |

To the first humans fire was a gift from the gods, delivered in the form of lightning, forest fire, or burning lava. Being \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ to make fire themselves, prehistoric man probably stored fire by \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ slow-burning logs alight or by carrying burning coals around in pots.

It is unknown how or where human beings first learned to make fire \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ will. It is thought that \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ making tools someone accidentally discovered the fact that friction generates heat. Scientific study has shown that the \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ method of making fire was by rubbing stones or wood together to produce sparks. In historical times European peasants would insert a wooden drill in a round hole and rotate it \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ between their palms, while ancient Greeks used lenses or concave mirrors to \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ the sun's rays.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ the centuries, the process of making fire has continually been improved upon, never more so than in 1669 when the discovery of phosphorus revolutionized fire-lighting. However, it was not until 1781 that chemists invented an affordable match, which is very \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ to the matches still in \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ today.

- |     |                |             |               |              |
|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. | A. impotent    | B. unable   | C. inadequate | D. incapable |
| 12. | A. maintaining | B. having   | C. holding    | D. keeping   |
| 13. | A. from        | B. at       | C. to         | D. by        |
| 14. | A. during      | B. as       | C. while      | D. after     |
| 15. | A. undeveloped | B. newest   | C. latest     | D. earliest  |
| 16. | A. brusquely   | B. briskly  | C. bluntly    | D. brashly   |
| 17. | A. concentrate | B. reduce   | C. engross    | D. gather    |
| 18. | A. Over        | B. Along    | C. By         | D. After     |
| 19. | A. identical   | B. alike    | C. like       | D. similar   |
| 20. | A. common      | B. function | C. use        | D. usage     |

## III. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages and answer the questions. (40%)

There are many ways in which we can be peacemakers. One way is to tolerate the opinions and desires of others. Many quarrels result from arguments in which man become angry with the opinions others express. Many religious wars have arisen because one party would not tolerate the beliefs of others. Every man has a right to his opinion. However foolish an opinion may seem, we should allow it to be expressed, and should not take offense because others do not think as we do.

Quarrels arise because our desires conflict with those of others. At home two children sometimes desire the same thing, and neither will give way to the other. We should be willing to give in to many of the desires of others. Unselfishness promotes peace. If all of us are willing to let others have their fair share of things, and their own place in games at home and school, we can live in peace.

1. Which statement is true? Every man ...
  - A. should insist on his own opinion at all times.
  - B. has a right to be angry with the opinions expressed by others.
  - C. has a right to his own opinion.
  - D. has a right to be angry with a different opinion.
  
2. Quarrels arise chiefly because two people ...
  - A. hold foolish opinions with regard to religious wars.
  - B. will not listen courteously to each other's opinions.
  - C. hold different opinions regarding the same subject.
  - D. express different opinions concerning a question.
  
3. Tolerance here means ...
 

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. willingness to hear both sides of a question | B. a religious attitude toward things |
| C. peaceful behavior in religion                | D. argumentative disposition of men   |
  
4. The best title for this article is
 

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. Keeping World Peace and Prosperity. | B. Religious Wars in History. |
| C. Selfishness VS. Unselfishness.      | D. Differences of Opinion.    |
  
5. The author suggests we should always let others ...
 

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A. have whatever they may demand       | B. have their own way of expression |
| C. play any interesting game they wish | D. have their fair share of things  |

Explorers first tried to penetrate the Arctic more than 400 years ago, yet both the North and South Poles defied all attempts to reach them until the early years of the 20th century. And today there is still much that we do not know about the geography and geology of the polar regions, particularly the Antarctic. The reasons for this are self-evident. The areas around the poles are so inhospitable and have exacted so ruthless a penalty for the ignorance and mistakes of explorers, that the secrets of these regions could be thoroughly probed only with the help of modern inventions like radio, special motor vehicles, icebreakers, aircraft and radar.

Apart from the great cold, sparse vegetation, long summer days and winter nights, the two regions have little else in common. The center of the Arctic is a great frozen ocean surrounded by the land masses of Siberia, Greenland, Norway, and Canada. The Antarctic, by contrast, comprises a huge continental plateau encircled by a belt of stormy seas hundreds of miles wide. Although the icy wastes around the South Pole are desolate and support few forms of wildlife, the north polar region has a large and varied animal population, which led an American explorer to call his account of his travels there *The Friendly Arctic*.

6. According to the writer, before the beginning of twentieth century ...
  - A. a few attempts to reach the poles succeeded.
  - B. all attempts to reach the poles failed.
  - C. no attempts to reach the poles were made.
  - D. several attempts to reach the poles succeeded.
  
7. What is the South Pole like, according to the passage?
 

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. It can sustain many animals. | B. The animal life is extremely varied. |
| C. No animals live there.       | D. It can sustain very few animals.     |

8. Many explorers failed in their attempts to penetrate the Arctic because . . .
- A. their equipment was not modern enough.      B. they found the natives inhospitable.  
C. the nights were too long.                      D. they were surrounded by stormy seas.
9. According to the passage, we know . . .
- A. more about the Antarctic than the Arctic.  
B. the same amount about the Antarctic and the Arctic.  
C. less about the Antarctic than the Arctic.  
D. nothing about either of the polar regions.
10. Why did the American explorer who is mentioned call his book *The Friendly Arctic*?
- A. Because he found the climate much better than expected.  
B. Because he found a lot of wildlife there.  
C. Because he met many people there.  
D. Because there are many large animals there.

The gleaming smiles on the cover of almost every magazine are the product of 20<sup>th</sup> century dental hygiene. Teeth have not always been so well cared for: many British Bronze Age people had lost all their teeth by the time of their deaths in their late thirties. But they were models of dental hygiene compared with people of only two centuries ago. The Romans used abrasive tooth powders made from grown-up bones or shells to keep their teeth clean and shiny. Sadly, since they were mixed into a paste with honey, these powders wouldn't have been as effective as they might have been.

In the East, the prophet Mohammed advocated the use of a siwak twig to keep teeth clean: left to soak overnight, the fibers of the twig separated to form a kind of brush. Other cultures also beat or chewed twigs to use as brushes. The first toothbrushes as we know them—with bristles fixed perpendicular to the handle—were recorded by the Chinese in the 1490's. But it took nearly 200 years for such brushes to appear in Britain, the first instance being noted in London in the mid-1660's.

In 1885, an American named Scott patented the first electric toothbrush, but it was large and cumbersome, and failed to make the impact, or fortune, that he had hoped for. But with good teeth becoming part of the ideal of modern beauty, the last century has seen a massive increase in the use of toothbrushes—and the successful development of compact and effective electric brushes.

11. Why is the prophet Mohammed mentioned in the passage?
- A. He knew how to separate twig fibers.      B. He recommended a method of cleaning teeth.  
C. He left various twigs in water overnight.      D. He invented the first toothbrush.
12. According to the writer, British Bronze Age people . . .
- A. were a model of good dental hygiene.  
B. used ground bones or shells to clean their teeth.  
C. had worse teeth than 18<sup>th</sup> century British people.  
D. took better care of their tooth than 18<sup>th</sup> century British people.
13. Scott's electric toothbrush . . . .
- A. was too heavy to use.                      B. was not as successful as he had hoped.  
C. made a great impact on the public.      D. made him a lot of money.
14. During the last century, dental hygiene . . .
- A. has improved enormously.              B. has changed completely.  
C. has improved slightly.                      D. has become a massive industry.
15. According to the passage, modern-style toothbrushes . . .
- A. were invented by the Romans.              B. have existed for hundreds of years.  
C. were first made from twigs.                      D. first appeared in Britain.

An isolated and at times savage genius with a highly personal vision, Paul Cézanne was the most revolutionary French painter of the age. His artistic impulses took flight with the Impressionists and then went beyond them and ultimately reversed their values by excluding atmosphere and transitory effects in painting in favor of a firm structure which involved a total reorganization of natural forms. In this he had a great influence on Cubism and other movements that liberated art from pure naturalism.

The son of a wealthy banker from Aix-en-Provence, Cézanne became friendly with Emile Zola at the college Bourbon, before going to Paris to study painting. Their friendship lasted until 1886, when a character in one of Zola's novels bore an uncomfortably close resemblance to the painter. Cézanne's first visit to Paris in 1861 bewildered him, but in the following year he returned and came to terms with the current movements in French painting.

From the Impressionists he learned much about landscape and especially about color, but Cézanne never lost sight of firm composition and structure, and he was never seduced by the doctrine of light being the sole subject of a painting. This interest, coupled with his painstaking slowness and acute self-criticism, led Cézanne more and more to still life as a subject. In the third Impressionist exhibition of 1877 he showed 16 paintings, which in some quarters received high praise.

16. What was the main difference between Cézanne and the Impressionists?
- A. He did not believe light was important.
  - B. He was a very firm character.
  - C. He believed that painting should have a strong structure.
  - D. He did not know much about color.
17. Cézanne's friendship with Zola ended because . . .
- A. they were not comfortable with each other.
  - B. Zola's novels were boring.
  - C. Zola resembled the painter.
  - D. Zola portrayed Cézanne in a novel.
18. According to the passage, which of these statements is true?
- A. Cézanne was not influenced by Impressionism.
  - B. Cézanne was not interested in nature.
  - C. Cézanne's painting was not naturalistic.
  - D. Cézanne painted only still life.
19. As a painter, Cézanne was . . .
- A. very interested in light.
  - B. extremely careful and self-critical.
  - C. praised by all the critics.
  - D. bewildered by other painters.
20. Cubism is mentioned in the passage because . . .
- A. Cézanne was the first Cubist.
  - B. Cézanne's work had a strong influence on Cubism.
  - C. Cézanne reorganized Cubism.
  - D. Cézanne liberated Cubism from naturalist influences.

# 國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：英文作文【外文系二年級】

共 / 頁 第 / 頁

## Test of Written English

Is recycling making a positive impact in saving the earth and protecting our environment? Or, is recycling a negative influence on the economy and an additional burden on the citizens? Write an essay to support or refute the argument that recycling should now be made mandatory in Taiwan.

Remember to present your ideas in a clear and logical order and to support your response with specific facts, details, examples and/or reasons.

國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：西洋文學概論【外文系二年級】

共 6 頁 第 1 頁

Transfer Examination Western Literature  
Department of Foreign Languages and Literature  
National Sun Yat-sen University  
June 12, 2005

Duration of Exam: 80 minutes

Section I: Read the quoted passages and give short answers (in English) to the questions. 60%

“ And overpowered by memory  
both men gave way to grief. Priam wept freely  
for man-killing Hector, throbbing, crouching  
before Achilles' feet as Achilles wept himself,  
now for his father, now for Patrocles again,  
and their sobbing rose and fell throughout the house.”

1. From which work is this quotation taken (author and title)?
2. Whose father is Priam?
3. Is Hector dead or alive in this scene?
4. What is the relationship between Achilles and Patrocles?
5. Which city is Achilles and his fellow-Achaeans laying siege to in the war described in this work?

“Love, which permits no loved one not to love,  
took me so strongly with delight in him  
that we are in one Hell, as we were above.  
Love led us to one death. In the depths of Hell  
Caïna waits for him who took our lives.  
This was the piteous tale they stopped to tell.  
And when I had heard those world-offending lovers  
I bowed my head. At last the Poet spoke:  
‘What painful thoughts are these your lowered brow covers?’”  
(Dante Alighieri, *The Divine Comedy*, “Inferno,” Canto V)

6. Which are the three divisions of Dante's *Divine Comedy*?
7. Francesca (who tells part of her story in the quote above) ends up in Hell together with her lover Paolo. Why would love be punished thus?
8. Who is “the Poet” (in line 8 of the quote above)?
9. Who is “I” (in line 8 of the quote above)?

# 國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：西洋文學概論【外文系二年級】

共 6 頁 第 2 頁

No matter what is ordinarily said about me [...], I am still the one, the only one I may say, whose influence makes Gods and men cheerful. A convincing proof of this is that as soon as I began to speak to this great audience, all faces suddenly brightened with a new and unusual gaiety, all frowns disappeared, and you applauded hilariously. [...]. Just as new and youthful color reappears everywhere when the sun first shows its beautiful, golden face to the earth, or when the spring breathes softly after a hard winter, so your faces changed at the sight of me. And thus what great orators can hardly accomplish with long and elaborate speeches, namely the banishment of care, I have done with my appearance alone.

10. Who speaks here, in this work by Desiderius Erasmus (trans. Leonard F. Dean)?

11. Around what time, roughly, did Erasmus live?

“The eyes that drew from me such fervent praise,  
The arms and hands and feet and countenance  
Which made me a stranger in my own romance  
And set me apart from the well-trodden ways;

The gleaming golden curly hair, the rays  
Flashing from a smiling angel’s glance  
Which moved the world in paradisal dance,  
Are grains of dust, insensibilities.

And I live on, but in grief and self-contempt,  
Left here without the light I loved so much,  
In a great tempest and with shrouds unkempt.

No more love songs, then, I have done with such;  
My old skill now runs thin at each attempt,  
And tears are heard within the harp I touch.”

(Francis Petrarch; trans. Edwin Morgan)

12. What is the verse form called that Petrarch uses here?

13. What is the poem about?

14. Why “No more love songs, then” (line 12)?

15. What is the “old skill” that now “runs thin at each attempt” (line 13)?

16. “And I live on” (line 9). Does the “I” feel relief at surviving?



# 國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：西洋文學概論【外文系二年級】

共 6 頁 第 3 頁

“And it repented the Lord that he had made man on earth, and it grieved him at his heart. And the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth; both man, and beast, and the creeping thing, and the fowl of the air; for it repenteth me that I have made them. But \_\_\_\_ found grace in the eyes of the lord.” (Genesis 6)

17. How is God going to destroy his creation?
18. Who is the one man who found grace in the eyes of the lord?
19. What does God order this man to do in order to save God's creation?
20. What is the sign of the “covenant” between God and man that “the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh”?

## Section II: Multiple-choice questions. Indicate your choice on the exam paper. 30%

21. “Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.” This is the opening sentence of:
  - a. Turgenev, *Fathers and Sons*
  - b. Flaubert, *Madame Bovary*
  - c. Tolstoy, *Anna Karenina*
  - d. Bulgakov, *The Master and Margareta*
22. Voltaire's *Candide* is, among other things, a critique of the philosophy of
  - a. optimism
  - b. pessimism
  - c. egoism
  - d. altruism
23. The contrast between Don Quixote and his squire Sancho Panza (in Cervantes' *Don Quixote*) could be characterized as that between
  - a. soberness and drunkenness
  - b. kindness and meanness
  - c. stupidity and intelligence
  - d. illusion and reality
24. “I am not made like any of those I have seen; I venture to believe that I am not made like any of those who are in existence. If I am not better, at least I am different.” These lines are from
  - a. St. Augustine's *Confessions*
  - b. Rousseau's *Confessions*
  - c. Dostoevsky's *Notes from Underground*
  - d. Hogg's *Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*

# 國立中山大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：西洋文學概論【外文系二年級】

共 6 頁 第 4 頁

25. "Is it better to be loved than to be feared, or the reverse? I answer the prince should wish for both. But because it is difficult to reconcile them, I hold that it is much more secure to be feared than to be loved, if one of them, must be given up."

This piece of advice comes from

- a. Machiavelli, *The Prince*
- b. Castiglione, *The Courtier*
- c. Goethe, *Faust*
- d. Marlowe, *Doctor Faustus*

26. Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* is best understood as a sequence of

- a. Modernist novels
- b. Realist novels
- c. Postmodernist novels
- d. Absurdist novels

27. "Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she eat." This is the cause of the Fall as described in:

- a. *Genesis 3*
- b. Dante, *Divine Comedy*
- c. Camus, *The Fall*
- d. Milton, *Paradise Lost*

28. "I crossed the courtyard to a well-built house and, climbing the flight of steps in front, opened the door and beheld the most charming scene I have ever set eyes on. In the hallway, six children aged between eleven and two were milling around a girl with a wonderful figure and of medium height, wearing a simple white dress [...]. She was holding a loaf of rye bread and cutting a piece for each of the little ones about her [...]."

This scene describes the first time

- a. Werther sees Lotte (in Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther*)
- b. Rodolphe sees Emma (in Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*)
- c. Vronski sees Anna (in Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*)
- d. Aschenbach sees Tadzio (in Mann's *Death in Venice*)

29. "The Cherry Orchard," "The Three Sisters," and "Uncle Vanya" are plays by

- a. Henrik Ibsen
- b. George Bernard Shaw
- c. Maurice Maeterlinck
- d. Anton Chekhov

30. "Let us go then, you and I,  
When the evening is spread out against the sky  
Like a patient etherized upon a table;"

These are the opening lines of

- T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"
  - Wallace Stevens' "Sunday Morning"
  - Rainer Maria Rilke's *Duino Elegy I*
  - Heinrich Heine's "Morphine"
31. Novels such as *The Trial* and *The Castle* and a story such as "The Metamorphosis" ("When Gregor Samsa woke up one morning from unsettling dreams, he found himself changed in his bed into a monstrous vermin") are written by
- Jorge Louis Borges
  - Karl Kraus
  - Bertolt Brecht
  - Franz Kafka

"As soon as April pierces to the root  
The drought of March, and bathes each bud and shoot  
Through every vein of sap with gentle showers  
....  
Then off as pilgrims people long to go,  
....  
And specially in England people ride  
To ( ) from every countryside  
To visit there the blessed martyred saint  
Who gave them strength when they were sick and faint."

32. Which place name should be filled in the ( )?
- London
  - Canterbury
  - Compostella
  - Glastonbury
33. Shakespeare is a writer of
- the Enlightenment
  - nineteenth-century Romanticism
  - the Medieval age
  - the Renaissance
34. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is written by
- George Eliot
  - Stephen Dedalus
  - D. H. Lawrence
  - James Joyce

35. Charles Dickens lived in roughly the same period as
- Shakespeare
  - Daniel Defoe
  - William Makepeace Thackeray
  - John Milton

**Section III: Answer ONE of the following questions (in English). 10%**

- Define "naturalism." Include some names in your answer of authors who practiced naturalism.
- Define "dramatic irony" and give an example of it from world literature.
- Define "allegory" and give an example of it from world literature.