

國立中山大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試試題

科目：英文作文【外文系二年級】

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**COMPOSITION TOPIC:**  
**(80 minutes)**

**The Causes and Effects of Color in an Everyday Life**

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- I. Vocabulary: Write on your booklet the word or the phrase chosen from the list below that best completes each of the following sentences. Each word or phrase can be used only once. **Change the word form and tense when necessary.**  
40%

glare	lavish	allege	burgeon	philanthropic
partake of	sullen	allocate	prodigy	abolitionist
abstain	confer	engross	live off	euphoria
avid	on the floor	consign	smirk	concoction

1. Jack was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sports fan and attended every home team game.
2. Tim was \_\_\_\_\_ after he missed getting an A on his test by one point.
3. Yvonne was a musical \_\_\_\_\_. She played classical music on the piano at the age of five.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ perpetrator of the crime was positively identified by the victim in the police lineup.
5. After being accepted into his top two graduate school choices, Lester was in a happy state of \_\_\_\_\_ all day.
6. The cook's stew was an appetizing \_\_\_\_\_ of summer vegetables with meat.
7. Many movie stars lead a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle of wealth and privilege.
8. The CEO of our company is committed to donating matching funds to many \_\_\_\_\_ organizations supported by employees.
9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ business is growing rather than merely surviving during hard economic times.
10. When I told the potential buyer what I wanted for my truck, I noticed he tried hard to suppress a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. If you cannot sell your piano from an ad in the paper, try a different approach and \_\_\_\_\_ it to a "nearly new" shop to sell.
12. Between college and job responsibilities, Petra had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ time for entertaining activities.
13. After 10 years' hard work, Joe was finally \_\_\_\_\_ a PhD degree.
14. The designated driver for the group \_\_\_\_\_ from drinking alcohol at the party.
15. When the waiter told Joseph that the restaurant ran out of fried chicken and asked him to order something else, Joseph was very displeased and \_\_\_\_\_ at the waiter.
16. During rush hours, fast food managers ought to work \_\_\_\_\_ to help the employees.
17. President Lincoln was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and fought for the liberation of black people.
18. The film was so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one in the audience said a word as the mystery unraveled.
19. Aardvark is a kind of African mammal that \_\_\_\_\_ termites.
20. Wanting their friends to \_\_\_\_\_ their joy, the Wangs invited all their friends to the banquet celebrating their 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.

- II. Reading Comprehension: Read the following paragraphs and choose the best answer to each question. 60%

A. Examine the recently laid egg of some common animal, such as a salamander or newt. It is a minute spheroid – an apparently structureless sac, enclosing a fluid,

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holding granules in suspension. But let a moderate supply of warmth reach its watery cradle, and the plastic matter undergoes changes so rapid, yet so steady and purposeful in their succession, that one can only compare them to those operated by a skilled modeler upon a formless lump of clay. As with an invisible trowel, the mass is divided and subdivided into smaller and smaller portions. And, then, it is as if a delicate finger traced out the line to be occupied by the spinal column, and molded the contour of the body; pinching up the head at one end, the tail at the other, and fashioning flank and limb into due proportions, in so artistic a way, that, after watching the process hour by hour, one is almost involuntarily possessed by the notion, that some more subtle aid to vision than a microscope, would show the hidden artist, with his plan before him, striving with skilful manipulation to perfect his work.

1. The author makes his main point with the aid of
  - a. logical paradox
  - b. complex rationalization
  - c. observations on the connection between art and science
  - d. scientific deductions
  - e. extended simile
  
2. In the context of the passage, the "watery cradle" means
  - a. a river.
  - b. fluid in the body of a salamander or a newt.
  - c. the inside of an egg.
  - d. a bed filled with water.
  - e. an egg in water.
  
3. The purpose of the passage is to
  - a. describe the growth of a salamander.
  - b. show how an artist can perfect his work.
  - c. show how science and art relate to each other.
  - d. show the amazing development of a newly laid egg.
  - e. show how a salamander is similar to a newt.
  
4. In the context of the final sentence the word "subtle" most nearly means
  - a. not obvious
  - b. indirect
  - c. discriminating
  - d. surreptitious
  - e. scientific

B. The pioneers of the teaching of science imagined that its introduction into education would remove the conventionality, artificiality, and backward-lookingness which were characteristic of classical studies, but they were gravely disappointed. So, too, in their time had the humanists thought that the study of the classical authors in the original would banish at once the dull pedantry and superstition of mediaeval scholasticism. The professional schoolmaster was a match for both of them, and has almost managed to make the understanding of chemical reactions as dull and as dogmatic an affair as the reading of Virgil's Aeneid. The chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in

which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying scientific method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims, but practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago, but they probably know hardly more than any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours. As to the learning of scientific method, the whole thing is palpably a farce. Actually, for the convenience of teachers and the requirements of the examination system, it is necessary that the pupils not only do not learn scientific method but learn precisely the reverse, that is, to believe exactly what they are told and to reproduce it when asked, whether it seems nonsense to them or not. The way in which educated people respond to such quackeries as spiritualism or astrology, not to say more dangerous ones such as racial theories or currency myths, shows that fifty years of education in the method of science in Britain or Germany has produced no visible effect whatever. The only way of learning the method of science is the long and bitter way of personal experience, and, until the educational or social systems are altered to make this possible, the best we can expect is the production of a minority of people who are able to acquire some of the techniques of science and a still smaller minority who are able to use and develop them.

1. The author's attitude to secondary and public school education in the sciences is
  - a. ambivalent
  - b. neutral
  - c. supportive
  - d. satirical
  - e. contemptuous
  
2. The word 'palpably' (line 18) most nearly means
  - a. empirically
  - b. obviously
  - c. tentatively
  - d. markedly
  - e. ridiculously
  
3. The author blames all of the following for the failure to impart scientific method through the education system except
  - a. poor teaching
  - b. examination methods
  - c. lack of direct experience
  - d. the social and education systems
  - e. lack of interest on the part of students
  
4. If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?
  - a. Do students know more about the world about them?
  - b. Do students spend more time in laboratories?
  - c. Can students apply their knowledge logically?

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- d. Have textbooks improved?
  - e. Do they respect their teachers?
5. Astrology (line 23) is mentioned as an example of
- a. a science that needs to be better understood
  - b. a belief which no educated people hold
  - c. something unsupportable to those who have absorbed the methods of science
  - d. the gravest danger to society
  - e. an acknowledged failure of science
6. All of the following can be inferred from the text except
- a. at the time of writing, not all children received a secondary school education
  - b. the author finds chemical reactions interesting
  - c. science teaching has imparted some knowledge of facts to some children
  - d. the author believes that many teachers are authoritarian
  - e. it is relatively easy to learn scientific method.

C. The first time I witnessed people eating pet foods was among neighbors and acquaintances during my youth in the South. At that time it was not uncommon or startling to me to see dog-food patties sizzling in a pan on the top of a stove or kerosene space heater in a dilapidated house with no running water, no refrigerator, no heat, no toilet and the unrelenting stench of decaying insects. I simply thought of it as the unfortunate but unavoidable consequence of being poor in the South.

The second time occurred in Cleveland. Like many other Southerners, I came to seek my fortune in one of those pot-at-the-end-of-the-rainbow factories along Euclid Avenue. Turned away from one prospective job after another ("We didn't hire hillbillies," employers said), I saw my nest egg of \$30 dwindle to nothing. As my funds diminished and my hunger grew, I turned to pilfering food and small amounts of cash. With the money, I surreptitiously purchased, fried and ate canned dog and cat food as my principal ration for several weeks.

I was, of course, humiliated to be eating something that, in my experience, only "trash" consumed. A merciless pride in self-sufficiency kept me from seeking out public welfare or asking my friends or family for help. In fact, I carefully guarded the secret from everyone, because I feared being judged a failure. Except for the humiliation I experienced, eating canned pet food did not at the time seem to be particularly unpleasant. The dog food tasted pretty much like mealy hamburger, while the cat food was similar to canned fish that I was able to improve with mayonnaise, mustard or catsup. My later experience as a public assistance caseworker in Richmond, a street-based community worker in South Philadelphia, and my subsequent travels and studies as a medical sociologist throughout the South, turned up instances of people eating pet food because they saw it as cheaper than other protein products. Throughout the years, similar cases found in the Ozarks, on Indian reservations and in various cities across the nation have also been brought to my attention.

My experience and research suggest that human consumption of pet food is widespread in the United States. My estimate, one I believe to be conservative, is that pet foods constitute a significant part of the diet of at least 225,000 American households, affecting some one million persons. Who knows how many more millions supplement their diet with pet food products? One thing that we can assume is that

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current economic conditions are increasing the practice and that it most seriously affects the unemployed, poor people, and our older citizens.

There are those who argue that we do not have enough hard data on the human consumption of pet foods. Must we wait for incontrovertible data before we seriously seek to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition in America? I submit that we have data enough.

*Answer the following with T (true) or F (false):*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The author's purpose is to change laws governing the sale of pet food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The author's overall tone is humorous.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The author has probably been referred to as a hillbilly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The author writes from the point of view of one who has been poor, as well as from that of a professional caseworker.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The term *trash* is used to refer to people.

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科目：西洋文學概論【外文系二年級】

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2008 Entrance Examination  
Introduction to Western Literature

- I. Explain the Terms or Names: (Answer 6 out of eight questions) 30%
- Exodus*
  - Agamemnon
  - Pallas Athena
  - Metamorphosis*
  - Virgil in *the Divine Comedy*
  - Boccaccio
  - Petrarch
  - Machiavelli
- II. Essay Questions (Please answer 3 out of the four questions.) 60%
- The prototypes of the "epic" in the western world are *Odyssey* and *Iliad*. What is an "epic" and what is an epic hero? Please discuss these two terms with 2 examples from literary works respectively.
  - Renaissance is a golden age in the western world. What is the spirit of Renaissance? Please discuss two masterpieces in the English Renaissance and discuss how they represent the spirit of the Renaissance.
  - The religious themes and the chivalric spirit are the core of the medieval times. Please discuss two medieval literary works that are involved with Christianity OR chivalry.
  - Do you think writers can be considered as social critics? Please discuss with two writers from the western world and explain their social perspectives.
- III. Identification: Please indicate the authors of the following works. 10%
- The Story of the Grail*
  - The Republic*
  - The Aeneid*
  - Romeo and Juliet*
  - Don Quixote*
  - Hamlet*
  - Oedipus Rex*
  - The Decameron*
  - The Canterbury Tales*
  - Orlando Furioso*