

# 國立臺灣藝術大學 109 學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生考試試題

科目：國 文

說明：

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序寫在試卷上並注意題號。
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一併繳回。

一、試析下列兩則短文的意涵。(每題 20 分，共 40 分)

1. 《道德經》：「五色令人目盲；五音令人耳聾；五味令人口爽；馳騁畋獵，令人心發狂；難得之貨，令人行妨。」
2. 王國維《人間詞話》：「有造境，有寫境，此理想與寫實二派之所由分。然二者頗難分別。因大詩人所造之境，必合乎自然，所寫之境，亦必鄰於理想故也。」

二、企劃書寫作 (60 分)

說明：以「社會關懷」、「在地關懷」、「公共議題」、「大學生的社會責任」為主軸，結合自己的藝術專業，設計一個公益活動或藝術展演映提案，以企劃書的形式呈現，且必須包含：動機與目的、具體的作法、預期的成效……等。

國立臺灣藝術大學 109 學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生考試試題

科目：英 文

說明：

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案請依序劃在答案卡上並注意題號，否則不予計分。(限用 2B 鉛筆作答)
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一併繳回。

I. 詞彙測驗(50%)：在第 1 至 25 題中選出最適合空格的答案或選出與底線標示之詞彙意義最接近的選項。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter presented us with \_\_\_\_\_ evidence that convinced us he was right. (A) indecisive (B) feeble (C) telling (D) vacillating (E) dreary.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ This medicine should \_\_\_\_\_ the pain until the strained muscle heals itself. (A) aggravate (B) complicate (C) worsen (D) mitigate (E) extinguish.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ By the time he was 21 years old, he had already \_\_\_\_\_ a great fortune. (A) deplored (B) repaired (C) amassed (D) neutralized (E) donned.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ It is quite clear that the electric car is technically \_\_\_\_\_. (A) negotiable (B) feasible (C) impassible (D) penetrable (E) bearable.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Research into alternative energy sources has been \_\_\_\_\_ by this funding increase. (A) embellished (B) disfigured (C) avenged (D) stimulated (E) mollified.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Since bird populations are indicators of ecosystem health, it is important to track their numbers to determine where \_\_\_\_\_ efforts are needed most. (A) conservation (B) exploitation (C) destruction (D) reduction (E) deduction.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the major points that would be tested on the final exam. (A) touched on (B) came between (C) turned off (D) missed the boat (E) put on weight.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ We traced the bad smell to a dead skunk putrefying under the house. (A) resting (B) decaying (C) nestling (D) cuddling (E) scattering.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln's assassination, 150 years ago last month, has been recounted and reenacted innumerable times. (A) recovered (B) demonstrated (C) narrated (D) illustrated (E) filmed.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ He was an immature jerk who seemed to be in a state of perpetual adolescence. (A) discontinuous (B) rising (C) falling (D) everlasting (E) weak.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The police released him but, significantly, they did not give him back his passport. (A) randomly (B) rarely (C) importantly (D) increasingly (E) nearly.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the window to see what the sudden outcry from the street below was about. (A) howling (B) chirping (C) barking (D) clashing (E) fighting.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ She contended that the senator's considerable experience made him the best candidate. (A) executed (B) decided (C) required (D) found (E) argued.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Whether same-sex marriage should be legalized is a polemical issue. (A) uncontroversial (B) disputatious (C) natural (D) conventional (E) powerful.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ After months of planning, the project is finally starting to crystallize. (A) take shape (B) become blocked (C) flow freely (D) make peace (E) be unconstrained.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ The team stunned its opponent 1-0 on Friday in a pulsating World Cup tie marked by a cluster of yellow cards, a player's sending off and another player's missing a second-half penalty kick. (A) qualified (B) postponed (C) animated (D) steady (E) famous.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Last August, a typhoon pummeled the island, causing thousands of people to evacuate from their homes. (A) pacified (B) battered (C) gilded (D) bifurcated (E) pleaded.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ In response to customers' complaints, Facebook's recent amendment of its privacy policy was considered to be false contrition. (A) remorse (B) intrusion (C) control (D) alarm (E) profit.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ The indigenous plant was proved to be innocuous even for the newly arriving settlers. (A) harmful (B) worthless (C) valuable (D) harmless (E) invisible.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Many youngsters are voracious readers of comic books. (A) greedy (B) profane (C) vulnerable (D) wary (E) rural.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ The manager succinctly described our mission. (A) submissively (B) meticulously (C) exuberantly (D) tersely (E) multitudinously.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Even though suspicion fell on his associates, Edward's integrity remained unquestioned. (A) advocate (B) prologue (C) uprightness (D) metastasis (E) ordeal.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Tabloid newspapers offer their readers lurid accounts of violent crimes and tragedies. (A) gruesome (B) tepid (C) prudish (D) remedial (E) sluggish.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Huge subterranean holes now gape beneath cities in northern China as aquifers are depleted. (A) concede (B) open (C) adopt (D) solve (E) destine.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ The area affected by the eruption of Iceland Volcano is sparsely populated, but the knock-on effects have been considerable. (A) densely (B) scantily (C) proportionally (D) frequently (E) unequally.

II. 克漏字測驗(20%)：第 26 至 35 題，請選出正確的答案填入句中。

Internet cookies are small information files that websites put onto personal computers. The main function of cookies is to give Internet users quick (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to webpages. For example, because of cookies, customers on e-commerce sites can keep items in their shopping carts while they look at (27) \_\_\_\_\_ products and then check out with ease whenever they are ready. Cookies also allow a website to remember personal information such as a (28) \_\_\_\_\_ name, home address, email address, and phone number, so that these items do not have to be (29) \_\_\_\_\_. For online sellers, cookies provide an important advantage. They allow the sellers to collect information about visitors to a website. (30) \_\_\_\_\_ can then use the customer data for advertising and other marketing purposes. Although there are concerns about what sellers might do with private information, it is clear that cookies have their benefits.

(26) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) asset (B) access (C) essence (D) excess

(27) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) charitable (B) additional (C) doubtful (D) extinct

(28) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) backpacker's (B) consumer's (C) manager's (D) diplomat

(29) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) reentered (B) remitted (C) revenged (D) remunerated

(30) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Lunatics (B) Guardians (C) Merchants (D) Perverts

Every culture prescribes certain occasions and ceremonies for giving gifts, whether for personal or professional reasons. Japanese gift-giving rituals show how tremendously important these acts are in that culture, where the wrapping of a gift is as important (if not more so) than the gift itself. The economic value of a gift is (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to its symbolic meaning. To the Japanese, gifts are viewed as an important aspect of one's duty to others in one's social group. Giving is a moral (32) \_\_\_\_\_ (known as *giri*). Highly ritualized gift-giving occurs during the giving of both household/personal gifts and company/professional gifts. Each Japanese has a well-defined set of relatives and friends with which he or she shares (33) \_\_\_\_\_ gift-giving obligations (*kosai*). Personal gifts are given on social occasions, such as at funerals, to people who are hospitalized, to mark (34) \_\_\_\_\_ from one life stage to another (e.g., weddings, birthdays), and as greetings (e.g., when one meets a visitor). Company gifts are given to commemorate the anniversary of a corporation's founding, the opening of a new building, or when new products are announced. In keeping with the Japanese emphasis on (35) \_\_\_\_\_, presents are not opened in front of the giver so that it will not be necessary to hide one's possible disappointment with the present.

(31) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) legendary (B) primary (C) secondary (D) satisfactory

(32) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) victory (B) dilemma (C) imperative (D) encouragement

(33) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) intentional (B) financial (C) overwhelming (D) reciprocal

(34) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) movements (B) assignments (C) compliments (D) establishments

(35) \_\_\_\_\_ (A) earning money (B) keeping time (C) saving face (D) showing pride

III. 閱讀測驗(30%)：第 36 至 50 題，請閱讀文章後，選出正確的答案。

Those who doubt the power of human beings to change Earth's climate should look to the Arctic, and shiver. There is no need to pore over records of temperatures and atmospheric carbon-dioxide concentrations. The process is starkly visible in the shrinkage of the ice that covers the Arctic ocean. In the past 30 years, the minimum coverage of summer ice has fallen by half; its volume has fallen by three-quarters. On current trends, the Arctic ocean will be largely ice-free in summer by 2040.

Climate-change sceptics will shrug. Some may even celebrate: an ice-free Arctic ocean promises a shortcut for shipping between the Pacific coast of Asia and the Atlantic coasts of Europe and the Americas, and the possibility of prospecting for perhaps a fifth of the planet's undiscovered supplies of oil and natural gas. Such reactions are profoundly misguided. Never mind that the low price of oil and gas means searching for them in the Arctic is no longer worthwhile. Or that the much-vaunted sea passages are likely to carry only a trickle of trade. The right response is fear. The Arctic is not merely a bellwether of matters climatic, but an actor in them.

The current period of global warming that Earth is undergoing is caused by certain gases in the atmosphere, notably carbon dioxide. These admit heat, in the form of sunlight, but block its radiation back into space, in the form of longer-wave-length infra-red. That traps heat in the air, the water and the land. More carbon dioxide equals more warming--a simple equation. Except it is not simple. A number of feedback loops complicate matters. Some dampen warming down; some speed it up. Two in the Arctic may speed it up quite a lot.

One is that seawater is much darker than ice. It absorbs heat rather than reflecting it back into space. That melts more ice, which leaves more seawater exposed, which melts more ice. And so on. This helps explain why the Arctic is warming faster than the rest of the planet. The deal on climate change made in Paris in 2015 is meant to stop Earth's surface temperature rising by more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels. In the unlikely event that it is fully implemented, winter temperatures over the Arctic ocean will still warm by between 5°C and 9°C compared with their 1986-2005 average. The second feedback loop concerns not the water but the land. In the Arctic much of this is permafrost. That frozen soil locks up a lot of organic material. If the permafrost melts its organic contents can escape as a result of fire or decay, in the form of carbon dioxide or methane (which is a more potent greenhouse gas than CO<sub>2</sub>). This will speed up global warming directly--and the soot from the fires, when it settles on the ice, will darken it and thus speed its melting still more.

(36) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the main idea of the second paragraph?

(A) To raise doubts about the optimism that climate-change disbelievers express.

- (B) To introduce potential commerce that an ice-free Arctic ocean may bring.
- (C) To indicate incomplete knowledge people have of the Arctic's economy.
- (D) To differentiate the views of those who fear climate-change from those who don't.
- (37) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describes the function of the last two paragraphs?
- (A) They narrow the scope of the topic introduced in the first two paragraphs.
- (B) They explain the rationale for the Arctic ocean's increasing melting speed.
- (C) They cite the most striking instances implemented after the 2015 Paris deal.
- (D) They present the feedback loops that slow down the Arctic's warming process.
- (38) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following phrases best corresponds to the words "much darker" in the beginning of paragraph four?
- (A) more mysterious
- (B) less brilliant
- (C) more troublesome
- (D) less distinctive
- (39) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the tone of the passage?
- (A) pleading
- (B) sarcastic
- (C) conclusive
- (D) alarming
- (40) \_\_\_\_\_ What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Arctic is not only an indicator of global warming but also a main cause of it.
- (B) The Paris deal is the only solution to slowing down the Arctic's ice shrinkage rate.
- (C) The organic contents released in the Arctic's melting process will benefit global economy.
- (D) There is not enough study about the global warming that Earth is undergoing.

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency

into a pleasantly shocked **realization** that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. **Don Quixote** makes chivalry seem absurd, **Brave New World** ridicules the pretensions of science, **A Modest proposal** dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are **aesthetically** satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and **refreshing** because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens **devote** their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

- (41) \_\_\_\_\_ What does the passage mainly discuss?  
(A) Difficulties of writing satiric literature.  
(B) Popular topics of satire.  
(C) New philosophies emerging from satiric literature.  
(D) Reasons for the popularity of satire.
- (42) \_\_\_\_\_ The word “realization” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to  
(A) certainly (B) awareness (C) surprise (D) confusion.
- (43) \_\_\_\_\_ Why does the author mention Don Quirote, Brave New World and A Modest Proposal in the first paragraph?  
(A) They are famous examples of satiric literature.  
(B) They present commonsense solutions to problems.  
(C) They are appropriate for readers of all ages.  
(D) They are books with similar stories. .
- (44) \_\_\_\_\_ The word “aesthetically” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to  
(A) artistically (B) exceptionally (C) realistically (D) dependably.

- (45) \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following can be found in satire literature?  
(A) Newly emerging philosophies.  
(B) Odd combinations of objects and ideas.  
(C) Abstract discussion of moral and ethnics.  
(D) Wholesome characters who are unselfish.
- (46) \_\_\_\_\_ According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be (A) informed about new scientific developments (B) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated (C) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate (D) told how they can be of service to their communities.
- (47) \_\_\_\_\_ The word “refreshing” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to (A) popular (B) ridiculous (C) meaningful (D) unusual.
- (48) \_\_\_\_\_ The word “devote” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to (A) distinguish (B) feel affection (C) prefer (D) dedicate.
- (49) \_\_\_\_\_ As a result of reading satiric literature, readers will be most likely to (A) teach themselves to write fiction (B) accept conventional points of view (C) become better informed about current affairs (D) reexamine their opinions and values.
- (50) \_\_\_\_\_ The various purposes of satire include all of the following EXCEPT (A) introducing readers to unfamiliar situations (B) brushing away illusions (C) reminding readers of the truth (D) exposing false values.