

# 國立臺灣藝術大學 105 學年度進修學士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

- 說明：
- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。(一律用 2B 鉛筆作答)
  - 二、答案請依序劃在答案卡上並注意題號。
  - 三、本試題紙與答案卡一併繳回。

## I. Vocabulary and Phrases 單字與片語：1 至 10 題，請選出正確的答案。

1. The price of the vacation package \_\_\_\_\_ all transportation and taxes.  
(A) to include      (B) includes      (C) including      (D) include
2. Tonight's guests are listed in \_\_\_\_\_ order.  
(A) short      (B) rush      (C) working      (D) alphabetical
3. My stomach is upset. I think I might \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) throw up      (B) stick up      (C) walk up      (D) pick up
4. Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet café, I have yet to find one that has reasonable rates and is convenient.  
(A) proliferation      (B) expectation      (C) relaxation      (D) determination
5. She was \_\_\_\_\_ with asthma until 10 years ago when her condition suddenly improved without apparent cause.  
(A) bedraggled      (B) bedridden      (C) taken to car      (D) bedstricken
6. The most \_\_\_\_\_ thing about this music is its beautiful and haunting melody.  
(A) striking      (B) stricken      (C) struck      (D) special
7. The young art student seems to lack the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ to make a name for himself in the art world.  
(A) create      (B) creative      (C) creativity      (D) creating
8. We cannot stay in a house that is still \_\_\_\_\_. It is too dangerous.  
(A) intimidating      (B) trembling      (C) sheltering      (D) cooking
9. Parents with \_\_\_\_\_ minds protect children from possible dangers.  
(A) alleviate      (B) regular      (C) abuse      (D) alert
10. After the lions have devoured as much of their kill as they'd like, it is left to the \_\_\_\_\_ to strip the carcass clean.  
(A) scaremongers      (B) scavengers      (C) scarecrows      (D) carpenters

## II. Grammar 文法測驗：11 至 20 題，請選出正確的答案。

11. \_\_\_\_\_ the test this year was easier than in previous years, or students are getting better at doing tests.  
(A) Neither      (B) Especially      (C) Specially      (D) Either

12. If he had gotten up on time, we \_\_\_\_\_ to take a taxi to get there on time yesterday.  
 (A) wouldn't have had (B) would have (C) wouldn't have (D) had had
13. I'll leave you all to it now, but if you have any further questions after I \_\_\_\_\_, please call me on my cell phone.  
 (A) will have gone (B) would have gone (C) will go (D) have gone
14. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ any other ways to get there?  
 (A) what there is (B) is there (C) are there (D) if there are
15. This is an interesting city, \_\_\_\_\_ you can find many important historical buildings.  
 (A) of which (B) where (C) from in (D) via
16. The office furniture you \_\_\_\_\_ is more expensive than the budget allows.  
 (A) has requested (B) have requested (C) requesting (D) requests
17. John was \_\_\_\_\_ for always showing up late for work. He was a bad worker.  
 (A) fired (B) hired (C) raised (D) promoted
18. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I'd study hard for this English test.  
 (A) am (B) were (C) is (D) to be
19. It was raining \_\_\_\_\_, so I stayed inside.  
 (A) hard (B) hardly (C) not hardly (D) too hardly
20. I don't think Helen has trouble finding a date. She's the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in the school.  
 (A) beautiful (B) more beautiful (C) most beautiful (D) beautifully

**III. Cloze Test 克漏字測驗：21 至 35 題，請選出正確的答案填入句子中。**

**Questions 21-25**

I didn't sleep \_\_\_\_\_ (21) \_\_\_\_\_ last night. In fact, I got a few hours of sleep. You see, there \_\_\_\_\_ (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of mosquitoes in my bedroom and they \_\_\_\_\_ (23) \_\_\_\_\_ waking me up. I think mosquitoes must be getting smarter because I pulled the mosquito net around my bed, but they still found a way to get in and bite me. It was around three o'clock the first time I woke up. My \_\_\_\_\_ (24) \_\_\_\_\_ hand was covered in bites. When I turned on the light, however, I could not find a single mosquito. \_\_\_\_\_ (25) \_\_\_\_\_ I adjusted the netting and went back to sleep. An hour later, I was awake again. This time, I had bites all over my legs. Tonight I'm ready for them. I'm determined to win this war.

21. A. good                      B. very                      C. during                      D. well
22. A. were                      B. are                      C. was                      D. weren't
23. A. keeps                      B. kept                      C. keep                      D. keeping
24. A. all                      B. every                      C. whole                      D. mostly
25. A. Therefore                      B. Furthermore                      C. In addition                      D. Apparently

### **Questions 26-30**

One day, a famous philosopher Indian Mahatma Gandhi was (26) a train. One of his sandals fell (27) and landed on the track. He was unable to pick it up as the train was already pulling out of the station. To the amazement of his companions, Gandhi calmly took off his other shoe and threw on the track too. It landed next to the first. A fellow passenger, wondering what Gandhi was up to, asked him why he (28) the other sandal off the train. Gandhi just smiled: "A poor man (29) the shoes lying on the track," he answered, "would now have a pair he could use." "One shoe would've been useless to you anyway," laughed one of his friends. "That was also true," smiled Gandhi. "I did someone else a favor and got rid of something I didn't need (30) the same time."

26. A. getting over      B. embarking      C. boarding      D. boring  
27. A. off                B. with              C. around        D. at  
28. A. throws            B. is throwing      C. had thrown    D. thrown  
29. A. who found        B. finding           C. which found    D. found  
30. A. off                B. when              C. during         D. at

### **Questions 31-36**

The renowned British fashion designer, Vivienne Westwood, was born in Derbyshire in England in 1941. She took an individualistic and rebellious attitude toward her clothing from her school days, customizing her uniform and creating an image of herself as an individual outside of the mainstream, yet quintessentially English. This is the same image that (31) her fashion collections to this day. (32) a teacher in London, Westwood quit when (33) and her second husband, Malcolm McLaren, opened a shop to showcase her outrageous fashions. This shop gained (34) and was an inspiration for the look behind the punk rock movement in the 1970s London. The clothing was individualistic, incorporating leather and torn T-shirts, but it also contained traditional patterns such as tartan checks. It was an instantly recognizable look, which caused a revolution in how young people dressed and eventually went from the streets to the fashion (35). In 1981, Westwood's first major fashion show took place in London. This collection, called Pirate, was, as would be expected, a unique mix between traditional and modern elements. It was a huge success. Since this time, her collections have each built on this success, and her first major retrospective was held in 2004 in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

31. A. employs            B. characterizes    C. sketches        D. promotes  
32. A. Injuriously        B. Initially          C. Intentionally   D. Unexpectedly  
33. A. it                    B. her                C. she               D. they  
34. A. privet              B. poor               C. poverty          D. popularity  
35. A. high street        B. catwalk           C. doghouse        D. chicken shack

**IV. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗:36 至 50 題,請閱讀文章後選出正確答案。**

**Questions 36-40**

He was what we would call a Bohemian; that is, he was a careless dresser, scorned regular employment, had no permanent address, and was vague about money. But Franz Schubert possessed two attributes that set him apart from other Bohemians: he was a genius and he had work to do. There was music to be written, and if he had to starve in the process of writing it, he did not mind. Thanks to others' help, he was spared actual starvation, but his existence was a precarious one. He "boarded around," so to speak, staying with any friend who could give him a place to sleep. Legend has it that when he was put up for the night he frequently went to bed wearing his spectacles so that he could set to work immediately should an idea for a melody awaken him. That melody, when it arrived, was more than likely to be the setting for a song poem.

**36. This passage mainly discusses**

- (A) Bohemians. (B) a musician. (C) musicians. (D) the Bohemian lifestyle.

**37. According to the author, which of the following is NOT characteristic of Bohemians?**

- (A) They do not care about dressing elegantly.  
(B) They do not maintain long-term employment.  
(C) They are destitute.  
(D) They are nomadic.

**38. The author explicitly states that Schubert's life was**

- (A) unstable. (B) faulty.  
(C) offensive. (D) pragmatic.

**39. The author implies that Franz Schubert**

- (A) worked hard in order to escape the Bohemian lifestyle.  
(B) cared more about writing music than about practical matters.  
(C) was considered a Bohemian because of his brilliance.  
(D) could not find work as anything except a musician.

**40. According to legend, why did Schubert wear his glasses while he slept?**

- (A) He was a light sleeper, and reading poetry helped him to sleep.  
(B) He often woke because of the noisiness of his friends, and he wanted to be able to work whenever he was not asleep.  
(C) He wore his glasses while working on melodies and often fell asleep while still working.  
(D) He was often inspired while he slept and did not want to miss those opportunities if they should arise.

**Questions 41-45**

Written sometime between the 8" and 11" century, Beowulf is considered by many critics to be the first great work of literature in the English language. In fact, most survey literature courses begin with this epic poem. For those not familiar with Beowulf, there might be some surprises. First of all, the Old English of Beowulf

would hardly be recognizable. Some people have ventured to say that it is a completely different language. Second, the story does not take place in England but rather Sweden. The story is simple enough. It tells of a magnificent battle between Beowulf, the hero of the Geats (a people from modern-day Sweden), and Grendel, the monster or, depending on what translation you're reading, the dragon. It seems Grendel has been killing people in Sweden, burning their homes and eating their livestock. Then, he runs into Beowulf. The struggle is vividly described, with the two adversaries fighting on land and in water. In the end, Beowulf prevails. Grendel is killed and peace returns to the Geats. The story of Beowulf has been turned into a script on several occasions. The plot has all the elements of a Hollywood action movie: a handsome hero, an evil villain, and a fight where the good guy wins. But academics have complained about this, claiming that one of the earliest and greatest works of English literature is being bowdlerized for the sake of making money in Hollywood. When we look at other important works of literature, from Shakespeare to Lawrence, this shouldn't come as a surprise. Literature has served this purpose since the dawn of Hollywood.

**41. Why is Beowulf important to critics?**

- A. It's good material for making movies.
- B. It's the first good work of literature in English.
- C. Nobody can understand Old English.
- D. We can learn a lot about 8th century Sweden.

**42. What did Grendel do to offend the Geats?**

- A. They just didn't like monsters or dragons?
- B. He struggled with their hero, Beowulf.
- C. He killed them and terrorized their country.
- D. The dragon was a hero of a different country.

**43. According to the author, what has attracted Hollywood to this story?**

- A. They hope to shed some light on English history.
- B. Movie makers love Shakespeare and Lawrence.
- C. They are actually more interested in Sweden than England.
- D. The plot is like a lot of other successful Hollywood films.

**44. Which place did the story Beowulf take place?**

- A. England      B. Ireland      C. Sweden      D. Swiss

**45. Which element is not included in a Hollywood action movie?**

- A. A good-looking hero      B. A vicious bad guy
- C. A fight where good people win      D. A white horse

**Questions 46 - 50**

**Article 1**

Dr. Kelly Kerrigan is frequently amazed at the private details she sees people share on Facebook, Twitter and other social networking sites. "I'm shocked almost on a daily basis by what people put out there," said Kerrigan, a University of Kansas assistant professor of communications and English. But while that over-sharing can be risky,

Kerrigan believes that if such sites were used more carefully, their benefits would outweigh the drawbacks. "They are where everybody congregates now, so I reluctantly embrace them," she said. Dr. Fabio Potenza hardly uses the sites, but sees how they benefit students at Drake University, where he is an associate professor of sociology. "A lot of people feel the sites are replacing face-to-face interaction, but they're just an addition. And for some, they're a wonderful addition," he said. Others see more cons than pros. That's especially true for teens, who might not understand the dangers of sharing personal details so publicly, said Dr. Winslow Yates, a Drake associate professor of psychology.

### **Article 2**

While social networking sites have become places for establishing connections and meeting friends, they have also become likely places for identity theft and fraud. As you have to provide certain information such as your e-mail address, name, and location, others could use the information and pretend to be you, especially when they are into illegal activities. It has also become easier for someone to stalk you and harass you online. You should make use of the pros of social networking sites but take precautions in the kind of people you trust and share some information about yourself with. The debate over whether you should or should not be a part of the social networking community is never ending. And, at the end of the day, the best weapon that you have is sound judgment.

#### **46. What is the main difference between the two articles?**

- (A) Focus. (B) Grammar. (C) Tone. (D) Language.

#### **47. What do the two articles agree on?**

- (A) There are pros and cons of social networking.  
(B) It has become more difficult to stalk someone.  
(C) Most people share far too much personal information.  
(D) The Internet is basically for kids.

#### **48. How does Dr. Kelly Kerrigan feel about social networking?**

- (A) It is dangerous for kids.  
(B) It would be better if used more carefully.  
(C) It is a natural replacement for face-to-face communication.  
(D) It could change the way we do business.

#### **49. Which statement supports Kerrigan's opinion?**

- (A) The debate about the social networking community is never ending.  
(B) Some people find social networking to be very useful.  
(C) You have to be careful about sharing personal information on the Internet.  
(D) Social networking is popular now, so we have to embrace it.

#### **50. What type of illegal activity does the second article discuss?**

- (A) Wire fraud. (B) Money laundering. (C) Identity theft. (D) Terrorism.

# 國立臺灣藝術大學 105 學年度進修學士班招生考試試題

科目：國文

說明：

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、答案應劃在「答案卡」上的規定位置。(選擇題限用 2B 鉛筆作答)
- 三、本試題紙應與答案卡、答案卷一併繳回。

## 壹、選擇題：(每題三分，共四十五分。)

1. 在中國古籍中揭櫫「大學之法」的是 (A)大學(B)中庸(C)學記(D)論語。
2. 下列有關經籍的敘述，何者正確？  
(A)易經原為卜筮之書，詩經純為民間歌謠(B)三禮係指周禮、儀禮、禮記，由西漢戴聖編訂成書  
(C)春秋有三傳，左傳主紀事，公羊、穀梁主釋義例 (D)爾雅是最早的字書，重在解釋文字的結構，性質與許慎說文解字相近。
3. 富貴不能淫，貧賤不能移，威武不能屈，此之謂(A)聖賢(B)豪傑(C)士(D)大丈夫。(孟子公孫丑上篇)
4. 司馬遷因何人案被處腐刑(A)李廣利(B)任少安(C)李陵(D)戾太子巫蠱之亂。(漢書司馬遷傳)
5. 下列何者敘述為誤？  
(A)文王拘而演周易，仲尼厄而作春秋 (B)屈原放逐乃賦離騷 (C)左丘失明，厥有左傳  
(D)孫子臚腳，兵法脩列。
6. 屈原創作的偉大「離騷」是一篇(A)散文 (B)劇本 (C)詩歌 (D)筆記小說。(史記屈原列傳)
7. 莊子行文十餘萬言大抵是以 (A)寓言(B)真言(C)方言(D)諍言 表達。(莊子第十七篇)
8. 「子曰：譬如為山，未成一簣，止，吾止也。譬如平地，雖覆一簣，進，吾往也。」是孔子勉人  
(A)為學要先把握目標 (B)做人要誠懇 (C)為學要有恆，不可中輟 (D)做事要有信心。
9. 陶淵明歸去來辭云：「歸去來兮！田園將蕪，胡不歸？……舟搖搖以輕颺，風飄飄而吹衣。問征夫以前路，恨晨光之熹微。」「熹微」一詞的文意，相當於：(A)微明 (B)深暗 (C)消失 (D)恐怖。
10. 韓愈進學解：「口不絕吟於六藝之文」。「六藝」指 (A)象形、指事、會意、形聲、轉注、假借六書(B)詩、書、易、禮、樂、春秋六經 (C)禮、樂、射、御、書、數六藝 (D)冠、昏、喪、祭、鄉飲酒、相見六禮。
11. 與沈既濟枕中記同類型的唐傳奇是 (A)李娃傳 (B)虬髯客傳 (C)東城老父傳(D)南柯太守傳。
12. 歐陽修醉翁亭記以「樂」字貫串全篇，下列何者非本篇所闡述之樂  
(A)山水之樂 (B)宴酣之樂 (C)禽鳥之樂 (D)絲竹之樂。
13. 顧炎武日知錄一書，倍受後人景仰的地方，在於 (A)考據精詳，足可糾正謬誤 (B)文辭精鍊，可做為寫作典範 (C)內容豐富，可以增進知識 (D)有益世道人心，可以移風易俗。
14. (A)西漢武帝時，朝廷宗廟祭祀制度才確立，因祭祀要用音樂和舞蹈，於是在元鼎六年〈西元前一〇一年〉成立樂府官署，主要的任務是採集民間歌謠，加以增飾，以供朝廷祭祀宴饗時所需之音樂。(B)樂府官署的創立，一面製作宗廟樂章，一面收集民間歌辭入樂，於是樂府詩便在文學史上產生了重要價值。(C)漢武帝為了祭天地需要用樂，而成立樂府官署，並任用內兄李延年为「協律都尉」、司馬相如等作郊祀的歌辭。(D)樂府官署在文學上最大的貢獻便是吟唱。  
以上何者不正確？
15. 繁華事散逐香塵，流水無情草自春。日暮東風怨啼鳥，落花猶似墜樓人。(杜牧-金谷園)詩中何句為移情作用的鋪陳？ (A)繁華事散逐香塵 (B)流水無情草自春 (C)日暮東風怨啼鳥 (D)落花猶似墜樓人

## 貳、作文(五十五分) 題目：樂活人生