

# 國立臺灣藝術大學 107 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。

### 一、選擇題 (一題 2 分，共計 40 分)

1. 「聯綿詞」是指必須連在一起才能表示一個語言意義的詞。下列何者不屬於聯綿詞？  
(A) 光明 (B) 蝴蝶 (C) 逍遙 (D) 玲瓏
2. 關於宋明理學四大派的敘述，何者為非？  
(A) 濂：周濂溪 (B) 閩：陸九淵 (C) 關：張載 (D) 程顥、程頤：洛學
3. 《詩經》是中國最早的一部詩歌總集，以下對於《詩經》內容之敘述，何者為非？  
(A) 頌，分為「大頌」和「小頌」，指朝廷音樂。  
(B) 風，共有十五國風  
(C) 寫作時代約在西周初年至春秋中葉  
(D) 「三家詩」指魯人申培所傳之魯詩、齊人轅固所傳之齊詩、燕人韓嬰所傳之韓詩
4. 下列關於「賦、比、興」的應用，何者為非？  
(A) 認真的女人最美麗：賦  
(B) 肝哪沒好，人生是黑白的！肝哪顧好，人生是彩色的：比  
(C) 世界上最重要的一部車是爸爸的肩膀：比、興  
(D) 只溶你口，不溶你手：比
5. 下列對於「年齡」借代法之敘述，何者為非？  
(A) 志學之年：15 歲 (B) 齒齷之年：70 歲  
(C) 花甲之年：60 歲 (D) 不惑之年：40 歲
6. 〈西銘〉：「無所逃而待烹，申生其恭也。」是指何人加害申生一事？  
(A) 重耳 (B) 穆姬 (C) 驪姬 (D) 晉獻公
7. 冠禮中「三加爵弁服」的生命意義為何？  
(A) 顯示家族對嫡子的重視 (B) 期勉成年者可以加強自己的服裝品味 (C) 彰顯家族之財力，可為成年者準備三套昂貴的服飾 (D) 勉勵成年者步步高升，事業有成

8. 在《周易》系統中，「一」與「--」這兩個符號，分別代表什麼？  
 (A) 前者是陰爻，後者是陽爻 (B) 前者是陰卦，後者是陽卦  
 (C) 前者是陽爻，後者是陰爻 (D) 前者是陽卦，後者是陰卦
9. 古文經學家和今文經學家對於六經排列的次序有不同主張，下列何者為古文經學家的六經次序？  
 (A) 《詩》《書》《禮》《樂》《易》《春秋》  
 (B) 《書》《詩》《禮》《樂》《春秋》《易》  
 (C) 《易》《書》《詩》《禮》《樂》《春秋》  
 (D) 《易》《書》《禮》《樂》《詩》《春秋》
10. 下列各題「」中的讀音，何者錯誤？  
 (A) 話「匣」子：ㄒ一ㄚˇ (B) 歌「仔」戲：ㄉㄞˇ  
 (C) 「肘」碰肘：ㄉㄡˇ (D) 「鮭」魚皮：ㄈㄨˇ
11. 下列何者不是張愛玲的著作？  
 (A) 《秧歌》 (B) 《海上花落》 (C) 《赤地之戀》 (D) 《擊壤歌》
12. 下列文句的「復」，何者指「恢復」？  
 (A) 顧我「復」我，出入腹我。 (B) 師道之不「復」可知矣！  
 (C) 舉一隅，不以三隅反，則不「復」也。 (D) 請為君「復」鑿二窟！
13. 下列對古人稱號之敘述，何者正確？  
 (A) 五柳先生：諸葛亮 (B) 郊寒島瘦：孟浩然、賈島  
 (C) 六一居士：歐陽修 (D) 稼軒居士：陶潛
14. 余光中詩〈等你，在雨中〉「等你，在雨中，在造虹的雨中/蟬聲沉落，蛙聲升起/一池的紅蓮如紅焰，在雨中/你來不來都一樣，竟感覺/每朵蓮都像你」，詩中的時間應是在：  
 (A) 春天晚上 (B) 秋天早晨 (C) 冬天拂曉 (D) 夏天黃昏
15. 古今用語大不同，許多古時用語到現代有不同的說法，請找出正確的配對？  
 (A) 梨園：學校 (B) 桃符：情書 (C) 盤纏：旅費 (D) 細作：法醫
16. 溫庭筠〈菩薩蠻〉：「照花前後鏡，花面交相映，新帖繡羅襦，雙雙金鷓鴣。」其中「金鷓鴣」指的是：  
 (A) 明鏡中反射出花叢中的一對鷓鴣鳥 (B) 婦女閨房中養的一對鷓鴣鳥  
 (C) 黃金所製成的鷓鴣髮飾 (D) 衣服上繡有金鷓鴣的圖樣
17. 張潮《幽夢影》中有「少年讀書，如隙中□□；中年讀書，如庭中□□；老年讀書，如臺上□□，皆以閱歷之淺深，為所得之淺深耳。」空格中的詞語，依序應是：  
 (A) 望月／窺月／玩月 (B) 窺月／望月／玩月  
 (C) 玩月／望月／窺月 (D) 望月／玩月／窺月

18. 許多成語典故都跟歷史人物有關，下列何者不正確？

- (A) 摩頂放踵／列子      (B) 七步成詩／曹植  
(C) 簞食瓢飲／顏回      (D) 七擒七縱／諸葛亮

19. 下列何者非元曲四大家？(A) 白樸 (B) 馬致遠 (C) 關漢卿 (D) 王實甫

20. 「量詞」是表示事物或動作數量單位上的詞，又稱為「單位詞」，下列量詞何者使用最適當？

- (A) 一「尊」菩薩／一「方」硯臺 (B) 一「朵」白雲／一「棵」種子  
(C) 一「派」日光／一「齣」唱片 (D) 一「幀」照片／一「輛」車廂)

二、作文 (共計 60 分)

題目：君子不器

# 國立臺灣藝術大學 107 學年度進修學士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

- 說明：
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  - 二、答案請依序寫在答案卡上並注意題號。(限用 2B 鉛筆作答)
  - 三、本試題紙與答案卷一併繳回。

## I. Vocabulary 詞彙：1 至 10 題，請選出正確的答案。

1. Inline skates have four heels in a single row instead of the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ pair in front and back.  
(A) parallel (B) acceptable (C) numerous (D) satisfactory
2. That island is very \_\_\_\_\_. The nearest land is thousands of miles away.  
(A) abandoned (B) isolated (C) defensive (D) fertile
3. The term “bird flu” refers to an illness, also known as the H5N1 virus, which \_\_\_\_\_ the health of both birds and humans.  
(A) stretches (B) threatens (C) encounters (D) parades
4. Hybrid vehicles use less fuel and therefore are more efficient than \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles.  
(A) proper (B) conventional (C) delicate (D) mechanical
5. He didn't go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to be alone.  
(A) because (B) and (C) however (D) therefore
6. Unfortunately, there is a \_\_\_\_\_ of talent available to the selectors these days.  
(A) paucity (B) entity (C) detritus (D) poverty
7. As the party progressed, John had \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to take photographs.  
(A) amply (B) amplified (C) ample (D) simple
8. She was \_\_\_\_\_ carefully for discounts at the store.  
(A) look (B) looking (C) looked (D) looks
9. The couple has loved traveling since they were young. They like to travel in \_\_\_\_\_ and always fly first class.  
(A) luxury (B) earnest (C) traffic (D) particular
10. The global position system (GPS) is widely used in science and has become \_\_\_\_\_ popular in many everyday consumer products as well.  
(A) necessarily (B) consequently (C) suspiciously (D) increasingly

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

11. Our English term paper is due tomorrow, but Karen \_\_\_\_\_ it yet. I wonder if she can get it done in such a short time.  
(A) didn't start (B) doesn't start (C) hasn't started (D) won't start
12. Stress is part of everyday life. Everyone should learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ stress in an appropriate way.  
(A) come across (B) deal with (C) drop by (D) call on
13. \_\_\_\_\_ ensure the outdoor wedding wouldn't be ruined by rain, her father arranged for seven big tents to be put up.  
(A) For fear that (B) so long as (C) in order to (D) In case
14. If he had gotten up on time, we \_\_\_\_\_ to take a taxi to get there on time yesterday.  
(A) had had (B) would have (C) wouldn't have (D) wouldn't have had
15. I can't understand how I was late for work this morning. My alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_ slow.  
(A) must have been (B) will have to be (C) would like to be (D) would have
16. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ any other ways to get there?  
(A) is there (B) if there are (C) are there (D) whether there is
17. "Three Musicians," one of Picasso' Cubist paintings, \_\_\_\_\_ different shapes. The painting looks like a jigsaw puzzle.  
(A) is involved in (B) introduced to (C) depended on (D) is composed of
18. What an artist cares about the most is presenting reality in original ways, \_\_\_\_\_ we can learn to see our world with fresh eyes.  
(A) lest (B) so that (C) although (D) on account of
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ have gone to the movies last night. The seminar I attended lacked organization and was a total waste of time.  
(A) feel like (B) prefer (C) would rather (D) rather
20. Global warming is, without question, an issue that \_\_\_\_\_ most often on news reports around the world.  
(A) heard (B) is heard (C) had been heard (D) hears

**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。**

A good teacher is many things to many people. I suppose everyone has his definite ideas about (21) a good teacher is. As I look back on my own experience, I find the teachers that I respect and think about the most are (22) demanded the most (23) from their students.

I think of one teacher in particular that I had in high school. I think she was a good teacher because she was a very strict person. She just tolerated no kind of

nonsense (24) in her classroom. I remember very vividly a sign over her classroom door. It was a simple sign that (25), “LABORATORY – in this room the first five letters of the word are (26), not the last seven.” (27), “labor” for her was more important than “oratory”.

21. (A) what (B) why (C) which (D) that  
22. (A) people (B) whom (C) those who (D) which  
23. (A) money (B) sleep (C) happiness (D) discipline  
24. (A) at all (B) in need (C) any more (D) in common  
25. (A) says (B) said (C) lied (D) replaced  
26. (A) stress (B) pressured (C) emphasized (D) highly  
27. (A) In other words (B) However (C) In addition (D) Instead

Despite Einstein being the (28) scientist of the twentieth century, it is not his work that catches the imagination of many ordinary people and makes his name (29) that of Monroe or DiMaggio, or other (30) from the middle of the previous century. Rather, Albert Einstein is perhaps most famous for his striking shock of gray hair swept back from a high, often wrinkled forehead. His hair seemed to defy the comb and looked alive with electricity, like he had just been caught in a thunderstorm and been struck by lightning. The mischievous (31) in the eyes was the delight of many and once, famously, after his 72<sup>nd</sup> birthday party he was (32) by a photographer poking his tongue out, like an impish child. The resulting photograph is one of those pictures that it seems will last forever. His clothes were often (33) too; giving the impression they had been slept in or just thrown on that morning by a mind too concerned with more important issues. (34) these days, over fifty years after his death, it is still Einstein’s appearance that forms the stereotype for the mad scientist in movies, cartoons, and comedy sketch shows. While Einstein’s theories are too complex for most, he is still cherished by many for his (35) appearance.

28. (A) great (B) greatest (C) greatness (D) most great  
29. (A) as famous as (B) the most famous (C) as famous than (D) more famous as  
30. (A) iconic (B) iconist (C) icons (D) ironies  
31. (A) twinkle (B) looking (C) wink (D) water  
32. (A) took (B) snared (C) snapped (D) captures  
33. (A) special (B) strangely (C) unkempt (D) unkept  
34. (A) However, (B) In spite of, (C) Nevertheless, (D) Indeed,  
35. (A) unconventional (B) inconventional (C) inconvenient (D) iunconventionally

**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**

Rain forests are heavily covered with flora and fauna, and abound with life. Unfortunately, rain forests throughout the world are being destroyed at a rate of roughly 1,000 square miles each year. The drastic decline is mainly due to the use of their trees and other resources for construction and other commercial ends. This is really a shame because rain forests are one of the most beautiful, exciting and diverse places on earth. They contain almost three-fourths of all known species of plants and animals and many others which have yet to be identified. All rain forests lie on earth's "green belt"- roughly the areas around the equator, including Mexico and the northern part of South America, Africa, India, Indonesia, the northern tip of Australia, and New Guinea.

36. What is the main subject of this passage?
- (A) Rain forests in South America.
  - (B) The value of rain forest conversation.
  - (C) The use of trees in the rain forest for profit.
  - (D) The diversity of rain forest plants and animals.
37. Who is less likely to be interested in the passage?
- (A) A botanist.
  - (B) A caterer.
  - (C) An environmentalist.
  - (D) A naturalist.
38. What is the author's attitude toward rain forests?
- (A) There are too many living species in rain forests.
  - (B) The natives there are successful in business.
  - (C) Rain forests should be cherished.
  - (D) Rain forests are losing their value.
39. According to this passage, which of the following is correct?
- (A) Most of the green belt is around the equator.
  - (B) Man can identify every plant in the green belt.
  - (C) Animals in the green belt are not endangered.
  - (D) Cities in the green belt are expanding.
40. Where do all the rain forests lie?
- (A) Green belt.
  - (B) Blue belt.
  - (C) Black belt.
  - (D) Yellow belt.

**Questions 41-45**

A headache is more than just a pain in the head. Sometimes neck or upper back pain may also be involved with a headache. It ranks among the most common physical complaints. Two of the most common types of headaches are migraines and tension headaches. Possible causes of migraine headache include lack of sleep, stress, or flashing lights. The symptoms include blurry vision and vomiting. Another common type of headache is the tension headache. A person will feel tense if he or she is too anxious about something at work, school, or at home. Also, doing a repetitive activity in the same position for a long time can result in a bad headache. The neck and head muscles become tense, and the headache begins.

Some methods to prevent migraines include taking deep breathes and lying down to rest in a dark room. Another method is to imagine scenes in which one feels warm and comfortable. Bright or flashing light should be avoided. For a tension headache, one can relax tired muscles with a massage or head, neck, and shoulder exercises. In order to deal with different source of stress, experts recommend doing activities can help release stress, such as meditation or yoga. In addition to that, some over-the-counter medications such as aspirin might also help. However, If one has a headache and the symptoms persist over several days, one should see a doctor for further treatment.

41. What should be the best title for this article?
- (A) Methods to Prevent Headaches.
  - (B) Headache Treatment.
  - (C) Causes and Prevention of Common Headaches.
  - (D) Pain Complaints.
42. If a person can't see things clearly and feels like throwing up, which type of headache is the person suffering from?
- (A) A tension headache.
  - (B) A migraine headache.
  - (C) Both A and B.
  - (D) None of the above.
43. According to the article, which of the following may prevent a headache?
- (A) Drinking cold water.
  - (B) Sitting in a bright room.
  - (C) Doing repetitive activity.
  - (D) Doing some exercises.
44. According to the article, which of the following is NOT the possible causes of headaches?
- (A) Massaging head, neck, and shoulders.
  - (B) Preparing for a final exam.

- (C) Sitting in front of a computer all day.
  - (D) Watching action movie non-stop.
45. Which is not one of the symptoms of headache?
- (A) blurry vision.
  - (B) vomiting.
  - (C) tense neck muscles.
  - (D) bald.

### **Questions 46-50**

The first scientific attempt at coaxing moisture from a cloud was in 1946, when scientist Vincent Schaefer dropped 3 pounds of dry ice from an airplane into a cloud and, to his delight, produced snow. The success of the experiment was modest, but it spawned optimism among farmers and ranchers around the country. It seems to them that science had finally triumphed over weather.

Unfortunately, it didn't work out that way. Although there were many cloud-seeding operations during the late 1940s and the 1950s, no one could say whether they had any effect on precipitation. Cloud seeding, or weather modification as it came to be called, was clearly more complicated than had been thought. It was not until the early 1970s that enough experiments had been done to understand the processes involved. What these studies indicated was that only certain types of clouds are amenable to seeding. One of the most responsive is the winter orographic cloud, formed when air currents encounter a mountain slope and rise. If the temperature in such a cloud is right, seeding can increase snow yield by 10 to 20 percent.

There are two major methods of weather modification. In one method, silver iodide is burned in propane-fired ground generators. The smoke rises into the clouds where the tiny silver-iodide particles act as nuclei for the formation of ice crystals. The alternate system uses airplanes to deliver dry-ice pellets. Dry ice does not provide ice-forming nuclei. Instead, it lowers the temperature near the water droplets in the clouds so that they freeze instantly—a process called spontaneous nucleation. Seeding from aircraft is more efficient but more expensive.

About 75 percent of all weather modification in the United States takes place in the Western states. With the population of the West growing rapidly, few regions of the world require more water. About 85 percent of the waters in the rivers of the West come from melted snow. As one expert put it, the water problems of the future may make the energy problems of the 1970s seem like child's play to solve. That's why the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, along with state governments, municipal water districts, and private interests such as ski areas and agricultural cooperatives, is putting increasing effort into cloud-seeding efforts. Without consistent and heavy snowfalls in the Rockies and Sierras, the West would literally dry up. The most intensive efforts to produce precipitation was during the West's disastrous snow drought of 1976-77. It is impossible to judge the efficiency of weather modification based on one crash

program, but most experts think that such hurry-up programs are not very effective.

46. What is the main subject of the passage?

- (A) The scientific contributions of Vincent Schaefer
- (B) Developments in methods of increasing precipitation
- (C) The process by which snow crystals form
- (D) The effects of cloud seeding

47. The word *spawned* is closest in meaning to

- (A) intensified.
- (B) reduced.
- (C) preceded.
- (D) created.

48. After the cloud-seeding operations of the late 1940s and the 1950s, the farmers and ranchers mentioned in the first paragraph probably felt

- (A) triumphant.
- (B) modest.
- (C) disappointed.
- (D) optimistic.

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the term *weather modification*?

- (A) It is not as old as the term *cloud seeding*.
- (B) It has been in use since at least 1946.
- (C) It refers to only one type of cloud seeding.
- (D) It was first used by Vincent Schaefer.

50. According to the passage, winter orographic clouds are formed

- (A) On relatively warm winter days
- (B) Over large bodies of water
- (C) During intense snow storms
- (D) When air currents rise over mountains