

國立臺灣藝術大學 106 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。
 - 二、答案請依序劃在答案卡上並注意題號。(一律用 2B 鉛筆作答)
 - 三、本試題紙與答案卡一併繳回。

I. Vocabulary 詞彙：1 至 10 題，請選出正確的答案。

1. Sally was late every day for work, so her boss didn't offer her a _____.
(A) rise (B) risen (C) raise (D) arise
2. Students with learning disabilities need to be _____ in certain subjects.
(A) tutoring (B) tutor (C) tutors (D) tutored
3. Taiwan is often hit by typhoons, with half a dozen _____ the island this year.
(A) affecting (B) to affect (C) will affect (D) affected
4. In this case, a course of action must be taken to _____ national safety.
(A) ensure (B) issue (C) assure (D) insecure
5. Unfortunately, much management training fails to _____ the real issues.
(A) address (B) supply (C) contact (D) deliver
6. Outsourcing involves _____ functions to contractors in other regions or countries.
(A) relocating (B) rebuilding (C) replacing (D) restructuring
7. _____ vendors in the night markets is a good way to save money. It can also be a lot of fun.
(A) Attending to (B) Bargaining with (C) Standing by (D) Glancing at
8. The playwright received positive reviews from critics, who called his writing _____.
(A) impossible (B) extravagant (C) abnormal (D) ingenious
9. Ian Thorpe, the Olympic swimming champion, has always kept himself _____ fit.
(A) exclusively (B) approximately (C) unanimously (D) superbly
10. There's always something interesting to do in New York. It's a really _____ city.
(A) notorious (B) abstract (C) vibrant (D) terrible

II. Grammar 文法測驗：11 至 20 題，請選出正確的答案。

11. I don't even know why he was hired _____ the first place; he wasn't qualified at all.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) for
12. _____ how hard she has studied, I am sure she will be able to get into a prestigious business school.
(A) Had known (B) Have known (C) To know (D) Knowing
13. Taipei was hit by the worst floods _____ a decade, with water levels reaching five meters in some areas.
(A) in (B) from (C) by (D) at
14. The court's ruling on this case is one _____ will go down in history.
(A) what (B) by which (C) in which (D) that
15. There are always risks involved in trying to break _____ new markets.
(A) through (B) into (C) across (D) out
16. Our commitment to innovation goes _____ and beyond any of the competition.
(A) above (B) forward (C) ahead (D) before
17. The opera singer, _____ critics were divided, was given a standing ovation by the audience.
(A) who about (B) about whom (C) whose (D) about her
18. William's English proficiency is already very good because his mother, who is a renowned English professor, has been coaching him _____ he started kindergarten
(A) way beyond (B) since before (C) even during (D) while at
19. Julia was really happy when she was admitted to law school. She felt like she was _____.
(A) walking on air (B) making a hit (C) keeping up appearances (D) while at
20. _____ government regulations, everyone must submit an annual statement of income to the Department of Taxation.
(A) In lieu of (B) In accordance with (C) In reference to (D) In spite of

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。

The Moon is the closest body to the Earth, 21 they are completely different. Both were formed millions of years ago by particles 22 together; however, because the Moon is 23 smaller than the Earth, it cooled down much more

quickly. The Moon's thick outer crust is now frozen __24__, while the earth's __25__ still floats over the hot layers underneath.

Not long after they were formed, the Earth and Moon probably looked similar: hot spheres being constantly hit by large rocks from outer space. With no wind or water on the moon, the large holes -called craters- that were left over from the impact of these rocks __26__. The Earth's __27__ have almost all been erased by weather and movement of the Earth's surface.

21. (A) because (B) so (C) but (D) whether
22. (A) bringing (B) taking (C) hitting (D) coming
23. (A) less (B) much (C) more (D) very
24. (A) hard (B) solid (C) compact (D) firm
25. (A) surface (B) ground (C) land (D) outside
26. (A) preserving (B) were preserved (C) were preserving (D) preserved
27. (A) crusts (B) craters (C) spheres (D) particles

It has long been believed that tea has certain medicinal qualities that are beneficial to health, but until recently there has been little-or no-scientific proof. Several studies conducted in the last few years __28__ the drinking tea, without __29__ like sugar and milk, lowers cholesterol and kills harmful bacteria in the stomach. __30__ it cannot be described as a "cure-all", there is strong evidence that tea consumption reduces the risk of developing serious illnesses like heart disease, cancer, and osteoporosis. This may explain __31__ certain tea drinking cultures have a lower incidence of these health problems.

Tea - whether it's black, green, or oolong- contains several powerful antioxidants that kill chemicals __32__ as free radicals, which are produced __33__ by the body and cause disease by attacking healthy cells. One study estimates that the antioxidants in tea are thirty __34__ stronger than the antioxidant vitamins C and E. Scientists are now trying to identify which antioxidants are the most __35__ in combating various diseases. It is hoped that, in time, this research will lead to the development of new drugs.

28. (A) suggest (B) manipulate (C) authorize (D) dictate
29. (A) derivatives (B) particles (C) additives (D) morsels
30. (A) Despite (B) Although (C) Even (D) Because
31. (A) where (B) which (C) when (D) why
32. (A) sworn (B) known (C) heard (D) sown
33. (A) naturally (B) artificially (C) likely (D) platonically
34. (A) pieces (B) times (C) units (D) quadrants
35. (A) populous (B) impotent (C) potent (D) inherent

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

<h2>The Times</h2>	
FOR SERVICE AND BILLING ASSISTANCE	
For subscriber service or billing information, please call the number shown on the front of this bill during the following hours:	
Monday through Friday	5 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays	7 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Christmas and New Year's Day-7 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
To receive a same-day replacement newspaper, please call prior to 10:30 a.m. Monday through Saturday or prior to 11:30 a.m. on Sunday. For next-day action on service changes or vacation stops, please call before 1 p.m.	
Subscription rates, charges, and credits may vary by geographic area. A portion of the amount charged is for delivery costs; we are required by state tax law to separately itemize this amount for each billing. Sunday Plus subscribers receive Sunday delivery plus occasional bonus delivery days, as designated by <i>The Times</i> .	
The standard billing period for established accounts is eight weeks, although other billing periods are available upon request.	

36. It is a Wednesday morning and your newspaper was not delivered. What should you do to get a replacement?
- (A) Call before 7 a.m.
 - (B) Call before 10:30 a.m.
 - (C) Call before 11:30 a.m.
 - (D) Call before 1 p.m.
37. It is a Sunday morning and you have questions about your bill. When can you call?
- (A) Between 5 a.m. and 7 p.m.
 - (B) Between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.
 - (C) Between 11:30 and 1 p.m.
 - (D) Between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.
38. What additional service do Sunday Plus subscribers receive?
- (A) A discount rate
 - (B) No service charges
 - (C) A special number to call for information
 - (D) A few extra delivery days
39. What item will not vary by geographic area?
- (A) gender

- (B) subscription rates
 - (C) charges
 - (D) credits
40. How long is the standard billing for established accounts?
- (A) one week
 - (B) five weeks
 - (C) seven week.
 - (D) eight weeks.

Questions 41-45

Certain artists in World War II (1939-45), in leaving Europe for the safety of the USA, greatly extended their artistic influence, and helped found an important new form of American aesthetic expression. It is impossible to precisely determine how much these refugee artists influenced the American art scene. But the fact remains that in the 1940s and 1950s, for the first time, American artists started to become internationally important.

The "New York School" of artists-who were later to become known as Abstract Expressionists-held their first public exhibitions in the mid-1940s. Within a few years, the new movement became famous for its strange, abstract shapes and patterns, and lack of recognizable form normally found in paintings. It was also notable for its bold and expressive use of color.

But Abstract Expressionism did not describe only one particular style, but rather a general attitude. Some of the work done by the Abstract Expressionists wasn't abstract, and not all of it was expressive. What these artists did have in common, however, was valuing individuality and spontaneous improvisation above all. They felt ill at ease with conventional subjects and styles, neither of which could adequately convey their new vision. In fact, style as such almost ceased to exist with the Abstract Expressionists, and they drew their inspiration from all directions.

41. Which of the following descriptions best characterizes the painting style of the Abstract Expressionists?
- (A) A replication of the European style left behind in World War II.
 - (B) A new American style that broke free of conventional boundaries
 - (C) A new school that was always abstract
 - (D) Drawing inspiration from certain directions
42. What is the main subject of this passage?
- (A) The use of color and pattern in Abstract Expressionism
 - (B) Unconventional American paintings
 - (C) The style, inspiration, and fame of the Abstract Expressionists

- (D) Drawing inspiration from the disaster of World War II
43. Why did some painters leave Europe during World War II?
- (A) To found the New York School
 - (B) To extend their artistic influence
 - (C) To stay out of harm's way
 - (D) To experiment with abstract shapes and patterns
44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) The New York School became famous in the early years of World War II.
 - (B) Abstract Expressionism was very different than earlier styles of painting.
 - (C) American artists were heavily influenced by artists from Europe.
 - (D) The original use of color was an important characteristic of this new style.
45. The above passage would most likely appear in which of the following publications?
- (A) A book about American paintings written during World War II
 - (B) A brief newspaper obituary of a famous Abstract Expressionist painter
 - (C) A magazine for art professors and leading art collectors
 - (D) A university textbook about modern art

Questions 46-50

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the "unspoiled" scenery—the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island's central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.

Islanders have been tampering with the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island's natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and has returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few examples of the original climax forest, which consisted mostly of broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today.

Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are formed from sand washed ashore by waves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented from spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes where marram grass is broken down—for instance,

where it is trampled-the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or silt up fishing harbors. The white dunes of the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there red dunes, created when the soft sandstone cliffs crumble into the sea and subsequently wash ashore as red sand. The dunes were once used as cattle pasture but were abandoned as the early settlers moved inland.

Salt marshes are the second remaining authentic habitat. These bogs are the result of the flooding of low coastal areas during unusually high tides. In the intervals between tides, a marsh remains and plants take root, notably cord grass, the "marsh hay" used by the early settlers as winter forage for their livestock. Like the dunes, though, the marshes were soon dismissed as wasteland and escaped development.

46. On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?
- (A) Its tourist industry
 - (B) Its beaches
 - (C) Its natural habitats
 - (D) Its agriculture
47. What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island's forests?
- (A) Only a few small stands of trees still exist.
 - (B) They are more extensive than they were in 1900.
 - (C) They are virtually the same as they were in the eighteenth century.
 - (D) About 80 percent of the island is covered by them.
48. What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?
- (A) They have become commercially important plants.
 - (B) They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.
 - (C) They were once an important food crop for early settlers.
 - (D) They are spreading across the Island, destroying important crops.
49. According to the passage, what effect does the destruction of marram grass have?
- (A) It permits the sand dunes to cover farmland.
 - (B) It creates better conditions for fishing.
 - (C) It allows seawater to flood agricultural land.
 - (D) It lets the sand wash into the sea.
50. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Edward Island?
- (A) They have never been used.
 - (B) They were once used but have long since been abandoned.
 - (C) They have been used continuously since the island was first settled.
 - (D) They were long unused but have recently been exploited.

國立臺灣藝術大學 106 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 (二十題，每題二分，共四十分)

1. 敘述元代馬致遠的散曲和雜劇以下何者為非？(A)竇娥冤 (B)天淨沙 (C)秋思 (D)漢宮秋
2. 敘述盛唐時代主要的詩人以下何者為非？(A)詩仙李白 (B)詩聖杜甫 (C)詩佛王維 (D)詩豪劉禹錫
3. 南朝重要的山水詩人是 (A)郭璞 (B)謝靈運 (C)謝安 (D)陳後主
4. (A)漢武帝設立樂府官署，是繼周朝採集詩經之後，第二次大量採集各地民歌的工作。(B)漢以前的民歌稱為風、騷，漢以後的民歌便稱為樂府。(C)樂府詩為民間歌謠的轉化，是結合詩、樂、舞三種藝術的混合體。(D)周朝樂府中之「江南」歌詞為：「江南可採蓮，蓮葉何田田，魚戲蓮葉間，魚戲蓮葉東，魚戲蓮葉西，魚戲蓮葉南，魚戲蓮葉北。」東西南北疊唱造成節奏上之效果，可說是民歌中送聲的使用。 以上何者不正確？
5. 中國詩歌一脈相承，以下敘述唐詩、宋詞、元曲何者正確？(A) 唐詩艷麗、宋詞典雅、元曲婉約 (B)唐詩典雅、宋詞艷麗、元曲豪邁 (C) 唐詩艷麗、宋詞典雅、元曲高華 (D) 唐詩典雅、宋詞艷麗、元曲俚俗
6. 魏晉時代最重要的學術內容是 (A)兵學 (B)玄學 (C)法學 (D)理學
7. 漢代諸子 (A)學說內容更精純 (B)學術立場更嚴明 (C)學說內容彼此混雜 (D)九流十家完全停止發展
8. 以下四點敘述，何者是不正確的？(A)莊子繼承老子的哲學，肯定「道」是創生萬物的本源 (B)莊子主張萬物是齊一的，有所謂高低貴賤之別 (C)莊子主張泯是非，薄辨議 (D)莊子主張天地與我並生，萬物與我合一。
9. 以下何者不是司馬遷撰寫史記的目標？(A)究天人之計 (B)通古今之變 (C)成一家之言 (D)創獨代之史
10. 「我珍惜有爸爸的好，我珍惜有爸爸看顧我的日子，我更要爸爸分享我的喜悅。」這幾句用到下何種修辭技巧(A)類疊(B)譬喻(C)映襯(D)層遞

11. 「人們不過來此歇歇腳而已；我們與父母親人間的關係，有如坐在同一班車，長輩到站都下車了，我們則孤獨的留在車上。」這幾句用到以下何種修辭技巧(A)引用(B)譬喻(C)轉化(D)對稱
12. 「吃的是得來速，穿的是免燙快乾衣料，住的是電梯華廈，出門則不是二輪的宏佳騰就是四輪的速霸陸」這幾句用到以下何種修辭技巧 (A)轉化(B)比擬(C)誇飾(D)排比
13. 「強忍心緒整理父親遺物手稿，深怕移動了位置，會破壞對父親一絲一毫的記憶。柔軟的白色棉絮在空氣中緩緩飄移，似乎也流露出那份不捨離去的依戀；梵音響起，喚起歲月流轉的記憶，數不清的片段在回憶中無限延伸、跳躍，在這樣的屋瓦底下，開展生命中一個世紀的實況演出；偌大的空間，無情地將這段父女情緣畫下了休止符，留存下來的思緒翻轉成多思的懷想，只為奮力萃取一段歷史的完美曲線。」這段文字用到以下何種修辭技巧 (A)排比(B)譬喻(C)比擬(D)引用
14. 「沒有父母用心良苦、任勞任怨的『捨』，那有我們日漸茁壯、堅強不屈的『得』啊！」這幾句用到以下何種修辭技巧(A)映襯(B)視覺、嗅覺摹寫(C)對偶(D)鑲嵌
15. 「他手攜利刃暗藏埋，因見忠良卻悔來；方知公道明如日，此夜鉏麕自觸槐。」《趙氏孤兒》這首詩說的是什麼事件(A)靈輒報宰相趙盾一飯之恩(B)程嬰道出自己犧牲獨子的苦楚(C)程嬰闖關捨己子救孤的大愛；韓厥把守府門為孤兒放行、自刎身亡的義行。(D)刺客殺宰相不成撞樹而亡
16. 「只疑身在武陵遊，流水桃花隔岸羞；咫尺劉郎腸已斷，為誰含笑倚牆頭。」
「深閨拘束暫閒遊，手撚青梅半掩羞；莫負後園今夜約，月移初上柳梢頭。」這兩首詩是哪兩位主角人物的對話(A)張君瑞、崔鶯鶯《西廂記》(B)柳夢梅、杜麗娘《牡丹亭》(C)裴少俊、李千金《牆頭馬上》 (D)王文舉、張倩女《倩女離魂》
17. 子曰：「求！周任有言曰：『陳力就列，不能者止。』危而不持，顛而不扶，則將焉用彼相矣？且爾言過矣。虎兕出於柙，龜玉毀於櫝中，是誰之過與？」(論語季氏篇) 『陳力就列，不能者止。』意思是 (A)在其位就要盡其責，不然就辭職(B)盡力表現，開發潛能(C)發揮才幹，勝任做不了的事(D)面對未來，應盡力完成夢想
18. (A)金玉奴 (B)玉堂春 (C)蝴蝶夢 (D)後庭花 以上何者是一個進京赴試的秀才因沉迷妓院而耗盡家財的故事。
19. (A)生金閣 (B)灰闌記 (C)魯齋郎 (D)烏盆記 以上何劇表現主角人物為求官不走正道，以為獻上祖傳之寶物即可免試而升官發財，赴京帶上嬌妻，招致惡棍覬覦而死於非命，吃不了苦的人終究會誤事招禍，做人切勿求虛名，處事當低調戒之又慎。

20. 銀燭秋光冷畫屏，輕羅小扇撲流螢。天階夜色涼如水，臥看牽牛織女星。(A)是杜甫以暗喻描寫女性的心情故事(B)是韋應物以明暗交替運用表白失意的愛情(C)是李白以典故比喻說明主婦的心聲(D)是杜牧以含蓄手法書寫宮娥的苦悶

二、作文 (六十分)

題目:我生命中的貴人