靜宜大學九十八學年度第二學期轉學生招生考試試題

系級：各學系 科目：中、英文測驗

一、 閱讀與申論題 25%

請閱讀下列文章後，就其主題為文申論之，字數不限，文白不拘。

梁北有黎丘部，有奇鬼焉，喜效人之子姪昆弟之狀。邑丈人有之市而醉歸者，黎丘之鬼效其子之狀，扶而道苦之。丈人歸，酒醒而書其子，曰：
「吾為汝父也，豈謂不慈哉？我醉，汝道苦我，何故？」其子泣而觸地曰：「孽矣！無此事也。昔也往責於東邑人可問也。」其父信之，曰：
「讒！是必夫奇鬼也，我固嘗聞之矣。」明日復飲於市，欲遇而刺殺之。明旦之市而醉，其真子恐其父之不能反也，遂逝迎之。丈人望其真子，
拔劍而刺之。丈人智惑於似其子者，而殺於真子。夫惑於似士者而失於真士，此黎丘丈人之智也。疑似之跡，不可不察。察之必於其人也。舜
為御，堯為左，禹為右，入於澤而問牧童，入於水而問漁師，奚故也？
其知之審也。夫人子之相似者，其母常識之，知之審也。（節錄自《呂氏春秋·疑似》）

二、作文題 25%

靜宜大學背倚大肚山臺地，面向臺中港，南來北往，交通便捷，是一所
具有悠久傳統的大學。自建校至今，五十三年來，不論在提升文化、發
展知識方面，還是結合社區、服務社會方面，都積極貢獻全部力量，取
得相當成就。尤其是近來連續四年獲得教育部教學卓越計劃補助，學校
在強調專業教學之外，對於學生品德教育、服務學習教育、外語能力訓
練、計算機資訊基礎訓練等方面，更是十分重視，投下諸多資源與心力，
得到優良的成果。靜宜大學是美籍修女 Sister Marie Gratia Luking
（1885~1964）所創辦，「靜宜」二字乃取自其中文名字「陸靜宜」而
來，同仁中常稱她為蓋夏姆姆。靜宜大學秉持「進德修業」之校訓，
以「一所最為學生著想的大學」為目標。除了提供學生豐富、開闊的知
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識領域、學習環境與完善的行政服務系統外，更注重學生品格與愛德之陶冶。近年更以「志工靜宜」為校園核心價值，期許培育學生在學業有成的同時，品德行持的修鍊也有所成就。

請自擬題目（未擬題目者扣5分），試作一篇文章，內容以你在靜宜大學的學習規劃或是想像你在靜宜的日常生活為主，字數不限，文白不拘。
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Grammar & Phrases (Questions 1-10) 每題 2 分
1. The blue parking permits are no longer ___.
   (a) valid (b) correct (c) convincing (d) just
2. Neither this year's software version ___ last year's is compatible with the computer. (a) and (b) not (c) nor (d) and
3. The Consumer Price Index is a ___ economic indicator.
   (a) lead (b) leading (c) led (d) leader
4. Members of the design team were not surprised that Ms. Wang created the company logo by ___.
   (a) itself (b) her (c) themselves (d) herself
5. ___ airline companies require twenty-four hour advance notice for a special meal request. (a) Most (b) Almost (c) Most of (d) Mostly
6. Calls will be answered in the ___ in which they were received.
   (a) sequenc (b) line (c) order (d) direction
7. It is no longer necessary to ___ a reservation on the hourly express train.
   (a) take (b) make (c) order (d) do
8. I want to teach my children to be ___ of strangers with making them fearful of people they don’t know.
   (a) careful (b) surprised (c) suspecting (d) confused
9. People who experience too much stress are ___ to such health problems as flu, sore throat, and headaches.
   (a) too busy for (b) responding (c) protected (d) likely to have
10. A generation ago, it was considered rude to bring up three topics in conversation-politics, religion and sex, but nowadays we do not ___ such limitations. (a) change (b) mind (c) follow (d) question

Reading Comprehension (Questions 11-25)
Passage One
Many superstitious people are afraid of black cats. They believe that black cats have a stranger power. If a black cat crosses their path, they think they will have bad luck.

Black cats haven’t always had such a bad reputation. Long ago, the Egyptians thought that black cats were holy animals. They even worshipped them. Pasht was an Egyptian goddess who had a woman’s body and a cat’s head. Because the Egyptians had so much respect for black cats, they often buried the sacred creatures with great ceremony. Mummies of cats have often been found in ancient cemetery ruins.

Feelings about black cats have always been strong. People have thought they were either very good or very bad. The people of Europe in the Middle Ages believed black cats were the evil friends of witches and the devil. Witches were said to have the power to change themselves into black cats. People believed that you could not tell whether a black cat was just a cat or whether it was witch disguising herself as she rolled some evil scheme. The brain of a black cat was thought to be a main ingredient in a witch’s brew.

Unlike their ancestors of the middle Ages, the English today consider black cats to be good luck charms. Fishermen’s wives often keep a black cat around so that their husbands will be protected when they are out at sea.

11. The subject of this passage is
   (a) witches (b) Egyptians (c) black cats (d) ancient beliefs.
12. The Egyptian goddess Pasht had
   (a) woman’s head and a cat’s body (b) woman’s head and a lion’s body (c) cat’s head and a man’s body (d) woman’s body and a cat’s head
13. Judging from this passage, people of the Middle Ages probably
   (a) treated black cats with respect (b) treated black cats badly
14. People of ancient Egypt and Europeans of the Middle Ages
   (a) both worshipped black cats  (b) both feared black cats
   (c) though black cats could bring good luck  (d) had very different feelings about black cats.

15. In this passage, 'scared' means
   (a) dead  (b) holy  (c) black  (d) fearful

16. In this passage, 'disguising' means
   (a) changing the appearance  (b) telling a lie
   (c) killing a person  (d) opening a business

17. In this passage 'scheme' means
   (a) schedule (b) secret plan (c) meeting (d) trip

Passage Two

The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean 'river horse.' The long names of this animal is often shortened to the easier to handle term 'hippo.'

The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; instead, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for air.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in common with the horse and instead has a number of interesting similarities in common with the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases air through a blowhole, just like a whale. In addition, the hippo resembles the whale in that they both have thick layers of blubber for protection and they are almost completely hairless.

18. The topic of this passage is
   (a) the largest land animals  (b) the relation between the hippo and the whale.
   (c) the characteristics of the hippo (d) the derivations of animal names

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the rhinoceros is
   (a) smaller than the hippo  (b) a hybrid of the hippo and the elephant
   (c) equal in size to the elephant (d) one of the two largest types of land animals.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the hippopotamus is commonly called a hippo because the work 'hippo' is
   (a) simpler to pronounce  (b) scientifically more accurate
   (c) the original name (d) easier for the animal to recognize

21. According to the passage, what is the maximum time that hippo have been known to stay underwater?
   (a) three minutes  (b) five minutes  (c) thirty minutes  (d) ninety minutes

22. The expression 'has relatively little in common' could best be replaced by
   (a) has few interactions  (b) is not normally found
   (c) has minimal experience (d) shares few similarities

23. The passage states that one way in which a hippo is similar to a whale is that
   (a) they both have blowholes  (b) they both have blowholes
   (c) they are both named after horses (d) they both breathe underwater.

24. The word 'blubber' is closest in meaning to
   (a) skin  (b) metal  (c) water  (d) fat

25. The passage states that the hippo does not
   (a) like water  (b) remember the whale
   (c) have much hair  (d) have a protective coating