

## 東海大學九十六學年度學士班日間部暨進修部轉學考考試試題

考試科目：國文（共用）

報考學系：中文系以外各系

考試日期：96年7月26日第3節

共2頁（第1頁）

### 一.語文能力測驗（請在非申論題作答區作答） 共40分

（一）改錯（在1-20次序寫出） 每字1分，共20分

下段文字共有二十個錯字，請依1-20次序寫出（重複錯字只須寫一次）：  
黎明即起，灑掃庭廚。望著窗外，一片藍天白雲，令人心曠神遺。隨便灌洗一下，整理遺容之後，走到客廳，粘起三柱香，拜完劣祖劣宗，希望祖宗保庇。然後匆匆敢往朋友的壽宴，為朋友舉傷祝壽，大家喝得酒愁耳熱，談起朋友的事業措折，我就建議他要摒持理念，拿出破力。朋友也免勵我要多用功，才能寫出家譽戶曉、躑地有聲的文章。晚上我開始發冀讀書，反省這些年的少不經事。

（二）填空（在21-30次序寫出） 每格2分，共20分

- 1.海內存知己，天涯（ ）。
- 2.人生到處知何似？應似（ ）。
- 3.杭州西湖畔，棲霞嶺下，岳飛墓廟名聯「青山有幸埋忠骨，（ ）。」勾起遊人無限歷史滄桑感。
- 4.「青年人的笑聲使風、雨、雪都停了。」這句話應用（ ）修辭格？
- 5.為陶淵明風骨註解，最貼切的一句話是（ ）。
- 6.吳敬梓《儒林外史》一書中，最為嶽崎磊落的讀書人是（ ）。
- 7.清初借花妖狐媚志怪反映現實，擁有最多外文譯本，成就最大的文言文短篇小說是（ ）。
- 8.胡適曾寫一篇（ ）批評中國舊文化重道德輕科學的弊端。
- 9.梁實秋《雅舍小品》中有一篇〈罵人的藝術〉：「罵大人物罵到他回罵的時候，便不可再罵。再罵則一般人對你必無同情，以為你是無理取鬧。罵小人物罵到他不能回罵的時候，便不可再罵。再罵下去一般人對你也必無同情，以為你是欺負弱者。」這段話是說罵人要（ ）。
- 10.高行健是第一位榮獲諾貝爾文學獎的中國人，他的代表作品是（ ）。

### 二.申論題（請在申論題作答區作答） 10分

閱讀下面寓言，並申論這則寓言的作法和寓意。

兩小兒辯日（《列子·湯問》）

孔子東遊，見兩小兒辯鬥。問其故。

共 2 頁 (第 2 頁)

一兒曰：「我以日始出時去人近，而日中時遠也。」一兒以日初出遠，而日中時近也。

一兒曰：「日初出大如車蓋，及日中則如盤盂，此不為遠者小而近者大乎？」

一兒曰：「日初出滄滄涼涼，及其日中如探湯，此不為近者熱而遠者涼乎？」

孔子不能決也。

兩小兒笑曰：「孰為汝多知乎！」

### 三. 作文 (請在申論題作答區作答) 50 分

試以自己在學習或生活上與老師或長輩之間，因為代溝而看法差異、產生衝突、化解過程、經過此事的體會為範圍，自訂合適題目，撰寫一篇散文，字數不拘。

**TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY TRANSFER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION  
JULY 26, 2007**

**\* Write your answers on the answer sheet given to you.**

**I. DIALOGUE 20% (2 points each)**

*Instructions: Today is Mary's first day of class in a music college. After the class is finished, one of Mary's new classmates, John, talks to her as they leave class. Following is their dialogue. Please choose the response that best fits the context. Remember to refer to the previous sentence and the one that follows when deciding on your answer.*

John: Man, oh man! This is the hardest course I've ever taken.

1. Mary: A) What course are you talking about?  
B) You can say that again.  
C) I think our teacher had too much chocolate this morning – he was really hyper!  
D) I'm afraid that I went to the wrong class.

John: By the way, I'm John Ellis.

2. Mary: A) Hi, Mary Casey is here.  
B) Hi, this is Mary Casey speaking.  
C) Hi, here's my business card.  
D) Hi, Mary Casey. Nice to meet you.

John: I've heard that this class is very tough, but I didn't know it's a killer.

3. Mary: A) Yes, you're right. This course is a piece of cake.  
B) Yes, the instructor is a lady killer.  
C) Yes, I'm looking forward to the midterm exam.  
D) Yes, I'm nervous about our first assignment.

John: We should start working on it because the deadline is next Monday. Gee!

Mary: Yes, I agree with you.

John: Why don't we work on the assignment together? Maybe we can help each other.

4. Mary: A) Our teacher is a new PhD graduate from Tunghai University's music school.  
B) How about coming by my place for some coffee?  
C) Yes, I could use a support group.  
D) The first assignments are always the roughest.

John: Maybe we can meet in the student lounge, in, say, an hour?

Mary: Let me check my calendar. Oh, I can't today.

John: Why not?

5. Mary: A) I will have my boyfriend do this assignment for me.  
B) I have a job interview I have to go to.  
C) I don't like to work with others.  
D) Working together makes sense.

John: When will you be free?

Mary: Maybe tomorrow?

John: Yeah, tomorrow's good.

6. Mary: A) We can meet tomorrow evening after the garbage truck comes by.  
B) We can meet tomorrow evening after I come back from the interview.  
C) I won't be available until I finish watching TV tomorrow.  
D) I won't be available until I pass the course.

John: After we get rid of our trash.

Mary: That would be at 7 o'clock in the evening.

John: Where are we going to study together?

7. Mary: A) What about our classroom?  
B) What about the campus restaurant?  
C) What about the meadow by our campus church?  
D) What about our language lab?

John: You've forgotten it'll be in the evening. It'll be too dark outside.

8. Mary: A) I'm not afraid of the dark.  
 B) Being in the dark is romantic.  
 C) Sorry that I didn't think about that.  
 D) I like horror movies.

John: That's not a big deal.

Mary: Do you have any ideas about where to meet?

John: We can meet in the library.

9. Mary: A) OK, don't forget to be there on time.  
 B) The library has a lot of mosquitoes.  
 C) OK, the librarian's very nice.  
 D) The library's too far away.

John: I won't be late.

Mary: Me, either.

John: This is my phone number.

10. Mary: A) Here's yours.  
 B) Here's mine.  
 C) Here I am.  
 D) Here you are.

John: Thank you. See you.

## II. GRAMMAR CLOZE 40% (2 points each)

**Instructions:** Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with the best choice provided.

Many people who \_\_\_11\_\_\_ reading also like to save books. Over the years, many people have actually \_\_\_12\_\_\_ their homes into libraries. Why do people save books? There \_\_\_13\_\_\_ probably three reasons.

One is that they save books \_\_\_14\_\_\_ reference materials. Among these, you find recipe books, encyclopedias, and almanacs. Having those books handy \_\_\_15\_\_\_ far more convenient than \_\_\_16\_\_\_ run to the library every time when you have to look up something.

Another reason \_\_\_17\_\_\_ people save books is to make themselves look \_\_\_18\_\_\_ when visitors come. Those \_\_\_19\_\_\_ visitors' remark, exclaiming-- "Wow, gosh, you have a library at home"-- \_\_\_20\_\_\_ a very great sense of achievement and pride to the book owners.

The third reason is that books \_\_\_21\_\_\_ a chance of escape, a secret hideaway to help us get away from the reality, and live for some precious moments in the world of imagination and illumination \_\_\_22\_\_\_ you find the warring kingdoms fighting for leadership in ancient China or how now scientists have \_\_\_23\_\_\_ that Pluto at the far end of the solar system is not really a solid planet.

Having listed all these three reasons, I think, \_\_\_24\_\_\_, the real reason lying underneath is that books give us a sense of security. According to Francis Bacon, knowledge is power; for Dr. Faustus, knowledge is magic \_\_\_25\_\_\_ limits. The ancient Chinese believed that it is far \_\_\_26\_\_\_ to teach one's son a classic than to \_\_\_27\_\_\_ him a bag of gold. We seem to believe that with \_\_\_28\_\_\_ knowledge in our home, we find shield \_\_\_29\_\_\_ any hazard from existence. Yes, we feel \_\_\_30\_\_\_ with books.

- |                 |               |            |              |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A) enjoys   | B) enjoy      | C) enjoyed | D) enjoying  |
| 12. A) turn     | B) turned     | C) turns   | D) turning   |
| 13. A) are      | B) is         | C) have    | D) has       |
| 14. A) of       | B) at         | C) as      | D) for       |
| 15. A) be       | B) are        | C) is      | D) being     |
| 16. A) have to  | B) has to     | C) had to  | D) having to |
| 17. A) if       | B) which      | C) why     | D) while     |
| 18. A) niceness | B) to be nice | C) nicely  | D) nice      |
| 19. A) admiring | B) admire     | C) admired | D) admires   |
| 20. A) giving   | B) gives      | C) gave    | D) given     |

- |                 |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A) offering | B) offers   | C) offer     | D) offered   |
| 22. A) what     | B) which    | C) when      | D) where     |
| 23. A) finding  | B) founded  | C) find      | D) found     |
| 24. A) wherever | B) whenever | C) however   | D) therefore |
| 25. A) with     | B) without  | C) within    | D) which     |
| 26. A) more     | B) good     | C) best      | D) better    |
| 27. A) gives    | B) give     | C) gave      | D) given     |
| 28. A) reaching | B) reach    | C) reachable | D) reached   |
| 29. A) against  | B) down     | C) toward    | D) again     |
| 30. A) secure   | B) security | C) securing  | D) secret    |

### III. READING COMPREHENSION 40% (2 points each)

**Instructions:** Read the following two passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

#### Passage A

- 1 In the future, we may be calling the disabled, the "differenced" because that's what some disabled groups say they are. They see their handicap or disability as another characteristic such as being left-handed. Many people identify so strongly with their disability that they cannot imagine being themselves without it. One of the most vocal groups is the Deaf. (Many prefer to use an uppercase "D," to emphasize their group identity like "the Irish" or "the French.")
- 2 Unlike the blind, who can communicate verbally, the Deaf have traditionally been more isolated from society. This isolation has helped **them** create an extremely strong and cohesive community. Years ago, it was common for deaf children to be taught to lip-read so that they could be a part of the dominant hearing culture. Today, although many learn to lip-read as a convenience, American Sign Language (ASL) is the first language of most deaf people. No one who has seen deaf people animatedly talking to each other can doubt that ASL is as an effective means of communication as any other language.
- 3 In the age when sign language has become more and more popular, it may be difficult to believe society's prejudice against deaf people and their unique form of communication. For example, in biblical times, the Deaf were not allowed to own property. As recently as the last century, innovators like Alexander Graham Bell campaigned against sign language. He even believed that deaf people should not **intermarry** because they would be likely to have deaf children. These kinds of attitudes only strengthened the **cohesion** of the deaf community and helped them to create a distinct culture.
- 4 However, today some deaf people feel that this distinct culture may be in danger. Technological advances are changing the way deaf people communicate and the way they meet. For example, in the past, deaf people socialized in big groups at clubs created for the deaf population. Today, such clubs are disappearing because deaf people can stay home and watch **captioned** televisions with their hearing friends and send text messages to each other via the Internet.
- 5 In recent years, medical science has learned how to perform an operation that enables people with very limited hearing to greatly improve their hearing. This controversial medical procedure is known as a cochlear implant. Opinions about the implants have divided the deaf world. Some believe that the operation is unnecessary and that it is a rejection of deaf culture. Indeed, those who have

the operation are often shunned by their former deaf friends. As one deaf activist put it, "In the United States it's easier to be white than black, but does that mean black people would welcome an operation to become white?"

- 6 Some fear that these changes in medical science could signal the gradual disappearance of deaf culture. Others point to the deaf community's rich history and language as proof that deaf culture cannot be destroyed by technology alone.
31. Which of the following is the best title of the article?  
 A) Deaf Culture: Changes and Challenges  
 B) The Culture of the Handicapped  
 C) The Deaf Culture Vs. the Blind Culture  
 D) The Importance and Loss of Hearing
32. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?  
 A) We are living in the age of popular sign language.  
 B) In ancient times, the Deaf were forbidden to have their own land.  
 C) The Deaf has been looked down upon by the society.  
 D) It is important for the Deaf to have their own culture.
33. What is the main topic of paragraph 4?  
 A) technological advances  
 B) deaf culture in danger  
 C) socialization of the Deaf  
 D) television and the Internet
34. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?  
 A) Medical science can perform difficult operations.  
 B) People have different opinions about cochlear implants.  
 C) People who have cochlear implants are avoided by their deaf friends.  
 D) It is easier to be white people than black people in the U.S.
35. Which of the following is **TRUE** about deaf people?  
 A) They are not disabled people.  
 B) They shared their community with normal people.  
 C) They use sign language more than lip-reading.  
 D) Alexander Graham Bell supported them.
36. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A) Technology has been changing deaf culture.  
 B) Clubs that deaf people socialize at have increased.  
 C) Hearing cannot be improved by operations.  
 D) Deaf culture has been destroyed.
37. What does the word **them** in paragraph 2 refer to?  
 A) the blind      B) the Deaf      C) children      D) cultures
38. What does the word **intermarry** in paragraph 3 mean?  
 A) use sign language      B) be international  
 C) stay unmarried      D) marry each other
39. What does the word **cohesion** in paragraph 3 mean?  
 A) time      B) space      C) tearing apart      D) staying together
40. What does the term **captioned** in paragraph 4 mean?  
 A) written words provided      B) funny pictures provided  
 C) serious programs provided      D) foreign languages provided

## Passage B

- 1 What is your earliest memory? A frightening fall down the stairs? Blowing out candles on your third birthday? Or perhaps it is a trip to the hospital to visit a newborn brother or sister? Whatever the content, it is probably short and rather vague. Adult **recollections** of infancy—those years being a baby—and early childhood are typically fragmentary, in other words, only isolated events are remembered. We forget so much, in fact, that psychologists have created the term "infantile amnesia" to describe the memory loss associated with the start of life.
- 2 Indeed, infantile amnesia seems to be very hard to understand given the fact that the brain is very sensitive to early experiences. From one viewpoint, there is considerable evidence that early experiences have a strong influence on the development of the brain. Adult social behaviors, resistance to stress, and some language skills are clearly affected by what happened during the first stages of life. But if the brain is so strongly affected by what happened in these early days, why can't we remember any of it?
- 3 Despite the importance of early learning, memories formed during infancy seem more **fragile** than those formed later in life. One 1962 study illustrated this point well through an investigation of long-term memory in rats. Researchers trained rats of different ages to fear one of the two rooms provided in the experiment, and then tested how long the rats remembered the experience. They found that the ability to remember increased dramatically with age. Infant rats avoided the fear room immediately after training, but didn't remember the training three weeks later. In contrast, rats trained as adults remembered to avoid the fear room long after the training occurred.
- 4 Research on infantile amnesia in humans relies on experiences told by people instead of experiments such as the one done on rats. Some people can recall a few memories formed when they were as young as 2 or 3 years of age, but most of us can recall much more from when we were 5 or 6 years old. Studies suggest that we're not simply forgetting what happened during our earliest years.
- 5 So the mystery of early memories remains puzzling; solving the puzzle of infantile amnesia may go a long way towards a more general theory about how we remember and why we forget.
41. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
 A) How Infants Forget Things  
 B) The History of Memory Research  
 C) The Mystery behind Infant Memories  
 D) How Adults Lose Their Memories
42. Which of the following statements is true about paragraph 2?  
 A) Early experiences affect adult behaviors.  
 B) Adults lose memories because of stress.  
 C) There is evidence that brain is insensitive.  
 D) Infants have better language skills.
43. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?  
 A) Adults learn to avoid the fear room after being trained by researchers.  
 B) Memories formed early in life are weaker than those formed later in life.  
 C) Research has shown that rats have better memories when they are younger.  
 D) In a study, rats of different ages were taught the importance of memory.

44. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?  
 A) People simply forget about things that happened in their infancy.  
 B) People have fragmental memories from their early childhood.  
 C) People remember more things from when they were 6 years old.  
 D) People and rats are very different in terms of memory loss.
45. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A) When people get older, they lose memories more easily.  
 B) Early experiences may damage the development of the brain.  
 C) Fear can be a factor for adults to lose their memories from childhood.  
 D) In a study on rats, the ability to remember increased with age.
46. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
 A) Scientists have been able to solve the puzzle on memory loss.  
 B) Adults experience amnesia if they have low resistance to stress.  
 C) Studies show that training can dramatically improve memory.  
 D) People's language skills are affected by their early experiences.
47. What does **recollections** in paragraph 1 mean?  
 A) memories      B) contents      C) influences      D) experiences
48. What does **fragile** in paragraph 3 mean?  
 A) easily formed      B) easily damaged      C) steady      D) influential
49. What does **it** in paragraph 2 refer to?  
 A) the brain      B) some language skill  
 C) what happens in these early days      D) resistance to stress
50. What can you infer from the passage?  
 A) People remember trips to the hospital to visit newborn brothers or sisters and not much more about their early childhood.  
 B) Research on the development of the brain has focused on the aspects of social behaviors and language skills.  
 C) Scientists have not been able to explain completely why we forget things that happened in our early childhood.  
 D) Scientists have done a lot of research and have discovered the general theory about memory loss.



一、請舉 2 例說明何謂「好環境」？ (20%)

二、請以你的手為對象，作 3 個不同方式的素描，大小不得小於你的手，並說明其特色。 (30%)

三、請以「手」為主題，作一空間設計 (自由發揮)。  
請畫出思考過程 (加上簡要文字說明)。  
最後畫出其平面、立面、及剖面。  
或加入你想表現的適當圖面。  
請注意整體版面的美感。 (50%)

96 學年轉學考題  
景觀學概論

請就以下各題詳細作答，每題各二十分：

一、關於景觀建築之父：

1. 景觀建築之父是誰？
2. 請列舉他對景觀專業的重要貢獻。

二、關於紐約中央公園：

景觀建築之父以“綠地計劃”(Greenward Plan)之名贏得紐約中央公園競圖第一名，請闡述“綠地計劃”中之重要理念。

三、關於景觀專業：

1. “美國景觀師公會”的英文名稱及其縮寫為何？其成立之年代為何？地點為何？
2. 美國景觀師公會對於景觀專業之定義為何？
3. 景觀師之一般工作內容為何？

四、關於景觀規劃設計：

1. 什麼是景觀基地“規劃”？
2. 景觀設計之重要內容有哪些？請列舉並就各項目詳述之。

五、關於景觀設計：

1. 景觀設計的流程是什麼？
2. 你認為一個成功的景觀設計，應該具備有哪些特質？請加以闡述。

96 學年轉學考題  
圖學及透視學

請參考第 2 頁的平面圖，於 4k 之圖紙上繪出如下要求之圖面：

一、要求之圖面：

1. 請將第 2 頁之平面圖轉繪於空白圖紙上
2. 請於圖紙上畫出剖立面圖 A-A' 以及 B-B'，請將輔助線保留。
3. 請自行選取角度繪製一個或多個透視圖，一點或兩點透視皆可。

二、評分項目：

1. 請注意線條 (含圖框) 的品質 (20%)
2. 請使用工程字 (20%)
3. 透視圖中可加入人、車等物件，以求畫面更生動。(20%)
4. 使用繪圖工具不限，亦即使用鉛筆、針筆、色鉛、麥克筆等皆可，請以整體圖面美感為考量。(20%)
5. 請注意圖面的完成度與正確性 (20%)