

國立高雄師範大學 96 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試試題

適用學系年級：各學系二、三年級

科目：實用語文（國文）（全一頁）

考試時間：80 分鐘（含國文、英文）

注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

一、翻譯題：

（一）夫作者曰聖，述者曰明。陶鑄性情，功在上哲。夫子文章，可得而聞，則聖人之情，見乎文辭矣。先王聖化，布在方冊；夫子風采，溢於格言。是以遠稱唐世，則煥乎為盛；近褒周代，則郁哉可從：此政化貴文之徵也。（劉勰《文心雕龍·徵聖》）（十五分）

（二）轍生十有九年矣。其居家所與游者，不過其鄰里鄉黨之人，所見不過數百里之間，無高山大野，可登覽以自廣。百氏之書雖無所不讀，然皆古人之陳述，不足以激發其志氣。恐遂汨沒，故決然捨去，求天下奇聞壯觀，以知天地之廣大。蘇轍《上樞密韓太尉書》（十五分）

二、作文：（二十分）

題目：閱讀的趣味

國立高雄師範大學 96 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試試題

適用學系年級：各學系二、三年級

科目：實用語文（英文）（第 1 頁，共 2 頁）

考試時間：80 分鐘（含國文、英文）

注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

I. Choose the best answer for each question. (16%)

- John Keats, a British poet, was not always successful. His poetry was first _____ with harsh criticism.
(A) matured (B) met (C) contented (D) enjoyed
- In Taipei 101, we stand in the room on the highest floor, _____ the remarkable city of Taipei.
(A) overhearing (B) overcoming (C) overlooking (D) overflowing
- The child can draw a(n) _____ straight line going from top to bottom without using a ruler.
(A) imaginative (B) financial (C) magnificent (D) vertical
- Skyscrapers are supposed to be built to _____ strong winds and even earthquakes.
(A) strangle (B) sustain (C) dismay (D) await
- Most of the young people believe that their significant others will never betray them and their love will last _____.
(A) dramatically (B) passionately (C) financially (D) eternally
- The twin sisters do not _____ each other at all.
(A) resemble (B) attract (C) respond (D) approve
- Standing beside a big dog in the elevator, John felt _____.
(A) out of order (B) all ears (C) up and down (D) ill at ease
- If you come to the circus, you can see the legendary white elephant _____.
(A) in the flesh (B) for a while (C) at a glance (D) in the shadow

II. Fill in the blank with the most approximate answer from the words in the box. (10%)

(A) fundamentally	(B) thrill	(C) springing	(D) conventional	(E) blur
(F) dispersed	(G) following	(H) cushion	(I) economy	(J) isolated

At top speeds reaching over 500 kilometers per hour, it zips across the countryside. It begins as a speck on the horizon and within moments, a(n) 1 of glass and steel rushes by you. What is it? It's the latest form of rapid transportation called the bullet train. This high-speed rail was first introduced to the world in 1964 when Japan's *Shinkansen* first began operation. These bullet trains not only helped the country's 2 bounce back after the devastation of World War II, but also 3 changed it. For example, the travel time between Tokyo and Osaka was reduced by almost half, which helped increase the travel and trade between the cities. Other cities along the rail line have also experienced growth and change, with business centers 4 up near the high-speed rail stations. France noticed Japan's success and became the second country to establish its own high-speed line, with other countries quickly 5 suit.

III. Identify the one underlined word or phrase, (A), (B), (C) or (D), that should be corrected or rewritten. (12%)

- The athlete, together with his coach and several relatives, are traveling to the Olympic Games.
A B C D
- It is not easy to write good history even if all the facts could be known and documents.
A B C D
- The roots of the rutabaga are larger, long, and tougher than those of the turnip.
A B C D
- Our teacher repeatedly kept saying to us, "You never know what you can do until you try."
A B C D
- Abbreviated word forms they are used to save space and time.
A B C D
- Psychologists say that many people dream in black and white but that few people have them in color.
A B C D

（請續翻背面作答）

國立高雄師範大學 96 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試試題

適用學系年級：各學系二、三年級

科目：實用語文（英文）（第 2 頁，共 2 頁）

IV. Reading Comprehension : (12%)

Part I.

By the time a child starts school, he has mastered the major part of the rules of his grammar. He has managed to accomplish this remarkable feat in such a short time by experimenting with and generalizing the rules all by himself. Each child, in effect, rediscovers language in the first few years of his life.

When it comes to vocabulary growth, it is a different story. Unlike grammar, the chief means through which vocabulary is learned is memorization. And some people have a hard time learning and remembering words.

1. A child has mastered many rules of grammar by about the age of
A. 3 B. 5 C. 8 D. 10
2. Although vocabulary growth involves memorization and grammar, we may conclude that both vocabulary and grammar make us of
A. memorization B. study skills C. words D. rules
3. The last sentence in the passage implies that
A. some people have no trouble learning and remembering new words
B. some people have a hard time remembering new words
C. grammar does not involve remembering words
D. old words are not often remembered

Part II.

Human nature is essentially selfish. People are looking out for their own interests, even though they may pretend to be more interested in the welfare of other people. Furthermore, people are ruled by their passions and their feelings rather than by reason. A government, in order to be successful, must recognize that this is true and adopt policies accordingly. This means that it is far more important to make people think you are acting in their interest than it is to do so in fact. For this purpose, rulers of a country should not hesitate to use deception in order to achieve the ends which they desire. Furthermore, because fear is a stronger motive than love, it is better for a ruler to be feared than to be loved.

1. What is the speaker's attitude toward human nature?
A. hopeful B. loving C. cynical D. indifferent
2. Why, according to the speaker, should rulers make their subjects fearful?
A. People love being afraid.
B. People who fear a ruler love a ruler.
C. People will more likely respond to fear than love.
D. Feared rulers can teach people to love them.
3. What is the main topic of this talk?
A. human reason
B. the cause of selfishness
C. human nature and government
D. ruling through love

國立高雄師範大學 96 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試試題

適用學系年級：英語學系二年級

科目：西洋文學概論（第 1 頁，共 2 頁）

考試時間：80 分鐘

注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

I. Fill in each blank with one word in the following box. Each word can be used either ONCE or NEVER. Please remember to write all your answers on the answer sheet. 2 points for each correct answer. (50%)

Achilles, Aeschylus, Andromache, Aphrodite, Apollo, Aramaic, Aristophanes, Artemis, Athena, Athens, carpe diem, Chryses, corporeal, Creon, Creusa, Delos, Delphi, Dido, dithyramb, ecstasy, epithalamion, epyllion, Eumaeus, Euripides, Exodus, foreigners, Fourth Gospel, Furies, Hebrew, Helios, Hephaestus, Hera, honor, incarnation, intellectual, Iris, Isaac, Jocasta, Joseph, Juno, Latin, Leviticus, Maenads, Medusa, Muses, Naiads, nymphs, omniscience, Patroclus, Proserpina (Persephone), redemption, shame, sin, spiritual, Telemachus, terror, Thetis, The Five Ways, Torah, typology, witches, women, Zeus

1. An interconnected group of writings, including the Book of Genesis, that are central to Jewish belief are known collectively in Hebrew as the _____.
2. _____ is the son God promises Abraham and his barren wife Sarah who remain childless into their nineties.
3. In the Book of _____ God reveals to Moses laws of morality meant to guide individual life, including the Ten Commandments.
4. _____ under towering Parnassus, where Apollo's oracle was, plays an important part in mythology.
5. Please identify the two goddess who fit the blanks of the following lines:
Golden Aphrodite who stirs with love all creation,
Cannot bend nor ensnare three hearts: the pure maiden Vesta,
Gray-eyed _____ who cares but for war and the arts of craftsmen,
_____, lovers of woods and the wild chase over the mountains.
6. The God of Wine could be kind and beneficent. He could also be cruel and drive men on to frightful deeds. Often he made them mad. The _____, or the Bacchantes, as they are also called, were women frenzied with wine.
7. Hector's preeminence in peace is emphasized by the tenderness of his relations with his wife, _____, and child.
8. In the *Iliad*, the two poles of the human condition, war and peace, are put before the readers, in symbolic form, in Achilles' shield that her mother, the goddess _____ begs for him.
9. In Books 1-4 in the *Odyssey*, in addition to Odysseus' winning his way back to the center of power, we also see _____, his son, emerging from adolescence.
10. In Odysseus' trip to the Hades, he listened to the ghost of _____ protesting:
By god, I'd rather slave on earth for another man—
some dirt-poor tenant farmer who scrapes to keep alive—
than rule down here over all the breathless dead.
11. In *Agamemnon*, in the second choral song, the chorus, welcoming the news of Agamemnon's victory at Troy, sings of a metaphoric net thrown over the city, trapping the inhabitants like animals. The net is here an image of _____'s justice.
12. At the end of *The Libation Bearers*, Orestes sees a vision of the _____, who are serpent-haired female hunters, the avengers of blood.

（請續翻背面作答）

國立高雄師範大學 96 學年度學士班轉學生招生考試試題

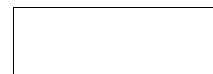
適用學系年級：英語學系二年級

科目：西洋文學概論（第 2 頁，共 2 頁）

13. Aristotle, writing his *Poetics*, developed the theory that pity and _____ are aroused most effectively by the spectacle of the fall of the tragic hero.
14. Sophocles' masterpiece *Oedipus the King* was written in a time of critical reevaluation of accepted standards and traditions. The following speech of _____ might be an illustration of this attitude:
What should a man fear? It's all chance,
chance rules our lives. Not a man on earth
can see a day ahead, groping through the dark.
Better to live at random, best we can.
15. In a passage including the following lines, Medea protests about the prejudice often imposed on _____.
For a just judgment is not evident in the eyes
When a man at first sight hates another, before
Learning his character, being in no way injured
16. _____ sends the magic chariot on which Medea makes her escape simply because she is his granddaughter.
17. *Lysistrata* is outstanding among the comedies written by _____ for its coherence in structure and broad humor.
18. The following prophecy of _____ come true in the three Punic wars between the Romans and Carthaginians:
The strength will be afforded. Coast with coast
In conflict, I implore, and sea with sea,
And arms with arms: may they contend in war,
themselves and all the children of their children.
19. In a famous scene of death in the *Aeneid*, we can see that, in that times, before a human died, _____ is thought to cut a lock of his or her hair as an offering to Dis, god of the underworld.
20. Ovid in *Metamorphoses* produced a series of stories using the Alexandrian form of the _____, or "miniature epic," and he strung these together into a long narrative of fifteen books.
21. The idea of viewing people and events of the *Old Testament* as prefiguring the *New Testament*, or as their types, is called _____.
22. _____ is the language in which Jesus preached to crowds and conversed with his disciples.
23. Augustine's *Confessions* offers the only detailed account of the childhood of a great man that antiquity has left us, and his accurate observation and keen perception are informed by the Hebrew and Christian idea of the sense of _____.
24. Augustine argued in one of his commentaries on Genesis that the three Pauline "heavens" were really metaphors for three ways in which human beings can know. Among them, "_____ vision" is the direct knowledge of God and other realities, such as love.

II. Essay Questions:

1. Describe the conflicts and arguments between Antigone and Creon; Antigone and Ismene; Creon and Haemon; as well as Creon and Teiresias in Sophocles' Antigone. (25%)
2. Illustrate the definition of tragedy and the constituent parts of tragedy in Aristotle's Poetics. (25%)



污損准考證號
本卷不予計分

國立高雄師範大學九十六學年度轉學生招生考試試卷

注意：

1. 請核對准考證與試卷上之座位號碼是否相符。
2. 試卷上不可填寫姓名或其他符號。

試題	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	總分
評	分數										
閱	簽章										

科目	英語語音學
分數	(以中文大寫數字記分)
核計人簽章	

注意：本頁試題，請在本試卷上作答。

I. Essay Questions: Part One (50%)

1. Finish the following phonological rules related to the English consonants by filling in the blanks:

- /t/ > (1) /#__
/n/ > (2) /C__#
/p/ > (3) /s__
/l/ > (4) /#p__
/t/ > (5) /V__V; (note: US English)

2. Transcribe the following words. You may use either Standard British or Standard American pronunciation (but not both). You may also use either the KK or the IPA transcription system, but not both. Specify which system of transcription and which variety of English is being used. Mark vowel length and stresses where appropriate.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) dog | foot | closes |
| (2) circus | dance | shells |
| (3) sing | thanks | picture |
| (4) biting | phonetics | cats |
| (5) breath | sail | kittens |
| (6) deep | fishes | difficult |
| (7) rough | judged | move |
| (8) lack | witch | which |
| (9) chess | strange | wall |
| (10) fire | ache | nurses |
| (11) banana | teeth | bus |
| (12) sentence | culture | sweet |
| (13) exactly | visual | sweat |
| (14) cure | good | clothes |
| (15) minutes | surprise | price |

(請續翻背面作答)

注意：(一) 本頁試題，請於下一頁作答區作答。

(二) 不必抄題，作答時請將題號及答案依照順序寫在作答區上。

3. List the principal differences between the “IPA” (*International Phonetic Alphabet*) and “KK” (*Kenyon-Knott*) phonetic transcription systems.
4. Describe the vowel systems of Standard British and American English (monophthongs and diphthongs). Present the two systems in a tabular form, and use IPA symbols only.

II. Filling in the blanks: (30%, 2 points each blank)

1. Speech mechanism refers collectively to the body parts or structures used in the production of speech sounds. To describe this speech-producing mechanism, we need to consider three major functional systems: (1) _____, laryngeal, and (2) _____ systems. These three systems interact with each other in producing speech. The first system acts like a pump to provide air energy source and is comprised of lungs, rib cage, diaphragm and many associated muscles of breathing. The laryngeal system acts as a voice box to provide sound source for the production of speech sounds. There are two major structures here: (3) _____ and (4) _____. The former is two bands of ligaments and muscles whose vibration or not decides the sounds produced to be voiced or voiceless. The latter is made up of three cartilages: thyroid, (5) _____ and two arytenoids cartilages. The last system consists of three major cavities: (6) _____, oral and nasal cavities. The last two cavities serve as two major resonating chambers for the speech sound production. Inside the oral cavity, there are 8 major speech organs, called (7) _____, involved in modifying or producing various speech sounds. On the upper part of the oral cavity, there are teeth, alveolar, or palate etc; on the lower part, there is the lower lip and the (8) _____.
2. As the distinctive feature between /s/ and /z/ is [\pm voiced], what is the distinctive feature for the following pairs of sounds?
 - a. [ʒ] vs. [dʒ]: (9) _____
 - b. [x] vs. [ʁ]: (10) _____
 - c. [p] vs. [n]: (11) _____
 - d. [ɛ] vs. [œ]: (12) _____
3. Two adjacent sound segments will influence each other in pronunciation. If the change of one sound is to become more different from another sound, this process is called (13) _____. One example is (14) _____. Similarly, a change of tone due to the influence of neighboring tones is called (15) _____.

III. Essay questions: Part Two (20%)

1. Why are phonetic symbols necessary? Are they useful in teaching a language, native or foreign? Recently, there is a teaching approach called PHONICS, which makes use of the association of letters with their sounds and claims that students can learn how to pronounce words correctly without learning phonetic symbols. Please state whether you agree or do not agree with this approach and provide essential examples to argue for yourself.
2. Please use IPA to transcribe the following Taiwanese. In case you do not know how to pronounce Taiwanese, transcribe the Mandarin Chinese.

Taiwanese: 心事哪無講出來，我會真鬱卒。

Mandarin: 借錢給朋友常會造成友情的決裂。

作答區 ◎請依題號順序標示作答

[illegible]