

國立臺中教育大學 99 學年度大學日間部轉學招生考試

西洋文學概論試題

適用學系：英語學系三年級

Write an essay on the following questions. Your essays must be well organized and comprehensive enough to show the width and depth of your understanding of the subjects in question.

1. Ancient Western literature—800 B.C.E. to 400 C.E., roughly—produced in the Mediterranean basin was written in three languages—Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Choose three masterpieces (one from each language), and discuss their significances in shaping the outlook of that ancient world. (50 points)
2. The Middle Ages—approximately from 500 to 1500—saw the classical civilization of Greece and Rome transformed by contact with three different cultures—the Germanic, Christian, and Islamic cultures. Choose three masterpieces (one from each culture), and discuss their significances in shaping the outlook of that medieval world. (50 points)

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英文筆試試題

適用學系：英語學系二年級

I. Vocabulary and Structure: Choose the best answer. (20%)

1. Ms. Brown, an elementary teacher, stood in front of her 5th grade class _____ the very first day of school.
(A) on
(B) in
(C) at
(D) of

2. There in the front row was a little boy _____ Teddy Callow.
(A) name
(B) names
(C) naming
(D) named

3. Ms. Johnson took _____ to open it in the middle of the other present.
(A) pain
(B) a pain
(C) pains
(D) many pain

4. As she worked with him, his mind seemed to come _____.
(A) living
(B) life
(C) alive
(D) lifeless

5. By the end of that year, Johnny _____ one of the smartest children in the class.
(A) had become
(B) became
(C) is becoming
(D) has been becoming
6. He was wondering if she might agree to sit in the place at the wedding that _____ for the mother of the groom.
(A) was usually reserved
(B) was usually reserving
(C) usually reserved
(D) usually reserving
7. He was so rich, he could have owned many cars, but _____ he chose to drive a Ford.
(A) moreover
(B) instead
(C) furthermore
(D) contrary
8. The _____ parents flew to New York and were taken to the city morgue to identify the body of their son.
(A) grief-strike
(B) grief-stricken
(C) grief-stroke
(D) grief
9. _____ their horror, they also heard something they didn't know.
(A) For
(B) To
(C) On
(D) With
10. I believe he'll find a way to live _____ his own.
(A) with
(B) in
(C) by
(D) on

II. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer (20%)

The American Constitution ____ (11) ____ government and church, and does not allow the government to support a church. This greatly ____ (12) ____ the power of the church, ____ (13) ____ in Europe had often shared power with the kings. The American Constitution also prohibits the creation of aristocratic titles ____ (14) ____ that a ruling class of ____ (15) ____ aristocrats can not develop. And of course, the Constitution established that the President must be chosen by the people, and that he could only rule for a certain number of years.

The American Constitution has been important ____ (16) ____ the American character, ____ (17) ____ helped to create a society which values the freedom of the individual person most highly. This is expressed simply in the words of the Constitution which states that all people have the right ____ (18) ____ “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

When Americans talk about “freedom,” they mean this idea of the individual person who is free to ____ (19) ____ his own life, without being controlled by government, church or aristocracy. This is the idea of freedom which led people to seek a new life in America as ____ (20) ____ . It was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, and it is still very important to Americans today.

11. (A) supports (B) separates (C) protects (D) puddles
12. (A) cultivates (B) excavates (C) nurtures (D) weakens
13. (A) who (B) when (C) which (D) where
14. (A) in order (B) so (C) because (D) since
15. (A) hereditary (B) exuberant (C) posthumous (D) oscillating
16. (A) part of (B) to developing (C) in shaping (D) because of
17. (A) which (B) and (C) but it (D) and has
18. (A) of (B) for (C) to (D) with
19. (A) purchase (B) pursue (C) prohibit (D) purport
20. (A) volunteers (B) settlers (C) seamen (D) colonist

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer. (30%)

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850. Different from most writers, Stevenson had the unique prestige of being both a famous author for adults as well as children. “*Treasure Island*” was the work that was highly popular with children; but with “*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*,” he attracted attention of the adults. It never occurred to audiences that these two stunning works were due to some particular life experiences Stevenson went through, instead of some previously devised literary plans.

Stevenson was a person full of wanderlust. Because of this, he undertook many journeys in his adult life. In 1876, in one of his journeys to Paris, he met an American Woman named Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne. Fanny was eleven years older than him, and she had two children. Although Stevenson fell in love with her, Fanny returned to America in 1878. In the following year, Stevenson received a message from Fanny, which had him decide to come to America, and marry Fanny in 1880. One year later Stevenson moved back to Scotland with Fanny. One of Fanny's children, called Lloyd, loved to draw pictures, and Stevenson enjoyed participating in the activity Lloyd initiated. One day, as a result of this interaction, Stevenson drew a map of an island, and then made up a pirate story to go with the picture. This later became the story called "*Treasure Island*." Stevenson published the story in 1883 and it was a hit.

In 1886, Stevenson published another story called "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*." This one earned him even greater recognition than "*Treasure Island*," although the "*Treasure Island*" had already been acknowledged as a children's classic. An even more peculiar experience, in the form of a nightmare, motivated Stevenson to write this story. One night, while Stevenson was asleep, Fanny heard his screams and woke him up. Surprisingly, he railed at her for interrupting his nightmare. Then, Stevenson proceeded to write down a story from his nightmare, which he titled "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*." This also became a classic, yet the audiences were adults. Stevenson's achievement of earning recognition of children as well as adults sets him apart from most authors, and accrues him a unique distinction in the field of literature.

21. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) "*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" attracted greater attention than "*Treasure Island*."
 - (B) Stevenson produced many great cross cultural works, because he traveled to many places.
 - (C) Stevenson loved to take journeys, which inspired him to write many exotic and adventurous stories.
 - (D) Stevenson's works were popular with children and adults, earning him unique fame in the field of literature.

22. According to the passage, which inference is correct?
- (A) Stevenson had a fight with Fanny, which caused him to have a nightmare.
 - (B) Stevenson loved to be with children, which was the reason that he married Fanny.
 - (C) Stevenson gained the idea of writing “*Treasure Island*” while participating in Lloyd’s drawing activities.
 - (D) Stevenson’s custom of daily writing enabled him to revise and produce excellent works with great regularity.
23. Which of the following can best replace the word **prestige** in the passage?
- (A) notoriety
 - (B) reputation
 - (C) mediocrity
 - (D) disputation
24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **True**?
- (A) “*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” was a work of children’s classic.
 - (B) Stevenson and Lloyd worked together to conceive the pirate story.
 - (C) Stevenson had a strong desire to travel, which gave him the chance to meet Fanny.
 - (D) Stevenson had an unusual patriotism for Scotland, which made him demand Fanny move to Scotland with him.
25. How is this passage structured?
- (A) It states how Stevenson earned his distinguished fame, and then expounds how he produced the two great works.
 - (B) It states how Stevenson earned his distinguished fame, and expounds how he planned and edited the two great stories.
 - (C) It states Stevenson’s passion for writing stories, and then explains how Fanny aided him to revise and complete the stories.
 - (D) It states Stevenson’s passion for writing stories, and then explains how Fanny and her son helped Stevenson acquire the idea of writing the two stories.

When listening to a conversation between an American and an Englishman, a person will become aware of the most significant differences between the two varieties of the English language. While the Englishman does not pronounce [r] sounds before a consonant or at the end of a word, the American does. This might lead to a rather humorous misunderstanding if, when asked by the American what his job

was, the Englishman answered that he was a *clerk* (pronounced *clock* to the American ear). Failure to use the [r] sound at the end of a word might also lead to confusion between words like *paw* and *pour*. Moreover, a noticeable difference exists between the basic words used to express the same thing. The American might want to know the price of gas in London, but the Englishman will answer him by using the word *petrol*. Unlike the American, who wears an *undershirt* when the weather is cold, the Englishman wears a *vest*. The American wants to know where the *elevator* is, while the Englishman asks the location of the *lift*.

26. According to the paragraph, the word “lark” as pronounced by an Englishman may sound like _____ to an American.
- (A) lake
 - (B) lurk
 - (C) lock
 - (D) lord
27. Which of the following is true according to the paragraph?
- (A) The American says *undershirt* instead of *vest*.
 - (B) The Englishman says *gas* instead of *petrol*.
 - (C) The American says *lift* instead of *elevator*.
 - (D) The Englishman says *pour* instead of *paw*.
28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the paragraph?
- (A) Word final [r] is dropped by the Englishman.
 - (B) [r] before a consonant is dropped by the Englishman
 - (C) [r] before a vowel is dropped by the Englishman.
 - (D) Word final [r] is kept by the American
29. Which of the following is the most possible source that you may read this paragraph?
- (A) Books about dialect differences
 - (B) Books about sociology
 - (C) Books about cultural differences
 - (D) Books about jokes

30. Which is the best main idea of the paragraph?
- (A) English is a global language that has many forms.
 - (B) English spoken in America and in England varies in pronunciation and choices of words.
 - (C) Conversations between the American and the Englishman are always funny.
 - (D) The differences between American English and British English always cause misunderstanding.

A farmer had two geese—a gander and his mate. When an automobile killed the gander's mate, the farmer burned her in a large, heavy can. Since then, year after year, the gander has guarded the can, flapping his wings and pecking any animal or person who comes near it. He will have nothing to do with the other geese, except to fight them. Every spring, when the geese are hatching eggs, the farmer puts some tiny goslings in the can. He does this when the gander is asleep. When the farmer takes the goslings out of the can later, the gander, thinking they are his own, takes good care of them.

31. This story is mainly about a ____.
- (A) goose that was killed
 - (B) faithful gander
 - (C) farmer
 - (D) gosling
32. What killed the goose?
- (A) A car
 - (B) The gander
 - (C) The farmer
 - (D) A can
33. What did the farmer burn in the can?
- (A) The gander
 - (B) The mate
 - (C) The goose eggs
 - (D) The gosling

34. How long has the gander guarded the can?

(A) A day

(B) Several days

(C) A year

(D) Several years

35. The goose eggs are hatched in the ____.

(A) spring

(B) summer

(C) autumn

(D) winter

IV: Composition (30%)

A foreign visitor is visiting Taiwan for two days. Where should this visitor go on those days? Why? Use specific reasons and details to support your choices.

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語言學概論試題

適用學系：英語學系三年級

- I. Discuss with illustrative examples language acquisition of children of native English speakers in the aspects of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. (40%)

- II. Define and/or explain the following terms with illustrative examples. (60%)
 1. coarticulation
 2. aggramatism
 3. circumfix
 4. complementizer
 5. coronals
 6. Universal Grammar