

# 國立臺中教育大學 112 學年度學士班日間部轉學生招生考試

## 語文（英文）試題

適用學系：教育學系、特殊教育學系、幼兒教育學系、體育學系、  
語文教育學系、科學教育與應用學系

### I. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

In the beginning, on the island of New Guinea, where sugarcane was (1) some 10,000 years ago, people picked cane and ate it raw, chewing a stem until the taste hit their tongue like a starburst. A kind of elixir, a cure for every (2), an answer for every mood, sugar featured prominently in ancient New Guinean myths.

Sugar spread slowly from island to island, finally (3) the Asian mainland around 1000 B.C. By A.D. 500, it was being used in India as a medicine. By 600, it had spread to Persia (now Iran), where rulers entertained guests with a (4) of sweets. When Arab armies (5) the region, they (6) the knowledge and love of sugar.

Perhaps the first Europeans to (7) sugar were British and French crusaders who went east to fight for the Holy Land. They came home full of visions and stories and memories of sugar. The sugar that reached the West was consumed by the nobility, so rare it was classified as a spice.

Columbus planted the New World's first sugarcane in Hispaniola. As more cane was planted, the price of the product fell. As the price fell, (8) increased.

In the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, sugar began to change from a luxury spice, like nutmeg and cardamom, to a (9), first for the middle class, then for the poor. Sugar was the oil of its day. In 1700, the average Englishman consumed 4 pounds a year. In 1800, the common man ate 18 pounds of sugar. In 1870, that same sweet-toothed person was eating 47 pounds annually. By 1900, he was up to 100 pounds a year. In that (10) of 30 years, world production of cane and beet sugar exploded from 2.8 million tons a year to 13 million plus. Today, the average American consumes 77 pounds of added sugar annually, or more than 22 teaspoons of added sugar a day.

(背面尚有試題)

1. (A) dominated (B) dedicated (C) domesticated (D) decorated
2. (A) architect (B) adventure (C) ailment (D) ability
3. (A) returning (B) reaching (C) recording (D) ruling
4. (A) plethora (B) pact (C) pattern (D) pagoda
5. (A) clasped (B) conquered (C) competed (D) committed
6. (A) made for (B) passed out (C) carted off (D) carried away
7. (A) bring up (B) point out (C) come across (D) go over
8. (A) volume (B) storage (C) demand (D) supply
9. (A) staple (B) sachet (C) sage (D) sanity
10. (A) scope (B) space (C) size (D) span

## II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for each question (30%; 2% each)

*The Grasshopper and the Ant* is a story from Aesop's Fables. On a nice spring day, a grasshopper was having fun playing in a field. He spotted a group of ants walking in a line and carrying some grains of wheat. The grasshopper asked the ants why they were hauling an enormous amount of wheat. One of the ants said that they were bringing the wheat to their nest. The Ant also said that it was vital to hoard food for the winter because the winter would continue for a long time and a lot of snow would accumulate. The Ant advised the grasshopper to begin storing food for the winter. The grasshopper thought that spring was a great time to go outside and play. He was not concerned about getting food for the winter because there was much food all around. Besides, the winter was far away.

As time passed, the winter arrived. The ants were all warm and comfortable in their nest with plenty of food to eat. However, the grasshopper only had a meager amount of food to eat. He was hungry and cold. He learned an important lesson. He needed to gather food before winter came.

11. Which of the following descriptions can best explain what a fable is?
  - (A) a legend
  - (B) a short story
  - (C) a documentary
  - (D) a detective story

12. Why did the grasshopper keep having fun instead of collecting food for the winter?
- (A) He didn't want to share his food with the ants.
  - (B) He had a long time to wait before winter came.
  - (C) He thought that the food would become stale in the winter.
  - (D) He had already collected a large amount of food and put it in his storage.
13. Why did the ants think that it was important to store food?
- (A) The winter was long and it was hard to find food in the winter.
  - (B) The ants were picky eaters and only wanted food they found in the spring.
  - (C) The queen ant needed a significant amount of food to eat in order to keep her energy.
  - (D) The ants needed to invite the grasshopper to come over and eat with them in their nest.
14. What does the word "accumulate" mean?
- (A) amass
  - (B) alight
  - (C) appease
  - (D) alleviate
15. What did the grasshopper come to realize when the winter came?
- (A) He needed to toil to prepare for the winter.
  - (B) It was good to be friends with those who worked diligently such as ants.
  - (C) The ants saved sufficient grains of wheat to survive for the next three years.
  - (D) It is great to participate in a jumping competition in a green grassy field in the spring.

*Pharaoh's Dreams* is a story from the Bible. This was a story about Jacob who favored his son, Joseph, over his eleven other sons. Joseph's eleven brothers were jealous of Joseph, so they sold him to traders who were going to Egypt. When Joseph was in Egypt, he was put in prison even though he didn't commit a crime. At that time, Pharaoh had two dreams that he didn't understand. In one of Pharaoh's dreams, there were seven cows that were fat and healthy. There were also seven cows that were thin and scrawny. The thin cows devoured the fat cows. In the other of Pharaoh's dreams, there was a stalk that had seven juicy ears of corn growing on it. There was also a stalk that had seven thin ears of corn growing on it. The stalk with the thin ears of corn swallowed the stalk with the juicy ears of corn. Pharaoh was very worried about these dreams. He had Joseph released from jail so that Joseph could come and interpret his dreams.

(背面尚有試題)

Joseph gave an interpretation of the dreams. For the next seven years, Egypt would have substantial harvests. After that, Egypt would have seven years of famine. So, Pharaoh appointed Joseph to supervise the Egyptians to store the grain for seven years. They did this so that the Egyptians would not starve during the following seven years when they had a famine. Joseph became the second most powerful person in Egypt.

16. Why was Joseph sent to Egypt?

- (A) Jacob needed money to fend for the family.
- (B) The traders needed Joseph to be their companion.
- (C) Joseph's eleven brothers envied Joseph's relationship with Jacob.
- (D) Joseph's eleven brothers needed money to purchase a herd of sheep.

17. What does the word "scrawny" mean?

- (A) sultry
- (B) skinny
- (C) sumptuous
- (D) susceptible

18. What was Joseph's explanation of Pharaoh's two dreams?

- (A) Joseph was brought by the traders to Egypt.
- (B) It was good to fertilize the stalk of corn in order to fatten those ears of corn.
- (C) The cows needed to eat many ears of corn in order to grow and gain weight.
- (D) Egypt would have seven good years. After that, Egypt would have seven bad years.

19. What does the phrase "substantial harvests" mean?

- (A) It means an abundance of crops.
- (B) People harvest their crops in autumn.
- (C) It means a mixture of rice, corn, wheat, and barley.
- (D) The harvests allowed the Egyptians to sell the surplus to those places that had famine.

20. According to the passage, what image did Pharaoh see in one of his two dreams?

- (A) The seven obese cows ate the seven bony cows.
- (B) The succulent ears of corn ate the husks of some corn.
- (C) There were seven slim ears of corn growing on a stalk.
- (D) There were seven plump cows that were eating some corn that was growing on a gigantic stalk.

*Theseus and the Minotaur* is a myth from Greek Mythology. This story was about King Minos. He was evil and lived on Crete. He had a Minotaur. The Minotaur was half man and half bull. It fed on human flesh. It was kept in the cellar of his palace. The cellar was dingy and had many corridors that twisted and turned. It was a maze.

Androgeus, who was King Minos's son, went to Athens to play a game. While playing the game, Androgeus was killed. King Minos was furious and wanted to have revenge on the King of Athens by attacking the city of Athens. King Minos asked the King of Athens to send seven boys and seven girls every year to Crete as a tribute for his Minotaur to eat. The King of Athens succumbed to this demand in order to keep Athens peaceful and safe.

At the third year of sending seven boys and seven girls to Crete, Theseus told his father, who was the King of Athens, that he wanted to be one of the boys to go to Crete because he wished to kill the Minotaur. When Theseus arrived on Crete, he met King Minos and his daughter, Ariadne. Princess Ariadne took a liking to Theseus. She gave Theseus a ball of string and a sword to help him. When Theseus went into the cellar, he used the sword to kill the Minotaur and the string to find his way out of the maze back to the entrance. At the entrance, Ariadne opened the door for Theseus to get out of the cellar. The King of Athens stopped sending children to be sacrificed because there was no need to do it anymore.

21. What was **not** true about the Minotaur?
- (A) The Minotaur was the pet of King Minos.
  - (B) The Minotaur consumed young people to live.
  - (C) The Minotaur was kept in a basement of a palace on Crete.
  - (D) The cellar that kept the Minotaur had thousands of torches, which made it easy for the Minotaur to see the prey to eat.
22. What does the word "succumb" mean?
- (A) give in
  - (B) plop down
  - (C) plunge into
  - (D) cross the barrier
23. Why did King Minos demand the King of Athens to pay a tribute to him every year?
- (A) King Minos defeated the King of Athens in a war.
  - (B) The King of Athens needed to repay a loan to King Minos.
  - (C) The King of Athens needed King Minos to help build a labyrinth.
  - (D) King Minos's son, Androgeus, died while playing a game in Athens.

24. Why did Theseus want to be one of the seven boys?

- (A) He wanted to go on a journey.
- (B) He wanted to slaughter the Minotaur.
- (C) He needed to go to Androgeus's funeral on Crete.
- (D) He wanted to meet King Minos's daughter, Ariadne.

25. How did Princess Ariadne help Theseus?

- (A) She gave Theseus a potion to poison the Minotaur.
- (B) She gave Theseus a ball of yarn to strangle the Minotaur.
- (C) She gave Theseus a bow and a quiver of arrows to shoot the Minotaur.
- (D) She gave Theseus some thread for him to find his way out of the twisted corridors.