

國立臺北科技大學

九十七學年度四年制二、三年級轉學生招生考試

系所組別：四技三年級應用英文系

第三節 專業科目（二）英文閱讀與寫作 試題

第一頁 共一頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共兩題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

請注意：

本份試題包括兩篇文章，每篇文章之後有一個作文題目，總共兩題，每一題為五十分，共一百分。答案一律以英文回答，請把握時間，針對題目發揮。

Please note:

There are two passages in this test. Following each passage, there is a topic for your short composition. Each piece of writing weighs 50%. It is required that you write in English. Please pace yourself well and keep your writing focused on the topic.

一、 Passage One: "The Chinese Dragon"

The Chinese dragon, the *lung*, is one of the four magic animals. (The others are the unicorn, the phoenix, and the tortoise.) In the West, the Dragon is always thought of as evil. At best, the Western Dragon spreads terror; at worst, it is a figure of fun. One of the stock exploits of ancient heroes is to overcome and slay a Dragon. The *lung* of Chinese myth, however, is divine and is like an angel that is also a lion.

We read in the *Historical Record* of Ssu-ma Ch'ien that Confucius went to consult the archivist or librarian Lao-tzu, and after the visit said: "Birds fly, fish swim, animals run. The running animal can be caught in a net, and the flyer by an arrow. But there is the Dragon; I don't know how it rides on the wind or how it reaches the heavens. Today I met Lao-tzu and I can say that I have seen the Dragon." In the *I Ching* or *Book of Changes*, the Dragon signifies wisdom. For centuries it was the imperial emblem. Popular imagination

links the Dragon to clouds, to the rainfall needed by farmers, and to great rivers.

--from *The Book of Imaginary Beings* by Jorge Luis Borges

1. Please write a short composition to answer this question:
Why did Confucius say that he saw the Dragon in Lao-tzu? (50%)

二、 Passage Two: "Millet and the Peasant"

Jean-Francois Millet died in 1875. After his death and until recently, a number of his paintings, particularly *The Angelus*, *The Sower* and *The Gleaners*, were among the best-known painted images in the world. I doubt whether even today there is a peasant family in France who do not know all three pictures through engravings, cards, ornaments or plates.

Such experiences had never been painted before. What provoked Millet to choose such new subject matter? It is not enough to say that he painted peasants because he came from a peasant family in Normandy and, when young, had worked on the land. What inspired the change in Millet's painting after 1847 was the revolution of 1848. The years of 1848 to 1851, the hopes they raised and suppressed, established for him, and many others, the claim of democracy. The artistic style which accompanied this modern claim was realism: realism because (it was believed) all could recognize what it revealed.

After 1847, Millet devoted the remaining 27 years of his life to revealing the living condition of the French peasantry. Two thirds of the population were peasants. The revolution of 1789 had freed the peasantry from feudal servitude, but by the middle of the 19th century they had become the victims of the "free exchange" of capital. Most of the public who went to look at paintings in the Salon were ignorant of the penury which existed in the countryside, and one of Millet's conscious aims was "to disturb them in their contentment and leisure."

--from *About Looking* by John Berger

2. Please write a short composition to answer this question:
What were the main reasons for Millet to draw paintings on the subject of peasant life?
(50%)

END OF THE TEST