

臺灣綜合大學系統 108 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	社會福利概論	類組代碼	B22
		科目碼	B2291

※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機

本科試題共計 1 頁

請注意；可不抄題目，但至少須標示題號，否則不予計分。

(一)民國 100 年我國政府所頒佈的社會福利政策綱領有何內容？請討論之（三十分）。

(二)選擇式與普及式的社會福利有何不同？請舉例討論比較之（三十分）。

(三)社會福利辦得太多會造成國民的依賴嗎？請討論社會福利與經濟發展之間的可能關係（四十分）。

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科目名稱	社會學與經濟學	類組代碼	B22
		科目碼	B2292

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注意事項：請同學作答時標明題號，得不抄考題作答。

一、請分別探討社會運動的基本四大要素，包括動員結構、政治條件、文化構框與抗爭劇碼，請進一步透過台灣的案例，說明這些概念的意義(25分)。

二、請依序分別探討全球不平等發展的四大解釋理論，包括現代化理論、依賴理論、世界體系理論與全球化理論，並評估這四大解釋理論的優缺點(25分)。

三、請說明何謂「需求彈性」？並以文字與圖形舉例說明三種需求彈性(25分)。

四、請說明政府介入市場的理由，並以社會福利相關議題來舉例(25分)。

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本科試題共計 3 頁

一、單選題 (60%) 請於答案卡作答，否則不予計分

- 譬喻格的形成主要運用了相似聯想。以「貌美如花」為例，人之「貌」與「花」的相似之點就在於「美」，因此可以用「花」來比喻「貌」，而「美」稱之為「喻解」。請問下列選項中關於「喻解」的說明，何者正確？
 - 「寒山一帶傷心碧。」(李白〈菩薩蠻〉)其喻解為「傷心」
 - 「花紅易衰似郎意，水流無限似儂愁。」(劉禹錫〈竹枝詞〉)其喻解分別為「易衰」、「無限」
 - 「我的心\似一碗端不穩的水\搖晃著」(梅新〈少女〉)其喻解為「端不穩」
 - 「我和林秋田正似弄獅陣的弄獅人與敲鑼人，有此就有彼。」其喻解為「弄獅陣的弄獅人與敲鑼人」(阿盛〈十殿閻君〉)

- 下列成語，何者可以用來形容「天將破曉」？
 - 月明星稀
 - 華燈初上
 - 曉風殘月
 - 漁火點點

- 下列文句節選自劉大任〈陳靜反手彈〉，描寫乒乓球運動，其中空缺了一個詞語。請問下列選項中的詞語，何者最為適合？

發球後，她的回擊準備位置，立即以反手拍的攻擊板型為重心，身體的其餘部分，從眼睛到腳尖，都為此配合。她的反手拍就是她的()，她的全部意識都集中在這個致命武器最犀利的一點上。

- 指尖
- 劍尖
- 暗器
- 招式

- 請閱讀下列短詩，並為它選擇一個最恰當的題目。

山，垂一條領帶
抖著男子漢瀟灑的氣派

- 彩虹
- 辯士
- 瀑布
- 紳士

請閱讀下列文章，然後回答 5-7 題。

岳飛〈良馬對〉

帝問岳飛曰：「卿得良馬否？」

對曰：「臣有二馬，日啗芻豆數斗，飲泉一斛，然非精潔即不受；介而馳，初不甚疾，比行百里，始奮迅，自午至酉，猶可二百里，褫鞍甲而不息不汗，若無事然。此其受大而不苟取，力裕而不求逞，致遠之材也。不幸相繼以死。今所乘者，日不過數升，而秣不擇粟，飲不擇泉，攬轡未安，踴躍疾驅，甫百里，力竭汗滿，殆欲斃然。此其寡取易盈，好逞易窮，騖鈍之材也。」

帝稱善。

- 以下選項之說明，何者是「錯誤」的？

- 啗：音ㄉㄨㄢˋ，吃。
- 芻，音ㄉㄨˊ，餵養牲畜的草料。

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- (C) 比：音ㄅ一，等到。
 (D) 禡：音ㄉ一，脫掉、卸下。
6. 岳飛用以前所乘之馬，和現在所乘之馬相比較，這是採用了哪種手法呢？
 (A) 正反對比 (B) 賓主相形 (C) 抑揚互見 (D) 優劣互補
7. 本文的主要意象是「馬」。「馬」是古典文學中的重要意象，往往與「建功立業」、「士不遇」等文學主題連繫起來。請問下列選項中的詩文，何者「不符合」上面的敘述？
 (A) 乘騏驎以馳騁兮，來吾道夫先路。
 (B) 馬者，所以命形也。白者，所以命色也。命色者，非命形也，故曰白馬非馬。
 (C) 老驥伏櫪，志在千里。烈士暮年，壯心不已。
 (D) 世有伯樂，然後有千里馬；千里馬常有，而伯樂不常有。
8. 人的感覺能夠互相轉化、移借、溝通，這種現象表現在語言中，會形成「移覺」。譬如「她笑得很甜」，就是以味覺的甜，來表現視覺所捕捉的笑容。請問下列選項中，關於移覺的說明，何者正確？
 (A) 「清香」是以視覺表現嗅覺
 (B) 「目擊」是以視覺表現觸覺
 (C) 「辛苦」是以味覺表現嗅覺
 (D) 「辣妹」是以視覺表現味覺
9. 「小人寡欲，則能謹身節用，遠罪豐家。」(司馬光〈訓儉示康〉)，其中「遠罪」的意思是什麼呢？
 (A) 不犯從前犯的罪過 (B) 遠隔罪惡的地方 (C) 遠離犯罪的人 (D) 遠離犯罪的事
10. 請問下列選項中的詞語，何者是「褒義/貶義」詞彩的組合？
 (A) 學富五車/兩腳書櫥 (B) 狼狽為奸/同心協力 (C) 打架/鬥毆 (D) 誕辰/生日
11. 關於婚嫁類柬帖用語，下列哪個選項的說明是正確的？
 (A) 文定：訂婚 (B) 合巹：為人合八字 (C) 福證：請人作媒 (D) 執柯：為人證婚

請閱讀下列作品，然後回答 12-13 題。

晏幾道〈鷓鴣天〉

彩袖殷勤捧玉鍾。當年拚卻醉顏紅。舞低楊柳樓心月，歌盡桃花扇底風。
 從別後，憶相逢。幾回魂夢與君同。今宵賸把銀釭照，猶恐相逢是夢中。

12. 請問此詞之旨為何？
 (A) 念遠懷人 (B) 抒寫閨怨 (C) 春日送別之作 (D) 別後相逢之喜
13. 請問下列選項中，關於此闕詞的說明，何者為「非」？

背面有題，請繼續作答。

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- (A) 「彩袖」是借代穿彩衣之歌女
 (B) 「拼卻」的意思是不惜、甘願
 (C) 「銀釭」是指銀燈
 (D) 「從別後，憶相逢。幾回魂夢與君同」寫幾度相逢，猶似在夢中

14. 轉折複句是以從句修正主句，表現其不協調的觀念或事實，甚至截然相反的意思。請問下列選項中的複句，何者是轉折複句？

- (A) 欲速，則不達；見小利，則大事不成。（《論語·子路》）
 (B) 捨汝而旅食京師，以求斗斛之祿。（韓愈〈祭十二郎文〉）
 (C) 以為凡是州之山有異態者，皆我有也，而未始知西山之怪特。（柳宗元〈始得西山宴遊記〉）
 (D) 故自汝歸後，雖為汝悲，實為予喜。（袁枚〈祭妹文〉）

15. 下列文句中的空缺處是標點符號。請在下列選項中，選擇最適合的標點符號組合。

唵呵唵呵唵（ ）呵（ ）我們在車裡吆喝起來（ ）是啊（ ）這就是西部了（ ）
 （節選自余光中〈唵呵西部〉）

- (A) …… —— 。 ， ！
 (B) —— —— 。 ， ！
 (C) —— —— ， ， 。
 (D) ， …… 。 ， 。

二、非選擇題（40%） 請於答案卷上作答，否則不予計分

（一）簡答題（10%）

其下為出自於皮克斯動畫工作室資深編劇的「萬能故事大綱」：

從前 _____ ，
 有一天 _____ ，
 於是 _____ ，
 但是 _____ ，
 然後 _____ ，
 這時 _____ ，
 最後 _____ ，
 從此之後 _____ 。

請說說看，這樣的架構為何可以成為「萬能故事大綱」？其妙處在哪裡？

（二）作文題（30%）

下列有三則名言，請仔細玩味，並根據你的體會，任擇一則作為開頭，續寫成一篇文章。

- 梭羅說：如果一個人沒有和他的同伴保持同樣的步調，那可能是因為他聽到了不同的鼓聲。
- 雪萊說：冬天來了，春天還會遠嗎？
- 梁啟超說：責任完了，算是人生第一件樂事。

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 選擇題(前兩大題 I 與 II, 共 25 題)請於答案卡上作答, 非選擇題(III 與 IV)請於答案卷上作答

I. Multiple Choice Questions (單選題) 30% (@2 each)

A. Select the preposition that best fits the context.

- The government has portrayed the crackdown as a fight _____ terrorism.
 A. from
 B. against
 C. in
 D. to
- Taipei City will ban smoking in public areas in front of several convenience stores and coffee shop chains _____ effect from September
 A. with
 B. to
 C. of
 D. at
- He said something _____ the effect that he was sorry.
 A. in
 B. with
 C. to
 D. of
- Bad weather accounted _____ the long delay.
 A. to
 B. by
 C. for
 D. on
- The fans danced _____ triumph after their team won
 A. in
 B. by
 C. from
 D. with

B. Choose the option most similar in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

- The quality of his woolen coat marked him a man of consequence. Not a farmer, she thought.
 A. resultant
 B. effective
 C. affluent
 D. important
- The energy crisis underscored the need to increase fuel efficiency.
 A. stressed
 B. scored less than
 C. benefitted
 D. underestimated
- Her suggestion was seconded by several colleagues.
 A. belittled
 B. supported
 C. denied
 D. pressed
- The emergency room was overrun with walk-ins.
 A. pedestrians

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- B. outpatients without an appointment
 C. paramedics
 D. tourists
10. Another important moral of the Estrada story is that news, good or bad, travels faster than ever, thanks to Internet access and cellular phones with text-messaging capability.
 A. lesson
 B. ethics
 C. deadly
 D. spirit
11. Abby, for God's sake, you know that's not true.
 A. because of god
 B. please
 C. god bless you.
 D. you are protected.
12. This car outperforms all others in its class.
 A. surpasses
 B. underachieves
 C. gets ride of
 D. outsmarts
13. Turning into the cemetery, he drove to his family's granite tomb, an above-ground vault in which he too eventually will be interred.
 A. entered
 B. stored
 C. unearthed
 D. buried
14. The new secretary is so rude—it's time she got the sack.
 A. got laid off
 B. got the bonus
 C. got punished
 D. got reprimanded
15. They renovated the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
 A. built
 B. revolved
 C. innovated
 D. renewed

II. Reading Comprehension. 30% (@3 each)

- A. Before proceeding to the questions, please read the following paragraphs adapted from the CNN report, "The upside to dyslexia, even as a journalist," by Robyn Curnow.

(CNN) — As a parent, if you were told your child would be a creative, intelligent, big-picture thinker with a strong sense of grit and resilience, you'd be happy, wouldn't you? That sounds like a great set of skills for life success, doesn't it?

Now, what if you were also told that your child would have trouble learning to read and write for the rest of his or her life? Like two sides of a coin, dyslexia is a gift and a struggle. I know this because I'm dyslexic. So is my youngest child. It's genetic and extremely common. It's estimated that 1 in 5 people have dyslexia.

Dyslexia is, put simply, a different wiring of the brain. It is not a measure of intelligence. Dyslexic

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<p>brains find it difficult to recognize how sounds, words and letters match up phonetically. It's an alternative way of thinking.</p> <p>While dyslexic minds process information differently, in lateral way, it also means we are singing a different tune when it comes to literacy, memory and concentration.</p> <p>Then there's the speling (spelling). In fact, just having to spell "dyslexic" is a constant frustration (frustration). As I've been writing this I've spelt it "dylesic" "dyslexic" and "dsyleix."</p> <p>During our coverage of special counsel Robert Mueller's report on his investigation, I don't think I ever wrote soepena (subpoena) correctly. Because of our trouble with spelling, if there was shrine or diety (deity) for autocorrect and spellcheck, dyslexics like me would worship at it.</p> <p>Obvioulsy (obviously), spelling tests, rote learning, reading aloud in class and standardized tests all work against dyslexics in the classroom. Outside of the traditional classroom though, many dyslexics thrive.</p> <p>My late father was never diagnosed with dyslexia, but probably had it. After all, he misspelled "Granddad" inside his last gift to my eldest daughter, a hardbound copy of "The Velveteen Rabbit."</p> <p>I also only realized I was dyslexic two years ago, after my youngest daughter was diagnosed. She was lucky her school had picked up red flags in her early learning. Instead of writing "dog" she'd write "bog." She wrote "b" and "d" in inverse directions and got tripped up between "m," "n" and "w."</p> <p>Reading homework was a nightmare for her, and me. I watched as she learned a word like "C-A-T" and then forget it the next day. Words, letters and sounds became elusive to her, like grasping at bubbles blowing in the wind.</p> <p>During my child's path to literacy, I relived my own. Her school had a series of parent lectures that explained dyslexia and it all slowly fell into place. The more I educated myself about her "problem" the more I realized I had been surviving, and thriving, with the same one.</p> <p>My early school days were also a struggle, but unlike my daughter, my issue wasn't identified and remediated because my teachers just did not understand I had a common learning disorder. They just thought I was not very clever.</p> <p>I was so bad at writing that my second grade teacher created an extra level of failure in one particularly brutal report card. She felt that "Very Poor" just didn't seem to capture my lack of aptitude. So, in neat handwriting inserted into the report, she created an additional "Extremely Weak" category, just for me. The same teacher got so frustrated with my lack of progress with math word problems she threw the textbook at me during class.</p> <p>My struggles were also blamed on being "too young" for the class. So I repeated second grade. By the time I was 10 years old I'd been to four schools as my parents tried to find a learning environment that suited me.</p> <p>You never forget that early humiliation of being the last to finish in class or having a teacher throw a book at you.</p> <p>To make it through school, many dyslexics wrangle and hustle. At some stage you learn, haphazardly, or with the help of a patient and dedicated techer (teacher) or parent to "decode" language. My mother doggedly helped me to learn and, perhaps just as importantly, she constantly boosted my self-esteem.</p>			

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We also cobble together coping strategies, classroom tricks and alternative ways of thinking to get to the same destination as everyone else. Many dyslexics learn to play to our individual strengths.

When I got accepted into Cambridge University for a Master's degree in international relations, I remember wishing I could find that book-throwing teacher. I had shown her, and myself, that I was not "Extremely Weak."

Harnessing creativity

It turns out "thinking outside of the box" comes more naturally to the dyslexic brain than the propensity to spell accurately.

It was a relief when I realized as an adult that I am dyslexic. What was even more liberating was realizing that many things I was good at were also because of dyslexia.

Each dyslexic has a different set of skills, and weaknesses, but there's a pattern of commonality that links people like Galileo, Pablo Picasso and Julia Child.

Dyslexics often think in pictures and can see multi-dimensionally which is why architect, gardener, chef and astronomer are careers that dyslexics gravitate toward.

Paradoxically, dyslexics struggle to write, but are often excellent authors, such as Roald Dahl and Agatha Christie. They have "vivid imaginations and are highly creative," according to Made by Dyslexia, which acknowledges, "9 in 10 dyslexics have poor spelling, punctuation and grammar but many are great writers."

B. Now answer the following questions:

16. People suffering from dyslexia is likely to have problems with
 - A. written texts
 - B. listening
 - C. intelligence
 - D. creativity
17. If one has a genetic disorder, who else is also likely to have the same disorder?
 - A. one's couple
 - B. one's students
 - C. one's friends
 - D. one's children
18. People suffering from dyslexia are less likely to
 - A. thrive outside the classroom
 - B. be a good writer
 - C. be a good architect
 - D. thrive in the classroom
19. Judged from the article, which of the following famous people is less likely a victim of dyslexia?
 - A. Galileo
 - B. Picasso
 - C. Barrack Obama
 - D. Albert Einstein
20. It seems the author was never considered by his school teachers to have problems with
 - A. intelligence
 - B. creativity

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- C. being too young
D. reading
21. For the author, liberating means
A. relieving
B. liberal
C. fair
D. library-going
22. The author considered dyslexia, aside from a struggle, also a “gift.” In which of the following sentences is the idea of dyslexia as a gift supported?
A. Dyslexia is, put simply, a different wiring of the brain
B. Words, letters and sounds became elusive to her, like grasping at bubbles blowing in the wind interesting
C. She [Her daughter] was lucky her school had picked up red flags in her early learning
D. It turns out “thinking outside of the box” comes more naturally to the dyslexic brain than the propensity to spell accurately.
23. What does the phrase “fall into place” mean?
A. come down
B. do not accord
C. make sense suddenly
D. come into existence
24. What did the author mean when she used the word “elusive”?
A. hard to capture and seize
B. hard to remove
C. easily removed
D. easily understood
25. Which of the following is more important to a good writer as implied by the author?
A. spelling
B. creativity
C. punctuation
D. grammar

III. Cloze Test: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. 10% (@1 each)

(作答時請註明題號，分兩排填寫於答案卷上)

- I am looking forward _____ your earliest reply.
- Make sure to change the filter _____ a regular basis
- As smart _____ he is, Brown has never grasped the basic concept of real life: There is no earthly utopia.
- Married retirees, particularly those who retire around the same time, report higher satisfaction than non-marrieds but only if the couple get _____ well
- While this may seem like an extreme application _____ our theory, it is important to keep in mind that these are necessarily offenses for which the statutory harm does not involve serious bodily injury or death
- The number of applicants _____ the University of Michigan for this fall was an all-time high: 59,886, up 7.9 percent from last year.
- Mellen and Samuelson met when he applied _____ a job there in the mid-1980s.
- Once you sign _____ for the class, you should respect your own decision and the responsibilities that come with it.
- Just sign _____ and get to work.
- When using public computers, always remember to sign _____ when you are done.

臺灣綜合大學系統 108 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	英文	類組代碼	共同考科
		科目碼	E0002

※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機 本科試題共計 6 頁

IV. Translation (Chinese to English): 請將下列中文翻譯成英文。30%

(請於答案卷上作答)

一項新研究發現，離開臉書可能有利於你的情緒幸福感(wellbeing)，但你可能會變得較不了解當前事件。紐約大學與史丹福大學研究人員的一項新報告，檢視停用臉書帳號的人會變得怎麼樣。為了追蹤社群媒體的影響，研究人員招募 2844 名臉書用戶，並支付 102 美元要求他們關掉帳號 4 週。研究發現，暫時戒掉臉書導致主觀幸福感增加，減少政治是非(political drama)及注意力不安，增進與親人和朋友的相處時間。另一方面，這也造成對當前活動的關注減少。心理學家多年來一直主張，使用臉書及其他社群媒體與精神痛苦有關，尤其是青少年。其他人則將習慣性使用臉書視為精神障礙。