

法鼓佛教學院

103 學年度學士班入學考試 英文試題

一、選擇題 40% 每題 2 分

1. Don't forget to _____ your teeth. It's important to clean them right after meals.
(A) pull (B) wash (C) brush (D) bite
2. The major _____ have announced an increase in interest rates.
(A) stations (B) shops (C) banks (D) bakery
3. Is _____ life after death?
(A) there (B) we (C) he (D) it
4. The Titanic _____ after hitting an iceberg.
(A) drop (B) sank (C) end (D) exploded
5. Don't be _____ if the committee asks a lot of difficult questions.
(A) funny (B) crazy (C) surprised (D) lost
6. There are concerns that the refugees may not _____ the winter.
(A) play (B) survive (C) work (D) win
7. She was so _____ with him that she threatened to throw him out of the house.
(A) angry (B) shy (C) happy (D) honest
8. You need to be _____ of your facts before making any accusations.
(A) sure (B) right (C) making (D) quick
9. If I can help you in _____ way, let me know.
(A) every (B) others (C) any (D) both
10. Computer games are very _____ with children.
(A) careful (B) popular (C) lonely (D) crazy

11. Ethical discipline enables us to live _____ with others.
A) extremely B) harmoniously C) one-pointedly D) passively
12. The word Buddha means "the _____ one."
A) active B) busy C) ascetic D) awakened
13. The Buddha's teachings help us dispel _____ and attain enlightenment.
A) conduct B) death C) entrance D) ignorance
14. The basis of the Dharma is the Four Noble Truths, including truths of suffering, the cause of suffering, the end of suffering and the _____ to the end of suffering.
A) bridge B) path C) rule D) step
15. Teenagers feel _____ if their parents refuse to let them spend a lot of money on expensive clothes.
A) bored B) confused C) frustrated D) unavoidable
16. There are different types of suffering, such as physical suffering, _____ suffering and other types of suffering.
A) depressed B) endless C) mental D) various
17. By creating perfect virtue, we develop helpful attitudes, such as _____, love, compassion, and joy.
A) equanimity B) intention C) jealousy D) pride
18. We don't need to _____ people and things; rather, we need to give up our clinging attachment to them.
A) attain B) cast C) rationalize D) renounce
19. We may also offer service in the community, aiding those in difficulty by doing _____ work in schools, hospitals, or environmental organizations.
A) emotional B) mental C) transient D) volunteer
20. To restore our good relationships with other sentient beings, we generate an _____ attitude towards them by aspiring to become a Buddha in order to best benefit them.
A) altruistic B) erroneous C) firm D) hypocritical

II. 填空 20% 請依括弧內的提示，填入正確的時態
每題 2 分

1. Ellie's the type of person that always _____ (think) the best of people.
2. Carol and I _____ (eat) lunch at the dining hall three hours ago.
3. A: Do you like milk?
B: No. I _____ (drink) milk when I was a child, but I don't like milk now.
4. Simon was amazed when he _____ (read) that Sally had won a literary prize.
5. The hotel was completely _____ (burn) out; only the walls remained.
6. I was no longer satisfied with the life that had _____ (content) me.
7. The snow melted, and winter _____ (turn) into spring.
8. Joe was invited to _____(take) part in a TV debate.
9. How does it feel to have _____ (win) the gold medal?
10. There are just too many things all _____ (demand) my attention at once.

III. 閱讀測驗 20% 請依各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的一個選項。
1~4 題，每題 3 分, 5~6 題，每題 4 分。

Part I.

(At the beach)

Ben: Hi, Judy! I cannot believe you came to join us!

Judy: Hello, Ben. I came because I like your idea: when you give, you are rich. I am happy that I can do something for the Earth.

Ben: Right. That's why we had this plan to get our clean beach back. Do you know if Paul is coming? I remember he had the same idea and said he would try his best to come over.

Judy: But he just called and said he would not come today because it is too hot.

Ben: I cannot believe it! He always says, “We can do this and that.....”

Judy: Don’t you know him? He only plays lip service to what should be done but seldom does anything.

Ben: I see. Let’s forget about him. We’ll have Tony and Sophie to help us soon.

Judy: That’s great. So where should we start now? Should we pick up those bottles first?

Ben: Sure, let’s go.

1. Why are Ben and Judy at the beach?

- (A) To go swimming.
- (B) To have a beach party.
- (C) To clean up the beach
- (D) To learn about sea animals

2. Who has the idea of “when you give, you are rich”?

- (A) Judy
- (B) Ben
- (C) Paul
- (D) Sophie

3. What does Judy mean by saying Paul pays a lip service?

- (A) He enjoys eating.
- (B) He is good at speaking.
- (C) He talks a lot but does little.
- (D) He kisses people to show his thanks.

4. The reason that Paul could not come to the beach is because it is _____.

- (A) too hot
- (B) too clean
- (C) too soon
- (D) too far

Part II.

The theory of karma should not be confused with so-called “moral justice” or “reward and punishment”. The idea of moral justice, or reward and punishment, arises out of the conception of a supreme being, a God, who sits in judgment, who is a law-giver and who decides what is right and wrong. The term “justice” is ambiguous and dangerous, and in its name more harm than good is done to humanity. The theory of karma is the theory of cause and effect, of action and reaction. It is a natural law, which has nothing to do with the idea of justice or reward and punishment. Every volitional action produces its effects or results. If a good action produces good effects and a bad action bad effects, it is not justice or reward, or punishment meted out by anybody or any power sitting in judgment on your action, but this is in virtue of its own nature, its own law. This is not difficult to understand. But what is difficult is that, according to the karma theory, the effects of a volitional action may continue to manifest themselves even in a life after death.

5. Which of the following sentences is true?
- (A) A good action does not guarantee a good result.
 - (B) The theory of karma is the same as the idea of moral justice.
 - (C) God is the one to judge one’s karma.
 - (D) The theory of cause and effect is a nature law.
6. A volitional action means an _____ .
- (A) action forced by others
 - (B) action forced by God
 - (C) action with free intention
 - (D) action with reward

IV 作文 20 %

請以未來的學習計畫為主題，寫作 100-300 字的短文