

淡江大學八十九學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

18

系別：各學系三年級

科目：英 文

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Instruction: Give all your answers on the answer sheets provided.

I. Multiple choice (50%): Choose one item from (A) to (D) that fits the *italicized* expression in, or the context of, the sentence most properly.

1. Her boyfriend's *obstinate* questioning on her past made her rather uneasy. (A) never-ending, (B) persistent, (C) frequent, (D) irrelevant.
2. John's ex-girlfriend *prevailed upon* him to return all her letters to her. (A) ordered, (B) dissuaded, (C) persuaded, (D) wanted.
3. This much *vaunted* project proved a disappointment when it collapsed. (A) described boastfully, (B) unvanquished, (C) belittled, (D) exacting.
4. Some actresses often create *factitious* tears by using garlic, glycerin, or pure water. (A) genuine, (B) magnificent, (C) artificial, (D) ridiculous.
5. His hopes and promises *dwindled* into nothingness. (A) lost, (B) diminished, (C) wasted, (D) finished.
6. When the boy lost his little sister, his *dejection* was so great that I, too, became sad. (A) deception, (B) derision, (C) depression, (D) animation.
7. Jui-chen *volunteered* to show the new students around the campus. (A) hesitated, (B) offered, (C) refused, (D) intended.
8. Some children were seriously ill because of a *contagious* disease. (A) thirsty, (B) hungry, (C) transmitting, (D) long-lasting.
9. The scientist spent months working on an *elaborate* machine. (A) proper, (B) complicated, (C) prosperous, (D) bewildered.
10. Most people living in the slums are *illiterate* laborers. (A) hard-working, (B) underpaid, (C) lawless, (D) uneducated.
11. Tu Fu's poetry is [(A) famous as; (B) as famous as; (C) the same famous as; (D) equal famous as] Li Pai's.
12. Nobody but he objected to [(A) you signing; (B) you signed; (C) your signing; (D) you have signed] the petition as our class leader.
13. Anyone [(A) interesting in; (B) interested to; (C) interested in; (D) interesting in] receiving information about the weather can turn to the web page of the Weather Bureau.
14. After driving a bus all day, Mr. Kuo liked to be a [(A) pediatrician; (B) pedestrian; (C) pedagogue; (D) peddler] and take a long, casual walk in the evening.
15. The firemen's [(A) bravery; (B) courageous; (C) valuable; (D) valance] in rushing into the flaming house saved the occupants from a horrid fate.
16. Ms. Lu's handwriting is beautiful and [(A) edible; (B) legible; (C) eligible; (D) legislative].
17. A heavy rain [(A) trenched; (B) drenched; (C) soared; (D) dripped] the campus, and the students had to dry out their clothing.
18. Mr. Lo ventured to criticize his boss, though it [(A) jeopardized; (B) leopardized; (C) leonined; (D) jellified] his chance for a promotion.
19. Dr. Anderson [(A) expatiated; (B) expedited; (C) expatriated; (D) extracted] my tooth in an amateur fashion.
20. A [(A) depreciation; (B) devastation; (C) detonation; (D) detraction] of the US dollar may prove to be beneficial to American international trade.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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21. Even though oriental ideas of woman's subordination to man prevailed a long time ago, she [(A) did not dare; (B) did dare not to; (C) dared not to; (D) dared not] meet with men on an equal basis.
22. We should read books on ecology [(A) to learn; (B) for the sake of learning; (C) will learn; (D) so that shall learn] about the threats to our environment.
23. Continuing its earthquake reporting, [(A) the *Daily News* interviewed the victims; (B) the victims were interviewed; (C) the victims interviewed the *Daily News* reporters; (D) the victims were interviewed].
24. No one could have imagined how much damage the typhoon [(A) would do to the city; (B) was on the city; (C) swept over the city; (D) took to the city].
25. An analysis of the election results proves [(A) that a majority of voters exist who are liberals; (B) the existence of a majority of liberal voters; (C) the voting liberals are the existing majority; (D) that a majority of liberals who vote exist].

II. Reading Comprehension (20%): Read carefully the passages below on stresses, and then choose the one best answer for each of the following questions.

There are two types of situational stress. The first is stress imposed by the physical environment. The second is stress imposed by the social environment.

Physical stresses abound. Noise pollution, for example, is a significant and inescapable source of stress: jets taking off and landing, traffic noises, police sirens, loud music, clanging machines. Several investigators found that children in schools along the Los Angeles International Airport air corridor had higher blood pressures and greater difficulty solving puzzles and math problems than children in schools located in quieter areas. Another study, by the Dutch investigator Paul Knipschild, showed that people living in noisy areas around airports had many more medical complaints, saw their doctors more frequently and took more medicines than people living in quieter areas. One particularly striking finding was that the incidence of hypertension among people living in high-noise areas was significantly greater than among people living in low-noise areas.

The social environment is at least as stressful as the physical one. Families, friends, co-workers and casual encounters with strangers often make conflicting demands on our time and attention. Of these social stressors, family is one of the most potent sources of stress. Parents and children often disagree about values, acceptable behaviors and use of family resources. Members of the family may hold unrealistic expectations of one another so that when these expectations are not met, members of the family become angry, frustrated and disappointed. Sibling rivalry, too, may upset the family as children struggle for dominance, compete for primacy in the parents' affections and demand undue amounts of family resources. Four areas of conflict between spouses have been identified: first, arguments about money and material resources are most frequently reported in the sociological surveys of divorce. Allocation of time is a second major source of stress within marriage and the family. Conflicts about sex roles are third. How to discipline the children is fourth. Beyond the immediate family, the extended family demands time, attention and resources.

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1. Situational stress does **not** include stresses that come from (A) society, (B) biological structure, (C) disagreeable factors in our surrounding, (D) social environment
2. Paul Knipschild (A) is a German sociologist, (B) found the greatest amount of noise pollution in Los Angeles, (C) made a study on noise pollution on people, (D) asserted that people should move to less noise-polluted areas.
3. According to Knipschild's study, people living under much noise pollution (A) frequently go to the doctors, (B) have a greater capability in solving puzzles and math problems, (C) have less chance of getting hypertension, (D) prefer to live near the airport.
4. Noise pollution may **not** include (A) motorbike noises in the deep of the night, (B) police sirens and car burglar alarms, (C) occasional symphony music before 10 p.m., (D) incessant machine noises in the neighborhood.
5. "Sibling rivalry" means (A) competition among brothers and sisters, (B) male-female conflict, (C) generation gaps, (D) greed for money and power or parental affection.
6. Studies on divorce do **not** usually give as a major cause (A) loss of attraction as the couples grow old, (B) conflict about sex roles, (C) quarrels over children's education, (D) arguments over money and other family resources.
7. What is **not** mentioned as a powerful source of stress in family relationship is (A) unrealistic expectations of one another, (B) children's struggle for family resources, (C) the parents' different opinions about children's education, (D) family members' different temperaments or tastes.
8. Family life may get upset if (A) parents and children hold entirely different sets of values, (B) members correct their unrealistic expectations in time, (C) the children share family resources peacefully, (D) members discuss issues concerning acceptable behaviors frankly and with understanding.
9. Four major sources of stress for married couples do **not** include (A) sex roles, (B) remembering birthdays and anniversaries, (C) children's schooling, (D) money and material resources.
10. Social stressors do **not** include (A) casual encounters with strangers, (B) family and extended family, (C) co-workers, (D) meeting old friends.

III. Composition (30%): In about 150-250 words explain and discuss your biggest problem in college. You may want to tell, as truthfully as you can, what the problem is, why it is your biggest problem, and how you deal with it.