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# 淡江大學九十一年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系列：各學系二年級

科目：英 文

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」
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本試題共 4 頁

P. 1

本試題雙面印製

I. Select the best answer for each question below ( Question 1- 35) and mark your answer on Computer Card: 70% (@ 2%)

(A) Vocabulary: Choose the best one word that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

1. It is seldom acceptable to abbreviate words in formal writing.  
(a) omit (b) explain (c) invent (d) shorten
2. Potential computer buyers have come to expect versatility, energy efficiency, and simplicity as essential components of new equipment.  
(a) nominal (b) necessary (c) suspicious (d) tangible
3. Some children display an unquenchable curiosity about every new thing they encounter.  
(a) insatiable (b) inherent (c) indiscriminate (d) incredible
4. Before the advent of synthetic fibers, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics.  
(a) modern (b) colored (c) artificial (d) flexible
5. Once the museum staff cleans out the drawers, the curator can store the shells there.  
(a) scrubs (b) empties (c) disinfects (d) removes
6. I took down what the professor just said.  
(a) vilified (b) uttered (c) recorded (d) impeded
7. A number of critics raved about the new play.  
(a) found fault with (b) enthusiastically praised (c) commented on (d) completely ignored
8. The campers will have to make do with the old equipment.  
(a) do without (b) manage with (c) replace (d) repair

(B) Sentence structure: Read the following sentences carefully and choose the best answer for the blank:

9. "Glad to visit you again." "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ hot coffee?"  
(a) some (b) any more (c) any (d) drink
10. John said that he didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ paper work.  
(a) many (b) lots of (c) a great deal of (d) much
11. "Your English is about as perfect as it can be."  
"Thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ time."  
(a) have been to study long (b) have been studying for a long  
(c) have been studying hard (d) have studied

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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P.2

12. The senator seldom reads the newspaper because he has \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
(a) so little (b) not little (c) a little (d) the little
13. "How about the students?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ students study very hard."  
(a) Rare (b) Little (c) Only a few (d) A some of the
14. "Why didn't you buy it?"  
"I'd have bought it but I \_\_\_\_\_ no money."  
(a) had had (b) have had (c) had been (d) had
15. Tom told me that you were going to take a trip to America, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(a) weren't you (b) didn't you (c) wouldn't you (d) weren't going you
16. "It is good to see you again, John"  
"This has been our first chance to visit since \_\_\_\_\_ from England,"  
(a) you return (b) you returned (c) you have returned (d) returning
17. The wallflower \_\_\_\_\_ because its weak stems often grow on walls and along stony cliffs for support.  
(a) so called is (b) so is called (c) is so called (d) called is so
18. "Does she enjoy riding?" "Yes, but she likes horses \_\_\_\_\_ are tame."  
(a) they (b) what (c) whose (d) that
19. "What did they think about the plan?"  
"Everyone was so happy and \_\_\_\_\_ about it."  
(a) excite (b) exciting (c) excited (d) excites
20. "You have enjoyed your vacation here, haven't you?"  
"Yes, and I'll be sorry \_\_\_\_\_."  
(a) for leaving (b) to leave (c) of leaving (d) with leaving
21. A nation's merchant marine is made up of its commercial ships and the personnel \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) they operate them (b) they operate whom (c) who operate them  
(d) who do they operate
22. Where to find him and how to find him \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
(a) is not known (b) are not known (c) not known (d) has not known
23. \_\_\_\_\_ received law degrees as today.  
(a) Never so many women have (b) Never have so many women  
(c) The women aren't ever (d) Women who have never
24. Jean wanted neither the assignment in Tokyo nor \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) the job in Chicago (b) did he want to go the Chicago  
(c) to be sent to Chicago (d) at Chicago

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25. Until the ninth century, written words were not actually separated, \_\_\_\_\_ in some literary writing, dots or points were used to indicate divisions.  
(a) in spite of (b) contrary (c) but (d) contrast to
26. The people in general looked upon the situation \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) critical (b) as critical (c) to be critical (d) being critical
27. In fact, I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ there in the museum.  
(a) hardly many people (b) very few people (c) some people (d) many people
28. Maggie Walker, an insurance and banking executive, \_\_\_\_\_ and spent her entire life in Richmond, Virginia  
(a) and was brought up (b) brought up with  
(c) who was brought up (d) was brought up
- (C) Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the one best answer, (a), (b), (c), or (d) to each question.

(1) The whooping crane, the rare white marsh bird that symbolizes man's battle to save vanishing species of wildlife, appears headed for recovery. In a time of gloomy ecological forecasts, the whooper's comeback from a population low of fifteen birds in 1941 is one of the few reassuring notes heard today. The bird once was widely expected to follow the passenger pigeon and heath hen into oblivion.

29. This passage is primarily concerned with  
(a) the preservation of wildlife (b) bird hunting  
(c) ecological improvement (d) ornithological findings
30. The whooping crane lives in  
(a) swamps (b) deserts (c) heaths (d) forests
31. In 1941 the whooping crane  
(a) headed for recovery  
(b) followed the passenger pigeon and heath hen into oblivion  
(c) was on the verge of extinction  
(d) staged a comeback
32. The passenger pigeon and heath hen  
(a) symbolize man's battle to save vanishing species of wildlife  
(b) constitute one of the few reassuring notes heard today  
(c) headed for recovery with the whooping crane  
(d) have already vanished

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P.4

(II) Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Students of how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been reckoned that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80,000 words, which includes idiomatic expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

- 33. According to the passage, approximately how long does it take children to learn the basic structure of their native language?  
 (a) One year    (b) Three years    (c) Four years    (d) Thirteen years
- 34. What is the main subject of the passage?  
 (a) Language acquisition in children    (b) Teaching languages to children  
 (c) How to memorize words    (d) Communicating with infants
- 35. According to the passage, what is impressive about the way children learn vocabulary  
 (a) They learn words before they learn grammar.  
 (b) They learn even very long words.  
 (c) They learn words very quickly.  
 (d) They learn the most words in high school.

II. Develop the following sentence into one unified and coherent paragraph about 150 words: 30%

I have great respect for the ocean.