

淡江大學九十一學年度進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系別：各學系

科目：英 文

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「×」
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Examination in English for Transfer Students

I. Cloze test: Read the following passages carefully and choose the one best answer that fits in the blank. (50%)

No doctor is perfect. Like everybody else, they \_\_1\_\_ have their strengths and weaknesses. Maybe your doctor lacks a good bedside \_\_2\_\_, but you feel that she is knowledgeable about the most recent research. However, most experts agree that there are three clues that \_\_3\_\_ you it's time to switch doctors. The first clue is if your doctor doesn't seem \_\_4\_\_ listening to you. The second clue is if your doctor puts you down, judges you, or behaves disrespectfully to you or others. The third clue is if you think your doctor does not use good medical judgment; for example, she \_\_5\_\_ to tell you about the side \_\_6\_\_ or risks of your treatment.

1. a) any    b) each    c) every    d) everyone
2. a) knowledge    b) treatment    c) manner    d) habit
3. a) tell    b) tells    c) told    d) had told
4. a) interesting in    b) interesting with    c) interested in    d) interested with
5. a) fails    b) decides    c) tries    d) attempts
6. a) influences    b) effects    c) results    d) harms

People who are good readers change their reading speed of material according to \_\_7\_\_ difficult they might think the material is and according to \_\_8\_\_ their purpose is in reading the material. \_\_9\_\_, if you have to try to remember the facts which \_\_10\_\_ in a college textbook for a test, you should read the material slowly. \_\_11\_\_, if you are reading something like a newspaper for just general information on a subject, you should try to read the material faster than you would in the first case.

7. a) what    b) how    c) whatever    d) however
8. a) what    b) how    c) whatever    d) however
9. a) Like    b) Such as    c) Just like    d) For example
10. a) finds    b) found    c) are found    d) is found
11. a) For example    b) On the other hand    c) Furthermore    d) Consequently

The following \_\_12\_\_ are from diaries written by Indian boys who attended American schools on reservations. "We had come to an area \_\_13\_\_ wind and

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rain and rivers were different from \_\_14\_\_ we had always known. We had to learn to live by farming \_\_15\_\_ by hunting and trading; we had to learn from people who did not speak our language or try to learn it, though they expected us to learn \_\_16\_\_.” “The teachers even insisted that we \_\_17\_\_ English at school.”

12. a) excerpts    b) outlines    c) essays    d) articles  
 13. a) which    b) by which    c) where    d) that  
 14. a) the ones    b) that    c) which    d) what  
 15. a) other than    b) by no means    c) instead of    d) in addition to  
 16. a) ours    b) it    c) theirs    d) them  
 17. a) speak    b) spoke    c) had spoken    d) would speak

Football fans across Argentina have \_\_18\_\_ stunned and heartbroken after \_\_19\_\_ team was unexpectedly \_\_20\_\_ out of the World Cup. Hordes of Argentinians \_\_21\_\_ all night to watch the 3:30 a.m. screening of the match against Sweden broadcast \_\_22\_\_ from Japan. For a nation facing its \_\_23\_\_ economic crisis, seeing their football heroes—pre-tournament favorites before Wednesday’s game—exit the Cup after their 1-1 \_\_24\_\_ was just too much. Many Argentinians burst \_\_25\_\_ tears as what had seemed like the country’s only hope of forgetting about the devastating recession slip away, Reuters news agency reported.

18. a) left    b) be left    c) been left    d) being left  
 19. a) its    b) whose    c) our    d) their  
 20. a) booted    b) knocked    c) turned    d) got  
 21. a) worked up    b) woke up    c) stayed up    d) kept up  
 22. a) life    b) live    c) living    d) lively  
 23. a) ever-worst    b) worst-ever    c) bad-ever    d) ever-bad  
 24. a) game    b) loss    c) play    d) draw  
 25. a) to    b) into    c) with    d) out

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

Clara Barton was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, the youngest of five children. At the age of fifteen, she became a teacher and soon afterward started a school in New Jersey. The school grew very quickly, but authorities didn’t feel it was

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proper for a woman to run it, and she was forced to resign. Then, in 1861, Barton received a new calling. After the first battles of the Civil War, she witnessed the terrible conditions the wounded were forced to endure. Barton quickly organized a network of contributors to purchase food and supplies. She gained permission to pass through battle lines tending the wounded. As a military nurse, Barton came to realize the importance of providing aid to the wounded. It was she who founded the American Red Cross and who convinced more than a dozen countries to recognize the neutrality of the Red Cross flag. Barton's humanitarian work did not stop after the Civil War ended. She became dedicated to helping the newly emancipated blacks find jobs and housing. She also began a national effort to find missing soldiers.

26. The best title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_
- a) The pity of the War                      b) A Dedicated Teacher  
c) The Angel of the Battlefield          d) Save the Blacks
27. Clara Barton had \_\_\_\_
- a) four siblings                              b) five children  
c) five siblings                              d) no siblings
28. It can be inferred from the passage that Barton resigned from her position as head of a school in New Jersey because \_\_\_\_
- a) she was a woman                      b) she decided to be a military nurse  
c) she was too young                      d) she tried to help American blacks.
- 29 Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
- a) Barton was a teacher                      b) She graduated from medical school  
c) Barton was a nurse                      d) She helped find missing soldiers

Market prices may move up or down, or remain the same, in response to a host of factors causing shifts in supply or demand, or both together. Bad weather makes prices go up—not just the prices of agricultural products, but of a great many other goods *ranging from steel to nightgowns*—because of interruptions of production, breakdowns in transportation, power failures, etc.

Changes in technology cause shifts in supply *curves*. A more efficient way of making transistors brings down the prices of calculators, computers, radios, television sets, record players, etc. Increases in the scale of production, as we have seen, often bring down certain product prices.

Shrinking oil and mineral reserves contract supply, and prices move up.

“Diseconomies” resulting from shrinking scales of production, as when the market for handmade pocketbooks, grandfather clocks, custom tailoring, and

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handmade furniture contracts, push up the prices of such products not only absolutely, but relatively far above what they were in the old days, when skilled labor was cheaper and more abundant.

30. The author primarily concerned with
- a) the increasing cost of skilled labor
  - b) the revolutionary changes in technology
  - c) the effects of climate on the economy
  - d) The effect of shifts in supply and demand on market prices
31. Which of the following is not mentioned as an effect of bad weather?
- a) Power failures
  - b) Production delays
  - c) Illness among workers
  - d) Transportation problems
32. In line 4, the author uses the phrase "*ranging from steel to nightgowns*"
- a) to support the argument that cities suffer more than agricultural areas
  - b) to indicate that a wide variety of goods are affected
  - c) to describe the two products that suffer the most
  - d) to show how increased prices for agricultural products affect other prices
33. Which of the following does the author use as an example of a product whose price has decreased due to changes in technology?
- a) Grandfather clocks
  - b) Steel
  - c) Record players
  - d) Minerals
34. The author attributes changes in the prices of goods such as handmade chairs and pocketbooks to
- a) the fact that few are being made and so are more expensive to make
  - b) changes in technology that have made such goods cheaper
  - c) changes in power supply caused by shrinking oil and mineral reserves
  - d) the fact that these articles are bought by museums
35. The word "*curve*" in the first line of the second paragraph refers to
- a) a graphed line
  - b) the edge of a bent surface
  - c) a winding road
  - d) the path of a thrown ball

III. Writing (30%): Write a paragraph of about 150-200 words on the topic.

Are you one of the college students who work part-time during the school year or in the summer? Do you think college students should work while they are in college? Why or why not?