本試題便面印引

淡江大學 107 學年度進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系別: 各學系二、三年級	科目:英	文	1-1
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 Vocabulary. 30% You're off to Tokyo, you say? What a! So am I. (A) coincidence (B) chance (C) luck (D) fate When you buy shares, your investment is always at since share prices can go down as well as go up. (A) danger (B) trouble (C) gamble (D) risk Many people about the bad behavior of soccer fans in the town center after the match. (A) criticized (B) disapproved (C) complained (D) objected I'm sorry I said that, Lucy. It wasn't my to hurt you. (A) intention (B) purpose (C) meaning (D) plan Sorry, I'm late, but I had a lot of to do. (A) job (B) work (C) task (D) labor In order to prove Jackson is guilty, we must find some (A) information (B) evidence (C) knowledge (D) means George could not having been at the scene of the crime. 	
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7. George could not having been at the scene of the crime.	
(A) refuse (B) object (C) deny (D) alter	
8. The development of technology has to the increase in unemployment.	
(A) contributed (B) resulted (C) influenced (D) donated	
9. The was crowded with passengers waiting for the train.	
(A) platform (B) quay (C) runway (D) pavement	
10. The shop opposite my house sells a variety of	
(A) objects (B) purchases (C) goods (D) productions	
11. Please note that the next program is for children.	
(A) unusual (B) unsuitable (C) unmistakable (D) unreasonable	
12. Some wild animals will become if they get used to people.	
(A) tame (B) petty (C) peaceful (D) organized	
13. The radio gave a commentary of the match between France and Uruguay.	
(A) living (B) happening (C) life (D) running	
14. The company was in fact seriously even though they claimed to be making a profit.	
(A) at a loss (B) in debt (C) in the black (D) broken	
15. Many consumers prefer to pay more for a brand.	
(A) factual (B) reality (C) standard (D) genuine	

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科目:英文

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11.	Grammar and Sentence Structure. 20%				
16.	Logging companies pay as little as \$15 to buy trees that be worth several thousand if				
	they were sold on the international market.				
	(A) could (B) will (C) can (D) going to				
17.	The first time I noticed something was wrong was I got home.				
	(A) since (B) when (C) for (D) until				
18.	One of the side effects of growing older is the tendency of one's idols to fall from pedestals.				
	(A) they (B) them (C) their (D) themselves				
19.	Dogs that are trained to lead must be loyal, intelligent, and calm.				
	(A) a blind (B) the blind (C) blinds (D) blind				
20.	Galileo his first telescope in 1609.				
	(A) builds (B) building (C) built (D) were built				
21.	When we put on thick woolen clothing, in the woolen loops that protects us from the				
	cold.				
	(A) it is the air (B) that the air (C) the air (D) there is the air				
22.	Noise pollution generally receives less attention than air pollution.				
	(A) It does (B) it does over (C) does (D) over				
23.	is not uncommon in elderly people who stand up suddenly.				
	(A) The faint (B) Faints (C) Faint (D) Fainting				
24.	Beauty contest coaches teach the contestants they should walk, sit, and even apply makeup.				
	(A) what (B) which (C) how (D) then				
25.	The many people must be willing to commute a long distance to work.				
	(A) wished to live in rural areas				
	(B) wished they lived in rural areas				
	(C) those wishing to live in rural areas				
	(D) who wish to live in rural areas				
III. Cloze. 20%					
	Is it better to go on a package tour, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer really depends on				
wh	at kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour organized by a travel has some advantages.				

科目:英文 /-3 系別: 各學系二、三年級 本試題共 4 大題,8 頁 考試日期:7月25日(星期三) 第1節 You have a/an _____, which gives you definite departure and arrival dates, and you have a list of all your _____28 ___. The ____29 ___ may be cheaper, as it has been booked in advance, so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to ______30____. 26. (A) office (B) agent (C) tour (D) operation (A) timetable 27. (B) scheme (C) notice (D) itinerary 28. (A) cancellations (B) expeditions (C) organizations (D) destinations 29. (A) accommodation (B) bedrooms (C) flat (D) staying 30. (A) live (B) pass (C) stay (D) cross The recipe for chickpea soup is both 31 and cheap. If you use dried chickpeas, 32 them for at least twelve hours in cold water. Drain them and put them in a large ____33___ with plenty of water. Bring them to the boil, and then let them simmer gently _____34 ___ the chickpeas are soft. I find it easier to use 35 chickpeas, which are already cooked. 31. (A) expensive (B) tasty (C) worth (D) cold 32. (A) soak (B) bury (C) wash (D) water 33. (A) kettle (B) mug (C) sink (D) saucepan (D) though 34. (A) when (B) if (C) until 35. (A) the (B) to (C) canned (D) crude IV. Reading Comprehension. 30% Trail climbing is the easiest. Climbers just walk along trails to the top of a mountain. The Trails are not very steep, and the mountains are small. Rock climbing takes place on steeper slopes and bigger mountains. Climbers generally have to use special equipment such as climbing shoes, ropes, and metal nails called pitons. Ice climbing takes place only on very high mountains and requires a lot of special equipment. Equipment used in ice climbing includes ice axes and crampons, which are spikes attached to a climber's boots for walking on ice and hard snow. Indeed, the sport of mountain climbing can range from an easy uphill walk to a difficult climb up a frozen waterfall. What is the main idea of this paragraph? (A) Mountain climbing requires special skills and equipment. (B) The sport of mountain climbing is practiced worldwide.

(C) There are three main types of mountain climbing.

(D) Ice climbing is the most challenging sport.

背面尚有試題

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科目:英 文

1-4

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Before the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean, water buffalo stampeded in Thailand, and dogs in Sri Lanka refused to go out for their regular walks. An unusual number of pets ran away from their homes in the days before the 1989 San Francisco earthquake. Japanese researchers have analyzed fishermen's stories about the abnormal behavior of fish in the days or hours before earthquakes in that country. These are just a few examples of strange animal behavior just before earthquakes occur.

- 37. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
 - (A) Dogs, elephants, water buffalo, and fish can predict earthquakes.
 - (B) Earthquake prediction is an important science.
 - (C) Earthquakes can have a strong impact on animals.
 - (D) Animals may be able to sense earthquakes before they happen.

People's acceptance of a product is largely determined by its package. The very same coffee taken from a yellow can was described as weak, from a dark brown can too strong, from a red can rich, and from a blue can mild. Even our acceptance of a person may depend on the colors worn. Consider, for example, the comments of one color expert "If you have to pick the wardrobe for your defense lawyer heading into court and choose anything but blue, you deserve to lose the case...." Black is so powerful it could work against the lawyer with the jury. Brown lacks sufficient authority. Green would probably elicit a negative response.

- 38. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
 - (A) Colors have an influence on how we think and act.
 - (B) A product's package largely determines how we accept it.
 - (C) How effective lawyers are depends on their wardrobe colors.
 - (D) Color experts rank blue as the most influential to be worn.

Much like others form images of you based on what you do, you also react to your own behavior; you interpret it and evaluate it. For example, let us say you believe that lying is wrong. If you lie, you will evaluate this behavior in terms of your internalized beliefs about lying. You will thus react negatively to your own behavior. You may, for example, experience guilt because your behavior contradicts your beliefs. On the other hand, let's say that you pulled someone out of a burning building at great personal risk. You would probably evaluate this behavior positively; you will feel good about this behavior and, as a result, about yourself.

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- 39. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
 - (A) If you feel good about your behavior, you will feel good about yourself.
 - (B) How you react to your own behavior helps you to form a self-concept.
 - (C) You feel guilt when your behavior contradicts your beliefs.
 - (D) You need to take risks to feel good about yourself.

Americans are deeply divided on the issue of abortion. Polls can be found indicating strong support for a woman's right to choose, while others indicate strong majorities opposing unlimited abortion. Proponents of choice believe that access to abortion is essential if women are to be fully autonomous human beings. Opponents call themselves pro-life because they believe that the fetus is fully human; therefore, an abortion deprives a fetus of the right to life. These positions are irreconcilable, making abortion a politician's nightmare. Wherever a politician stands on this divisive issue, a large number of voters will be enraged.

- 40. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
 - (A) Strong majorities of Americans oppose abortion.
 - (B) Politicians have trouble with the issue of abortion.
 - (C) Pro-life opponents believe a fetus is a complete human being.
 - (D) Abortion is a matter that seriously divides America.

Simon Cowell is a British television producer and music executive. He is good at finding and training new talent. Cowell is best known for his judging roles on TV talent shows like Britain's Got Talent and American Idol. He became a judge on the first season of Pop Idol in 2001 and on American Idol in 2002. During the talent shows, he was notorious for making harsh criticisms and sarcastic comments on the contestant's singing skills, appearance, makeup, and outfits. However, it is his mean but truthful style that accounts for high viewing rates of those talent shows. Surprisingly, new versions of TV talent shows seem to follow the role Cowell invented, a villain on the judge's panel. The audience has mixed feelings toward him. Some appreciate his honesty while others are annoyed about his arrogance. Although he has been a controversial figure, his unique way of making judgments perfectly serves the purpose of entertainment.

- 41. Which of the following does NOT match the role of Simon Cowell?
 - (A) He's a television producer.
 - (B) He's a talent hunter.

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- (C) He's a civil court judge.
- (D) He's a judge in competitions.
- 42. Which statement is true about Cowell's judging experience?
 - (A) He became a judge on TV talent shows in 1990.
 - (B) He became a judge on the talent show named Pop Idol.
 - (C) He was a judge on a TV talent show named Asian Idol.
 - (D) He was a judge on a TV talent show named Rock Idol.
- 43. What is Cowell's judging style?
 - (A) He is infamous for making bitter comments.
 - (B) He makes encouraging remarks on the shows.
 - (C) He often wears fancy costumes to draw attention.
 - (D) He likes to tell jokes to entertain the contestants.
- 44. What can be inferred about Cowell's TV show role?
 - (A) He is the funniest of all judges.
 - (B) He is the humblest of all judges.
 - (C) He is the most supportive of all judges.
 - (D) He is the meanest of all judges.
- 45. Which statement would the author of this passage probably agree with the most?
 - (A) American Idol is an excellent TV talent show.
 - (B) Contestants on TV talent shows often lack training.
 - (C) A controversial judge makes very entertaining TV.
 - (D) Audiences are better judges of real talent.

Why do some people live spicy food and others hate it? Why do many people dislike broccoli? Why do some people want sweets all the time? Human taste is not as simple as liking or disliking something. The kind of tongue you have can affect your food choices—and your health.

The human tongue is made up of a group of muscles and taste buds that work together to recognize taste. The average adult tongue has 10,000 taste buds, which are tiny bumps located on the tongue. Tiny

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hairs on the end of the taste buds tell us whether food is sweet, sour, bitter, or salty. The taste buds send messages to the brain as chemicals from the food enter the nose. Together, the taste buds and nose tell the brain exactly what the tongue is tasting.

Although all humans have taste buds, we do not all have the same number of them. Medium tasters typically have 10,000 taste buds. These average tasters make up about 50 percent of the world population. Nontasters, 25 percent of the population, have half the number of taste buds as medium tasters. The remaining 25 percent are supertasters. Supertasters have four to six times as many taste buds as nontasters and twice as many as medium tasters. Research shows that supertasters are more likely to be women and from Asia, Africa, and South America.

Supertasters think that a lot of foods are too strong. In addition to having more taste buds, supertasters are born with a gene that makes them sensitive to bitter foods. Consequently, they dislike broccoli, cauliflower, grapefruit, and even coffee. With more taste buds, they can more easily feel fatty foods in their mouths. As a result, they stay away from high-fat food items like French fries and sweets. They are also very sensitive to pain on the tongue, so they avoid spicy food. Nontasters, on the other hand, experience fewer tastes in general, so they can enjoy hot foods like chili and pepper with much less pain.

- 46. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) As a rule, humans eat foods that taste good and avoid foods that taste bad.
- (B) The kind of taster you are can affect both your food choices and your health.
- (C) Supertasters experience a lot of tastes, while nontasters experience fewer tastes.
- (D) The majority of the world population are medium tasters.
- Which statement is true about taste buds?
- (A) They tell the brain how food tastes.
- (B) They send messages to the tongue.
- (C) The average person has 5,000 taste buds.
- (D) In general, men have more taste buds than women.
- Which statement is true about the number of taste buds a person has?
- (A) How many taste buds you have has no effect on taste.
- (B) The number of taste buds you have can cause you to like or dislike certain foods.
- (C) The more taste buds you have, the more you enjoy spicy foods.
- (D) Nontasters have 25 percent fewer taste buds than medium tasters.

背面尚有試題

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- 49. Which statement can you infer from the passage?
- (A) We can train our brain to like or dislike certain foods.
- (B) Medium tasters have a wider range of tastes than supertasters and nontasters.
- (C) Supertasters should pay more attention to what foods they eat or avoid.
- (D) Cultural factors strongly influence our tastes.
- 50. Which statement is true about the three different kinds of tasters?
- (A) Supertasters are more likely to be men from Asia, Africa, and South America.
- (B) Supertasters tend to prefer cakes and cookies.
- (C) Nontasters do not mind what foods they eat.
- (D) Finding out what kind of taster you are can help you make important decisions about your diet.