

淡江大學 107 學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系別：各學系三年級

科目：英

文

25-1

考試日期：7 月 27 日(星期五) 第 1 節

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Part I: Vocabulary & Sentence Structure (60%)

1. You really need to pay close attention ___ the road when you're driving.
a. on b. of c. for d. to
2. Spacewalks are much safer now than ___ decades ago.
a. they have been b. they did c. they are d. they were
3. TESLA invested a lot of money into research, ___ to develop the first driverless car.
a. hoped b. hoping c. hopes d. is hoped
4. Nick ___ in the P.E. class this morning. Luckily, he's o.k. now.
a. passed away b. passed out c. passed by d. passed over
5. They all enjoyed *May Day's* concert ___ the rain.
a. even though b. despite c. however d. despite of
6. In Taipei, ___, almost all of the ancient buildings have been torn down.
a. take an example b. for example c. such as d. for an instance
7. During the long and ___ field trip, many children fell asleep on the school bus.
a. exhausted b. exhaustive c. exhausting d. exhaustion
8. ___ the rain is pouring outside, it's still hot and humid inside.
a. Although b. Not only c. All in all d. Moreover
9. An animal species is labeled critically ___ when its numbers are dangerously low.
a. dangerous b. danger c. endangered d. in danger
10. In western weddings, the groom and bride exchange rings ___ their unity.
a. as a symbol of b. symbolize c. to symbolic d. symbol for
11. Due to typhoon, the flights from Taoyuan to Macau were _____.
a. switched off b. blown off c. taken off d. called off
12. Even with vast research, there is still a great deal that is ___ known about the human brain.
a. neither b. no c. not d. none
13. The U.S. has 50 states, ___ has its own government.
a. each they b. they each c. each of d. each of which
14. Kaohsiung has droughts in some years, _____.
a. in others floods b. floods are others c. while other floods d. others in floods
15. The tradition of wearing a white wedding dress ___ medieval time.
a. originates b. dates back to c. results in d. brings about
16. Thirty-two teams from all over the world are taking part ___ the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia.
a. of b. at c. on d. in
17. The city of Los Angeles derives its name from a Spanish term ___ "those angels."
a. meant b. meaning c. that it means d. which is meaning
18. VR and AR will play an important role in ___ future life-styles.
a. to shape b. shape of c. shaping d. shaped
19. Guppies are also called rainbow fish ___ the males' bright colors.
a. because b. as c. due to d. yet
20. Tamkang University is famous ___ the Chinese palace-style classrooms.
a. for b. with c. of d. on
21. No matter ___ for the death of a loved one, it still comes as a shock and hurts very deeply.
a. you're how prepared b. how you're prepared c. you're prepared how d. how prepared you're
22. Not only ___, but she is also diligent.
a. is she intelligent b. she is intelligent c. intelligent is she d. she intelligent is
23. ___ that we don't miss the flight, we arrive at the airport half an hour earlier.
a. To ensure b. In order to c. Makes sure d. Be certain
24. It ___ approximately 40 minutes to travel from Tamshui to Taipei by MRT.
a. costs b. takes c. spends d. spans

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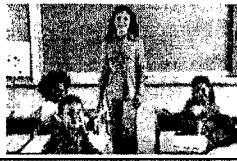
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25. There is great demand in Taiwan for U.S. products, ___ beef and soybeans.
a. to include b. including c. included d. inclusive
26. Capital punishment, ___ death penalty, is a government-sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime.
a. known as also b. as also known c. also known as d. also as known
27. ___ mountains and lakes, the Sun Moon Lake receives many visitors every year.
a. Surrounding by b. Surrounded by c. Of surroundings d. To surround by
28. For years, people were prohibited ___ visiting the *Green Island*.
a. to b. from c. of d. for
29. Our awareness of beauty starts ___ a very early age.
a. on b. from c. at d. in
30. What the world now ___ football, or soccer in the U.S., began as far back as 2500 B.C.E.
a. is called b. calling c. being called d. calls

Part II: Reading Comprehension (40%)



Education: A reflection of society

Visit schools anywhere in the world, and you will probably notice a number of similarities. There are students, teachers, books, blackboards, and exams everywhere. However, a school system in one country is not identical to the system in any other country. It cannot be exactly the same because each culture is different. The educational system is a mirror that reflects the culture. Look at the school system, and you will see the social structure and the values of its culture.

Mexico

In Mexico, the educational system reflects some of the country's many contrasts. On the one hand, it is believed that the nation can achieve equality of rights for everyone through education. The basis of the Mexican educational system is the country's constitution, which was written in 1917. It requires education to be free, compulsory, and universal. It also states that education should support national unity and lead to social, economic, and cultural improvement of the people. At lower levels, this means that there is emphasis on the country's rich cultural history. Children write historical essays, participate in activities for national holidays, and read about national heroes—especially native people (Indians). However, it is often difficult to provide education in rural areas, where many of the indigenous people live. People in these areas are poor and isolated geographically. There are not enough schools, and rural teachers must be able to teach all six grades of primary school. Also, traditions among some indigenous people do not typically include school attendance.

Japan

The Japanese value education highly. One statistic reflects this: the Japanese place such importance on education that 88% of all students complete not only primary school but also high school. Public schools are all both free and **egalitarian**; all students are considered equal and learn the same material. For social reasons, it is important for a student to receive a university degree—and a degree from “the right university.” To reach this goal, students have to go through “examination hell.” There are difficult exams for entrance to all universities, to many of the better primary and secondary schools, and even to some kindergartens! Japanese students need great discipline; in order to make time for their studies, they need the self-control to give up hobbies, sports, and social life. Results of these exams affect the entire family because there is high status, or social position, for the whole family when the children have high test scores.

Britain

In the United Kingdom (Britain), the educational system reflects the class system. All state schools—primary, secondary, and university—are free, and the first nine years are egalitarian: all students

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learn the same material. At age eleven, students take an important national exam. After this, they attend one of three possible secondary schools: college preparatory, vocational (for job training), or comprehensive (with both groups of students). However, 6% of British students attend expensive private schools. These are students from upper-class families. Half of the students at Oxford and Cambridge universities come from such expensive secondary schools. It might seem that anyone can afford to go to a university because all universities are free, but only 1% of the lower class goes to university. Because graduates from good universities get the best jobs, it is clear that success is largely a result of ones' social class.

U.S.

Education in the U.S. is available to everyone, but not all schools are equal. Public primary and secondary schools are free for everyone; there is no tuition. Almost 80% of all Americans are high school graduates. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this. Higher education is not free, but it is available to almost anyone, and about 60% of all high school graduates attend college or university. Older people have the opportunity to attend college, too, because Americans believe that "you are never too old to learn." On the other hand, there are also problems in U.S. schools. In many secondary schools, there are problems with lack of discipline and with drugs and crime. In addition, public schools receive their money from local taxes, so schools in poor areas receive less money. As a result, they do not have enough good teachers or laboratory equipment, and the buildings are often not in good condition. Clearly, U.S. education reflects both the best and the worst of the society.

It is clear that each educational system is a reflection of the larger culture—both positive and negative aspects of its economy, values, and social structure. Look at a country's schools, and you will learn about the society in which they exist.

Now answer questions 1-5:

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - a. Schools around the world all have students, teachers, books, and exams.
 - b. Japan and Britain value education highly, but Mexico and U.S. do not.
 - c. Educational system mirrors the social structure, and values of its culture.
 - d. The educational system of Japan is similar to Britain, but different from Mexico and U.S.
2. Why do Japanese students need to go through "examination hell"?
 - a. To give up hobbies, sports, and social life.
 - b. Because there are too many universities in Japan.
 - c. To receive a degree from a good university.
 - d. It is a tradition since kindergarten.
3. The word "egalitarian" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. equal
 - b. cheap
 - c. similar
 - d. tough
4. According to this passage, which statement is true?
 - a. More than 10% of British students attend expensive private schools.
 - b. Only 12% of Japanese students do not have a high school degree.
 - c. In U.S., 60% of high school graduates attend graduate schools.
 - d. Nearly 80% of Americans have a college degree.
5. The following are reasons why providing education in Mexico's rural areas is difficult, except _____.
 - a. People in the rural areas are geographically isolated and poor.
 - b. Traveling to the rural areas is extremely expensive.
 - c. Indigenous people do not typically go to school.
 - d. Schools are insufficient, and teachers must teach grades 1-6.

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Modern Family Magazine: Is an only child a lonely child?

This month in *Modern Family*, child psychologist Dr. Ethan Stephens answers a question from Andrea Gonzales, who writes:

Dear Dr. Stephens,

My husband and I are facing a dilemma, namely the issue of whether to have a second child. We already have one healthy, happy five-year-old son. Both of us have demanding jobs and limited time and financial resources, but also want to make sure that our only child does not become a lonely child. What are the pros and cons of having a second child?

Andrea

Dear Andrea,

This is one of the most difficult issues that parents nowadays face. As you point out, a concern that is often heard with regard to only children is whether one child necessarily means a lonely child. Many parents feel a **stigma** associated with their decision to have only one child, fearing they are seen as thinking only about themselves as opposed to about their child's well-being. There are no other children in the family for the child to associate with, which may lead to the child feeling lonely, especially if both parents are working.

Another common argument against having just one child is that an only child may be more spoiled than one with siblings. Many people believe that a single child will not have learned to negotiate with others or respect the give-and-take involved in many relationships. Some think this may leave the child less capable of interacting well with people his or her own age than one who has been raised with siblings.

Your son is not alone in being an only child. There's an increasing trend for choosing to have only one child for the very same reasons you listed. In South Korea, for example, the percentage of families with only one child is higher than ever. This follows a general trend in Asia where in many countries—including Japan, China, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand—couples are having on average fewer than two children.

Advocates of single-child families argue that there are advantages for the child as well as the parents. With just one child, they suggest, there is less potential for family arguments arising from sibling jealousy or parents favoring one child over the other(s). Moreover, with only one child, the parents can afford to give more quality time and attention. This often leads to increased self-esteem, which, combined with increased independence, can lead to the child being more confident. There are a number of ways that parents can help to ensure that their only child doesn't get lonely. Here are some suggestions for parenting an only child:

- Let them be social. Children need friends their age and playing in a group encourages skills like sharing, teamwork, and patience. Find ways for your child to socialize, such as play groups, sports, or summer camp.
- Welcome challenges. Only children learn to do many things for themselves, though they will need your help for some things. Encourage your child to challenge himself by solving problems independently.
- Alone time is okay, too. As much as you want to help your child interact well with others, don't worry too much about a child who is content to keep to himself. Time spent alone contributes to personality development and decision-making skills.

Unfortunately, Andrea, there is no simple answer to the question of whether or not to have a second child. The circumstances affecting each set of parents are unique; I always believe what is appropriate for one family may not be for another. The important thing, in the end, is to make a decision that both you and your husband feel confident about.

Now answer questions 6-10:

6. What does this passage mainly discuss?

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- a. Having children is absolutely better than having none.
 - b. Children with siblings often fight for parents' love and attention.
 - c. The only child tends to have higher self-image and confidence.
 - d. The advantages and disadvantages of having a second child.
7. Which word is closest in meaning to "stigma"?
- a. pride
 - b. shame
 - c. difficulty
 - d. puzzle
8. Parents with an only child feel they are perceived as _____.
- a. selfish for not giving their child a sibling
 - b. selfish for spending too much time at work
 - c. weak for being unable to have another child
 - d. unwise for spoiling their only child
9. Why does Dr. Stephens talk about family trends in Taiwan?
- a. To convince Andrea that she should stick with just one child
 - b. To give examples of countries that Andrea and her husband can move to
 - c. To show that Andrea and her husband are not alone in making this choice
 - d. To argue that having only one child is common in developed countries
10. According to this passage, which statement is **NOT** true?
- a. Spending time alone can have a positive effect on a child's personality.
 - b. Socialization helps children develop collaboration and patience.
 - c. Dr. Stephens studies the way children behave and think.
 - d. In the end, Dr. Stephens suggests that Andrea and her husband have another child.



The right to die

A difficult problem that is facing society is the legalization of euthanasia. Euthanasia is the act of causing death painlessly in order to end suffering. People who are in a coma because of injury to their brains and elderly people who are terminally ill are being kept alive by artificial means. They do not have a chance to recover, but always in most states of the U.S. do not allow doctors to end their lives. Although many people feel that doctor must do everything possible to keep their patients alive, I believe that euthanasia should be legal for three reasons.

The first and most important reason to support euthanasia is that some patients who have no chance to recover do not wish to be kept alive on machines. These patients are kept alive by life-support machines such as respirators to help them breathe and feeding tubes to provide them with nutrition. A well-known example in the U.S. is the case of Terri Schiavo, a young woman who went into a coma in 1990. Mrs. Schiavo was able to breathe on her own, but her brain was dead. For 15 years, she was kept alive by a feeding tube. After 8 years of seeking treatment for her condition, Michael Schiavo, her husband, asked the courts for permission to remove her feeding tube. He said that his wife had told him she would not want to be kept alive artificially when there was no hope of recovery. Mrs. Schiavo's parents disagreed with Mr. Schiavo and fought to keep their daughter alive. After 7 years of bitter court battles, Mr. Schiavo finally won. Doctors removed Mrs. Schiavo's feeding tube, and she soon died, 15 years after first falling into a coma. Clearly, when there is absolutely no hope of recovery, society should allow a person in Terri Schiavo's condition to die if that is his or her wish.

A second reason to support euthanasia is that medical costs in the U.S. are very high. Keeping a person alive for years and years requires round-the-clock care in a hospital or nursing home. According to an administrator at a local hospital, daily hospital room charges average \$5,000 there. Nursing home care is also expensive. A nursing home in our area charges \$4,500 per month. These high costs can cause serious financial problems for a family.

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The final reason to support legalizing euthanasia is that the family suffers. Hospital or nursing home staff give terminally ill patients only minimal care. Thus, the family must spend time caring for the special needs of their loved one. For instance, a cousin of mine who had been in a motorcycle accident was kept on life-support machines for 8 years. He needed someone to stay with him 24 hours a day. During those years, his parents took turns taking care of him. His father stayed with him during the day while his mother worked, and then his mother stayed with him at night while his father worked. Other family members tried to help out when they could, but his parents did most of the physical work and suffered most of the emotional stress. After he finally died, my aunt said, "Of course, I am sad, but since we all knew he would eventually die, it might have been better if it had happened right when he had the accident. These past 8 years have been hard."

To summarize, patients who are either terminally ill or who are in an **irreversible** coma often wish to die. Their care is a financial, physical, and emotional burden for their families. Therefore, families should have the right to ask doctors to turn off life-support machines or to remove feeding tubes.

Now answer questions 11-15:

11. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - a. The debate over Terri Schiavo's euthanasia case.
 - b. Euthanasia is inhumane and should never be legal.
 - c. Three arguments for the legalization of euthanasia.
 - d. It is expensive to keep a terminally-ill patient alive.
12. Which statement about Terri Schiavo is **NOT** true?
 - a. Terri's husband and parents disagreed on whether Terri's life should be terminated.
 - b. Terri went into a coma 28 years ago.
 - c. Terri died in 2005.
 - d. Because Terri's brain was dead, she was unable to breath on her own.
13. The word "irreversible" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - a. short-term
 - b. severe
 - c. deadly
 - d. permanent
14. According to this passage, which statement is untrue?
 - a. The daily nursing home charge is far more expensive than the daily hospital charge.
 - b. Euthanasia is illegal in the majority of states in America.
 - c. Family of the terminally-ill patients suffers emotionally, financially, and physically.
 - d. The author's cousin was in a serious motorcycle accident.
15. Which celebrity would be most interested in the topic discussed in this passage?
 - a. Jeremy Lin
 - b. Jay Chou
 - c. Chien-ming Wang
 - d. Da-ren Fu



Mental retardation

A couple who is expecting a baby looks forward to the birth of their child with high hopes and expectations. Fortunately, most babies are born in good health, with their brains and bodies intact. Sometimes, of course, a baby is born with physical and/or mental defects. One such defect is mental retardation. There is no single cause of mental retardation, but researchers have uncovered several causes, some of which are preventable.

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Brain damage due to genetic conditions is a well-known cause of mental retardation. Most people are familiar with Down's syndrome, which occurs more often in babies whose mothers are over 35 years old. Down's syndrome is caused by the formation of an additional chromosome. The normal number of chromosomes for people is 46; babies born with Down's syndrome have 47. Another chromosome-related cause of mental retardation is a malformation of the X-chromosome. Evidently, the X-chromosome breaks in two, thereby altering the normal development of the fetus. There are also several recessive-gene diseases that result in mental retardation. For example, an infant born with the recessive-gene disease called phenyleketonuria will end up with profound mental retardation because this disease affects the transmittal of information between the cells in the brain, particularly the neurons in the frontal lobes. Fortunately, blood tests can detect this problem at birth, and immediate measure can be taken to limit the damage. Another disorder caused by recessive genes is Tay-Sachs disease, which is found primarily among Jewish families of northeastern Europe ancestry. This disease also affects the nerve cells, though not in the same way as phenyleketonuria. But there are blood tests that can detect carriers, so it can be prevented.

Not all brain damage resulting in mental retardation occurs because of problems in the genetic makeup of the infant. Certain infectious diseases that the mother may contract during pregnancy can adversely affect the developing brain of the baby, particularly if the mother catches these diseases during the first three months of her pregnancy. The most commonly known diseases include rubella (German measles), herpes simplex, and syphilis. Because these diseases are infectious, to a certain extent they are preventable.

Another preventable cause of mental retardation in newborns related to what the pregnant woman ingests. Certain drugs are known to hinder the development of the baby's brain. In the early 1960's, for instance, some pregnant women suffering from pregnancy-related nausea were prescribed a drug called thalidomide. This drug interfered with the development of the embryo and resulted in physical deformations and mental deficits. These women had no way of knowing at the time what this drug could cause, but now we know that many drugs can **adversely** affect the development—both physical and mental—of the fetus. The most easily preventable cause of mental retardation is fetal alcohol syndrome. Drinking as little as one or two glasses of wine a week during pregnancy could result in physical and intellectual **impairments** in the infant. The mother's diet is also important during her pregnancy. Researchers find mental retardation more common among babies whose mothers were malnourished during pregnancy.

One the child is born, other factors can cause mental retardation, such as head injuries and environmental pollutants, such as mercury and lead. But even before the child is born, the damage may already have been done. Fortunately, much of this damage can be prevented by the pregnant woman. Genetic counseling, caution to avoid infectious diseases, avoidance of drugs, including alcohol, and proper diet can increase the chances that a woman will bear a child whose intellectual functioning will be in the normal range.

Now answer questions 16-20:

16. What is the main idea of this passage?

- Avoidance of infectious diseases and drugs, plus healthy diet and regular exercise will prevent women from having mentally retarded babies.
- Some babies are born with their brains and bodies intact; some are born with mental or physical defects.
- Some preventable factors of mental retardation include genetic disorder, infectious diseases, and what the mother ingests.
- Mental retardation may be a result of head injuries and environmental pollution after the child is born.

17. According to this passage, which statement is **NOT** true?

- Babies with Down's syndrome have one more chromosome than normal babies.
- Blood tests can be used to detect phenyleketonuria and Tay-Sachs disease carriers.

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c. If a mother catches syphilis during the last 3 months of her pregnancy, her baby's brain will be severely damaged.

d. Thalidomide, malnutrition, alcohol, and environmental pollutants like lead and mercury all contribute to mental retardation of newborns.

18. The word "adversely" is closest in meaning to ____.

- a. negatively
- b. dramatically
- c. secretly
- d. rapidly

19. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- a. Mothers over 35 years old are likely to have babies with rubella infection.
- b. Thalidomide is a drug to treat pregnant women's sleeplessness.
- c. Of all the causes of mental retardation, fetal alcohol syndrome can be most easily prevented.
- d. Tay-Sachs disease is commonly found in Jewish people from the Middle East.

20. The word "impairments" is closest in meaning to ____.

- a. growth
- b. development
- c. recovery
- d. damages