

淡江大學 108 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

考試日期：7 月 25 日(星期四) 第 1 節

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本試題雙面印刷

I. Vocabulary and Sentence Structure (40%)

- At the end of his presentation, he successfully _____ the audience's attention to his final argument.
A) attracted B) picked C) created D) drew
- If designer sunglasses _____ less expensive, more people would buy them.
A) are B) were C) was D) did
- As grunge music spread around the world, _____ grunge fashion.
A) was so B) so is C) does so D) so did
- He checks his health _____.
A) on a month basic B) every three month C) on a regular basis D) on a regularity
- Everyone should believe that they have enormous control _____ his own health and life.
A) in B) over C) for D) of
- Fashionable clothes are beautiful but sometimes are not _____.
A) stylish B) practical C) glamorous D) typical
- The family all felt _____ after hearing their friends were safe after the accident.
A) relieved B) relief C) relieves D) relieved
- Some research _____ that cell phones are harmful for your health.
A) proposes B) suggests C) promises D) thinks
- My mom doesn't worry about growing old, but a lot of her friends _____.
A) are B) do C) did D) were
- When you put _____ something, you delay it or make it wait until a later time.
A) off B) of C) on D) in
- She makes up stories knows how to _____ a tale.
A) span B) spin C) spam D) sponge
- The quantity of the food didn't _____ match the quality.
A) necessitate B) necessary C) necessarily D) necessitation
- When you _____ people a visit about something, you go to see them and spend time with them.
A) drag B) put C) pay D) paid
- He is waiting for _____ from the government to go ahead with the project.
A) ban B) permission C) forbid D) prohibit
- A cup of black tea has half the _____ of caffeine in a cup of coffee.
A) amount B) number C) amounts D) numbers

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16. Mary _____ be a columnist for New York Times, but now she is the editor-in-chief for a fashion magazine.
A) used to B) is used to C) is accustomed to D) was used to
17. The 1,001 Arabian Nights, _____ The Book of One Thousand and One Nights, is one of the most famous pieces of Arabic literature.
A) is also known for B) is also known as C) also known for D) also known as
18. The majority of population in the US _____ immigrants from England.
A) comprising B) is comprised of C) comprises D) comprised of
19. Some viruses can cause severe _____ in healthy people.
A) symbols B) syndromes C) signs D) systems
20. _____ raised in the mountains usually have blood that is rich in hemoglobin which carries oxygen around the body faster.
A) Who B) What C) Those D) That

II. Cloze (30%)

Superman

For many years, Christopher Reeve was ___21___ for playing the movie character Superman in the Hollywood movies. But in 1995, he broke his neck in a horseback riding accident and spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair, almost completely unable to move. He also needed a machine to help him breathe. However, despite his ___22___, Reeve refused to be ___23___ and fought back. Four years after his terrible accident, he received an award for his autobiography, *Still Me*. It is a humorous story for his life, showing both his ___24___ and his ___25___ nature. The same year, he also won an award for starring in the movie *Rear Window*. "Nothing's impossible," he said. "Demand the best of yourself and demand the respect of people around you." He died in 2004, after a heart attack. His example should provide encouragement and inspiration for people everywhere.

21. A) employed B) well-known C) retired D) nominated
22. A) cost B) damage C) disabilities D) requirement
23. A) depressed B) silent C) optimistic D) uncertain
24. A) pleasure B) respect C) courage D) gift
25. A) successful B) worried C) aggressive D) optimistic

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The Secret of a Long Life

If you've ever wondered what life is like past the age of 100, then ask American George Stratton. He is an ___26___ and youthful 102-year-old from Wisconsin, U.S. So what's his secret for living a long and happy life? First, he reduces ___27___ by not worrying about things too much. "A laugh is better than a ___28___ any time," he says. Although he tries to keep fit, he believes ___29___ is important, too. Therefore, he always takes rest when he feels tired. He also eats healthily and doesn't have snacks. He stopped smoking cigars 20 years ago and drinks alcohol only in ___30___. He thinks old age is wonderful.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 26. A) important | B) energetic | C) interesting | D) organic |
| 27. A) stress | B) problems | C) diseases | D) fitness |
| 28. A) present | B) pill | C) wish | D) treatment |
| 29. A) competition | B) decision | C) relaxation | D) regulation |
| 30. A) limitation | B) moderation | C) condition | D) situation |

Explorers of the Future

The explorers of the future will not travel across the oceans in ships, but go deep into space in spaceships. ___31___ into space will ___32___ to map the stars and discover new planets. NASA aims to return to the moon before 2020, and is making plans for human exploration of Mars and other planets. Many experts believe there is water on Mars. In fact, The Mars Society is an international ___33___ of people all over the world who support the idea of human exploration of Mars. In 2008, the National Space Society ___34___ a new Space Ambassadors Program. The aim is to train volunteers to educate the public and ___35___ the benefits of space exploration and research.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31. A) Expeditions | B) Tourists | C) Journeys | D) Trials |
| 32. A) confirm | B) experience | C) start | D) attempt |
| 33. A) action | B) collection | C) network | D) system |
| 34. A) showed | B) quit | C) suggested | D) launched |
| 35. A) reduce | B) promote | C) improve | D) conceal |

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III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Professional E-mail Etiquette

Even though e-mail has become a common form of communication, there are still many people who do not follow some basic rules, or etiquette, when they compose e-mails. E-mail etiquette is especially important in formal situations, such as at work or school. Good etiquette can get you positive results, but bad etiquette can leave a bad impression on others. Being professional when you write e-mails means following certain standards.

First of all, a formal e-mail should be complete. Always put a subject in the subject line, and try to make it as specific as possible so the other person knows the purpose of your e-mail. Writing "information" isn't enough, but "information about your interview process" is. There should always be a greeting in formal e-mails, such as those to teachers. When students don't use an instructor's formal name, they could offend him or her. "Dear Prof. Winters" is preferred to "Teacher" or nothing at all.

Formal e-mails also need to have correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation. After you have finished writing an e-mail, read it from beginning to end to edit your sentences. Missing commas or periods might demonstrate to others that you are not careful, which could lead to a bad impression. Use the "spell check" feature to check your spelling before sending, and avoid using slang or abbreviations like LOL (laugh out loud) or BTW (by the way). Using abbreviations might be okay for friends, but they might make a bad first impression in work or school settings.

Schools and businesses require more formal writing, and they expect people to use proper e-mail etiquette. Following some simple rules can help you write more professional e-mails. When you are careful about how you write, you can leave a good first impression on others.

36. Which is an example of an informal situation?

- A) writing to your boss
- B) writing to a friend
- C) writing to a teacher at school
- D) writing to your principal

37. What is NOT correct about writing a subject line for a formal email?

- A) The subject line should be as general as possible.
- B) The subject line should be as specific as possible.
- C) There should always be a subject in the subject line.
- D) There should always be about the topic.

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38. What could result in a bad impression?

- A) using the "spell check" feature
- B) using a formal greeting
- C) missing commas or periods
- D) using appropriate language

39. What is the article's main idea about professional email etiquette?

- A) It is not important because today's culture is informal.
- B) It is important because email is a common form of communication.
- C) It is important for leaving a good first impression.
- D) It is efficient to communicate through e-mail.

Making Smart Fast-Food Choices

Many people are too busy to prepare and eat three good meals a day. So they turn to fast food. Many of the items at fast-food restaurants, snack bars, and food stands are fattening and not very healthy. But fast food doesn't have to be that damaging. You can still eat well and make smarter fast food choices. Most importantly, pay attention to calories (the amount of energy a food will produce) and fat in a food item. Consider two fast-food meals. A quarter-pound hamburger with cheese, jumbo-size fries, and a 16-ounce soda have a total of 1535 calories and 76 grams of fat. A broiled (cooked under direct heat or over a flame) chicken sandwich, a side salad with low-fat dressing, and a glass of water have only 422 calories and 7 grams of fat. But maybe you really want a hamburger and fries. Well, you can have a small hamburger, a small serving of fries, and a glass of water. That's still a much better choice than a large hamburger, a big size of fries, and soda.

There are a few additional things you can do to make sure you eat well in a fast-food restaurant. First, say "no" when the cashier asks you if you want to "supersize" your meal. Second, ask for no mayonnaise or sauce, or ask for it on the side rather than pouring it on the food. Third, avoid as much deep-fried food as possible, especially chips! Also, order a side salad or a vegetable soup and eat it first. By doing so, you won't be eating as much of your burger and fries. Finally, eat slowly and stop eating when you're full. This sounds simple, but many people keep eating even after they become full.

40. What is the main idea of this article?

- A) Fast food is bad for your health.
- B) Never "supersize" your fast food meals.
- C) You can eat well and make smarter choices at a fast-food restaurant.
- D) Fast-food restaurants are a perfect place to find healthy food.

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41. A small hamburger and small fries have _____
- A) more calories and fat than a chicken sandwich and a salad.
 - B) fewer calories and fat than a chicken sandwich and a salad.
 - C) more calories and fat than a large hamburger and big fries.
 - D) the same amount of calories and fat as a chicken sandwich and a salad.
42. By eating a salad or soup before the rest of your meal, _____
- A) you pay less for your meal.
 - B) you eat less of the rest of your meal.
 - C) you eat more slowly.
 - D) you eat the rest of your meal more quickly.
43. Which of the following is NOT among the advice offered by the author?
- A) Ask for no rich or fattening cream or sauce on your food.
 - B) Eat slowly and it's not necessary to finish all your food if you feel full.
 - C) Don't order foods like fried chicken and chips.
 - D) Drink green tea or take weight-losing pills after a fast-food meal.
44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this article?
- A) Many people eat fast food because they are often too busy to have time for a nice meal.
 - B) It's better to eat fast food only twice a week.
 - C) Order your fast food in a normal size without upgrading it to a larger size.
 - D) Many people eat more than they need.
45. What does the word *damaging* (in the third line of the first paragraph) mean?
- A) unhealthy
 - B) expensive
 - C) boring
 - D) delicious

Almost Human?

Robots become more and more like people. At Aizo Chuo Hospital in Japan, employees greet newcomers, guide patients to and from the surgery area, and print out maps of the hospital for confused visitors. They don't take lunch breaks or even get paid. Why? They're robots! A robot is a machine that can complete complex tasks without human control. The child-sized machines at the hospital are just a few of the thousands of robots that help people around the world. Robots have long worked in factories, helping to build cars and electronic appliances. But today's robots are a far cry from the clunky machines of the past. They don't just do the jobs of people—they actually look and act a lot like people. Kansei, a robot from Japan, has a silicon face covering 19 movable parts. The robot can form up to 36 facial expressions in response to different words. Kansei quivers in fear at the word war and breaks into a smile

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when it hears the word sushi. Researchers in Europe are going one step further with iCub, a “baby” robot. They are teaching it to speak and hold conversations. The ability to interact is crucial, or necessary, for robots that will one day work closely with humans, says Chris Atkeson, a professor at the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania. “It is important for robots and all machines that interact with people to understand what you say and how you are feeling and respond with appropriate emotions,” he told WR News. Japanese scientist Minoru Asada agrees. He is building a robot called CB2 that acts like a real toddler. “Right now, it only goes, ‘Ah, ah.’ But as we develop its learning function, we hope it can start saying more complex sentences and moving on its own will,” Asada says.

“Next-generation robots need to be able to learn and develop themselves.” Robot communication will allow the machines to help people more in the future, as the number of human workers declines in some countries. “We are going to have so many more old people and not enough young people to take care of them,” Matthew Mason, director of the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University, told WR News. “Technology can help the old people live at home longer, instead of going to nursing homes.” That would be a big help in Japan, which has an aging population. Already, more than 370,000 robots work in Japanese factories. Other robots perform tasks such as planting rice and tending the country’s rice paddies. Japanese officials estimate that one robot can do the work of 10 human employees. Aizo Chuo Hospital patient Hiroshi Asami, 81, isn’t thrilled about the prospect, or possibility, of robot workers. “[The robot] just told us to get out of the way!” he exclaims after almost running into one of the hospital’s robot workers. “It’s a robot. It’s the one that should get out of my way. I prefer dealing with real people.”

People have been trying to rev up robots for hundreds of years. Here’s a look at some of the most notable creations. In 1737, French inventor Jacques de Vaucanson built a robotic duck that could flap its wings, paddle in water, and even eat grain. In 1810, Toot, toot! was one of the first robots was a mechanical trumpet player. It is now in a museum in Germany. In 1961, the 4,000-pound robotic arm Unimate got its start welding car parts. Today, the robots are among the most widely used industrial robots in the world. One of the world’s most popular robots is Roomba, a robotic vacuum. Introduced in 2002, Roomba can clean a room all by itself, gliding over floors to pick up dirt. NASA has robots that are out of this world! Spirit and Opportunity are twin rovers that have been exploring Mars since 2004. They send valuable data back to Earth.

46. According to the text, one robot can do the work of how many human employees?

- A) two
- B) seven
- C) ten
- D) twelve

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47. In the last part of the article, what does the author list and describe?

- A) notable robots of the past
- B) the 19 movable parts of Kansei's face
- C) the words and phrases that iCub can say
- D) robots that are being developed in Japan

48. Read this paragraph from the text:

“Robots have long worked in factories, helping to build cars and electronic appliances. But today's robots are a far cry from the clunky machines of the past. They don't just do the jobs of people—they actually look and act a lot like people.” Based on this information, how are robots today different from robots of the past?

- A) Robots today are more clunky and less like people.
- B) Robots today are more clunky and more like people.
- C) Robots today are less clunky and more like people.
- D) Robots today are less clunky and less like people.

49. Read this paragraph from the text:

“The ability to interact is crucial, or necessary, for robots that will one day work closely with humans, says Chris Atkeson, a professor at the Robotics Institute at Carnegie Mellon University in Pennsylvania.”

What does the word “interact” probably mean here?

- A) work with and communicate
- B) make trouble and cause harm
- C) confuse and cause frustration
- D) praise and celebrate

50. What is the main idea of this article?

- A) Minoru Asada is building a robot that acts like a toddler.
- B) Robots are becoming more and more like people.
- C) More than 370,000 robots work in Japanese factories.
- D) In 1737, a French inventor built a robotic duck that could flap its wings.