

# 淡江大學 108 學年度日間部轉學生招生考試試題

系別：各學系二年級

科目：英 文

考試日期：7月24日(星期三) 第1節

本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

本試題雙面印刷

## I. 文意字彙與語法選擇：請選出最適合的答案 (50%)

1. Black lung disease is \_\_\_\_\_ working in a coal mine for years.  
A. connected with  
B. contradicting  
C. adapting to  
D. used to
2. Despite \_\_\_\_\_, the pop festival passed off peacefully.  
A. the people worried about the safety  
B. worried the safety  
C. people's worries of safety  
D. the safety
3. The secret \_\_\_\_\_ the success of Taiwanese cuisine is fresh and diverse ingredients.  
A. for  
B. of  
C. to  
D. in
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ the project's success \_\_\_\_\_ a sophisticated computer program.  
A. resulted from  
B. argued against  
C. substituted for  
D. attributed to
5. In many countries of the world, having a morning cup of coffee is important \_\_\_\_\_ it marks the start of the day.  
A. such as  
B. like  
C. as  
D. yet
6. Many dot.com companies have learnt that technology can never \_\_\_\_\_ customer service.  
A. tie to  
B. owe to  
C. depend on  
D. substitute for
7. The politician expressed his concerns about nuclear energy and decided to fight \_\_\_\_\_ the policy.  
A. against

背面尚有試題

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- B. for  
C. at  
D. on
8. Vomiting is a well-known \_\_\_\_\_ of this drug.  
A. complication  
B. side effect  
C. consequence  
D. cause
9. The new law provides \_\_\_\_\_ for businesses to encourage recycling equipment.  
A. profits  
B. management  
C. incentives  
D. satisfaction
10. The hamburger was tough and overcooked. The fries, \_\_\_\_\_, were terrific, and well worth the money.  
A. therefore  
B. in addition  
C. consequently  
D. on the other hand
11. Some students work hard in school work, \_\_\_\_\_ others don't even pay attention to the teacher.  
A. while  
B. for  
C. given  
D. Then
12. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ life would be like without arts and music.  
A. when  
B. how  
C. what  
D. which
13. Travelers are prohibited \_\_\_\_\_ bringing plants across the border without a certificate.  
A. to  
B. from  
C. for  
D. against
14. It was a long and difficult journey; \_\_\_\_\_, once we arrived, we were able to relax and to enjoy ourselves.  
A. therefore

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- B. however  
C. because  
D. Moreover
15. Making donations in charities \_\_\_\_\_ companies positive images.  
A. allows  
B. brings  
C. lets  
D. Puts
16. \_\_\_\_\_ food, the Amazon provides with human beings fresh air and many herbal medicines.  
A. In spite of  
B. In addition to  
C. Except for  
D. With
17. Just \_\_\_\_\_ the French like their wine, \_\_\_\_\_ the Germans like their beer.  
A. like...and  
B. as....so too does  
C. as.....so too do  
D. like....also
18. The ants started moving in a small group, and then \_\_\_\_\_ into a long line.  
A. broadened  
B. divorced  
C. financed  
D. credited
19. After a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of time and money, Sebastian finally finished his doctorate degree.  
A. fellow  
B. renowned  
C. unstoppable  
D. considerable
20. This cake has an interesting \_\_\_\_\_. I've never tasted it before.  
A. horror  
B. flavor  
C. scale  
D. trend
21. It's almost impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ a real diamond from a fake one.  
A. make sense  
B. deal with  
C. tell apart

背面尚有試題

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1-4

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- D. invest in
22. The farmer saved some of his \_\_\_\_\_ from last year to plant this year.
- A. seeds
  - B. series
  - C. facilities
  - D. generations
23. \_\_\_\_\_ people are unable to recall the past and sometimes can't even remember their own names.
- A. Injury
  - B. Been injured
  - C. An injured
  - D. Injured
24. People in Taiwan are \_\_\_\_\_ the danger of earthquake, and yet not everyone has a plan to prepare for it.
- A. regarded as
  - B. aware of
  - C. considered to
  - D. associated with
25. The songs of BTS are \_\_\_\_\_ popular around the world \_\_\_\_\_ the band was invited to give a UN opening speech.
- A. as...and
  - B. as...like
  - C. so...that
  - D. so...as to

## II. 閱讀測驗：請選出最適合的答案 (20%)

### A Change in Plans

Do you know the idiom "Don't change horses in midstream"? It doesn't literally refer to the difficulty of moving from one animal to another while in the middle of a river. Instead, it means that it's risky to make major changes in an activity once it's underway. Apparently, British explorer Ernest Shackleton didn't follow this advice. When his expedition to Antarctica ran into severe problems, he changed his goal from crossing the continent to survival for his expedition team. Shackleton is a spectacular example of making a success from a failure.

In the early 1900s, people were very curious about Antarctica. To that point, very few people had visited the continent. There was a race to see which country would be first to send an explorer to the South Pole. However, the Norwegian Roald Amundsen won that honor in 1911. The remaining challenge was to cross the continent of Antarctica from sea to sea. The British explorer

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Ernest Shackleton had been to Antarctica twice before and was an expert about the area. He took on the challenge.

In August 1914, Shackleton and his crew of 27 set sail from England in a ship called *Endurance*. The *Endurance* was built in Norway and was extra strong so that it could sail in icy waters. It took more than two months to cross the Atlantic before arriving in Buenos Aires. From there, the *Endurance* sailed south - towards Antarctica - to South Georgia Island. From that point, it was still about 200 kilometers to their destination. However, on the way, the *Endurance* ran into pack ice and icebergs. The crew stayed on the *Endurance* from January 1915 through October of that year, but then the boat started to come apart. It was crushed by the ice and sank on November 15, 1915. Before the *Endurance* went under water, Shackleton and the crew saved the lifeboats - small, open boats - as well as equipment, tools and supplies. They set up camp on a large piece of ice and they lived there until April 1916.

At that point, the ice started to melt, so Shackleton told the crew to get in the *lifeboats*. They sailed to Elephant Island. It was the first time in almost 500 days that they had been on land! But Elephant Island was no place to stay. It was cold, there was no food there, and they needed to be rescued. Shackleton believed the only way to get help was for a few men to take one of the little lifeboats and go back to South Georgia Island, a distance of 800 miles. On April 24, 1916, Shackleton and five men sailed for 15 days in strong storms to reach their goal. Once they got there, they still had to cross the icy island. It was May 20 before they reached help.

Shackleton sent a strong boat to pick up the men left on Elephant Island. The rescue boat finally got there in August 1916. The most incredible thing is that all the 28 men on the *Endurance* survived the terrifying journey. Shackleton became a hero as a brave leader.

26. Why did Shackleton want to go to Antarctica?

- A. because Amundsen had reached the South Pole
- B. to cross the continent from one ocean to another
- C. because Amundsen had reached the South Pole
- D. he actually preferred to go to the North Pole

27. Paragraph 3 (In August 1914...) is mostly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a trip across the Pacific Ocean
- B. living on the ice for 500 day
- C. the journey of the *Endurance*
- D. ship building in Norway

28. What is the best description of a *lifeboat*?

- A. a large houseboat that you can live on for a long time
- B. a strong boat you would sail in across the Atlantic Ocean
- C. a small sailboat with a cabin for the crew to live in
- D. a small boat meant to carry people in an emergency for a short time

背面尚有試題

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29. How many people sailed from Elephant Island to South Georgia?

- A. six
- B. five
- C. twenty-seven
- D. twenty-eight

30. What is the main point of this reading?

- A. As an experienced seaman, Shackleton should have known about bad weather.
- B. The plan would have worked if the Endurance had been a stronger ship.
- C. The failure of original plans can mean success in a different way.
- D. Shackleton lost his crew to become the first person to cross Antarctica.

## Siberian Tigers

Siberian tigers are the world's largest big cats and a rare, endangered animal. Today there are only about 400 of them still alive in the wild, mostly in eastern Russia with some in China and North Korea. The tigers inhabit a huge range focused on the Amur River, so sometimes they are known as Amur tigers. Although today the population seems stable, in the past the tigers almost became extinct and there are still many threats to its survival as a subspecies.

Siberian tigers live in forests with harsh weather of warm summers and extremely cold winters. Therefore it is not surprising to learn that the tigers' coats change with the seasons. In summer, their fur is brighter and coarse, but in winter the coat becomes lighter in color with longer, thicker fur. Tigers use their coats as camouflage or a way of hiding their presence from other animals. The habitat of the tigers has two zones: one with deciduous trees that lose their leaves in winter, and another known as *taiga* or boreal forest. The taiga is one of the world's most extensive ecological areas, covering the northern hemisphere in Europe, Asia and North America. It is characterized by pine trees and has animals that are prey or food for the tigers, including deer, elk, moose and wild boar.

Adult tigers--both male and female--live alone and hunt over a wide area. After a very brief mating period, females give birth to two to six cubs. The cubs are completely dependent on their mothers at first and stay with her for several years. Although roughly the same number of males and females are born, the male cubs move further from the mother to establish their own territories. Consequently, they encounter more dangers so fewer of them survive as compared to female cubs whose territories are closer to their mother's. All adult Siberian tigers need a very large territory of up to 450 kilometers.

In the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the Russian Civil War, many Siberian tigers were killed when tiger hunting was legal. In addition, the tigers' habitat was disrupted by the building of railroads across eastern Russia. By the 1940s, only 40 Siberian tigers remained in the wild and they faced almost certain extinction. Fortunately, in 1947 the Soviet Union banned tiger hunting in

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protected zones and strictly enforced the law. As a result, the tiger population rebounded to several hundred.

Unfortunately, the protection of the tigers did not last. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, people once again started cutting the forests in the tigers' range. Worse still, poachers hunted the tigers because some of their body parts were considered valuable in traditional Chinese medicine. Deforestation, poaching and habitat are the main threats to Siberian tigers today.

Several different conservation projects are trying to protect the Siberian tigers. The Siberian Tiger Project was founded in 1992 to study the role of tigers in the Amur area and their ecology. In early stages of the project, the researchers captured tigers and outfitted them with radio collars so they could track the animals' movement and relationship with other animals in the ecosystem. An outgrowth of that project is the Tiger Response Team that responds to tiger-human conflicts and attempts to educate people on tiger conservation. Since 2010, several other projects have been started to enhance tiger conservation.

Another possibility for Siberian tiger conservation arises from genetic studies that show that Siberian tigers are biologically related to Caspian tigers that are now extinct in Central Asia. The concept would be to re-introduce a population of Siberian tigers into a vacant habitat that is known to have supported tigers in the past. Drawbacks to the project include the effect of transplanting large numbers of Siberian tigers, whether the prey they need to hunt are available in Central Asia, and what the effect of the project would be on the habitat.

Another option for the continued survival of the Siberian tiger is captive breeding programs. To date, the Species Survival Plan numbers about 160 Siberian tigers that live in zoos or other breeding centers. In addition, several Chinese captive tiger programs have been successful at breeding. For example, the Heilongjiang Northeast Tiger Forest Park near the Amur River hopes to increase the genetic diversity of the Siberian tiger population. In the interest of biodiversity, we need to save the world's largest surviving cat. Perhaps as the public becomes more aware of the special status of this animal, they will want to protect it.

31. What is the *taiga*?

- A. another name for tiger in the Siberian dialect
- B. a place where trees lose their leaves in winter
- C. a vast ecological zone in the Northern Hemisphere
- D. a climate that is warm year round

32. Why do fewer male tigers survive to adulthood?

- A. They live alone and hunt over a wide area.
- B. They face more dangers than female cubs.
- C. They don't follow their mother's advice.
- D. Their territories are too small.

背面尚有試題

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33. Where do wildlife specialists think they could re-introduce Siberian tigers to a place where other tigers used to live?
- A. Central Asia
  - B. China's Heilongjiang province
  - C. North Korea
  - D. near the Amur River
34. What word means the same as outgrowth?
- A. an expansion
  - B. a swelling
  - C. a competitor
  - D. a cancer
35. Which header gives the main idea for last paragraph?
- A. Almost Extinct
  - B. Conservation Projects
  - C. The Habitat of Siberian Tigers
  - D. Captive Breeding

III. 英語造句 (15%)：請先寫出下列英文片語的中文意思，再造一個英文句子。  
未寫出中意思者該題不予計分。

1. keep track of
2. catch up with
3. take into account

IV. 英文寫作 (15%)

2005 年 Steve Jobs 在史丹福大學畢業典禮演講的最後以他的座右銘 Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish 勉勵在場的學子們。請以 “Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish” 為題，寫一段約 150 字的短文，說明如何把這句話的精神具體落實在大學生活中。