

淡江大學 109 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

考試日期：7 月 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

I. Vocabulary and Sentence Structure (40%)

- _____ 1. Thank you very much. It's very _____ you to help me.
(A) good with (B) good of (C) good for (D) good about
- _____ 2. I understood the problem after it had been _____ me.
(A) explained to (B) admitted to (C) confessed to (D) replied to
- _____ 3. If you listen to music, you can't _____ your homework.
(A) read about (B) arrange for (C) boast about (D) focus on
- _____ 4. Why do you spend all your time _____ your sister! Can't you two just keep quiet?
(A) arguing about (B) arguing for (C) arguing with (D) arguing at
- _____ 5. I feel so tired this evening. I've been working hard _____.
(A) all day (B) every day (C) each day (D) day by day
- _____ 6. The two cars for sale were in poor condition, so I didn't buy _____.
(A) either of them (B) both of them (C) neither of them (D) each of them
- _____ 7. I tried to lift the heavy trunk but it was _____.
(A) not good (B) no less than good (C) neither good (D) no good
- _____ 8. I looked everywhere for my key and it was here _____.
(A) none of the time (B) every time (C) all the time (D) each time
- _____ 9. Will we be _____ the storm if we shelter under a tree?
(A) happy about (B) safe from (C) depended on (D) cared for
- _____ 10. Peter walked into the room with a pen in either _____.
(A) side (B) door (C) hand (D) one
- ✓ _____ 11. The first time I noticed something was wrong was _____ I was home.
(A) since (B) when (C) for (D) until
- _____ 12. I haven't _____ decided where to go on holiday.
(A) yet (B) already (C) still (D) just

背面尚有試題

淡江大學 109 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 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

_____ 13. _____ you get used to the weather in Tamsui, it won't seem so bad.

- (A) Since (B) While (C) Once (D) As

_____ 14. Dinner will be ready _____ the time you get home.

- (A) at (B) during (C) in (D) by

_____ 15. I haven't been feeling well _____, mom.

- (A) recently (B) afterwards (C) suddenly (D) at last

_____ 16. I like this vase, but I don't think much of those _____.

- (A) rest (B) other (C) ones (D) besides

_____ 17. _____ you do, don't tell Lisa that we've lost her purse.

- (A) Anything (B) How (C) Whatever (D) It's better

_____ 18. Please invite _____ you like to the party.

- (A) one (B) anyone (C) ones (D) rest

_____ 19. _____ nothing much to do in this town.

- (A) There's (B) It's not (C) There's not (D) Its

_____ 20. _____ didn't you tell me that you felt too ill to study?

- (A) Whoever (B) Whatever (C) However (D) Why ever

II. Cloze (40%)

1. Jason arrived in Taipei ___(21)___ the early morning, and walked ___(22)___ the train station through the town center, looking for somewhere to stay. There was a huge old-fashioned hotel, ___(23)___ it was obviously closed. The windows ___(24)___ street level were covered ___(25)___ sheets of iron. ___(26)___ there must have been many travelers passing ___(27)___ Taipei, but now the motorway ___(28)___ the south passed the town several miles ___(29)___, and so very few people stopped. Jason asked a man sitting on a bench ___(30)___ the nearest hotel was and how he could get there. The man stared at Jason and said, "No bus

淡江大學 109 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

1-3

考試日期：7 月 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

here—hasn't been any for more than 20 years.”

- _____ 21. (A) at (B) in (C) after (D) and
- _____ 22. (A) back (B) with (C) from (D) away
- _____ 23. (A) though (B) which (C) that (D) in despite of
- _____ 24. (A) at (B) the (C) under (D) across
- _____ 25. (A) and (B) with (C) from (D) up
- _____ 26. (A) Over (B) So (C) Soon (D) Once
- _____ 27. (A) out (B) at (C) through (D) beside
- _____ 28. (A) in (B) of (C) by (D) to
- _____ 29. (A) away (B) out (C) far (D) long
- _____ 30. (A) whom (B) in (C) where (D) for

2. Most people enjoy looking for ____ (31) ____ in street markets. It can be very enjoyable walking around the ____ (32) ____, among the crowds of ____ (33) ____, and trying to spend as ____ (34) ____ as possible. Of course, it depends ____ (35) ____ the market. In fruit and ____ (36) ____ markets, there is usually a wide variety of ____ (37) ____ produce, but it may not be very cheap. Whatever kind of market you look ____ (38) ____, and whether you buy things or not, you usually ____ (39) ____ up feeling completely worn ____ (40) ____ . Still, it is an interesting way of shopping.

- _____ 31. (A) cheap (B) sell (C) inexpensive (D) bargains
- _____ 32. (A) tables (B) stalls (C) boxes (D) centers
- _____ 33. (A) shoppers (B) public (C) buys (D) goods
- _____ 34. (A) little (B) soon (C) late (D) is
- _____ 35. (A) from (B) with (C) on (D) to
- _____ 36. (A) salads (B) green (C) farm (D) vegetable

淡江大學 109 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

1-4

考試日期：7月23日(星期四) 第1節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

- _____ 37. (A) new (B) fresh (C) young (D) early
- _____ 38. (A) round (B) in (C) up (D) out
- _____ 39. (A) shut (B) bring (C) get (D) end
- _____ 40. (A) clothes (B) however (C) out (D) through

III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Ancient Stories in Modern Form

The adventures of Sinbad the Sailor is part of a collection of ancient Arabic stories entitled *One Thousand and One Nights*. These tales, originating in the Middle East, North Africa and India, were collected by various storytellers over the centuries. They were eventually translated into English by Richard Francis Burton in 1885. Since then, the Western world has continued to be fascinated by the exciting characters, unusual foreign settings, and sometimes magical events described in them. In addition to the thousands of stories and books written using *One Thousand and One Nights* as a source, a large number of movies and cartoons have also been produced.

The First Sinbad Cartoon

In 1935, the Walt Disney Company in Hollywood, California, created the first cartoon adaptation of *Sinbad the Sailor*. As with many other versions, the story was shortened and changed to fit the needs of that particular form of media. The final version was brief (only seven minutes long) and simple: Soon after Sinbad departs on his voyage, he and his crew get into a violent struggle with some enemies and he finds himself on an island. He is rescued by a giant bird and finally ends up safely back on his ship with the treasure he has taken from his enemies.

A Three-Part Cartoon Series

In 1936, the Fleisher Studios, Inc. also located in Hollywood, released a very different version of the story. They utilized a popular cartoon figure of the day, Popeye the Sailor, and rewrote the story using Popeye as the main character. Entitled *Popeye the Sailor Meets Sinbad the Sailor*, new characters were added to accompany Popeye, including his girlfriend, Olive Oyl, and a giant two-headed creature called Boola. Popeye's usual enemy, Bluto, takes the role of Sinbad and declares that he is the greatest sailor in the world. Popeye has to accomplish a series of tasks, including defeating Sinbad (Bluto), to prove he is really the greatest sailor in the world. The cartoon was nominated for an Academy Award in 1936.

Subsequently, the Fleisher Studios produced a three-part series comprising the original Sinbad cartoon plus two more 16-minute features based on the ancient Arabic stories. They released *Popeye the Sailor*

淡江大學 109 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

1-5

考試日期：7 月 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

Meets Ali Baba's Forty Thieves in 1937 and *Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp* in 1939. The series was so successful that the title of the cartoon often appeared above the title of the main movie on the signs outside theaters.

A Hollywood Feature Movie

Many different Sinbad movies were made by Hollywood movie studios over the years. However, the 1937 *Sinbad the Sailor*, featuring the wildly popular movie star Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., remains the most famous. Like the cartoon adaptations, this movie added characters and changed the original plot somewhat. In this version, Sinbad meets a woman named Shireen whom he thinks will lead him to the treasure of Alexander the Great. However she has no idea of the location, but she thinks Sinbad knows where it is. The resulting confusion creates an amusing and exciting story. Audiences in many different parts of the world still enjoy this movie even though it's now over 70 years old.

- _____ 41. The article is mainly about _____.
- why ancient stories still appeal to today's movie goers
 - the plots of the stories in *One Thousand and One Nights*
 - how ancient stories have been adapted for modern media
 - why the authors of the original stories wrote them
- _____ 42. The character Olive Oyl appears in _____.
- the three-part cartoon series
 - the first *Sinbad the Sailor* cartoon
 - the 1939 *Sinbad the Sailor* movie
 - Popeye the Sailor Meets Sinbad the Sailor*
- _____ 43. In paragraph 1, sentence 3, the word *They* refers to _____.
- storytellers
 - The Western world
 - stories
 - centuries
- _____ 44. What is the main idea of the first paragraph? The stories in the original *One Thousand and One Nights* _____.
- have remained popular for many centuries
 - were written in the Middle East, Africa and India
 - only adapted into English language stories and books
 - did not appear in English for several centuries

背面尚有試題

淡江大學 109 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

1-6

考試日期：7 月 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

45. Which one in the following *is not* accurate?

- a. *Popeye the Sailor Meets Ali Baba's Forty Thieves* was nominated for an Academy Award.
- b. The first version of *Sinbad the Sailor* was short and simple.
- c. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. is the most popular actor playing the Sinbad character.
- d. *Sinbad the Sailor* is still popular in recent years.

Vincent Van Gogh: The Early Years

Although Vincent Van Gogh was one of the world's most innovative artists and left behind hundreds of famous paintings, his first choice was not art. This sensitive young man wandered through life and worked in various places before he finally decided to become a painter at the age of 27. These early experiences combined with his family background was unlikely preparation for the eventual development of his artistic career.

Vincent Van Gogh was born in 1853 in Zundert, a village in the south of the Netherlands. Van Gogh's father was a preacher, or religious leader, in the Dutch Reformed Church. Vincent began attending the village school at the age of 8 and later went to a boarding school where he proved to be an excellent student of languages. However, at age 15, he suddenly returned home and never continued his education.

Instead, Van Gogh took a position as a trainee at the age of 16 at Goupil & Cie, an international art dealer with offices in the Hague. Four years later, he was transferred to the company's London offices, where he developed a deep appreciation for the paintings and drawings he saw in the city's museums. However, Van Gogh gradually began to lose interest in his work and became more and more focused on religion. This inhibited his ability to do a good job. The company he worked for sent him to Paris several times, but his job performance continued to get worse until they let him go in 1876. At this point, Van Gogh decided to become a minister like his father and he joined a boarding school outside of London as a teacher and assistant preacher.

A year later, Van Gogh gave in to his parents wishes to return to the Netherlands, but remained devoted to religion. Even though he did not have the required formal preparation, he started work as a minister for the poor. Finally, in 1880, he decided to combine his interest in religion with his desire to become a painter. He said, "To try to understand the real significance of what the great artists, the serious masters, tell us in their masterpieces, that leads to God; one man wrote or told it in a book; another, in a picture." Living on a subsidy from his beloved brother Theo, Van Gogh managed to complete his first paintings in 1882 at the age of 29.

淡江大學 109 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

1-7

考試日期：7 月 23 日(星期四) 第 1 節

本試題共 3 大題， 7 頁

During the next six years, the artist spent time in the Netherlands, Belgium and Paris. Finally, in 1888, exhausted by the intensity of the art world in Paris, he moved to Arles in the South of France to recover. There, he entered the most productive two-year period of his life. The paintings from this period are full of aggressive brush work and bold colors. Although he was fighting serious depression at the time, Van Gogh produced an amazing number of beautiful paintings before he killed himself at the age of 37.

- _____ 46. The reading is mainly about _____.
- how Van Gogh's family influenced his development as an artist
 - Van Gogh's educational background in the arts
 - how Van Gogh's work as a teacher affected his artistic abilities
 - Van Gogh's unconventional route to becoming an artist
- _____ 47. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- At this point, Van Gogh was not interested in religion.
 - Van Gogh's career as an art dealer was not a successful one.
 - Van Gogh learned to appreciate different styles of art while working in London.
 - Van Gogh's experiences in London lead him to become a preacher.
- _____ 48. Van Gogh got his first job in London _____.
- when he was 16 years old
 - after he sold his first painting
 - after he had visited Paris
 - when he was 20 years old
- _____ 49. Van Gogh probably _____.
- wanted to be a language teacher
 - enjoyed changing jobs all the time
 - suffered from some sort of mental illness
 - enjoyed working as an art dealer
- _____ 50. In paragraph 4, sentence 4, the word *masterpieces* means _____.
- earliest attempts
 - letters to friends
 - best creations
 - life stories