

# 大同大學 98 學年度轉學入學考試試題

考試科目：英文

所別：各系所

第 4 - 1 頁

註：本次考試 不可以參考自己的書籍及筆記；不可以使用字典；不可以使用計算器；整份試題卷繳回。

## 第一大題 翻譯題 本部份共 4 題，每題五分。20%

(A) 請將下列句子翻譯成中文。

1. Our economy is badly weakened, a consequence of greed and irresponsibility on the part of some, but also our collective failure to make hard choices and prepare the nation for a new age.
2. While it is certainly possible to absorb a great deal of information by passively listening or reading, there is no guarantee that the information will enter your memory and be retained.

(B) 請將下列句子翻譯成英文。

3. 許多中文學生認為台灣比中國大陸更適合學習中文，原因包括環境比較安全、師資較佳等。
4. 消費者及商業界擔心油價如果繼續上漲，可能會陷入不景氣。

## 第二大題 詞彙選擇 本部份共 5 題，每題兩分，請就試題上 (A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字，標示於答案紙上。10%

1. In order to claim your airline ticket, you'll need to show some \_\_\_\_\_ as your passport or birth certificate.  
(A) identification (B) money (C) papers (D) visa
2. The baseball stadium was packed with \_\_\_\_\_ I had never seen so many people there to watch a game.  
(A) vendors (B) players (C) musicians (D) spectators
3. The study of the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) biology (B) psychology (C) geology (D) physiology
4. When one does a \_\_\_\_\_, he asks a large number of people questions to find out their opinions.  
(A) survey (B) phonology (C) component (D) accommodation
5. People need time away from the \_\_\_\_\_ of study or work in order to relax.  
(A) pleasures (B) pressures (C) purchases (D) precautions

## 第三大題 文法選擇 本部份共 20 題，每題兩分，請就試題上 (A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中選出其中一錯誤者，標示於答案紙上。40%

1. (A) Between adolescence (B) and childhood, a person (C) gradually (D) arrival at the stage of psychological and social development.
2. In 1955, Martin Luther King, Jr., (A) gained national (B) recognition for his nonviolent (C) demonstrations, which (D) encouraging the Black American people to protest peacefully against unjust laws.
3. (A) For the past (B) few decades, baseball (C) having become (D) increasingly popular islandwide in Taiwan.
4. The (A) basic conditions of (B) a typical workplace should remain (C) equal, safe, efficient and (D) harmony.

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5. The (A) economic development (B) not only lies in a stable (C) basis of finance, but also (D) in a firm foundation of industry.
6. The main functions of the computer (A) are processing data, (B) analyzing problems, making calculations, and (C) to transmit (D) information.
7. Kyoto (A) has been the (B) capital of Japan until 1868, (C) when the national capital was (D) moved to Tokyo.
8. (A) Long before (B) humans launched the first (C) artificial satellites into space, the Russian scientists (D) will have presented the possibilities of space colonization.
9. Last night (A) when I (B) went to visit John, he (C) took (D) a bath.
10. Thomas Alva Edison is a (A) typical example of a great (B) thinking figure (C) which greatly changed man's (D) way of life.
11. Honolulu, Hawaii, is (A) the city (B) in where East-West Center (C) is (D) located.
12. Michael Jackson was a (A) celebrated American entertainer (B) his special style in personality (C) won him worldwide (D) recognition.
13. Books (A) are to mankind (B) that memory (C) is to the (D) individual.
14. One of (A) the most common diseases (B) affecting children (C) are (D) tooth decay.
15. (A) Approximately (B) two (C) thirds of the land of Taiwan (D) are unsuitable for farming.
16. The term "GNP" can be (A) definition as the (B) total value of all the goods (C) produced and services provided by a country (D) annually.
17. If a film (A) exposes to light while it is (B) being developed, the negatives (C) will be (D) ruined.
18. Pieces of (A) breaking glass usually (B) become one of the (C) main causes of (D) child injury at home.
19. (A) At the end of each academic year, all students (B) suppose to (C) move out the campus dormitory (D) so that the school may rearrange the students' housing for the next year.
20. The (A) tallest trees in the world (B) still grow today are the (C) 300-foot-high redwoods in the mountains on the (D) Pacific Coast.

第四大題 閱讀理解 本部份共 15 題，每題兩分，請就試題上 (A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中選出最合適者，標示於答案紙上。30%

Questions 1 - 3 refer to the following memo.

*Memorandum*

To: *All employees*

From: *Dick Talbot, Director of Personnel*

Subject: *Vacation leave*

*All requests for vacation leave must be submitted at least four weeks before your vacation begins. You will be contacted by the Personnel Office when your request is approved. Approval takes two weeks.*

1. What is the main topic of the memo?
  - (A) Termination policy
  - (B) Amount of vacation time
  - (C) Requesting vacation time
  - (D) Contacting employees during vacations
2. When must employees submit their requests?
  - (A) At the start of the year
  - (B) Four weeks before vacations
  - (C) Before two weeks are up
  - (D) Within two weeks
3. What takes two weeks?
  - (A) Approval of request
  - (B) Submission of request
  - (C) Vacation time
  - (D) Boat cruises

**Questions 4 – 7 refer to the following article.**

Communication can be in the form of words, pictures, or actions. Words are the most commonly used: we speak or write to communicate ideas. It is, therefore, essential for people to use words effectively.

Pictures are useful, also. Businesses use them successfully in posters, charts, and blueprints. Companies should be careful that the pictures used on posters and charts, as well as in brochures and advertisements, and the words complement, rather than conflict, with each other.

Action is an important communication medium: actions speak louder than words. This medium is most important when dealing face-to-face with employees, colleagues, and clients. A frown, a handshake, a wink, and even silence have meaning; people will attach significance to these actions.

4. What is the main topic of the article?  
(A) Marketing (B) Communication (C) Actions (D) Businesses
5. According to the article, which of the following is used the most?  
(A) Words (B) Posters (C) Charts (D) Telephones
6. Which medium is most important in direct communications?  
(A) Charts (B) Drawings (C) Posters (D) Actions.
7. Which of the following is NOT given as an example of actions?  
(A) Silence (B) A wink (C) Television (D) A handshake

**Questions 8 – 10 refer to the following article.**

Some people believe that war toys encourage children to learn the wrong values; that they can best solve their problems with violence. In the last twenty years, sales of these toys in America have increased enormously. Action figures like G.I. Joe and Rambo, toy guns, exploding hand grenades and computer war games are the most popular of all toys given to children. The opponents of these toys point to the alarming increase in crimes of violence to support their belief that the sale of war toys should be banned. Often, the weapons used in crimes are very realistic toy guns, but the results are disastrous because it's impossible for the police to distinguish them from genuine guns. On the other hand, some experts, including doctors, disagree about the effects that war toys have on a child's development. They argue that all humans are born with aggressive instincts and children need a way to express themselves. Playing with war toys can, therefore, be a positive thing because it is a safe way for children to deal with aggression and anger. In addition, it's unlikely that war toys will ever be banned, because it is the legal right of every adult American to own a real gun.

8. What is the subject of this paragraph?  
(A) All children should have war toys.  
(B) Every American owns a gun.  
(C) The effects of war toys on children.  
(D) Guns are good.
9. Some experts believe that:  
(A) Children are not aggressive.  
(B) War toys help children deal with their aggressive instincts.  
(C) Every child should be given a G.I. Joe.  
(D) Miss Kitty toys are dangerous.

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10. According to this passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) Opponents of war toys worry that these toys have a negative effect on children.
- (B) American children rarely play with war toys because they are not encouraged to do so.
- (C) The crime rate in the U.S. has decreased in recent years.
- (D) War toys are illegal in the U. S.

**Questions 11 – 15 refer to the following article.**

Summers with father were always enjoyable. Swimming, hiking, boating, fishing—the days were not long enough to contain all of our activities. There never seemed to be enough time to go to church, which disturbed some friends and relatives. Accused of neglecting this part of our education, my father instituted a summer school for my brother and me. However, his summer course included ancient history, which Papa felt our schools neglected, and navigation, in which we first had a formal examination in the dining room, part of which consisted of tying several knots in a given time limit. Then we were each separately sent on what was grandly referred to as a cruise in my father's 18-foot knockabout, spending the night on board, and loaded down, according to my mother, with enough food for a week. I remember that on my cruise I was required to formally plot our course, using the tide table, even though our goal was an island I could see quite clearly across the water in the distance.

11. What was the original reason for holding the summer school?

- (A) Friends and relatives thought the children should learn religion.
- (B) The father wanted the children to learn more about religion.
- (C) The children got poor grades in their regular school.
- (D) The regular school teachers neglected the children on this part of education.

12. The purpose of the cruise mentioned in the passage was to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) have fun.
- (B) test the author's sailing ability.
- (C) reward the author for completing summer school.
- (D) get to the island.

13. Why did the author have to plot the course of her cruise?

- (A) She had to demonstrate her ability to do so.
- (B) She was afraid of getting lost.
- (C) The coast was dangerous.
- (D) The tides were strong.

14. How long did the author's cruise last?

- (A) All summer.
- (B) A week.
- (C) Overnight.
- (D) One day, morning till night.

15. Apparently a knockabout is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) an island
- (B) a cruise.
- (C) a boat.
- (D) a seaman's knot.