

# 大同大學 107 學年度 (暑)轉學入學考試試題

考試科目:英文

系別:各系

第 1/2 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。

## I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answer. 5%

1. Collecting stamps is much more than a hobby to me; it is my \_\_\_\_\_. (1) side line (2) outside interest (3) passion (4) concern
2. Modern technology has finally succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ a bomb that destroys people but does no harm to buildings. (1) rearing (2) raising (3) developing (4) discovering
3. It was still too early to enter the dining room, and the guests, hanging about in \_\_\_\_\_ of two or three, with nothing really serious to talk about, exchanged pleasantries. (1) teams (2) gangs (3) herbs (4) groups
4. If the radiator of my car begins to leak and I am far from a garage. I may be able to stop the leak with chewing gum. This will be \_\_\_\_\_ perhaps, but only for a time, in an emergency. (1) affected (2) affecting (3) effectuated (4) effective
5. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the human jaw, scientists find progressively greater grinding capacity, suggesting a diet of rough roots. (1) revolution (2) evolution (3) allusion (4) rotation

## II. Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer. 40%

6. The opening ceremony was reviewed favorably in the local press, \_\_\_\_\_ the heartfelt version of the national anthem by singer Janet Keyes. (1) entirely (2) entainingly (3) especially (4) completely
7. Tammy responded \_\_\_\_\_ his rude comment by telling him to find a new secretary. (1) to (2) with (3) at (4) by
8. Owing \_\_\_\_\_ the poor weather, less than 15 people showed up for the play in the park. (1) for (2) on (3) at (4) to
9. Police advise that you should never answer phone calls \_\_\_\_\_ driving a vehicle. (1) where (2) who (3) while (4) whose
10. The economic recession is going to \_\_\_\_\_ before it gets better. (1) deeper (2) depth (3) deeply (4) deepen
11. You owe a serious apology \_\_\_\_\_ your partner for making a deal without consulting her. (1) for (2) to (3) at (4) with
12. Maxine \_\_\_\_\_ for Tatung Company since last November. (1) works (2) worked (3) have worked (4) has been working
13. Following Gwyneth's promotion to manager of sales, she no longer had to work in a cramped cubicle; \_\_\_\_\_, she got her own office with her name on the door. (1) instead (2) moreover (3) nevertheless (4) so that
14. The key \_\_\_\_\_ a successful interview is to be prepared and stay professional at all times. (1) on (2) of (3) at (4) to
15. Finding your dream job may \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time and effort, but unfortunately, leaving a bad impression on your coworkers can be done quickly and easily. (1) spend (2) take (3) want (4) apply
16. Sometimes you say something \_\_\_\_\_ leaves people with a bad impression, but it is possible to fix the situation. (1) to which (2) what (3) that (4) when
17. Since some people avoid bitter fruits and vegetables, their diets are sometimes not balanced, \_\_\_\_\_ them more at risk for certain types of cancers. (1) that could put (2) putting (3) put (4) where put
18. \_\_\_\_\_ I think of my mother's cooking, I always remember her delicious Yorkshire puddings. (1) Whichever (2) Whatever (3) Wherever (4) Whenever
19. Eduardo bought a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ shoes. (1) expensive running leather (2) running expensive leather (3) expensive leather running (4) leather running expensive
20. Read the following four sentences and find a better one. (1) Machines make our coffee and clean our dishes. (2) Machines make our coffee and our dishes are cleaned. (3) We make our coffee with machines and clean our dishes with them. (4) Our coffee is made and our dishes are cleaned by machines.
21. Beatrice grew up in the village of Kisinga in the mountains of Ugande, It is an \_\_\_\_\_ poor village. (1) extremism (2) extremity (3) extremely (4) extreme
22. The only clothing Beatrice owned was a red dress that was cut open in the back \_\_\_\_\_ she could grow into it. (1) so that (2) so as to (3) so (4) therefore
23. Aim your gift at those people with the least resources, \_\_\_\_\_ small amounts of money make a huge difference. (1) that (2) which (3) to whom (4) whom
24. Trickle Up provides grants (typically \$200) as seed money for people \_\_\_\_\_ to start small businesses. (1) who hopes (2) and hopes (3) hope (4) hoping
25. Sponsoring an auto racing team will \_\_\_\_\_ bring your company profits, but will also improve your company's image as a business that is stable and global-minded. (1) both (2) either (3) not (4) not only

## III. Cloze Test: Give the proper word to each blank. 10%

If our thought is to be clear and we are to succeed in communicating it to other people, we must have some method of fixing the 26 of the words we use. When we use a word whose meaning is not certain, we may well 27 to define it. There is a useful 28 device for doing this by indicating the class to which whatever is indicated by the term belongs, and also the particular property which distinguishes it from all other members of the same class. Thus, we may define a whale as a "marine animal that 29", or democracy as a "system of government in which the people themselves 30".

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 26. (1) mean      | (2) means      | (3) meant       | (4) meaning       |
| 27. (1) ask       | (2) asked      | (3) asking      | (4) be asked      |
| 28. (1) tradition | (2) traditions | (3) traditional | (4) traditionally |
| 29. (1) spout     | (2) spouts     | (3) spouted     | (4) spouting      |
| 30. (1) rule      | (2) ruled      | (3) be ruled    | (4) ruling        |

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer. 45%

Passage 1: Questions 26 through 30 refer to the following article:

1	He was what we would call a Bohemian; that is, he was a careless dresser, scorned regular employment, had no permanent address and was vague about money. But Franz Schubert possessed two attributes that set him apart from other Bohemians: he was a genius, and he had work to do. There was music to be written, and if he had to starve in the process of writing it, he did not mind it.
5	Thanks to the good offices of a group of friends who were devoted to him and believed in his genius, he escaped actual starvation; but his existence was a precarious one. He "boarded around" so to speak, staying with any friends who could give him a place to write and a place to sleep. Legend has it that when he was put up for the night he frequently went to bed wearing his spectacles so that he could set to work immediately should an idea for a melody awaken him. That melody, when it arrived, was more than likely to be the setting for a song poem.

31. Where was Schubert born? (1) He was born in a place called Bohemia. (2) He never told anybody where he was born. (3) Nobody knows where he was born. (4) Nothing is said here about where he was born.
32. How was he dressed? (1) He did not care much how he was dressed. (2) He liked fine clothes, but he could not afford them. (3) He was smartly dressed. (4) He hated fine clothes.
33. How was his eyesight? (1) He had poor eyesight. (2) He had fine eyesight. (3) He could see in the daytime, but at night he was almost blind. (4) He was a blind man.
34. How did his friends help him? (1) They got him a job in an office. (2) They did not help him, because they believed a man of genius needed no help. (3) They let him sleep in their house. (4) They simply prayed for him.
35. What was his work? (1) He worked in an office. (2) He composed music. (3) He was a genius, so he did not have to work. (4) His friends supported him, so he did not have to work.

Passage 2 Questions 31 through 35 refer to the following article:

1	Despite the barbs of comedians and the spectacular bust-ups documented in the gossip magazines, marriage really is good for you, international research has found.
5	A study of nearly 34,500 people in 15 countries found married people are less likely to suffer from depression, anxiety and substance abuse, clinical psychologist Kate Scott of New Zealand's University of Otago said.
10	Being separated, divorced or widowed is associated with increased risk of mental health disorders in both men and women, particularly with depression in men and drugs and alcohol abuse in women. The study was based on the WHO World Mental Health surveys across developing and developed countries conducted over the past decade. Other studies have found that as gender roles have become less traditional, with women working more and becoming better educated, female depression has fallen.

36. What does "WHO" in line 7 stand for? (1) 誰啊 (2) Why to Hire the Old (3) Women Hiring Order (4) World Health Organization
37. What does the news story infer? (1) Unmarried women are healthier than unmarried men. (2) The change of gender roles makes women happier than men. (3) Being divorced may have a good effect on our mental health. (4) Married people are happier.
38. What is the major reason for gender roles becoming less traditional? (1) Women are getting more in world population. (2) More women are better educated. (3) Men lose their dominant power in society. (4) Most women are married.
39. What is "substance abuse" in line 4? (1) Child abuse (2) drug abuse (3) Drinking less alcohol (4) mental disorders
40. What is the best headline for the news story? (1) Women are Healthier Than Men (2) Famous People Gets Divorced Easily (3) Marriage is Good for the Health: Global study (4) Most People Like to Get Married Earlier

Passage 3 Questions 36 through 40 refer to the following article:

1	Had it ever struck you that what the tourist considers most picturesque about a country the local resident often thinks shameful and unprogressive? The average visitor to the Middle East finds camels fascinating: either they attract him strongly or they repel him strongly, but in any case, he finds them romantic and full of local color. If however, he talks enthusiastically about camels to a local acquaintance, hoping to gain favor in his sight thereby, he will almost certainly be disappointed. He will be met with blank incomprehension of his view-point, or even hostility to it.
5	It seems to be a fact that familiarity breeds contempt, and that those who seek excitement and romance cannot see it at home, under their noses, but only in distant lands. The Middle Easterner travelling abroad enjoying seeing cowboys and Indians in America, old castles and cathedrals in France, and Gypsies in Spain. It is not because they are unprogressive that he enjoys these sights; his pleasure is not mixed with feelings of superiority, just as the European or American visitors to the Middle East is fascinated by camels and veiled women and ancient buildings, not because they make him feel how rich and clever he is by contrast, but because they are strange and remote and mysterious, arousing in him feelings of curiosity which are deeply rooted in men's nature.
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41. The average visitor to the Middle East finds camels fascinating because (1) they are usually regarded as something shameful and unprogressive by local resident. (2) they are strange creatures which to his mind stand for what is romantic and what is local color. (3) of their power of endurance. (4) they can go in the desert at long stretches without water and without food.
42. When a visitor to the Middle East talks enthusiastically to a local acquaintance about camels, he is (1) trying to impress upon the local acquaintance his general knowledge of animals. (2) anticipating disappointment. (3) hoping to gain esteem in the eye of the local acquaintance. (4) attempting to attract attention from the local acquaintance.
43. A tourist from the Middle East would most likely enjoying seeing (1) camels (2) veiled women (3) ancient Middle Eastern buildings (4) cowboys in America.
44. Romance and excitement to the tourist are often identified with alien things distant lands. He is attracted to them because they (1) make him feel superior. (2) make him realize how rich he is. (3) open for him the door to progress. (4) arouse in him a sense of curiosity.
45. If we accept that familiarity breeds contempt as a matter a fact, then we may say quite safely that (1) tourists from technologically advanced countries, such as USA and Great Britain, may find it a waste of their time to be led to on a guided tour of the chemical factories in Kaohsiung. (2) tourists from Western countries would show no interest whatever to the exhibits at the Palace Museum in Taipei or the ritual dances performed by the Highland Troupe in Hualian. (3) no tourist from a Western country will be interested in veiled women and ancient buildings in a Middle East country, least of all in camels. (4) tourists who seek excitement can always find it in front of their own doors.