

國立暨南國際大學九十二學年度轉學生入學考試試題

第 4 節英文適用：(中文系二 11E 外文系二 12E 歷史系二 14E 教政系二 17E 土木系二 32E 電機系二 33E 應化系二 34E)
(本試題共 9 頁，第 1 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。
3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

請注意：

- 一、禁止使用字典。
- 二、本試題共五十小題，全為單選題，每題兩分。
- 三、答案應寫在答案卷上，寫在本試題卷上不予計分。
- 四、本試題卷應與答案卷一併繳回。
- 五、請依直寫的方式在答案卷上編號作答。

I. Structure and Written Expression (40%; 2% each)

Directions: Questions 1-12 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or expressions, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Everyone should have periodic eye examinations to make sure any problems are quickly _____.
(A) discovering (B) discover (C) discovered (D) to discover
2. This presentation will demonstrate how Metron computers are superior _____ those of our competitors in terms of both features and speed.
(A) from (B) than (C) to (D) as
3. Dr. Abernathy's donation to Owston College broke the record for the largest private gift _____ given to the campus.
(A) always (B) rarely (C) once (D) ever
4. He has _____ a great deal of time on this project.
(A) passed (B) spent (C) cost (D) paid
5. _____ in the refrigerator, the drug should remain effective for at least three months.
(A) Be kept (B) It is kept (C) Kept (D) If be kept
6. While getting on the bus, _____.
(A) his wallet was stolen (B) he had his wallet stolen
(C) he has stolen his wallet (D) he was lost his wallet

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 2 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。
3. 試題隨卷收回。(除詳閱試場規則)

7. She is not the person _____.
(A) who one can rely (B) whom to rely
(C) on who to rely (D) to rely on
8. These machines ought _____ once a year.
(A) to be inspected (B) to inspect (C) be inspected (D) inspected
9. John doesn't speak French, and _____.
(A) so do I (B) nor did I (C) I do, either (D) neither do I
10. There were _____ in the stores yesterday as today.
(A) twice many cars (B) twice as many cars
(C) as twice many cars (D) as many cars twice
11. When the earthquake occurred, Peter _____ on the floor watching TV.
(A) was laying (B) laid (C) was lay (D) was lying
12. It's pouring. I _____ stay here for the night.
(A) have better (B) would rather (C) had better (D) would like

Directions: In questions 13-20, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the part that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatical. Do not provide corrections.

13. All employee are required to wear their identification badges while at work.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. When you send a fax from this machine, remember to enter the area code for number that you are dialing.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. Even we had been behind schedule at one point, the proposal was submitted on time.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Monica moved to the city last year because she was tired for driving so far to work every day.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 3 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷收回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

17. Perhaps Mr. Smith is not quite as well qualified for the position as Mr. Robbins does.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

18. Clients using travel agency vouchers should stay in hotels that accept vouchers and
(A) (B) (C)
should present it on arrival. — — — — —
(D)

19. A water molecule (H_2O) consists two hydrogen atoms (H_2) and one oxygen atom (O).
(A) (B) (C) (D)

20. It is essential that he tells you what's on his mind and stop playing these games with you.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

II. Cloze (20%; 2% each)

Directions: There are ten blank spaces in the following two passages. Four choices are provided for each of them. Choose the one that best fills in the blank space.

Passage #1

Many people in the United States worry about not 21 young and attractive. For many people, looking good also means 22 thin. Other people worry about health. Many doctors say being overweight is not healthy.

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a 23 way to remove weight. Bookstores sell lots of diet books, 24 tell readers how to lose weight. Each year, dozens of new books 25 these are written. Each one promises to get rid of some weight.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 21. (A) to look | (B) looked | (C) looking | (D) look |
| 22. (A) be | (B) being | (C) to have been | (D) having been |
| 23. (A) fast and easy | (B) fastly and easily | (C) fastly and easy | (D) fast and easily |
| 24. (A) what | (B) that | (C) they | (D) which |
| 25. (A) such | (B) as | (C) like | (D) with |

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 4 頁)

考生注意：1. 依規定作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題閱畢繳回。(錄詳詳閱試場規則)

Passage #2

American humor is difficult to define 26 Americans are such a diverse people. In the early days, when the country was largely agricultural, Americans' humor was derived from stories about people in rural areas. Then, as the country developed and became more populated and industrialized, there were many jokes 27 the sophistication of the city dweller and the naivety of the country folk. Here is an example of one such story.

An artist driving through a rural area saw a quaint rustic with a picturesque mountain in the background.

"I'll give you twenty dollars if you let me paint you," he said.

The mountaineer kept 28 his tobacco in silence as he thought it over.

"You wouldn't have to do anything for the money," the artist added, trying to 29 him.

"I'm not thinking about the 30" said the rustic. "I was just wondering how I'd get the paint off when you're finished."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 26. (A) however | (B) because | (C) though | (D) nevertheless |
| 27. (A) they contrast | (B) contrast | (C) contrasting | (D) contrasted |
| 28. (A) to chew | (B) chewed | (C) chew | (D) chewing |
| 29. (A) deceive | (B) find | (C) paint | (D) persuade |
| 30. (A) background | (B) city | (C) humor | (D) money |

III. Reading Comprehension (40%; 2% each)

Directions: There are four reading passages below. Read each of them carefully and then try to answer the questions that follow.

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 5 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在得價卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。
3. 試題隨卷發面，(餘詳評閱試場規則)

Passage #1

Lincoln's now famous Gettysburg Address was not, on the occasion of its delivery, recognized as the masterpiece it is today. Lincoln was not even the primary speaker at the ceremonies, held at the height of the Civil War in 1863, to dedicate the battlefield at Gettysburg. The main speaker was orator Edward Everett, whose two-hour speech was followed by Lincoln's shorter remarks. Lincoln began his small portion of the program with words that today are immediately recognized by most Americans: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." At the time of the speech, little notice was given to what Lincoln had said, and Lincoln considered his appearance at the ceremonies rather unsuccessful. It was after his speech appeared in print that it began receiving the growing recognition that today places it among the greatest speeches of all time.

31. Which is true about the ceremonies at Gettysburg during the Civil War?
 - (A) Lincoln's first public words were "Four score and seven years ago ..."
 - (B) Lincoln was the opening speaker at the ceremonies.
 - (C) Lincoln was the main speaker.
 - (D) Lincoln gave a two-hour speech.
32. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - (A) it was not until sometime after 1863 that Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg took its place in history
 - (B) the Gettysburg Address has always been regarded as a masterpiece
 - (C) Lincoln is better recognized today than he was at the time of his presidency
 - (D) at the time of its delivery the Gettysburg Address was truly appreciated as a masterpiece
33. The word *masterpiece* (line 2) means _____.
 - (A) needlework
 - (B) woodwork
 - (C) network
 - (D) masterwork
34. When did Lincoln's Gettysburg Address begin to receive public acclaim?
 - (A) Immediately after the speech
 - (B) Not until the present day
 - (C) After it had been published
 - (D) After Lincoln received growing recognition
35. According to the passage, when Lincoln spoke at the Gettysburg ceremonies, _____.
 - (A) his words were immediately recognized by most Americans
 - (B) he was enthusiastically cheered
 - (C) he was extremely proud of his performance
 - (D) he spoke for only a short period of time

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 6 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘請詳閱試場規則)

Passage #2

We are one of the fastest-growing major health-care facilities in the countries, with an immediate need for a Chief Information Officer. Our CIO is responsible for all information-systems activities, including systems analysis, management reporting, and computer functions. This person sets information-systems policies, procedures, and technical standards and acts as a liaison between Information Services and other management departments. The ideal candidate has a advanced degree and 7 years' experience in health-care information systems, including at least 4 years of supervisory experience. Programming experience is not necessary, but experience with systems conversions is beneficial. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits, along with the opportunity to work in a dynamic, growing organization. Please send résumé with cover letter and salary history to:

University Medical Center
P.O. Box 1234
Dubai, UAE
ATTN: Human Resources

Phone, fax, and e-mail applications will not be processed.

36. Who placed the advertisement?
(A) A secretarial school (B) The Dubai chief information officer
(C) A computer company (D) A hospital
37. What must an applicant submit?
(A) An employment history (B) An application fee
(C) Personal references (D) Medical records
38. How should an application be submitted?
(A) In person (B) By fax (C) By mail (D) By e-mail
39. The word *immediate* in line 2 is similar in meaning to _____.
(A) urgent (B) exceptional (C) optional (D) intensive
40. The word *beneficial* in line 9 is similar in meaning to _____.
(A) mandatory (B) obligatory (C) fundamental (D) favorable

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 7 頁)

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

Passage #3

The eighth annual School-to-Work Career Conference was held in Peterstown last Sunday, despite a major ice storm over the weekend that made travel in the area a considerable challenge.

More than 400 attendees came to the Jefferson Convention Center in downtown Peterstown. Students from local high schools, many of them accompanied by their families, received a variety of information about careers. Volunteers from the Peterstown Business Center helped students complete aptitude questionnaires and explore possible career paths. Presentations and workshops were given by local business leaders, and a large number of professionals were available to answer students' questions about careers.

The conference was sponsored by the Peterstown Business Association and the Peterstown school system. An association spokesperson commented that the willingness of people to come out in the poor weather was a good sign for the future of businesses in the area. He added that he hoped blue skies and a strong economy would be in the forecast for next year's conference.

41. For whom was the conference planned?

- (A) High school teachers (B) Community volunteers
(C) High school students (D) New business owners

42. What was the purpose of the questionnaires?

- (A) To recruit volunteers (B) To provide family entertainment
(C) To solicit funds (D) To help determine skills

43. What was an obstacle to the success of the conference?

- (A) The economy was weak.
(B) The weather was unfavorable.
(C) There were not enough participants.
(D) Local business leaders were not available.

44. The word *considerable* in line 3 is similar in meaning to _____.

- (A) dangerous (B) disgusting (C) time-consuming (D) great

45. The word *sponsored* in line 11 is similar in meaning to _____.

- (A) supported (B) designed (C) advertised (D) promoted

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 8 頁)

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3. 試題隨卷繳回。(餘詳詳閱試場規則)

Passage #4

Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like ~~competition~~ and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is most often characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of slavery, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic, the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks down when common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term "antagonistic cooperation" is sometimes used for the relationship.

46. What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?
- (A) To show the importance of group organization and attitude.
 - (B) To offer a brief definition of cooperation.
 - (C) To urge readers to cooperate more often.
 - (D) To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict.
47. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?
- (A) It was confined to prehistoric times.
 - (B) It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
 - (C) It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.
 - (D) It is an ideal that can never be achieved.

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(本試題共 9 頁，第 9 頁)

考生注意：1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。

2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分，並限以藍黑色筆作答。

3. 試題隨卷繳回。(除請詳閱試場規則)

48. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?
- (A) To experience the satisfaction of cooperation.
 - (B) To get rewards for themselves.
 - (C) To defeat a common enemy.
 - (D) To associate with people who have similar backgrounds.
49. The word *cherished* in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) prized (B) designed (C) defined (D) comforted
50. Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?
- (A) The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.
 - (B) The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.
 - (C) The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.
 - (D) The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.