國　立　宜　蘭　大　學

107 學年度暑假轉學招生考試

（考生填寫）
准考證號碼：

英文閱讀一　試題

《作答注意事項》

1.請先檢查准考證號碼、座位號碼及答案卷號碼是否相符。

2.考試時間：80 分鐘。

3.本試卷共有 25 題，一題 4 分，共計 100 分。

4.請將答案寫在答案卷上（於本試題上作答者，不予計分）。

5.考試中禁止使用手機或其他通信設備。

6.考試後，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳交。

7.本試卷採雙面影印，請勿漏答。

8.應試時不得使用電子計算機。

請將所有答案依題號填寫在答案卷上

For Questions 1-5, please choose words from the boxes below and write *A, B, C, … J* to complete the following paragraphs.

(A) attractions	(B) edition	(C) distinctive	(D) prestigious	(E) principles
(F) venues	(G) manufacture	(H) host	(I) reasons	(J) form

Fifty-six years after having organised the Olympic Games, the Japanese capital will be hosting a Summer __(**Question 1**)__ for the second time, from 24 July to 9 August 2020. The Games in 1964 radically transformed the country. According to the organisers of the event in 2020, the Games of the XXXII Olympiad of the modern era will be "the most innovative ever organised, and will rest on three fundamental __(**Question 2**)__ to transform the world: striving for your personal best (achieving your personal best); accepting one another (unity in diversity); and passing on a legacy for the future (connecting to tomorrow)".

Aligning with the reforms advocated by Olympic Agenda 2020, the Tokyo Games will use as many existing competition __(**Question 3**)__ as possible, namely those built for the Games in 1964, such as the __(**Question 4**)__ Nippon Budokkan for judo, the Baji Koen Park for equestrian events, and the Yoyogi National Gymnasium for handball. The Tokyo National Stadium, where the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and athletics competitions will be staged, will be completely revamped and replaced by a new arena.

Japan has been an Olympic land since the Summer Games of 1964, which were the first to be staged in Asia. In 2020, the country will __(**Question 5**)__ its fourth Games, if we include the Winter Games of 1972 in Sapporo and of 1998 in Nagano.

文章取自於 2020 Olympics https://www.olympic.org/tokyo-2020

For Questions 6-10, please choose the best heading for each paragraph by writing *A, B, C, D, or E*.

(A) Health Detector
(B) Infant Warmer
(C) Portable Clay Cooler
(D) Solar Wi-Fi Light
(E) Water Container

背面尚有試題

Big Ideas: Little Packages

Question 6:

Around 19 million low-birthweight babies are born every year in developing countries. These babies weigh less than 5.5 pounds (2.5 kilograms) when they're born. Low-birthweight babies are often unable to keep their body temperatures warm enough. Many get too cold and die. The Embrace Infant Warmer helps keep these babies warm. Developer Jane Chen says, "Over the next five years, we hope to save the lives of almost a million babies."

Question 7:

In poor areas, people often have to walk several miles to get clean water. Usually, women and children have to carry heavy containers of water home every day, and it is difficult work. The Q Drum holds 13 gallons (about 50 litres) in a rolling container. With this innovation, people can easily roll the water on the ground.

Question 8:

The pot-in-pot system is a good way to store food without using electricity. The user puts wet sand between two pots, one fitting inside the other. The water evaporates and keeps food cool. That helps food stay fresh longer. For example, tomatoes can last weeks instead of just days. That way, people can buy more fresh fruits and vegetables at the market, and farmers can make more money.

Question 9:

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could save millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no electricity or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It contains tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals can detect health problems. A person places a single drop of blood on the paper. The chemicals in the paper change because of the blood and indicate whether or not the person has an illness.

Question 10:

The StarSight system is an innovation that can benefit millions of people around the world. It absorbs solar energy during the day to power streetlamps at night. The solar panels also power wireless Internet access. The result: renewable electricity for better street lighting and faster communication. This can be extremely valuable

in places where it is difficult to get electricity.

文章取自於 Blass, L & Vargo, M. (2013). *Pathways 2: Reading, writing, and critical thinking.* Boston, MA: National Geographic Learning.

For Questions 11-15, please answer the questions based on the article entitled *Big Ideas: Little Packages* by writing *True, False, Not Given* or *T, F, NG*

True (T)	if the statement agrees with the information given above
False (F)	if the statement contradicts the information given above
Not Given (NG)	if there is no information on this

Question 11: The organization of the Embrace Infant Warmer helps raise those low-birthweight babies in developing countries.

Question 12: Getting clean water from distant places is usually grown-ups' job in some very poor areas.

Question 13: Using electronic appliances like refrigerators is not the only way to keep food fresh.

Question 14: Hayat Sindi's invention is costly due to its convenience and importance.

Question 15: Solar power has been proved as the most efficient energy nowadays

For Questions 16-20, please choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

There was a time when we wondered what might happen if robots were to enter the workplace. That time is long past. Robots are here, and they are here to stay. So, the big question today is, what ***impact*** will they have? Will robots replace human workers entirely, or will they allow human workers to be more efficient and productive?

For some, the answer leans toward the latter. In certain professions, robots and humans have already entered into ***mutually*** beneficial partnership. In warehouses, for example, a robot called Freight offers assistance by doing all the heavy lifting. As workers move from shelf to shelf, collecting items for shipping, the robot follows along. The items are placed in Freight's bin, and Freight carries them for the workers. Thus, the robot keeps the workers safe from injury, increases efficiency, and therefore can potentially increase profits for a company.

背面尚有試題

Needless to say, this is just one example of a perfect friendship between human and technology.

Although there is a lot of talk about robots taking jobs from humans nowadays, the actual ***transition*** has been going on for a very long time. The manufacturing sector, for example, has been hit particularly hard. In 1950, about 13 million Americans were employed as production workers. That number had slipped to 9 million in 2016. Largely due to the introduction of robots on ***assembly*** and production lines. However, the value of the manufacturing sector rose during that same time period by 75 percent.

Supporters of robots in the workplace point out that those who used to work in manufacturing are not jobless. Instead, they have found jobs in other areas, such as the service sector, which ***accounts for*** over 80 percent of US employment. One could simply look at the low US unemployment rate, which sat at just 4.9 percent in late 2016. This was the lowest average in decades.

Supporters of robots also say that having machines take on more of the workload will allow human workers to have a better quality of life. The average employee in the US works just under 1,800 hours a year. This is nearly a third more than the average worker in Germany. Letting robots and computers take on more responsibilities, some experts say, will give American workers more time off. As a result, these workers will be better rested and in a more positive frame of mind. Theses usually result in greater productivity and even more creativity in the workplace.

As the population of many countries ages, we will see an increase in the need for robots not just in the workplace, but in our homes as well. Service robots, for instance, will help the elderly live their lives independently. This means that robots will soon be a part of nearly every facet of our lives. It seems we had better get used to not only working alongside robots, but living alongside them as well.

文章取自於 Baron, J. & Henley, J. (2018). *21st Century Strategic Reading: Flow 2.* Taipei, Taiwan: Caves Books.

Question 16: What is the best title for this article?

(A) Robots in the workplace

(B) The impact of robots in our daily life

(C) Robots and workforce in the future

Question 17: According to the article, which of the following statement is true?

(A) Robots and humans are hardly working together.

(B) To some extent robots have replaced humans' jobs.

(C) Germans averagely work 900 hours every year.

Questions 18: According to the article, what is *NOT* the robots' advantages in the workplace?
(A) preventing humans from being hurt
(B) being more productive
(C) feeling energetic and powerful all the time

Question 19: Which of the following statement best explains the author's thought about robots?
(A) Robots will replace humans soon in the workplace.
(B) Robots will be paid more attention in our daily lives.
(C) Robots will interrupt our lives if there are too many of them.

Question 20: According to the last paragraph, which is *NOT* true about service robots?
(A) Service robots may live with us every day.
(B) Service robots can share housework with us.
(C) Service robots will do everything for the elderly people.

For Questions 21-25, please choose the most appropriate definition for each word that has been highlighted in bold in the last reading article in this test, by writing *A, B, C ... H.*

Question 21: impact
Question 22: transition
Question 23: mutually
Question 24: assembly
Question 25: account for

A. to explain reasons for something
B. a change from one form or type to another form or type
C. an area that has been divided into different sections
D. an effect that something, especially something new, brings on a situation or person
E. the process of putting together parts of machines
F. a type of job that needs a special training or specific skills
G. being felt or done by two or more people or groups in the same emotion or way
H. a situation explaining two people are friends