

國立宜蘭大學
101 學年度轉學招生考試

(考生填寫)
准考證號碼：

進階英文 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. 本試卷共有五大題，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. 考試中禁止使用大哥大或其他通信設備。
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。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word closest in meaning or most logical to the underlined word or phrase. Each question has ONLY ONE correct answer. (30%)

1. Water is abundant on the earth.
(A) lacking (B) necessary
(C) in great amount (D) intense
2. During his childhood, Albert Einstein developed a genuine interest in mathematical reasoning.
(A) a real (B) a gradual
(C) a general (D) an initial
3. Reporters often exaggerate the truth in order to catch readers' attention.
(A) overstate (B) flatter
(C) affect (D) strive
4. A good politician never overlooks the needs of his constituents.
(A) accepts (B) neglects
(C) contemplates (D) realizes
5. Pain is inevitable when one breaks a bone.
(A) unbearable (B) unavoidable
(C) controllable (D) unstable
6. Mary Mapes Dodge exercised considerable influence on children's literature in the late nineteenth century.
(A) stylistic (B) great
(C) personal (D) exclusive
7. All of the facts relevant to the accident are to be included in the police report.
(A) inspired (B) liable
(C) impertinent (D) related
8. Football fans are never indifferent to the outcome of the Super Bowl.
(A) similar (B) unconcerned
(C) inconsistent (D) careful
9. Poor eyesight will impair an applicant's chance to enter the West Point Military Academy.
(A) double (B) hinder
(C) cancel (D) enhance
10. The versatile function of a computer is limited only by human imagination.
(A) multiple (B) artificial
(C) mechanical (D) automatic

11. After graduating from high school, every student has the option of beginning a career or attending college.
(A) obligation (B) alternative
(C) dilemma (D) dilemma
12. His plan should succeed, for it seems quite feasible.
(A) possible (B) complete
(C) decisive (D) daring
13. The symptoms of influenza are fever, headache, and muscular pain.
(A) effects (B) delights
(C) forces (D) signs
14. Mr. James Baker is the narrator of the production.
(A) controller (B) speaker
(C) manager (D) pastry cook
15. The company issues an annual report every March.
(A) a yearly (B) a comprehensive
(C) a financial (D) a product

II. Grammar: Choose the correct grammar structure to complete the sentence. Each question has ONLY ONE correct answer. (30%)

16. Scientist are still not sure _____ caused the extinction of nearly seventy-five percent of all living species, including all dinosaurs, on earth 65 million years ago.
(A) whom (B) what
(C) how (D) why
17. Between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes _____, the longest and narrowest country in the world.
(A) lies Chile (B) Chile lies there
(C) does Chile lie (D) there Chile lies
18. Frederick Douglas, _____ civil rights fighter, devoted all his life to the emancipation of Black Americans.
(A) who a renowned American (B) was a renowned American
(C) he was a renowned American (D) a renowned American
19. Chocolate is prepared by picking the material beans from the cacao tree, drying them in the sun for five to ten days, and then _____ into tiny pieces.
(A) they are grounded (B) to be grounded
(C) ground them (D) grinding them

20. When _____ on the freeway, truck drivers must keep alert all the time on their journey.
(A) drive (B) they driving
(C) are driving (D) driving
21. Organ transplants are the most difficult procedures _____ all surgical operations.
(A) all of (B) among
(C) from (D) except for
22. _____ in simple English, most of Hemingway's novels are widely accepted among the younger generation.
(A) Written (B) Writing
(C) To write (D) They are written
23. The average IQ of the Chinese students is quite close to _____.
(A) that of the Japanese students (B) that the Japanese students are
(C) those of the Japanese students (D) those are the Japanese students
24. _____ in Iowa than in any other state.
(A) More hogs are raised (B) Hogs being raised more
(C) Now that more hogs are raised (D) There are more hogs are raised
25. _____ many critics regarded T. S. Eliot as a really talented poet, still others thought him a hoaxer.
(A) Therefore (B) While
(C) Nevertheless (D) Moreover
26. "Do you remember where _____ my glasses?"
(A) had I put (B) had put I
(C) I had put (D) put I
27. "What do you think about Mark?"
"He has no sense _____."
(A) wherever (B) however
(C) nevertheless (D) whatsoever
28. "Well, here you are at last! I thought you'd never make it!"
"The reason we're so late is _____."
(A) the car breaks down (B) due to the car was break down
(C) that the car broke down (D) because of the car breaking down
29. "Is Professor Tate very sick?"
"I'm afraid _____."
(A) so (B) this
(C) to (D) that
30. "You can't come today, can you?"
"_____."
(A) Yes, I can come tomorrow. (B) Yes, I can't come tomorrow.
(C) No, but I can come tomorrow. (D) No, I can come tomorrow.

III. Sequencing Information:

The following sentences form a paragraph, but they are not in the best order. Read the sentences and then number them from A to E to indicate the best order. (10%)

- _____ 31. He starts his day by putting on his black cape and tall black hat.
- _____ 32. When he arrives, he puts on a performance that includes jokes, card tricks, illusions, and magic tricks.
- _____ 33. When his performance ends and the audience is happy, Michael returns home, satisfied that he has done his job as a magician well.
- _____ 34. Michael's typical day at work is far from ordinary.
- _____ 35. He then grabs his magic wand and gets into his car and drives to a different location each day, usually a birthday party or other special event.

IV. Reading Task 1 – Identifying Information

There are eight paragraphs below, labeled A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Choose ONE of the letters from A to H on Items 36-41. (12%)

36. a comparison of past and present transportation methods
37. how driving habits contribute to road problems
38. the relative merits of cars and public transport
39. the writer's prediction on future solutions
40. the increasing use of motor vehicles
41. the impact of the car on city development

The Motor Car

- A There are now over 700 million motor vehicles in the world - and the number is rising by more than 40 million each year. The average distance driven by car users is growing too - from 8km a day per person in western Europe in 1965 to 25 km a day in 1995. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, depletion of oil resources, traffic congestion and safety.

- B While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes. This concentration of vehicles makes air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe. Even Moscow has joined the list of capitals afflicted by congestion and traffic fumes. In Mexico City, vehicle pollution is a major health hazard.
- C Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20km range, the distance conveniently accessible by horse. Heavy freight could only be carried by water or rail. Invention of the motor vehicle brought personal mobility to the masses and made rapid freight delivery possible over a much wider area. In the United Kingdom, about 90 per cent of inland freight is carried by road. The world cannot revert to the horse-drawn wagon. Can it avoid being locked into congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods?
- D In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots. In the United States, more land is assigned to car use than to housing. Urban sprawl means that life without a car is next to impossible. Mass use of motor vehicles has also killed or injured millions of people. Other social effects have been blamed on the car such as alienation and aggressive human behaviour.
- E A 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment found that car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails - congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on. Yet cars easily surpass trains or Academic Reading sample task - Identifying information buses as a flexible and convenient mode of personal transport. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up private cars in favour of mass transit.
- F Technical solutions can reduce the pollution problem and increase the fuelled efficiency of engines. But fuel consumption and exhaust emissions depend on which cars are preferred by customers and how they are driven. Many people buy larger cars than they need for daily purposes or waste fuel by driving aggressively. Besides, global car use is increasing at a faster rate than the improvement in emissions and fuel efficiency which technology is now making possible.

- G Some argue that the only long-term solution is to design cities and neighbourhoods so that car journeys are not necessary - all essential services being located within walking distance or easily accessible by public transport. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions, it would also enhance the quality of community life, putting the emphasis on people instead of cars. Good local government is already bringing this about in some places. But few democratic communities are blessed with the vision - and the capital - to make such profound changes in modern lifestyles.
- H A more likely scenario seems to be a combination of mass transit systems for travel into and around cities, with small 'low emission' cars for urban use and larger hybrid or lean burn cars for use elsewhere. Electronically tolled highways might be used to ensure that drivers pay charges geared to actual road use. Better integration of transport systems is also highly desirable - and made more feasible by modern computers. But these are solutions for countries which can afford them. In most developing countries, old cars and old technologies continue to predominate.

V. Reading Task 2 – Answering (i) multiple-choice and (ii) short answer questions (18%)

Indian Marriages

Marriage is one of the oldest human institutions and this is as true in Indian culture as anywhere else. In India marriage, called "Kanyadana or "donating a virgin", is thought of as the greatest sacrifice that a father can make and for the groom as an obligation to perpetuate his bloodline. Many people believe that a marriage is still binding after death.

In early times girls were thought to be ready for marriage after puberty and later even children could be married. Divorce and remarriage were not always possible. By Medieval times Marriage was compulsory for girls, who very often married between the ages of eight and nine. Among those able to afford it, polygamy was common and rulers would often have one wife from their own region and other minor wives from other areas. Now, divorce and remarriage is possible and non-Muslim Indian men can only have one wife.

背面尚有試題

Although there are many regional variations, some features of the Indian wedding ceremony are similar throughout the country. In general weddings are very complicated events and involve long negotiations about dowry payments prior to the event. After this has been decided a day is chosen by asking an astrologer to find a lucky day. Preparations begin early because a marriage is not only one of the highlights a person's life, but a large and complex social gathering to organize.

The night before, the bride, her friends and female relatives gather together for a party called a "mehendi", where they paint each other's hands and feet with Henna and dance and listen to music. Her guests often give the bride advice about married life and tease her about her future husband. Weddings are traditionally held at the bride's home or in a temple, but parks, hotels and marriage halls are becoming increasingly popular. On the day a wedding altar or "mandapa" is built and covered in flowers. All of the wedding ceremony will be held in the altar.

The clothing a couple wear on their wedding day varies between regions and ethnic groups. Women most commonly wear a sari. The bride wears a lot of jewelry as this symbolizes the prosperity she will bring to her new family. In the South wearing flowers is common. The groom wears traditional costume or a suit. Turbans are also popular headgear.

The ceremony begins with a mixture of tumeric, sandalwood paste and oils being applied to the couples face and arms. In the past this was done to the whole body, but now it is only symbolic, with only a little being rubbed on. Then they are showered in flowers. After this they perform the rituals that will make them man and wife. First they garland each other and then take seven symbolic steps together representing seven gifts and seven promises.

Finally they say the vows and then they are legally married. The bride's father or guardian takes her hands and puts them in her husband's giving her to him. Now she is no longer a member of her father's family, but a member of her husband's. They then touch the feet of their elders for luck.

After the wedding ceremony, the couple go to the groom's house. The bride should be careful to enter the house right foot first for luck. In the evening and late into the night the families and their guests celebrate with dancing, music and food.

i. Multiple-choice: Choose the correct answer. Each question has ONLY ONE correct answer.

42. In India weddings are
- (A) a duty for the man to continue his family.
 - (B) a duty for the thought to end at death.
 - (C) a duty for the father.
 - (D) seen as a benefit for the father.
43. Divorce and remarriage
- (A) are only possible for non-Muslims.
 - (B) were sometimes not possible in the past.
 - (C) have always been possible.
 - (D) have only become possible in modern times.
44. Indian weddings
- (A) are straightforward and brief.
 - (B) are thought to be lucky.
 - (C) are intricate and time consuming.
 - (D) involve only the immediate family.

ii Short answer questions: Based on the reading, complete the statements below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

45. Before the wife-to-be is given recommendations about _____.
46. The wedding ceremony is conducted in a special _____.
47. The gold and jewels the bride wears represent _____.
48. These days the materials applied prior to the ceremony are only _____.
49. After the wedding, the bride has left _____ and belongs to her husband's.
50. The new bride should go into her new house _____.