

# 大葉大學九十一學年度轉學招生考試試題紙

系 別	日\ 第二部	年級	考 試 科 目 ( 中 文 名 稱 )	考試日期	節次	備註
				7月23日		p.5-1

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶）

\*\*\*本測驗共有 5 頁 45 題，請依題號於答案卡上劃記作答，每題請選出一個最適當的答案，答錯不倒扣。\*\*\*

I. 詞彙與慣用語：請依句意選出最適當的一個答案，每題 2 分。(50%)

1. You can \_\_\_\_\_ your English by watching English language programs.  
(A) invent (B) improve (C) invite (D) increase
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ taking a trip to Canada this summer. We think it is a great idea.  
(A) admits (B) allows (C) suggests (D) dislikes
3. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to turn down a person's application for a job because of race, religion, or sex in the United States.  
(A) legitimate (B) illegal (C) important (D) impolite
4. The rates of heart disease and cancer \_\_\_\_\_ as people eat more high-fat foods.  
(A) reduce (B) decrease (C) increase (D) enlarge
5. \_\_\_\_\_ what many people think, Mary is not very good at sports.  
(A) Even if (B) Just as (C) In addition (D) Contrary to
6. Peter always gets good grades in his class. He is \_\_\_\_\_ in his schoolwork.  
(A) popular (B) stressful (C) outstanding (D) inferior
7. If you don't understand the word, you can \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.  
(A) look up it (B) look it up (C) look over it (D) look it over
8. Soccer is a very \_\_\_\_\_ sport in Europe. Many Europeans like to play soccer.  
(A) famous (B) public (C) popular (D) political
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your breakfast in ten minutes, you won't be able to catch the bus.  
(A) finished (B) finish (C) don't finish (D) will finish
10. China is a very populous country. \_\_\_\_\_, it has the largest population in the world.  
(A) In other words (B) For example (C) Therefore (D) In fact
11. Ann went to a movie last night, \_\_\_\_\_ I did too.  
(A) but (B) and (C) so (D) either
12. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ in this school.  
(A) improved (B) unhealthy (C) forbidden (D) forgiven
13. Two years ago, \_\_\_\_\_ John first arrived in Taiwan, he couldn't speak Chinese at all.  
(A) when (B) where (C) which (D) whom
14. Jack has a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude about his work. He wants to quit his job.  
(A) positive (B) negative (C) general (D) satisfying

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15. The teacher encourages \_\_\_\_\_ questions.  
(A) ask (B) to ask (C) us asking (D) us to ask
16. During Christmas, American people give gifts, and they receive gifts also. They \_\_\_\_\_ gifts.  
(A) make (B) manufacture (C) exchange (D) discard
17. Tom is in his second year of college. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) freshman (B) sophomore (C) junior (D) senior
18. My brother is a vegetarian; \_\_\_\_\_, he does not eat any meat.  
(A) nevertheless (B) however (C) that is (D) moreover
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ to see her this morning, but she didn't show up.  
(A) expected (B) didn't expect (C) look forward (D) am happy
20. My sisters \_\_\_\_\_ in France are thinking of visiting us next month.  
(A) whom live (B) that lives (C) who lives (D) who live
21. John astonished his mother when he took first place in the final exam. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ that he could do so well.  
(A) frightened (B) terrified (C) disappointed (D) surprised
22. Betty didn't like to eat hamburgers, but I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) do (B) don't (C) did (D) didn't
23. The test is scheduled for July 23 and cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) put away (B) put off (C) put back (D) turned off
24. There are many similarities between my sister and I although there are also a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) equality (B) varieties (C) differences (D) arguments
25. The house \_\_\_\_\_ I used to live is already sold to someone else.  
(A) which (B) where (C) that (D) whose

## II. 請依文意選出最適當的一個答案, 每題 2 分. (20%)

Scientists found that mosquitoes have \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to which victims they choose to \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_. They tend to bite people whose blood \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ more of the nutrients they need. A "tasty" person might get bitten twenty times more often than a "bad-tasting" one. In addition to our natural smell, the medicines we \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ or the things we put on our skin can make us more or less \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ to mosquitoes.

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26. (A) assistance (B) influences (C) appearance (D) preferences  
 27. (A) put on (B) feed on (C) go on (D) turn o  
 28. (A) lacks (B) contacts (C) contains (D) loses  
 29. (A) make (B) take (C) eat (D) sell  
 30. (A) aggressive (B) decisive (C) tentative (D) attractive

Taiwan is 31 in the earthquake belt that passes around the Pacific Ocean. Earthquakes are, therefore, 32 to residents of the island. Unlike typhoons, which can be tracked and 33 with great accuracy, earthquakes strike unexpectedly, often in the middle of the night.

Yet there are precautions that can go a long way toward minimizing the 34 and loss of life which a strong quake can wreak. For example, those who live in shaky houses should consider 35 if not reinforcing or reconstructing the buildings.

31. (A) bounded (B) located (C) surprised (D) separated  
 32. (A) sensitive (B) special (C) familiar (D) resistant  
 33. (A) predicted (B) prohibited (C) produced (D) preceded  
 34. (A) image (B) gain (C) change (D) damage  
 35. (A) bouncing (B) springing (C) evacuating (D) evaluating

### III. 閱讀測驗：請根據下面的文章回答下列問題，每題3分(30%)

Alfred Nobel invented dynamite to help builders. But it was used for war, which made him feel very guilty about the misuse of his invention. He was a rich man, so he set up a nine-million-dollar fund. Today the fund is used to reward people who have improved human life. Nobel Prizes are awarded in six fields, including peace, medicine, and chemistry.

36. The story mainly tells \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) what the Nobel prizes are awarded for (B) why Nobel founded the Nobel Prize fund  
 (C) how much money was set aside for rewards (D) what invention Alfred Nobel created
37. Which of the following statements is true?  
 (A) Alfred Nobel invented dynamite to make a lot of money.  
 (B) Alfred Nobel set up a nine-million-dollar fund to help building more railroads and buildings.  
 (C) Alfred Nobel didn't want his invention to be used as powerful weapons.  
 (D) Alfred Nobel didn't know what to do with his fortune.

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The ice-cold water near the South Pole is the summer home of the largest animals that have ever lived – whales. That’s right. The blue whale, the giant of the whale family, can grow to be bigger than two dinosaurs. It can be heavier than twelve elephants. One of its eyes might be the size of a small child.

Though whales look much like fish, they are not fish. Whales need air. They must hold their breath underwater. If they stay under too long, they will drown. That makes them very different from fish.

38. A blue whale can have an eye of the size of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) two dinosaurs    (B) twelve elephants    (C) a small child    (D) a grown-up
39. What is the largest animal in the world?
- (A) dinosaur    (B) elephant    (C) blue whale    (D) brown bear
40. How are whales different from fish?
- (A) They can swim very fast.
- (B) They must hold their breath underwater.
- (C) They must live in warm places.
- (D) They don’t need air.

As the world’s population has grown and technology has developed, the environment has suffered. Some nations have begun to try to stop the pollution and the environmental destruction. But the environment is global—the atmosphere, the oceans, and many forms of life are all connected. Thus, the solutions require global thinking.

The problem of ocean pollution is a good example. All the oceans of the world are connected. Pollution does not stay where it begins. It spreads out from every river and every harbor and affects bodies of water everywhere.

For centuries, people have used the oceans as a dumping place. Many cities take tons of garbage out to sea and dump it there. The quantity of garbage that ends up in the water is incredible. Five million plastic containers are thrown into the world’s oceans every day! Aside from plastics, many other dangerous substances are dumped in oceans. These include human waste and chemicals used in agriculture. And every year, oil tankers accidentally spill millions of gallons of oil into the sea.

Some people believe that the oceans are so large that chemicals and waste will disappear. However, many things, such as chemicals and plastics, stay in the water and create problems. They eventually float to shore and are eaten by tiny sea creatures. Then the larger animals that eat the tiny

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creatures are poisoned and die. Harbors and coasts around the world have become unsafe for humans or animals. The world's fish populations are rapidly shrinking.

41. We can tell from the reading that garbage thrown into the oceans
  - (A) will eventually disappear.
  - (B) will create pollution problems.
  - (C) will become great food for sea animals.
  - (D) will help increase fish populations.
42. According to the reading, many environmental problems
  - (A) are caused by global thinking.
  - (B) are caused by undeveloped countries.
  - (C) are caused by the United States and Canada.
  - (D) cannot be solved by individual nations.
43. The ocean pollution problems are global because
  - (A) no individual nation cares about the ocean.
  - (B) the oceans are so large.
  - (C) all the world's oceans are connected.
  - (D) more oil is needed in the developing countries.
44. Increasing global pollution and the development of technology
  - (A) is a result of global thinking.
  - (B) have resulted in more serious pollution problems.
  - (C) have resulted in more business opportunities.
  - (D) will solve the ocean pollution problem.
45. We can conclude that nations must learn to think globally because
  - (A) large business have already spread around the world.
  - (B) communication technologies will solve our problems.
  - (C) changes in the world require stronger nations.
  - (D) that is the only way to solve global problems.