

國立臺灣大學九十五學年度轉學生入學考試試題

科目：英文

題號：6

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DIRECTIONS: Choose the BEST answer for each question. To indicate your choice for each question, blacken the appropriate space on your computer card with a 2B pencil.

Example: The car was completely wrecked, but fortunately no one was \_\_\_\_\_.

A. saved      B. known      C. injured      D. insured

Answer:      A      B      C      D  
                 

**I. Vocabulary**—Choose the answer that could best replace the underlined word or phrase without changing the meaning of the sentence.

1. Formerly a palace, the Louvre was made a museum after the French Revolution.  
A. Henceforth      B. Eventually      C. Previously      D. Frequently
2. Coconuts are often used in desiccated form in baking.  
A. chilly      B. freezing      C. dried      D. baked
3. The water table has a level called the zone of saturation.  
A. freezing      B. humidity      C. soaking      D. dryness
4. Sedatives calm a person without actually inducing sleep.  
A. prolonging      B. subsiding      C. getting      D. causing
5. Soya beans are being processed to look and taste like meat.  
A. immersed      B. dehydrated      C. colored      D. treated
6. The gravitational forces of the sun and the moon are fundamental in causing ocean tides.  
A. unique      B. essential      C. odd      D. current
7. Motivation and exposure to the language are crucial factors in learning to speak a new language.  
A. moderate      B. vital      C. mere      D. drastic
8. A government's economic resources must not be depleted.  
A. wasted      B. greatly reduced      C. badly destroyed      D. disorganized
9. When sea creatures died millions of years ago, their remains decomposed and were changed into oil and gas.  
A. broke up      B. dispersed      C. detached      D. combined
10. In his stirring speech, "I Have a Dream," Martin Luther King described the future of racial harmony.  
A. moving      B. active      C. agile      D. static
11. Viruses are microscopic organisms that cause a number of important diseases in man, animals, and even plants.  
A. extremely minute      B. very active      C. out of proportion      D. enlarged

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12. The jute, a relative of the basswood trees, flourishes in warm, humid climates.  
A. amplifies                      B. swells                      C. thrives                      D. diminishes
13. The United States turns out 16.5 billion hot dogs each year.  
A. produces                      B. controls                      C. returns                      D. delivers
14. Talks over the persisting war broke down as they could not reach an agreement.  
A. cracked                      B. failed                      C. smashed                      D. were interrupted
15. European cave dwellers depicted herbs of mammoths with humps on their backs.  
A. inhabitants                      B. immigrants                      C. foes                      D. skins
16. Violet and red are at the opposite ends of the spectrum.  
A. range of sounds                      B. types of taste                      C. range of colors                      D. boundary of light
17. A giant fungus possessing a uniform genetic composition covering 1500 acres was found in Washington state.  
A. unified                      B. straight                      C. covered                      D. single
18. Stagnant water around a home should always be removed, as it is a breeding place for mosquitoes.  
A. Moving                      B. Swirling                      C. Still                      D. Muddy
19. Chloroform was simultaneously invented by the American Samuel Guthrie and the German Justus Liebig in 1830.  
A. now and then                      B. in earlier times                      C. at the same time                      D. little by little
20. Man: I heard you have a part in the school play tonight.  
Woman: Yes, and I'm on pins and needles.  
A. happy                      B. angry                      C. nervous                      D. confused

**II. Grammar**—Choose the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected.

21. This is the book in that I read the story of Abraham Lincoln.  
A                      B                      C                      D
22. His father had been there that time, he might have hit the ceiling.  
A                      B                      C                      D
23. Not until the leader arrives the team will leave for their destination.  
A                      B                      C                      D
24. No one could make the bully boy to obey the rules and get along with other boys.  
A                      B                      C                      D
25. A psychologist suggested that children are given the chance to freely talk about their worries.  
A                      B                      C                      D
26. Some politicians neither try to keep their words nor do they have a sense of responsibility.  
A                      B                      C                      D
27. He said to me that he was senior than me by two years, but I found that we were of the same age.  
A                      B                      C                      D

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28. All the passengers objected to transfer to the next flight unless they are given a proper explanation.

A B C D

29. His response is quite understandable. Nobody would allow himself to be made fun by others.

A B C D

30. The 911 rescue team found the missing boy extremely scaring with the wolves' howling.

A B C D

III. Reading—Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Strictly speaking, cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps. The explorers and surveyors go out and make the measurements and gather the information from which the cartographers draw their maps. Sometimes the fieldwork and the creation of the map are done by the same person. But when the scope is broad and the sources of information many, maps are more often a compilation of that information. They represent the accumulated work of many people, brought together under the supervision of one person, the compiler. The value of the map depends, of course, on the expertise of the compiler, who must sift through available information, select the most accurate data, and come up with a thoughtful and accurate synthesis of the geographic knowledge of the region.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The definition of cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps.
- B. Maps are the product of a group effort brought together usually by one person.
- C. Not all of the information initially compiled for maps is accurate.
- D. The compiler's task is more important than that of the explorers and surveyors.

One theory that integrates diverse findings on hunger, eating, and weight argues that body weight is governed by a set-point, a homeostatic mechanism that keeps people at roughly the weight they are genetically designed to be. Set-point theorists claim that everyone has a genetically programmed basal metabolism rate, the rate at which the body burns calories for energy, and a fixed number of fat cells, which are cells that store fat for energy. These cells may change in size (the amount of fat they contain), but never in number. After weight loss, they just lurk around the body, waiting for the chance to puff up again. According to set-point theory, there is no single area in the brain that keeps track of weight. Rather, an interaction of metabolism, fat cells, and hormones keeps people at the weight their bodies are designed to be. When a heavy person diets, the body slows down to conserve energy (and its fat reserves). When a thin person overeats, the body speeds up to burn energy.

32. The passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects?

- A. Psychology
- B. Social studies
- C. Chemistry
- D. Biology

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33. What is most likely the topic of the paragraph following this one?
- A. A different theory on body weight
  - B. The importance of a proper diet
  - C. The relation between activity and weight
  - D. How to keep fat cells from enlarging
34. It can be concluded from the passage that
- A. a genetically thin person can easily gain weight
  - B. it is impossible for genetically predisposed overweight people to lose weight
  - C. people don't have as much control over their body weight as they might think
  - D. humans are genetically designed to be overweight
35. The author's attitude toward the subject of weight could best be described as
- A. emotional
  - B. disbelieving
  - C. depressing
  - D. scientific
36. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to
- A. inform
  - B. illustrate
  - C. criticize
  - D. compare

Traditionally, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquired skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams required by some states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed to measure a person's ability to acquire new skills or knowledge. For example, vocational aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better as a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests because they assume some sort of past learning or experience with certain objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is one of degree and intended use.

37. The author's main purpose in this passage is to
- A. show the importance of testing
  - B. relate a story about aptitude and achievement tests
  - C. compare and contrast achievement and aptitude tests
  - D. criticize the use of testing to measure a person's ability
38. This passage would most likely appear in
- A. an art journal
  - B. a novel
  - C. a psychology book
  - D. a medical journal
39. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this passage?
- A. Aptitude and achievement tests are interchangeable.
  - B. An aptitude test might be helpful to a person contemplating a career move.
  - C. All high school students should take proficiency exams.
  - D. Tests are a means of acquiring skills and knowledge.
40. The paragraph preceding this one most likely deals with
- A. other types of psychological testing

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- B. the relation between education and achievement
- C. career choices
- D. the requirements for high school graduation

41. The author's attitude toward the subject of testing is

- A. indifferent
- B. critical
- C. objective
- D. emotional

One step beyond automated machines is the industrial robot, the heart and brain of which is the microcomputer. Unlike most automated machines, industrial robots can be programmed to do a variety of tasks that are usually accomplished by human factory workers. Like their human counterparts, industrial robots can be switched from one job to another and can be programmed to handle new tasks. Thus far, robots have found their greatest use in assembling mechanical components. However, they are swiftly branching from basic assembly operations to construction and mining, and their most glamorous use of all, the exploration of oceans and outer space.

42. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to

- A. describe the industrial robot and its uses
- B. narrate a story about the industrial robot.
- C. compare the industrial robot to human factory workers
- D. argue the advantages of the industrial robot

43. The author's reaction to an innovative form of transportation, such as the electric car, would most likely be

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. confusion
- D. surprise

44. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about

- A. types and uses of automated machines
- B. how industrial robots are used in exploration
- C. the uses of the microcomputer
- D. how robots assemble mechanical components

45. This passage would most likely be found in

- A. an entertainment magazine
- B. a medical journal
- C. a book of short stories
- D. a popular science journal

46. It can be concluded from this passage that

- A. robots will never replace human factory workers
- B. industrial robots are not as versatile as automated machines
- C. the microcomputer will soon be used in automated machines
- D. additional uses will be found for the industrial robot

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Frank Gehry was once considered just another Southern California eccentric. It wasn't until the late 1980s that he began receiving international acclaim as one of the world's foremost architects. Outside the mainstream, his random designs have been so unique as to have defied categorization. In the late 1970s he was preoccupied with the notion of things in progress and his belief that buildings are most interesting when still unfinished. To give the impression of a structure in the state of construction, Gehry incorporated exposed studs and joinings, unpainted walls, and transparent skeletal framework in his buildings. In the early 1980s he explored the relation between space, structure, and light.

Like the renderings of artists, Gehry's work is very expressive. His close identity with painters and sculptors has inspired him to infuse his buildings with the qualities of immediacy, spontaneity, and improvisation. His fascination with textures and materials led him to experiment with the effect of combining different building materials, such as plywood, metal, and glass.

While Gehry has achieved internationally prominence as one of the era's most provocative and creative architects, he continues to experiment with form and structure. With his casual, intuitive approach to design, his buildings continue to demonstrate a high degree of freedom and invention. His work has inspired architects worldwide, who have taken his style and themes to cities around the globe.

47. It is implied in the passage that
- A. California is known for its conventional artists
  - B. California is internationally known for its architecture
  - C. many Californians are nonconformists
  - D. some people think California is a traditional state
48. The passage suggests that Frank Gehry
- A. has been labeled a modernist
  - B. had defied definition as a certain type of architect
  - C. has not influenced architects outside the United States
  - D. has always worked within the confines of traditional architectural design
49. From the passage, it can be inferred that Gehry's buildings
- A. have a very unusual look
  - B. are archaic in form and structure
  - C. fit in well with surrounding structures
  - D. are simplistic and elegant
50. It is most probable that Gehry's designs
- A. will be limited to certain areas
  - B. will lose their appeal to future architects
  - C. will become conventional over time
  - D. will continue to be evident in urban architecture on a global scale

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