

國立嘉義大學九十六學年度

轉學生招生考試試題

科目：英文

I. 字彙 (每個句子有 A、B、C、D 四個選項，請由這四個選項選出最適合者，並將該選項寫在答案卷上) 20%

1. I'm going to skip my evening _____ since I am not hungry at all.
(A) food (B) meal (C) dinner (D) supper
2. James _____ to teach me waterskiing for free.
(A) offered (B) afforded (C) revealed (D) granted
3. It is great that nowadays many public facilities have been adapted to give _____ to wheelchair users.
(A) connection (B) supplies (C) access (D) abyss
4. It is generally agreed that _____ amount of time spent in study may cause poor academic performance.
(A) infinite (B) insensible (C) inadequate (D) incredible
5. You can look up the call number of a book through the _____ catalogue.
(A) online (B) future (C) ongoing (D) inline
6. A bat can make its way with ease through places full of _____ even its eyes are sealed.
(A) antiques (B) obstacles (C) phenomena (D) chasms
7. Many people nowadays believe that attitude determines _____.
(A) appetite (B) approximation (C) alleviation (D) altitude
8. Jim was _____ out of the police office by two police officers.
(A) enrolled (B) entitled (C) eroded (D) escorted
9. Generally speaking, _____ high blood pressure is associated with obesity, arteriosclerosis, or kidney disorders.
(A) persistent (B) predictable (C) intermittent (D) consistent
10. The purpose of the campaign is to dispel the _____ that AIDS is confined to the homosexual community.
(A) prejudice (B) tolerance (C) forbearance (D) content

II. 句子結構 (每個句子有 A、B、C、D 四個選項，請由這四個選項選出最適合者，並將該選項寫在答案卷上) 20%

11. Mary won't be late for the party tonight, _____?
(A) will her (B) isn't she (C) isn't her (D) will she

12. I _____ learning English for eight years but I'm still afraid of speaking English with foreigners. (A) am (B) have being (C) have been (D) had been
13. We will have a picnic at the park when it _____ raining.
(A) has been stopped (B) will stop (C) stop (D) stops
14. Tom used to _____ in a big city, but now he lives in the country and likes it very much. (A) be living (B) lived (C) have lived (D) live
15. Lisa just finished a very tough test. I suggest her _____ a short vacation next week. (A) to take (B) take (C) took (D) takes
16. Maria doesn't like her friends, especially her boyfriend, _____ her at work.
(A) calling (B) to call (C) calls (D) call
17. Please watch the children for me. I need to _____ my ticket at the train station this afternoon. (A) take up (B) select up (C) pick up (D) check up
18. It's quite _____ that Cindy passed the exam. Everybody is happy for her.
(A) surprise (B) surprisingly (C) surprising (D) surprised
19. I haven't received the package yet. It might _____ to the wrong place.
(A) have been sent (B) be sent (C) been sent (D) had been sent
20. According to the news, the trade deficit _____ recently.
(A) has been increasing (B) increased
(C) is being increasing (D) has been increased

III. 閱讀測驗 (下列有三篇短文，請依照內容回答後面的問題) 45 %

Passage A

The organ starts, and its music fills the air. The horses slowly begin to move. Riders hold tightly as their colorful horses go up and down and around and around. These riders are on a carousel. Carousels have a long history. In the 1400s soldiers in France liked to play a ball game on horseback. The soldiers had to throw and catch while their horses were moving. The French invented a way to help the soldiers practice for the game. This invention was the first carousel. It was different from modern carousels. The biggest difference was that the horses were real! They turned the carousel as they moved in a circle. Years later, people began using carousels for fun. By the 1800s, carousel horses were no longer real. Carousels were run by motors.

背面尚有試題

21. People on a carousel go
 (A) round and round (B) back and forth (C) backward (D) forward
22. The music for carousels comes from
 (A) riders (B) organs (C) pianos (D) radios
23. The first carousel was made to help players
 (A) fight wars (B) invent tricks (C) practice skills (D) ride horses
24. The horses on the first carousels were
 (A) real (B) painted (C) wood (D) motors
25. The first people to use a carousel were
 (A) inventors (B) soldiers (C) sailors (D) children

Passage B

In spite of his growing deafness, Beethoven continued to write lovely music. For many years, he even conducted orchestras. However, by the year 1822, his hearing was gone. But this did not stop him from composing. Much of his best music was written after he could no longer hear at all. Beethoven tried out his written piano pieces as he worked on them. He had his piano changed so that it played even loudly. He also used a special stick. He held one end of the stick in his mouth and rested the other end on the piano strings. As he touched the piano keys with his fingers, he could feel the strong vibrations made by the strings. The vibrations were carried along the stick. This way, Beethoven felt the beautiful music that he could hear only in his mind.

26. According to the passage Beethoven wrote much of his best music after he was
 (A) blind (B) poor (C) deaf (D) sick
27. According to the passage Beethoven was not a
 (A) musician (B) writer (C) composer (D) conductor
28. Beethoven touched the keys of the piano with
 (A) his hands (B) a stick (C) a string (D) his mouth
29. The stick allowed Beethoven to
 (A) play loudly (B) fix pianos (C) feel music (D) write letter
30. Vibration is a continuous _____ movement
 (A) shaky (B) kicking (C) tapping (D) beating

Passage C

There is a saying: "Breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince, and dine like a pauper." This means that breakfast should be the largest meal of your day. In many countries, the biggest meal of the day is dinner. So why does this saying advise us to eat a large breakfast instead? The answer is in the word *breakfast* itself, which means the

"breaking" (or coming to an end) of a "fast" (or a long period without eating). The gap between dinner and breakfast can be up to twelve hours, so the meal that breaks your fast should be healthy and wholesome. Also, unlike your evening meal, the food you consume for breakfast will give you energy to use while you are active during the day. There is evidence that eating a big breakfast, particularly one containing whole grains and fruit, improve your concentration and mood, and boost your energy levels.

31. The word *breakfast* itself means
 (A) the gap between dinner and breakfast
 (B) the end of a longer period without eating.
 (C) the end of a long period of eating.
 (D) the healthy and wholesome meal.
32. Health experts stress the importance of eating one's main meal
 (A) at noon (B) at night (C) in the evening (D) in the morning
33. Which of the following is not a grain food?
 (A) wheat (B) rice (C) potato (D) oats
34. To "dine like a pauper" is
 (A) to eat less like a poor man for dinner.
 (B) to eat more like a wealthy man for dinner.
 (C) to eat less like a healthy man for dinner.
 (D) to eat more like hungry man for dinner.
35. Which of the following is not an advantage of having a big and healthy breakfast?
 (A) To become concentrated (B) To become energetic
 (C) To become delighted (D) To become moody

IV. 翻譯 (中譯英, 或英譯中) 15 %

- Success grows out of struggles to overcome difficulties. If there were no difficulties, there would be no success. If there were nothing to struggle or compete for, there would be nothing achieved. It is well, therefore, that men should be under the necessity of exerting themselves. In necessity of exertion we find the chief source of all human advancement—the advancement of individuals as of nations (8%)
- 偉大的城市被建造時，往往讓人以為它們會永久存在。然而，回顧歷史，無論多麼美麗或先進，文明都是不堪一擊的(7%)。