

國立臺中教育大學 109 學年度學士班日間部轉學生招生考試

英文試題

適用學系：英語學系二年級

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%; 2% each)

1. In the lawsuit, the political party was accused of ___ the world regarding the coronavirus outbreak.
(A) aiding (B) assisting
(C) deceiving (D) defecting
2. The president criticized the organization over its failure to handle the problem and instructed his administration to ___ funding to the organization.
(A) continue (B) extend
(C) persevere (D) withdraw
3. Children who have an early start ___ critical thinking skills perform better in school, are more creative and are better at making good judgments.
(A) cultivating (B) neglecting
(C) remaining (D) urbanizing
4. Due to climate change, according to an ongoing temperature analysis, the average global temperature on Earth has _____.
(A) diminished (B) increased
(C) penetrated (D) reproduced
5. The issue is high on the ___, so the company makes it their top priority.
(A) agenda (B) elevation
(C) partition (D) upgrade
6. In order to reconstruct what really happened, the security service agents were called in to ___ the death of George Floyd.
(A) initiate (B) investigate
(C) obscure (D) oppress
7. Gender ___ are the beliefs that people have about the characteristics of males and females, and the beliefs usually impact later attitudes about the self and others.
(A) differences (B) politics
(C) relations (D) stereotypes

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8. Blushing may result from strong emotions such as ____, anger, or excitement, but it may also be linked to medical problems.
- (A) embarrassment (B) emergence
(C) endeavor (D) engagement
9. Learning how to engage in discussing controversial issues and ____ is essential for the protection and strengthening of democracy.
- (A) remaining calm (B) remain calm
(C) remain calmly (D) remaining calmly
10. The road was muddy and slick because it ____ all weekend.
- (A) has been raining (B) had been rained
(C) has rained (D) had been raining
11. The government had no alternative but ____ on plans for all primary age pupils to return to school before the summer.
- (A) to roll back (B) rolling back
(C) going to roll back (D) roll back
12. People cannot live by bread alone ____ they live with rice alone: they have to have these vital minerals and nutrients and vitamins in order to remain healthy.
- (A) or (B) nor
(C) nor can (D) or can
13. In this competitive world, anyone ____ information in advance is in a position to profit from it.
- (A) who does he acquires (B) who acquires
(C) whose acquires (D) acquires
14. People usually wear yellow garments during this event, and Sarasvati is worshipped in ____ of that color.
- (A) the dress (B) that dress
(C) dress (D) a dress
15. The crew of the ship were extremely disappointed when they realized how ____.
- (A) solitary the island on which they had landed was
(B) solitary the island was on which they had landed
(C) desolate the island on which they had landed was
(D) desolate the island was on which they had landed

II. Cloze Test (30%; 2% each)

16 a population of 8,008,278 (2000 census), New York City is the largest metropolis in the United States. 17 New York Bay in southeastern New York State, the city covers an area of 309 square miles. It is 18 five counties, called boroughs. The borough of Manhattan, an island, is the heart of the city. The Bronx, to the north, is part of the mainland, while Brooklyn and Queens, to the east, 19 on Long Island. Staten Island, to the southwest, is in New York Bay.

New York 20 in 1624 as the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. 21 the tiny settlement on the tip of Manhattan surrendered to the British forces in 1664, 22 name became New York. After the American Revolution, New York had the distinction of 23 the largest city in the United States. It was the U.S. capital 24 1789 to 1790 and the state capital until 1797. The port of New York expanded rapidly after the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. The Brooklyn Bridge, completed in 1883, 25 two large cities, Brooklyn and New York. In 1898, New York adopted a new charter, consolidating the five boroughs into one huge city.

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) Of | (B) With | (C) Have | (D) As |
| 17. (A) Locating on | (B) Located on | (C) Locating in | (D) Located in |
| 18. (A) made of | (B) made believe | (C) made into | (D) made up of |
| 19. (A) is | (B) are | (C) has been | (D) have been |
| 20. (A) was founded | (B) is founded | (C) had been founded | (D) was found |
| 21. (A) Where | (B) When | (C) What | (D) Which |
| 22. (A) it | (B) its | (C) it's | (D) X |
| 23. (A) is | (B) was | (C) being | (D) has being |
| 24. (A) beginning | (B) starting | (C) in | (D) from |
| 25. (A) linking | (B) to link | (C) has linked | (D) linked |

Most European countries have switched their own currencies to the Euro, but not Switzerland. Its 100 Franc note bears several tall, thin figures like something from a nightmare, or maybe a zombie movie. 26, they are the 27 of sculptor Alberto Giancometti, a notable Swiss artist. Unlike most other bank notes, this one 28 vertically, 29 horizontally.

One of the more unusual notes here is the three dollar bill from the Cook Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Unsurprisingly, it features local wildlife and a human figure: an enormous blue shark being ridden by a golden-30 woman, a local fertility goddess. The swirling background colors suggest ocean appropriately enough.

26. (A) In fact (B) In spite of (C) In the long run (D) Despite
27. (A) works (B) work (C) piece (D) pieces
28. (A) designs (B) designed (C) design (D) is designed
29. (A) rather (B) no sooner than (C) rather than (D) than
30. (A) skinning (B) skinned (C) skin (D) skins

III. Reading Comprehension (40%; 2% each)

Established in 1961, the WWF (World Wildlife Fund) is an international non-governmental organization, which originally sought to rescue endangered animals, particularly in the isolated corners of the globe. Today the organization has expanded the entire idea and is now more focused on broader issues such as restoration and conservation of the environment. To represent this mission change, the organization adopted the name World Wildlife Fund for Nature, though it retains the original title in Canada and the United States.

The WWF was established by a core group of concerned individuals. It widely expanded throughout the 1960s and 70s and at present it is seen as the largest non-governmental environmental organization in the world. It has more than five million supporters, has engaged with approximately 90 countries and has 1300 environmental projects underway around the world. 60% of its financial resources come from voluntary support, with 45% of total donations coming from the United States, the UK and the Netherlands.

The WWF adopts a scientific approach to environmental conservation, focusing strategic efforts on threatened species and habitats of global priority. Specific attention is given to the various biomes of the world, including forest, oceans, and freshwater ecosystems, which contain the highest biodiversity on earth. Various campaigns and direct forms of action are presented to the public through a variety of media, including newsletters, e-mail action alerts, a variety of national websites, and street teams. Innovative programs such as 'Earth Hour,' 'Adopt a Polar Bear' and other symbolic wildlife adoptions entice common people to offer financial support, while more committed individuals are encouraged to participate in more involved forms of action.

Embedded in the organization's philosophy is recognition of the need to engage with local communities, governments, and various related organizations in the struggle to save the environment. In combination with this cooperative approach, much emphasis is also put on individual effort and the role of every global villager to take action in reducing pollution, waste, and other activities harmful to the world environment. What they strive to achieve is a global effort for the healthy co-existence of humans and animals on the planet which we share.

31. Which of the following is **NOT** the goal of the WWF?
- (A) To encourage a more industrialized approach to the global environment.
 - (B) To promote environmental awareness through various campaigns.
 - (C) To rescue endangered animals and threatened habitats from destruction.
 - (D) To conserve the world's biological diversity.
32. What kind of mission change did the WWF make as it expanded?
- (A) It changed the organization name from 'World Wildlife Fund' to World Wildlife Fund for Nature'.
 - (B) It became the largest non-governmental environmental organization.
 - (C) It adopted a more scientific approach to conservation.
 - (D) It broadened its approach from simply rescuing endangered animals to tackling various environmental issues.
33. What is one unique method that the WWF uses to attract more financial help?
- (A) Organizing fundraising events in the United States, the UK, and the Netherlands.
 - (B) Offering the opportunity for symbolic adoptions of endangered animals.
 - (C) Promoting environmental awareness through e-mail alerts and websites.
 - (D) Cooperating with governments to plan environmental projects.
34. Which of the following statements about the WWF is **NOT** true?
- (A) It has over one thousand environmental projects internationally.
 - (B) It operates in more than 90 countries.
 - (C) It was initiated by the collaboration among governments of the United States, the UK, and the Netherlands.
 - (D) It is the largest environmental organization in the world.
35. According to the article, which of the following strategies is used by the WWF?
- (A) Paying bribes to change government policy.
 - (B) Protests and boycotts.
 - (C) Fundraising money and using it to start a business.
 - (D) Engaging individuals and local communities.

The outstanding artist and scientist Leonardo da Vinci may have lived 500 years ago, but his works have been exhibited around the world to provide inspiration from the inventive spirit of Leonardo and show us how to capture that spirit in our own lives. He is a prominent example of Renaissance genius because of his versatility and creative power. He was born in the town of Vinci, Italy in 1452 and spent his early years on his family's farm, where he developed an enduring interest in nature. In 1466

Leonardo moved to Florence, where he was apprenticed to the painter and sculptor Verrocchio. The culmination of Leonardo's art during his first period in Florence is the magnificent unfinished Adoration of the Magi. This work reveals the master's mature style that is characterized by the integration of dramatic movement and **chiaroscuro** --- contrasts of light and dark.

During his middle life, Leonardo da Vinci worked in Milan and Florence. In about 1482, Leonardo left Florence and remained at the court of Ludovico, duke of Milan for 16 years. In this time he composed the massive notebooks that revealed the impressive versatility and depth of his genius. From his notebooks, we can tell that he approached science and art in the same systematic manner. Namely, after studying a problem, he made many sketches to help him find a solution. Leonardo viewed art and science as highly intertwined. Science is the study of nature and art is used to express the beauty of nature.

In his paintings, he combined scientific knowledge with the artistic imagination. He selected models that were all real people, rather than images or fictitious. His paintings showed the concrete expressions of people's psychological state and feelings. For example, the masterpiece The Last Supper successfully portrayed the spirit of a dramatic character in the face of conflict, and the portrait Mona Lisa excellently demonstrated the character's inner joy.

In 1483, Leonardo, with his pupil Ambrogio de Predis, was commissioned to execute the famous Madonna of the Rocks. Leonardo's fresco of The Last Supper was begun in 1498. This work is now badly damaged. A painting generally ascribed to this period is the St. Anne, Mary, and the Child (1510), a work that illustrates Leonardo's handling of subtle transitions in tone. During his last years, he had countless visitors who listened with respect to the master's intelligent ideas about art and science. He had too many gifts, so he was described as a Renaissance polymath.

36. Which painting of Leonardo da Vinci was an incomplete but excellent work in his early years?

- (A) St. Anne, May, and the Child
- (B) The Last Supper
- (C) Adoration of the Magi
- (D) Mona Lisa

37. What does the word "chiaroscuro" refer to?

- (A) Brightness
- (B) Hue
- (C) Saturation
- (D) Space

38. What did Leonardo think about science and art?
- (A) Science is more systematic than art.
 - (B) Art is generally in advance of science.
 - (C) Science and art are closely related.
 - (D) Science and art are mutually exclusive.
39. Which of the following about Leonardo's notebooks is **incorrect**?
- (A) His notebooks contain many drawings.
 - (B) His notebooks contain the schedules for his work.
 - (C) The information written in his notebooks help him find the way to solve problems.
 - (D) The content of his notebooks concern art and science.
40. According to the article, what is the characteristic of Leonardo's paintings?
- (A) His paintings primarily convey the spirits of gods.
 - (B) Characters in his paintings show the mental and emotional states of the real people.
 - (C) His paintings reveal subtle feelings of fictional characters.
 - (D) Characters in his paintings are all joyful.
41. Which of the following statements properly describes Leonardo?
- (A) Leonardo was an amateur artist and scientist.
 - (B) Leonardo was a pompous and creative person.
 - (C) Leonardo was a person with broad and comprehensive knowledge.
 - (D) Leonardo was enthusiastic about art and psychology.

The Great Barrier Reef is considered the largest living organism in the world, and the only one that can be seen from outer space. It is, however, not actually a single organism, but rather a collection of nearly 3000 individual coral reefs and 900 islands covering an area of over 300,000 km². It is located off the coast of Queensland, Australia in the northeast of the country. Coral reefs are built by billions of tiny organisms, and provide food and shelter to thousands of fish and marine mammals. The Great Barrier Reef is home to over 30 species of whales, dolphins, and turtles, as well as nearly 100 species of sharks and stingrays. What's more, the islands found within the reef provide nesting grounds for hundreds of bird species, as well as saltwater crocodiles.

The best way for tourists to experience the Great Barrier Reef is by scuba diving. In urban centers such as Cairns, backpackers sign up by the hundreds for PADI scuba diving certification courses. These typically include 2 to 3 days of classroom

instruction and practice in a swimming pool, after which participants can go out and stay on a ship parked permanently on the coral reef, doing several dives per day. Divers are delighted by the diversity of wildlife out on the reef, including the opportunity to swim face to face with reef sharks, schools of thousands of fish, and the rainbow of colors in the underwater world of the reef.

However, the Great Barrier Reef is currently under threat. Global warming has caused ocean temperatures to increase, which has resulted in bleaching of parts of the reef. Moreover, tropical floods in Australia have caused harmful materials from cow farms to enter the sea and kill parts of the reef. Finally, overfishing and excessive tourism have affected the reef's ecosystem. If you do visit the Great Barrier Reef, be sure not to touch the reef, and try to go with a company that supports eco-tourism and doesn't leave garbage behind. The government of Australia is also making efforts to limit the number of visitors, and charges a fee to any visiting tourists or passing boats.

42. Which of the following about the Great Barrier Reef is **NOT** mentioned in the article?

- (A) Most of Australia's fishing is done there.
- (B) It is the largest living organism in the world.
- (C) It is the home to thousands of fish species.
- (D) Crocodiles live on islands there.

43. According to the article, what is the best way to see the Great Barrier Reef?

- (A) Taking a fishing tour.
- (B) Signing up for a PADI course.
- (C) Taking a cruise.
- (D) Seeing it from space.

44. How could we help to save the Great Barrier Reef?

- (A) Increase funding to cow farms.
- (B) Support as many tourism companies as we could.
- (C) Reduce CO₂ emissions that lead to climate change.
- (D) Encourage wildlife photography.

45. In which magazine would this article most likely be found?

- (A) Economic and Political Weekly
- (B) Tech Advisor
- (C) Inside Sports
- (D) National Geographic

Can a laugh every day keep the heart attack away? Maybe so. Laughter, along with an active sense of humor, may help protect you against a heart attack, according to a recent study by cardiologists at the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore. The study, which is the first to indicate that laughter may help prevent heart disease, found that people with heart disease were 40 percent less likely to laugh in a variety of situations compared to people of the same age without heart disease.

“The old saying that ‘laughter is the best medicine’ definitely appears to be true when it comes to protecting your heart,” said Michael Miller, M.D., director of the Center for Preventive Cardiology at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. “We don’t know yet why laughing protects the heart, but we know that mental stress is associated with impairment of the endothelium, the protective barrier lining our blood vessels. This can cause a series of inflammatory reactions that lead to fat and cholesterol buildup in the coronary arteries and ultimately to a heart attack.”

In the study, researchers compared the humor responses of 300 people. Half of the participants had either suffered a heart attack or undergone coronary artery bypass surgery. The other 150 did not have heart disease. One questionnaire had a series of multiple-choice answers to find out how much or how little people laughed in certain situations, and the second one used true or false answers to measure anger and hostility. Miller said that the most significant study finding was that “people with heart disease responded less humorously to everyday life situations.” They generally laughed less, even in positive situations, and they displayed more anger and hostility.

Miller says it may be possible to incorporate laughter into our daily activities, just as we do with other heart-healthy activities, such as taking the stairs instead of the elevator. “We could perhaps read something humorous or watch a funny video and try to find ways to take ourselves less seriously,” Miller says. “The recommendation for a healthy heart may one day be exercise, eat right, and laugh a few times a day.”

46. Cardiologists are people who study _____.

- (A) mental stress
- (B) heart disease
- (C) laughter
- (D) sense of humor

47. What is the finding of the study?

- (A) People with heart disease laugh as much as 40 percent of the time in a variety of situations.

(背面尚有試題)

(B) People without a history of heart disease are more likely to experience mental stress.

(C) People with heart disease do not laugh as much in the same situations as people without heart disease do.

(D) People with a sense of humor are at risk of coronary artery disease.

48. How was the study conducted?

(A) Through monitoring people's mental stress with lab testing.

(B) Through surveying people's humor response.

(C) Through comparing people's heart attack medical reports.

(D) Through observing heart disease patients' emotional states.

49. According to the article, what can we do to lower the risk of heart disease?

(A) Refrain from laughing.

(B) Be more serious.

(C) Get regular exercise.

(D) Watch videos.

50. What are the primary purposes of this article?

(A) To inform and explain.

(B) To express and reflect.

(C) To evaluate and judge.

(D) To argue and persuade.