九十七學年度國立臺灣科技大學
轉學生招生考試試題

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□□□□
(請考生自行填寫)

科目 英文

【注意事項】

1. 本試題共50題，每題2分，共100分，答錯不倒扣。
2. 本試題均為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請
   選出一個最適當的答案，然後在答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，用
   2B 鉛筆全部塗黑。
3. 請在試題首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上自己的准考證號碼，考完後將
   「答案卡」及「試題」一併繳回。

【答案卡填寫注意事項】

1. 答案卡劃記時，必須用軟心黑色 2B 鉛筆，劃記要清晰，且須劃記塗滿方
   格，但不超出方格。更正時，請用橡皮擦將所劃之記號完全擦拭清潔，
   再行劃記，切勿使用修正液或修正帶。
   劃記範例 正確 不正確
   □□ □ □ □ □
2. 答案卡非採用軟心黑色 2B 鉛筆劃記或劃記不明顯、污損、折疊、捲角、
   撕毀等情事，致讀卡機無法辨識者，其責任自負，不得提出異議。
3. 答案卡邊緣之黑色條紋及黑點，不得任意增減或污損。
4. 考生不得竄改答案卡上之准考證號碼，違者該科不予計分。
1. She felt very silly when everyone laughed at her question.
   (A) clever   (B) nervous   (C) foolish   (D) prudent
2. The thieves escaped from the police through the service exit.
   (A) got away   (B) got over   (C) got up   (D) got to
3. Many doctors are still general practitioners, but the tendency is toward specialization in medicine.
   (A) esteem   (B) trend   (C) description   (D) guilt
4. Judge Brown has a reputation for being just.
   (A) impetuous   (B) impartial   (C) impossible   (D) impatient
5. Legislators are considering whether the drug laws for possession of marijuana are too severe.
   (A) hoarse   (B) reckless   (C) perpetual   (D) harsh
6. Library cards will expire when they are not used.
   (A) cost more money   (B) cease to be effective
   (C) be mailed to the holder’s address   (D) be continued automatically
7. If a client insists upon being stubborn, lawyers have to settle claims in court.
   (A) obstinate   (B) depressed   (C) illegal   (D) extended
8. Strive for excellence.
   (A) Cooperate with others   (B) Be patient
   (C) Make efforts   (D) Pay well
9. A grasshopper is an insect that can leap about twenty times the length of its own body.
   (A) see   (B) jump   (C) call   (D) hear
10. Trees that block the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.
    (A) alter   (B) obstruct   (C) improve   (D) spoil
11. Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to go before thunder.
    (A) have custody of   (B) push aside   (C) gesture   (D) precede
12. Sometimes, while living in a foreign country, one craves a special dish from home.
    (A) desires   (B) argues   (C) accumulates   (D) eats
13. Some stretches of Florida resemble West Africa.
    (A) deal with   (B) look like
    (C) allow immigration from   (D) restrict trade with
14. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed **incredible** at the time that he first introduced it.
   (A) unbelievable  (B) complicated  
   (C) unpleasant  (D) encouraging

15. The **perpetual** motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.
   (A) ancient  (B) rhythmic  (C) leisurely  (D) constant

二、語法：20%

第16至第25題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成句子。

16. The servant put out the fire, __________ he?
   (A) doesn't  (B) does  
   (C) didn't  (D) did

17. The great Chicago fire in October, 1871, _______ much of the city and left about 100,000 people homeless.
   (A) that it destroyed  (B) destroyed  (C) that destroyed  (D) was destroyed

18. Our maid was busy _______ in the kitchen.
   (A) to cook  (B) cooked  
   (C) cooking  (D) to cooking

19. The boy _______ I believe was honest deceived me.
   (A) who  (B) whom  (C) what  (D) which

20. How many people _______ the conference on self-improvement?
   (A) attended  (B) is attending  
   (C) do they attend  (D) did attended

21. Professor Lin had us _______ compositions every Friday.
   (A) to write  (B) written  (C) write  (D) wrote

22. This apartment _______ in the building.
   (A) is biggest than any other one  
   (B) is bigger than any other one  
   (C) is biggest that any other one  (D) is bigger that any other one

23. It is _______ that I'd like to go on a picnic.
   (A) a lovely day such  (B) too lovely a day  
   (C) so lovely day  (D) such a lovely day

24. Since the road is wet this morning, _______ last night.
   (A) it must rain  (B) it must be raining  
   (C) it must have rained  (D) it must have been rain

25. After seeing the movie, _______.
(A) the book was read by him
(B) the book made him want to read it
(C) he wanted to read the book
(D) the reading of the book interested him

三、閱讀測驗 50%

第二十六至五十題，請根據短文的內容，選出最適當的答案。

At birth, the infant has only the most elementary emotional life. Newborns show an expression of disgust, for example, in response to strong tastes, and show surprise in reaction to sudden changes. They also show interest, which developmental psychologists consider an emotion **in its own right**.

By ten months, infants display the full range of what are considered the basic emotion: joy, anger, sadness, disgust, surprise, and fear. The emergence of the basic emotion during the first year or two of life seems to be programmed by a biological clock for brain development. As the appropriate brain maturation occurs, the various emotions appear in an infant’s repertory. For example, studies of brain activity in ten-month-olds show that the right frontal regions are more active during positive emotions, and left during negative emotions.

26. The phrase “in its own right,” which is underlined, is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   (A) On the other hand
   (B) In itself
   (C) In fact
   (D) Legally

27. Which of the following statements about ten-month-old infants is best supported by the passage?
   (A) Their brain activity is greater when they are happy.
   (B) Their behavior is affected only by positive emotions.
   (C) Their emotional range is wider than that of newborns.
   (D) Their various emotional responses are difficult to discriminate.

28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an emotion displayed by a newborn?
   (A) Fear
   (B) Surprise
The beaver is North America’s largest rodent. As such, it is a close relative of two creatures that are not held in particularly high regard by most connoisseurs of wildlife, the porcupine, and the rat. Even so, the beaver has several qualities that endear it to people: it is monogamous and lives in a family unit, it is gentle and clean; it is absolutely industrious.

The beaver’s legendary capacity for hard work has produced some astonishing results. In British Columbia, for example, one ambitious creature felled a cottonwood tree that was 110 feet tall and more than five feet thick. In New Hampshire, beavers constructed a dam that was three-fourths of a mile long and the body of water it created contained no fewer than 40 lodges. In Colorado, beavers were responsible for the appearance of a canal that was a yard deep and ran for 750 feet. Each adult beaver in Massachusetts, according to one researcher’s calculations, cuts down more than a ton of wood every year.

Beavers appear to lead exemplary lives. But the beaver’s penchant for building dams, lodges, and canals has got it into a lot of hot water lately. People who fish in the Midwest and New England are complaining about beaver dams that spoil streams for trout and, in the Southeast, loggers object whenever the animals flood out valuable view. Historically, they say, this creature’s impact on the environment has been tremendously significant, and its potential as a practical conservation resource is receiving more and more attention.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?
   (A) The beaver’s role in building canals
(B) Rodents of North America
(C) Forest animals as conservation resources
(D) Characteristics and habits of the beaver

32. In the first paragraph, the author implies that the porcupine and the rat are _____.
   (A) monogamous and live in a family unit
   (B) disliked by connoisseurs of wildlife
   (C) not found in North America
   (D) gentle and clean

33. According to the passage, a beaver in British Columbia was responsible for _____.
   (A) felling a 110-foot cottonwood tree
   (B) building a dam almost a mile long
   (C) constructing a 750-foot canal
   (D) cutting down a ton of wood

34. In the second paragraph, to what does the word “it,” as underlined, refer?
   (A) Colorado
   (B) A cottonwood tree
   (C) New Hampshire
   (D) A dam

35. According to the passage, beavers have been the subject of complaints because they _____.
   (A) destroy log cabins by gnawing on the wood
   (B) attack people who trespass on beaver territory
   (C) build dams that ruin popular fishing areas
   (D) contribute to soil erosion by cutting down so many trees

36. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses _____.
   (A) ways in which the beaver acts as a conservation resource
   (B) reasons for the beaver’s popularity among loggers
   (C) favorite trout streams in New England
   (D) examples of destructive forest dwelling rodents

   Sioux names were a language unto themselves, laden with descriptive, allusive, or even magical meaning. A Sioux baby was named soon after birth—usually by a medicine man or a paternal relative—and the entire village participated in the occasion. The infant might be named for an animal, for a physical phenomenon such as thunder that occurred on the day of the birth, or even for a brave deed that once had been performed by the giver of the name.

   A woman generally kept the name she received at birth, but a man often replaced
his original name with a new one that celebrated a personal act of valor, recalled an encounter with an unusual animal, or perhaps was inspired by a dream. However, a man who had a distinguishing characteristic was forever known by an apposite nickname, such as Big Hand. Because Sioux names almost always were based on something objective, they could easily be rendered as pictographs---frequently with a line connecting visual representations of the name and a human head to signify ownership. Below are some Sioux signatures.

37. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
   (A) Sioux Language and Custom
   (B) How the Sioux were Named
   (C) Unusual Sioux Names
   (D) Sioux Signatures

38. According to the passage, which of the following people was most likely to give a Sioux baby its original name?
   (A) The bravest warrior in the village
   (B) The wife of the medicine man
   (C) A member of the mother’s family
   (D) A member of the father’s family

39. The author mentions all of the following as events that might precipitate a change in a Sioux man’s name EXCEPT ________.
   (A) a valiant deed
   (B) an encounter with a strange beast
   (C) a new home
   (D) an inspiring dream

40. The word “one,” as underlined, in the second paragraph refers to ________.
   (A) an act
   (B) a name
   (C) a man
   (D) a woman

41. It can be inferred from the passage that if a Sioux man was called “Big Hand” he most probably was ________.
   (A) skilled at hunting
   (B) large handed
   (C) unusually considerate
   (D) extremely greedy

42. What most likely follows this passage?
   (A) Pictographs of Sioux names
The classic Neanderthals, who lived between about 70,000 and 30,000 years ago, shared a number of special characteristics. Like any biological population, Neanderthals also showed variation in the degree to which those characteristics were expressed. Generally they were powerfully built, short and stocky, with the lower parts of their arms and legs short in relation to the upper parts, as in modern peoples who live in cold environments. Neanderthal skulls were distinctive, housing brains even larger on average than those of modern humans, a feature that may have had more to do with their large, heavy bodies than with superior intelligence. Seen from behind, Neanderthal skulls look almost spherical, but from the side they are long and flattened, often with a bulging back.

The Neanderthal face, dominated by a projecting and full nose, differed clearly from the faces of other hominids; the middle parts appear to be pulled forward (or the sides pulled back), resulting in a rather streamlined face shape. This peculiarity may have been related to the greater importance (in cultural activities as well as food processing) of the front teeth, which are large and part of a row of teeth that lies well forward in the head; it may reflect a reduction in importance of certain jaw muscles operating at the sides of the face; or it may reflect an adaptation to cold. Whether it results from any or all of these three factors or from other, undiscovered causes, this midfacial projection is so characteristic that it unfailingly identifies a Neanderthal to the trained eye. Neanderthal teeth are much more difficult to characterize: the front teeth are large, with strong roots, but the back teeth may be relatively small. The feature may have been an adaptation to cope with heavy tooth wear.

What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The effect of climate on human development
(B) The physical characteristics of the Neanderthals
(C) A comparison of various prehistoric populations
(D) The eating habits of the Neanderthals

The author describes the Neanderthal as being all of the following EXCEPT
46. Which of the following most likely accounts for the fact that the Neanderthal brain was larger than that of the modern human?
   (A) The Neanderthal’s midfacial projection
   (B) The swelling behind the Neanderthal’s head
   (C) The superior intelligence of the Neanderthal
   (D) The relative large size of the Neanderthal’s body

47. Which of the following explanations is NOT cited as a possible explanation of the Neanderthal’s streamlined fact shape?
   (A) The nose was set far back in the skull.
   (B) The front teeth were particularly important.
   (C) The facial features were well adapted to the cold.
   (D) Some jaw muscles had limited use.

48. The phrase “the trained eye,” as underlined, in the second paragraph most likely refers to which of the following professionals?
   (A) A photographer
   (B) An anthropologist
   (C) A dentist
   (D) An optometrist

49. In the second paragraph, the author uses the expression, “heavy tooth wear,” as underlined, to imply that the Neanderthals _________.
   (A) used teeth for ornamentation
   (B) regularly pulled out their teeth
   (C) used their teeth extensively
   (D) had unusually heavy teeth

50. The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses _______.
   (A) difficulties in preserving fossils
   (B) flora and fauna of 70,000 years ago
   (C) cave paintings of prehistoric time
   (D) other features of the Neanderthal anatomy