

東吳大學 107 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 8 頁

系級	英文學系（進修學士班）二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	英文閱讀	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)，並務必標明題號，依序作答。

I. Sentence Fill-in (25%): Fill in the blank with the most logically appropriate sentence.

1. _____ Efforts to develop a vaccine against the brain disorder have stalled, and no drugs have been able to reverse the slow death of neurons that robs people of their memories and thoughts. For the first time in many years, however, researchers in the field are genuinely excited about the potential for effective drug treatments and helpful new risk factors.
 - (A) Alzheimer's disease can be treated by an inexpensive herb called lucerne.
 - (B) Doctors researching on Alzheimer's disease have been optimistic about its treatment options.
 - (C) When it comes to Alzheimer's disease, there hasn't been much to celebrate in recent years.
 - (D) My father is a typical patient of Alzheimer's disease.

2. An interesting study reveals that people, throughout their entire life, would buy at least 200 pieces of unwanted, or useless, things. The most common items people take home without thorough consideration include ornaments, calendars, cards, etc., which are pretty but petty. _____ Encyclopedias are one popular, or to be correct, unpopular example. People love to purchase them but hardly use or consult them before they sell, donate or just discard them.
 - (A) People always regret spending money on those cheap stuff.
 - (B) On the contrary, there are some things that few people would regret buying.
 - (C) Researchers have found out the reasons behind this irrational behavior.
 - (D) Surprisingly, things with high prices and of great importance are among the top of the list, too.

3. _____ First of all, recovered footage of the landing shows the American flag moving around. As there is no wind on the moon, some reckon that the movement was caused by air-conditioning in a Hollywood studio. Another suspicious circumstance is the condition of the soil under the lunar module's engine and feet. The moon surface where the spacecraft landed was completely undisturbed, which was very unlikely to happen since there should have been marks around the feet and a big hole where the engine blasted into the soil.
 - (A) Have you ever wondered how the American astronauts managed to land on the moon?
 - (B) Moon landing is considered one of the most difficult achievements in human history.
 - (C) With reasonable speculations, skeptics believe that the moon landing of the 60s never happened.
 - (D) For most people in the 60s, human landing on the moon is an unbelievable miracle.

4. There is an old saying that goes: Look before you leap. It means one should think carefully about the possible results or consequences of doing something. _____ We tend to say cruel and harmful words to others, sometimes our friends or family, without thorough consideration. Unfortunately, what have been said could often cause long-lasting or even permanent damage to the friendship or kinship which we are involved in. Therefore, always think again before some quick words slip out of your tongue.

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- (A) Nevertheless, in sports we must do in the opposite way.
- (B) Similarly, the same thing applies to verbal actions: Think before you speak.
- (C) In other words, honest is the best policy.
- (D) By contrast, we must be brave and say things out loud when expressing ourselves.

5. Around 4,000 years ago, in an important step of their socioeconomic evolution, human beings, with their increasing needs in nutrition and in food choices, started to breed animals and process their milk. That's when cheese was born. We say "born" because cheese cannot really be said to have been "invented." It must have resulted from the simple observation that milk left in a container ends up changing to a solid state. _____

- (A) This is how human beings create cheese in the very beginning.
- (B) To sum up, cheese has become a prevalent food in western countries.
- (C) Therefore, people have underestimated the importance of cheese to our life.
- (D) This might be considered the first technological cheese-making discovery.

II. Sentence Order (25%): Choose the best sequence of sentences that makes a coherent passage.

6. (1) The essay described how he ended the life of a young woman dying painfully of cancer.
 (2) The *Journal of the American Medical Association* is not known as a hotbed of controversy.
 (3) Nevertheless, in 1988 the editors of *JAMA* created an uproar by publishing an article by an anonymous doctor.
 (4) According to the author, the only words from the woman were "Let's get over with it" before he gave her a lethal dose of morphine.
 (5) Most of its articles are highly technical, and debates found on its pages are cool exchanges in professional language between medical specialists.

- (A) 23514 (B) 25314 (C) 41253 (D) 25341

7. (1) Soccer is a difficult sport for many Americans to enjoy.
 (2) Unless they do, I am afraid soccer will remain a stepchild in American sport.
 (3) Since soccer is often a low-scoring event, you must know the sport well to enjoy it.
 (4) However, many Americans, with their passion for football, basketball, and baseball, will never take the time to understand the beauty of it.
 (5) And to figure out strategies and tactics of it and appreciate its game requires time and patience.

- (A) 14352 (B) 13542 (C) 35142 (D) 34215

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8. (1) It's just like the metamorphosis process of a caterpillar becoming a butterfly or a tadpole becoming a frog.
 (2) This critical period is commonly seen during teenage or early adulthood, when identities and values are still being searched and explored.
 (3) With the accumulation of knowledge, experiences and thoughts, a person then may change into someone totally new to him/herself or different from he or she used to be.
 (4) For humans, a successful transformation would lead to maturity and wisdom in a person.
 (5) Most people would experience in their life a stage of embarrassment before they become self-aware and fully shaped in characters.
- (A) 41253 (B) 52314 (C) 51423 (D) 53124
9. (1) So today, "white elephant" refers to something that is of limited use and is a very expensive burden.
 (2) Traditionally, for people in Thailand and some other Asian countries, the rare white elephant had tremendous religious significance.
 (3) For this reason, a white elephant was sometimes given as a gift to an enemy.
 (4) They were also expensive to keep as they have special dietary requirements.
 (5) Because of this, white elephants didn't work in the forests.
- (A) 13254 (B) 23451 (C) 12543 (D) 25431
10. (1) Pilots and flight attendants have long known that they become especially forgetful when they fly often with little rest.
 (2) He decided to find out why people with jet lag become especially forgetful.
 (3) A scientist named Kwangwok Cho, who had to fly across the Atlantic several times in one month, notice the same problem with his short-term memory.
 (4) People usually think of this loss of short-term memory as part of jet lag, the negative effects that many people feel after long flights.
 (5) They lose their car keys, forget their room number at a hotel, or forget the names of people they have just met.
- (A) 34215 (B) 43215 (C) 15432 (D) 51432

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III. Cloze (20%):

Part A:

According to the UN's Human Development Index, Norway is the best country to live on the planet. It certainly seems to be one of the greatest places for 11, too. In contrast to many European countries troubled by 12, the Norwegian birth rate is a healthy 1.75 in 2014. Norway's reputation as a child-friendly society is mostly based on the government's initiative to improve 13. A Norwegian mother can receive a grant of about NT\$167,000 for a birth or adoption. Maternity leave is 49 weeks with full pay or 59 weeks with 80% pay, while paternity leave is ten weeks. There is also financial support for those who choose to 14 rather than return to the workplace. Children between one to five years old are entitled to a place in a kindergarten. And the baby industry is 15, giving birth to a plethora of new activities or facilities: baby-massage, baby's book days at the library, and even breastfeeding-friendly cafés.

11. (A) hiring employees (B) nurturing talents (C) raising offspring (D) adopting children
12. (A) a sluggish status of economy (B) a declining rate of fertility
(C) an imbalanced ratio of boys and girls (D) an increasing number of crimes
13. (A) the country's economy and tourism (B) employees' salaries and insurances
(C) pregnant women's medical welfare (D) parents' and children's rights and benefits
14. (A) look after their children (B) relive their honeymoon
(C) open their own business (D) take on another challenge in life
15. (A) plummeting (B) thriving (C) prolonging (D) collapsing

Part B:

In today's world (well, of cinema), everything feels broken, but superheroes are 16. Five of the 10 highest-grossing movies released in the U.S. in 2017 are superhero stories, 17 of this genre at the top of the box office in the history of the movies. In fact, only once has the top 10 included four superhero movies—2016. They are the lifeblood of the movie industry, a fact that is more true now than ever. But while Hollywood 18 — tales of freakishly gifted beings and versatile vigilantes in pursuit of justice — the rest of the business has been grounded. Down 5.1 percent domestically, the other movies have never been more 19. As the number of feature films from major studios dwindles every year, and the willingness to produce original stories shrinks in equal measure, the imbalance is beginning to blot out everything else, with a few rare exceptions. It's difficult to know which has come at the expense of which behind this 20: Are superhero movies getting better, or is everything else getting worse?

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16. (A) indestructible (B) invisible (C) inadequate (D) inevitable
17. (A) the biggest slump (B) the largest preponderance
(C) the poorest performance (D) the most alarming scenario
18. (A) has sacrificed the variety in film themes (B) has perfected one highly specific genre
(C) has fallen short to explore a new territory (D) has started to lose interest in this category
19. (A) criticized, smeared, or ridiculed (B) retrospected, reexamined, or reproduced,
(C) censored, degraded, or overrated (D) imperiled, diffused, or ignored
20. (A) superhero crescendo (B) box office flop (C) superpower cliché (D) movie-going dilemma

IV. Reading Comprehension (30%):

Part A:

If you took off your skin and laid it flat, it would cover an area of about 1.9 square meters, making it by far the body's largest organ. Covering almost the entire body, skin protects us from a variety of external forces, such as extremes of temperature, damaging sunlight, harmful chemicals, and dangerous infections. Skin is also packed with nerves, which keeps the brain in touch with the outside world. The health of our skin and its ability to perform its protective functions are crucial to our well-being. However, the appearance of our skin is equally – if not more – important to many people on this planet.

Take skin color for example. Your genes determine your skin's color, but for centuries, humans have tried to lighten or darken their skin in an attempt to be more attractive. In the 1800s, white skin was desirable for many Europeans. This color meant that its owner was a member of the upper class and did not have to work in the sun. Among darker-skinned people in some parts of the world, products used to lighten skin color are still popular today. In other cultures during the 20th century, as cities grew and work moved indoors, attitudes toward light skin shifted in the opposite direction. Tanned skin began to represent leisure time and health. In many places today, sun tanning on the beach or in a salon remains popular, even though people are more aware of the dangers of UV rays.

Just as people have altered their skin color to show wealth or beauty, some cultures around the globe marked their skin to indicate cultural identity or community status. Tattooing, for instance, has been carried out for thousands of years. Leaders in ancient Egypt, Britain, Peru and other places wore tattoos to demonstrate their social importance or bravery. Today, among the Maori people of New Zealand as well as cultures in Samoa, Tahiti, and Borneo, full-facial tattoos are still used to identify the wearer as a member of a certain family and to symbolize the person's achievements.

21. Why does the author, in the first paragraph, talk about taking off skin and spread it out?
- (A) To prove that skin has multiple functions.
(B) To explain that skin accounts for a big part of human body.
(C) To show what might happen to our skin in the case of accidents or injuries.
(D) To tell readers how flexible human skin can be.

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22. Which of the following aspect about skin is NOT mentioned in the article?
 (A)Its colors (B)Its functions (C)Its art of marking (D)Its diseases
23. According to the article, why do some people want to make their skin darker?
 (A)To prevent some diseases.
 (B)To give an impression of a hard-working person.
 (C)To show sympathy to darker-skinned people in the society.
 (D)To imply that they have more time for outdoor exercise and vacations.
24. What would light skin mean to Europeans in the 1800s?
 (A)As famous as some opera singers (B)As normal as most people
 (C)Higher level in society (D)Healthier than others
25. Which of the following is NOT what ancient people or cultural tribes intend to show by tattoos?
 (A)How skillful they are in facial painting (B)Their social status among their people
 (C)Which group or tribe they belong to (D)What they have accomplished successfully

Part B:

In the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado, one of the most amazing sights in the United States is dug into the side of a mountain. Sandy-colored towers, walls and rooms sit there, overlooking the park. They have no roofs, but the structures are protected by the overhanging cliff. Eight centuries after their construction, they are in excellent condition—and remain one of the most intriguing archaeological sites in the country.

Who built these fabulous dwellings? Why did they choose to dig them into the face of the rock itself? When did they live, and how did their civilization fade?

Although not all of those questions have definite answers, archeologists have discovered much about these long-ago Native Americans. The largest of their dwellings, Cliff Palace, was discovered on December 18, 1888, by a pair of Colorado cowboys who were riding the mesa in search of missing cattle. They spied the crumbling structures through the driving snow and rode their horses toward one of the most intriguing finds in archeological history.

Cliff Palace and the other cliff dwellings were constructed by the Ancestral Pueblo people, a group comprised of several Native American tribes whose descendants include the Hopi, Zuni and Acoma people. The Ancestral Pueblo people lived in and around the American Southwest and their history goes back to as early as 100 A.D., during a period known as "Late Basketmaker II," due to the fine woven baskets produced during this period.

Over the next thousand years, the people of the Southwest settled down gradually. They stopped living in caves and shallow pits, and began building homes. They moved from a strictly hunter-gatherer culture to one increasingly dependent on agriculture, growing beans and domesticating animals like turkeys. The more they farmed, the more water they needed, and they built dams, walls and other basic irrigation systems.

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Their civilization continued advancing, and by the period known as "Pueblo I," the Ancestral Pueblo people began building large stone communities. These sprawling dwellings, some of which had as many as 100 rooms, were the forerunner to the later cliff dwellings. As agricultural life began to be more centered on recently-introduced cotton, and the communities' artisans became more advanced in pottery, the cultural life of the community focused around the kivas.

A kiva is an underground circular chamber used for ceremonial purposes, and the largest Ancestral Pueblo dwellings had many of them. Most of the towers were built around these low, round pits. It is easy to imagine the people of Cliff Palace gathering in these kivas to carry out social ceremonies around the campfire.

By 1200 A.D., the Ancestral Pueblo people began building their homes into the cliffs. No one knows precisely why they moved into the hills, but it's possible that the shift was to make their homes easier to defend in times of war. Many of the cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde National Park are accessible only by rope-ladder, which would have made them very easy for defense against a potential attacker.

Most of the dwellings in Mesa Verde are built in shallow parts of the rock, and are able to hold only two or three rooms. But Cliff Palace, which was built up over the course of the 1200s, is much larger. It contains over 150 individual rooms and more than 20 kivas. At its peak, it could have provided shelter for more than 100 people.

One of the most intriguing features of the dwellings is the size of the doorways, which are much smaller than the ones we have today. This would not have bothered the people of Cliff Palace, because they were much shorter than the people of the 21st Century. The men were around 5 feet 5 inches tall, and the women around 5 feet tall. Their apartments, which were accessed by climbing tall wooden ladders, averaged about 6 feet 8 inches tall—a much lower ceiling than you are probably used to!

Just as it is not quite sure why the Ancestral Pueblo people began building dwellings like Cliff Palace, no one knows exactly why they eventually abandoned them. A theory is connected with what happened in 1276, when just as Cliff Palace was reaching its height, the region was struck by the "Great Drought." For 23 years, rainfall was sparse, a catastrophe that would continue to plague the region off-and-on until around 1450. As agriculture became more and more difficult, the Ancestral Pueblo people were perhaps forced to move to better farmland—and Cliff Palace had to be left behind.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about the special dwellings in the Mesa Verde National Park?

- (A) They were built into the side of a mountain around 100 A.D.
- (B) They were discovered by some cowboys of Ancestral Pueblo people.
- (C) They have stayed mostly intact for over 800 years.
- (D) They were sandy-colored towers with walls, roofs and rooms.

27. What is TRUE about the Cliff Palace?

- (A) It was found in a winter in late 19th century.
- (B) It contained over 250 individual rooms.
- (C) It was used as a ceremonial center of the entire tribe.
- (D) Its doorways were bigger than those of other regular cliff towers.

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28. Which of the following is TRUE about a kiva?

- (A) It had been important for the tribe since the hunter-gatherer culture era.
- (B) It was usually built on the east of a village of cliff dwellings.
- (C) It was a round-shaped pit below the ground for traditional and social events.
- (D) One village of cliff towers, regardless of its size, could only have one kiva.

29. Why are many of the cliff dwellings only accessible by rope-ladder?

- (A) To limit the number of tourists and lower the possibility of being damaged.
- (B) To make it harder to be intruded by possible enemies.
- (C) To save on the cost of building or carving stone ladders.
- (D) To show their great skill of basket weaving in another form.

30. What is the possible cause for the abandonment of the cliff dwellings?

- (A) A long crisis of dry weather
- (B) A large devastating earthquake
- (C) A tribe-cleansing massacre
- (D) An unknown infectious disease