

# 東吳大學 108 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
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※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 (20%):** Fill in the blank with the most logically appropriate sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ To begin with, the chance of winning the lottery is so low that an overwhelmingly large number of lottery-buyers come home with empty hands or just snatch some tiny comforts in reward. Keeping throwing in more money and hope would only lead to greater disappointment. In addition, even if you hit the jackpot, it would more often than not mean something bad rather than good is going to happen except some initial joy because winners would have to start worrying about ways to deal with that large sum of money and the safety of themselves and their family.
  - (A) My experience in buying lotteries is quite extraordinary compared to others’.
  - (B) People always dream to become a millionaire or billionaire by winning lotteries.
  - (C) One would only feel the fun and excitement of buying a lottery when winning it.
  - (D) Buying lotteries is never a wise thing to do.
  
2. How can women tell they’re pregnant? A blood test is one easy method. But why can it be detected in the blood? Four days after fertilization, the egg begins to produce a certain kind of hormone, which is viewed as a proof of pregnancy. \_\_\_\_\_ Although these are not conclusive, many women could definitely feel something different with their own bodies when they experience any of the following: fatigue, nausea, tender breasts, increased urination, and food cravings.
  - (A) But there are now potentially faster and more convenient ways that use urine or saliva.
  - (B) However, women notice some common symptoms even before taking a test.
  - (C) Come to think of it, the process of pregnancy involves quite a few dangers.
  - (D) Other ways to make sure include a urine test, an ultrasound exam and the diagnosis from a doctor.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Rather, it is viewed by them as something meaningless and stupid. For one thing, the unreasonable height does not help prove one’s guts or bravery but would more likely to bring about intensive stress, high blood pressure, or even heart attacks. For another, a great number of people who have done it say they are prone to nightmares instead of a feeling of achievement or heroism.
  - (A) Medical experts consider bungee jumping a dangerous sport.
  - (B) Recently, bungee jumping has been popular again among Westerners.
  - (C) For some people, bungee jumping is neither exciting nor fun at all.
  - (D) Among all kinds of adventurous activities, bungee jumping is the favorite for Australians.
  
4. Every human society, from the most technologically advanced to the most primitive, employs language. Human languages range from the guttural articulations of German and English to the intoned and highly inflected Chinese-based languages to the whistle and click ones used by certain African tribes. \_\_\_\_\_ These include the fact that they function to socialize humans, and that they are used as a tool to shape and change the world around us.

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第 2 頁，共 8 頁

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- (A) Regardless of the variety of human languages, all of them share certain characteristics.  
 (B) However, there is no hierarchy in human languages.  
 (C) Even so, some languages are more difficult to learn than others.  
 (D) Dances and movements, on the contrary, are physical languages exclusive to animals.

5. In California three years ago, a man raped and murdered two young women in Yosemite Park. Before he was captured, he killed and beheaded a third woman, a young park ranger. Because of one man's despicable acts of violence, three women had no future and three families would grieve forever. Should this man be allowed to live in the wake of his horrible crime and the tragic suffering he left behind? The answer should be a resounding "No." \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Death penalty would simply serve as revenge and blind humanity once again.  
 (B) The only fair and proper penalty must be life imprisonment.  
 (C) But what if the man was proved innocent at the end?  
 (D) Capital punishment is the proper price to pay by those who commit unforgivable acts of murder.

**II. Sentence Order (20%):** Choose the best sequence of sentences that makes a coherent passage.

6. (1) Currently there are about four million Chinese orphans waiting to be offered a home and parents.  
 (2) In the United States, the waiting list to adopt a healthy child is about eight to ten years.  
 (3) One of the major target countries they put their hope on is China.  
 (4) So instead of searching domestically, parents are investigating orphanages outside the U.S.  
 (5) Adoption has long been a solution for many couples who cannot have their own babies.

- (A) 52431                      (B) 15243                      (C) 53124                      (D) 24315

7. (1) Air rage may be the result of several factors.  
 (2) In the 1990s, flight attendants around the world noticed a dramatic increase in "air rage."  
 (3) This is the official term for what happens when someone becomes extremely angry or upset on a plane.  
 (4) At the same time, airlines have generally reduced the amount of seat space for each passenger, so people are more likely to feel stressed and aggressive.  
 (5) The general worsening of travel conditions in recent years has led to crowded planes and frequent delays.

- (A) 54231                      (B) 15423                      (C) 45132                      (D) 23154

# 東吳大學 108 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 3 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
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8. (1) Thai noodles, for example, can be accompanied by Mexican barbeque to make a popular dish that amazes and satisfies different taste buds.  
 (2) As a subsidiary of a giant in tourism business, WowParadise has earned both reputation and profits around the world.  
 (3) Another reason why people love to patronize it is because it perfectly combines exotic foods with local ones to offer new but pleasant tastes.  
 (4) Its success consists of the beautiful scenery where its resorts are located and the inexpensive but considerate quality services it provides to customers.  
 (5) If all these factors seem ordinary to you, wait until you join one of its hassle-free in-depth guided tours tailor-made for your particular interests.
- (A) 24531                      (B) 23145                      (C) 43125                      (D) 24315
9. (1) With all that untrustworthiness I had experienced, I became particularly cautious when ordering through TV, phone or online.  
 (2) Have you ever bought anything on one of those TV shopping channels?  
 (3) A lot of things I had ever ordered turned out to be not “as seen on TV” at all.  
 (4) If you have, I hope you were not as unlucky as me when making your purchase without actually seeing the product.  
 (5) The worst failures among them included detergents, clothes, and fitness equipment.
- (A) 23514                      (B) 24351                      (C) 25341                      (D) 35124
10. (1) Though this looked like a bargain, many thought it was money thrown away: What would America ever do with such a cold land?  
 (2) They called Alaska “Seward’s Folly” or “Seward’s Icebox” since the sale was arranged by William Henry Seward, the American Secretary of State.  
 (3) In 1868, the United States bought Alaska from Russia.  
 (4) The Russians were glad to get rid of this large piece of land so far from Moscow, but many Americans were not happy about buying it.  
 (5) The price for Alaska was \$7,200,000—or about two cents per acre.
- (A) 32514                      (B) 35124                      (C) 34251                      (D) 31425

東吳大學 108 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 4 頁，共 8 頁

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**III. Cloze (20%):**

**Part A:**

If you've ever traveled far on a tight budget, you probably know the old backpacker's tip: Book an overnight red-eye flight or train in the place of a night of accommodation 11. But the problem with that seemingly sound advice, of course, is that packed plane cabins and rumbling train cars aren't exactly 12 to a night's sleep.

I personally loathed red-eye flights until recently as I found a way to reconcile 13 they may bring. In fact, one simple change to your plane habits can 14: Follow your nighttime routine just the way you do at home. This ordinary tip has proved to be revolutionary. Instead of getting on the plane antsy about whether you'd get to sleep or end up binge-watching movies, you need such a plan to 15.

11. (A) to reduce luggage (B) to sleep better (C) to save money (D) to avoid crowdedness  
 12. (A) conducive (B) intimidating (C) sentimental (D) extraordinary  
 13. (A) the convenience with the low cost (B) the narrow space with the poor service  
 (C) the economy with the fatigue (D) the jet lag with the ongoing noises  
 14. (A) work wonders (B) sleep tight (C) go wrong (D) pass out  
 15. (A) stay awake during the trip (B) file a complaint upon landing  
 (C) restore your energy after arrival (D) settle into the flight

**Part B:**

An interesting article written by a biologist once used types of 16 to describe different kinds of employees in workplace. It says mammals, whose physical features include a warm body and the ability to give milk, represent those who are prone to 17 others and take responsibilities. Primates, according to the essay, are symbolic of smart but sometimes 18 characters as they know how to help out as well as set up each other. Reptiles, with a funny connotation of slower movement and cold-bloodedness, refer to workers who are less efficient and 19. Another amusing comparison at the end of the writing is between carnivores and herbivores. The former means those fighting fiercely for money and fame, while the latter stands for those who prefer to 20.

16. (A) figures (B) personalities (C) occupations (D) animals  
 17. (A) nurture (B) cheat (C) sacrifice (D) imitate  
 18. (A) lazy or lousy (B) sneaky or greedy (C) bulky or clumsy (D) silly or crazy  
 19. (A) more inclined to switch jobs (B) more aggressive to be group leaders  
 (C) less capable of adapting to changes (D) less likely to confront colleagues

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20. (A) start or operate their own companies (B) do a low-paying but easy and secure job  
(C) eat mild, healthy and natural foods (D) ask for welfare or promotion all the time

**IV. Reading Comprehension (40%):**

**Part A:**

It's only about thirty-six centimeters tall, but to fans throughout the world, it represents the highest achievement in football. Every four years, teams from all over the globe contend to take home the FIFA World Cup trophy. Yet, today nobody can take it home because the 18-carat gold trophy is kept under lock by FIFA, the international football association. The champion teams receive only a replica, in order to protect the valuable prize from thieves, who have stolen the trophy twice in its nearly 90-year history.

The original trophy was made by a French sculptor and was called "Jules Rimet Cup" in honor of the founder of the World Cup tournament. During World War II, it was being kept hidden in a shoe box under the bed of Dr. Ottorino Barassi, the Italian vice-president of FIFA, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Nazi army.

In 1966, the trophy was stolen during a public showing prior to the tournament in England. Luckily, it was found a short time later in a trash container by a dog. Four years later, Brazil earned permanent possession of the original trophy by winning its third World Cup title. Unfortunately, the trophy was stolen a second time in 1983 and never came back, so Brazil had to make a duplicate trophy as replacement.

After Brazil's football association won the honor and right to keep the first World Cup trophy, a new one, designed by an Italian artist, was introduced in 1974. This trophy cannot be won outright but remains at the hands of FIFA, which watches it closely. Today, World Cup winners are awarded a replica that is gold-plated, rather than solid gold like the real one.

This new trophy weighs a little over six kilograms. Its base contains two layers of a stone called malachite, and has room for seventeen small plaques bearing the names of the winning teams – enough space to honor the champions up to the year 2038. After that, another new trophy will have to be made.

21. Why can nobody take home the real World Cup trophy today?  
(A) Because the trophy will be damaged if too many people touch it.  
(B) Because it'll get stolen more easily if the winning team takes it home.  
(C) Because only a three-time FIFA World Cup champion can do so.  
(D) Because FIFA wants to show it to the public for more income.
22. Who is Jules Rimet?  
(A) The French sculptor of the first FIFA World Cup trophy.  
(B) The Italian vice-president of FIFA during World War II.  
(C) The Brazilian team captain in the 1970 FIFA World Cup.  
(D) The person who started the FIFA World Cup tournament.

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23. Which of the following is TRUE about the FIRST original World Cup trophy?
- (A) It was designed by an Italian designer.
  - (B) It was stolen only once but retrieved soon.
  - (C) The Nazi army once had it during World War II.
  - (D) Brazil was allowed to keep it forever after the country won the FIFA World Cup for the third time.
24. Which of the following is TRUE about the SECOND original World Cup trophy?
- (A) It was stolen in 1983 and was never found again.
  - (B) World Cup champions can only take home a gold plate as replacement for the trophy.
  - (C) FIFA started using it in 1974 after Brazil owned the first World Cup trophy for good in 1970.
  - (D) Brazil had to make and pay for this second trophy because the country lost the first one.
25. Why will a new World Cup trophy need to be made after 2038?
- (A) Because FIFA and fans worldwide anticipate to see a new design of the trophy.
  - (B) Because World Cup players have been complaining that the current trophy is too heavy.
  - (C) Because there is limited space on the current trophy for the names of champion teams.
  - (D) Because the stone material of the current trophy is gradually worn out by air and humidity.

**Part B:**

Silk scarves, silk dresses, silk ties all sell like hot cakes around the world. Silk has been a highly desired commodity since ancient times, traced back to 3500 B.C. in China. Due to its popularity in luxury clothing items, silk soon spread to all parts of Asia, and eventually, the world. You wouldn't think such a valued material originally comes from small, white worms.

The *Bombyx mori*, or mulberry silkworm, is famous for producing the treasured textile. Northern Thailand is known for its numerous silkworm farms where locals collect the silk from thousands of worms to weave into beautiful fabrics to sell all over the world. The entire process can be very tedious, but the selling price of silk can be very high, so the processing of silk is deemed worth the time.

As soon as silkworms hatch from their tiny eggs, they begin to rapidly feed on mulberry leaves to gain weight. Silkworms must multiply their size by 10,000 times in order to become silk-producing larvae. That means that if they were human, they would weigh 70,000 pounds each by the time they were a month old. After 40 full days and nights of eating these fresh, hand-picked leaves, they are ready to begin weaving a cocoon around themselves to mature into moths. In fact, each silk cocoon is made out of one long string of worm spit, spanning the length of almost half a mile, or nearly a kilometer. The worms need three to four days to fully finish forming the cocoon.

Once this process is complete, the cocoons are collected and boiled for about five minutes in water—and yes, the worm is still inside the cocoon, which some animal activists disapprove of since the boiling kills the insect. After soaking, manufacturers find strands with a small needle and spin several together to produce one thread of silk. Clearly, it's a very lengthy and tedious process.

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Researchers have made attempts to extract silk strands from living silk worms in order to quell activists' complaints, but the worms resist and grip the strands even harder, causing them to break. Researchers have found that when a silkworm is injured, it enters a state of self-imposed paralysis, since the act of moving would worsen the injury. At Oxford University in England, they have found the exact chemical that induces this paralysis in order to inject it into the worms to temporarily restrict the worms' movement. However, the paralysis does not mean that the insects are unconscious—scientists believe the worms are semi-conscious in this state, meaning they may be aware of their involuntary paralysis. Therefore, the two options for silk production are to boil the worms alive or temporarily paralyze them while producers extract the strands of their cocoons.

Despite the slight controversy over silk extraction, the silk industry continues to thrive. China produces 58,000 tons of silk each year. Yet one of the most popular silk companies in the world is Jim Thompson, a brand based in Thailand. Thompson, a Delaware native, trained to be an architect in the mid-1920s, but joined the United States army in the early 1940s in response to the rise of World War II. He was soon appointed to the Office of Strategic Services (which eventually became the CIA) and traveled around the world, including Thailand, where he fell in love with the people and their country. Upon his discharge from the military in 1946, he returned to Thailand to start his own business.

At the time, silk was mainly being produced in the northeast of Thailand, but due to the tediousness of the collection process, silk production was on the decline. Thompson was determined to revive the business, so in 1947, he took a variety of silk threads back to New York City to see if the product would be marketable to foreign consumers. He received a positive response, so the Jim Thompson Silk Company was founded in 1948.

Jim Thompson is credited for reviving the silk industry. After the establishment of his company, silk costumes soon appeared in Broadway plays and popular films such as *Ben Hur*, and Thai royalty began wearing silk often. Many also attribute Thailand's improving economy to his work, since the silk industry continues to employ thousands of Thai citizens even today.

Jim Thompson's success is no mystery. However, his disappearance on March 26, 1967 certainly is one. Thompson made a trip to Malaysia to visit friends, and ventured into a jungle on an afternoon stroll. He was never seen again despite search parties sent out by the Royal Army Air Corps and British troops. Many have their own theories on his disappearance, but none have been completely confirmed.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about silk products?

- (A) They had been popular since thousands of years ago until recently.
- (B) They were loved by people all over the world before gaining fame in China.
- (C) The process of making silk products is long and boring.
- (D) They can be very profitable except for silk scarves and ties.

27. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about silkworms and their production of silk?

- (A) Silkworms must turn 10,000 times bigger in one month after birth so as to produce silk.
- (B) Silkworms would start to weave cocoons after feeding on fresh, hand-picked leaves for 40 days.
- (C) A cocoon would be completed within three to four days as a silkworm begins weaving.
- (D) Each cocoon is formed with just one long string of silk for about half a kilometer in length.

# 東吳大學 108 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

第 8 頁，共 8 頁

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28. Why would the common way of silk extraction cause controversy?

- (A) The silkworms would be killed inside their cocoons by extremely hot water.
- (B) The silkworms would get seriously injured or even die when resisting the forced extraction.
- (C) The workers would get their hands and arms burned by picking boiling silk cocoons.
- (D) The silkworms would be pierced through with a small needle to spit out more silk.

29. Which of the following is TRUE about Jim Thompson?

- (A) He was born and grew up in Delaware but was sent to Asia during Vietnam War.
- (B) He studied architecture in school but later became interested in military intelligence.
- (C) His silk business is considered an important factor that has boosted Thailand's economy.
- (D) He vanished in a jungle in Malaysia and was found dead with a mysterious disease.

30. What made Jim Thompson decide to start his own silk business?

- (A) He fell in love with a Thai woman whose father owned several silkworm farms.
- (B) He found with a little test in the U.S. that silk had great market potentials.
- (C) Silk was popular in Broadway and the movie industry and often worn by the Thai royalty.
- (D) He was particularly good at enduring the tedious work of silk production.