

國立臺灣藝術大學 107 學年度日間學士班暨進修學士班轉學生考試試題

科目：英 文

說明：

- 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
- 二、本試題紙應與試卷一併繳回。

I. Vocabulary and Grammar 字彙與文法：第 1 至 20 題，請選出正確的答案(60%)。

- (1) Many tourists are fascinated by the natural \_\_\_\_\_ of Taroko Gorge.  
(A) sparkles (B) spectacles (C) spectators (D) sprinklers
- (2) City \_\_\_\_\_ are always available at the local tourist information center.  
(A) floors (B) streets (C) maps (D) tickets
- (3) The American government has decided to provide financial assistance to \_\_\_\_\_ the automobile industry. Car makers are relieved at the news.  
(A) accommodate (B) bail out (C) cash in on (D) detect
- (4) Tourists are advised to \_\_\_\_\_ traveling to areas with landslides.  
(A) avoid (B) assume (C) assist (D) accompany
- (5) All transportation vehicles should be well-\_\_\_\_\_ and kept in good running condition.  
(A) retrained (B) maintained (C) entertained (D) suspended
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ birds are suspected to be major carriers of avian flu.  
(A) Immigrating (B) Migratory (C) Seasoning (D) Motivating
- (7) My boss is very \_\_\_\_\_; he keeps asking us to complete assigned tasks within the limited time span.  
(A) luxurious (B) demanding (C) obvious (D) relaxing
- (8) I missed the early morning train because I \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) overbooked (B) overcooked (C) overtook (D) overslept
- (9) In time of economic \_\_\_\_\_, many small companies will downsize their operation.  
(A) appreciation (B) progression (C) recession (D) reduction
- (10) You will be \_\_\_\_\_ for littering in public places.  
(A) fined (B) found (C) founded (D) funded
- (11) The police officer needs to \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic during the rush hours.  
(A) assign (B) break (C) compete (D) direct
- (12) We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.  
(A) seeing (B) hear (C) hearing (D) listen
- (13) Reservations for hotel accommodation should be made in \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure rooms are available.  
(A) advance (B) advanced (C) advances (D) advancing

- (14) People traveling to a foreign country may need to apply \_\_\_\_ a visa.  
 (A) for (B) of (C) on (D) to
- (15) The boy \_\_\_\_ at the frog, but it jumped away.  
 (A) made a grab (B) took a grab (C) sent a grab (D) gave a grab
- (16) His second-hand car \_\_\_\_ at the most inconvenient time.  
 (A) crossed out (B) broke down (C) turned out (D) came to
- (17) How did the bus driver happen to \_\_\_\_ that man?  
 (A) run over (B) cut out (C) cut off (D) blow out
- (18) When you tell someone to \_\_\_\_, you are telling him to be quiet.  
 (A) turn down (B) shut up (C) cut down (D) blow up
- (19) One day the book was on the shelf, and the next day it \_\_\_\_ disappeared.  
 (A) mentally (B) mostly (C) principally (D) mysteriously
- (20) Jane \_\_\_\_ for the right words to tell her boyfriend that she was leaving him.  
 (A) furnished (B) fumbled (C) flattered (D) focused

II. Cloze Test 克漏字測驗：第 21 至 35 題，請選出正確的答案填入句中(30%)。

Now (21) as a clinical condition, the symptoms of jet lag include (22) of exhaustion, disorientation, forgetfulness and fuzziness, not to mention headaches, bad moods, and a reduced sex drive. Some people's circadian rhythms are so (23) disrupted that they are on the (24) of true depression. But while it's generally accepted that there is no "cure" for jet lag, an increasing number of treatments and products are said to be able to minimize its (25), which can last anything from a few days to several weeks.

- (21) (A) organized (B) recognized (C) memorized (D) prescribed  
 (22) (A) symbols (B) desires (C) emotions (D) feelings  
 (23) (A) only (B) kindly (C) gently (D) severely  
 (24) (A) blank (B) blink (C) brink (D) blanket  
 (25) (A) effects (B) affects (C) effectiveness (D) advances

When you (26) a foreign purchase to a bank credit card, such as MasterCard or Visa, all you lose with most cards is the 1 percent the issuer charges for the actual exchange. Other banks, (27), add a surcharge of 2 to 3 percent on transactions in foreign currencies. Even (28) a surcharge, you generally lose less with a credit card (29) with currency or traveler's checks. Therefore, don't use traveler's checks as your primary (30) of foreign payment. But do take along a few \$20 checks or bills to exchange at retail for those last minute or unexpected needs.

- (26) (A) exchange (B) charge (C) recharge (D) claim  
 (27) (A) as a result (B) as a consequence (C) however (D) moreover  
 (28) (A) when (B) with (C) as (D) about

(29) (A) than (B) then (C) there (D) theme

(30) (A) mean (B) means (C) meaning (D) material

Every culture prescribes certain occasions and ceremonies for giving gifts, whether for personal or professional reasons. Japanese gift-giving rituals show how tremendously important these acts are in that culture, where the wrapping of a gift is as important (if not more so) than the gift itself. The economic value of a gift is (31) to its symbolic meaning. To the Japanese, gifts are viewed as an important aspect of one's duty to others in one's social group. Giving is a moral (32) (known as giri). Highly ritualized gift-giving occurs during the giving of both household/personal gifts and company/professional gifts. Each Japanese has a well-defined set of relatives and friends with which he or she shares (33) gift-giving obligations (kosai). Personal gifts are given on social occasions, such as at funerals, to people who are hospitalized, to mark (34) from one life stage to another (e.g., weddings, birthdays), and as greetings (e.g., when one meets a visitor). Company gifts are given to commemorate the anniversary of a corporation's founding, the opening of a new building, or when new products are announced. In keeping with the Japanese emphasis on (35), presents are not opened in front of the giver so that it will not be necessary to hide one's possible disappointment with the present.

(31) (A) legendary (B) primary (C) secondary (D) satisfactory

(32) (A) victory (B) dilemma (C) imperative (D) encouragement

(33) (A) intentional (B) financial (C) overwhelming (D) reciprocal

(34) (A) movements (B) assignments (C) compliments (D) establishments

(35) (A) earning money (B) keeping time (C) saving face (D) showing pride

III. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗：第 36 至 40 題，請閱讀文章後，選出正確的答案 (10%)。

The historic center of Hoi An looks just how Vietnam is supposed to look: narrow lanes, wooden shop houses, a charming covered bridge. Hoi An's well preserved architecture –from the 16th century onward, the harbor town attracted traders from China, India, Japan and as far as Holland and Portugal – led United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to deem it a World Heritage site, praising it as an outstanding demonstration of cultural blending over time in an international commercial port.

When Hoi An was first recognized as a World Heritage site in 1999, the city welcomed 160,300 tourists. In 2011, 1.5 million tourists arrived. Today, tour buses crowd the edge of Hoi An's old town. Tourists flood the historic center.

Hundreds of nearly identical storefronts – providing food and selling the same tailored clothes, shoes and lanterns – colonize the heritage structures. To squeeze tourism revenue, a hospital has been forced to move out. Its building, built in the 19th century, now houses a

tailoring business. While local government officials and business owners view changes in the old town positively, tourists are beginning to notice the loss of authenticity in Hoi An. A 2008 UNESCO report sounded the alarm that “unless tourism management can be improved, the economic success generated by tourism will not be sustainable in the long term.”

(36) What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Sustainable tourism revenue in the long run should not be a concern of the government.
- (B) Hoi An should sell its old town to a modern tailoring business to increase economic revenue.
- (C) UNESCO should urge Hoi An to build more narrow lanes, wooden houses, and covered bridges.
- (D) Tourism management of historic sites should put a focus on protecting their authenticity and integrity.

(37) What country is Hoi An located in?

- (A) China. (B) Vietnam. (C) Japan. (D) Thailand.

(38) According to the passage, the old town of Hoi An is now \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) an empty place (B) a famous theme park (C) a popular tourist spot (D) a center of modern arts

(39) According to the passage, UNESCO believes World Heritage sites should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) abandoned (B) modernized (C) preserved (D) exploited

(40) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) Hoi An has never been influenced by foreign cultures and has never traded with other countries.
- (B) Hoi An has become a UNESCO World Heritage site since the 16th century.
- (C) Tourists are attracted to Hoi An to admire its modern architecture and related arts.
- (D) The number of tourists to Hoi An has increased substantially after it was recognized as a World Heritage site.