

國立臺灣藝術大學 101 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、答案請依題號劃在答案卡上。(限用 2B 鉛筆作答)
- 三、本試題紙應與試卷一併繳回。

第一部份：單一選擇題。共 40 題，每題答對得 2.5 分，答錯不倒扣。

I. Vocabulary and Phrases 詞彙與慣用語：1 至 10 題，請依據句意選出正確答案。

1. A free-trade agreement was _____ this week by the trade ministers of Japan and New Zealand.
(A) signing (B) signed (C) been signed (D) sign
2. Our advertising campaign's _____ market is the adolescent age bracket.
(A) target (B) super (C) bull (D) bear
3. All major purchasing decisions need to be _____ by the Accounting Department first.
(A) oversaw (B) oversee (C) overseeing (D) overseen
4. You must _____ to server before you can access those documents.
(A) log off (B) sign off (C) log on (D) sign in
5. Analysts are excited by the _____ made available by the opening up of new markets in Asia.
(A) opinions (B) operations (C) optimism (D) opportunities
6. _____ safely in the cave, the bear has been hibernating for two months.
(A) Sleeping (B) Sleeper (C) Sleep (D) Slept
7. In Taipei, ten schools closed yesterday in flooded areas, with many institutions lacking _____ and water.
(A) electrical (B) electricians (C) electricity (D) electric
8. A huge _____ rocked a central Jerusalem market area today.
(A) expression (B) expectation (C) explosion (D) expansion
9. His accent was so _____ that I could hardly understand him.
(A) thick (B) big (C) weak (D) large
10. More than 80 species of North American fish once thought to be common are now _____ becoming extinct, a study has found.
(A) danger (B) dangerous (C) in danger (D) in danger of

II. Grammar 文法測驗：11 至 20 題，請選出正確的答案。

11. This year's convention will be _____ in Manila.
(A) held (B) holding (C) hold (D) holds
12. Customer service should be the _____ priority for a restaurant.
(A) high (B) higher than (C) highest (D) higher
13. Leaders of the Union threatened to _____ strike if management didn't agree to their demands.
(A) begin (B) go on (C) start (D) open
14. Real time viewing is _____ to viewers with a broadband connection.
(A) available (B) on hand (C) shown (D) attached
15. Taipei was hit by the worst floods _____ a decade, with water levels reaching five meters in some areas.
(A) in (B) from (C) by (D) at
16. According to the _____ laws, the greater the demand, the higher the price. It's all about supply and demand.
(A) economic (B) economy (C) economical (D) economist
17. The water bureau urged people living in the mountain areas to be _____ for mudslides.
(A) in tune (B) on behalf (C) on guard (D) at ease

18. The reason we have so many customers _____ that we are always concentrated on the customer experience.
 (A) are (B) have (C) has (D) is
19. Watson Philips, _____, has no financial worries but his real worry is that he has no freedom to lead his life as he'd wish.
 (A) become the charming prince of Britain (B) the charming prince of Britain
 (C) whose the charming prince of Britain is (D) he is the prince of Britain handsome
20. Many international companies have _____ telemarketing as a means of seeking potential customers for years. Meanwhile, scholars from different business schools are also conducting research to measure its effectiveness.
 (A) understood (B) found (C) adopted (D) hired

III. Cloze Test 克漏字測驗：21 至 30 題，請選出正確的答案填入句子中。

Psychologists agree that most of us have creative potential that is (21) than what we use in daily life. In other words, we can be more creative than we realize! The problem is (22) we mainly use only half of the brain—the left hemisphere. From childhood, we're (23) reading, writing, and mathematics in school, but we are exposed to very little music or art. Therefore, many of us might not “exercise” our right hemisphere much, except (24) dreams, symbols, and those wonderful insights in which we suddenly find the answer to a problem that has been bothering us—and so without the (25) for logic. Can we be taught to use the right hemisphere more? Many experts believe so.

21. (A) great (B) greater (C) greatest (D) the greatest
 22. (A) that (B) which (C) in which (D) because of
 23. (A) teach (B) teacher (C) teaches (D) taught
 24. (A) because (B) about (C) through (D) though
 25. (A) great (B) greater (C) greatest (D) the greatest

You don't (26) look very far to find someone who has a knack for languages, some who picks up the flow of the language (27) and seems to be able to converse in the language before anyone else. Some people seem to be born with a natural ability. They don't appear to have to work at the language very hard.

There may be one or two (28) these geniuses in your own foreign-language class. They're always ready with the right answer to a question. They volunteer to speak (29), and their hunches are almost always right. You sit across from them or behind them, admiring their apparent facility with the language, and you wonder why things (30) come as easily for you.

26. (A) have (B) requirement (C) require (D) have to
 27. (A) easing (B) easily (C) easy to (D) ease
 28. (A) of (B) for (C) and (D) because of
 29. (A) to (B) often (C) everybody (D) about
 30. (A) hasn't (B) doesn't (C) don't (D) aren't

IV. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗：31 至 40 題，請閱讀文章後選出正確答案。

Go outside on a sunny day and you will immediately see the light and feel the heat. At same time, however, you are being exposed to another invisible and much more dangerous aspect of the sun's energy—ultraviolet radiation.

UV rays come in three forms, commonly called A, B, and C. The most harmful of these are UV-C rays, which are fortunately filtered out by the ozone layer before reaching the earth. UV-A radiation is the least damaging from and goes straight through ozone. It can cause wrinkling and aging of the skin but only through long-term exposure.

The biggest threat to us comes from the shorter-wavelength UV-B rays. Most of these, like UV-C rays, are absorbed by the ozone layer, but ozone damage has led to increasing amounts getting through. Too much exposure to UV-B rays can cause skin cancer, damage to the immune system, and serious injury to the eyes.

Staying in the shade does not offer much protection against UV-B. Unlike visible light, UV rays do not travel in straight lines from the sun; instead, they bounce and swirl around the atmosphere in every direction. The amount of UV-B

you are exposed to is related to the amount of sky you can see. So a person in direct sunlight but surrounded by close walls is less at risk than someone standing in the shade of a solitary tree in an open field.

The eyes are particularly vulnerable to harm from UV rays, and doctors strongly recommend wearing close-fitting sunglasses. Many people mistakenly believe that the tint in sunglasses is what protects the eyes from the effects of UV rays. However, without a proper UV coating on the lenses, they provide no protection at all. Sunglasses without such a coating are actually harmful because the tint makes the pupils open wider, letting in more UV rays.

31. Which of the following statement is NOT true about rays?

- (A) There are three kinds of UV rays.
- (B) Only a small amount of UV-B rays can go straight through the ozone.
- (C) UV-C rays are the most dangerous to humans because they can get through the ozone layer easily.
- (D) UV-A rays don't do so much harm to human as UV-B rays and UV-C.

32. What's the result of ozone damage?

- (A) More UV-B rays are absorbed by ozone layer.
- (B) More UV-B rays are stopped by ozone layer.
- (C) More UV-B rays are reaching the earth.
- (D) More UV-B rays are bouncing from the earth back to the sun.

33. What is the difference between UV rays and visible light?

- (A) UV rays can be seen by the naked eye, while visible light cannot.
- (B) UV rays travel in straight lines, but visible light does not.
- (C) UV rays move in all directions; whereas visible light does not.
- (D) UV rays come from the sun; however, visible light comes from lights and lamps.

34. UV-B rays_____.

- (A) are always more harmful to a person in direct sunlight.
- (B) cannot do harm to a person in the shade of a solitary tree.
- (C) do not bounce and swirl around the atmosphere.
- (D) can do harm to the immune system of people who are always exposed to the sun.

35. What kind of sunglasses can help protect the eyes from the harm done by UV rays?

- (A) Sunglasses with a UV coating on the lenses.
- (B) Sunglasses without a UV coating on the lenses
- (C) Sunglasses with tints of colors.
- (D) Large sunglasses, not close-fitting ones.

Crime is a serious problem in big cities. And it is getting worse every year. This is what police departments around the country said in their reports last week. There were more robberies and murders this year than last year. The subways are more dangerous. The streets are more dangerous. You may not even be safe in your own home.

Why is the problem so serious now? This is not an easy question to answer. There may not be a single answer. Many problems taken together seem to make cities so dangerous.

One of the problems is money. To fight crime, a city needs police officers, cars, and guns. These cost a lot of money. But right now, cities don't have much extra money, so there are not enough police officers, cars, and guns for them.

Another problem is drugs. Crime studies show that many criminals use and sell drugs. After they start taking drugs, they want to have more. But drugs are very expensive, so these people may sell drugs to other people to make money. Or they may steal money to get more drugs.

Gun laws are also part of the crime problem. It's very easy to buy a gun in the United States. Anyone can have a gun. That means robbers carry guns. Many people are killed during robberies. Anyone can have a gun at home, so an angry husband may shoot his wife or children. A crazy person is more dangerous with a gun. In general, crime is more serious because so many people have guns.

But there's an even more important cause of crime. Cities have rich and poor neighborhoods. In the poor

neighborhoods, the schools are often very bad. Jobs are hard to find. Many young people don't have much hope for a better life. They only know one way to make a better living for themselves. That way is to sell drugs or steal. So, some of these young people become criminals.

36. This passage is MAINLY about

- (A) reasons why crime is a serious problem.
- (B) the harmful effects of drug abuse.
- (C) how crime statistics are compiled.
- (D) all the various disadvantages of living in the city.

37. According to this passage, the rate of murders and robberies is

- (A) increasing.
- (B) decreasing.
- (C) higher in rural areas.
- (D) not changing.

38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of people who use drugs?

- (A) They want to get more drugs.
- (B) Some of them steal to get money to buy drugs.
- (C) They usually know where they can buy drugs cheaply.
- (D) Some of them become drugs dealers.

39. The last paragraph says young people break the law because

- (A) they are crazy.
- (B) although it's not hard for them to find good jobs, they don't like to work.
- (C) they don't know any other way to make a better living.
- (D) they dislike school because the teachers give too much homework.

40. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage be MOST likely to agree with?

- (A) Crime is a serious problem for one simple reason: guns are too easy to get.
- (B) Cities are spending far too much money on police officers, cars, and guns.
- (C) Crime is a serious problem because U.S. gun laws are too strict.
- (D) Crime would be reduced if poor neighborhoods had better schools and more job opportunities.