

華梵大學九十九學年度第二學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系級：各學系二年級

科目：英文

本考科： 可使用計算機
 無須使用計算機

計算機型式： 普通型（僅含+-x÷等普通功能）
 工程用計算機（不含程式輸入功能）

本測驗分詞彙和結構、段落填空、閱讀理解三部份，共40題。

第一部份：詞彙和結構（每題2.5分，共37.5分）

1. The CEO visited the company's plants overseas to make sure _____ his new policies were being carried out.
(A) whether
(B) which
(C) whom
(D) while
2. _____ any reply, I had to call him up again.
(A) Received not
(B) I hadn't received
(C) Not having received
(D) Having not received
3. No sooner _____ the house than it began to rain.
(A) I left
(B) left I
(C) I had left
(D) had I left
4. I was about _____ when the telephone rang.
(A) to leave
(B) leaving
(C) leave
(D) going to leave
5. Do you know _____ looking for?
(A) what is Jane
(B) what Jane is
(C) which is Jane
(D) which Jane is
6. The students _____ go to the meeting if they don't want to.
(A) don't have need to
(B) mustn't
(C) needn't
(D) shouldn't have to
7. I _____ harder for the exam. I am sure I have failed.

- (A) wish I had worked
(B) hope I had worked
(C) hope I work
(D) wish I work
8. The manager _____ a new strategy that would improve the overall efficiency of his department.
(A) invaded
(B) persuaded
(C) adopted
(D) contacted
9. Gary thought of a(n) _____ way to solve the problem. The teacher said he had never heard of it before.
(A) abundant
(B) novel
(C) blurry
(D) usual
10. _____ in energy technology help cut down on pollution.
(A) Innovations
(B) Motivations
(C) Celebrations
(D) Publications
11. Financial _____ deflated Tony's hopes of ever moving to New York City.
(A) constraints
(B) temptations
(C) facilities
(D) explosions
12. A crowd _____ to watch the street dancers perform.
(A) achieved
(B) wondered
(C) gathered
(D) appreciated
13. The scandal called _____ an investigation.
(A) for
(B) up
(C) at
(D) to
14. Nicole and Nadine are twins, and even their parent have trouble telling them _____.
(A) off
(B) away
(C) beyond
(D) apart
15. Alice picked up her books and _____ for school.
(A) dozed off
(B) turned out
(C) set off
(D) wiped out

第二部份：段落填充（每題2.5分，共25分）

It began __ (1) __ three friends searching for an easier way to share videos. One - Jawed Karim - uploaded the site's first clip - a movie of himself __ (2) __ in a jacket at San Diego Zoo.

By the end of its first year, YouTube was broadcasting 25 million videos a day and it was __ (3) __ bought by the internet giant Google. In 2010, 24 hours of video are now uploaded every minute.

The site's also become an important political tool - almost a million people watched a wounded girl __ (4) __ during protests in Iran in July 2009. President Barack Obama successfully used the site during his election __ (5) __.

__ (6) __ teenagers around the world have also used the site to upload embarrassing videos of friends and its creators have been forced to deny claims __ (7) __ it's encouraged bullying.

With online habits and trends __ (8) __ changing, no-one is sure what the next five years hold for YouTube. Some believe it could __ (9) __ a TV channel beamed into our living rooms. __ (10) __ predict it will be overtaken by new technology and dumped on the internet scrap heap.

1. (A) because of (B) when (C) as (D) with
2. (A) dressed (B) dressing (C) wearing (D) worn
3. (A) further (B) soon (C) instead (D) latter
4. (A) dying (B) died (C) to die (D) dye
5. (A) protest (B) campaign (C) strategy (D) candidate
6. (A) A thousand (B) Thousand of (C) Thousands (D) Thousands of
7. (A) as (B) what (C) that (D) of
8. (A) constantly (B) instantly (C) distantly (D) expectantly
9. (A) consist of (B) result in (C) end up as (D) get rid of
10. (A) Others (B) Some others (C) The others (D) Some still

第三部份：閱讀理解（每題2.5分，共37.5分）

1. Sometimes distant mountains look blue. But when you look closer, you see that they are not blue. They just look blue when they are
(A) near the sky
(B) large.
(C) under the clouds.
(D) far away.
2. There is a very large apartment building in New York. In fact, it is like a small city. You can shop for food in the building. You can meet friends, go for a swim, or get a haircut. Everything you need is
(A) far away.
(B) at home.
(C) in the city.
(D) in New York.
3. People around the world are trying new foods. In New York, they eat Japanese food. In Tokyo, they love Italian food. Maybe someday people will
(A) eat Italian food in Tokyo
(B) eat the food they do not know.
(C) eat whatever they can chew down.
(D) eat every kind of food in every country.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving: To reach the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it—but we must sail, and not drift, nor **lie** at anchor.

4. What does the writer want to say?
 - (A) It is important not to lose faith while we travel on the sea.
 - (B) We have to equip ourselves with many skills to adapt to changes.
 - (C) To pursue a dream is the most important thing in life.
 - (D) We should always be honest in any kind of situation.

5. The word “lie” in the passage means the same as the underlined word in which of the following sentences?
 - (A) The cat was lying fast asleep by the fire.
 - (B) She lies about her age.
 - (C) The cuckoo lays its eggs in other birds' nests.
 - (D) She laid the blame for the crisis at the Prime Minister's door

Courage takes many forms. There is physical courage; there is moral courage. Then there is a still higher type of courage—the courage to **brave** pain, to live with it, to never let others know of **it** and to still find joy in life; to wake up in the morning with an enthusiasm for the day ahead.

6. The word “brave” could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - (A) reject
 - (B) accept
 - (C) courage
 - (D) confront

7. The word “it” in the passage refers to
 - (A) courage.
 - (B) a higher type of courage.
 - (C) pain.
 - (D) joy.

8. It can be inferred that the writer
 - (A) appreciates the last type of courage the most.
 - (B) has both physical and moral courage.
 - (C) believes these three types of courage are all equally important.
 - (D) thinks that joy and pain are common in one's life.

The very success of communications satellite systems has raised widespread concern about their future. Some countries are already using satellites for domestic communications in place of conventional telephone lines on land. Although this technique is extremely useful for linking widely scattered villages in remote or mountain regions, in heavily built-up areas where extensive telephone and telegraph systems already exist, domestic satellites (or “domsats”) are seen by the land-line networks as unfair competition. Despite such opposition, domsats are gaining support from many businesses and public interest groups in the United States and seem likely to be more widely utilized in the future.

9. According to the passage, the use of domsats is especially valuable for which of the following?
 - (A) mountain areas
 - (B) busy cities
 - (C) small countries
 - (D) private business

10. Who objects to the use of domsats?
(A) managers of international business groups
(B) people in small villages
(C) operators of conventional communication systems
(D) large public interest groups
11. According to the passage, future United States domsats will probably
(A) be produced competitively.
(B) carry telephone message only.
(C) become a government monopoly.
(D) increase in use.

Blood pressure is created by the heart as it pumps the blood through the circulatory system. The pressure is not constant but varies with the action of the heart. The higher pressure, called the systolic, occurs when the heart contracts; and the lower pressure, called the diastolic, is the pressure remaining in the veins when the heart relaxes. Both pressures are measured, which is why blood pressures are given in two figures; a pressure of 120/80 is normal for adults up to the mid-forties. A systolic pressure over 165 or a diastolic pressure over 95 is considered high blood pressure. Because the blood pressure can vary as a result of excitement, stress, or sleep, most doctors will measure blood pressure several times before deciding that a patient is suffering from high blood pressure. Unless the pressure remains at high level, there is no cause for alarm. Everyone's blood pressure goes up sometimes.

12. The main purpose of this paragraph is to
(A) define blood pressure.
(B) indicate that everyone's blood pressure varies.
(C) define high blood pressure.
(D) indicate the dangers of high blood pressure.
13. Diastolic pressure measures
(A) the heart rate.
(B) pressure as the heart contracts.
(C) the pressure left in the veins when the heart relaxes.
(D) constant vein pressure
14. We can conclude from the paragraph that
(A) normal blood pressure drops as we grow older.
(B) blood pressure is affected by heart rate.
(C) normal blood pressure rises as we grow older.
(D) high diastolic pressure indicates arterial disease.
15. The paragraph suggests that
(A) a high diastolic reading is more dangerous than a high systolic reading.
(B) stress and excitement are the only causes of high blood pressure.
(C) it is not particularly important to check blood pressure until one is in his mid-forties.
(D) the most accurate reading of blood pressure would probably be an average of several readings.