

100 學年度四年制二、三年級轉學生招生考試

四技三年級

第一節 共同科目 英文 試題

第一頁 共四頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共 50 題，配分共 100 分。
2. 全部答案均須在答案卷內頁 **選擇題題型** 的答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

一、詞彙結構測驗：本部份共有 20 題，每題英文句子或會話均留有空格，請就句子意義，英語語法，慣用語用法，一般生活邏輯暨修辭考量，選出最適切的答案，將**答案代號**A,B,C 或 D，填在答案欄內。

1. A: We have basketball courts, swimming pools, tennis courts and table tennis training room at our school.
B: Wow!! You have very good sports _____.
(A) outlets (B) connections (C) facilities (D) authorities
2. A: Will you be interested in the musical _____ at the park tonight?
B: You are talking about the one focusing on Mozart, aren't you?
(A) concert (B) composition (C) fascination (D) auditorium
3. A: You are saying that your wife doesn't like snakes?
B: Much more than "doesn't like." She is _____ to death to see them.
(A) scared (B) indifferent (C) sympathetic (D) thrilled
4. A: What is the weather _____?
B: It's partly cloudy with some showers throughout the night.
(A) channel (B) service (C) network (D) forecast
5. A: What kind of person do you think you are?
B: When a decision is made, I never _____ it. I keep my words.
(A) locate (B) regret (C) recommend (D) symbolize
6. A: Changing bad names would not be easy for anyone. It might cause a lot of trouble.
B: But I believe it would be worth the _____.
(A) agreement (B) hassle (C) grin (D) convenience
7. A: Where can I get the election pamphlets?
B: They are _____ and free of charge at the website.
(A) compulsory (B) elective (C) available (D) disposable
8. A: Why is John so good at calculus?
B: He never _____ any details. His attitude is worthy of praise.
(A) ignores (B) cherishes (C) extinguishes (D) demonstrates
9. Mary is facing the _____ of obeying her father or marrying the man she loves.
(A) responsibility (B) enlightenment (C) dilemma (D) regularity
10. We paid for the TV set in _____ of 100 dollars a month for five months.
(A) abundance (B) confrontation (C) installments (D) recognition
11. A: When we visit a foreign country, we'll need to shift cultural _____.
B: True. In order not to make mistakes and embarrass ourselves.
(A) circuits (B) gears (C) backgrounds (D) surfaces
12. A: Did John ever change his mind to study abroad?
B: No. He seems to stick to his _____, as he always does.
(A) truck (B) finger (C) box (D) gun
13. A: About 25-35% of films are made in the U.S.
B: But the figures are _____ to the question, I guess.
(A) subject (B) bound (C) open (D) about
14. A: I heard that John scored the most points in the basketball game.
B: _____ on! That's impossible.
(A) Take (B) Go (C) Come (D) Get
15. A: It is so hot here.
B: Why don't they just set the ceiling fan on full _____?
(A) angle (B) rotation (C) cycle (D) blast
16. A: What do you think is the best way to start making friends?
B: I believe that a proper joke can just help _____.
(A) take it to heart (B) show them around
(C) break the ice (D) come to terms
17. A: When can a child become an adult?
B: Only after he has gone _____ enough pain in life.
(A) upon (B) through (C) over (D) off
18. We believe the years at NTUT will make your studying experience _____ and useful.
(A) enjoying (B) to enjoy (C) enjoyable (D) a lot of joy
19. A: What is an orientation meeting?
B: It's a meeting _____ you can ask a lot of questions.
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) how
20. A: How good is John's project?
B: In fact, I think his job has left a lot _____.
(A) being desired (B) to be desired (C) to desire (D) is desired

注意：背面尚有試題

二、段落填充測驗：本部份共 10 題，每個段落含有五個空格。請從試題提供的 A,B,C 和 D 四個選項中選出讓段落通順最合適的字或詞，並將答案代號標示在答案卷對應的答案欄中。

Advertising claims are everywhere, but it's __21__ to say that "Your paper towels are the most absorbent money can buy". Unless it's really true, there is a good __22__ someone—especially a competitor—is going to make you prove it. It's a little-known fact of business life, but advertising __23__ all the time. One of the leading judges of such challenges is the national advertising division of the Council of Better Business Bureau. For over 30 years, the organization's advertising __24__ have examined the __25__ in ads to answer such questions as: Is it true that ColorStay makeup "won't rub off on your coat?"

21. (A) absolutely needed (B) not enough (C) only enough (D) always good
 22. (A) property (B) story (C) romance (D) chance
 23. (A) has challenged (B) is to challenge (C) is challenged (D) challenges
 24. (A) experts (B) employers (C) strategies (D) pupils
 25. (A) failure (B) essence (C) lack (D) application

There are __26__ main reasons for the conclusion: Relatively few women play video games. First, there is a wide belief that the male-dominated video game world is a __27__ of time, and therefore, of little social importance. Second, the way that games are typically structured is not __28__ to many women and industry makes little efforts to overcome this. In a business now thought to be worth more than movies, women are seldom involved in production and marketing. The two problems are linked. Video games will become a valued pastime __29__ the experience is rewarding for women. This means developing video games for a wider audience than the competitive, goal-oriented young men that __30__ the main game market today.

26. (A) two (B) three (C) five (D) four
 27. (A) loss (B) type (C) success (D) waste
 28. (A) afraid (B) captivated (C) appealing (D) parallel
 29. (A) only when (B) as far as (C) now that (D) ever since
 30. (A) make up (B) turn in (C) care about (D) look for

三、閱讀理解測驗：本部份共有 20 個題目，包括一篇廣告表單與六篇文章，在表單與每篇文章後均附有 2-4 個相關問題。請依文章內容所述，對問題選出最適切之答案，並將答案代號標示在答案卷之答案欄內。

(Questions 31-32 refer to the following passage.)

The easiest way to explain RFID--which stands for radio frequency identification--is to liken it to barcodes on consumer goods. Imagine yourself in a supermarket. When a can of soup with a barcode on the label passes in front of the scanner, the cash register picks up information about that can. It can tell the price, the discount from the two-for-one special this week, and so on.

31. What rhetorical technique does the author use to account for RFID?
 (A) Analogy (B) Exaggeration
 (C) Repetition (D) Hypothesis

32. Why do supermarket clerk scan the barcode of the soup can?
 (A) To prevent it from being stolen.
 (B) To pick up necessary information.
 (C) To ensure the quality.
 (D) To trace back the manufacturer.

(Questions 33-35 refer to the following advertising form.)

SAVE UP TO 70%!!

Yes! I want to save. Please start my subscription to **Homeowners**.
 I want to learn about money-saving ideas for decorating and redesigning my home as well as tips on house and property maintenance. I understand I will also receive a free guide to home security systems and their distributors.

Check one: __36 issues for \$30.75 (Save 70%)
 __24 issues for \$23.95 (Save 65%)
 __12 issues for \$17.00 (Save 50%)

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Applicable sales tax will be added. Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.
 Savings based on newsstand price of \$34.20.
 Canadian orders add \$5.00 per year.
 Foreign orders add \$10.00 for postage and applicable taxes.

33. What is this form designed to sell?
 (A) Homes (B) Alarm systems (C) Financial securities (D) Magazines
 34. What price would the person pay to save half on the newsstand price?
 (A) \$10.00 (B) \$17.00 (C) \$23.95 (D) \$34.20
 35. What information is asked for?
 (A) Where one lives (B) Country of origin
 (C) Age (D) How one has been a homeowner

(Questions 36-38 refer to the following passage.)

Clean the surface with a stiff wire brush to remove flaking paint or rust. Wipe with a damp cloth and let it dry. Spray with metal primer and let dry. Use a paint specially formulated with rust inhibitors. Apply several thin coats of paint. If using spray paint, hold the can about 10-12 inches from the surface as you spray. Shake the can during the application to keep the color mixed. Spray lightly to avoid paint runs.

36. In what section of the newspaper is the passage most likely to appear?
(A) Updated Technology (B) Do-It-Yourself
(C) Global Entertainment (D) Macroeconomics
37. According to the passage, which of the following items might be most likely referred to as the target to be painted?
(A) A metal chair. (B) A wooden desk.
(C) A ceramic vase. (D) A jewelry box.
38. Which of the following tools or materials is NOT mentioned in the passage?
(A) Angled brushes. (B) Metal primer.
(C) A wet cloth. (D) A stiff wire brush.

(Questions 39-42 refer to the following passage.)

We think of large as dominant. If it's big, it's alpha. And this attitude seems learned--because over and over, we see big crushing small. But new research suggests we are born with this bias toward big. Scientists had infants—between 10 and 16 months—watch videos of a large and small box with eyes and a mouth bouncing across a stage towards each other. Each time the boxes came face to face, the small box would either move aside to let the large box pass, or the larger one would allow the smaller box to pass. Infants tend to stare longer at events that surprise them compared with what they expect. And when the smaller box caved in to the larger box, the babies' gaze lingered for about 12 seconds. But when the larger box allowed the small one to pass by, their gaze lasted about two-thirds longer. The study appears in the journal *Science*. Past studies have shown that babies are also able to remember whether certain people have helped or hindered others. In light of the new work, if a baby sees a big man act like a gentleman, it might make a long-lasting impression.

39. Where does the research most probably appear?
(A) A science journal. (B) A Letters-To-The-Editor column.
(C) A judicial website. (D) A talent selection show on TV.
40. How long do the infants take to watch the larger box yield way?
(A) 12 seconds (B) 20 seconds
(C) 8 seconds (D) 24 seconds

41. What does the author most probably imply by saying that "...if a big man act like a gentleman, it might make a long-lasting impression?"
(A) Adults learn a lot from the infants.
(B) Adults are supposed to behave well in front of infants.
(C) Infants are more generous than adults.
(D) Infants frequently forget what they see.
42. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) People simply learn from experience that big things dominate.
(B) Size has nothing to do with people's recognition of the world.
(C) The concept that big things dominate may be biologically inherited.
(D) Being small refers to something big.

(Questions 43-46 refer to the following passage.)

If you still think electric cars are nothing more than updated milkfloats, you should take a spin in the Tesla Roadster. Last week we drove the 100% electrically powered sports car that is capable of more than 125 mph, and found it to be one of the fastest accelerating cars we have ever been in. We were lucky enough to be let loose on the car at Berlin's famous Tempelhof airport. The Tesla will go from 0 to 60 mph in around 3.9 seconds, making it faster than many supercars that cost significantly more than its £86,000 price tag. It will cover about 200 miles on a single charge, and the handling was excellent.

Perhaps a little more practical was the Mitsubishi i-MiEV that we also tested. Driving it was very similar to any other automatic city car, except there was no exhaust system and no emissions.

Potential buyers of an electric car have a choice of seven models in the UK, with more on the way. According to those in the know, the Nissan Leaf, launched earlier this year, took EVs—electric vehicles—to a whole new level. The Leaf has won plaudits for the fact it is very like other conventional cars of a similar size—a far cry from the G-Wiz (originally manufactured in India), the vehicle most British people probably think of when electric vehicles come to mind.

43. In which country is the news passage most likely to appear?
(A) India (B) UK
(C) Japan (D) Germany
44. What is the author's tone of the passage?
(A) Critical (B) Informative
(C) Inquisitive (D) Abhorrent
45. Which of the following statements is true about the Tesla Roadster?
(A) It is sold in lower price than most city cars.
(B) It is unable to accelerate speed as fast as most other sports car with the same price range.
(C) It is sold at US\$86,000.
(D) On a single charge, it approximately runs as long as 200 miles.

注意：背面尚有試題

46. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) The G-Wiz EV's are different from other conventional gas-powered cars in appearance.
- (B) The Mitsubishi i-MiEV is far cheaper than the Telsa Roadster.
- (C) The Nissan Leaf has earned praise because of its excellent functions being on the same level with sports vehicle standards.
- (D) Electric car buyers have at least seven models to choose from in the UK.

第四頁 共四頁

(Questions 47-48 refer to the following passage.)

In summer 2010, about half a billion eggs were recalled in the United States due to suspected salmonella contamination. Dr. William Schaffner, an infectious disease expert at Vanderbilt University, said that some of the safest eggs available to Americans are from small farms. The local farm is not an absolute guarantee of safety. But eggs from local farms are more apt to be safe from salmonella than on large farms, simply because in the large operations, if you get some contamination, it can spread widely. At industrial farms--which supply most supermarkets around the U.S.--hundreds to thousands of hens might become infected at the same time. The infected hen can actually instill the salmonella into **the interior of the egg** and the only way we can avoid that infection is by cooking the eggs thoroughly when we get them. And by 'thoroughly,' he meant no runny scrambled. In the United Kingdom, farmers must, by law, vaccinate their chickens against salmonella. The same rules nowadays are mandated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

47. Why is the term **the interior of the egg** introduced in the passage?

- (A) To demonstrate the way salmonella is conveyed.
- (B) To reveal how terrible the egg turns to be.
- (C) To inform people of the necessity of cooking eggs thoroughly.
- (D) To show how fast bacteria spread into the egg.

48. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Eggs produced from the industrial farms are safer.
- (B) The laws of chicken vaccination against salmonella apply in the UK and the U.S.A.
- (C) The eggs from the local farms are absolutely safe.
- (D) A large group of hens are less likely to get infected by salmonella.

(Questions 49-50 refer to the following account.)

An object of mass m traveling at velocity \vec{v} has a linear momentum, given by

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v}. \quad (\text{Eq. \#1})$$

Newton's second law for an object can be written in terms of momentum as:

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}.$$

Using the definition of \vec{p} (Eq. #1) and the product rule for derivatives, we can write this as:

$$\vec{F}_{net} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \vec{v} \frac{dm}{dt}.$$

In the case when the mass is not changing, the last term vanishes and using the definition of acceleration, we get the usual form of $\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}$. In cases where the mass is changing (e.g., a rocket ejecting substantial amounts of fuel), the full expression is needed and this form of Newton's second law is the correct expression.

49. According to the passage, which of the following mathematical representations can best describe *acceleration*?

- (A) $d\vec{v}/dt$ (B) dm/dt (C) $d\vec{p}/dt$ (D) $m\vec{v}/dt$

50. To what end is the passage most likely written?

- (A) To show that the usual form of $\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}$ is always correct.
- (B) To account for the possible inadequacy of $\vec{F}_{net} = m\vec{a}$.
- (C) To help explain how scientists get Eq. #1: $\vec{p} = m\vec{v}$
- (D) To prove the reason that the mass of every single body stays constant.