

# 國立聯合大學九十五學年度

## 台灣語文與傳播 (學)系轉學生招生考試試題紙

科目： 英文甲 第 1 頁共 4 頁

### I. Cloze test: 40%

(I) To satisfy the public's desire for greater opportunity to get \_\_ (1) \_\_ to higher education and to reduce admission pressures on middle- and high-school students, in 1994 the Ministry of Education (MOE) began building more high schools and universities.

However, this \_\_ (2) \_\_ from elite status to commonality has given rise to two problems that have yet to be resolved--there aren't enough resources to go around, and there are questions about how to divide the functions of Taiwan's higher education among schools.

Over the last ten years, the number of institutions of higher learning and the number of students pursuing higher education have increased \_\_ (3) \_\_ more than 200%. However, the resources \_\_ (4) \_\_ to higher education have only risen from 1.57% to 2% of GNP over the same period. On a per-school basis, resources are clearly insufficient. According to the MOE, annual per-student educational expenditures at public universities \_\_ (5) \_\_ from NT\$229,577 in 1998 to NT\$187,982 in 2002. Over the same period, per-student spending at private schools rose slightly, from NT\$119,542 to NT\$124,098.

- |                   |                  |                 |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. improvement | B. access        | C. advance      | D. agreement    |
| 2. A. transition  | B. transcendence | C. transference | D. transmission |
| 3. A. at          | B. for           | C. by           | D. on           |
| 4. A. devoting    | B. devoted       | C. are devoted  | D. are devoting |
| 5. A. shrank      | B. deserved      | C. jeopardized  | D. boosted      |

(II) Moscow, the heart of Russia, has changed tremendously. Fifteen years ago, Moscow \_\_ (6) \_\_ gray and colorless, but now novel structures provide the skyline with a modern look.

Red Square, the heart of Moscow, is an appropriate \_\_ (7) \_\_ for public gatherings, military parades and big rock concerts. On the north side of Red Squares is the Kremlin, \_\_ (8) \_\_ beautiful museums, palaces and the President of Russia's residence.

Two other famous tourist attractions in Moscow are St. Basil's Cathedral and Arbat Street. Legend has it that the unique onion-shaped domes of St. Basils' Cathedral \_\_ (9) \_\_ Napoleon so much that he almost carried it back to Paris. Arbat Street is Moscow's liveliest pedestrian area. It is filled with painters hawking their goods and street performers \_\_ (10) \_\_ the crowds.

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|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. used to           | B. was used to      | C. used to being    | D. used to be        |
| 7. A. venue             | B. venture          | C. average          | D. avenue            |
| 8. A. distinguishing as | B. distinguished as | C. distinguished by | D. distinguishing by |
| 9. A. impressing        | B. impressed        | C. were impressive  | D. were impressed    |
| 10. A. advertising      | B. protecting       | C. entertaining     | D. improvising       |

(III) I was born into ice cream. Well, not literally, but just about. My father, Irv Robbins, founded, and for many years owned and ran what would become the world's largest ice cream company: Baskin-Robbins (31 Flavors). \_\_ (11) \_\_ my uncle, Burt Baskin, he built an empire, with thousands of stores worldwide, and their business eventually measured in the billions of dollars. My father was grooming me to \_\_ (12) \_\_ him. I was his only son, and he expected me to follow in his footsteps. But things did not develop that way. I chose to \_\_ (13) \_\_ the ice cream company and the money it represented, in order to take my own rocky road. I walked away from an opportunity to live a life of wealth to live a different kind of life, a life in which, I hoped, I might be able to be true to my values and learn to make \_\_ (14) \_\_ to the well-being and happiness of others. It was a choice for integrity. \_\_ (15) \_\_ the Great American Dream of financial success, I was pulled forward by a deeper dream.

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|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. In accordance with | B. Along with  | C. Despite of    | D. Aside from   |
| 12. A. succeed            | B. admire      | C. defend        | D. represent    |
| 13. A. take part in       | B. go around   | C. leave behind  | D. keep up with |
| 14. A. contribution       | B. reservation | C. participation | D. distribution |
| 15. A. In addition to     | B. Except for  | C. Instead of    | D. Apart from   |

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科目： 英文甲 第 2 頁共 4 頁

(IV) For those with a purely \_\_ (16) \_\_ mind, the mysteries and stories surrounding the area of ocean commonly known as the Bermuda Triangle are a figment of traveler's and seafarers' imagination. Skeptics point out that the Bermuda Triangle has no obvious geographical reason for its existence. There are no natural lines that you can draw on conventional maps, atlases or globes that clearly \_\_ (17) \_\_ its boundaries. These critics say the supposed existence of the Bermuda Triangle simply \_\_ (18) \_\_ a human desire to embellish and enrich a good story. Others are convinced that the Bermuda Triangle is a dangerous and \_\_ (19) \_\_ place where disappearances occur frequently with no clear explanation or any easily identifiable cause.

The entire area of Bermuda Triangle includes some of the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean \_\_ (20) \_\_ currents and bad weather are a common feature. Intriguingly, the Bermuda Triangle is one of only two places on earth that the magnetic compass points to the true north as opposed to magnetic north.

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|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. sentimental | B. rational  | C. romantic    | D. constructive |
| 17. A. construct   | B. restrict  | C. underline   | D. define       |
| 18. A. reviews     | B. replies   | C. reflects    | D. retrieves    |
| 19. A. precious    | B. affective | C. prestigious | D. treacherous  |
| 20. A. when        | B. why       | C. what        | D. where        |

## II. Reading Comprehension 30%

(I) It was a cold night in September. The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marie Winston drove through the empty country roads towards the house of their friends, the Harrisons, where they were going to attend a party to celebrate the engagement of the Harrisons' daughter, Lisa. As they drove, they listened to the local radio station, which was playing classical music.

They were about five miles from their destination when the music on the radio was interrupted by a news announcement:

"The Cheshire police have issued a serious warning after a man escaped from Colford Mental Hospital earlier this evening. The man, John Downey, is a murderer who killed six people before he was captured two years ago. He is described as large, very strong and extremely dangerous. People in the Cheshire area are warned to keep their doors and windows locked, and to call the police immediately if they see anyone acting strangely."

Marie shivered. "A crazy killer. And he's out there somewhere. That's scary."

"Don't worry about it," said her husband. "We're nearly there now. Anyway, we have more important things to worry about. This car is losing power for some reason -- it must be that old problem with the carburetor. If it gets any worse, we'll have to stay at the Harrisons' tonight and get it fixed before we travel back tomorrow."

As he spoke, the car began to slow down. George pressed the accelerator, but the engine only coughed. Finally they rolled to a halt, as the engine died completely. Just as they stopped, George pulled the car off the road, and it came to rest under a large tree.

"Blast!" said George angrily. "Now we'll have to walk in the rain."

"But that'll take us an hour at least," said Marie. "And I have my high-heeled shoes and my nice clothes on. They'll be ruined!"

"Well, you'll have to wait while I run to the nearest house and call the Harrisons. Someone can come out and pick us up," said George.

"But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There's a homicidal maniac out there! You can't leave me alone here!"

"You'll have to hide in the back of the car. Lock all the doors and lie on the floor in the back, under this blanket. No-one will see you. When I come back, I'll knock three times on the door. Then you can get up and open it. Don't open it unless you hear three knocks." George opened the door and slipped out into the rain. He quickly disappeared into the blackness.

Marie quickly locked the doors and settled down under the blanket in the back for a long wait. She was frightened and worried, but she was a strong-minded woman. She had not been waiting long, however, when she heard a strange scratching noise. It seemed to be coming from the roof of the car.

Marie was terrified. She listened, holding her breath. Then she heard three slow knocks, one after the other, also on the roof of the car. Was it her husband? Should she open the door? Then she heard another knock, and another. This was not her husband. It was somebody -- or something -- else. She was shaking with fear, but she forced herself to lie still. The knocking continued -- bump, bump, bump, bump.

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科目： 英文甲 第 3 頁共 4 頁

Many hours later, as the sun rose, she was still lying there. She had not slept for a moment. The knocking had never stopped, all night long. She did not know what to do. Where was George? Why had he not come for her?

Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road. At last! Someone had come! Marie sat up quickly and looked out of the window.

The three vehicles were all police cars, and two still had their lights flashing. Several policemen leapt out. One of them rushed towards the car as Marie opened the door. He took her by the hand.

"Get out of the car and walk with me to the police vehicle, Miss. You're safe now. Look straight ahead. Keep looking at the police car. Don't look back. Just don't look back."

Something in the way he spoke filled Marie with cold horror. She could not help herself. About ten yards from the police car, she stopped, turned and looked back at the empty vehicle.

George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car -- bump, bump, bump, bump. (MDH 1994 -- From a common urban legend)

--From ELC Study Zone, University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

21. Where were the Winstons going when this incident happened?  
A. home    B. to Colford Mental Hospital    C. to a party    D. to the police station
22. What was the reason for the news announcement on the radio?  
A. Six people, including John Downey, had been murdered.  
B. A dangerous prisoner had escaped.  
C. The police were warning of accidents on the roads in the bad weather.  
D. Some people had been seen acting strangely in the Cheshire area.
23. What did George think was causing the trouble with the car?  
A. the carburetor    B. the rain drumming on the roof    C. the accelerator    D. he had no idea
24. Why did he pull the car off the road?  
A. To have a rest.    B. To fix the car.    C. To walk to the nearest house.    D. The car broke down.
25. Why did Marie stay in the car when George left?  
A. She was afraid to go out in the dark.  
B. So no-one would steal the car.  
C. Her clothes weren't suitable for the rain.  
D. She wanted to get some sleep.
26. Where did George set off to walk to?  
A. the Mental Hospital    B. the nearest house    C. the Harrisons' house    D. the police station
27. What made Marie so frightened as she waited in the car?  
A. There was a strange sound coming from the roof.  
B. She could see a man acting strangely outside the car.  
C. Some police cars came racing down the road.  
D. She was afraid of the rain and the dark.
28. Why did the policeman tell her not to look back when he brought her out of the car?  
A. He didn't want her to see the body of her husband.  
B. The killer was waiting behind her.  
C. He wanted her to forget everything that had happened during the night.  
D. He didn't want her to see the damage done to the car.
29. Marie says, "There's a homicidal maniac out there!" What does "homicidal maniac" mean?  
A. terrible storm    B. busy road    C. crazy killer    D. policeman
30. In "Several policemen leapt out," "leapt" means  
A. threw    B. jumped    C. shouted    D. drove

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科目： 英文甲 第 4 頁共 4 頁

(II) Many studies have found that, within a given socioeconomic class, female speakers are more likely to use standard forms of language than male speakers. In addition to differences in the use of standard and nonstandard forms, Robin Lakoff (1975) proposed that there is a set of traits which distinguish women's language from men's language. Among them are a greater use of tag questions, hedges (e.g., sort of, you know, I guess), question intonation on declarative sentences, euphemisms (e.g., powder room for toilet), "empty" adjectives and intensifiers (e.g., that is SUCH an ADORABLE puppy!).

31. The socioeconomic status being equal, women are more likely to use standard forms of language than men.  
A. True B. False C. Not mentioned
32. Which one is more like an instance of women's language?  
A. John has gone to the toilet. B. You don't like this style, do you?  
C. That puppy is not bad. D. I am sure that this is the right way.
33. Which is not a hedge?  
A. somewhat B. you know C. I guess D. of course

(III) An endangered language is one that is likely to become extinct in the near future. Many languages are failing out of use and being replaced by others that are more widely used in the region or nation. Many other languages are no longer being learned by new generations of children or by new adult speakers. In fact, dozens of languages today have only one native speaker still living, and that person's death will mean the extinction of the language. When a community loses its language, it often loses a great deal of its cultural identity at the same time. Although language loss may be voluntary or involuntary, it always involves pressure of some kind, and it is often felt as a loss of social identity or as a symbol of defeat. That doesn't mean that a group's social identity is always lost when its language is lost; but language is a powerful symbol of a group's identity.

34. What is an endangered language?  
A. A language that is dangerous. B. A language that is not used any more.  
C. A language that is widely used. D. A language that is possible to become extinct very soon.
35. Which statement is true?  
A. Hundreds of languages now have only one native speaker alive.  
B. Language loss involves pressure of some kind.  
C. Language is a powerful symbol of defeat.  
D. When a language is lost, that group's identity is always lost.

### III. Translation: 30%

1. Being a transfer student can be tough at times. You are encouraged to take advantage of the resources of the department. For example, your advisor can be a good resource for general information about your major as well as other issues such as choosing courses.
2. The study of Taiwan literature has developed into an independent discipline in 1990's. Its scope covers folk literature of indigenous tribes and the Hans; classical literature in Ming Qing dynasties and during the Japanese colonial period; modern literature during the Japanese colonial period; and literature in the postwar period.
3. Throughout the world and throughout history, people have invented secret languages and language games. They have used these special languages either as a means of identifying with a special group, for fun or to prevent others from knowing what is being said.