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台灣聯合大學系統 111 學年度學士班轉學考試題

考試科目：英文

組別：A2/A3/A4/809/810

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參考用

**Multiple Choice** 單選題共 50 題，每題 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

**Part I: Vocabulary and Grammar**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The police don't usually like to \_\_\_\_ in disputes between husbands and wives.  
A. refrain    B. intervene    C. conform    D. render
2. Aging of skin is caused by \_\_\_\_ factors, which include ultra-violet radiation and air pollution.  
A. external    B. nocturnal    C. empirical    D. internal
3. There was \_\_\_\_ food available when he was a child, and it was unusual to have dinner every night.  
A. viscous    B. meager    C. disperse    D. primitive
4. Worldwide, the average life \_\_\_\_ at birth was 71 years over the period 2010–2015.  
A. decency    B. efficacy    C. residency    D. expectancy
5. Most people seem to be \_\_\_\_ with fear when they see snakes.  
A. petrified    B. ostracized    C. acquainted    D. aggravated
6. \_\_\_\_ are medications that destroy or slow down the growth of bacteria.  
A. Antibiotics    B. Steroid    C. Anesthetics    D. Hypnotic
7. At fast food restaurants, you can request a hamburger without mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, or other \_\_\_\_.  
A. condiments    B. complements    C. textures    D. templates
8. I just did 40 minutes of \_\_\_\_ exercise and could barely catch my breath.  
A. vigorous    B. disparate    C. emphatic    D. eloquent
9. Taking \_\_\_\_ means thinking proactively about tasks—not just to check them off a list, but to get them done well.  
A. competitive    B. retrospective    C. imperative    D. initiative
10. Whether you're fending off a lion or delivering a best man's speech, fear responses are \_\_\_\_ in your brain.  
A. hard-wired    B. thought-provoking    C. strong-willed    D. forward-thinking
11. \_\_\_\_, such as tomatoes from your backyard or peaches from the orchard down the street, tends to be fresher and healthier.  
A. Locally grown produce    C. Local producing  
B. Growing locally produce    D. Producing local
12. Studies have found that when you are part of any organization, you bring your \_\_\_\_ and beliefs to the organization.  
A. holding deeply values    C. held deep values  
B. deep hold values    D. deeply held values

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13. Traveling by bus, \_\_\_\_ traveling by air, does provide travelers with a more affordable way to get around the country.  
A. while not as popular as                      C. though not as popular with  
B. when popular not than                      D. as not popular as
14. The insects are used to supplement the poor mineral nutrition of the soil \_\_\_\_ the plants grow.  
A. which      B. in which      C. which in      D. in
15. Late evening exposure to LED light from handheld devices \_\_\_\_ disruption of sleep wake cycles and cognitive performance during the day.  
A. linking to      B. are linked to      C. been linked to      D. has been linked to
16. Monaco is \_\_\_\_ country in the world, whilst Dhaka is the most crowded city.  
A. the most densely populated                      C. densely populated most  
B. most population density                      D. population the most
17. \_\_\_\_ about 500 million people or one-third of the world's population became infected with this virus.  
A. That the estimate                      C. It is estimated that  
B. That is estimated                      D. An estimate that
18. As of Wednesday, the lake had risen to 700 feet above sea level, which is 3 feet \_\_\_\_ last year.  
A. than the higher                      C. this day higher  
B. higher than it was this day                      D. this day higher than those

## Part II: Cloze

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or the sentence.

One of the most recent developments in advertising to kids (19) \_\_\_\_ the defining of a "tween" market (ages 8 to 12). These kids are becoming an important market for advertisers. No longer little children, (20) \_\_\_\_, tweens are starting to develop their sense of identity and are anxious to cultivate a sophisticated self-image. Kids (21) \_\_\_\_ want to be like teenagers and not to be treated like young children. (22) \_\_\_\_, a problem with marketing to tweens (23) \_\_\_\_ they were teenagers is that a lot of the advertising and products are just too mature. (24) \_\_\_\_, clothing ads that target teens are often more appropriate for teenagers (25) \_\_\_\_ younger children. Many parents feel that their tweens are not ready for those products.

The marketing industry is forcing tweens to grow up quickly. Industry research (26) \_\_\_\_ that children 11 and older don't consider themselves children anymore. The Toy Manufacturers of America have changed their target market from birth to 14, to birth to ten years of age. (27) \_\_\_\_ pre-adolescents as independent, mature consumers, marketers have been very successful in removing the gatekeepers (parents) from the picture—leaving tweens vulnerable (28) \_\_\_\_ potentially unhealthy messages about body image, sexuality, relationships and violence.

19. \_\_\_\_  
A. been      B. being      C. have been      D. has been
20. \_\_\_\_  
A. to be teenagers                      C. and not yet teens  
B. yet fully teenagers                      D. but no longer teens

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21. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. aging      B. aged between      C. at this age      D. with this age
22. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Instead      B. However      C. While      D. Because
23. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. unless      B. like      C. than      D. as if
24. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. For instance      B. In the long run      C. Otherwise      D. Although
25. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. than for      B. than are      C. to which      D. of which
26. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. revealing      B. reveals      C. to reveal      D. reveal
27. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. By treating      B. When treated      C. To treat      D. Having been treated
28. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. on      B. at      C. by      D. to

**Part III: Reading Comprehension**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

*Questions 29-32 refer to the following passage.*

**Vitamin-Deficiency Anemia**

[A] It's important to get enough vitamins and minerals from your diet. If you don't, you could develop vitamin-deficiency anemia. Anemia is a condition in which your body does not have enough red blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen from your lungs to your other tissues. **Oxygenated** blood is what gives your body energy and your skin a healthy tone. The primary symptom of anemia is fatigue, or feeling very tired all the time. Other signs and symptoms include pale skin, diarrhea, and muscle weakness. Folic acid, also called folate, is another B vitamin. Anemia caused by a lack of vitamin B12 or a lack of folate are 2 types of megaloblastic anemia. With these types of anemia, the red blood cells don't develop normally. They are very large. And they are shaped like an oval, not round like healthy red blood cells. Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia and folate deficiency anemia often occur together and can be hard to tell apart. Treatment may include vitamin B12 injections and folic acid pills.

[B] To produce enough healthy red blood cells, you would need to get iron, vitamin B-12, vitamin C, and folate from your diet. The mineral iron can be found in meat, fish, and poultry. Good sources of B-12 include meat, eggs, and milk. Folate can be found in green leafy vegetables and citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons. Citrus fruits are also a good source of vitamin C. Vitamin-deficiency anemia can usually be prevented by eating a healthy diet. Depending on the cause of your vitamin B12 deficiency, you may need to take vitamin B12 supplements for the rest of your life. These may be pills or shots. This may seem difficult. But it will let you live a normal life without symptoms.

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29. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Anemia is a common disease in which the blood has a reduced ability to carry oxygen.
  - B. Symptoms of anemia include weak muscles and fatigue.
  - C. It's important to take different types of vitamin supplements.
  - D. If you don't eat a well-balanced diet, you could develop anemia.
30. In paragraph B, the word oxygenated is the closest in the meaning to
- A. supplied with oxygen
  - B. oxygen level being measured
  - C. not receiving enough oxygen
  - D. oxygen being removed
31. What is probably a citrus fruit?
- A. grapefruits
  - B. pears
  - C. apples
  - D. blueberries
32. What is not a problem associated with vitamin-deficiency anemia?
- A. skin rash
  - B. difficulty walking
  - C. lack of energy
  - D. diarrhea

Questions 33-39 refer to the following passage.

[A] Bali, one of Indonesia's 17,000 islands, conjures up images of perfect, golden beaches and azure waters. This description would be accurate, except for the plastic debris which litters the shores. In 2018, the issue of ocean pollution here received worldwide attention when a scuba diver called Rich Horner posted a video of himself swimming in a sea of plastic. The clip was horrifying, and it quickly went viral.

[B] Two Dutch-Indonesian sisters, Melati and Isabel Wijsen, were already aware of the scale of the problem. Having grown up in Bali, they knew that plastic contamination was a major concern. ■ (1) With time they became convinced that they could be instrumental in bringing about change. To solve the problem, they believed it was important to harness the power and enthusiasm of young people. They decided to launch a movement, which they called "Bye Bye Plastic Bag," to invite people to support their cause.

[C] ■ (2) In 2017, they took their mission to the international stage by giving a moving speech at the United Nations in New York City. ■ (3) In the talk, they showed heartbreaking photos of animals entrapped in plastic and of stunning natural landscapes which had been completely soiled. ■ (4) The point they were making was simple: single-use plastics such as shopping bags, straws and Styrofoam containers should be banned.

[D] Gradually, Melati and Isabel's efforts gained momentum. "We didn't want to wait until we were older to stand up for what we believe in," they said, stressing that kids have the ability to effect change. In late 2018, they achieved a major success when the governor of Bali announced that single-use plastics would be forbidden on the island. Not only that, but the local government committed to a major marine cleanup effort.

[E] Young people can lead the way, the sisters believe. They say they won't rest until visitors to the island paradise hear this question at the airport: "Welcome to Bali! Do you have any plastic bags to declare?" Rich Horner's video is proof that there is still more work to be done. However, the sisters' work suggests that ambitious conservation efforts are by no means impossible.

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33. The article focuses mostly on
- A. plastic waste in Indonesia's capital
  - B. a horrifying video of polluted waters
  - C. two sisters' success in banning plastics
  - D. a new policy at Bali's airport
34. What conclusion does the article support?
- A. Bali should fine tourists for using plastic bags.
  - B. The country is no longer a good tourist destination.
  - C. Young people can make a difference.
  - D. Other countries must copy Indonesia's example.
35. What has Bali now banned?
- A. commercial plastics
  - B. imported plastic containers
  - C. plastic straws and Styrofoam
  - D. plastic equipment used in scuba diving
36. What does the author of the article most probably believe?
- A. People need government assistance in order to raise awareness of key issues.
  - B. The sisters' efforts have been extremely successful so far.
  - C. The United Nations should plan an initiative related to marine life.
  - D. Tourism will increase in Bali because of Melati and Isabel's work.
37. What heading would best fit paragraph A?
- A. Two Sisters Inspire Us All
  - B. A Video Clip Puts Bali in the Spotlight
  - C. Facts and Figures about Bali
  - D. Marine Life Threatened
38. What heading would best fit paragraph D?
- A. Media Attention
  - B. An Important Milestone
  - C. Recruiting Volunteers
  - D. New Education Programs
39. Look at the four squares ■ that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage:
- “The sisters began collecting signatures and eventually got over 100,000 people to register their concern.”**
- Choose the place where the sentence fits best.
- A. (1)
  - B. (2)
  - C. (3)
  - D. (4)

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Questions 40-44 refer to the following passage.

[A] Like all other life forms, *Homo sapiens* is a product of evolution. Although all the specific facts of evolution are not known and may never be fully known, we can make some educated guesses as to how it is that human beings have evolved. It is most important, however, to note that while there is wide-spread agreement concerning some aspects of human evolution, there is also widespread disagreement concerning others. We have attempted to limit the following discussion to areas of widespread agreement. We believe, therefore, that most of the social scientists who are directly concerned with human evolution would agree with what is presented.

[B] Life on this planet began at least a billion years ago, but there were no signs of human beings then. Not until 70 million years ago did the first traces of "humanness" appear—in the form of small, squirrellike, trees dwelling prosimians (premonkeys) that lived in the tropical forest: the animals had a tendency to hold objects in their claws and a tendency to rely on their eyes rather than their noses for hunting. Both of these traits were adaptations to **arboreal life**, and both were important to the survival of these small creatures. As their eyesight became more acute, they were able to manipulate more precisely the objects they held, and this led to the evolution of separate fingers. At the same time they were evolving larger parts of the brain to receive and interpret visual and **tactile** impressions.

[C] Information that had previously been filtered through older parts of the brain was now beginning to be filtered through the new developing brain tissue. These first primates displayed traits that have been developed and refined and are evident today in you and me.

40. The author would most likely agree that *Homo sapiens* means
- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. nonhuman beings | C. tool-using animals     |
| B. human beings    | D. non-tool-using animals |
41. In paragraph B, **arboreal life** is the closest in the meaning to
- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. creatures living in an arbor  | C. nighttime hunting animals |
| B. imaginary or unreal creatures | D. tree-living creatures     |
42. In paragraph B, **tactile** refers to
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. things you see   | C. things you hear  |
| B. things you touch | D. things you taste |
43. Why could prosimians control the objects they held more accurately?
- |   |
|---|
| A. Because they lived in tropical forests |
| B. Because they had claws                 |
| C. Because of the evolution of their eyes |
| D. Because of the bigger brain tissue     |
44. Where would you most likely find this article?
- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| A. archaeology textbooks      |
| B. economic analysis report   |
| C. psychology magazine        |
| D. biomedical research papers |

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Questions 45-47 refer to the following passage. Choose the best heading for each paragraph.

### The Guinness World Records

[A] *Answers to our curiosity*

It has generated dozens of museums, many TV shows, a website, a video game and is itself a world record holder. The Guinness World Records book shows that the world is fascinated with extremes. For 60 years this annual publication has provided reference material for all those questions people ask themselves. Whether it be, "What is the largest fish in the world?" or "Who is the richest person in the world?", Guinness World Records has the answer.

[B] \_\_\_\_\_

The book began in this way. Guests at a shooting party in Ireland couldn't agree about which was the fastest bird in Europe. Because they couldn't agree and couldn't find a suitable reference book to find the answer, one man started thinking. He was Sir Hugh Beaver, who at the time was the managing director of the Guinness Company. Because they couldn't settle the disagreement, he realized that there was a need for a reference book to provide answers. Soon after that he asked the twins Norris and Ross McWhirter, to help. They had both worked as sports journalists and they had recently started an agency in London which provided facts and figures for newspapers and other publications. These brothers both had amazing memories for factual information. With their knowledge and expertise the very first edition of the Guinness Book of Records, was published in 1955. It immediately became a bestseller. This led to further publications and soon it was being updated and republished every year.

[C] \_\_\_\_\_

Guinness World Records is now published every October. It holds its own world record for most sold copyrighted book. There are around 30,000 different kinds of records so only a small number of these can appear in the book or on the website, which is updated with new records regularly. Earlier editions of the book focused more on extremes of nature such as the longest river in the world or the tallest man in the world. Later publications included many more unusual and often strange human and animal achievements. Recent records have included the longest taxi journey, the fastest half marathon pushing a stroller and the loudest purr by a domestic cat. Other strange records include the largest collection of rubber ducks, the heaviest aircraft pulled by a man, and largest bubble gum bubble blown. The appearance of the book has also changed over time. Later versions include far more illustrations and photos than the earlier editions.

[D] \_\_\_\_\_

Although Guinness logs a whole lot of records today, adding categories and entries regularly, there are also many it has discontinued over the years. These include any record which is likely to endanger the participant or a member of the public and records which are highly unlikely ever to be broken in the future. Other records which are not allowed include records where people attempt to eat large quantities of food, any record which is difficult to judge objectively such as beauty, and any record which may harm an animal. Guinness now no longer tracks so-called "accomplishments" in a wide range of animal-related sports that can be considered cruelty to animals. Examples of these activities include fox hunting, where early records were kept for things like the largest fox killed. Other banned animal-related records include cock fighting and bull fighting. One particularly controversial record attempt was by an 11-year-old Mexican boy who claimed the title of world's youngest bullfighter — going against several Guinness rules at once, all related to children and animals.

[E] *A record-breaking record breaker*

One person who has set many new records is Ashrita Furman. He first broke a world record in 1979 at the age of 24. He has since set hundreds of world records for many things including underwater cycling, balancing books on his head, and blowing peas. He has held record attempts in over 30 countries and on all seven continents and has broken records at the Eiffel Tower, at the Great Wall of China and at the Pyramids in Egypt. He also holds the record for holding the most records at the same time!

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45. What heading would best fit paragraph B?
- A. A new company
  - B. A reference book for writers
  - C. The sporting opportunities
  - D. The first publication
46. What heading would best fit paragraph C?
- A. Why Guinness World Records was published
  - B. How the publication has changed
  - C. History of copyright in the book publishing industry
  - D. A list of interesting Guinness World Records
47. What heading would best fit paragraph D?
- A. Key criteria that record breaking achievements need to fulfill
  - B. Regulations for all record breaking achievements
  - C. How record breaking achievements are measured
  - D. Evidence requirements for record attempts

Questions 48-50 refer to the following passage.

[A] You've read an article in the newspaper, done a little more research, uncovered several lines of evidence, and now it's time to weigh those data for yourself. Here are some questions to ask as you consider the evidence:

[B] **Interest:**

Who is funding the research and who may profit from it? When examining the evidence behind a scientific issue, it's worth paying attention to the funding source for that research. Is it a group with no particular stake in the outcome, or is it a group with a more personal interest in the issue? Tobacco companies, for example, have funded research on the health effects of smoking. If research is funded by an interested party, it makes sense to examine that study carefully. Do its findings fit with those of other studies? Does the study seem to be fairly designed? Scientists strive to design fair tests and assess the evidence without bias, but because scientists are human too, biases sometimes sneak in and can take time to be corrected.

[C] **Author:**

Who conducted the research? Where was it done? Where was it published?

Look at the background of the people involved in the research, if possible. What kind of training have they had? Have they done extensive research in the field? Have they published other journal papers on the topic? Scientists publish their results in peer-reviewed journals so that others in the same field can critically evaluate their work. Results that have been originally published in academic journals are often more reliable than those that are directly announced to the media. Make sure you view with suspicion any discoveries that are "secret" or rely on "secret formulas".

[D] There is a large body of knowledge in science that is not influenced by trends in public opinion and is not likely to change. However, scientific ideas should be capable of changing should new evidence arise. In contrast, ideas in pseudoscience either stay the same (if there is an unchanging idea behind them) or change randomly (if criteria for accepting ideas and rejecting others do not exist).

Source: <https://www.nwabr.org/resources/research-resources/science>

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48. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Ethical principle of the scientific inquiry
  - B. How to evaluate the trustworthiness of scientific information
  - C. Basic scientific tools that are commonly used to collect data
  - D. How to conduct a scientific study
49. What does the word **bias** in paragraph B refer to?
- A. a tendency to prefer one thing to another
  - B. an advantage or help that you get from something
  - C. praise or approval because you are responsible for something
  - D. an idea that can be tested to see if it is true or not
50. According to the author, why are journal papers considered more reliable than the articles in the media?
- A. Journal papers tend to include and review the latest evidence.
  - B. Journal papers tend to be examined more closely.
  - C. Journal papers are not easily influenced by public opinion.
  - D. Journal papers are not financed by an interested party.

---This is the end of the test.---