

** 第 I, II, III 大題須在電腦卡上作答 (1-28, 共 28 題)。

第 IV, V 大題 須在試卷 (答案卷) 內作答。

I. Vocabulary in Context (22%)

說明：請根據文章意思，挑出與畫有底線之單字或片語語意最接近的答案。(每題 2 分)

(A) Title: A Rare Sight

Steven Pritchard of Probus, near Truro, in Cornwall, is a very lucky man. He has witnessed a rare event in the Animal Kingdom.

It happened early one morning last week when Steven, a tractor-driver, was walking to work through the woods near his home. A movement on a grassy bank behind some trees attracted his attention, and (1) crouching behind a tree trunk he watched amazed as eight stoats walked in single file down the bank, making for a large beech tree at the bottom. At first they were on all fours. Then they (2) reared on their hind legs, making high whistling noises and gazing from side to side. Each one took his turn at pushing an object like a furry ball towards the beech tree. Once there, the stoats (3) scraped a hole between the roots and pushed the furry ball into it, covering it with earth.

All eight then formed a circle around the tree and ran nose to tail, making the same high whistling noises as before. Finally they (4) scampered away leaving a puzzled Steven still looking on.

In fact he had a (5) sneaking suspicion about this event. He went to the beech and carefully dug up the furry ball. As he expected, it was the body of an old stoat.

What Steven had seen was the burial of the leader of a pack of stoats. When the leader, or "King" stoat dies, the other stoats bury it with the (6) touching ritual which Steven had been lucky enough to see.

1. crouching

(A) watching carefully

(C) keeping silent

(B) hiding

(D) lowering himself

2. reared
 (A) stood up (B) ran fast
 (C) walked slowly (D) circled around
3. scraped
 (A) to make (B) to catch (C) to dig (D) to wait
4. scampered
 (A) walked slowly (B) ran slowly
 (C) ran quickly (D) walked quickly
5. sneaking
 (A) clear but hesitant (B) vague and steady
 (C) clear and steady (D) vague but persistent
6. touching
 (A) arousing symptom (B) arousing sympathy
 (C) arousing symmetry (D) arousing symphony

(B) Title: The Mysterious Catastrophe in Siberia

According to people who saw it, a large, bright object "exploded" over a Siberian forest in 1908, making a very loud noise and causing a (7) spectacular "cloud of fire." Surprisingly, scientists did not visit the area until 1927. If anything, they were expecting to find a large hole and fragments of rock that would indicate the impact of a meteor. Instead, they found an area with fallen trees (8) radiating out from a central point, and largely destroyed by fire. Recent studies concluded that an object exploded about three miles above the ground. If this destruction was not caused by a meteor, then what did cause it? This is a (9) tantalizing question. Some scientists think that a small comet exploded just before colliding with the earth and (10) ignited the forest. Recently a few scientists have noticed that the area looks as if an atomic explosion took place, but they have no explanations of how or why. There is even a theory that a space ship from another planet exploded while trying to land on earth. To date, the evidence for all these theories is very (11) tenuous and consists mainly of educated guesses.

7. spectacular
 (A) sensational (B) special (C) sentimental (D) specific

8. radiating
(A) spending (B) spreading (C) shrinking (D) increasing
9. tantalizing
(A) desirable but difficult to reach (B) impossible to get the answer
(C) interesting (D) fetching
10. ignited
(A) be destroyed by rocks (B) be destroyed by meteors
(C) be destroyed by explosion (D) be destroyed by fire
11. tenuous
(A) substantial (B) strong (C) weak (D) firm

II. Reading Comprehension (39%)

說明：請根據文章的意思挑出最恰當的答案。（每題 3 分）

(A)

The salary that Theodore Jones earns as a family doctor on a small Scottish island is only a fraction of what he used to pay in tax when he worked in the United States.

But he cannot remember when he has ever been happier.

For life on the Hebridean island of Mull (pop. 1700), is so enriching, he says, that he would not dream of going back to the bright lights of New York.

Doctor Jones, who is 57 and married with five children, gave up a prosperous career as a surgeon and lecturer in America to settle down as a family doctor at Salen, near Tobermory.

"The quality of life here is something money can't buy," he said.

"I reckon I've got one of the best little general practices in the world."

"Apart from the satisfaction of knowing all my patients personally, I love every aspect of island life, from sailing my yawl and fishing for mackerel to singing in the Gaelic choir and donning the McPhee tartan which I'm entitled to wear."

Doctor Jones, whose ancestors emigrated to America generations ago from the small isle of Colonsay, off Mull, first visited Scotland during the Second World War when he was a U.S. Air Force pilot seconded to the RAF.

Later, he studied medicine at Cornell Medical School, New York -- but never forgot the beauty of Scotland or the friendliness of the people.

Then as a top surgeon at the University of Rochester on Lake Ontario he "suddenly

八十七學年度轉學生入學考試

科目 英文 共 九 頁第 四 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

woke up to a hankering."

"What I really wanted to be was an old-fashioned doctor with a single-handed *practice in a small community*."

"A G.P. in the U.S.A. requires several thousand patients to make ends meet. I discussed things with my wife, Ann, and we decided Scotland would be ideal."

So, in 1973 Doctor Jones, a keen amateur sailor, left his family and set sail from New York in his 35 foot yawl *Aries* with a home-bound Briton and two American friends as crew.

He spent two years at a Paisley hospital, then a year in a group practice at Cirvan.

"By that time my wife and two children had joined me, then the job of a family doctor on Mull came up -- and I got it."

"I have no regrets and my wife loves it on Mull."

12. Where does Dr. Theodore Jones live now?

- (A) Rochester (B) Salen (C) New York (D) Tobermory

13. What is his nationality?

- (A) British (B) French (C) Scotch (D) American

14. Do Dr. and Mrs. Jones like living in that small island?

- (A) Yes. (B) No.
(C) He does, but his wife doesn't. (D) He doesn't, but his wife does.

15. According to Dr. Jones, what is the greatest benefit in living on that small island?

- (A) Better business. (B) More practice.
(C) Better quality of life. (D) More time with his family.

16. Which of the following statements can better indicate the meaning of the title of this report?

- (A) A doctor lives on an island because he is able to earn more money there than in America.
(B) A doctor thinks that where people live is more important than how much money they can make.
(C) A Scottish doctor says that people live longer on islands than they do in America.
(D) An American doctor has been paid a large sum of money to work as a doctor on an island.

(B)

[1] Life among baboons takes a regular, predictable pattern. Each troop lives in an area of about fifteen square miles. At night they climb into the trees to sleep in an upright position, sitting comfortably on their well-padded rumps, ready to flee at the slightest crackle that betrays a raiding lion or cheetah. At dawn they descend to the ground for the day.

[2] As they move across the plains, within range of trees if possible, the troop *falls into a standard formation*. *Leading are strong young males*. Then come females and juveniles. In the center of the troop are the dominant males and the females with infants. This is the core of the troop, the part that must be protected if the troop is to survive. Behind the core come more juveniles and unattached males and females. A couple of young males may range out as scouts at the sides of the column. If a predator is sighted, the whole troop makes for the nearest trees--except for the leader and his main supporters. These step forward to meet the danger head on and protect the retreat. Two or three baboons can bluff or fight off a cheetah until *the rest are well away*. Occasionally on the march a female with a newborn infant temporarily drops back, and when she does, one of the major males also drops back to walk beside her till she can keep up. A solitary baboon is a dead baboon; survival is possible only within the group.

[3] The new infants are the main concern of the troop. A mother never lets her baby out of grabbing distance, and when she walks, it rides slung under her belly. After four months a baby graduates to its mother's back, later sitting upright and riding jockey style. All the while it learns what to eat by watching her pull up new shoots *of grass or dig for the stems and roots*, being careful to knock off the dirt before chewing--it saves a lot of wear and tear on the teeth.

[4] After a year a juvenile grows more independent of its mother and spends more time with baboons of its own age. Here the male gets his schooling, developing his physical strength and skill. And here he learns how to get along with other baboons, working out his place in the baboon hierarchy. Separated by now from his mother, he is subject to discipline from the leading males, who bite his rump if he gets out of line. As long as a female is caring for an infant, she is a privileged member of the troop, waited on by males and other females. Once the baby has

八 十 七 學 年 度 轉 學 生 入 學 考 試

科目 英 文 共 九 頁 第 之 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

grown away from her, she is relegated to the ranks.

17. What paragraph [1] is mainly about?
- (A) To explain why baboons like to sleep in an upright position.
(B) To indicate where baboons live and sleep.
(C) To introduce the term: a baboon troop.
(D) To describe how baboons flee from a raiding lion.
18. Paragraph [1] suggests that baboons are
- (A) lazy. (B) brave. (C) watchful (D) cruel
19. Paragraph [2] is mainly trying to introduce
- (A) how baboons travel across plains.
(B) why a solitary baboon is a dead baboon.
(C) how baboons fight with a cheetah.
(D) why baboons often travel from one place to another.
20. Paragraph [2] gives a hint that baboons concern
- (A) unity. (B) individuality. (C) obedience. (D) solitariness.
21. Paragraph [3] is mainly about
- (A) how a baboon mother feeds her infant.
(B) how baboon mothers care for their infants and babies.
(C) why a baboon mother never lets her baby out of grabbing distance.
(D) why baboons care for their infants and babies.
22. Paragraph [3] suggests that baboons are
- (A) obedient. (B) trainable. (C) intelligent. (D) affective.
23. Paragraph [4] is mainly about
- (A) how youngsters play with baboons their ages.
(B) how youngsters get their physical training.
(C) how youngsters enjoy their privileges in the baboon hierarchy.
(D) how youngsters become independent of their mothers.
24. We can conclude from this article that
- (A) females are respected in a baboon society.
(B) in a baboon society, infants are cared by their mothers.
(C) a baboon society is a well organized society.
(D) the leaders of a baboon society are the dominant males.

III. Rearrangement (12%)

說明：請從每題後面所給的四種排列中，挑出最恰當的答案，使各題皆成為完整的句子(25-26) 或段落(27-28) (每題3分)

25. I know that you are well qualified for this job, but (1) I do not know (2) any position (3) available for you (4) if we have (5) at this time

(A) 13425 (B) 12435 (C) 15432 (D) 14235

26. A lot of people think that the Internet is just a single entity, but (1) the truth is (2) of various software applications, (3) the Internet is made up (4) that (5) each with their own unique function. (6) of a combination

(A) 132465 (B) 142365 (C) 134625 (D) 143625

27.

- (1) Bioethicists, a new breed of scientist-philosophers, concern themselves with pressing problems which have arisen as a result of technological advances in modern medicine.
(2) Recombinant DNA, or genetic engineering, is another medical achievement which is accompanied by dubious moral implications.
(3) On the opposite end of the spectrum, machines which are capable of prolonging life indefinitely, even though the patient may never regain consciousness, bring up the problem of establishing a precise definition of what death is.
(4) One consideration is the recent development of techniques which enable doctors to perform test-tube cross-fertilization, producing the famous test-tube babies.
(5) Artificial organ implantation (heart, kidneys, eyes) generates questions of who should be chosen as recipient of these life-sustaining gifts and how these choices should be made.

(A) 14253 (B) 12435 (C) 13245 (D) 15243

八 一 七 學 年 度 轉 學 生 入 學 考 試

科目 英 文 共 九 頁 第 八 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

28.

- (1) For some time now, medical scientists have noted an alarming increase in diseases of the heart and circulation among people who smoke cigarettes.
- (2) This forces the heart to beat faster--that is, the pulse rate increases--and in turn accelerates the risk of a heart attack.
- (3) It has been found that the presence of nicotine in the bloodstream causes blood vessels to contract, thus slowing circulation, a condition which eventually leads to hardening of the arteries.
- (4) In addition, nicotine in the bloodstream reduces the ability of the hemoglobin to release oxygen, resulting in shortness of breath, thus causing the person to breathe more rapidly.
- (5) As the arteries stiffen, less blood reaches the brain, and the end result of this slowdown is a cerebral hemorrhage, commonly referred to as a stroke.

(A) 12435 (B) 13542 (C) 14523 (D) 12534

IV. English Composition (15%)

說明：請以 Johnson 的身分用 80 到 100 個英文字回下列的信。事實是你並沒有吹喇叭而是偶而放演奏喇叭的唱片，而放唱片的聲音絕不會比 Robinson 的電視聲音大。你想告訴他這個事實卻不想彼此成為敵人，所以語氣一定要客氣。

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I wish to complain about the noise which has come from your home late every night this week. While I realize that you must practice your trumpet some time, I feel you ought to do it at a more suitable time. Ten o'clock in the evening is rather late to start playing. Even if you could play well, the noise would still be unbearable at that time.

I hope that in future you will be a little more considerate of the feelings of others.

Yours sincerely,
W. Robinson

八 十 七 學 年 度 轉 學 生 入 學 考 試

科目 英 文

共 九 頁第 九 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

V. Chinese-to-English Translation (12%)

說明：請根據上下文將下列四個中文句子，分別翻成英文句子。

(每句 3 分)

Television viewing, although a popular activity, hurts American youth in three ways. According to National Recreation Surveys, in the U.S. youth today participate less in recreational activities than youth did twenty years ago. (1) _____. (比較少參加活動的理由之一可能是現今的年輕人較常看電視。) Other studies have shown that as people view more television, their participation in away-from-home activities decreases. (2) _____. (看電視除了跟比較少參加娛樂活動有關，也跟年輕人的健康衰退有關。) This conclusion is based on an Auburn University study. A third bad effect of television watching on youth is identified by Prof. Morgan of the University of Massachusetts. (3) _____. (他發現，一般說來，多看電視的小孩比少看電視的小孩在語言測驗上的得分要低。) He does note, however, that children with low IQs can bring up their language test scores. (4) _____. (這些研究都使人聯想到多看電視可能對美國年輕人有害。)