| 國立政治大学八十四 | 学年度轉学生入学考 | 試命題紙 4 一 | 頁 |
|--|---|--|-------|
| * 战 科 目 英文 | · 别 名翁 | 考试時間7月15日光午第1 | ·40 節 |
| I. <u>Vocabulary</u> 15% Directions: In questions 1-10, each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase. | | | |
| agency for some brochure (A) price lists (B) 2. Mary always gets upse (A) stunted (b) prev 3. Our club membership (A) tested (B) limit 4. The speaker on the story for Dr. Brown. (A) a tirade (B) s 5. The conference unders (A) decreased (B) s 6. James Joyce exercises the twentieth century. (A) personal (B) s 7. The use of pesticides (A) change (B) hur 8. The host and hostess (A) excitedly (B) The official celebra | questions (C) pamphet about unimportant may alent (c) truculent is restricted to twelve ted (C) standardized stage is giving a special eulogy (C) an introduced the importance of emphasized (C) indicated considerable influence to the considerable | (D) trivial (e. (D) prohibited (D) prohibited (C) prohibited (D) an excuse (D) isotopes to industry. (E) removed (E) removed (E) exclusive (E) exc | |
| 10. A large amount of c (A) opposition (B) 11. 37.5% Part A: Grammar & Stru In the following 15 s phrases marked (A), (B) that is GRAMMATICALLY the answer sheet. | ncture sentences, each has f), (C), and (D). Cho INCORRECT and write th | our underlined words or cose the underlined part e corresponding letter on | |
| 1. While <u>staying</u> in Los A business but <u>as well as</u> | | e not only to conduct our B tourist attractions. | |
| 2. Physics is a demand | | | |
| challenge their comple | | alimata aa saan aa ba | 國立 |
| will retire next year. | A E | $\frac{\text{mer}}{C}$ climate $\frac{\text{as}}{C}$ soon as he over $\frac{\text{the}}{C}$ identity of the | 政治大 |
| murderer, whom they fe | 9 | В | [20] |
| 循 考 试题随卷 | 嫩 交 | | |
| 9 | | (4) 40) 0// 10 17 | r - |

章 事故使用說明:1.試題將用原件印製,改請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字(紅色不能製版請勿使用)。 84. 6. 2,000 2.省寫時請勿超出格外,以免印製不清。

3. 試題由郵寄送者請以掛號寄出,以免遭失而示慎重。

| | 國立政治大學人十120學年度轉學生入學考試命題紙 第二頁 |
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| 考 | 战科目 英文 条列 各套 考试時間 7月15日 等午第2次 節 |
| | 5. Samuel's new position as head of the editorial staff is $\frac{\text{certainly a}}{B}$ |
| | more demanding <u>one</u> than <u>Henry</u> . C D |
| | 6. The boys had such difficult time when they began school in their |
| | new neighborhood that their parents decided never to move again. |
| | 7. The cost of gasoline has raised tremendously in the last eightmonth period. β β C C |
| | 8. Neither in his campaign nor his acceptance speech did Mr. Miles |
| | acknowledge those whose assistance had won him the nomination. |
| | 9. She was said by women that they had husbands to protect their B |
| | rights and that what she needed was a husband. \overline{C} |
| | 10. He had trouble finding out that the capital of the country lay in |
| | the coastal area or in the mountains. |
| | 11. We spent endless hours in the discussion what we should do as a |
| | group. |
| | 12. Both China, Russia, and the United States are aware of the role they play in world affairs. |
| | 13. Nobody who will not try to help the other people develop his |
| | abilities deserves to have friends. |
| | 14. I can very understand your aversion to meeting all these people. |
| | 15. Reading about the murder, it was easy to see the motive of the |
| | murderer. D |
| | Part B: Idiom and Phrase |
| | Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences and write the corresponding letter on the answer sheet. |
| | 16. Food, drink, clothing, and a roof over one's headthese are the daily necessities that no one canwithout. (A) hold (B) do (C) make (D) endure 17. John: "Is Tom a good artist?" Mary: "No, he isn't. I don't thinkof him." |
| | (A) little (B) some (C) any (D) much 18. Some theaters have special hearing devices in the first few rows for those who are |
| | (A) hard up (B) hard and fast (C) hard of hearing (D) hard going (育) |
| - | |

7 15

84 年

(簽章)

試題隨卷繳交

題 委 員:

| 考试科目英土 条别各条 考试時間 7月15日 1270 節星期 六下午第240 節 |
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| 19. We each bought a round of drinks, and then the bartender announced that the next drink was (A) in a huff (B) in hot water (C) on the house (D) off the record 20. Ever since John insulted her, the teacher has for him. (A) had it in (B) headed (C) made way (D) made up 21. Business conditions are now very good, so we should and try to build up our sales to the highest point possible. (A) be penny wise and pound foolish (B) be out of our head (C) pull a boner (D) make hay while the sun shines 22. Stage fright her bad performance. (A) adapted from (B) accounted for (C) backed up (D) attributed to 23. The police have promised to every criminal in the city with a past record of dope addiction. (A) round off (B) ring up (C) run dry (D) round up 24. In his cheerful and easygoing nature, Jim his father rather than his mother. (A) takes after (B) takes in (C) takes charge of (D) takes on 25. He spoke so rapidly and in such a confused way that I could make neither head nor of his meaning. (A) foot (B) toe (C) face (D) tail |
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| 備 考 诚 題 隨 卷 繳 交 |
| 命题委員: (簽章) 84 年 7月5 日 |

考试科目 英文 条别 各类 考试時間 7月15日生年第2:40年

III. Reading Comprehension 22.5%

Hibernation is a state of greatly reduced metabolic activity and lowered body temperature adopted by certain mamals and by at least one bird as an adaptation to adverse winter conditions. During hibernation, an organism conserves the amount of energy available to it and makes few demands on its environment. The term is commonly applied to all types of winter dormancy in vertebrate animals; thus defined, hibernators include many fishes, amphibians, and reptiles that overwinter with body temperatures near freezing, as well as bears and a few other mammals that spend most of the winter sleeping in dens. The latter do not undergo much lowering of body temperature and are rather easily awakened.

The true hibernator spends most of the winter in a state close to death; in fact, the animal may appear to be dead. The body temperature is close to that of freezing; the respiration is only a few breaths per minute; and the heartbeat is so slow and gradual as to be barely perceptible. Exposed to moderate warmth, the animal slowly awakens, requiring an hour or more to reach an alert state.

- 1. According to the passage, the state of hibernation can be described as
 - (A) an alert one.
 - (B) a torpid one.
 - (C) a slowly awakening one.
 - (D) that of death.
- 2. By hiberation, animals are able to
 - (A) benifit from environmental stress.
 - (B) modify their surrounding.
 - (C) avoid stressful environmental conditions.
 - (D) migrate to more favorable situations.
- 3. According to the passage, hibernation is accompanied by a rate of metabolism
 - (A) lower than the normal one.
 - (B) higher than the normal one.
 - (C) virtually without change,
 - (D) the change of which is barely perceptible.
- 4. According to the passage, the dormat animal awakens when
 - (A) its food is exhausted.
 - (B) the weather becomes warm.

備 考 試題隨卷繳交

声题委员

(簽章) 84 年 7 月 5 日

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圖書

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辛超焦使用说明: 1.試邏將用原件印製,微**請使用黑色墨水正楷書寫或打字(紅色不能**製版請勿使用)。

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考试科目英文 条列 会务 考试時間 平月 廿日 生午第 2140 色

- (C) it lacks sufficient water
- (D) its body temperature approaches that of freezing
- 5. According to the passage, what happens to a true hibernator after its dormancy?
 - (A) It dies.
 - (B) It falls into a long sleep.
 - (C) It regains its normal body temperature.
 - (D) It stops breathing.
- 6. According to the passage, when dormant, the hibernator's heartbeat is
 - (A) imperceptible.
 - (B) almost imperceptible.
 - (C) slow but easily felt.
 - (D) frozen.
- 7. According to the passage, the true hibernators probably would NOT include the
 - (A) bears.
 - (B) smakes.
 - (C) bats.
 - (D) pines.
- 8. According to the passage, a hibernator is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) slowdown of metabolic activity.
 - (B) low body temperature.
 - (C) reduced respiration.
 - (D) a relatively long life-span.

The antibiotic era did not begin, however, until about 1928, with the discovery by Sir Alexander Fleming, at St. Mary's Hospital in England, that a growth culture of the pus-producing bacterium, Staphyloccus aureus, had disappeared in an area in which a green mold was growing. Since the organism that produced the substance that killed the bacteria was a species of Penicillium, Fleming named the substance penicillin. Attempts to treat human infections with this material were not encouraging, however, because the substance was unstable and lacked potency; not until several years later did several workers at Oxford University examine the possibility that stable penicillin might be produced in large enough quantities to treat human disease. In 1941, the drug was used to treat serious infections; the results were dramatic,

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試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

命题委員:

(簽章) 84 年 7 月 5 日

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政治

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考试科目 英文 条别 久子 考试時間 7月15日 生年第2:40節

as patients who received penicillin made rapid and complete recoveries. World War II interfered with the large-scale manufacture of penicillin in Great Britain. As a result, methods for its mass production, purification, and stabilization were. instead, developed in the United States. The development of penicillin was the beginning of an era that has been called the golden age of chemotherapy. Since 1948, a large number of substances, which inhibit or kill bacteria and some fungi, have been discovered.

- 9. What would be the best title for the passage?
 - (A) Types of Antibiotics
 - (B) Effects of Antibiotics
 - (C) Discovery of Penicillin
 - (D) Importance of Penicillin
- 10. The tone of the passage can best be described as
 - (A) ideological.
 - (B) factual.
 - (C) prophetic.
 - (D) cheerful.
- 11. The large-scale manufacture of penicillin started in
 - (A) the United States.
 - (B) the Great Britain.
 - (C) the European Continent.
 - (D) China.
- 12. When was penicillin first used to cure serious diseases?
 - (A) In 1928
 - (B) In **1**941
 - (C) During World War II
 - (D) In 1948
- 13. The antibiotic era began
 - (A) in about 1928.
 - (B) in 1941.
 - (C) during World War II.
 - (D) in 1948.
- 14. According to the passage, an antibiotic can best be described as
 - (A) a harmless bacterium.
 - (B) a disease-causing micro-organism.

僧 考 试题随卷嫩交 (簽章) 84 年 7 月 5 日

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- (C) a substance capable of inhibiting or destroying bacteria.
- (D) a kind of psychotherapy.
- 15. What would the preceding paragraph most probably deal with?
 - (A) the golden age of chemotherapy
 - (B) discovery of bacteria
 - (C) disease-causing micro-organisms
 - (D) human knowledge about antibiotics prior to 1928

IV. Write a 150-word composition 25%
Topic: Public Safety





储 考 试 迎

命题委員:

(簽章) 84年7月5日

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