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本科目之選擇題，請在答案卡上作答；非選擇題答案，請直接寫在答題本上。

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I. Vocabulary (20%)

Choose the word that best completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

- By placing mirrors along the hallway, the architect created the _____ of spaciousness.
A. inclusion B. allusion C. illusion D. collusion
- His _____ statements at the board meeting left us in doubt as to his real intentions.
A. epidemic B. equivocal C. collateral D. corruptible
- Millions of unsolicited "spam" messages are sent everyday in an attempt to _____ naïve computer users.
A. migrate B. acclaim C. prohibit D. defraud
- A new term "Wiiitis" has been created to refer to the soreness resulting from playing the Wii game _____.
A. console B. council C. consult D. counsel
- One must be aware that common household items can be sources of _____ to potentially harmful chemicals.
A. exploit B. expansion C. exposure D. expedient
- A successful language learner would _____ frustration and uncertainty while completing second language tasks.
A. abbreviate B. demand C. clutch D. tolerate
- Cash aid to troubled nations is meant to _____ aid recipients by giving them more control over their own well-being.
A. postulate B. testify C. empower D. irritate
- This school favors _____ groupings so there will be a very wide range of ability and achievement in every class.
A. heterogeneous B. magnetic C. fallacious D. tedious
- Some people advocate a total ban on smoking in places where people _____, including pubs, restaurants, some parks, beaches and even KTVs.
A. originate B. abominate C. terminate D. congregate
- One study showed that participants taking an IQ test uninterrupted got higher scores than participants _____ by phones ringing during their testing.
A. enhanced B. distracted C. construed D. exempted

II. Cloze Test (20%)

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Read the following passages, choose for each blank the most appropriate answer, and then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

Passage 1

Shopping malls have produced a revolution in American shopping and living habits. Before 1950, 11 were no malls, and now almost every small city has at least one. 12, shopping malls have become a part of American society and many people think of them 13 social centers. In a way, malls have taken the place of Main Street. All of the shops and most of the services which were 14 spread out over several city blocks are now in one place at the mall. Busy householders can save time by 15 their shopping at the mall. And people young and old with time on their hands, often say "Let's go to the mall!"

11. A. they B. these C. where D. there
 12. A. In fact B. For example C. By no means D. At a time
 13. A. in B. as C. for D. with
 14. A. soon B. just C. once D. more
 15. A. doing B. making C. letting D. going

Passage 2

In the early 1970s, the Japanese began the construction of Aquapolis, the world's first semisubmersible floating city. They built it on the main Japanese island of Honshu and towed it south to Okinawa. There they 16 it at a 1975 exposition. Aquapolis can be raised or lowered in the water as a protection against violent storms. When lowered, most of the structure rests beneath the surface. This protects it from rocking 17 by high winds and surface disturbances. In its normal raised position, the structure contains three main areas. The first is the top part of the structure, which is high 18 the water level, and includes residential, administrative, and exhibition zones. The middle level is at the water line. It contains transportation facilities, including its own harbor. 19, beneath the water are storage and machinery zones. Aquapolis is a prototype of futuristic floating cities designed to run on solar, wind, and tidal energy. It uses a biological waste-water system, which disposes of sewage by means of a species of green algae, rather than by chemical means. Adjacent to the city is a large maricultural ocean ranch 20 contains thousands of fish. Using equipment located in onboard laboratories, scientists monitor the movements and behavior of these fish.

16. A. displayed B. had displayed C. have displayed D. display
 17. A. to cause B. to have been caused C. having caused D. caused

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18. A. against B. above C. around D. about
 19. A. Now B. However C. Finally D. Therefore
 20. A. it B. that C. where D. there

III. Passage Completion (12%)

Read the passages and choose for each blank the most appropriate answer from the four sentences given below each passage. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

Passage 1

You can change your self-image through the following method. Set aside about twenty to thirty minutes each day to sit alone quietly and comfortably. 21 Then picture yourself doing something you want to improve on. This could be schoolwork, test taking, your backhand stroke in tennis, job interviewing, whatever. 22 Make your pictures as real and as vivid as possible. See and hear details, even smells if you can. If you are working on test taking, for instance, picture the testing room. Give the room color, furniture, smells. See yourself relaxed at a desk. Picture the clothes you are wearing. Hear the sounds of others writing, moving in their seats. 23 Make the questions and answers real ones from a real class. Details are the most important part of practicing an experience. Such an exercise helps wipe out poor images and gives you new images or pictures of yourself being successful.

- A. Practice seeing yourself doing it correctly and successfully.
 B. Read the questions on the test and imagine yourself writing answers to them.
 C. You have thus changed your mental images in many ways.
 D. Just close your eyes and imagine yourself sitting before a large movie screen.

Passage 2

For some people, the need to achieve is low because they actually fear becoming successful. Research by Matina Horner and others shows that this fear of success occurs in both men and women. 24 Several factors seem to be involved. Horner implies that some individuals may fear that success will bring social rejection. They fear losing their close friends or having people reject them because "now he or she is better than I am." Herb Goldberg suggests that guilt is another factor. 25 This reaction is sometimes observed in children who are more successful than their parents. John Sisk indicates that anxiety over losing control may also be important. 26 Sisk believes that "affluence, like passion, means a loss of control." As one gets more success, money, and material things, there is a risk

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that such things will control what we do. Some people probably worry that they will lose the freedom to act independently.

- A. Some men and women have a low need to achieve because they fear that they will not act independently.
- B. People may feel guilty because they somehow "do not deserve to be better than other people."
- C. Successful people typically acquire a lot of money and other material goods.
- D. Why should someone display anxiety over getting ahead in life?

IV. Reading Comprehension (18%)

Read the following passages, choose the best answer to each question, and then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

Passage 1

It seems to me that neighbors are going out of style in America. The friend next door from whom you borrowed four eggs or a ladder has moved, and the people in there now are strangers.

Some of the old folklore of neighborliness is impractical or silly, and it may be just as well that our relations with our neighbors are changing. The biblical commandment to "Love Thy Neighbor" was probably a poor translation of what must have originally been "Respect Thy Neighbor." Love can't be called up on order.

Fewer than half the people in the United States live in the same house they lived in five years ago, so there's no reason to love the people who live next door to you just because they happened to wander into a real estate office that listed the place next door to yours. The only thing neighbors have in common to begin with is *proximity*, and unless something more develops, that isn't reason enough to be best friends. It sometimes happens naturally, but the chances are very small that your neighbors will be your choice as buddies. Or that you will be theirs, either.

The best relationship with neighbors is one of friendly distance. You say hello, you small-talk if you see them in the yard, you discuss problems as they arise and you help each other in an emergency. It's the kind of arrangement where you see more of them in the summer than in the winter. The driveway or the hedge or the fence between you is not really a cold shoulder, but it is a clear boundary. We all like clearly defined boundaries for ourselves.

If neighbors have changed, neighborhoods have not. They still comprise the same elements. ...It is easier to produce nostalgia about a neighborhood than about a community, but

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a community is probably a better unit. A neighborhood is just a bunch of individuals who live in proximity, but a community is a group of people who rise above their individual limitations to get some things done in town.

27. According to the author, neighbors are going out of style because _____.

- A. people move around more often
- B. people like to live alone nowadays
- C. people often borrow eggs but not ladder
- D. people like to say hello to each other

28. What does the word "*proximity*" in the third paragraph mean?

- A. Relationship.
- B. Reciprocity.
- C. Consensus.
- D. Closeness.

29. According to the author, what is the best relation with your neighbor?

- A. Full of love and respect.
- B. Friendly but at an appropriate distance.
- C. Working together in town to make the community better.
- D. Being as close as family members.

30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Love can't be called up on order.
- B. Neighborhood no longer exists today.
- C. The way neighbors interact is changing.
- D. People should help each other in a community.

Passage 2

The U.S. churns out nine billion clay bricks a year—every one of them an expensive environmental nightmare. They require costly mining and bake in 2,000°F kilns that guzzle fuel and spit out pollutants. And making cement for concrete bricks spews thousands of pounds of poisonous mercury into the air annually.

So Henry Liu built a better brick, one that lasts just as long and puts to use a waste product of coal-power plants—fly ash—that would otherwise fester in a landfill. His bricks solidify under pressure, not extreme heat, so manufacturing them saves energy and costs at least 20 percent less. And because the bricks are molded, they're smoother and more uniform, slashing bricklaying time and labor.

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Liu, a 70-year-old retired civil engineer with a sober, matter-of-fact demeanor, spent most of his career using hydraulic presses to make industrial freight easier and cheaper to move by squashing it into compact blocks. In 1999 a power plant he was working with gave him some free fly ash, and Liu decided to run it through his hydraulic rig "just to see what would come out."

Liu took the powder, mixed it with water, and stamped it with 4,000 psi of pressure. Within two weeks, the mixture set into blocks as strong as concrete. It's no coincidence: Concrete sticks together because of cement, the calcium oxide of which binds with surrounding materials like crushed rock when it reacts with water. Liu's bricks can be pure fly ash, which has calcium oxide levels of "between 20 and 30 percent," says David Goss of the American Coal Ash Association. "It's self-cementing in nature."

Meeting federal safety standards, however, took Liu another eight years and \$600,000 from the National Science Foundation. Bricks are required to survive 50 cycles of freezing and thawing. Liu's cracked after just eight. He tried changing the shape, adding nylon fiber—nothing worked. Finally, he blended in a type of chemical known as an air-entrainment agent. Sometimes used to toughen concrete bricks, it produces millions of microscopic bubbles in the hardened block, giving water less room to sneak in and extending the lifetime of fly-ash bricks to more than 100 freeze-thaw cycles.

31. According to the passage, what is the problem with the traditional bricks?

- A. They are not solid enough.
- B. They are made of rare minerals.
- C. They cause damages to the earth.
- D. They do not meet federal safety standards.

32. What is the major material of Liu's bricks?

- A. Crushed rocks.
- B. Compact industrial freight.
- C. Volcanic and wood ashes.
- D. Byproducts of coal-power plants.

33. Why is the new brick so strong?

- A. It takes longer time to bake.
- B. It is as hard as crushed rock.
- C. Its ingredients contain calcium oxide.
- D. It is produced under high pressure and great heat.

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34. Why did Liu need to improve his bricks?
- A. The shape is neither smooth nor uniform.
 - B. They did not pass the freeze-thaw cycles test.
 - C. The National Science Foundation is not satisfied with the results.
 - D. He was worried about the pollutants produced during the process.

35. Why did the author write the passage?
- A. To introduce a new invention.
 - B. To tell the story of a talented engineer.
 - C. To explain the urgent need of the new bricks.
 - D. To point out pollution problems caused by industry.

V. Composition (30%)

Community is defined as a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs and who may live in the same area. Some people desire to be a part of a community, but others prefer to be apart from a community.

Write a composition of **250-300 words** to explain the benefits and costs of belonging to a community