

# 中國醫藥大學 104 學年度校內轉系考試試題

科目：英文

※共計六頁之第一頁

(如有缺頁應立即舉手，請監試人員補發)

注意 事項	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 選擇題答案請以 2B 鉛筆作答於電腦答案卡，寫在本試題紙上不予計分。</li><li>2. 本試題必須隨同電腦答案卡一併繳交。</li></ol>
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請注意：本考試答題計分採倒扣，答對每題得 2 分，答錯每題倒扣 0.7 分；未答則不給分，亦不扣分。（共五十題，全部單選）

一、字彙：請根據每句文意，選出最恰當的答案。

1. Using \_\_\_\_\_ language, Peter likened his love for May to a deep ocean.  
(A) figurative (B) patriotic (C) missionary (D) outgoing (E) extensive
2. When you have a sore throat, a cup of herb tea with honey would ease and \_\_\_\_\_ the pain.  
(A) dissipate (B) mitigate (C) transport (D) handicap (E) conceal
3. Jane idolizes her sister so much that she \_\_\_\_\_ everything she does: She dresses the same way, wears the same hairstyle, and becomes fans of the same singer.  
(A) appeases (B) emulates (C) inhibits (D) truncates (E) mollifies
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the comic books next to the philosophical journals makes this library unique because they are seldom placed together.  
(A) miniature (B) commodity (C) distinction (D) juxtaposition (E) enrollment
5. The owner of this restaurant is a real \_\_\_\_\_; each night he tries out some dishes the head chef especially prepared for him.  
(A) monopoly (B) recipient (C) gourmand (D) conformist (E) vigilante
6. Such \_\_\_\_\_ comments are unusual from Mr. Wang, who is usually reserved in giving praises to others.  
(A) solemn (B) obscure (C) evacuating (D) versatile (E) laudatory
7. We wish there was a \_\_\_\_\_ for every disease, but sadly there is not one that can cure all ills.  
(A) panacea (B) warranty (C) fiddle (D) pledge (E) sanctuary
8. Steve, standing on the stage, felt a wave of \_\_\_\_\_ after hearing the judges' harsh remarks on his performance.  
(A) intuition (B) consultation (C) complexion (D) consumption (E) humiliation
9. Farms \_\_\_\_\_ the use of chemical pesticide and fertilizers to ensure the safety of organic foods.  
(A) maintain (B) nominate (C) reinforce (D) eliminate (E) coordinate
10. I would like to show my appreciation for Jason, who has played a \_\_\_\_\_ role in the project. Without his great contribution, the project would not have been a success.  
(A) pivotal (B) successive (C) mischievous (D) redundant (E) temporary
11. Senator Johnson is a strong \_\_\_\_\_ for the government's health care reform. He urges the congress to pass the bill.  
(A) psychiatrist (B) proponent (C) counterpart (D) astronomer (E) botanist
12. All modern species \_\_\_\_\_ from a small set of ancestors. When animals move to different places, they may adapt themselves to the environments and became very different species.  
(A) conceived (B) approached (C) diverged (D) suppressed (E) restrained

# 中國醫藥大學 104 學年度校內轉系考試試題

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※共計六頁之第二頁

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13. The author re-defined capitalism in his book published last week. His new \_\_\_\_\_ of capitals in economy aroused lots of discussion.  
(A) opposition (B) magnitude (C) mechanism (D) convention (E) perspective
14. Amy is very knowledgeable about music. Her repertoire \_\_\_\_\_ everything from Bach to Scott Joplin.  
(A) anticipates (B) features (C) certifies (D) encompasses (E) provokes
15. Dialects in this country are mutually \_\_\_\_\_. People from two different speech communities communicate with each other without much difficulty.  
(A) intelligible (B) unique (C) vulnerable (D) offensive (E) hateful

二、英文字彙類比：每一題有兩組英文字，請依他們的相互關係找出答案。

例如: doctor : symptom = detective : (A. story B. clue C. crime D. police E. mystery)。答案是 B，因為醫師依據症狀判斷病因，而偵探依據線索追尋犯罪證據。

16. enemies : wars = vehicles : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) manufacturers (B) transportation (C) land (D) collision (E) aircrafts
17. introduction : conclusion = emergence : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) extinction (B) branching (C) climax (D) diversity (E) corruption
18. loud : quiet = extrovert : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) amiable (B) withdrawn (C) easy-going (D) passionate (E) outrageous
19. individuals : income = governments : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) deficit (B) revenue (C) expenses (D) debt (E) budget
20. whole : part = assemble : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) construct (B) analyze (C) synthesize (D) consolidate (E) dismantle
21. rumor : spreading = disease : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) lethal (B) fatal (C) contagious (D) fictitious (E) tumultuous
22. deft : skillful = innate : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) considerate (B) vibrant (C) symbolic (D) supernatural (E) congenital
23. isolated : limited = lively : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) vivacious (B) prolific (C) ambiguous (D) nostalgic (E) potent
24. restlessness : fidget = displeasure : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) frown (B) hunch (C) strut (D) squirm (E) deceive
25. dark : bright = laziness : \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) decorum (B) felicity (C) industry (D) ingenuity (E) probity

三、綜合測驗：請依據篇章上下文意，選出最適當的答案。

## Passage 1: Questions 26-30

From the beginning, the literature of America has been created by the many voices of its diverse people. Before the Europeans came to settle in the 1500's and 1600's, the many tribes of Native Americans created a rich oral heritage of songs, chants, and tales. \_\_ (26) \_\_ the arrival of

white settlers, America's formal literature began: first in travel books, then in religious writing, finally in the poems, novels, and plays that would \_\_(27)\_\_ record and reflect America's national development.

Over the past four centuries, as the country expanded politically and economically, literature has expressed the aspirations and achievements of all the races and creeds that make up the nation. \_\_(28)\_\_ began as a small and elite literary culture on the eastern seaboard has grown to encompass a sprawling modern society. In spite of their \_\_(29)\_\_, almost all Americans have shared a commitment to their country's democratic possibilities and a fascination with the meaning of American identity; these two \_\_(30)\_\_ have been recurrent topics in American literature.

26. (A) Except (B) In (C) For (D) With (E) From  
 27. (A) eventually (B) nowhere (C) tentatively (D) peripherally (E) therefore  
 28. (A) It (B) What (C) As (D) That (E) There  
 29. (A) religions (B) ethnicity (C) extinction (D) consensus (E) differences  
 30. (A) episodes (B) themes (C) amendments (D) controversies (E) charters

**Passage 2: Questions 31-40**

To improve the productivity of land, farmers in developed countries use enormous quantities of artificially produced nitrates as agricultural fertilizers. There is now growing evidence that these \_\_(31)\_\_ nitrates are overloading the natural system. \_\_(32)\_\_ they can be broken down or converted into atmospheric nitrogen, they are often leached out of the soil by rain. These dissolved nitrates are often carried into streams and river systems, and down into ground water. This is the time when nourishment can mean death. In some places, water for domestic use contains \_\_(33)\_\_ high concentrations of nitrates that it exceeds safety levels for human consumption. Excessive quantities of nitrates reaching the water system can cause an algal bloom, a sudden and dramatic \_\_(34)\_\_ in the populations of algae, which use up the oxygen in the water. This change \_\_(35)\_\_ leads to death of much of the life in the lake.

To cope with such danger, people may need to work with nature. In the world's tropical regions, \_\_(36)\_\_ the temperature is generally high, the bacteria that cause denitrification can thrive. They can impoverish the soil and the plant life by \_\_(37)\_\_ the nitrates very quickly. The paddy field system overcomes this \_\_(38)\_\_ by waterlogging soil and slowing down the action of the denitrifying bacteria. Flooded fields also support the growth of blue-green algae, which are able to \_\_(39)\_\_ nitrogen from the atmosphere into nitrogen compounds, making it available to the growing crop. \_\_(40)\_\_, farmers in the tropics have been able to use land productively, maintaining the fertility of the soil under the difficult conditions at these latitudes.

31. (A) exceptional (B) original (C) conventional (D) additional (E) partial  
 32. (A) Because (B) If (C) Before (D) Although (E) After  
 33. (A) quite (B) too (C) very (D) barely (E) such  
 34. (A) convergence (B) increase (C) deflation (D) refinement (E) drop  
 35. (A) in turn (B) on purpose (C) without reason (D) for example (E) no longer

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36. (A) what (B) where (C) when (D) which (E) whether  
37. (A) composing (B) filtering (C) distributing (D) generating (E) removing  
38. (A) misconduct (B) problem (C) fault (D) lapse (E) defeat  
39. (A) mold (B) transport (C) deliver (D) convert (E) upgrade  
40. (A) By then (B) In fact (C) In this way (D) For example (E) From there

四、閱讀測驗：請依據文章內容，選出最適當的答案。

**Passage 1: Questions 41-45**

Nowadays, many people have the problem of not having enough sleep. Research shows that one out of five American people have the problem of sleep deprivation.

If you've ever come close to nodding off **in the boardroom or behind the wheel**, you know that the effects of sleep deprivation can range from embarrassing to downright terrifying. But are we really putting ourselves and others at risk, however inadvertently? Statistics show that sleep deprivation really can be life-threatening. In fact, sleep deprivation is the single most dangerous aspect of any sleep disorder, because you have no idea that you are compromised cognitively, physically and emotionally.

Three distinct areas of life may be affected by sleep deprivation. First, and probably the most life-threatening, is reaction time. People who operate heavy equipment or drive any kind of vehicle are likely to have dulled reaction times when sleep-deprived, making them more prone to accidents. In fact, recent research has found drowsy driving to be just as risky as drunk driving. So you might want to think twice before staying up late to catch the end of that football game. Besides, cognition—how we think, retain memories, process information and make decisions—is negatively impacted by sleep deprivation. Emotions are also greatly heightened by lack of quality sleep. Everything from anger to sadness to frustration all get blown out of proportion, making a potentially bad situation even much worse.

What can people do to fix the problem? You could just try going to bed earlier. But a late bedtime is hardly the only cause of sleep deprivation. Others include stress, environmental factors (a snoring spouse; an excessively warm bedroom) and poor diet (heartburn; excessive alcohol; too much caffeine).

There's no one "ideal" amount of sleep. Some people function just fine on seven hours, whereas others need a heftier nine. In general, the minimum number of hours is six. To identify your ideal time for lights-out, sleep experts suggest that you count backwards about seven and a half hours from your required wake-up time. "If you wake up five minutes before your alarm goes off, you've nailed it." By the same token, if you rise feeling refreshed, you're right on the money. If not, you're probably sleep-deprived, which can lead to those cognitive, reaction and emotional issues discussed above.

Sleep often seems negotiable, but our bodies and minds really need the consistency of a quality night's rest to prepare and reboot for the coming day. So take an honest look at your sleep hygiene. Chances are, you can make a few changes to get more sleep. Of course, if problems persist, you

may want to consult your doctor. We all need to be at our thinking, feeling and reacting best in order to thrive and stay safe. In most cases, **a little extra shut-eye may get you there!** Sleep tight!

41. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) Cognition and emotion in sleep.
  - (B) Difficulties in handling sleep deprivation.
  - (C) Amount of sleep needed for ordinary people.
  - (D) Reasons why people oversleep and ways to fix it.
  - (E) Dangers of insufficient sleep and some possible solutions.
42. What does the expression **in the boardroom or behind the wheel** in Paragraph 2 mean?
- (A) When staying abroad or fixing cars.
  - (B) When having a meeting or driving on the road.
  - (C) When rowing a boat or working in the factory.
  - (D) When waiting for flights or setting up machine.
  - (E) When making a speech or riding a wheelchair.
43. Which of the following assures you that you have sufficient sleep?
- (A) Sleeping for eight hours a day.
  - (B) Getting dull after seven hours of sleep.
  - (C) Waking up right away on hearing your clock alarm.
  - (D) Feeling refreshed after a sleep for at least six hours.
  - (E) Sleeping for five extra minutes after the alarm goes off.
44. Which of the following is NOT true about sleep deprivation?
- (A) One feels energetic after experiencing it.
  - (B) It may lead to accidents when one drives.
  - (C) Lack of sleep prolongs one's reaction time.
  - (D) It causes people to get angry and frustrated easily.
  - (E) Its accompanying problems may be improved by a nap.
45. What is the author's tone while saying "**a little extra shut-eye may get you there**"?
- (A) Doubtful. (B) Entertaining. (C) Optimistic. (D) Assertive. (E) Sarcastic.

**Passage 2: Questions 46-50**

Azerbaijan is a country situated in the eastern part of Transcaucasia—the region lying along the great Caucasus Mountain range, which traditionally forms part of the dividing line between Europe and Asia. As the only convenient land route through the Caucasus between Europe and Asia, Azerbaijan has been crossed by invading armies and migrating peoples since earliest times. The formation of its nationality dates from the AD.1000's, with the arrival of the last Turkic tribes, whose common language became Azeri Turkish. At only one period in its history, however, was all of Azerbaijan united under a single national ruler. In the 1500's, a naïve Azeri dynasty of the Safavids created a great empire that eventually reached from Central Asia to the Persian Gulf. But in 1600's the Safavid state fell under Persian rule.

The 1700's were marked by the struggle between Persia (now Iran), Ottoman Turkey, and Russia for control of Azerbaijan and the rest of Transcaucasia. Under treaties signed in 1813 and 1828, Russia acquired the half of Azerbaijan north of the Arks River. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, Azeri leaders, on May 28, 1918, proclaimed an independent Azerbaijani republic. It lasted only until 1920, when Azerbaijan was invaded by forces of the Red (or Soviet) Army. It became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in 1922. With the Soviet Union collapse in December 1991, Azerbaijan regained its independence.

The climate in this country varies widely, depending on elevation. The lowlands generally have mild winters and long, hot, and dry summers. Lowland temperatures in summer average 26°C. In the upper valleys and highlands, snow covers the ground in winter, while summers are comfortably cool. The varied climatic zones enable Azerbaijan farmers to grow a variety of crops. These include wheat and other grains, cotton, tea, tobacco, and almost all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Sheep are grazed on mountain pastures in summer and in the lowlands in winter.

The mountain forests are home to many kinds of wild animal life. The Caspian Sea teems with fish, including sturgeon, whose eggs are the sources of the finest caviar. Azerbaijan is rich in mineral resources. In the early 1900's it produced half of the world's petroleum. Its mainland **deposits** are now exhausted, but crude oil is still extracted from offshore oil fields in the Caspian Sea.

Economically, Azerbaijan has well-developed industry as well as a diversified agriculture that meets almost all of the food needs of its people. Heavy industry makes up about 80 percent of its gross national product (GNP). It includes oil processing and the manufacture of petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, electrical equipment, machinery, metals, and related goods. The remaining 20 percent of the GNP is shared by agriculture and light industry, which includes processed agricultural products, textiles, footwear, and electrical household appliances and other consumer goods.

46. Which of the following is NOT discussed about Azerbaijan in the article?

- (A) Climate. (B) Natural resources. (C) Economy. (D) History. (E) Social order.

47. Why did Azerbaijan people see invading armies so often in history?

- (A) Other countries came for the abundant agricultural products.  
(B) The ethnic diversity of Azerbaijan constantly led to civil wars.  
(C) Azerbaijan made a convenient route between Europe and Asia.  
(D) The rich natural resources of Azerbaijan attracted many invaders.  
(E) The countries around Azerbaijan often fell into wars with one another.

48. When was a pure Azerbaijan nation established in history, in which all Azerbaijan constituted the nation?

- (A) 1000's. (B) 1500's. (C) 1700's. (D) 1800's. (E) 1900's.

49. What does the word **deposits** in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- (A) Mountains. (B) Forests. (C) Eggs. (D) wildlife. (E) Petroleum.

50. What accounts for the major part of Azerbaijan's economy?

- (A) Heavy industry. (B) Food industry. (C) Agriculture.  
(D) Textile industry. (E) Household appliances.