

八十七年學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生招生考試

科目：英文試題

一、對話（請選出最適合之對話答案）

- (3) 1. A: Do you want me to call one-one-nine?
B: -----.
(1) I don't think we'll need an ambulance.
(2) What does it mean?
(3) Yes, but please don't hurry.
(4) Why do you do that?
- (3) 2. A: Can you give me some help with my math homework this afternoon?
B: -----, but I really can't. I have to go into the city and do a lot of things.
(1) No, thanks (2) I like it
(3) I'd like to (4) I'm not sure
- (4) 3. A: What do you have in the car?
B: -----.
(1) I have anything. (2) What do you want?
(3) Here is a lot of things. (4) We have all kinds of stuff.
- (1) 4. Ted: Hello, John. It's good to see you. When did you get home?
John: I arrived at the airport this afternoon. -----
(1) My wife picked me up.
(2) I saw a big snake.
(3) I wanted to come along.
(4) Make room in the car for the dog.
- (4) 5. Phil: Jack, you look tired. Did you have a busy day?
Jack: ----- I could go to sleep right here in the office.
Phil: Why don't you lie down then?
Jack: I'd love to, but I have a meeting 10 minutes later.
(1) I don't know. (2) I doubt too.
(3) I am not sure. (4) I certainly did.
- (1) 6. Woman: Excuse me, Sir. I'm lost. Can you tell me how to find the Yates Building? I've been looking all over for it.
Man: ----- First of all, you had better turn around. Then you will have to turn left on the First Street over there. The Yates Building is right around the corner.
(1) I'll do my best. (2) Thanks a lot.
(3) Not really. (4) Oh, come on.

(3) 7. Waiter: -----

Grace: I'd like to look over the menu a bit more. The roast beef sounds good.

Eric: I would rather have the broiled fish. The fish would be better for my diet.

(1) Excuse me.

(2) Take your time deciding.

(3) May I take your order?

(4) What seems the problem?

(4) 8. Edward: How does this one look, Craig? Does it look all right?

Craig: ----- You should have at least one size smaller.

Edward: I hate to shop alone. I like to have my wife along with me. She has very good taste.

(1) It's perfect.

(2) It's too expensive.

(3) It's a little too small.

(4) It's a little too big.

(4) 9. Tom: What time do you arise?

Mary: Arise? You mean what time do I get up? I get up around seven.

Tom: -----

Mary: The alarm goes off.

(1) Do you get up immediately?

(2) Do you have a nice sleep?

(3) What wakes you up?

(4) Is this your normal routine?

(1)10. Kathy: Have you planned anything for the weekend?

Ruth: ----- I'd really like to go on a trip, but I don't have any money. You can't travel for nothing, you know.

(1) Yes and no.

(2) Why not?

(3) Let's go.

(4) Ok.

二、字彙 (請選出與劃線部份意義最相近的答案)

(3)11. Gas lamps became obsolete because the new electric lights were safer and more efficient.

(1) unsafe

(2) popular

(3) out of date

(4) useful

(4)12. A million-dollar microscope is now on exhibit at our school.

(1) reptile

(2) complete

(3) precaution

(4) display

(1)13. The island of Hawaii, though irregular in shape, is roughly triangular.

(1) approximately

(2) ruggedly

(3) differently

(4) perceptibly

(4)14. If wool is submerged in hot water, it tends to shrink.

(1) smell

(2) fade

(3) unravel

(4) contract

(2)15. The tourist tried to confirm whether his reservations have been processed.

(1) emulate

(2) verify

(3) malign

(4) prevail

三、克漏字 (請選出最適合填入空格之答案)

(4)16. _____ greyhound, can achieve speeds up to 36 miles per hour.

(1) The

(2) The fastest

(3) The fastest dog

(4) The fastest dog, the

(3)17. The new diet permits a wide range of even sweetened foods to be consumed. _____ bread, rice, pastries and dairy products.

(1) they include

(2) among them are

(3) including

(4) which included

(3)18. One of the most important aspects of a college education is that it provides a vigorous stimulus _____.

(1) of independent thoughts

(2) in independent thoughts

(3) to independent thinking

(4) in independent thinking

(1)19. A surrogate mother is a woman who is paid to carry the baby of another woman who is medically _____.

(1) unable to do so

(2) unlikely to do so

(3) not want to do so

(4) unable of doing it

(3)20. The musical instrument _____ is six feet long.

(1) is called the bass

(2) it is called the bass

(3) called the bass

(4) calls the bass

(2)21. Although we might not like to admit it, commercials on television and advertisements in magazines probably influence us more than _____.

(1) we think it does

(2) we think they do

(3) they think we do

(4) they think it does

(2)22. Many families faced serious financial problems during the Great Depression, _____.

(1) where many people lost their jobs

(2) when many people lost their jobs

(3) during many people lost their jobs

(4) thus many people lost their jobs

(4)23. _____ I would see you here after we said farewell to each other ten years ago.

(1) Little I dreamed

(2) Little do I dream

(3) I dreamed little

(4) Little did I dream

(1)24. If you gave your neighbor a hand with her groceries, you _____.

(1) helped her

(2) avoided her

(3) shook hands with her

(4) clapped your hands for her

- (2)25. At a 1994 conference at Harvard Medical School, neuroscientists discussed _____.
 (1) how is memory believed to work (2) how memory is believed to work
 (3) how memory believed to work (4) how memory believed working
- (2)26. "_____ you chop an onion," Carla said patiently to Harry. "You must peel it."
 (1) Since (2) Before
 (3) After (4) Although
- (3)27. _____ human beings keep cows for milk, some ants keep aphids for the sweet honeydew they produce.
 (1) Because (2) If
 (3) Just as (4) Although
- (4)28. All states require that children be buckled into car seats when riding. _____, the number of children killed in auto accidents has dropped.
 (1) For example (2) In contrast
 (3) On the contrary (4) Consequently
- (2)29. Many towns require residents to recycle their newspapers. Some towns _____ require recycling of bottles, jars, and cans.
 (1) in contrast (2) also
 (3) therefore (4) on the other hand
- (3)30. It is possible to be addicted to something other than drugs or alcohol. _____, many people are addicted to gambling.
 (1) In contrast (2) As a result
 (3) For example (4) On the other hand
31. Fire, insects, disease, and wind continued to damage our forests. _____, we see further reduction of our forests every year.
 (1) Likewise (2) However
 (3) As a result (4) Moreover
- (3)32. Just thirty years ago, two out of three American families consisted of a father, mother, and their children. Today, _____, less than one family out of five fits that description.
 (1) consequently (2) in addition
 (3) in contrast (4) for example
- (1)33. The new medicine rescued David from the illness; _____ it might have been desperate.
 (1) otherwise (2) whatever
 (3) if (4) therefore

- (2)34. ----- the financial success of World Cup '94, compared with basketball and American football, soccer remains a minority sports activity.
- (1) In addition to (2) Despite
(3) Although (4) Because of
- (3)35. Drinking is dangerous in combination with pregnancy, driving, and drugs. -----, excessive drinking can lead to liver disease.
- (1) In contrast (2) For instance
(3) Furthermore (4) Instead

四、閱讀測驗：

〈第36~40題〉

Americans love to drive "muscle cars." These are cars with powerful engines that are designed to look sleek and go fast. But these cars are expensive and they use much more gas than smaller, cheaper ones; so, when the U.S. economy is weak, and gas prices are high, people prefer to buy "practical cars."

During the gas shortage of the early 1970's, American car companies were seriously hurt. They had been producing large, gas-guzzling cars for a long time, but suddenly people wanted cars that had higher gas mileage. Small practical cars from Japan quickly became popular, and ever since American car makers have had trouble selling enough cars to make money.

In the past ten years, there have been no gas shortages and prices have not risen too high; as a result, Americans are buying big, powerful cars again, and Japanese car makers have turned to producing muscle cars themselves.

- (3)36. How do you think muscle cars got their name?
- (1) The drivers of these cars need big muscles.
(2) These cars are made from people's muscles.
(3) These powerful cars are named after the powerful parts in the human body.
(4) These powerful cars damage people's muscles.
- (2)37. What is the biggest problem with muscle cars?
- (1) They go fast. (2) They use up a lot of gas.
(3) They look too sleek. (4) They are too practical.
- (4)38. What happens when gas prices rise very high?
- (1) People stop driving their cars.
(2) People buy more muscle cars.
(3) People put beer in their cars instead of gas.
(4) People choose to buy practical cars.

- (1)39. Why are Japanese car makers able to sell many cars when gas prices are high?
- (1) Most of their cars are small.
 - (2) Most of their cars are muscle cars.
 - (3) Most of their cars are sleek.
 - (4) Most of their cars break down easily.
- (2)40. What can American car makers do now to compete with Japanese car makers?
- (1) They are breaking the windows of Japanese cars.
 - (2) They are designing bigger muscle cars with lower gas mileage.
 - (3) They are designing smaller muscle cars with higher gas mileage.
 - (4) They are designing cars that fly.

《第41~45題》

Edward Jenner, an English surgeon, did more than any other person to wipe out smallpox. Smallpox was widespread in the 18th century, when Jenner lived. The disease was a leading cause of death. Patients who recovered were often left with terrible scars.

Before Jenner's work, the only means of fighting the disease was to inject healthy people with matter taken from a smallpox patient. That produced a light case of smallpox, which was supposed to protect a person from a more serious case. Unfortunately, many people died.

In 1769, at the age of 20, Jenner got the idea that a person who had a mild case of cowpox could not catch smallpox. Cowpox was a minor disease passed on by sick cattle. Jenner's idea eventually led to his first successful vaccination in 1796. The vaccine was made from cowpox serum.

Doctors in England were not interested in Jenner's achievement at first. Some even attacked him angrily. In other parts of the world, however, Jenner became a hero. Smallpox was eliminated wherever Jenner's vaccination was used. Edward Jenner received many honors, but he made no attempt to enrich himself through his discovery.

- (3)41. The article suggests that Jenner's discovery could have _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) ended his career | (2) caused many deaths |
| (3) made him wealthy | (4) removed smallpox scars |
- (2)42. Jenner must have been disappointed by _____.
- (1) the failure of his vaccination
 - (2) the disapproval of other doctors
 - (3) the honors he received
 - (4) his work as a surgeon
- (3)43. Jenner's vaccination works by producing _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) a mild case of cowpox | (2) a mild case of smallpox |
| (3) a cowpox vaccine | (4) terrible scars |

- (4)44. Jenner's method of vaccination must have led to _____.
 (1) an increase in smallpox cases (2) lighter cases of smallpox
 (3) a quick cure for smallpox (4) a decrease in smallpox cases
- (2)45. In _____. Jenner's first successful vaccination was made.
 (1) 1769 (2) 1796
 (3) 1786 (4) 1768

《第46~50題》

On Halloween, trick-or-treaters have a hard time in the small Canadian town of Churchill. Residents are careful about opening their doors. Adults keep watch on street corners before children are allowed out. They are not looking for ghosts but for polar bears.

People in Churchill call their town "the polar bear capital of the world." Churchill is on the route that polar bears take when they migrate. During the fall, about 200 polar bears wander through Churchill. The male bears are on their way to hunt seals on the shore of Hudson Bay, 35 miles east of Churchill. The females head for an open area 50 miles south of Churchill, where they have their cubs.

It's not surprising that some bears choose to stay in Churchill. Like the brown bears in U.S. national parks, polar bears will eat almost anything. They often enjoy a meal at the town dump in Churchill. They sniff around cabins and parked cars. Anything a polar bear wants, it usually gets. Polar bears are among the largest animals on land. A full-grown male can weigh more than 1,600 pounds.

Few people have been killed by polar bears, however. Those in the wild rarely attack human beings if they are not bothered. The most popular way of getting rid of the bears in Churchill is to drive the animals out of town with horns, sirens, or the noise of harmless explosives.

When the bears get too threatening, scientists may sometimes drug them, put them in cages, and fly them to open areas several hundred miles from Churchill. Some of the same bears always show up in Churchill again a week later. They have had to travel 30 miles a day to get there.

- (1)46. Why do polar bears spend time in Churchill every fall?
 (1) They have learned that there is food in the town.
 (2) They want to have their cubs in Churchill.
 (3) The residents of the town are friendly.
 (4) They are attracted by the brown bears.
- (2)47. Which of these makes a polar bear especially dangerous?
 (1) its speed (2) its size
 (3) its cleverness (4) its sense of smell

- (3)48. Which of these is not mentioned as a way of dealing with the bears in Churchill?
- (1) driving them out of town (2) flying them to open areas
(3) hunting them (4) watching out for them
- (2)49. The polar bears are probably afraid of _____.
(1) seals (2) loud noises
(3) people (4) brown bears
- (4)50. How would people know which bears return after being flown to an open area?
- (1) The bears probably seem tired.
(2) The bears probably seem friendly.
(3) Most people recognize the bears.
(4) The bears are probably tagged in some way.