第 1 頁共計 4 頁

系所組別	考	試	科	目	-,
新聞系、廣電系理論組、公廣系、口傳系、 觀光系		英	文		

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※老	牛詰	於答	案卷	內化	乍答
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I.	(Grammar (2	.0%) Please ch	oose the BES	T answer on y	our answer sheet.	
					-	nd water, do not prod	luce rain.
			B. where		D. and		
	2.	There is no	such thing	a bridge	from Taiwan	to Japan.	
		A. for	B. as		D. by	1	
	3.	Brian is goi	ng to a science	e convention,	he will n	neet lots of other scie	entists.
		A. which			D. in there		
1	4.	Rose	out with \$10	00 in the bank	and one good	business idea. She	come
		a long way					
•		A. has start	tedhad	B. started.	.had C. had st	tartedhas D. started	dhas
, ,	5.					on their success.	
		A. in					· ·
	6.	The forecas	t calls	more rain.			r 4
			B. on		D. by		
	7.				oick hir	m.	i i
		A. in	_				
	8.	He won the	competition _	his il	lness.		
					asis of D.	at least	
	9.	John accuse	ed me b	eing dishones	st.		
		A. in	B. on	C. for	D. of		
	10.	I am the old	lest of six child	dren, so I am	used to	my things.	
					D. have sh		
II.	1	ocabulary ((20%) Please (hoose the BI	EST answer on	your answer sheet	
	1.	I am very _	about for	tune-telling.	I don't believe	things are true unless	s I can
		observe the					,
		A. skeptica	l B. sk	ip C. 1	believe D.	fond	
	2.	When some	one needs an	organ	_, they must b	e put on a waiting list	t.
						e D. transition	
	3.					ey would not die.	
					expand D.		
	4.	One method	I for causing s	ocial change	is to repr	esentatives to support	t adopting
		laws.	•				
		A. entrance	B. pa	ssageway	C. lobby	D. foyer	
	5.				d Althou	ıgh you won't get pai	d, you will
		feel rewarde	ed in other way	ys.			
		A. violent			C. virus		
	6.	There are tv	vo job choices	for you. Whi	ch do y	ou like best?	
		_	B. ch			D. assort	
	7.	The earth tu	rns on its	once every	24 hours.		
		A. aim	B. an	m C. a	uthor	D. axis	抽么百

第之頁共計學頁

系所組別	考	試	科	且		 _
新聞系、廣電系理論組、公廣系、口傳系、觀光系		英	文			
× ★ 赵昭 □司唐田 □林 』 居田 松 田 和 唐 フ = 1					 	

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※考生	請於答案卷內作答	ř
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	8 means m	ore than guessin	g; it means usi	ng the in	formation that you have to
	make an educated	d guess.		8 ····• 13.	normation that you have to
	A. Eastern		D. Esteeming		
	9. China's giant pan	ed			
	A. species	B. suspect	C. sp	ecial	D slaves
	10. It is because of th	is passion throu	ghout history, I	nowever	that the beautiful orchid is
	now easily	_, available for	all to enjoy.		
1	A. accessible	B. average	C. ac	cess	D. across
III.	Cloze Test (10%) F	Please choose the	e BEST answer	on von	anguer cheet
	The source of B	eethoven's lead	poisoning is st	ill a	(1) however It is
	possible that the pos	isoning occurred	l over many ve	ars. One	theory (idea) about the garmen
,	is lead cups, which	Beethoven dran	k (2) r	eoularly	Another theory is that !
	medical medical	treatments that p	ooisoned him.	The 19 th	century, medical treatments
	onen(3) ne	eavy metals.			
	The scientists di	scovered that m	any of the aton	ns in Bee	ethoven's body were lead
	atoms. The hair sam	iple results show	ed 60 parts per	million	This amount is about 100
	(4) th	ian normal. The	bone samples v	vere also	extremely high in load
	nowever, technical	problems	(5) the team	from ge	etting a precise, or exact,
	number for those sai	mples.			
	1. A. mystery	B. minor	C. fraud	D. frui	t
	2. A. for	B. from	C. in	D. on	
	3. A. conduced	B. combined	C. compressed	dD. cont	ained
	4. A. lower	B. higher	C. great	D. big	
	5. A. impressed	B. impersonat	e C. prevented	D. pret	ended

IV. Reading Comprehensive (20%) Please choose the BEST answer on your answer sheet Emma and I are sitting on the bed as our cat jumps up. Emma looks at the cat, and then, without hesitation, takes both pointer fingers and brushes them against her cheeks. It is her symbol for 'cat.'

Emma is learning baby signs. Baby signs are the same idea as American Sign Language (ASL), but the parents and the baby determine the signs. The actual sign doesn't matter as long as everyone in the household understands it.

At 12 months old, Emma is too young to communicate with words. She is just starting to utter sounds that could be words such as 'hat,' 'hot,' and 'hi.' But she has a whole repertoire of images and ideas that she communicates to us.

We started teaching Emma signs when she was seven months old. The motions are the same ones most infants use instinctively. We started with 'more' (pointer finger to palm,) 'bye' (waving), and 'eat' (fingers to month).

We were pleased and rewarded when at nine months Emma started telling us she wanted more to eat. She moved on to more baby signs (nap, drink, book, bird and others). Some we taught her and some she made up on her own!

第3頁共計华頁

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系所組別	考	試	科	目			
新聞系、廣電系理論組、公廣系、口傳系、觀光系	-	英	文				
	 		-			51	

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

Our experience with baby signs has helped us understand Emma's needs. One afternoon, after she and I had finished shopping at a bookstore, I put Emma into her car seat. As I handed her toys, each one was met with an upset look and an angry roar.

Emma then looked up at me with her big blue eyes and put her palms together and then opened them. I knew that she wanted a book to read. I gave it to her and she was happy. How incredible that, at 12 months, she was able to tell me exactly what she wanted.

For Emma, life without words is not a life without language.

- 1. What is the difference between baby signs and American Sign Language?
 - a. Baby signs are used by babies and parents.
 - b. Baby signs are a less formal system of communicating without words.
 - c. Both A and B are correct.
- 2. What is the main idea of paragraph II?
 - a. Sign language is difficult to learn.
 - b. Emma is learning a sign language for babies, which is the same idea as American Sign Language.
 - c. American Sign Language and baby sign language are different.
- 3. How does Emma show that she wants to look at a book?
 - a. She makes the sign for 'book.'
 - b. She cries.
 - c. She takes a book from the bookshelf.
- 4. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. Babies cannot communicate in spoken language.
 - b. Even though babies cannot communicate in spoken language, they can be taught to communicate in baby sign language.
 - c. Only deaf babies should learn how to use sign language.

Today, a risk-taker is a person who participates in an action that has possible danger or an uncertain result. Experts have some facts about risk-takers, and they also have some guesses about them. They know these facts: Young males are the most likely to be risk-takers, and people become less interested in risk-taking as they get older. In addition, some people still feel the need or desire to take risks. Many experts guess this: Risk-taking was important for our ancestors. It helped them to fight and to find food. It helped them to survive. Therefore, it helped them evolve into modern humans.

There are positive and negative results of risk-taking. Risk takers are often more successful than non-risk-takers: Inventors, politicians, and CEOs—people who lead companies—are often risk-takers. However, risk-takers may also become bored easily and become unhappy with their lives.

People who take sports risks have certain personality characteristics. Like other risk takers, they are usually male and they usually have a group of friends like them. Generally, they are very confident people. They have calm personalities; that is, they do not usually feel anxiety. Usually, they like dangerous sports because they need much more stimulation than other people

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第 夕 頁共計 夕 頁 新開系、廣電系理論組、公廣 系、口傳系、觀光系 英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

do. When they do extreme sports, they usually believe that they are in control of the situation. Also, they feel excitement instead of fear.

A researcher studies one group of high-risk athletes—mountain climbers. He asked them about themselves. Here's what they said: They climb because it makes them feel good about themselves. The climb because it makes them feel alive. They climb because it helps them to learn things about themselves. Many of these climbers also say this: they are addicted. They cannot stop, even after accident.

- 5. Why was risk-taking important to early humans?
 - A. It helped them live long lives.
 - B. It helped them to survive in cold weather.
 - C. It helped them to stay alive.
- 6. Which of the following is true about risk-takers?
 - A. They are often successful people.
 - B. They are often happy people.
 - C. They are often healthy people.
- 7. A researcher studies mountain climbers because
 - A. They do not like to take risks.
 - B. They participate in a high-risk sport.
 - C. Climbing makes them feel good about themselves.
- 8. What is the topic of paragraph 3rd?
 - A. Why people take risks in sports.
 - B. Why people do certain things
 - C. Why mountain clumbers take risks.

Almost from the beginning of my sentence on Robben Island, I asked the authorities for permission to start a garden in the courtyard. For years, they refused without offering a reason. But eventually they agreed, and we were able to cut out a small garden on a narrow path of earth against the far wall.

The soil in the courtyard was dry and rocky. The courtyard had been constructed over a landfill, and in order to start my garden, I had to excavate a great many rocks to allow the pants room to grow. At the time, some of my comrades jokes with me. They said that I was a miner at heart, for I spent my days at the quarry and my free time digging in the courtyard.

- 9. The garden was
 - A. in the quarry on the rocks.
 - B. in the courtyard near the wall.
 - C. on the prison roof.
- 10. To give room for his plants to grow, Mandela had to
 - A. tear down the courtyard. B. ask for a larger space. C. dig up rocks.
- V. Composition (30%) Please write a composition 'My Favorite Book.' Your composition must contain an introductory paragraph to describe what your favorite book is, one paragraph about why it's your favorite one, and a concluding paragraph.