

臺灣綜合大學系統112學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	英文	類組代碼	共同考科
		科目碼	E0002

※本項考試依簡章規定所有考科均「不可」使用計算機。 本科試題共計 6 頁

- I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best ONE answer to complete each sentence. 40%  
請於答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。
- The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each \_\_\_\_\_ one major point in contrast with the other.  
A. makes  
B. made  
C. is to make  
D. making
  - The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. of last year's  
B. those of last year's  
C. of those of last year  
D. that of last year's
  - I was speaking to Ann on the phone when suddenly we were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hung up  
B. hung back  
C. cut down  
D. cut off
  - She wondered if she could have the opportunity to spend \_\_\_\_\_ here so that she could learn more about the city.  
A. sometimes  
B. some time  
C. sometime  
D. some times
  - Ms. Green has been living in town for only one year, yet she seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ with everyone who comes to the store.  
A. accepted  
B. admitted  
C. admired  
D. acquainted
  - He does not \_\_\_\_\_ as a teacher of English as his pronunciation is terrible.  
A. equal  
B. match  
C. qualify  
D. fit
  - Dozens of scientific groups all over the world have been \_\_\_\_\_ the goal of a practical and economic way to use sunlight to split water molecules.  
A. pursuing  
B. chasing  
C. reaching  
D. winning

8. The discussion was so prolonged and exhausting that \_\_\_\_ the speakers stopped for refreshments.  
A. at large  
B. at intervals  
C. at ease  
D. at random
9. When traveling, you are advised to take travelers' checks, which provide a secure \_\_\_\_ to carrying your money in cash.  
A. substitute  
B. selection  
C. preference  
D. alternative
10. I never trusted him because I always thought of him as such a \_\_\_\_ character.  
A. gracious  
B. suspicious  
C. unique  
D. particular
11. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this \_\_\_\_ produces artificial cold surrounding it.  
A. absorption  
B. transition  
C. consumption  
D. interaction
12. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely \_\_\_\_ my ideas to prove your point.  
A. revising  
B. contradicting  
C. distorting  
D. distracting.
13. Language, culture, and personality may be considered \_\_\_\_ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.  
A. indistinctly  
B. separately  
C. irrelevantly  
D. independently
14. Watching me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the Irish milkmaid fought hard to \_\_\_\_ her laughter.  
A. hold back  
B. hold on  
C. hold out  
D. hold up
15. The hotel was awful! \_\_\_\_, our room was far too small. Then we found that the shower didn't work.  
A. To begin with  
B. After all  
C. In reality  
D. As a whole
16. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her \_\_\_\_ attitude toward customers.  
A. impartial  
B. mild  
C. hostile

D. opposing

17. I \_\_\_\_ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.

- A. express
- B. confess
- C. verify
- D. acknowledge

18. It is strictly \_\_\_\_ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few

- A. secured
- B. forbidden
- C. regulated
- D. determined

19. Christmas is a Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25<sup>th</sup> \_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ.

- A. in accordance with
- B. in terms of
- C. in favor of
- D. in honor of

20. Since it is too late to change my mind now, I am \_\_\_\_ to carrying out the plan.

- A. obliged
- B. committed
- C. engaged
- D. resolved

**II. Cloze test 20% (Choose the only ONE answer that best fits the context of each question below)**

The United States government is composed of three major sections. It is based on the Constitution of the United States of America that was \_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_ in May, 1789. The three parts of the U.S. Government are the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Each branch works independently \_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_ the other two, and each has its own responsibilities. This system is \_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_ to ensure that no branch can carry more power than the other. This is called the separation of powers, \_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_ was written into the Constitution. The executive branch is the branch that most Americans are familiar \_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_ . It includes the president of the United States, the vice-president, and the cabinet. The president is the leader of the country and is the commander-in-chief of the U.S. military. The vice-president is second-in-command, and will \_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_ president if the president dies, resigns, or is removed from office. The cabinet acts as agents of the U.S. President, and carry out the duties they are \_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_ with. The legislative branch of government \_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_ the House of Representatives, and the Senate. Together they form the congress, which can levy and collect taxes, mint money, and establish federal courts. It can also declare war, and raise and support the army, navy, and air force to protect the country. The House of Representatives has 435 members, and the Senate consists of 100 senators, \_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_ two from each of the states. Any legislation, or new law, must be approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The judicial branch is entrusted to apply the laws created by the legislative branch of government. It has the power to create lower courts under the Supreme Court of the United States. It works closely \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_ state courts, although they are separate.

- 21. A. put into effect    B. put together    C. looked down upon    D. left out
- 22. A. with    B. of    C. from    D. on
- 23. A. in practice    B. in place    C. on duty    D. in charge
- 24. A. which    B. that    C. and    D. it
- 25. A. to    B. in    C. with    D. for
- 26. A. take charge    B. call for    C. take on    D. act as

27. A. assigned    B. entrusted    C. applied    D. appointed  
28. A. consists of    B. results from    C. refrains from    D. composes of  
29. A. with    B. when    C. while    D. and  
30. A. with    B. for    C. from    D. between

**III. Reading Comprehension 20% (Choose the only ONE answer that best corresponds to each question below)**

**Part A.**

In many rich countries, traditional private schooling is in decline. Across 30-odd members of the OECD, a club of mostly wealthy countries, the share of children in schools that get less than half their funding from government fell from about 8% in 2000 to some 5% in 2018. Private schools in Britain and America have fared better, and the debate over them remains particularly politically charged in both countries. Recent evidence suggests that for most privately schooled children in Britain and those who attend elite private institutions in America, the advantages of an expensive education remain robust. The benefits are probably bigger in America than they are in Britain, at least for pupils sitting in the swankiest private classrooms. That is because their alumni continue to enjoy access to the best universities at rates which would cause a furore in the old country. That might surprise anyone who assumes that American society is less ridden by class than British society. Private schools in Britain serve around 6.5% of kids, about the same share as they did in the 1960s. (Hockey sticks and rice pudding appeal across the ages.) America's ones teach about 9% of children, a share that had held steady for a decade by the time of the covid-19 pandemic. In America about 75% of private-schoolers go to institutions with religious affiliations (a big chunk of which operate on fees that are similar to, or less than, per-pupil funding in government schools). But that country also has an exclusive subset of schools, often called "independent" schools, which most closely mimic fee-paying ones in Britain. These educate less than 2% of American youngsters. Costs in Britain are among the highest in the world. A family there can expect to cough up more than £16,000 (\$20,000) a year to put one child through a private day school. That is three times what they were paying in the 1980s; it is around half the median household income in Britain, whereas it was once one-fifth. Fees in America are lower on average, but also rocketed by 60% in the first decade of this century, according to the most recent good government data. The most snooty schools bill parents on average \$28,000 each year for a day pupil. Measuring what benefits flow from these outlays matters both to critics of private schooling—who accuse posh schools of perpetuating elites—and to those who pay for it. At first glance, the pay-offs are clear: all around the rich world privately educated pupils do better in exams, go to better universities and end up with better-paid jobs. But some of that success derives from advantages outside the classroom, such as having wealthy, encouraging or intelligent parents. Understanding the boost from private education involves comparing pupils' fortunes with those of otherwise similar peers in government schools. Good research of this sort is easiest to find in Britain.

31. According to the passage, how has the percentage of children in OECD countries attending private schools changed from 2000 to 2018?

- A. It increased from about 8% to 15%.    B. It remained steady at about 8%.    C. It decreased from about 8% to 5%.    D. It increased from about 5% to 8%.

32. Which statement about private schooling in Britain and America is true, based on the information in the passage?

- A. The percentage of children attending private schools has decreased in both countries.    B. Both countries have a larger proportion of students attending religious private schools compared to independent schools.    C. In both countries, students attending private schools have advantages including better test scores, university admissions, and job prospects.    D. The cost of private schooling

in America is higher than in Britain.

33. What does the passage imply about the social effect of private schools in America and Britain?

A. Private schools in America do not provide access to top universities. B. Private schools are responsible for maintaining societal equality in both countries. C. Private schools perpetuate societal elitism, and this is a subject of debate in both countries. D. Private schools in Britain don't serve any beneficial purpose in society.

34. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the cost of private schooling in Britain?

A. The cost of private schooling in Britain has stayed the same since the 1980s. B. The cost of private schooling in Britain is equivalent to the median household income. C. The cost of private schooling in Britain has tripled since the 1980s and is about half the median household income. D. The cost of private schooling in Britain is the highest in the world and more than three times the median household income.

35. Based on the passage, what contributes to the success of privately schooled students apart from the quality of education?

A. Parents' wealth, encouragement, and intelligence. B. Access to better extracurricular activities. C. Exclusive partnerships with top universities. D. The prestige associated with attending private schools.

#### Part B.

"I THINK, therefore I am." René Descartes' aphorism has become a cliché. But it cuts to the core of perhaps the greatest question posed to science: what is consciousness? The other phenomena described in this series of briefs—time and space, matter and energy, even life itself—look tractable. They can be measured and objectified, and thus theorised about. Consciousness, by contrast, is subjective. As Descartes' observation suggests, a conscious being knows he is conscious. But he cannot know that any other being is. Other apparently conscious individuals might be zombies programmed to behave as if they were conscious, without actually being so. In reality, it is unlikely that even those who advance this proposition truly believe it, as far as their fellow humans are concerned. Cross the species barrier, however, and matters become muddier. Are chimpanzees conscious? Dogs? Codfish? Bees? It is hard to know how to ask them the question in a meaningful way. Moreover, consciousness is not merely a property of having a complex, active brain, for it can vanish temporarily, even while the brain is healthy and functional. Most people spend a third of their lives in the state described as "sleep". Unless awoken while dreaming, they have no sense of being conscious during these periods. Recordings of the brain's electrical activity show, though, that a sleeping brain is often as busy as one that is awake. Subjective though it is, consciousness therefore looks like a specific phenomenon, not a mere side-effect. That suggests it has evolved, and has a biological purpose. These things—specificity and purpose—give researchers something to hang on to. A lot of brain science relies on looking at brains that are broken. Studying consciousness is no exception. One of the most intriguing examples has emerged from work, started in the early 1970s by Lawrence Weiskrantz of Oxford University, on a phenomenon called blindsight. Blindsight is occasionally found in those whose blindness is caused by damage to the visual cortex of the brain, perhaps by a stroke or tumour, rather than by damage to the eyes or optic nerves. Those who have blindsight have no conscious awareness of being able to see. They are nevertheless able to point to, and even grasp, objects in their visual fields.

36. According to René Descartes' aphorism, what is unique about consciousness?

A. It can be measured and objectified. B. It is a property of having a complex, active brain. C. It is subjective and a conscious being knows he is conscious. D. It is always present, even in sleep.

37. Which of the following statements best describes the proposition about 'zombies' mentioned in the text?
- A. Zombies are beings that are conscious but behave as if they are not. B. Zombies refer to beings that appear conscious but might not be. C. Zombies are beings that act without consciousness due to damaged brains. D. Zombies are a representation of our misunderstanding of consciousness.
38. Based on the passage, which of these is a challenge when considering consciousness across different species?
- A. It's difficult to determine if animals, such as bees or codfish, are conscious. B. Animals, such as chimpanzees and dogs, cannot be conscious. C. Consciousness in animals is often mistaken for simple behavioral responses. D. All animals are likely to be conscious but we simply cannot communicate with them.
39. What does the author suggest about the nature of consciousness from the observation of sleep and brain activity?
- A. Consciousness is a side-effect of brain activity. B. Consciousness disappears during sleep, indicating its non-importance. C. Consciousness might be a specific phenomenon that has evolved with a biological purpose. D. Consciousness is purely a product of the brain's electrical activity.
40. What is blindsight as described in the passage?
- A. It is a phenomenon where people consciously choose not to see. B. It is a phenomenon where people can see but choose to act as if they are blind. C. It is a phenomenon where people with damage to the visual cortex can respond to visual stimuli without conscious awareness. D. It is a phenomenon where people temporarily lose their vision due to an overactive brain.

**IV. Short Essay Writing 20%** 請於答案卷上作答，否則不予計分。

**Directions:** Write a short essay of approximately 200 words in English to describe and justify your motivation for taking this joint transfer exam. In your essay, you should first explain why your current major study does not fit your ambition. Then try to explain how your decision to transfer to the new department (at a new college/university) will have some positive impact on your future life.