

明志科技大學 104 學年度第 1 學期轉學生考試試題

系（組）別：第一群組 第二群組

部別及年級：日間部、進修部 2 年級

總分：100 分

科目：英文 微積分 國文

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I. 字彙、片語 & 文法（單一選擇題，共 20 題，每題 2.5 分，答錯不倒扣。）

1. () I am sorry to have to tell you that the _____ will be delayed another week.
(A) deliver (B) delivery (C) deliverance (D) deliverable
2. () We would be very grateful for any _____ you can provide.
(A) way (B) effort (C) assistance (D) appreciation
3. () The room was so _____. I could not find a seat and had to stand up for the lecture.
(A) crowded (B) isolated (C) complete (D) incapable
4. () Until we found these old bonds and certificates in the storage room, we did not know they _____.
(A) exhilarated (B) exhausted (C) exhibited (D) existed
5. () I am responsible for making sure that all the fruit and vegetables we _____ for use in our restaurant are of the highest quality.
(A) select (B) nominate (C) elect (D) decide
6. () We were all very tired after working so hard, but when we saw the finished results we knew our efforts had not been _____.
(A) useless (B) hopeless (C) wasted (D) misused
7. () _____ they worked hard all day, by the evening they still had not finished their tasks.
(A) Although (B) However (C) Despite (D) Even
8. () Luckily _____ John nor Mary were hurt in the car accident.
(A) either (B) both (C) but (D) neither
9. () My father was very angry and it took him ten minutes to _____.
(A) calm down (B) break down (C) turn down (D) burn down
10. () Last year Jack robbed a bank and _____ it; the police didn't even find his fingerprints.
(A) went with (B) came up with (C) got away with (D) put up with
11. () Laurel was shopping near her friend, Lydia, and decided to _____ and see her.
(A) give in (B) fill in (C) check in (D) drop in
12. () Some parents don't _____ their children watching a lot of television.
(A) apologize for (B) insist on (C) congratulate on (D) approve of

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13. () I wish that dog would stop _____. It's driving me crazy.
 (A) bark (B) barked (C) barking (D) to bark
14. () It's the second time Linda _____ her passport. I just can't believe it!
 (A) lose (B) has lost (C) lost (D) is losing
15. () While I _____ in my garden, I hurt my back.
 (A) am working (B) was working (C) worked (D) work
16. () I think there are too many cars. If there _____ so many cars, there _____ so much pollution.
 (A) wouldn't be.....weren't (B) weren't.....wouldn't be
 (C) aren't.....won't be (D) won't be.....aren't
17. () The earth _____ round the sun.
 (A) goes (B) went (C) has gone (D) is gone
18. () After I explained my symptoms to the pharmacist and asked for advice, she _____ me to go and see my doctor as soon as possible.
 (A) will tell (B) was telling (C) tells (D) told
19. () The black bag on that chair is _____, and so is the coat over there in that corner.
 (A) me (B) mine (C) my (D) myself
20. () Selina was so busy completing the schedules that she did not have _____ time to have lunch.
 (A) many (B) some (C) any (D) no

II. 克漏字測驗&閱讀測驗(共20題,每題2.5分,每題有四個選項,請選出一個最適合的答案。答錯不倒扣。)

The powder explosion at Formosa Fun Coast Water Park in New Taipei injured over 500 people, most of them in their teens and 20s, and left many parents distraught and 21. Because of the large number of injured people, many had to wait for hours before they could get into an 22. A young man who 23 the tragedy said that the scene of the explosion "was like hell."

New Taipei City Mayor Eric Chu (朱立倫) announced strict 24 on colored dust-usage at public events in the future and the government will not only assume full responsibility for the accident, but will also conduct rigorous 25 into the matter.

21. () (A) heartbroken (B) fragile (C) bent (D) torn
22. () (A) emergency (B) ambulance (C) elevator (D) utility
23. () (A) whispered (B) whistled (C) witnessed (D) withdrew
24. () (A) vows (B) oaths (C) banners (D) bans
25. () (A) investigations (B) negotiations (C) obligations (D) publications

Some parents feel their children have 26 into computer addicts. A typical addict seems to be a boy in his early teens. He enjoys the 27 of playing aggressive game which is often about “knocking out” enemy planes or shooting down alien spacecraft. Getting a high score becomes an obsession, and he tends to spend all his spare time trying to improve his speed and 28. The result is that he doesn’t spend time on other hobbies, reading or school work. This can also mean that he 29 his friends and doesn’t mix much with other people. Interacting with a machine can become a substitute for building relationships with friends. Sitting at a machine can become a way for someone who is shy and 30 with other people to avoid making the effort to develop healthy friendships and relationships.

26. () (A) turned (B) prevented (C) strived (D) achieved
27. () (A) champion (B) campaign (C) challenge (D) chamber
28. () (A) accuracy (B) obstacle (C) terminal (D) effect
29. () (A) looks for (B) neglects (C) bothers (D) attends
30. () (A) invisible (B) independent (C) incorrect (D) insecure

Let’s look at shaking hands. North Americans like a firm handshake. But the French prefer a light, short handshake. If you shake a French person’s hand the North American way, he or she may not like it. People in Eastern European countries and some Latino cultures prefer shorter handshakes, too. Hugging after shaking hands is also a common introduction there. Don’t be surprised if a Brazilian gives you a hug. If you misinterpret gestures of introduction, your friendship may get off on the wrong foot!

Everyone around the world knows the “OK” hand gesture, don’t they? But in Spain, parts of South America, and Eastern Europe, the OK sign isn’t considered polite. And if you go shopping in Japan, it means you’d like your change in coins instead of bills. In France, making the OK sign means “zero” or that something is worthless. So check before you use the OK sign to be sure it’s OK!

31. () Which of the following is NOT true?
(A) Europeans like short handshakes.
(B) Both South and North Americans like a firm handshake.
(C) French have a different way of shaking hands from North Americans.
(D) A firm handshake means shaking hands powerfully.
32. () What is true about Brazilians?
(A) They like to hug after shaking hands.
(B) They like a firm handshake.
(C) They don’t shake hands in the same way with French.
(D) Brazilians are Europeans.

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33. () “Your friendship may get off on the wrong foot” means
- (A) you have a friend with a bad foot.
 - (B) you make friends with some bad people.
 - (C) your friendship has a bad start.
 - (D) the relationship with your friends is on and off.
34. () What is true about the OK sign?
- (A) It’s OK to do the OK sign in Spain.
 - (B) OK means coins are wanted for change when shopping in Japan.
 - (C) It means everything is fine for French.
 - (D) It means nothing for Spanish, some Latinos and Eastern Europeans.
35. () What is the main idea of these paragraphs?
- (A) People don’t always communicate through languages only.
 - (B) You have to know the spoken language while traveling around the world.
 - (C) One’s gestures and actions mean a lot in communication.
 - (D) Body talk means all the same in different cultures.

Fusion is putting together at least two different things. Fusion cuisine refers to combining ingredients-and sometimes cooking techniques-from more than one culture. This could mean adding an unusual spice to a traditional dish, or it could mean using different ways of preparing food and ingredients from a variety of cultures.

Fusion cuisine became popular in restaurants in the 1970s. While many people think it is a new discovery, the idea has actually existed for hundreds of years. European explorers brought “exotic” foods like tomatoes, oranges, and rice back from their travels. People liked these foods so much that they began using them in traditional European menus.

The key to great fusion is choosing the best elements of various cultures’ cooking and combining these to create new dishes. The goal is to come up with new, interesting dishes that surprise and delight our tastes.

One example of fusion cuisine is adding spicy chilies from Latin America to traditional Asian dishes, such as Japanese hand rolls with jalapenos. Another popular result of fusion is the wrap. Tortillas, originally from Mexico, are now filled with everything from teriyaki beef to curried chicken.

Anyone can create fusion cuisine. Make flavor and excitement your goals. Remember: Variety is the spice of life!

36. () What is needed to make fusion cuisine?
- (A) Pork, beef, and fish.
 - (B) Tomatoes, oranges, or rice.
 - (C) Spicy chilies from Latin America.
 - (D) An ingredient from another culture.

37. () How many different cultures can you combine in fusion cuisine?
- (A) At least three.
 - (B) One.
 - (C) None.
 - (D) Two or more.
38. () When did fusion cuisine start?
- (A) Not just yet.
 - (B) In the 1970s.
 - (C) Recently - it is a new idea.
 - (D) More than 100 years ago.
39. () What is the basic idea of fusion cuisine?
- (A) To imitate dishes from other cultures.
 - (B) To create new dishes.
 - (C) To learn more about different cultures.
 - (D) To make the menu more colorful.
40. () Who can make fusion cuisine?
- (A) Asian travelers.
 - (B) European explorers.
 - (C) Everyone.
 - (D) People in the restaurants.