

國立宜蘭大學
102 學年度轉學招生考試

(考生填寫)
准考證號碼：

進階英文試題

《作答注意事項》

1. 請先檢查准考證號碼、座位號碼及答案卷號碼是否相符。
2. 考試時間：80 分鐘。
3. 本試卷共有 7 題 25 個答案，每個答案 4 分，共計 100 分。
4. 請將答案寫在答案卷上（於本試題上作答者，不予計分）。
5. 考試中禁止使用手機或其他通信設備。
6. 考試後，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳交。
7. 本試卷採雙面影印，請勿漏答。

請注意：本測驗 1-6 題為多選題，請將答案寫在答案卷第二頁的非選擇題答案紙上。
答案的形式如下：

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

After reading the passages, choose two inferences that are most firmly based on the given information.

1. Two groups of students were gathered as “jurors” in an imaginary court case. One group was told that the defendant was named Carlos Ramirez and that he was from Albuquerque, New Mexico. The other group learned that the defendant was Robert Johnson from Dayton, Ohio. Both groups heard the same evidence against the defendant. When it was time to decide a verdict, the majority of “jurors” found that Ramirez was guilty and that Johnson was innocent.

- _____ A. The “court case” was actually an experiment about racial prejudice.
- _____ B. The students were Hispanic.
- _____ C. The evidence was based upon an actual court case.
- _____ D. The experiment revealed the existence of negative stereotypes about Hispanics.

2. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was outlawed in 1919 by the Eighteenth Amendment. Prohibition, as it was called, achieved a number of good results. It lowered the average consumption of alcohol. Arrests for drunkenness fell sharply. The rate of alcoholism was reduced. If the Prohibitionists had been willing to legalize beer and wine, the experiment might have worked. Instead, by insisting on a totally “dry” society, they drove thousands of ordinary people to break the law.

- _____ A. During Prohibition, alcohol was not available.
- _____ B. During Prohibition, many usually law-abiding people drank illegally.
- _____ C. The Prohibitionists opposed the use of any form of alcoholic beverage.
- _____ D. The Prohibitionists were tolerant of moderate social drinking.

After reading each short passage, choose three inferences that are most firmly based on the given information.

3. Your sister has a new boyfriend. The first time you meet him, he corners you and talks to you for an hour about football, a subject in which you have no interest at all. You come away with the impression that he is an inconsiderate bore. The next two times you see him, however, he says not a word about football. He participates in the general conversation and makes some witty and intelligent remarks. What is your impression of him now? Do you find him likable and interesting on the basis of the last two encounters? Do you average out the early minus and the later plus and come out with a neutral zero? Neither is likely. What is likely is that you still think of him as an inconsiderate bore. Psychological research suggests that first impressions, as our mothers and fathers told us, are quite lasting.

- A. The words “neutral zero” refer to an impression that is positive.
- B. The words “neutral zero” refer to an impression that is neither positive nor negative.
- C. The selection suggests that it’s a good idea to make good first impressions.
- D. The selection suggests that it can be difficult to remain objective about others.
- E. First impressions tend to be fair and balanced impressions.

4. Sociologists distinguish between primary and secondary groups. A primary group is two or more people who enjoy a direct, intimate relationship with one another. We emotionally commit ourselves to a primary group. We view its members—friends, family members, and lovers—as worthwhile and important. They are not simply a means to other ends. A secondary group consists of two or more people who have come together for a specific, practical purpose. The relationship is a means to an end, not an end in itself. Illustrations include our relationships with a clerk in a clothing store and a cashier at a service station.

- A. Our secondary groups change more frequently than our primary groups do.
- B. It is more difficult to replace a member of a secondary group than a member of a primary group.
- C. A favorite teacher is likely to be a member of a student’s primary group.
- D. It would be difficult to function in society without the aid of secondary group members.
- E. Members of our primary group have more power over us emotionally than members of our secondary groups.

Read the following textbook passage. Choose five statements which are most logically supported by the information given.

5. What would you do if you won ten million dollars in a lottery? Your first

reaction might be, "I'd spend the rest of my life on the beach (or skiing or traveling)." But in all likelihood you, like most other people who receive financial windfalls, would seek some kind of work eventually. A variety of motives keeps people working, even when they don't need a paycheck to survive. If you've ever worked as a volunteer, you know that helping someone can be more satisfying than receiving pay. Work also provides a sense of identity. One man aged 81 said, "I've been in the fabric business since I was a kid, and I still get a kick out of it." Studies suggest that rats, pigeons, and children sometimes work to gain rewards, even if they can get the same rewards without working. One researcher wrote the following on the subject: Rats will run down an alley tripping over hundreds of food pellets to obtain a single, identical pellet in the goal box, . . . and pigeons will peck a key . . . to get exactly the same food that is freely available in a nearby cup. Given the choice of receiving marbles merely by waiting a certain amount of time for their delivery, children tend to prefer to press a lever . . . to get the same marbles.

- A. Serving a purpose is satisfying.
- B. It is not so lucky to win a large amount of money in a lottery.
- C. Endless "vacationing" eventually becomes dissatisfying.
- D. The pay we receive is unimportant.
- E. Most people try to work as little as possible.
- F. People, rats, and pigeons enjoy the challenges and interaction that work offers.
- G. It generally feels better to achieve something than to be given something.
- H. People who don't retire continue to work only because they need the money.
- I. Most people who work as volunteers resent the fact that they are not paid for their work.
- J. Work can be its own reward.

Read the following textbook passage. Choose five statements which are most logically supported by the information given.

6. In the late nineteenth century, proper heterosexual courtship took the form of "calling." When a young woman reached marriageable age, she was allowed to receive male callers in her home, under the watchful eye of a chaperone. The entire calling system was controlled by women and took place in their sphere. A young man was allowed to pay a call only if he was definitely invited by a young woman or her mother. It was considered highly unsuitable for a man to force his attention on a lady by making the first move. By the mid-1920s, an entirely new system of courtship—the date—had taken over. Couples who dated no longer sat together in the front parlor of a private home. They went out to theaters, restaurants, and dance halls. This move into the public sphere

gave couples unheard-of freedom. It also changed power relations between the sexes. Men, who controlled the public sphere, now controlled courtship. Now women were forbidden to take the first step. According to mid-twentieth-century advice manuals, girls who refused to respect “the time-honored custom of waiting for boys to take the first step” would ruin a good dating career.

- _____ A. Mothers would definitely have preferred the dating system to the calling system.
- _____ B. Under the system of calling, women saw only those men in whom they or their mothers were genuinely interested.
- _____ C. A nineteenth-century man who showed up uninvited at a woman’s home would be considered ill-mannered.
- _____ D. What is considered proper in one generation may be improper in another.
- _____ E. Despite the differences in customs, the same rules of proper behavior continue from generation to generation.
- _____ F. Chaperones were still common in the 1920s.
- _____ G. Parents had less control over dating than they had over calling.
- _____ H. Changes in the rules for courtship take many generations.
- _____ I. It would have been easier for young couples to have sexual relations in the late nineteenth century than in the mid-1920s.
- _____ J. In the late nineteenth century, it could have been difficult for a young man and young woman to be alone.

請注意：本測驗以下題目為填充題，請將答案寫在答案卷第二頁的非選擇題答案紙上。答案的形式如下：

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

The following paragraph uses either a listing order or a time order. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate transition word or words.

7. Here is an example of how some people (1)_____ get what they deserve. An elderly woman in a Cadillac was preparing to back into a parking space.(2)_____ she could do so, a small red sports car appeared and pulled into her space. (3)_____ the old woman stared at the driver, he yelled to her, “That’s what you can do when you’re young and fast!”

(4) _____ he got out of his car and walked away, laughing. Suddenly he heard a terrible crunching sound. "What's that noise?" he asked. Turning around, he saw the old woman backing repeatedly into his small car and crushing it. "You can't do that, old lady!" he yelled. (5) _____ she continued to slam into his car, she yelled back, "What do you mean, I can't? This is what you can do when you're old and rich!"