國立臺南護理專科學校

108 學年度 五專部 轉學考試

科目: 英文 請將答案清楚塗劃於電腦答案卡

I. Vocabulary:	
1. () The young man saved the lady's life. She gave him a kiss to show her	
(A) gratefulness (B) frequency (C) outing (D) selfishness	
2. () Why don't we a farewell party for Tom before he leaves for England?	
(A) increase (B) budget (C) reward (D) organize	
3. () In recent years, the of such social networks as Facebook and IG is immeasurable.	
(A) popularity (B) project (C) pioneer (D) plant	
4. () He is such a political figure that he has made a thousand speeches since he retired.	
(A) historical (B) disastrous (C) prominent (D) phenomenal	
5. ()Mr. Johnson will not be for a few weeks as he is going on a vacation with his family, and he especially asked	ed
us not to disturb him. (A) fluffy (B) stinky (C) available (D) authentic	
6. ()The old man choked to death because something got stuck in his	
(A) irregularity (B) airway (C) caffeine (D) condition	
7. ()Parents should treat all their children, not favoring any particular one.	
(A) despite (B) convincing (C) overnight (D) alike	
8. ()Please pay close attention to how the chemicals in this experiment.	
(A) tend (B) react (C) concern (D) value	
9. ()She has learning difficulties, not knowing that one plus one equals two.	
(A) depressed (B) eventual (C) severe (D) captive	
10. ()Crops can hardly grow in the land.	
(A) lighthearted (B) infertile (C) long-running (D) accountable	
11. ()Vitamins help to build tissues. (A) continual (B) final (C) bodily (D) awake	
12. ()I'd like sirloin steak with freshly baked vegetables.	
(A) occurred (B) accompanied (C) appeared (D) dreamed	
13. () Each religion has its own classic literature, for instance, the Koran belongs to Islam, and the is the holy bo	ol
of Christianity. (A) design (B) symbol (C) representation (D) Bible	
14. () Since Janet will soon go on maternal leave, the boss is looking for a	
(A) telegram (B) project (C) dedication (D) replacement	
15. () Intellectual rights are to protect people's creations of minds from stealing or copying.	
(A) optimism (B) property (C) reaction (D) persistence	
16. () Dad is a heavy smoker and we're about his health.	
(A) sensitive (B) concerned (C) indecisive (D) active	
17. ()This printer has been broken, so it fails to the words from this article.	
(A) diminish (B) exhibit (C) depress (D) reproduce	
18. ()She is an outgoing person who likes to with all sorts of people.	
(A) face (B) associate (C) simplify (D) wind	
19. ()This is absolutely a great; if you don't buy it, you'll regret it.	
(A) pulse (B) row (C) sausage (D) bargain	
20. ()Having won three silver medals in Olympics, Lee Chong Wei is the most famous badminton player in Malaysia (A) theoretically (B) intelligently (C) chaotically (D) undoubtedly	
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II.	Grammar:
21. () People use refrigerators to keep food (A) fresh (B) freshly (C) to be fresh (D) being fresh
22. () in cutting, color and carat, the diamond is worth millions of dollars.
	(A) It is perfect (B) Perfect (C) Perfectly (D) To be perfect
23. () Instead of calming her down, his explanation just made his girlfriend angrier than before.
	(A) to getting (B) got (C) get (D) to get
24. () During the football game, Ted was pulling for Italy his friend wanted Spain to win.
	(A) if (B) after (C) once (D) while
25. ()If you find several symptoms which might be associated with a mental problem, why not a psychiatrist about
(it in the early stage? (A) asked (B) consult (C) consulting (D) asking
26. (
	(A) whose (B) that (C) its (D) but
27. (
	(A) have (B) having (C) had (D) to have
28. (
20. ((A) add (B) adding (C) to add (D) added
29. (
27. ((A) never with (B) as well as (C) never without (D) so that
30. (
31. (
31. ((A) to change (B) changing (C) changed (D) been changed
32. (
32. ((A) Whoever (B) Whomever (C) Whichever (D) Whenever
33. (
<i>33</i> . ((A) gets rid (B) getting rid (C) to get rid of (D) can get rid of
34 (This shirt is 100% cotton. (A) blessed with (B) happening to (C) made of (D) for fear of
) Ray takes a walk does some exercise when he is bored.
33. ((A) so as to (B) not but (C) such that (D) either or
	(11) som us to (D) not but (O) such that (D) chilei of
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111.	
***	Journey to the West is a Chinese classical novel(36) in Ming dynasty. The Monkey King(37) Sun
	ukong is its protagonist. He was described(38) having many sorts of superpowers,(39)flying,
	insformation, martial arts, and space travel. For example, he could fly by cloud, become another person, fight against
-	(40) gods and demons, and even travel to Heaven, Hell and Dragon Palace.
	Thanks(41) his pride and impoliteness, Buddha punished him. He had been(42) under the
	ountain for five hundred years. Finally, Tang Sanzang rescued him, and he rescued the former(43) in the
	bsequent years(44), he and several fellows assisted Tang Sanzang(45) journeying to the West and
ac	quiring Buddhist sutras.
() 36. (A) published (B) publishing (C) to publish (D) to publish
() 37. (A) naming (B) to name (C) name (D) named
() 38. (A) in (B) for (C) as (D) behind
() 39. (A) in spite of (B) such as (C) in addition (D) in turn
() 40. (A) chaotic (B) theoretical (C) countless (D) ablaze
() 41. (A) to (B) for (C) with (D) in
($f = 1.7 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-101} \times $
() 42 (A) tran (B) tranning (C) tranned (D) to tran
() 42. (A) trap (B) trapping (C) trapped (D) to trap
() 42. (A) trap (B) trapping (C) trapped (D) to trap) 43. (A) for instance (B) on purpose (C) in turn (D) for the time being) 44. (A) Consequently (B) Consequence (C) Consequent (D) Consequential

	Since one third of our life is spent(46), sleep is important to us(47) different people may need different amounts
	of sleep — depending on their age —, everybody dreams from time to time. Without a doubt, you have dreamed during sleep, and
	you may also have read essays(48) writers describe their experiences of dreams. But how much do you know about
	dreaming? Why do we dream? According to scientific research, dreaming takes place in the period of sleep(49) sleep,
	which occurs in the third stage,(50) brain waves are less active. Scientists have learned(51) about sleep, but the
	mystery of dreams has yet to be solved.
	Sometimes, dreaming can be explained this way. During the day we(52) hold back some of our thoughts or desires that
	may not be socially acceptable. At night we sleep, but our brain doesn't(53) we drift into our dream state, we feel so free
	that we behave and act in a way we might not behave and act in our(54) lives(55), dreaming seems to provide a
	way of releasing feelings or thoughts that we do not usually allow ourselves to express.
	() 46. (A) sleeping (B) to sleep (C) slept (D) sleep
	() 47. (A) When (B) Because (C) Though (D) If
	() 48. (A) which (B) how (C) what (D) in which
	() 49. (A) is called (B) calling (C) to call (D) called
	() 50. (A) that (B) when (C) what (D) with which
	() 51. (A) a few (B) many (C) a great deal (D) few
	() 52. (A) stick to (B) tend to (C) occur to (D) vow to
	() 53. (A) Once (B) Since (C) Even if (D) Therefore
	() 54. (A) sleepless (B) woken (C) awake (D) waking
	() 55. (A) However (B) Moreover (C) Thus (D) Finally
	() 33. (A) However (B) Moreover (C) Thus (B) I many
Ι	V. Comprehension:
	Night markets are often seen in many Chinese communities. As the name suggests, they are open at night, and they sell things
	there. Basically, you can find foods, drinks, clothes, and all kinds of things in the night markets. What's more, they are much
	cheaper than those sold in the stores. There are two binds of right morbots. One is built for contain numbers which tends to be much larger such as the Hugui Street.
	There are two kinds of night markets. One is built for certain purposes, which tends to be much larger, such as the Huaxi Street
	Night Market in Taipei. The other is just a cluster of vendors that occupy the streets or roads. The latter tends to be smaller and
	informal.
	Night markets are always congested and crowded. Therefore, in order to attract people's attention, some of the vendors will
	shout to draw possible customers. And you can also hear some loud music played by the speakers at the stalls, which are used to
	attract customers too.
	In fact, night markets can be found in almost all of the Asian countries, especially in Taiwan, where night markets are said to
	have started. Night markets have even become one of the tourist attractions in Taiwan. For example, the Shilin Night Market in
	Taipei has appeared in all of the travel books about Taipei.
	Full of people, smells, noises, and even sweat, the night markets offer you a good chance to see the night life of the Chinese,
	especially those in Taiwan. If you really want to find out what a Chinese community is about, go check its night markets.
	() 56. The author suggests you do what if you want to know more about Chinese?
	(A) Eat Chinese food. (B) Check their night markets. (C) Shout to draw possible customers. (D) Occupy the streets or roads.
	() 57. Which of the following is TRUE about night markets?
	(A)They are always quiet. (B) They sell clothes only. (C) They are crowded. (D) They sell food only.
	() 58. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
	(A) The Shilin Night Market is a tourist attraction in Taiwan.
	(B) The Huaxi Street Night Market is a market built for a certain purpose.
	(C) Things sold in a night market are much more expensive than they are sold in stores.
	(D) It is said that night markets originate from Taiwan.
	() 59. Where is the Shilin Night Market? (A) In Taiwan. (B) In Taipei. (C) In Asia. (D) All of the above.
	() 60. Why do some vendors play loud music in the night markets?
	(A) They want to enjoy the music. (B) They want to draw people's attention.
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(\mbox{C}) They want to see the night life of Taiwan. (\mbox{D}) They want to appear in the travel books.