

國立彰化師範大學104學年度第2學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

學系： 共同科目 年級： 二 年級

科目： 英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共3頁，第1頁

I. READING COMPREHENSION (30%)

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence and circle T if the statement is true or F if it is false. (Each correct answer 6%, overall score 30%)

Part A.

The medical industry has developed several types of technological devices used to create images of the inside of a human body. These medical imaging systems aid physicians and researchers in detecting, diagnosing, and studying biological conditions and work by applying energy to the body in order to display detailed pictures of internal structures on film or on a computer screen. The energy emitted by these systems defines the type of device being used. There are three types: imaging devices which use energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation, devices which use magnetic fields, and those which use sound waves.

1. The medical industry aims to develop more advanced equipment to help physicians diagnose the problems of our internal organs. T/F
2. We may categorize imaging technological devices according to the materials they are made of. T/F

Part B.

To form a clear visual image, the light rays entering the eye must merge at a single point on the retina, the innermost layer of the eyeball's wall. The light rays emanated or reflected do not converge naturally, but rather spread out or travel parallel to one another. The eye tackles this widening by bending the light rays toward one another. The cornea, the tough tissue that comprises the outer layer of the eyeball and gives it strength, and the lens, the delicate flexible tissue that lies directly behind the colored disc called the iris, take responsibility for focusing on images in the line of vision. The cornea provides most of the refracting or bending power and sends light rays toward the lens, which, in turn, further refines the angles of the rays entering the eye, so rays strike the retina at a single point. The position of objects in relation to the eye determines where the light rays will strike the retina. Light rays from objects at which the eye is aimed, for example, should meet at the retina's center.

3. The light rays from the object will merge together on our retina naturally. T/F
4. The cornea is a delicate tissue that gives the eye strength and takes responsibility for focusing on images. T/F
5. Both the cornea and the lens have contribution to redirecting the light rays from the object at which the eye is aimed. T/F

II. VOCABULARY (20%)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the answer that best completes the sentence and write its corresponding letter on the answer card (Each correct answer 2%, overall score 20%)

6. Living near the bus station gives the old lady a feeling of ___ especially as she hates to rely on people to give her a ride every day.
(A) support (B) pleasure (C) carelessness (D) independence

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7. The young birds are ___ after they have left their nest; some fall off the cliff and others are eaten by larger birds.
(A) rescued (B) reckless (C) vulnerable (D) dangerous
8. The manager decided to ___ the contract as soon as he found out a scandal in their partner company.
(A) testified (B) distributed (C) terminated (D) advocated
9. He believes that it is his ___ to become a doctor and repay society for what he thinks he owes.
(A) attempt (B) command (C) mistake (D) calling
10. The mayor said that the construction of the bridge will ___ traffic flow through the downtown city because it will help reduce the congestion for the inbound crowds.
(A) adulterate (B) dissipate (C) expedite (D) condescend
11. All doctors would agree that it is ___ for me to have a yearly physical examination given my poor conditions in my liver.
(A) sordid (B) essential (C) impressive (D) chronic
12. Sometimes students who are late for class just cannot come up with a ___ excuse for their being late.
(A) formidable (B) plausible (C) crucible (D) disputable
13. While you are at school, the teacher will train and assist you. ___, you will be on your own.
(A) Simultaneously (B) Nevertheless (C) Subsequently (D) Realistically
14. Inspired by the ___ of the great landscape view, tourists have sought to capture it in panoramic photographs.
(A) magnificence (B) indifference (C) confidence (D) interaction
15. Do you know that many of Canada's railways were built ___ to tap the traffic of railways in the United States?
(A) innocently (B) incredibly (C) initially (D) inquiringly

III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or expression for each of the blanks in the following passage taken from Wikipedia. (Each correct answer 5%, overall score 50%)

"Linguistic theory is concerned primarily with an ideal speaker-listener, in a completely homogeneous speech-community, who knows its (the speech community's) language perfectly and is unaffected by such grammatically irrelevant conditions as memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and errors (random or characteristic) in applying his knowledge of this language in actual performance." ~Chomsky, 1965

Chomsky differentiates competence, which is an idealized capacity, 16 performance being the production of actual utterances. According to him, competence is the ideal speaker-hearer's knowledge of his or her language and it is the 'mental reality' 17 is responsible for all those aspects of language use which can be characterized as 'linguistic'. Chomsky argues that only under an idealized situation

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whereby the speaker-hearer is unaffected by grammatically irrelevant conditions such as memory limitations and distractions 18 performance be a direct reflection of competence. A sample of natural speech consisting of numerous false starts and other deviations will not provide such data. Therefore, he claims that a fundamental distinction has to be 19 between the competence and performance.

Chomsky dismissed criticisms of delimiting the study of performance in favor of the study of underlying competence, as 20 and completely misdirected. He claims that the descriptivist limitation-in-principle to classification and organization of data, the "extracting patterns" from a corpus of observed speech and the describing "speech habits" etc. are the core factors that 21 the development of a theory of actual performance.

A broad front of linguists have critiqued the notion of linguistic competence, often 22....

Sociolinguists have argued that the competence/performance distinction basically serves to privilege data from certain linguistic genres and socio-linguistic registers as used by the prestige group, 23 discounting evidence from low-prestige genres and registers as being simply mis-performance.... Many linguists including M.A.K. Halliday and Labov have argued that the competence/performance distinction makes 24 difficult to explain language change and grammaticalization, which can be viewed as changes in performance rather than competence. Another critique of the concept of linguistic competence is that it does not fit the data from actual usage 25 the felicity of an utterance often depends largely on the communicative context....

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|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. (A) from | (B) in | (C) of | (D) to |
| 17. (A) when | (B) where | (C) which | (D) who |
| 18. (A) does | (B) has | (C) to | (D) will |
| 19. (A) done | (B) made | (C) provided | (D) taken |
| 20. (A) be unwarranted | | (B) unwarranted | |
| (C) having unwarranted | | (D) unwarranting | |
| 21. (A) preclude | (B) precluded | (C) precluding | (D) to preclude |
| 22. (A) severance | (B) severe | (C) severity | (D) severely |
| 23. (A) but | (B) however | (C) which | (D) while |
| 24. (A) it | (B) that | (C) what | (D) which |
| 25. (A) how | (B) that | (C) where | (D) which |