

國立彰化師範大學107學年度第1學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系所：化學系、工業教育與技術學系、
機電工程學系、電機工程學系、
資訊工程學系

年級：二、三年級

科目：英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共4頁，第1頁

I. Vocabulary and Structure:

Choose the most appropriate word/expression to fill in each of the blanks below. (60%)

1. His influence on younger employees was _____, not intentional.
(A) external (B) incidental
(C) planned (D) wide
2. It takes _____ to be a rock climber.
(A) brave (B) force
(C) guts (D) discourage
3. The congresswoman said she was resigning, but refused to _____ on her reasons for doing so.
(A) elaborate (B) expand
(C) explicit (D) plan
4. Debbie has been _____(e)d because of her weight.
(A) estimate (B) illuminate
(C) ridicule (D) transmit
5. This first chapter of this book doesn't _____ at all. I don't know the point the author is trying to make.
(A) get over (B) make sense
(C) take over (D) work out
6. My sister has had so many different jobs; it's hard for me to _____ (of what she's doing).
(A) keep track (B) keep going
(C) trace back (D) track down
7. The new edition of this book is so popular that it has run _____ immediately in major bookshops. It will hopefully be available next week.
(A) hot off the press (B) in stock
(C) out of print (D) out of stock
8. They completely disagree with our plan and gave our proposal _____.
(A) the thumbs down (B) the thumbs up
(C) the thumbs over (D) the thumbs in
9. I have not found my notes yet. I'm not sure _____ I could have done with them.
(A) that (B) why
(C) what (D) where

國立彰化師範大學107學年度第1學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系所：化學系、工業教育與技術學系、
機電工程學系、電機工程學系、
資訊工程學系

年級：二、三年級

科目：英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共4頁，第2頁

10. The more you procrastinate, _____.
(A) in the less will you gain (B) to the less you will gain
(C) the less you will gain (D) you will gain less
11. One important lemon by-product is citric acid, ___ white crystalline powder.
(A) that it is a (B) is a
(C) a (D) which a
12. Drinking water _____ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained effect on the enamel of teeth.
(A) containing (B) in which containing
(C) contains (D) that contain
13. The significance of mythology within a culture is reflected in _____, the amount of time devoted to this activity, and the relevance of mythology to ceremonialism.
(A) storytellers have prestige (B) the prestige of storytellers
(C) telling stories is prestigious (D) prestige comes with storytelling
14. Guglielmo Marconi invented a wireless telegraph device that ___ the transmission of radio signals across long distances.
(A) made possible (B) possibly made
(C) it possibly made (D) made it possible
15. It was in the year 1792 _____.
(A) that the New York Stock Exchange was founded
(B) founding the New York Stock Exchange
(C) which year the New York Stock Exchange was founded
(D) the New York Stock Exchange founded

II Reading Comprehension: (40%)

A.

The United Nations' children's fund, UNICEF, says 115 million children worldwide are still missing out on an education, most of them girls. 2005 is the year set by the UN to achieve gender equality in primary education. UNICEF says many countries in South Asia, Africa and the Middle East cannot meet the target of gender equality this year. UNICEF is especially concerned about the situation in west and central Africa. Only five countries out of 24 are set to achieve gender equality there. In South Asia, UNICEF says, progress has been made but not enough. Forty-two million children across the region don't go to school. Afghanistan and Pakistan have the widest gender gaps. For Pakistan to have the same number of girls as boys in school by 2015, it would have to increase girls' school attendance by over 3 per cent each year. And in eastern and central Europe there is cause for concern, too. The introduction of fees for tuition, schoolbooks and uniforms has led to rising dropout rates -- and girls drop out sooner than boys.

國立彰化師範大學107學年度第1學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系所：化學系、工業教育與技術學系、
機電工程學系、電機工程學系、
資訊工程學系

年級：二、三年級

科目：英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共4頁，第3頁

UNICEF insists the effort must be made. The UN's primary goal is to erase poverty, and education is fundamental to achieving that.

16. According to this article, “gender equality in primary education” refers to _____
- (A) the equal rights for boys and girls to receive primary education
 - (B) the differences between girls and boys in receiving primary education
 - (C) the quality and quantity of primary education for girls to receive
 - (D) the types of primary education both boys and girls should receive
17. According to this article, how many children in South Asia do not attend school?
- (A) 115 million
 - (B) five out of 24
 - (C) 42 million
 - (D) over 3 per cent
18. In eastern and central Europe, what may be the main reason for children to leave school?
- (A) Children have to work to earn their own livings
 - (B) Children cannot afford educational fees and other expenses
 - (C) Girls’ school attendance increases and boys have to drop out
 - (D) UNICEF does not offer aids to the children in this region
19. UNICEF says the Middle East cannot meet the target of gender equality this year. “Target” means _____.
- (A) the object for shooting
 - (B) the goal to achieve
 - (C) the idea to attack
 - (D) the example to set
20. According to this article, what basic problem should be solved in order to achieve gender equality in primary education?
- (A) attendance rates
 - (B) dropout rates
 - (C) poverty
 - (D) schoolbooks

B. For several decades we’ve known about one effect of exercise on the brain, the ‘endorphin high’ that makes us feel good during and right after exercise. Recently, scientists have uncovered some longer-lasting effects of exercise on the brain. Regular exercise improves your mood, decreases anxiety, improves sleep, improves resilience in the face of stress and raises self-esteem. All these benefits don’t come because you notice what you’ve lost around your waist. Rather, they come from exercise-induced alterations inside your head.

With exercise, several biological changes occur that make your nerve cells more robust. The blood and energy supply to the brain improves. The genes in nerve cells signal the production of proteins called neurotrophic factors or growth factors. These substances induce nerve cells to grow, branch and make connections with one another (neuroplasticity) and — in some brain areas — give rise to new nerve cells (neurogenesis). These important biological processes, which are essential to adaptation and learning, tend to slow down with age and also in response to stress, after brain injury and in depression. Exercise can speed the process back up again, making it a respectable, though partial, antidote to stress and aging.

國立彰化師範大學107學年度第1學期學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系所：化學系、工業教育與技術學系、
機電工程學系、電機工程學系、
資訊工程學系

年級：二、三年級

科目：英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共4頁，第4頁

21. According to the most recent studies released in this report, the major reason that exercise is good to people is because _____?
- (A) exercise makes you lose your weight and makes you fond of yourself.
(B) exercise raises the endorphin in our brain and makes us feel happier.
(C) exercise makes the nerve cells in our brain grow stronger, and defeat aging .
(D) exercise makes us less anxious, and makes us sleep well.
22. What substances can exercise produce in our brain that can make nerve cells grow?
- (A) endorphin (B) proteins
(C) new genes (D) brain cells
23. In the biological change made by exercise, the new nerve cells are produced. What is it called?
- (A) neurotrophin (B) neuroplasticity
(C) neurogenesis (D) neurotree
24. If a person is depressed, what will probably be happening in his/her brain?
- (A) The desire to do exercise is decreased.
(B) The growth of the nerve cells will be slowed down.
(C) The person will feel that there is no blood supply to his/her nerve systems.
(D) The person's brain will be hurt.
25. "They come from exercise-induced alterations inside your head." "Alterations" means _____.
- (A) differences (B) destructions
(C) changes (D) slowdown