

慈濟技術學院放射醫學科學研究所九十八學年度招生入學考試

英文科試題

I. Vocabulary. 20%

1. At present my pen pals and I can _____ by e-mail in English, or Chinese though English will provide much faster replies and general communication.
A) correspond B) appreciate C) manufacture D) extinguish
2. Read the _____ on the side of the package, and you will see that this yogurt is sugar-free.
A) label B) curse C) budget D) lotion
3. Heart attacks and strokes are closely related to high blood pressure, but there are many ways to _____ them.
A) retain B) sparkle C) nourish D) prevent
4. His _____ told him that something was wrong.
A) miracles B) capacities C) instincts D) revenges
5. Tony realized that all of his mail was still going to his _____ address.
A) preliminary B) previous C) prevailing D) precise
6. News of the CEO's _____ resignation caused the company's stock prices to plummet.
A) sober B) dingy C) abrupt D) obese
7. The scientist was recognized for his _____ contribution to medical research.
A) ordinary B) obnoxious C) obedient D) outstanding
8. The mirror was so steamed up that he couldn't see his _____.
A) reflection B) institution C) satisfaction D) translation
9. A basic familiarity of English is desirable in this _____ village today.
A) organic B) global C) stunned D) edible
10. _____ population in the remote part of the state makes it unprofitable to open a branch office there.
A) Liable B) Sparse C) Placid D) Intact

II. Cloze Test. 30%

Questions 11~15

We owe a great debt to our feet and should 11 them as one of the most important parts of our anatomy. But what a pity, we fail to do this. 12 we abuse them horribly. We sentence them to spend two-thirds of their life inside leather cells. We force them to walk on hard, tiring surfaces. And we completely ignore their health and well-being until they are in serious trouble and send out pain signals we can 13 ignore.

The reason for this is we 14 them literally. They are too far away from our specialized sense organs. If we could examine them as 15 as we study our hand, we would take more care of them. But they are at the far end of the body, and most of the time they hardly rate a passing thought.

- 11. A) cherish B) invent C) assume D) debate
- 12. A) Thus B) Again C) Instead D) Likewise
- 13. A) longer B) no longer C) more D) any more
- 14. A) look forward to B) look up to C) look down on D) look in on
- 15. A) close B) closely C) flat D) flatly

Questions 16~20

If education is the transmission of civilization, we are unquestionably progressing. Civilization is not inherited; it has to 16 by each generation anew. If the transmission should be interrupted for one century, civilization would die and we would be savages again.

So it is a great step 17 that higher education is now available to all. 18 colleges were luxuries, designed for the sons of the wealthy. Today universities are so numerous that 19 works hard may become a Ph.D. We may not 20 the geniuses of the past, but we have raised the level of knowledge beyond any age in history.

- 16. A) learning and earning B) be learning and earning
C) learned and earned D) be learned and earned
- 17. A) upward B) downward C) forward D) downward
- 18. A) Once B) Then C) Also D) Near
- 19. A) he where B) he who C) whatever he D) how he
- 20. A) convey B) memorize C) surpass D) launch

III. Reading Comprehension. 30%

Questions 21~25

There are five kinds of apes in the world today. Two of them---gibbons and siamangs---are true swingers. They move by brachiation, by swinging like pendulums from branch to branch. Their arms are exceedingly long, their hands and fingers elongated and specialized. Their bodies are short and light, their legs shrunken. With that design, they can move remarkably rapidly through the trees, swinging from branch to branch with a sureness and smoothness that must be seen to be appreciated, often negotiating gaps of ten feet or more.

When they come to the ground, which is almost never, gibbons stand erect, waddling along on their short, weak legs, holding out their long arms to either side for balance. A strolling gibbon reminds one of a tightrope walker.

21. According to the passage, brachiation is a way of
A) branching B) timekeeping C) breathing D) moving
22. The apes discussed in the passage can most easily travel from place to place by
A) leaping from tree to tree. B) waddling on the ground.
C) swinging between branches. D) walking on a tightrope.
23. Based on information in the passage, a gibbon's movement in the trees could best be described as
A) clumsy and awkward. B) graceful and rhythmic.
C) nervous and tentative. D) slow and careful.
24. As described in the passage, a strolling gibbon brings to mind a
A) disco dancer. B) circus performer. C) ball juggler. D) treaty negotiator.
25. Which of the following is true?
A) There are too many species of apes on earth.
B) The bodies of the apes are long and light.
C) The legs of the apes are mostly lengthened.
D) Two kinds of apes swing well between trees.

Questions 26~30

In 1869, the American Secretary of State, William Seward, did something that many people thought was foolish. He bought a huge piece of land called Alaska from Russia for only two cents an acre.

But many people thought it was a waste of money. To them, Alaska was just a "useless land of rocks, snow, and ice." They even called it "Weward's Folly."

However, the following years have proved these people wrong. Alaska has been worth much more than its cost because of the many riches that have been discovered.

Some of the greatest riches are the trees in Alaska's forests. One third of Alsaka's land is covered by trees, which are cut and sold to all parts of the world.

Other riches are found underground. Gold was discovered about one hundred years ago. Even though gold is still mined, other minerals, such as iron, coal, silver, copper are now more important. But the oil and natural gas discovered in 1968 are the most important of all the underground riches.

Alaska is by far the largest state of the United States. The name Alaska comes from a native word that means the great land. It is a fitting name for the state.

26. From which country did the USA buy Alaska?
A) Canada B) England C) Russia D) France
27. Which of the following is not found in Alaska?
A) Rice B) Plants C) Petroleum D) Copper
28. Alaska is a ____ place.
A) warm B) cool C) hot D) cold

29. To common people in 1860's, Alaska was ____ .
A) a complete wilderness B) a region full of riches
C) an inhabitable swamp D) an important district
30. Which of the following is true?
A) Oil was found earlier than gold in Alaska.
B) Alaska is too cold for trees to grow.
C) Many giant animals are naturally found in Alaska.
D) No other American state is as large as Alaska.

IV. Translation: Please translate the following passages into Chinese. 20%

1.

A third wave from the global financial crisis is now hitting the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries. This puts at risk the major achievements of higher growth, lower poverty, and greater political stability that many low-income countries have made over the past decade.

Therefore, the International Monetary Fund called on donor nations to provide the financing required in order to "prevent a humanitarian crisis."

2.

Howell's new method starts with an MRI of the patient's knee. Then, using specially developed software, the MRI images are assembled into a three-dimensional model of the knee's bones and cartilage. Later, the doctors convert the arthritic knee into a virtual, naturally aligned, normal knee and fill in the gap, realign the leg.

The information is used to create plastic guides that tell the orthopedic surgeon exactly where to cut the bone for the implant.