

文藻外語大學
111 學年度國小教師教育學程新生甄選試題卷

科目：【英文】

考試日期：111 年 8 月 30 日

I. Vocabulary 30% Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. Jane is taking piano classes four times a week as well as practicing every day on her own. She is such a _____ student.
(A) shabby (B) dedicated (C) convincing (D) justified
2. Excuse me. I really need to change some money to American dollars. Do you know if there is a _____ exchange around here?
(A) fraction (B) shipment (C) currency (D) shareholder
3. It says that there was a(n) _____ from my bank account on Friday, but I don't remember taking any money out.
(A) service (B) accumulation (C) withdrawal (D) abundance
4. In most cases, the committee members can reach agreement quickly. _____, however, they differ greatly in opinion and have a hard time making decisions.
(A) Occasionally (B) Automatically (C) Enormously (D) Innocently
5. Many _____ scholars have been invited to the summit to give some insight into how to combat global warming.
(A) revolutionary (B) informational (C) absolute (D) distinguished
6. To create an eco-friendly environment, everyone should get into the habit of _____ electricity and other forms of energy.
(A) preserving (B) reserving (C) conserving (D) deserving
7. The quiet café around the corner of my house is my favorite retreat. I enjoy drinking coffee there _____ on weekends.
(A) leisurely (B) scarcely (C) recklessly (D) efficiently
8. In the information age, it is getting even more difficult for governments to _____ secrets from their people.
(A) nominate (B) conceal (C) corrupt (D) embrace
9. The little boy was reluctant to cooperate with the social workers; his _____ attitude made it harder for them to help him.
(A) hostile (B) hospitable (C) astonished (D) infectious
10. I guess one of Mary's New Year _____ is flattening her belly since she has been gaining waistlines.
(A) identifications (B) translations (C) departures (D) resolutions

II. Choose the correct sentence in terms of its structure and meaning. 30%

1. (A) He knew the importance of health until he lost it.
(B) He not know the importance of health until he lost it.
(C) Not until he lost his health did he know its importance.
(D) It was not until he lost his health did he know its importance.
2. (A) He has been to Japan a couple of times, and so do I.
(B) He has been to Japan a couple of times, and she does, too.
(C) He has been to Japan a couple of times, and I did, too.
(D) He has been to Japan a couple of times, and so has she.
3. (A) If he has taken his father's advice then, he would make a big fortune now.
(B) If he had taken his father's advice then, he might make a big fortune now.
(C) If he took his father's advice then, he would have made a big fortune now.
(D) If he takes his father's advice then, he will make a big fortune now.

4. (A) Kaohsiung, which is located in southern Taiwan, is the city where I was born.
 (B) Kaohsiung where I was born is a city, which is located in southern Taiwan.
 (C) I was born in Kaohsiung which is a city located in southern Taiwan.
 (D) I was born in Kaohsiung, where is located in southern Taiwan.
5. (A) I am new here. Please tell me where can I find a gym to work out.
 (B) I am new here. Please tell me where the shopping center for groceries is.
 (C) I am new here. Please tell me when does the garbage truck come every day.
 (D) I am new here. Please tell me what should I do to socialize with the neighbors.
6. (A) The train has already left when I arrived at the station.
 (B) When I arrived at the station, the train would have already left.
 (C) The train had already left when I arrived at the station.
 (D) When I arrived at the station, the train has already been leaving.
7. (A) Students at Wenzao have to study English. Moreover, they have to study a second foreign language.
 (B) Students at Wenzao have to study English. Otherwise, they have to study a second foreign language.
 (C) Students at Wenzao have to study English. On the other hand, they have to study a second foreign language.
 (D) Students at Wenzao have to study English. Consequently, they have to study a second foreign language.
8. (A) After a long time of discussion, they finally got rid of the solution to the problem and were relieved.
 (B) Since it rained cats and dogs, his mom told him to keep up with an umbrella in order not to get wet.
 (C) I wear earplugs while sleeping because I cannot put up with my husband's snores.
 (D) He is afraid of cockroaches, so he sprinkles pesticides to make up for them.
9. (A) Although English is an important lingua franca, but not everyone is able to learn it well.
 (B) Despite English is important, not everyone is able to learn it well.
 (C) Important as English is, not everyone is able to learn it well.
 (D) Regardless the importance of English, not everyone is able to learn it well.
10. (A) When we mentioned traveling abroad, Mark suggested us to go to Japan.
 (B) When we mentioned about traveling abroad, Mark suggested going to Japan.
 (C) When we mentioned about traveling abroad, Mark suggested that we must go to Japan.
 (D) When we mentioned traveling abroad, Mark suggested we go to Japan.

III. Reading comprehension 15%

Anthropologist Ray Birdwhistell suggested that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. That means how we look depends on our cultural background. A baby generally has shapeless facial features. A baby learns where to set its eyebrows by looking at those around it, such as family and friends. ***This*** helps explain why people coming from the same area look similar to each other. Take the United States as an example. People in the southern parts of the country have similar facial characteristics that cannot be explained by genetics. Moreover, the exact shape of our mouth is not set at birth. In fact, it is not formed until our permanent teeth are set. This explains why husbands and wives seem to look more and more like each other the longer they stay together. This theory can also be proved by looking at peoples' facial expressions.

In some areas, people appear to have happier faces, characterized by their smiles, ***whereas*** other places seem to have the biggest number of unhappy people identified by the absence of smiles. Birdwhistell would suggest this as the result of people learning to smile from the greater population around them. It is commonly known that stress can be induced by both the physical and social environment. Can such external factors also affect our appearance? The idea is debatable, but wouldn't it be great if we could learn to be good-looking from our friends?

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) We can tell where a person is from by looking at how often he or she smiles.
 - (B) Our physical appearance is influenced by the appearance of people around us.
 - (C) One's cultural background decides how much stress one may experience.
 - (D) Where people are from can be told based on their facial expressions.
2. According to the passage, a baby generally has _____.
 - (A) an appearance affected mostly by genes
 - (B) an appearance affected by the food it eats
 - (C) unformed facial features
 - (D) the same facial shapes as its parents when it is born
3. The author uses the example that some people seem to smile more often to illustrate _____.
 - (A) we learn our looks from people around us
 - (B) where we live has an influence on our ability to smile
 - (C) the amount of stress reduces when people smile more
 - (D) physical and social environment may affect how often people smile in certain areas
4. The word ***This*** in line 3, paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - (A) the fact that how we look is culturally determined
 - (B) the fact that a baby forms its features by watching people around it
 - (C) the research that the anthropologist did
 - (D) the lesson that a baby teaches adults
5. The word ***whereas*** in line 1, paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - (A) therefore
 - (B) besides
 - (C) otherwise
 - (D) while

IV. Writing 25%

Write a **paragraph** with 120 to 150 words. In the paragraph, **explain your views about English teaching at Wenzao.** **What are the good points? What should be improved?** Your writing is evaluated based on its content, organization, and structures.

試題結束