

銘傳大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

英文閱讀試題

(7 月 24 日第三節)

(第 1 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

☐可使用計算機 ☐不可使用計算機

Multiple choice: choose the best answer based on the content of the passages (3pts for questions 1-32, 4pts for question 33, and Please write down your answers following this format: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

I.

It is evening rush hours in the Times Square subway station—perhaps the most frantic time of day at the most hectic place in the busiest city in the country. Liz Barry and Bill Wetzel have just settled into two chairs against a wall. Before them is a sign that reads “TALK TO ME.”

Amazingly, for the next two hours, people do. Dozens of them. Two 17-yr-old girls talk about their science class. A middle-aged man gives his views on politics. A young woman with purple hair, near tears, has recently broken up with her partner. She hasn't gotten over it yet and she wants to talk.

Barry and Wetzel came to New York only a year ago, but they have already heard thousands of stories like these. They have walked the streets and avenues, set up their sign and listened.

Liz and Bill, in their 20s, have discovered that talking is highly therapeutic for New Yorkers. “Taking a little time out from a busy schedule to talk to someone you've never met can change your whole outlook forever,” Liz Barry says.

Barry and Wetzel figure that now, after a year, is a good time to stop. They still haven't decided what to do next, but it's unlikely to be something as original as their “Talk to me” project!

1. Where does this activity Talk to Me take place?
a. New York b. San Francisco c. Los Angeles d. Washington, D. C.
2. How long does this project Talk to Me last?
a. One year b. Two months c. One week d. Two hours
3. How many people are involved in organizing this activity?
a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five
4. What description about the organizers is true?
a. They are twenty-something. b. They are college students. c. They held this activity mainly in the subway stations.
d. They are disappointed at the outcome.
5. What is the story that the organizers haven't heard of?
a. Health problems b. High school science class c. Political viewpoints d. A sad love story
6. What do the organizers think of this activity?
a. It's creative. b. It's interesting. c. It is okay. d. It's a waste of time.
7. What can this activity help people?
a. Increase their income. b. Change their prospect. c. Make them feel less lonely. d. Encourage them to work harder.

II.

Is there something seriously wrong with marriage today? During the past 50 years, the rate of divorce in the United States has exploded: almost 50% of marriages end in divorce now, and the evidence suggests it is going to get worse. If this trend continues, it will lead to the break-up of the family, according to a spokesperson for the national Family Association. Some futurists predict that in 100 years, the average American will marry at least four times, and extramarital affairs will be even more common than they are now.

But what are the reasons for this, and is the picture really so gloomy? The answer to the first question is really quite simple:

本試題兩面印刷

銘傳大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

英文閱讀試題

(7 月 24 日 第三節)

(第 2 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

marriage is no longer the necessity it once was. The institution of marriage has been based for years partly on economic need. Women used to be economically dependent on their husbands as they usually didn't have jobs outside the home. But with the rising number of women in well-paying jobs, this is no longer the case, so they don't feel that they need to stay in a failing marriage. In answer to the second question, the outlook may not be as pessimistic as it seems. While the rate of couples marrying has never actually fallen very much, marriage is still quite popular. In addition to this, many couples now cohabit and don't bother to marry—these couples are effectively married, but they do not appear in either the marriage or divorce statistics. In fact, more than 50% of first marriages survive. The statistics are deceptive because there is a higher number of divorce in second and third marriages than in first marriages.

So is marriage really an outdated institution? The fact that most people still get married indicates that it isn't. And it is also true that married couples have a healthier life than single people: they suffer less from stress and its consequences, and married men generally consider themselves more contented than their single counterparts. Perhaps the key is to find out what makes a successful marriage and apply it to all of our relationships!

本試題兩面印刷

8. What is the prospect of marriage for the future?
a. Positive b. Neutral c. Negative d. Not sure
9. What is the reason that marriage is no longer a must?
a. High divorce rate b. Women's economic independence c. Men's reluctance to get married d. The break up of big family
10. What does cohabit mean?
a. Divorce b. Live together c. Have no children d. Have double income
11. What number is falling?
a. Divorce rate b. Couples marrying c. Extramarital affairs d. None of the above
12. What statement is not true?
a. Marriage is good for health. b. Married men are happier than single men. c. First marriages are more likely to succeed than second marriages. d. Women with well-paying jobs are not eager to get married.
13. According to the author, what should be done now?
a. Ask couples to stay in marriage b. Encourage young people to marry young c. Get rid of the institution of marriage d. Find out the secrets of a successful marriage
14. Why did women stay in marriage even though they were not happy?
a. They thought divorce was disgraceful. b. Their husband would not agree. c. They did not want their children to be hurt. d. They didn't have enough money.

III.

Forty-two of the fifty American states offered some kind of public online learning this past school year. One state, Michigan, now requires all students to have an online learning experience before they finish high school.

Even the idea of a school has changed since the rise of the Internet in the nineteen nineties. A new report from the Center for Evaluation and Education Policy at Indiana University says eighteen states have full-time virtual schools. There are no buildings. All classes are online. Online learners might work at different times. But there might be set times for class discussions -- by text, voice or video -- and virtual office hours for teachers.

Florida started the first statewide public virtual school in the United States in nineteen ninety-seven.

銘傳大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

英文閱讀試題

(7 月 24 日第三節)

(第 3 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

Today, the Florida Virtual School offers more than ninety courses. Fifty-six thousand students were enrolled as of December. Almost sixty percent were female. The school's Web site says each student was enrolled in an average of two classes. Two-thirds were also enrolled in public or charter schools. Charter schools are privately operated with public money. Other students are home-schooled or in private school.

Florida Virtual School has now opened the Florida Virtual Global School. Students in other countries pay for classes. Janet Heiking teaches an English class. She lives in Indianapolis, Indiana. Her students live as far away as Africa and Japan. She says they are taking her Advanced Placement class to prepare for attending an American college. They can earn college credits by passing the A.P. test.

So how good are virtual schools? Studies have shown mixed results, as that new report from Indiana University notes. For example, students at Florida Virtual School earned higher grades than those taking the same courses the traditional way. And they scored higher on a statewide test. But virtual school students in Kansas and Colorado had lower test scores or performed at a lower level than traditional learners.

Studies also find that virtual schools may not save much in operating costs. Education experts say the mixed results suggest the need for more research to find the best ways to teach in virtual schools. Also, they say schools of education need to train more teachers to work in both physical and virtual classrooms.

15. Which state is the first one that tries public virtual school?

- a. Michigan b. Indiana c. California d. Florida

16. What statement about virtual schools is true?

- a. The classes are free. B. The students have better performance than traditional learners. C. The students are happier. D. The teacher and students may not be in the same city.

17. In Florida, who is more interested in virtual class?

- a. teenagers b. college dropouts c. middle-class d. female

18. What statement about virtual school teachers is not true?

- a. They keep office hours. b. They hold discussions with their students. c. They don't teach in traditional classrooms. d. They are full-time teachers.

19. What should be done to enhance students' learning performance in virtual class?

- a. Offering various of classes b. Give teachers more physical training c. Limit the student enrollments d. Find effective teaching method

IV.

Let's turn to the idea that different cultures interpret colors in different way. Let me give you an example – the color white. In the States, white usually means something pure and clean. And that purity is symbolized in a bride when she wears white in a "white wedding." We might also say that her character is "whiter than white" or "as white as snow." Now that's in the United States, but when you go to Japan you realize that white has completely different associations – like, for the Japanese, white represents death. But because life and death are connected, white also has associations with being born again. So it is associated with rebirth. So in most cultures in the U.S., you'll see people dressed in black at funerals, but in contrast in Japan you can see people wearing white. White is now also becoming common at weddings, but this is not traditional. A "white wedding" is an interesting example of how one culture will be influenced by another culture and "borrow" or adopt a new custom.

本試題兩面印刷

銘傳大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

英文閱讀試題

(7 月 24 日第三節)

(第 4 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

Let's take another example: blue in the United States is associated with sadness – we talk about feeling blue when we feel sad or depressed, and we even have a type of music called “the blues” – which originated from the sadness of the slaves in the southern States. In some cultures, however, blue has a completely different meaning. In Greece, for example, blue is associated with peace and tranquility; it's a happy color. You can understand this – think of the blue Mediterranean Sea and the bright blue skies. On the Greek islands, a lot of the houses are painted in white and blue, and they are stunningly beautiful. How many countries are mentioned in this passage?

- a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five
21. What color do Japanese wear to the funeral?
a. White b. Black c. Blue d. Grey
22. According to the author, what is definitely **not** a traditional color for wedding in Japan?
a. White b. Black c. Blue d. Red
23. What are the colors that make Greek houses beautiful?
a. Blue and white b. White and red c. Red and black d. Black and blue
24. What is the blues?
a. A kind of music b. A kind of jeans c. A kind of beer d. A kind of paint
25. What is the color that makes Greeks feel good?
a. Blue b. Red c. White d. Black
26. What is the main idea of this passage?
a. Different colors have different influence on people. b. Different colors have different associations. c. Colors represent different meanings in different cultures. d. Color preference is decided by personality.

V.

Although for hundreds of years the Chinese had been engaged in the study of handwriting and putting its application to practical use, it was around the seventeenth century when other scholars began to understand the importance of graphology. They knew that handwriting revealed much about a person's behavior and character. In 1622, the first known book on graphology was published, written by Camillo Baldi who was a medicine doctor and philosophy professor at the University of Bologna.

In 1872, Jean Michon from France published the results of many years of research and made the word "graphology" known to the public. Europeans took an intense interest in the subject following the publication of Michon's research, then universities began offering degrees through their psychology departments. Even today, Michon's published works are required reading for students.

In 1980, graphology was officially categorized under the heading of psychology by the United States Library of Congress. Graphology, otherwise known as Handwriting Analysis, is the study of a person's handwriting (sometimes known as brain writing) which takes into account certain traits, shapes, and patterns of writing that form the communication of the conscious and sub-conscious brain controlling the instrument of written expression. Document examination goes a step further, in that it is concerned with forgeries and documents that have been changed rather than the personality or character of the writer.

The esteemed members of the American Psychological Association are responsible for completing a study showing that graphology can be relied upon as a determination of a person's judgment, emotional highs and lows, stability or instability, even substance abuse risk, when combined with other factors, i.e. computer technology and personality testing.

銘傳大學 97 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

英文閱讀試題

(7 月 24 日第三節)

(第 5 頁共 5 頁)(限用答案本作答)

Handwriting Analysis therefore should be used as a tool and not as the only criteria for determining a person's worthiness for hire, promotion, transfer, or dismissal. The use of graphology does not change with the times, as it is a science based on proven traits and behavior evidence revealed in handwriting. The person for whom a report has been requested does not even have to speak or write English. Handwriting Analysis is without bias and non-discriminatory. According to most professional business surveys and research, about 80% of employment hiring in Europe uses some form of graphology to help them assess how the potential hire will play out as a team player, assume responsibility, and be committed to loyalty. It has been known and accepted for years that personality is the key to success in an employee's productivity, not just education. Graphology is the key for recognizing the potential for job candidates to become excellent employees before they are placed in a position of authority to exercise assigned tasks and duties as official team members of a successful company. As a final note, the federal courts view a person's handwriting as public domain and thus, there is no basis for legal challenges concerning the view of using graphologists as part of the employment selection process.

27. When did Chinese start to study graphology?
a. 17th century b. 1872 c. 1980 d. Not known
28. Through whose devotion did the public get to know the word graphology?
a. Chinese b. Camillo Baldi c. Jean Michon d. American Psychological Association
29. What is graphology?
a. Handwriting analysis b. A person's behavior c. Forgeries and documents
d. Substance risk
30. Which area did Jean Michon's work cause great influence over?
a. The United States b. Europe c. China d. Central America
31. Which department is graphology under in universities?
a. Chinese literature b. Psychology c. Medical science d. English literature
32. What is the main factor that determines a person's productivity?
a. Education b. Personality c. Loyalty d. IQ
33. What is not true about graphology?
a. It's bias free. b. It's a scientific study. c. It demonstrates a person's emotion. d. Document examination is the basis of graphology.

試題完