

**2008 National Taichung University
English Department Transfer Exam
Sophomore English**

I. Grammar and Structure and Vocabulary Usage: 2.5 points each question

1. When the wood of a tree becomes _____ , neither the carbon nor the hydrogen escapes.
(A) dead (B) deadly (C) death (D) deathly
2. The can opener seems to be very complicated; _____ , it is a relatively simple device.
(A) and (B) but (C) nevertheless (D) furthermore
3. _____ , Mary usually follows the direction carefully.
(A) When took drugs (B) When takes drugs
(C) When taking drugs (D) When in taking drugs
4. An obsession _____ the brand-name bags and shoes makes her a credit card slave.
(A) with (B) for (C) of (D) in
5. There is no need of being thrifty; we still have _____ of money.
(A) lot (B) plenty (C) many (D) deal
6. The Love River, which is now the most famous _____ in Kaohsiung, used to be seriously polluted in the past decade.
(A) milestone (B) landmark (C) trademark (D) landmine
7. Mosquitoes that _____ malaria were found by the researchers to employ the immune factors to fight off bacterial pathogens.
(A) transmit (B) transfer (C) transmitting (D) transferring
8. A new design of contact lens which blocks certain wavelengths of light gives athletes _____.
(A) a disadvantage (B) a job (C) a outlook (D) an edge
9. The view of The Pinnacles in Australia is _____!

- (A) amazed (B) spectacle (C) spectacular (D) magnificence
10. History says Leonardao Da Vinci did not even name any of his particular painting. None of his works, including Mona Lisa, was _____ by him.
(A) entitling (B) titling (C) naming (D) titled
11. The Bible regards marriage as a holy union of two people. The marriage_____ is treasured and honored as pure.
(A) ring (B) engagement (C) hall (D) bed
12. The captain showed remarkable _____ in continuing to lead his men despite a painful wound.
(A) fortitude (B) fort (C) brave (D) courageous
13. If we delegate Erin, I believe she will present our views forcefully. She is a very _____ speaker.
(A) outgoing (B) quiet (C) dynamic (D) keen
14. Hay fever is a (an) _____ sickness that affects millions of sufferers at certain time each year in the US.
(A) incipient (B) chronic (C) chronicle (D) chronological
15. I can't live without coffee. I am coffee-_____.
(A) advocator (B) avocation (C) addicted (D) amateur

II. Cloze: Please choose the best answer to fill in the passage. 2.5 points each question

The brain is incredibly efficient. 16 we talk at a rate of 120 to 150 words a minute, the brain can 17 400 to 800 words a minute. This would seem to make listening very easy, but actually it has the 18 effect. Because we can take in a speaker's words and 19 have plenty of spare "brain time," we are tempted to interrupt our 20 by thinking about other things. And thinking about other things is just what we do.

16. (A) Even (B) Although (C) Despite (D) Though
17. (A) procedure (B) work (C) process (D) make
18. (A) opposite (B) parallel (C) similar (D) same

19. (A) so far (B) even (C) no longer (D) still
20. (A) speaking (B) reading (C) writing (D) listening

A good speaking outline reminds you not only of what you want to say but also of how 21 to say it. As you practice the speech, you will decide that certain ideas and phrases need special emphasis--- 22 they should be spoken more loudly, softly, slowly, or rapidly than other parts of the speech. You will also 23 how you want to pace the speech---how you will control its timing, rhythm, and momentum. But no matter 24 carefully you work these things out ahead of time, no matter how often you practice, it is easy to 25 them once you get up in front of an audience.

21. (A) you want (B) X (C) do you want (D) want you
22. (A) X (B) but (C) that (D) what
23. (A) affect (B) determine (C) pick (D) learn
24. (A) X (B) what (C) when (D) how
25. (A) get rid of (B) memorize (C) recall (D) forget

III. Reading comprehension: 2.5 points each question

The report by the London-based human rights group sheds light on an area of Chinese foreign policy that its government does not disclose: assistance to regimes **embroiled** in international conflicts and often **shunned** by the West. The group said China had shipped hundreds of military trucks to Sudan and Myanmar's military, and rifles and grenades to Nepal's security forces.

China rarely confirms sales of weapons and military equipment abroad, a secrecy that is compounding U.S. concerns about how it is using its rapidly rising economic and diplomatic power abroad. Also, senior U.S. government officials have publicly criticized China for a robust military buildup at home and a lack of transparency in its defense policies. It seems that more sales of weapons conducted in secrecy will be disclosed in the near future.

26. Which in the following choices can best entitle this passage?
(A) The International Embroiled Area
(B) U.S. Slams China Military Sales
(C) Secret China Military Sales to the Conflicted Political Powers
(D) Chinese Studies in British

27. Which of the following answers explains”regimes **embroiled** in international conflicts?”
- (A) countries exporting embroideries.
 - (B) countries getting involved with the messy inter-country relationships
 - (C) countries boiling in the natural disasters
 - (D) the political powers initiating the conflicts
28. Which of the following answers explains regimes “**shunned** by the West?”
- (A) avoided by the West countries
 - (B) praised by the West countries
 - (C) assisted by the West countries
 - (D) concerned by the West countries
29. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- (A) China openly announced that they shipped military sales to the conflicted areas.
 - (B) The U.S. governments happily recognized that China had been assisting those countries in need.
 - (C) In this China military event, the U.K. and the U.S. did not take the same stance.
 - (D) Some defense polices as well as foreign policies of the Chinese governments were conducted in secrecy.
30. Which of the following countries, according to the above passage, did **NOT** buy military weapons from China?
- (A) Myanmar (B) Burma (C) Nepal (D) Iraq
31. According to the above passage, the U.S. governments concerns about:
- (A) human rights in China
 - (B) the growing economic power of China
 - (C) the rising diplomatic influence of China
 - (D) China Governments’ misuse of its rising economic and diplomatic powers to sell military equipment

One small study by the American College of Sports Medicine showed strength training helped reduce hot flashes and headaches by 50 percent. Another small study published in the Journal of Advanced Nursing found exercise **boosted** overall health-related quality of life measures in menopausal women.

And a third study in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology found exercise slowed the progression of hardening of the arteries, which is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause. Exercise can lower the risk for cardiovascular disease in general and strengthen muscle to prevent fractures—another risk factor that grows as estrogen decline. At the very least, staying active can **temper** secondary effects of menopause like insomnia and weight gain. Exercise seems to be a magic bullet for boosting everything from physical problems to mood.

32. Which of the following answers can best express the main idea of the above passage?
- (A) Jogging can relieve hot flashes and headaches.
 - (B) Working out might tame several symptoms effectively.
 - (C) Hardening of the arteries is linked to lower levels of estrogen in women during menopause.
 - (D) Strength training can lower the risk for cardiovascular diseases.
33. What does the word “**boost**” mean?
- (A) decrease
 - (B) downgrade
 - (C) increase
 - (D) constraint
34. What does the word “**temper**” mean?
- (A) lessen
 - (B) heat up
 - (C) intensify
 - (D) strengthen
35. Which of the following statements is inferred in the above passage?
- (A) The three small studies mentioned in the paragraph are collaborated studies.
 - (B) Exercise can slow the progression of hardening of arteries, and, at the same time, the heart beats.
 - (C) All menopausal women will have insomnia, fracture and weight gain.
 - (D) Exercise overall can improve the quality of life.

An increasingly common phenomenon in the Internet age is the “urban legend,” a type of story spread rapidly via the World Wide Web. Most urban legends share the following characteristics: they are humorous and/or shocking, they claim to be true, and they make a good story. A classic example of this phenomenon is the legend of alligators **inhabiting** the **sewers** underneath New York City. According to the legend, a number of New Yorkers brought back baby alligators from vacations in Florida, but

grew tired of their pets and flushed them down the toilet. The alligators survived and bred and there is now a colony of crocodiles living under the city. Most regard the story as total **fiction**, but there are a few who claim it is true.

36. What is the best title for the above paragraph?

- (A) A Colony of Crocodiles (B) The Internet Age
(C) The World Wide Web (D) Urban Legend

37. Which one of the following answers is **NOT** a required characteristic of an “urban legend?”

- (A) funny (B) astounding (C) with a good plot (D) artistic

38. What does this word “**inhabiting**” mean?

- (A) prohibiting (B) exhibiting (C) living in (D) occupying

39. According to the above passage, which statement is true about the “urban legend?”

- (A) The “urban legend” describes life of city people.
(B) The Internet expedites spreading of hoaxes.
(C) Most of the “urban legends” are touching true stories.
(D) Some have really seen the alligators in the sewers of New York City.

40. What does “**fiction**” mean in the above paragraph?

- (A) fantasy (B) novel (C) play (D) interesting truth

2008 National Taichung University English Department Transfer Exam

Introduction to Western Literature

4th July - 8:30 - 9:50am

Answer *both* of the following questions –

Question 1: Discuss some of the themes in a work of Western Literature that you have studied. (50 points)

Question 2: Discuss the similarities and/or differences between *two* works of Western Literature, paying close attention to literary style, narrative content and characterization. (50 points)

**2008 National Taichung University
English Department Transfer Exam
Introduction to Linguistics**

I. Match: (Each item will be used only once.) 30%

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. morphology | F. phonetics alphabet |
| B. complementary distribution | G. pragmatics |
| C. syntax | H. morpheme |
| D. semantics | I. phonology |
| E. antonyms | J. speech |

1. _____ is the study of phrases, clauses and sentences.
2. A _____ can be loosely defined as a minimal unit having more or less constant meaning associated with more or less constant form.
3. _____ is a study of how language is used to communicate within its situational context.
4. _____ is the study of the sound system of language: the rules that govern pronunciation.
5. _____ is the study of linguistic meaning; that is, the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.
6. _____ is the study of word formation.
7. When two items never occur in the same environment, the two items are said to be in _____.
8. _____ refers to what we are actually doing when we talk or listen.
9. The words are _____ if their meanings differ only in the value for one single semantic feature.
10. Linguists have developed a _____, in which one symbol always corresponds to a single phoneme.

II. Choose the best answer: 60%

11. "Keep quiet." is a(an) _____ sentence in the syntactic form.
 - (A) declarative
 - (B) imperative
 - (C) exclamatory
 - (D) interrogative
12. Nonliteral locutionary acts are those for which a literal interpretation is

either impossible or absurd within the context of the utterance. Which is a nonliteral locutionary act?

- (A) Please turn down the radio.
- (B) I am very hungry.
- (C) I could eat a horse.
- (D) Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health.

13. A commissive is an utterance used to commit the speaker to do something. Which of the following utterances is a commissive?

- (A) Who won the 1968 presidential election?
- (B) I'll meet you at the library at 10:00 p.m.
- (C) I have five toes on my right foot.
- (D) I'm sorry for calling you a dweeb.

14. In order for a performative verb to have its performative sense it must (i) be positive, (ii) be present tense, (iii) have a first person agent and (iv) refer to a specific event. Which of the following sentences has a performative verb?

- (A) I can't promise to bring the beans.
- (B) I promise I'll bring the beans.
- (C) I promise I would bring the beans.
- (D) I promise people things from time to time

15. What semantic feature or property differentiates the following sets of nouns?

{ niece, daughter, sister VS. nun, woman, girl }

- (A) human
- (B) concrete
- (C) female
- (D) relative

16. A hyponym is a word that contains the meaning of another word; the contained word is known as the superordinate. What is the lowest hyponym in the following set of nouns?

{ animal, female, cow, mammal }

- (A) animal
- (B) female
- (C) cow
- (D) mammal

17. What is the superordinate in the following set of nouns?

{ jasmine, lily, flower, rose }

- (A) jasmine
 - (B) lily
 - (C) flower
 - (D) rose
18. Binary antonyms are pairs that exhaust all possibilities along some dimension. Which of the following pairs is binary antonyms?
- (A) hot vs. cold
 - (B) dark vs. bright
 - (C) dead vs. alive
 - (D) warm vs. cool
19. Below are some English phrases. Which phrase is a NOUN PHRASE?
- (A) Ice floats.
 - (B) was a fool
 - (C) ran
 - (D) the red car
20. Every phrasal category contains at least one lexical category of the same basic type. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- (A) "The fat man ate." contains a NP.
 - (B) "Chris hit the ball." contains a VP.
 - (C) "The battery died." contains a PP.
 - (D) "The teacher is angry." contains an AP.
21. Which of the following sentences is structurally ambiguous?
- (A) Visiting relatives can sometimes be a nuisance.
 - (B) Meet me at the bank.
 - (C) The man examined the plant.
 - (D) Visiting relatives are sometimes a nuisance.
22. Consider the following data:
- (1) I wrote a letter and a postcard.
 - (2) *I wrote a letter and to Fred.
 - (3) I wrote to Fred and to Ricky.
 - (4) *I wrote carefully and a letter.
- The analysis that best explains these data is that:
- (A) Only items belonging to identical categories can be conjoined by "and."
 - (B) Only items belonging to different categories can be conjoined by "and."
 - (C) Only NPs can be conjoined by "and."
 - (D) Only PPs can be conjoined by "and."

23. Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words. Which is the free morpheme in the following words?
- (A) The morpheme { er } , as in teachers
 - (B) The morpheme { press } , as in suppress
 - (C) The morpheme { clude } , as in conclude
 - (D) The morpheme { s } , as in cats
24. The main verb is always the right –most verb in a simple sentence. Thus, in the sentence “John should have gone”, the main verb is _____.
- (A) should
 - (B) have
 - (C) gone
 - (D) have gone
25. In English affixes, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) All derivational affixes are suffixes.
 - (B) All derivational affixes are prefixes.
 - (C) All inflectional affixes are prefixes.
 - (D) All inflectional affixes are suffixes.
26. English contains a group of words called reflexive pronouns. These pronouns are formed by adding suffix –self or –selves to a personal pronoun. Personal pronouns have three forms: nominative, objective and possessive. Based on the following data, which form of the personal pronouns is –self or -selves added to in order to form a reflexive pronoun?
- [myself, ourselves, yourselves, yourself]
- (A) nominative
 - (B) objective
 - (C) possessive
 - (D) none of the above
27. Identify the segment that differs in manner of articulation from the other three in the following group. /n/, /f/, /s/, /z/
- (A) /n/
 - (B) /f/
 - (C) /s/
 - (D) /z/
28. Identify the segment that differs in voicing from the other three in the following group. /b/, /p/, /r/, /v/
- (A) /b/

- (B) /p/
- (C) /r/
- (D) /v/

29. Give the English phonemic symbol that corresponds to the following articulatory descriptions: voiced palatal glide.

- (A) /e/
- (B) /y/
- (C) /u/
- (D) /o/

30. Give the English phonemes that correspond to the following feature specifications.

{ -back
+tense }

- (A) /i/, /e/
- (B) /i/, /o/
- (C) /e/, /u/
- (D) /u/, /o/

III. Consider the following data from Isleta, a dialect of Southern Tiwa, a native American language spoken in New Mexico, and answer the questions that follow: 10%

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| temiban | “I went” | mimiay | “he was going” |
| amiban | “you went” | tewanban | “I came” |
| temiwe | “I am going” | tewanhi | “I will come” |

List the morphemes corresponding to the following English translations.

- (1) “I” (2) “go” (3) “(present progressive)”
(4) “you” (5) “come” (6) “(past progressive)”
(7) “he” (8) “past” (9) “(future)”

10. What sort of affixes are the subject morphemes?

- A. prefix B. infix C. suffix D. None of the above