

九十四學年度技術校院二年制 統一入學測驗試題

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□

(請考生自行填寫)

共同科目

英文

【注意事項】

1. 請先核對考試科目與報考類別是否相符。
2. 本試題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯不倒扣。
3. 本試題均為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請選出一個最適當的答案，然後在答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，用 2B 鉛筆全部塗黑。
4. 請在試題首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上自己的准考證號碼，考完後將「答案卡」及「試題」一併繳回。

I、字彙題：第 1 - 7 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字，請在四個備選字中，選擇一個與劃底線的字意義最接近的答案。第 8 - 15 題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. Being unable to swim, Rosemary felt a lot of anxiety while riding in the small boat.
(A) welfare (B) wonder (C) warmth (D) worry
2. Herbs and spices are essential for seasoning pasta dishes and pizzas and improving their flavor.
(A) plentiful (B) medical (C) necessary (D) enough
3. According to the weather forecast, fog and mist will continue to blanket the western areas of the island.
(A) seek (B) cover (C) increase (D) trouble
4. Doctors point out that the rise in lung cancers is a consequence of cigarette smoking and air pollution.
(A) result (B) recovery (C) regret (D) reduction
5. Voters for the presidential election responded negatively to the bitter exchanges between the candidates.
(A) mutual (B) harsh (C) guilty (D) neutral
6. George and Mary showed up at my house a few minutes late. They were not familiar with my neighborhood.
(A) cheered (B) enjoyed (C) arrived (D) performed
7. In some countries, so few students are accepted by the universities that admission is almost a guarantee of a good job upon graduation.
(A) response (B) mystery (C) horizon (D) promise
8. People do not trust the information in that magazine because it is often not _____.
(A) athletic (B) reliable (C) imaginary (D) horrible
9. Amy is so shy that she always feels _____ when speaking English to the whole class.
(A) healthy (B) vivid (C) relaxed (D) timid
10. Loss of appetite, a headache, a running nose, and muscle pain are the _____ of a bad cold.
(A) symptoms (B) solutions (C) structures (D) stations
11. Emily always _____ very hard when she studies mathematics because it is the hardest subject for her.
(A) influences (B) prohibits (C) defines (D) concentrates
12. The basketball player _____ 20 of his 36 points in the first half to lead his team to a 74-73 victory over the other team.
(A) kicked (B) fouled (C) scored (D) ranked

13. The oldest child in a family often _____ quickly, learning early to take care of his younger brothers and sisters.
 (A) persuades (B) permits (C) matures (D) matters
14. Parents like to send their children to a school where discipline is just as important a part of education as the _____ subjects.
 (A) temporary (B) academic (C) exceptional (D) diligent
15. Even in the 21st century scientists find it difficult to predict such natural _____ as tsunamis and earthquakes.
 (A) disasters (B) differences (C) sacrifices (D) shadows

II、對話題：第 16 - 25 題請依對話內容選出一個最適當的答案，使其成爲有意義的對話。

16. Jean: Gary spent three whole days finishing that report for his boss. He has to turn it in this morning.
 Matthew: _____
 Jean: And tired too. He said he was going to take the day off and sleep.
 (A) I'll bet he's happy that that's done. (B) His boss puts too much pressure on him.
 (C) If I were him, I'd go out and celebrate. (D) He's lucky his boss likes him.
17. Jimmy: It's supposed to rain this weekend.
 Ray: Just my luck. I'll never get to Hualien if this keeps happening.
 Jimmy: I thought you went the week before last.
 Ray: _____ But there was a typhoon.
 (A) I didn't have time. (B) I was going to.
 (C) I like the rainy season. (D) I did.
18. Emily: This is the best party I have been to all semester.
 Terry: _____
 Emily: What do you mean? Good music and lots of friendly people.
 Terry: Yeah, but it's only 9:00 and the food's all gone.
 (A) Everybody seems to be having fun. (B) I've been to better.
 (C) No one has complained. (D) There's no room to dance.
19. Bill: I don't know about you, but I liked the first *Harry Potter* movie the best.
 Thomas: _____
 Bill: What did you think of the special effects?
 Thomas: They were great too and so real looking.
 (A) I couldn't agree more. (B) I didn't like it that much.
 (C) I thought it was a little boring. (D) I'm afraid to say so.

20. Julia: What's the best way for me to get to the Friendly Inn?
Jim: _____
Julia: Why's that?
Jim: There's a bus stop just right in front of it.
(A) I'd take the bus if I were you. (B) So, you would be late for checking in.
(C) Well, I prefer the subway to the bus. (D) Taking a taxi might be fun.
21. Andy: Wow! These shoes are so expensive! I don't want to spend that much money.
Tina: Oh, look! _____
Andy: You're right. Those jackets are really nice, and the prices are good, too.
(A) I'm glad you like them.
(B) We can get a good price if we pay with cash.
(C) There are some items on sale over there.
(D) We have to ask for a discount.
22. Mr. Wang: I'd like to check in, please.
Clerk: _____
Mr. Wang: Yes, the name is Wang. Peter Wang. It's for two nights.
(A) Do you need any help with your bag?
(B) Yes, this room has a great view.
(C) OK, here are your passport and credit card.
(D) Do you have a reservation?
23. Mary: So you want to go out?
Helen: It might be fun. Is there a good movie playing?
Mary: _____
Helen: A good one. Either a comedy or a drama.
(A) What kind of movie do you want to see?
(B) Let's look in the newspaper and find out.
(C) What about the new James Bond movie?
(D) I'd rather watch TV at home. What do you say?
24. Andrew: My older brother will come to visit me tomorrow.
Richard: Wow! You must be very excited.
Andrew: Definitely. I haven't seen him for three years.
Richard: _____
Andrew: I decide to take two days off and show him around Taipei.
(A) Have you ever been there? (B) When will he arrive?
(C) Have you made any plans? (D) Where does he usually go?

25. Tommy: Hi, James. Have you had dinner?

James: No, not yet.

Tommy: How about going to Burger King?

James: _____ I hate hamburgers and fries.

Tommy: Fine, then. What is your suggestion?

James: Why not coming over to my place?

(A) I'd love to.

(B) I can't wait to go.

(C) I'd rather not.

(D) I haven't, either.

III、綜合測驗：下面兩篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 26 - 40 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

What do you think is supposed to happen when two Englishmen who have never met before come face to face in a train? They start talking about the weather. It may simply be the case that they happen to find the subject 26. Most people, though, are not particularly interested in weather conditions, so there must be other reasons 27 this kind of conversation. It is quite likely that the first Englishman would like to 28 to know certain things about the second—for instance 29 sort of job he does and what social status he has. Without this kind of information he will not be sure exactly 30 he should behave towards him. What he can do is to engage him 31 a conversation. He is then likely to find out certain things about the other person quite easily. He will learn things 32 from what the other man says as from how he says it, for whenever we speak we cannot avoid 33 our listeners clues about our backgrounds and personalities.

26. (A) interest (B) interested (C) interesting (D) to be interested
27. (A) to (B) on (C) for (D) with
28. (A) get (B) make (C) send (D) enjoy
29. (A) that (B) every (C) other (D) what
30. (A) how (B) which (C) who (D) where
31. (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) to
32. (A) not only (B) rather than (C) in spite of (D) not so much
33. (A) giving (B) to give (C) being given (D) to be given

There are several folk tales connected with Chinese New Year. One of the most widespread is that the time of passing from the old year to the new is risky and full of 34. The Chinese do not call it New Year but “passing the year” or “getting past the year.” Chinese New Year is the most important and popular of Chinese 35. Its date is fixed traditionally 36 the Chinese lunar calendar as the second new moon after the winter solstice. It falls somewhere between January 21 and February 19 on the Gregorian calendar.

On the last day of the year, final preparations are made 37 the family's New Year's Eve feast, the highlight of the celebration. Before the meal all doors are sealed with red paper strips to 38 the entrance of evil, and no one may enter or leave 39 they are removed shortly before dawn. Red is the special color for good luck on Chinese New Year; all the special things for the New Year are red: cards, lucky money envelopes and paper for writing lucky sayings. After the meal, gifts are exchanged, and at midnight solemn greetings, family celebrations and traditional fireworks 40. The fireworks, which continue for several days, are intended to keep evil spirits away.

34. (A) luck (B) danger (C) joy (D) blessing
35. (A) greetings (B) businesses (C) nationalities (D) festivals
36. (A) according to (B) instead of (C) even so (D) right after
37. (A) with (B) for (C) by (D) between
38. (A) secure (B) attempt (C) prevent (D) guide
39. (A) until (B) than (C) yet (D) since
40. (A) break down (B) make up (C) put off (D) take place

IV、閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文，每篇有 5 題，為第 41 - 50 題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

Maps are useful tools for anybody who is going somewhere. A map is a flat drawing that shows geographical information about places on the earth. The most widely used map is the road map. These maps show every major road in a country. Road maps of smaller areas, such as a city or county, will sometimes include minor roads as well. Road maps help people find particular streets in a city or the best route to take across the country.

Geographical maps show what type of land a particular area has. You can tell **at a glance** if the area is covered with mountains, plains, swamps, deserts, or water. Fishermen may use these maps to find their way through lakes, gulfs, and oceans. Special geographical maps, called relief maps, make it possible to feel the rise of mountains on the map. Relief maps are not as common as flat maps but they can be helpful in understanding the shape of the land without actually going there.

Political maps show the borders of towns, counties, states, and countries. These maps are usually colorful, making it easy to tell exactly where the borders are. These are the maps often found in social studies or history books.

Not all maps are of land. Museums and large businesses often have maps to help people find the display or office they are looking for. Maps are a great way to plan where you are going and get you there without getting lost.

41. What does it mean to be able to tell something “**at a glance**”?
- (A) Know it a little. (B) Know it very well.
(C) Know it immediately. (D) Know it every time.
42. What is the main idea of this story?
- (A) Road maps help us in many ways. (B) There are many kinds of maps.
(C) Maps are basic necessities. (D) Maps are not useful tools.
43. What kind of map are students most likely to see in class when discussing where different countries are?
- (A) Geographical maps. (B) Road maps.
(C) Museum maps. (D) Political maps.
44. If you wanted to drive from New York City to Washington, D.C., which kind of map would you use?
- (A) Relief map. (B) Road map.
(C) Political map. (D) Geographical map.
45. What kind of map would it be impossible to draw on a piece of paper?
- (A) Geographical map. (B) Political map.
(C) Road map. (D) Relief map.

On a grassy field near some famous monuments in Washington, D.C., there are two walls of polished black stone. The two walls meet to form a “V” at a height of 10 feet. Carved on the front of the walls are 57,939 names. They are the names of all the Americans who died in the Vietnam War, or who remain missing. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial was built to honor the men and women who served in the Vietnam War. The loss of American lives in Vietnam first occurred in 1959 and ended in 1975. In 1979, a group of Vietnam veterans decided that those who died in the war should have a monument. The question of how the monument would look was decided by a national competition. A huge number of designs were submitted and the winner was Maya Ying Lin, a 21-year-old architecture student at Yale University.

Maya Ying Lin wanted her design to be a kind of park—a quiet, protected place. She chose polished black granite for the walls. Its mirror-like surface reflects the images of the surrounding trees, lawns, and monuments. Every day, thousands of visitors walk alongside the memorial and read the names. Among the visitors are friends and relatives of the dead or missing. On a bright day, the monument’s polished surface not only shows the names of the dead, but also reflects the faces of those who remember them.

46. Where is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial located?
- (A) In Vietnam. (B) At Yale University.
(C) In Washington, D.C. (D) In a national park.

【背面尚有試題】

47. What is another name for “memorial” as used in the passage?
(A) Competition. (B) Monument. (C) Granite. (D) Surface.
48. According to the passage, what is the purpose of building the Vietnam Veterans Memorial?
(A) To remember people who lived in Vietnam.
(B) To welcome Vietnam veterans from several countries.
(C) To honor Americans who served in the Vietnam War.
(D) To celebrate American victory in the Vietnam War.
49. Which of the following titles best describes the main idea of the passage?
(A) “The Longest War” (B) “The Americans in Vietnam”
(C) “A New Memorial” (D) “A New Theme Park”
50. According to the passage, which of these statements about the memorial is **NOT** true?
(A) The walls were built with a width of 10 feet.
(B) The walls were carved with nearly 58,000 names.
(C) The walls were designed by a university student.
(D) The walls have a surface similar to a mirror.

【以下空白】