

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)

專業科目(一)

語文類(一)

英文閱讀能力測驗

【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 - 15 題，每題均有一個空格，請在四個選項中，選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. Ted has eaten a lot of snacks while watching TV. He no longer has any _____ for dinner.
(A) appetite (B) motion (C) talent (D) health
2. Some people call Sam a “Jack of all trades.” He has had a great _____ of jobs in his lifetime.
(A) emotion (B) access (C) variety (D) comfort
3. In harsh dry habitats, plants endure great temperature extremes of _____ days and freezing nights.
(A) diligent (B) moderate (C) beneficial (D) scorching
4. Doctors recommend us to eat five to eight _____ of fruits and vegetables daily to keep healthy.
(A) servings (B) elements (C) doses (D) colonies
5. To celebrate the 50th anniversary, teachers _____ forces with parents to prepare the hall for the school play.
(A) adapted (B) replied (C) joined (D) invaded
6. The company treated all the job applications with _____ consideration, regardless of age, race, or gender.
(A) equal (B) imperial (C) hostile (D) partial
7. Jack’s aunt kept offering him cake; finally, he _____ and took a small piece even though he was not hungry.
(A) called for (B) turned off (C) made up (D) gave in
8. The Center for Disease Control reminded citizens traveling overseas during the holidays to be _____ contagious diseases.
(A) in contrast to (B) by means of (C) on guard against (D) at odds with
9. As heavy fog is likely to affect air transportation for the next few days, passengers should contact airlines to _____ flight times.
(A) register (B) entrust (C) assign (D) confirm
10. The Tsunami Disaster _____ millions of people in Southeast Asia. It might be several weeks before they could return to their homes.
(A) triggered (B) prevented (C) displaced (D) survived
11. Samuel Clemens, a famous American novelist of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is more _____ known as Mark Twain.
(A) commonly (B) hardly (C) secretly (D) naughtily
12. According to _____, each year was named after one of the 12 animals who came to see the dying Lord Buddha before he left the earth.
(A) gossip (B) motto (C) proverb (D) legend

13. When _____ with accessories, the iPod music player can also function as an alarm o'clock, allowing you to wake up to your own songs.
(A) tolerated (B) equipped (C) imagined (D) believed
14. If dissatisfied with something they have bought, customers can return it to the store and receive a replacement product or a cash _____.
(A) advance (B) account (C) refund (D) register
15. Most presidents want to be reelected to a second term, taken seriously by other world leaders, and remembered _____ after they leave office.
(A) fondly (B) barely (C) dully (D) vainly
- II、文法挑錯：第 16 - 25 題，每題均有四個劃底線的選項，分別用(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)加以標示，其中有一個是錯誤的，請選出錯誤的選項。
16. A telephone is certainly one of the most significant inventions of all time.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. Helen thinks this milk has turned sour: it looks strange and is smelled terrible.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. The man wearing the black jacket whom you met him at the party last month is Jerry's brother.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. As lion dancing is a form of martial arts, the men playing the lion must spend years to train and practice.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
20. According to the college's rules, instructors can, but do not have, fail students for poor classroom attendance.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
21. With their adult children left home, David and Susan decided to sell their house, although they really liked it.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Jeff had always been thinking he would become a doctor, but his parents wanted him to study law instead of medicine.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
23. We're waiting in this line for over an hour; at this rate, there won't be any more tickets by the time we get to the window.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
24. The first Winter Olympic Games held in 1924 in Chamonix, France, and consisted of 16 events that depended on the winter weather.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

25. Because of protective laws and captive breeding efforts in both the United States and China, the
(A)
number of cranes are slowly but steadily increasing.
(B) (C) (D)

III、閱讀測驗：第 26 - 50 題。下面 5 篇短文，每篇各有 5 題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

(1)

Many people consider themselves shy. In fact, forty percent of the people who took part in our survey said they were shy—that's two out of every five people. And there are studies to indicate that the tendency toward shyness may be inherited. But just because certain children are timid doesn't mean they are doomed to be shy forever. There are things parents, teachers, and the children themselves can do to overcome this tendency—and even to prevent it.

One researcher found that if parents gently push their shy children to try new things, they can help these children become less afraid and less inhibited. Another way to help shy children is to train them in social skills. For example, there are special training groups where children are taught things like looking at other children while talking to them, talking about other people's interests, and even smiling. These groups have been very successful at giving shy children a place to feel safe and accepted, and at building up their self-esteem.

26. The passage mainly discusses recent research on ways to help shy children _____.
(A) do well in their studies (B) learn to interact socially
(C) talk about their problems (D) support special training groups
27. Which of the following ways to help shy children is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
(A) To teach them to smile. (B) To train them in social skills.
(C) To take them to outdoor activities. (D) To encourage them to try new things.
28. The pronoun **it** in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to _____.
(A) the inclination to become shy (B) the percentage of shy people
(C) the method to overcome shyness (D) the survey people took part in
29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ children might be shy.
(A) social (B) doomed (C) timid (D) gentle
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Shyness will stay with children for the rest of their life.
(B) Training groups should offer shy children a place to stay.
(C) Parents can have self-esteem by training their shy children.
(D) Children's shyness may come from their parents or ancestors.

(2)

The roots of Western civilization can be traced to the mixture of Greek and Roman cultures, known as classical culture. The Romans admired Hellenic culture and borrowed widely from the Greeks. In the process, certain elements of the culture were changed. For example, Roman sculpture became more lifelike than that of the Greek; Roman architecture, more elaborate. However, the

greatest single achievement of the Romans was the creation of a body of laws suitable for governing a world state.

The Romans spoke a language called Latin. It is one of the Indo-European languages, as are German, Slavic, Greek, and Sanskrit. The Romans did not develop writing until the 7th century B.C., when they adopted an alphabet used by the Etruscans. Writing with an alphabet is much easier than writing with picture forms, as in Chinese, the oldest system of writing still in use. Today, the so-called Roman alphabet is the most widely used alphabet in the world.

During the years of Roman civilization, two forms of Latin developed. One was literary Latin, the form used in writing. The second was the vernacular, or simplified, spoken language used in people's everyday dealings with each other. Literary Latin continued to be more formal and is highly prized for its logic and exactness.

31. According to the passage, what are the roots of Western civilization?
 (A) The Greek and Slavic cultures. (B) The Roman and Sanskrit cultures.
 (C) The Hellenic and German cultures. (D) The Greek and Roman cultures.
32. According to the passage, what is the greatest creation of the Romans in the Western history?
 (A) Sculpture. (B) Laws. (C) Architecture. (D) Religion.
33. According to the passage, which writing system is the oldest one still used today?
 (A) The Roman alphabet writing system. (B) The Chinese writing system.
 (C) The Etruscan writing system. (D) The Latin writing system.
34. Which of the following languages is **NOT** of the Indo-European language family?
 (A) German. (B) Sanskrit. (C) Chinese. (D) Slavic.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) The Chinese writing system is most widely used today.
 (B) The Roman alphabet was developed before the 7th century B.C.
 (C) The vernacular form of Latin is highly prized for its logic and exactness.
 (D) The Chinese writing system is a kind of picture form.

(3)

On the morning of December 26th, 2004, the warning was sent out from the Hawaii tsunami center: There is a possibility of a tsunami near the epicenter. In fact, a tsunami had already smashed into remote North Sumatra, almost instantly killing thousands. The tsunami watchers in Honolulu had no way of knowing: there are sea-level wave monitors in the Pacific, but not in the Indian Ocean. Set up after a tidal wave killed more than 150 people in Hawaii in 1946, the Hawaii tsunami center is responsible only for warning the 29 countries along the Pacific Rim, where tsunamis are frequent. In the Indian Ocean, tsunamis were unusual. Governments here have fewer resources. There is no warning system.

In Jakarta, Indonesia, some 5,000 miles to the east of Hawaii—and about 1,200 miles from the epicenter—**Prih Harjadi**, director of data gathering at Indonesia's Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics, got his first inkling of danger in a phone call from his nephew. A quake had shaken the

city of Medan, on the island of Sumatra. Harjadi rushed from his home to his office to learn of the unfolding disaster along the Sumatran coast. He was frustrated. His government had discussed setting up a tsunami-warning system back in 1992. But an official request for aid from Japan got lost in the bureaucracy.

The Thai coast, some 300 miles from the quake, was the next to be hit. The area has some of the most beautiful beaches in the world; tourists flock there. Coming off a recent divorce in Britain, **Jack Davison** was looking forward to sun, romance and adventure during his Christmas holiday in Thailand. The 57-year-old retired schoolmaster was walking near Patong Beach on Sunday morning when he noticed a crowd of Western tourists and locals staring curiously out to sea.

36. In which of the following areas tsunamis happen quite often?
(A) The rim of the Indian Ocean. (B) The rim of the North Pole.
(C) The Atlantic Rim. (D) The Pacific Rim.
37. In the second paragraph, why did Harjadi feel frustrated?
(A) He had noticed the coming of the tsunami, but nobody believed him.
(B) There was no tsunami-warning system in his country.
(C) He had no holiday when the tsunami occurred.
(D) His government set up a tsunami-warning system in 1992.
38. According to the passage, how many people were killed at the Hawaii tsunami in 1946?
(A) More than 150 people. (B) Thousands.
(C) Three hundred. (D) Not known.
39. Which statement is true for Jack Davison in the last paragraph?
(A) He is an American. (B) He lives in Thailand with his wife.
(C) He came to Thailand for business. (D) He no longer worked as a teacher.
40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) There were a lot of tourists coming to the beaches of Thailand.
(B) The Thai coast is about 500 miles from the quake.
(C) Indonesia is some 5,000 miles to the east of Hawaii.
(D) In the remote North Sumatra, there were about thousands killed at the tsunami.

(4)

Psychologists have long considered the ability to keep secrets as central to health development. Children as young as 6 or 7 learn to keep quiet about their mother's birthday present. In adolescence and adulthood, a **fluency** with small social lies is also helpful to mental health.

Most recently, Dr. Turkle has studied the use of online interactive games like Sims Online, where people set up families and communities. She has conducted detailed interviews with some 200 regular or occasional players, and says many people use the games as a way to set up families they wish they had, or at least play out alternative versions of their own lives.

"I think what people are doing on the Internet now," she said, "has deep psychological meaning in terms of how they're using identities to express problems and potentially solve them in what is a relatively **consequence-free zone**."

Yet out in the world, psychological studies find that most people find it mentally exhausting to hold onto secrets—much less lives—for long. The very act of trying to get rid of the information in the mind causes a lot of dreams. In the dream, people get what they want mentally but not practically in the world.

41. According to the passage, why are people playing the online interactive games?
(A) Because they are not happy with their practical social lives.
(B) Because they are satisfied with their social lives.
(C) Because they are trying to win the game.
(D) Because they are trying to develop their skill in using the keyboard.
42. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, what does **fluency** mean?
(A) Being good at. (B) Being satisfied with.
(C) Being well off. (D) Being alert to.
43. According to psychological studies, what do most people feel about keeping secret in mind?
(A) They find it interesting to keep secrets.
(B) They find it tiring to keep secrets.
(C) They find it disappointing to keep secrets.
(D) They find it funny to keep secrets.
44. In the third paragraph, what does “**consequence-free zone**” mean?
(A) At the corner without any psychological burden.
(B) At the corner with social responsibility.
(C) At the corner with psychological responsibility.
(D) At the corner without any social lives.
45. According to the last paragraph, what might occur in the dream?
(A) In the dream, people like to hold onto secrets.
(B) In the dream, most people get lost.
(C) The dream reflects what people want in the mind.
(D) People like to dream when they are tired.

(5)

“The pressure for a teenager to work is great. Much of it is peer pressure to have a little bit of freedom and independence, and to have their own spending money. The concern we have is when the part-time work becomes the primary focus.” These are the words of Roxanne Bradshaw, educator and officer of the National Education Association. Many people argue that working can be a valuable experience for the young. However, working more than about fifteen hours a week is harmful to adolescents because it reduces their involvement with school, encourages a materialistic and expensive lifestyle, and increases the chance of having problems with drugs and alcohol.

Schoolwork and the benefits of extracurricular activities tend to be less important when adolescents work long hours. As more and more teens have filled the numerous part-time jobs offered by fast-food restaurants and gas stations, teachers have faced increasing difficulties. They must both keep attention of tired pupils and give homework to students who simply don't have time to do it. In addition, educators have noticed less involvement in the extracurricular activities that many consider a healthy influence on young people. School bands are losing players to work, and

sports events are poorly attended by working students. Those teens who try to do it all—homework, extracurricular activities, and work—may find themselves **worn out** and prone to illness. A recent newspaper story, for example, described a girl in Tainan who came down with a disease as a result of aiming for good grades, playing bands, and working thirty hours a week.

Another drawback of too much work is that it may promote materialism and an unrealistic lifestyle. Some parents claim that working helps teach adolescents the value of a dollar. It's true that some teens work to help out with the family budget or to save for college. However, surveys have shown that the majority of working teens use their earnings to buy luxuries—video games, CD players and disks, clothing, and even cars. These young people, some of whom earn 2,000 NT or more a month, don't worry about spending wisely—they can just about have it all. In many cases, as is pointed out, they are becoming used to a lifestyle they won't be able to afford. At that point, they'll be hard-pressed to pay for necessities as well as luxuries.

Teenagers can enjoy the benefits of work while avoiding its drawbacks simply by limiting their work hours during the school year. As is often the case, a moderate approach will be the most healthy and rewarding.

46. According to the passage, how many hours should be limited for teens working part time?
(A) 10 (B) 15 (C) 20 (D) 25
47. According to Roxanne Bradshaw, which of the following would bring teens the pressure to be free and independent?
(A) The family. (B) Schoolwork. (C) Peers. (D) The boss.
48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
(A) Working too many hours will encourage a materialistic lifestyle.
(B) When adolescents work long hours, involvement in schoolwork is increased.
(C) Many people believe that working can be a very good experience for the young.
(D) When teens work too many hours, they are likely to be tired in the classroom.
49. In the second paragraph, what does **worn out** mean?
(A) Worn poorly. (B) Exhausted. (C) Worn inside out. (D) Expired.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Teens working part time don't want to play bands at school.
(B) Most of the working teens spend their money on luxuries.
(C) Earning too much for teens might encourage materialism.
(D) Teachers might give less homework to students.

【以下空白】