

九 十 六 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. 請核對考試科目與報考類別是否相符。
2. 請檢查答案卡、座位及准考證三者之號碼是否完全相同，如有不符，請監試人員查明處理。
3. 本試卷共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。
4. 本試卷均為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請選一個最適當答案，在答案卡同一題號對應方格內，用 2B 鉛筆塗滿方格，但不超出格外。
5. 請在試卷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. 字彙與慣用語：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. Sanitary conditions in this neighborhood are extremely terrible. Therefore some contagious diseases are very _____.
(A) suppressed (B) restricted (C) widespread (D) imprudent
2. For the experiment to be valid, acceptable and effective, it is _____ to record the data accurately.
(A) baseless (B) insignificant (C) disreputable (D) essential
3. The jobless total reaches its highest point this month. Brown applied for ten jobs three months ago. To his great disappointment he has only had one _____ so far.
(A) recollection (B) opposition (C) acknowledgment (D) precaution
4. This campus accident raises concerns about children's safety. The principal tells the press that many safety measures have been taken, so having another campus accident in the same place again is very _____.
(A) inconceivable (B) indifferent (C) incompetent (D) indecisive
5. There were many environmental problems in this area. For instance, large amounts of dangerous waste _____ by factories into the sea seriously harmed a lot of birds and animals.
(A) frowned (B) depicted (C) exhibited (D) released
6. Mary has been diagnosed of having a serious stomach ulcer. Her doctor asks her not to drink too much and tells her that her poor health may be due to her _____ to the bottle.
(A) inspection (B) addiction (C) forbearance (D) thrift
7. The rapid growth of the nation's economy has made it one of the most attractive markets in the world. In a _____ country like this, no one should go hungry.
(A) disabled (B) hardened (C) prosperous (D) failing
8. Even as economic recovery spreads worldwide, workers are finding themselves not saving more money. It seems that rising prices of commodities and products tend to _____ workers' increased wages.
(A) paraphrase (B) neutralize (C) enhance (D) symbolize
9. You are a new worker in this company. Therefore you can _____ expect a pay rise when you've only been working for the company for two days!
(A) vigorously (B) highly (C) apparently (D) scarcely
10. The age-old bias for boys, combined with China's one-child policy, has produced the largest, the highest, and the longest gender _____ in the world.
(A) imbalance (B) exemption (C) illiteracy (D) mortality
11. A fair agreement has been reached between labor and management. According to that agreement, employers are legally _____ to pay the minimum wage to their employees.
(A) obliged (B) refused (C) recalled (D) engraved

12. John is a bar owner. When he won the lottery, he was so happy that he said that all the drinks were _____. As a result, all his guests got free drinks that night.
 (A) high and dry (B) in the red (C) left out (D) on the house
13. An earthquake destroyed much of the city. Many patients were sent to the only hospital in the area. Many doctors tried to _____ the worst injured patients first.
 (A) correspond to (B) give off (C) attend to (D) look on
14. They demanded a huge ransom for the return of the little girl whom they had kidnapped. However, the police asked the girl's parents not to _____ to the kidnappers' request.
 (A) take off (B) give way (C) pass away (D) call on
15. After the storm last night, many ships sank to the bottom of the ocean. The only left ship is _____ the waves and the winds. There is nothing we can do about it.
 (A) at the mercy of (B) by dint of (C) by way of (D) in the case of

II. 句子挑錯:第 16-25 題，每題均有一個劃底線的選項，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. They went out for dinner together about two months ago, but he didn't see her since.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. He loads the camel and starts his journal again. Due to a camel can go without water for many days, it is an ideal animal for desert areas.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. With their keen sight, fine hearing, and they have a refined sense of smell, tigers hunt animals easily.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. Eric needed special care for the first two weeks of his life having born four months prematurely.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. Nicotine, is a drug in tobacco that makes people sick, is named after Jean Nicot.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. I've got a difficult decision to make. Neither the players nor the coach want the season to end.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. When my lost book was returned, I felt relieved. It was as if a heavy weight would be lifted from me.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. Even though used simple instruments, the ancient scientist made the first accurate map of this place 1000 years ago.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

24. When her roommates came back, Mary has been listening to loud music. She turned it off so that they could study together.
- (A) (B) (C)
(D)
25. John is happy that his father made him take piano lessons when he was a child if only he hated it at that time. Now, he plays the piano every day and likes it very much.
- (A) (B) (C)
(D)

III. 閱讀測驗：第 26-50 題，每題均有四個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項。

Man's mind and his mental processes have always seemed to him as mysterious and fascinating as the universe itself, but investigation of the nature of the mind has become the province of experimental science only during relatively recent times. The scientific approach has paid increasingly rich dividends in knowledge, however. During the last century much new light has been cast on the nature of mental processes, on the source of emotional life and on the various patterns of behavior. And as new knowledge has been added, old, simple views have been replaced by more and more complicated questions. Nevertheless, man still asks, what is "mind"? Will all the mysteries disappear when we understand the functioning of the complex anatomical structure we know as the nervous system? Or does the mind have mysteries of its own?

26. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Psychology. (B) History. (C) Geography. (D) Political Science.
27. What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) The scientific studies of the human mental processes were great in the past.
(B) The more we know about the mind, the less we are sure of its nature.
(C) The human mind can only be studied through experiment.
(D) Much new knowledge has been added to our understanding of the human mental processes.
28. According to the passage, which of the following statements is probably **not true**?
(A) Human mental processes have always been fascinating.
(B) Once the functioning of the nervous system is understood, all the mysteries of the human mental processes will disappear.
(C) Experimental studies of man's mental processes have appeared only recently.
(D) The scientific studies of the mind have greatly advanced our knowledge of it.
29. The author claims that the "scientific approach has paid increasingly rich dividends in knowledge, however." What does it most likely mean?
(A) The scientific approach has paid off in terms of producing new knowledge.
(B) The scientific approach has made great profits in the biochemical industry.
(C) We have known a great deal of knowledge about the scientific approach to business.
(D) We have made a lot of money by using the scientific approach to solving problems.

You have already studied English for at least six or eight years. You know already something about the parts of speech and the forms and relations of words, like singular and plural, subject and predicate, etc. Now we want to make a more general study of the different forms and relations, and this we call the study of English grammar.

Probably you have heard that grammar is difficult and **dry**. This is not true. It is difficult and dry if you study it in the wrong way; that is, you try only to remember the rules and definitions. It should not be difficult or uninteresting if you study the many living idioms and forms of expressions, and find out how an Englishman would express an idea which you have in mind. To study how English people express an idea and compare it with the Chinese way is always useful, and sometimes highly interesting.

30. Where would you most likely read the above passage?
- (A) In a book on national traits. (B) In a book on Chinese composition.
(C) In a book on English grammar. (D) In a book on cultural differences.
31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true**?
- (A) A general study of the different forms and relations in English is called the study of English grammar.
(B) To find out how an Englishman would express an idea which you have in mind is difficult.
(C) To study how English people express an idea and compare it with the Chinese way is useful.
(D) You have probably heard that grammar is difficult and dry.
32. According to the passage, what is probably a wrong way to study grammar?
- (A) You try only to remember the rules and definitions.
(B) You study the parts of speech and the forms of words.
(C) You study many living idioms and forms of expressions.
(D) You study how an Englishman would express an idea.
33. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, what does the boldfaced word “**dry**” most likely mean?
- (A) Having no water. (B) Not tasting sweet. (C) Useless. (D) Uninteresting.

Everyone is anxious at one time or another. Anxiety is a normal response to threats directed towards one's body, possessions, way of life, loved ones, or cherished values. It is normal during extreme effort or in a life situation that changes rapidly and demands continuous adaptation. Parents and teachers as well as psychiatrists agree that “normal” anxiety spurs the individual to useful action and plays an important role in beneficial change and personal growth. In contrast, excessive anxiety not only makes person unhappy but also has a **deleterious** effect on his performance.

Anxiety is primarily a conscious subjective state, variously described as an emotion, affect, or feeling. It is expressed by certain kinds of behavior and is accompanied by characteristic physiologic changes.

Whether anxiety is normal or abnormal depends on its intensity and duration and the circumstances that cause it. In current usage, fear and anxiety are often differentiated by regarding fear as the response to a realistic danger and anxiety as the result of obscure or irrational causes. This distinction is hard to maintain consistently and has only limited practical value.

34. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Medicine. (B) Psychiatry. (C) Biology. (D) Sociology.
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) Anxiety is a harmful emotional reaction. (B) Anxiety is a normal emotional reaction.
(C) Anxiety can be normal or abnormal. (D) Anxiety and fear are the same.
36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true**?
(A) Anxiety is primarily how a person himself or herself feels.
(B) Anxiety can lead to beneficial change.
(C) Fear is the response to a realistic danger.
(D) Only a few people suffer from anxiety one time or another.
37. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, what does the boldfaced word “**deleterious**” most likely mean?
(A) Calming. (B) Deliberate. (C) Beneficial. (D) Harmful.

Wherever people live together in communities, disputes are **bound to** arise. Among animals, conflicts result in victory for the stronger or quicker. But human beings believe that in an argument the one who is right should win. Sometimes an argument can be settled quickly. But sometimes the problem is more complicated and can be settled only in a court.

A court is a forum, or meeting place, established by the government for the just and peaceful settlement of disputes and the enforcement of laws. Courts and methods of carrying out justice have changed as society has changed. Over the centuries the changes have been enormous.

Europeans in the Middle Ages often settled the disputes in ways that seem extremely crude and unfair to us today. One method was called trial by ordeal. There were four forms of ordeal—“cold water,” “hot water,” “hot iron,” and the “morsel.” In the cold water ordeal, the accused person was tied and lowered into water. If he sank, he was declared innocent. If he floated, he was considered guilty and was punished. In ordeal by hot water, the accused plunged his hand into boiling water and pulled out a stone. If his hand showed no injury after three days, he was considered innocent. In the hot iron ordeal, the accused had to carry a red-hot iron bar nine feet. As in the boiling water ordeal, his hands were inspected three days later to determine guilt. The morsel ordeal, although not so painful, was as hard to pass as the other three. The accused had to swallow a big piece of food without choking on it.

38. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Court. (B) Dispute. (C) Fact. (D) Legend.
39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true**?
(A) If the dispute is too complicated, it should be settled in a court.
(B) Courts have changed as society has changed.
(C) There have been no significant changes in courts over the centuries.
(D) People cannot avoid having disputes no matter where they live.

40. About the so-called “trial by ordeal” in the Middle Ages, which of the following statements is **not true**?
- (A) There are four forms of ordeal: cold water, hot water, hot iron, and morsel.
(B) In the cold water ordeal, the accused is declared innocent if he sinks.
(C) In the hot water ordeal, the accused has to pull out a stone from boiling water.
(D) The morsel ordeal is as painful as the other three but the easiest one to pass.
41. In the first sentence of this passage, “disputes are **bound to** arise.” What does the boldfaced phrase “**bound to**” most likely mean in the context?
- (A) Heading for. (B) Certain to. (C) Unlikely to. (D) Limited by.

When you were in school, did you believe everything you read? We did. We never questioned who was writing the text, who was determining what topics would be included in it, or who was deciding what would be excluded from it. We never questioned if there was any perspective other than the one presented in the daily newspaper, on the evening news, or in our textbooks. We were passive **recipients** of knowledge. Critical literacy helps us to move beyond that passive acceptance and take an active role in the reader-author relationship by questioning issues such as who wrote the text, what the author wanted us to believe, and what information the author chose to include or exclude in the text.

Critical literacy helps us to read texts in deeper, more meaningful ways. It encourages readers of all ages to become actively engaged and use their power to construct understanding and not be used by the text to fulfill the intentions of the author. It helps readers understand that there are many ways of thinking about and understanding a topic and that the author has explained it in only one way.

42. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Psychiatry. (B) Education. (C) Economics. (D) Geography.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true** about critical literacy?
- (A) The critical reader moves beyond the passive acceptance of knowledge.
(B) The critical reader questions the author of the text when reading.
(C) The critical reader questions what the author wants him to believe.
(D) The critical reader does not care about the author’s perspective.
44. In the sentence, “We were passive **recipients** of knowledge.” What does the boldfaced word “**recipients**” most likely mean?
- (A) Receivers. (B) Explorers. (C) Constructors. (D) Distributors.
45. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) The reader should know who was determining what we should read.
(B) The reader never questioned the author of the text that he was reading.
(C) The reader should take a critical stance in the reader-author relationship.
(D) It was wrong to believe what we read in school.

【背面尚有試題】

The population of Taiwan is composed of four distinct ethnic groups, each of **which** has its own language: the Southern Min people, who immigrated to Taiwan from southern Fujian several centuries ago and speak the Southern Min dialect of Chinese; the mainland Chinese, who fled to Taiwan from various provinces in China after the Communist victory of 1949 and speak mostly Mandarin; the Hakka, who came from Guangdong province at about the same time as the Southern Min people and speak the Hakka dialect; and the aboriginal people, who have been in Taiwan for several thousand years and speak about a dozen different Malayo-Polynesian languages.

From 1895 until 1945, the Japanese government ruled Taiwan and promoted the Japanese language among the people. As a result, many of the native Taiwanese (i.e., the Southern Min, Hakka, and Malayo-Polynesian peoples) above the age of fifty or so speak Japanese as a second language.

Since 1945, when Taiwan was returned to China at the conclusion of World War II, Mandarin—the national language of China—has been taught widely in the schools, with the result that most of those under fifty now know that language. Thus, a majority of the population of Taiwan is bilingual, with many trilingual and even **quadrilingual** speakers.

46. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Linguistics. (B) Political Science. (C) Social Science. (D) Geography.
47. In the first sentence of this passage, what does the boldfaced word “**which**” refer to?
(A) Population. (B) Taiwan. (C) Ethnic groups. (D) Various provinces.
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true** about the Southern Min people?
(A) The Southern Min people immigrated to Taiwan from southern Fujian several centuries ago.
(B) The Southern Min people speak about a dozen different Malayo-Polynesian languages.
(C) Many of the Southern Min people over the age of fifty speak Japanese as a second language.
(D) The Southern Min people speak the Southern Min dialect of Chinese.
49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not true** about the languages spoken in Taiwan?
(A) From 1895 till 1945, the Japanese government promoted Japanese among the people of Taiwan.
(B) Since 1945, Mandarin has been widely taught in the schools.
(C) Mandarin is the national language of China.
(D) Most of the Southern Min people under fifty do not know Mandarin.
50. In the last sentence of this passage, what does the boldfaced word “**quadrilingual**” most likely mean in the context?
(A) A person who is able to speak two languages.
(B) A person who is able to speak four languages.
(C) A person who is able to speak three languages.
(D) A person who can speak only one language.

【以下空白】