



九十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. 本試題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分。
2. 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的方格範圍內，用 2B 鉛筆全部塗黑，答對者得題分，答錯者不倒扣，不答者該題以零分計。
3. 本試題紙空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
4. 請先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」、「試題」一併繳回。
5. 請核對考試科目與報考類別是否相符。

I. For each question in this section, select the best answer among the choices given.

1. DISTANCE: MILES::
(A) happiness: tears (B) achievement: dollars (C) volume: liters (D) kilograms: weight
2. DEJECTION: DISAPPOINTMENT::
(A) relax: stress (B) gift: birthday
(C) library: book (D) recreation: entertainment
3. CEASE: BEGIN::
(A) feud: competition (B) humiliate: honor (C) bewilder: enchant (D) jail: criminal
4. BREEZE: HURRICANE::
(A) drizzle: downpour (B) river: stream
(C) mountain: earthquake (D) lake: puddle
5. MATHEMATICS: SUBJECT::
(A) Christmas: holiday (B) cure: hospital
(C) material: lead (D) education: degree
6. COUNTRY: CANADA::
(A) movie: theatre (B) cloth: textile
(C) soldier: military (D) instrument: trumpet
7. DEPOSIT: WITHDRAW::
(A) precious: valuable (B) fever: aspirin (C) loose: tighten (D) garage: car
8. SCIENTIST: INVESTIGATE::
(A) enemy: foe (B) technique: engineer (C) surgeon: operate (D) director: actress
9. CONCEAL: REVEAL::
(A) earnings: salary (B) originate: reproduce
(C) donate: contribute (D) photographer: picture
10. TEENAGER: YOUTH::
(A) child: adult (B) goat: grass (C) pet: kitten (D) senior: elder

II. For each question in this section, select the best answer among the choices given.

11. If President John F. Kennedy _____ still alive, he _____ that many of the policies he followed are still in force today.
(A) can, may find (B) can, may have found
(C) were, will have to find (D) were, would find

12. A car _____ blocks traffic _____.
- (A) that double parking, without exception (B) that breaks down, heavily
(C) that is double-parked, in the street (D) that is parking, laws
13. The singer left the room _____ happily and _____ kisses at us all.
- (A) crying, throwing (B) cried, then threw
(C) who is crying, is throwing (D) who has cried, threw
14. American authors _____ respect _____ include Hemingway, Fitzgerald, and Faulkner.
- (A) by whom, due (B) whom, is dued (C) to whom, is due (D) who, is dued
15. Plowing was hard work _____ a man had to depend on an animal _____ a tractor.
- (A) so, with (B) when, instead of (C) if, to offer (D) that, played as
16. _____ carefully, he saw everything the men _____.
- (A) To watch, has done (B) Watching, did
(C) When watching, is doing (D) Watched, does
17. Running water is often fit for drinking _____ animals, but not _____ human beings.
- (A) by, by (B) beside, for (C) to, as (D) for, to
18. _____ was a fitting climax _____.
- (A) Loving sunset, for mine (B) To love the sunset, to yours
(C) The lovely sunset, to our day (D) Loving sunset, that way
19. This car is quite new _____, but it still _____ bad mileage.
- (A) by looking, goes (B) to design, reaches (C) model, runs (D) in design, makes
20. The grocery store _____ early and _____ late.
- (A) opened, closed (B) to open, is closed
(C) that opening, will close (D) which is opened, be closed

III. The following passages are followed by questions based on their content.

Please select the best answer among the choices given.

There has been a great deal of change in the gallium arsenite (GaAs) semiconductor industry over the past several years. An awful lot of fabs are being built around the world, especially in Taiwan.

GaAs is a compound semiconductor material that offers a number of advantages over silicon in high-speed and optoelectronic applications. While several major companies around the world started their research in GaAs 20 years ago or earlier, investors in Taiwan were neither interested nor confident in GaAs because of its relatively small market and immature technology. Surprisingly, the situation in Taiwan over the past two years has been characterized by investors viewing GaAs as an excellent opportunity, thanks to the rapid growth of wireless communication and fiber-optic market demand. Many of these investors had little knowledge of GaAs technology, but they had been attracted by the sky-high market forecasts.

With the recent slowdown in the market, Taiwanese investors have now become more conservative about their capital investment. In fact, some Taiwanese construction projects have been delayed or even cancelled. From the global perspective, slowing down the GaAs industry may not be such a bad idea. It reduces the possibility of over-capacity in the market, which could drive the prices of GaAs products to a sharp decline. To survive in the industry, both new and existing fabs have to adjust their paces wisely and keep their products competitive in the global market.

21. Which of the following is the most appropriate topic for this passage?
- (A) The Potential Products of the Silicon Semiconductors in Taiwan
 - (B) The Future Market of the Silicon Semiconductor Industry in Taiwan
 - (C) The GaAs Semiconductor Market in Taiwan
 - (D) A Comparison between Semiconductors and Manpower in Taiwan
22. In this passage, the author's view towards Taiwanese investors is that _____.
- (A) they make long-term investments in GaAs
 - (B) they emphasize research and development in GaAs
 - (C) they want to replace silicon semiconductors with GaAs
 - (D) they merely focus on the market demand for GaAs
23. Which of the following electronic devices is MOST likely to be inferred to contain GaAs semiconductors?
- (A) microwave ovens
 - (B) television sets
 - (C) personal computers
 - (D) cellular phone handsets
24. The author of this passage would LEAST likely agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) In the past, Taiwan's investors were not interested in GaAs.
 - (B) The cancellation of GaAs construction projects may not be all negative.
 - (C) A great number of GaAs fabs has been built in Taiwan.
 - (D) Research and development of GaAs semiconductors can be expensive.

25. Based on this passage, GaAs differs from silicon semiconductor in that _____.
- (A) it is not made from a single element
 - (B) electrical circuits operate at a lower speed
 - (C) its development is more mature
 - (D) it is cheaper to produce

In describing the linguistic foundation upon which reading instruction should be based, understanding the nature of the reading process becomes a critical issue. According to some researchers, sound reading instruction and the development of reading programs “presuppose a clear understanding of the nature of reading and the fundamental processes involved.”

Conceptions of “reading” may range from extremely narrow to extremely broad; they are confined to the decoding of printed symbols at one extreme and they move through the grasping of literal meaning and the interpretation of ideas to the inclusion of changes in behavior that result from decoding at the other extreme.

There are many theories as regards to “reading.” Firstly, reading is conceptualized as the mechanical skill of decoding, a process of turning the printed symbols into the sounds. The main reason we turn the print into sound is to get at the meaning. We decode the printed symbols in order to hear what they “say.”

Secondly, reading involves partial use of available minimal language cues selected from perceptual input on the basis of the reader’s expectations. As this partial information is processed, tentative decisions are made to be confirmed, rejected, or redefined as reading progresses.

Thirdly, reading is conceptualized as a mental process—a dynamic, active way of performing—and it can be taught that way. It is a mental process in the sense that it is of the mind, that it is cognitive.

26. Which of the following titles BEST summarizes the content of the passage?
- (A) How Is Linguistics Defined
 - (B) The Nature of Reading and Its Linguistic Foundations
 - (C) In Search of Linguistic Agreement on Reading
 - (D) Linguistic Perspectives for the Study of Languages
27. Inferring from the passage, tentative decisions are made by readers when they _____.
- (A) encounter psychological problems
 - (B) read with others
 - (C) confirm the printed information that met their expectations
 - (D) make a progress in speed-reading

28. Which of the following BEST describes the author's argument in this passage?
- (A) Mastery of the ability to decode spelling patterns into written language is thought to be rewarding itself for advanced learners.
 - (B) Reading also implies instructional practices which place emphasis upon listening and speaking.
 - (C) Reading can be seen as a multi-level process, which includes the reconstruction of messages from print.
 - (D) Reading should be done with prior silent reading activity, and then oral practice of sounds later.
29. Based on the passage, one can be certain that _____.
- (A) the ability to identify the sounds is the most critical issue here
 - (B) turning vocabulary into background knowledge is a mechanical process
 - (C) conceptions of reading are very limited in nature
 - (D) interpretation of ideas may also result in changes of behavior
30. Based on this passage, the conceptualization of "reading" is built upon _____.
- (A) readers' personal preferences
 - (B) a psycholinguistic process
 - (C) broad common sense and high IQ
 - (D) phonetic symbols and spelling

PASSAGE ONE

The World Trade Organization (WTO), being formally established on 1 January 1995, is the only international body that deals with the rules of trade between nations. Its mission is to strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade, investment, employment and income growth throughout the world. In achieving this mission, the WTO focuses on three main functions: to help trade flow as freely as possible, to serve as a forum for trade negotiations, and to settle trade disputes.

Taiwan is expected to become a formal member of the WTO sometime this year. According to a study, Taiwan has to face several major challenges upon its accession to the WTO. First, Taiwan needs to revise its trade-related laws and regulations that contradict with the WTO. Second, with the liberalization of both goods and service markets, all industrial sectors will encounter more intense competitions. Third, more developed counties will experience even faster growth, while less developed counties may well face stagnant growth. Finally, the government has to create a better economic environment for both foreign and local investors.

After accession to the WTO, Taiwan will have to open its agricultural market and cancel bans on several imported agricultural products. According to the statistics released by the Executive Yuan, over 100,000 farmers are about to lose their jobs following Taiwan's entry into the WTO.

Vice President Annette Lu suggests that the government should take actions to renovate the nation's agricultural industry through high-tech advancements in the agricultural sector.

One of the reasons for renovating Taiwan's future agricultural productivity is that there is expected to be a shortage of food supply in the coming years. The world population has increased from 1.6 billion a century ago to the current 6.3 billion, and the world's population is expected to reach 10 billion by the year 2040. Vice President Lu warns that the food supply will become a global issue. For Taiwan, she adds, the government's capability to handle crisis and their effort to gain legislative support is yet to be tested.

PASSAGE TWO

Taiwan's market is already striding toward liberalization and globalization and the most significant indicator of this trend is Taiwan's bid to enter the World Trade Organization (WTO). Despite the fact that by the 1980s Taiwan had completely shaken off its poverty and entered the realm of prosperity, Taiwan is facing a number of major challenges; these challenges include losing her competitive edge because of the loss of inexpensive labor, insignificant financial growth, stagnant agricultural development, conflicts among the political parties, growing population but decreasing productivity, and an unstable political relationship with Mainland China.

Mike Moore, in his keynote speech given at the United Nations, eloquently emphasized that the WTO has completed many great missions including the launch of sectoral negotiations on agriculture and services, the implementation of projects to help the world's poorest countries reap greater benefits from the world trading system, the establishment of a mechanism for dealing with problems that some developing countries have with implementing some of their commitments from the Uruguay Round, and the search for ways to improve how the WTO works. In light of this, Taiwan, on joining the WTO, has many things to gain: including the status of "most-favored-nation" treatment, participating in the formulation of international trade protocols, expanding Taiwan's international arena, solving trade disputes and legal issues through proper arbitration, stimulating domestic economic growth, creating new jobs, and raising people's income, leading to a better life— and the list goes on.

The benefits for Taiwan are clear. Opening Taiwan's markets to foreign trade and investment will make the country richer. Committing itself to the WTO rules will entrench market-based reform and strengthen the rule of law. It will also give Taipei a seat at the WTO table and a **stake** in the world trading system, bolstering progressive forces in Taiwan. However, a critical issue here is that enjoying benefits and making commitments are a two-way street. In a nutshell, if during the stages of a country's economic development, particularly after joining the WTO, the talents of the people are not applied, if the government fails to find a proper course to follow, and if the government no longer pursues plans for the people's welfare with sincerity, the quest to join the WTO and then the "New Era Economy" for Taiwan will probably be just a hoax.

31. The author's tone in Passage One is best described as _____.
(A) argumentative (B) gently mocking (C) neutral (D) ironic
32. The author's tone in Passage Two is best described as _____.
(A) capricious (B) ironic (C) cautionary (D) argumentative
33. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for Passage One?
(A) The History of the World Trade Organization
(B) Taiwan's Bid to Enter the WTO and Its Impact
(C) The Chances for Taiwan on Entering the World Health Organization
(D) The Main Mission of the World Trade Organization
34. The underlined word "stake" in the last paragraph of Passage Two means _____.
(A) bet (B) risk (C) file (D) share
35. The two passages differ in that _____.
(A) only Passage One gives concrete examples to support the opinions
(B) Passage Two was written more recently
(C) the author of Passage One expresses an opinion but the author of Passage Two does not
(D) the author of Passage Two expresses an opinion but the author of Passage One does not
36. The authors of both passages would MOST likely agree with which of the following statements?
(A) Taiwan's government needs to make effective adjustments before entering the WTO.
(B) There are too many strikes for Taiwan to enter the WTO.
(C) Taiwan's entry into the WTO is closely related to Mainland China.
(D) Taiwan's government should specify a tax reduction system.
37. The authors of both passages mention the issues of _____.
(A) missions and challenges
(B) drawbacks and solutions of the WTO
(C) causes and preventions for the United Nations
(D) political and economic reform in poor countries around the world
38. According to Passage Two, Taiwan may benefit from the following EXCEPT _____.
(A) being granted the status of an observer at the UN, national treatment and the reduction of taxes of imported merchandise
(B) a stimulation of domestic economic growth, new jobs and better life for people in Taiwan
(C) a financial gain due to opening up the markets to foreign trade
(D) solving trade disputes and legal issues through proper arbitration

39. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the Passage Two?
- (A) The Process of Taiwan's Entering the WHO
 - (B) Entering the WTO, A New Era for Taiwan's Economy
 - (C) The Contribution of the WTO---Taiwan's Experience
 - (D) The Pros and Cons of the WTO's Multilateral Trading System
40. Based on Passage Two, one can infer that _____.
- (A) Taiwan's entering the WTO will lead to the political reconciliation with China
 - (B) there will be commitments to be made when Taiwan becomes a member of the WTO
 - (C) there will be reduction of taxes on every item in agricultural, industrial, and service industries for foreign investors
 - (D) the establishment of the WTO owes to the significant contribution of the APEC

English poetry owes much to the Italian, especially for one of its best-known lyric forms—sonnets. Back in the 16th century, sonnets were employed by many of the greatest poets, including William Shakespeare. The greatest Italian sonneteers were Petrarch, Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Michelangelo, and Vittoria Colonna. Among these Italian sonneteers, English poets identified themselves more with the Petrarchan style.

The first requirement of the Petrarchan sonnet was that it be limited to fourteen lines, which are organically divided into an octave rhyming (with eight lines of lyrics) “*abba abba*,” and a sestet (with another six lines) in which several rhyme schemes were permitted. At the end of the octave there was a *volte*, or turn. Structurally speaking, the first eight lines provided the subject and sufficiently amplified it, and the sestet provided the resolution. Almost from the beginning, the English poets felt free to modify the strict Italian form, typically by eliminating the *volte* and varying the rhyme scheme.

In the hands of Petrarch's imitators, Italian, French and English, the sonnet became chiefly a literary exercise, providing the poet, sometimes a gifted amateur, with the opportunity to display his ingenuity in the expression of love which was entirely fictitious or directed to an imaginary person. Certain conventions were usually followed. The male lover is the speaker; he is deeply in love with a fair young lady whom he describes in superlatives. But the lady is as cold as she is chaste and beautiful, and the man's love remains unrequited, although he cannot choose but to continue in a state of adoration and misery.

41. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?
- (A) The Greatest English Sonneteers and Their Works
 - (B) The Sonnets and the Chivalry of the Middle Ages
 - (C) The Rhyming Schemes of Italian Poetry
 - (D) The Sonnets in the Sixteen Century: A Brief Survey

42. According to the passage, sonnets _____.
- (A) are constructed by 14 lines of lyrics
 - (B) had evolved from gifted amateurs' poems
 - (C) are consisted of an introduction, the body, and the conclusion
 - (D) are the most favored literary form in English literature
43. Based on the passage, which of the following statement is the author of the passage LEAST likely agree with?
- (A) The greatest Italian sonneteers include Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto and many others.
 - (B) The possible rhyming scheme of a sonnet may include “*abbaabba, abababab.*”
 - (C) It was particularly Petrarch to whom the English poets turned.
 - (D) The first requirement of the strict Italian or Petrarchan sonnets was that it be limited to fourteen lines.
44. According to the passage, the structure of the Italian sonnets follows_____.
- (A) a pattern of subject and later, resolution
 - (B) by *volte*, or turn, at the end
 - (C) a pattern with random rhyming scheme
 - (D) the Shakespearian style
45. Based on the passage, one can be certain that _____.
- (A) the male character in the sonnet is the one who is usually a gifted amateur at displaying his ingenuity and eventually won the females' love in return
 - (B) the lady in the sonnets is usually cold, chaste and beautiful and usually submitted to the knights' bravery and heroic quest
 - (C) sonnets have been used as a literary exercise for displaying poets' ingenuity in the expression of love
 - (D) English poets felt free to modify the strict Italian form as conventions of the Italian sonnets were flexible in nature

A power crisis has occurred in several countries recently. In the United States, the emergent increase of utility rates and blackouts in California is sending shock waves nationwide. California was the first state to deregulate its electricity market in 1996. The move was intended to lower customers' bills by prohibiting most utilities from passing costs on to their consumers until at least March 2002. Under deregulation, the state's investor-owned utilities sold most of their power generating plants. Now they have to buy back that power at a much higher market price.

“I think those people who insisted on getting into deregulation in 1996 made an enormous miscalculation,” said Gray Davis, Governor of California. “First, they did not anticipate the huge economic recovery of California. Particularly, there is a high demand for power in the area of Silicon Valley where a great number of technological companies have located. Secondly, there

was no effort to build new plants to meet the demand.” But while his Republican predecessor, Pete Wilson, signed the deregulation bill, Davis failed to act when early power shortages signaled a looming crisis.

Davis proposed several plans to solve the power crisis in California. He, firstly, requested President Bush to speed up federal approvals in order to build power plants. But Bush stated that all expedited actions must be consistent with statutes and ensure continued protection of public health and the environment. Davis further proposed a plan for the state to buy out much of California’s electric transmission lines from the power companies. However, the power crisis still remains unsolved.

A power crisis is also happening in Taiwan. The lack of adequate, reliable power has been one of the main reasons that technological companies in Hsinchu Science Park are expanding into other countries. Not long ago, semiconductor chip manufacturing plants were temporarily throttled back by a fire that damaged one electrical transformer in the Science Park. According to local estimates, the fire caused as much as \$6 million lost in production. More than 20 similar incidents have occurred in the Science Park during each of the past five years.

The cancellation of a nuclear power plant in Kungliao is casting another shadow across the electronics industry in Taiwan. The political maneuver offered little long-term comfort for electronic companies that have been facing rising energy costs and an inability to expand to meet market demands. Technological companies have roundly rejected alternatives proposed by the new Taiwan government, including the creation of privatized utilities. Many of them say that they have no interest in entering the energy industry. For most of electronic companies, the alternatives proposed by the government are neither concrete nor convincing.

46. Which of the following titles best suggests the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Final Solutions to the Power Crisis in California and Taiwan
 - (B) The Blackouts in California
 - (C) The Social Issues of a Power Crisis
 - (D) The Causes and Consequences of a Manpower Crisis
47. Which of the following statements would the author of this passage MOST likely agree with?
- (A) The cause of the power crisis in California mainly comes from the deregulation of the electricity market in 1996.
 - (B) The only person who is responsible for the power crisis in California is the former governor Pete Wilson.
 - (C) The two plans which California governor, Gray Davis, proposed can solve the problems.
 - (D) California can buy power from other states as long as they have money.

48. The author's tone in describing the power crisis in Taiwan is best described as _____.
- (A) bitterly sarcastic (B) genuinely puzzled
(C) slightly superstitious (D) neutral
49. Based on the passage, how would most technological companies in Taiwan cope with the power crisis?
- (A) solve the power crisis by building their own power plants
(B) move to other countries
(C) employ more foreign labors to lower the cost
(D) invest more money in research and development
50. Comparing the power crisis in California and Taiwan, it can be inferred that _____.
- (A) the causes of the power crises in these two areas are mainly because of political reasons
(B) the solutions to California's power crisis can also be applied globally
(C) the sacrifices made due to the power crises in these two regions involve merely technological companies
(D) monopolizing an electricity market should be prevented