

# Te 九 十 一 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(二)

# 語文類(一)

## 英文翻譯與寫作

### 【注 意 事 項】

1. 請先核對考試科目與報考類別是否相符。
2. 本試題分二部分，每題 2 分，共 100 分，請依題號順序作答。  
第一部分（第 1 至 25 題，每題 2 分，共 50 分）  
第二部分（第 26 至 50 題，每題 2 分，共 50 分）
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。答錯不倒扣。
4. 本試題紙空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
5. 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。

## 壹、翻譯

I. 英文中譯：請仔細閱讀下列英文句子，並選出最適當的中文譯文。

1. Give the string a jerk.  
(A) 調整一下琴弦。 (B) 用力拉一下繩子。  
(C) 把那根繩子給一個笨蛋吧！ (D) 用細繩把牛肉乾掛起來。
2. There is the feeling in the air that anything is possible.  
(A) 人們普遍感到甚麼事情都可能發生。  
(B) 電台廣播說任何可能性都無法排除。  
(C) 在天空中，你會感覺到生命的無限可能。  
(D) 任何事都是可能的，甚至空氣也能感覺。
3. He slept over his book.  
(A) 他不讀書，睡覺去了。 (B) 他睡覺時，帶著書當枕頭。  
(C) 他讀書讀得睡著了。 (D) 他睡覺時還不忘他的書。
4. It pays to work hard.  
(A) 努力是要付出代價的。  
(B) 要花時間用功。  
(C) 用功可以得到錢財。  
(D) 努力工作有好處。
5. I shall throw myself into the sea out of sheer desperation.  
(A) 由於驚恐，我將身體投入海中。  
(B) 我縱身跳入海中，純粹只是為了追求刺激。  
(C) 我會絕望得要跳海。  
(D) 我將離開悲傷，盡情徜徉於大海之中。
6. The timetable says that there are no trains on Sundays.  
(A) 同桌的人說星期天火車不開。 (B) 這時刻表顯示本週日火車停駛。  
(C) 時刻表說沒有火車會於週日停駛。 (D) 根據這時刻表星期天火車停駛。
7. The teacher's sarcasm was to the point.  
(A) 老師的諷刺一針見血。 (B) 老師很耐心地規勸學生。  
(C) 老師的提示對考試很有幫助。 (D) 老師的話很傷人。
8. This film is a dramatic treatment of a threatened stoppage in a factory.  
(A) 這部影片處理的是一間工廠員工受裁撤的命運。  
(B) 本片是對一家工廠受到威脅的戲劇性處理。  
(C) 這部電影戲劇性地刻劃一家工廠的興衰。  
(D) 本片用戲劇手法，表現一家工廠是如何面臨罷工威脅的。
9. Would he have such dirty fingers if he did not smoke?  
(A) 他要不是吸毒上癮，會去偷竊嗎？ (B) 他要是不抽煙，手指會這麼骯髒嗎？  
(C) 他的手被黑煙燻得十分骯髒。 (D) 他不抽煙，手指才會如此骯髒。
10. New marine life is just the sort of bait that might draw more divers here.  
(A) 新海洋生物出現，正是吸引潛水客前來的好誘餌。  
(B) 許多的潛水客前來此處海域，享受新奇的海洋生活。  
(C) 這類海洋生物吸引不同的遊客前來遊玩。  
(D) 新海洋生物館引進更多不同種類海底生物。

11. The clinic can offer couples an 80% chance of ensuring they will have a girl.  
 (A) 該診所提供數位名額，保證女性有百分之八十的受孕機會。  
 (B) 該診所保證不讓孕婦有百分之八十生女孩的機會。  
 (C) 該診所能保證讓準父母有百分之八十生女孩的機會。  
 (D) 該診所提出多重保證讓新婚夫妻有百分之八十生男孩的機會。
12. A college student, blind in both eyes by two separate accidents, is seeing now through the eyes of a dead marine.  
 (A) 某大學生因兩次車禍而雙目失明，今藉現代醫學之賜得以重見光明。  
 (B) 某大學生雙目因二次事故失明，現藉一已故海軍陸戰隊人員之眼，得以重見光明。  
 (C) 某大學生雙目因二次事故失明，今藉一種海洋生物之眼的移植，得以重見光明。  
 (D) 某大學生雙目因二次連續意外而失明，現藉角膜捐贈得以復明。
13. He let his house for a term of years.  
 (A) 他將房子讓給球員住了很多年。  
 (B) 他以多年契約租下這棟房子。  
 (C) 他以每年的契約出租他的房屋。  
 (D) 他以一定的年限出租他的房屋。

II. 中文英譯：請仔細閱讀下列中文句子，並選出最適當的英文譯文。

14. 約翰在台灣讀書一年，學會了不少中國字。  
 (A) John has studied in Taiwan for a year, and he learns a few Chinese characters.  
 (B) John stays in Taiwan for a year, learning a lot of Chinese characters.  
 (C) After studying in Taiwan for a year, John knows quite a few Chinese characters.  
 (D) After staying in Taiwan for a year, John knows many Chinese characters.
15. 他廣東話和國語都不會說。  
 (A) He doesn't speak Cantonese or Mandarin.  
 (B) He can't speak Cantonese and Mandarin.  
 (C) He doesn't speak Cantonese and Mandarin.  
 (D) He can speak either Cantonese or Mandarin.
16. 車上擁擠，應小心你的錢包。  
 (A) On a crowded bus, you should beware your wallet.  
 (B) On a crowded bus, you should take care of your wallet.  
 (C) On a crowded bus, you should beware of your wallet.  
 (D) On a crowded bus, you should be careful your wallet.
17. 我忍不住要笑。  
 (A) I can't forbear to laughing. (B) I can't do otherwise except to laugh.  
 (C) I cannot refrain to laughter. (D) I cannot but laugh.
18. 他胖得令人難以相信。  
 (A) He is unbelievably fat. (B) He is too fat to believe.  
 (C) He is so fat that people cannot believe. (D) It is difficult to believe that he is too fat.
19. 他寧死不受辱。  
 (A) He chose death to disgrace.  
 (B) He would rather die than suffer disgrace.  
 (C) He would prefer death before disgrace.  
 (D) He would die rather than disgrace.

20. 考試沒通過，我很痛苦。
- (A) I am very painful because I didn't pass the exam.
  - (B) I am in a lot of pain because I failed in the exam.
  - (C) I was painful because I had failed in the exam.
  - (D) I was in great pain because I hadn't succeeded to the exam.
21. 計程車司機總是無法預知自己能賺多少錢。
- (A) Taxi drivers never know how much they'll earn.
  - (B) Taxi drivers always don't know how much they'll earn.
  - (C) A taxi driver don't always know how much money they'll make.
  - (D) A taxi driver couldn't know how much they had earned.
22. 花你三小時的事要花上我三天。
- (A) That takes you only three hours takes me three days.
  - (B) You have to spend three hours while I have to spend three days.
  - (C) What takes you only three hours takes me as many days.
  - (D) You finish for three hours while I finish no less than three days.
23. 海倫來台灣已經十年了。
- (A) Helen comes to Taiwan ten years.
  - (B) Helen has come to Taiwan ten years.
  - (C) Helen has come to Taiwan for ten years.
  - (D) Helen came to Taiwan ten years ago.
24. 明天早上準七點，我等你。
- (A) I'll be waiting you at exactly seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
  - (B) I'll be expecting you at exactly seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
  - (C) I'll be waiting on you at seven tomorrow morning on time.
  - (D) I'll be expecting at seven o'clock tomorrow morning.
25. 我真羨慕你的金髮。
- (A) I really admire you for your blond hair.
  - (B) I really admire you for your gold hair.
  - (C) I really envy you your blond hair.
  - (D) I really envy you your gold hair.

## 貳、寫作

### III. 下列文章包含數個可能有錯的部份，請就下列各題，選出最適當的答案。

(1) In 1988, R. J. Reynolds introduced its Joe Camel cartoon icon designed for market Camel cigarettes. (2) Every one since Ralph Nader to the Center for Disease Control to conservative tobacco-state legislators insists cigarette ads, especially Joe Camel, lure teens to smoking. (3) Moreover, none mentioned the startling fact that in the four years after Joe's advent, every survey showed teenage smoking declined -- down 19% among high school students from 1988 to 1992, twice as fast as the drop among adults.

(4) It wasn't until 1993 when cigarettes ad spending fell and market analysts agreed Joe Camel was old hat, that teenage smoking went up.

(5) Surprisingly, over the last 25 years, teen smoking and smoking initiation rates are negatively associated with cigarette advertising and promotion spending -- i.e., the more companies spend, the less teens smoke, and vice-versa. (6) But that fact doesn't fit the needs of the "culture war." (7) Despite strenuous effort by officials to prove otherwise -- including one questionable study that branded nearly all teens as smokers and denied family and peers have any influence -- they've never produced evidence that ads make kids smoke.

26. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(1) In 1988, R. J. Reynolds introduced its Joe Camel cartoon icon designed for market Camel cigarettes.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "designed" to "designing"  
(C) change "for" to "to"  
(D) change "cigarettes" to "cigarette"
27. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(2) Every one since Ralph Nader to the Center for Disease Control to conservative tobacco-state legislators insists cigarette ads, especially Joe Camel, lure teens to smoking.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "since" to "from"  
(C) change "to the Center for Disease Control to conservative tobacco-state legislators" to "to the Center for Disease Control including conservative tobacco-state legislators"  
(D) change "teens to smoking" to "teens to smoke"
28. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(3) Moreover, none mentioned the startling fact that in the four years after Joe's advent, every survey showed teenage smoking declined -- down 19% among high school students from 1988 to 1992, twice as fast as the drop among adults.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "Moreover" to "Yet"  
(C) change "none" to "never"  
(D) change "every survey showed teenage smoking declined" to "every survey has shows teenage smoking declined"
29. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(4) It wasn't since 1993 when cigarettes ad spending fell and market analysts agreed Joe Camel was old hat, that teenage smoking went up.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "It" to "There"  
(C) change "since" to "until"  
(D) change "agreed" to "agree"
30. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(5) Surprisingly, over the last 25 years, teen smoking and smoking initiation rates are negatively associated with cigarette advertising and promotion spending -- i.e., the more companies spend, the less teens smoke, and vice-versa.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "Surprisingly" to "Surprising"  
(C) change "over the last 25 years" to "until the last 25 years"  
(D) change "the more companies spend" to "many companies spend"
31. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(6) But that factual doesn't fit the needs of the "culture war."**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "But" to "Therefore"  
(C) change "factual" to "fact"  
(D) change "the needs of" to "a need of"
32. What change in the following sentence should be made?  
**(7) Despite strenuous effort by officials to prove otherwise -- including one questionable study that branded nearly all teens as smokers and denied family and peers have any influence -- they've never produced evidence that ads make kids smoke.**  
(A) no change  
(B) change "Despite" to "In order to"  
(C) change "including one questionable study" to "including questionable study"  
(D) change "they've" to "their"

IV. 請根據文章中前後文意，將下列字體加粗的句子插入文章中最適當的位置。

33. **But there is life here.**

(1) Professor Harold Jordahl and I fished his farm the other day up in Richland County. (2) It's not really good farming country, the land is steep; not mountains, but foothills. (3) The hills huddle over the little valleys, high and proud as elephant rumps. The lower slopes have been row-cropped and badly used for almost one hundred years until now the face of the old land looks like the face of an old woman, tired and seamed and sucked of life. (4) Nature is working quietly to revive this place, and because of my professor-friend and his smarts, Nature's work is a little easier now than it used to be here.

- (A) insert the sentence before (1) (B) insert the sentence before (2)  
(C) insert the sentence before (3) (D) insert the sentence before (4)

34. **Twenty, thirty feet and more below the carpet, the alfalfa roots burrow, spread and search for moisture, interlace and bind the soil, give stability to the soil, and let it heal.**

(1) Bud has this thing about alfalfa. "I love it," he says, "It heals the land." (2) And so everywhere you look, except the upper hilltops and the wooded ridgelines, you're into a green carpet of alfalfa, a green sea of alfalfa, a green world of alfalfa, stretching to the hawk-guarded horizons. (3) Bud knows about land management and game management, maybe as much as Aldo Leopold knew, maybe more, some say, but he downplays his knowledge and is cool. (4) "What I know," he laughs, "is that you mustn't manage too much."

- (A) insert the sentence before (1) (B) insert the sentence before (2)  
(C) insert the sentence before (3) (D) insert the sentence before (4)

35. **Philosophers of government ever since Plato have devoted their thinking to the major issues of ethics, sovereignty, the social contract, the rights of man, the corruption of power, the balance between freedom and order.**

(1) Few-- except Machiavelli, who was concerned with government as it is, not as it should be--bothered with mere folly, although this has been a chronic and pervasive problem. (2) "Know, my son," said a dying Swedish statesman in the seventh century, "with how little wisdom the world is governed." (3) More recently, Woodrow Wilson warned, "In public affairs, stupidity is more dangerous than knavery." (4) Stupidity is not related to type of regime; monarchy, oligarchy, and democracy produce it equally.

- (A) insert the sentence before (1) (B) insert the sentence before (2)  
(C) insert the sentence before (3) (D) insert the sentence before (4)

36. **Every human society, from the most technologically advanced to the most primitive, employs language.**

(1) The use of language as a means of communication has often been seen as one trait that makes us uniquely human. (2) These languages range from the guttural articulations of German and English to the intoned and highly inflected Chinese-based languages to the whistle and click languages used by certain African tribes. (3) Regardless of the variety of human languages, all language shares certain characteristics. (4) These include the fact that they function to socialize humans, and that they are used as a tool to shape and change the world around us.

- (A) insert the sentence before (1) (B) insert the sentence before (2)  
(C) insert the sentence before (3) (D) insert the sentence before (4)

37. **This shaping or molding of the self by the language is not limited to childhood.**

(1) Although born without a language, every normal and healthy human infant has an innate capacity to learn any of the languages spoken by human societies. (2) The infant experiences the language of its society as an environment. (3) The particular language environment of that society shapes and molds the personas of the child as it develops. (4) The shaping and molding continues and affects each of us to the end of our lives.

- (A) insert the sentence before (1) (B) insert the sentence before (2)  
(C) insert the sentence before (3) (D) insert the sentence before (4)

## V. 請根據每題的敘述，選出最適當的答案。

38. After the rulers of Malacca became Muslim in the early \_\_\_\_\_ century, Islam slowly spread to the general populace.  
 (A) fifteen (B) fiftieth (C) fifty (D) fifteenth
39. Seeing a play is quite different from reading it. It is an event, something you probably attend in the company of friend. \_\_\_\_\_, reading a play is usually a solitary procedure, perhaps occurring at a desk in your bedroom.  
 (A) In contrast (B) Still (C) Therefore (D) Even though
40. Women have health concerns at all stages of life. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to know that you can rely on us at Tounan Clinic.  
 (A) comfortable (B) comfort (C) uncomfortable (D) comforting
41. \_\_\_\_\_, nearly one-half rated their summer experience the same quality as that during the regular year; one-third rated it better.  
 (A) A 1994 study of undergraduate students (B) In a 1994 study of undergraduate students  
 (C) Of a 1994 study of undergraduate students (D) At a 1994 study of undergraduate students
42. Which of the following sentences is a sentence fragment (not a complete sentence)?  
 (A) The union leader said that a strike was not likely.  
 (B) Visitors to Missouri discover that the summers in Missouri are as hot if not hotter than any summers they have ever experienced before.  
 (C) The telephone call that woke the family.  
 (D) It is not a difficult part and I can teach her.
43. What is **wrong** with the following sentence?  
**"John Rusk's outstanding characteristic as a reporter was truth."**  
 (A) The sentence needs a semicolon.  
 (B) The sentence is a fragment, an incomplete sentence.  
 (C) The apostrophe is used improperly.  
 (D) The sentence's subject and predicate do not match.
44. Which of the following sentences is most consistent in person and number?  
 (A) By the year 2008, Taiwanese will pay twice today's price for a car, and they will get twice the value.  
 (B) By the year 2008, Taiwanese will pay twice today's price for a car, and you will get twice the value.  
 (C) By the year 2008, Taiwanese will pay twice today's price for a car, and one will get twice the value.  
 (D) None of the above sentences are consistent in person and number.
45. Which of the following is a passive sentence?  
 (A) Starting early in the elementary grades, children learn about how they perform academically compared to their classmates.  
 (B) Oral Presentation is taught by Professor Barnswell.  
 (C) In Marathon County, the jail administers the programs but the results are the same.  
 (D) I flung the door open and bounded into the room, grasping an iron-gray rod as my weapon.

46. Which of the following sentences **misuses** coordination?
- (A) The automobile came into common use in the 1920s, and they are now indispensable for public transportation.
  - (B) Modern automobiles are very complex, and they are sometimes hard to repair.
  - (C) The automobile replaced the horse and buggy, and made possible the growth of the suburb.
  - (D) The automobile was common in the 1940s, and they sometimes make costly mistakes.
47. Which of the following sentences correctly uses parallel structure?
- (A) Her depression was a result of the loss of her job, the breakdown of her marriage, and a teenage daughter who was a problem.
  - (B) The cars race down the track, turn the corner at great speed, and then they are heading for the home stretch.
  - (C) She enjoys reading novels, studying the flute, and sewing her own clothes.
  - (D) The dog had to choose between jumping over the fence or he could have dug a hole underneath it.
48. In which of the following sentences is the punctuation correct?
- (A) If things go wrong, it must be a personal, human error, the result of fingering, tampering, a button getting stuck, someone hitting the wrong key.
  - (B) If things go wrong it must be a personal, human error, the result of fingering, tampering, a button getting stuck, someone hitting the wrong key.
  - (C) If things go wrong: it must be a personal, human error, the result of fingering, tampering, a button getting stuck, someone hitting the wrong key.
  - (D) If things go wrong, it must be a personal, human error, the result of fingering, tampering, a button getting stuck someone hitting the wrong key.
49. Which is true about the "comma, dash, and parentheses"?
- (A) They are used to show that a sentence has come to an end.
  - (B) They can be used to show an interruption of the main idea.
  - (C) They must follow an independent clause and cannot follow a dependent clause.
  - (D) They are most commonly used between the title and subtitle of a book.
50. What punctuation should you use to join two independent clauses whose ideas and sentence structure are related?
- (A) quotation marks
  - (B) a colon
  - (C) a semicolon
  - (D) an exclamation mark

【以下空白】