

# 九十五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. 本試卷分四部份，共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯不倒扣。  
第一部份（第 1 至 15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分）  
第二部份（第 16 至 25 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分）  
第三部份（第 26 至 40 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分）  
第四部份（第 41 至 50 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分）
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. 本試卷空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
6. 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. 字彙測驗：共有 15 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. Doing exercise helps us not only to strengthen the body but also to increase confidence.  
(A) make smarter      (B) make stranger      (C) make stronger      (D) make stricter
2. Do not take shelter under trees in a thunderstorm because lightning often strikes tall objects.  
(A) shoots      (B) drops      (C) blows      (D) hits
3. I can't figure out what this sentence means. There are too many words I don't know.  
(A) draw      (B) solve      (C) understand      (D) calculate
4. In the winter, people tend to eat too much and gain weight easily.  
(A) attend to      (B) ought to      (C) are able to      (D) are likely to
5. Even if students are from the same country, they may come from diverse backgrounds.  
(A) modern      (B) different      (C) common      (D) original
6. The teacher's speech motivated the students to work harder on their studies.  
(A) inspired      (B) announced      (C) arranged      (D) insisted
7. All company employees are on duty at the exhibition to demonstrate the new software.  
(A) indicate      (B) prove      (C) present      (D) march
8. Final exams put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on students. They have to study very hard.  
(A) permission      (B) pressure      (C) preparation      (D) effort
9. Mrs. Lin likes to \_\_\_\_\_ about her husband all the time. It seems that she cannot find anything good about him.  
(A) compliment      (B) compete      (C) consider      (D) complain
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ work schedule is an alternative to the traditional 9 to 5 workday, and it allows employees to choose their time of arrival and departure.  
(A) fixed      (B) busy      (C) flexible      (D) similar
11. This essay is clearly not \_\_\_\_\_. It is only 100 words but the required length is 300 words.  
(A) confusing      (B) satisfactory      (C) doubtful      (D) confident
12. John's boss is going to \_\_\_\_\_ him from his position as assistant manager to a new position as manager.  
(A) promote      (B) discover      (C) retain      (D) punish

13. On construction sites, workers should \_\_\_\_\_ the rules and wear helmets at all times for their own safety.  
 (A) avoid (B) transfer (C) observe (D) influence
14. One week is not long enough for us to finish the work. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the deadline by three more days?  
 (A) expand (B) extend (C) shorten (D) complete
15. The books in the library cover a wide variety of topics that \_\_\_\_\_ from language to science.  
 (A) range (B) consist (C) collect (D) refer

II. 對話測驗：共有 10 題，為第 16-25 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適當的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

16. Sue: Formosa Shoppingline, good morning.  
 Client: Could I speak to Mr. Chen, please?  
 Sue: I'm sorry. Mr. Chen isn't in. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Client: I am Chris Woods from Kent's Company.  
 (A) Do you know where he is? (B) How do you do?  
 (C) Who's calling, please? (D) What's going on?
17. Fred: Excuse me. I'm looking for the train station. Could you tell me how to get there?  
 Sue: \_\_\_\_\_ You can't miss it.  
 Fred: Thank you very much.  
 (A) Go straight down for two more blocks. (B) The train leaves in five minutes.  
 (C) Where are you heading? (D) What a large station it is!
18. Customer: I bought this shirt from your store yesterday for my husband. But it's too small for him. Can I change it for size XL?  
 Salesclerk: Sure. ... Oh, I'm sorry. We just run out of stock for blue XL. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Customer: What do you have?  
 Salesclerk: Wait a minute, please. I'll show you the white and the yellow ones.  
 (A) Would you like to pay by cash? (B) Would you like to have a discount?  
 (C) Would you like to try it on now? (D) Would you like to look at other colors?
19. Assistant: Next, please. Can I help you?  
 Stephen: Yes, I'd like a cheeseburger and a large order of fries.  
 Assistant: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Stephen: For here.  
 (A) What is it for? (B) Do you have a reservation?  
 (C) Could you wait a minute here? (D) Is that for here or to go?

20. Jeff: Do you have any plans for the weekend?  
Amy: No. Nothing's come up yet. Why?  
Jeff: Mark invited us to his cabin in the mountains again. What do you think?  
Amy: Well, I'm not really interested, \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) but thanks for asking. (B) so I'm looking forward to it.  
(C) because I love his cabin. (D) though I don't like Mark.
21. Jean: Hey, you did a great job in the meeting just now. Your report was excellent.  
Peter: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jean: You know, you handled the situation really well. It's not easy.  
Peter: Well, I tried to do my best.  
(A) I'm sorry to hear that. (B) Thanks for your compliment.  
(C) Can you do me a favor? (D) You don't like it?
22. Waitress: Are you ready to order now?  
Wayne: We're still thinking about it. Can we have a couple more minutes?  
Waitress: Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be back in a few minutes.  
(A) Save your time. (B) Don't lose your time.  
(C) Enjoy your time. (D) Take your time.
23. David: Excuse me, Professor Johnson.  
Professor: Yes, David, what can I do for you?  
David: I'm not feeling well and I'd like to go to see a doctor. \_\_\_\_\_  
Professor: O.K. You don't have to come to class. I hope you feel better soon.  
(A) Is there anything I can get you?  
(B) Can you tell me if I passed the exam?  
(C) Would you give me your attention a minute?  
(D) May I be excused from class this afternoon?
24. Employer: Nice to meet you, Mr. Lin. I've looked over your resume. Now, tell us why you think you are suited to the job as a computer programmer.  
Mr. Lin: Well, \_\_\_\_\_  
Employer: I see. Do you have any working experience?  
Mr. Lin: Yes. One year.  
(A) I'd like to work for a big company like yours.  
(B) I'd like to know more about the job.  
(C) I majored in electronics and I am expert at programming.  
(D) I love playing computer games and watching sports programs.

25. Hair stylist: Hello, Nancy's Hair-styling House.  
 Cindy: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hair stylist: Sure. When would you like to have it done?  
 Cindy: How about Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock?  
 (A) I have a 2 p.m. appointment for a haircut.  
 (B) I'd like to make an appointment for a haircut.  
 (C) How does my hair look?  
 (D) Where can I get a haircut?

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

Most health care careers require education beyond high school. This education can last from two to 26 ten years. People who choose a health care career for 27 are willing to invest in the additional education.

The job market for health care professionals varies 28 place to place. In the country, almost every health care professional can find a job because the demand is great. In large cities 29 many people like to live, it is harder to find a job. In general, finding a job in health care is easier than in other professions. 30, the job market will be even better in the future because the population is getting older.

A career in health care has many benefits. One benefit is the feeling of 31 others. All of the people who were interviewed agreed that this was an important part of their decision to enter this field. There are also 32 benefits. Most people said they enjoyed working where they did even though the work might be hard. They also said they felt secure that their jobs would be around for years to come.

The biggest problem people 33 was job pressure. Workers in the health care field have to respond to emergencies almost every day. In addition, they spend a lot of time taking care of those who are seriously ill or injured.

26. (A) as few as                      (B) as little as                      (C) as many as                      (D) as much as
27. (A) him                              (B) himself                              (C) them                              (D) themselves
28. (A) from                              (B) in                              (C) at                              (D) for
29. (A) which                              (B) where                              (C) how                              (D) why
30. (A) In addition                      (B) By contrast                      (C) However                      (D) At one time
31. (A) helps                              (B) helped                              (C) help                              (D) helping
32. (A) another                              (B) other                              (C) any other                      (D) no other
33. (A) mentioned                              (B) mentioning  
 (C) were mentioned                      (D) have been mentioned

For thousands of years, people have wanted to fly. The idea was especially interesting to two French brothers, Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier. In the late 1700s, they 34 experimenting with hot-air balloons.

Their first experiment was to fill small paper bags with smoke. They found that the bags 35 rise in the air. At first, the two brothers believed that the smoke made the bags rise. But later, they realized it was the hot air, 36 the smoke, that caused the bags to rise.

The Montgolfier brothers continued to experiment. In 1783, they put a hot-air balloon in the air for eight minutes. The balloon carried a rooster, a sheep, and a duck! They came back to earth safely after history's first real balloon flight. Later that year, they made a bigger balloon and the two people rose over 300 feet 37 the air. Their flight lasted 25 minutes.

By 1784, ballooning had become very popular in France. People traveled for miles 38 balloons take off and come down again. One year later, two men flew from France 39 the English Channel to England. It took two hours.

Today, hot-air balloons are very popular. To fly a balloon, the pilot burns wood or gas to make hot air, which makes the balloon rise. The balloon rises into the air as more hot air 40. To lower the balloon, hot air is released.

34. (A) made (B) wanted (C) created (D) began
35. (A) were (B) would (C) have (D) will
36. (A) instead (B) only (C) rather (D) not
37. (A) off (B) from (C) into (D) by
38. (A) to see (B) saw (C) have seen (D) were seeing
39. (A) against (B) going (C) covering (D) across
40. (A) produces (B) produced (C) is produced (D) is producing

IV. 閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文共有 10 題，每篇有 5 題，為第 41-50 題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

Issa was born in Japan in 1762. He was a lonely and unhappy child, but he did not speak of unhappiness. Instead, he spent hours talking to the small animals and insects about his deepest thoughts. He would say to a frog, for instance, "How strange it is that when people are here, we don't pay much attention to them, but when people go away, we feel lonely and we wish they were here again."

Issa's mother died when he was very young, and his father married another woman who became his stepmother. She treated him very badly. Issa's father was a kind man, but he did what his wife told him to do, and he sent Issa away to school when he was fourteen. Perhaps he thought that getting away from his stepmother would help Issa grow to be strong and independent. When his father died, Issa was supposed to get the family house, but his mean stepmother made a deal with the village officials and she kept the house for herself for many years.

When he was a young man, Issa remembered the thoughts and conversations with the small animals and insects he had had as a child. He wanted to be able to express these thoughts very simply, so he studied how to write Haiku poems. He became very famous for his Haiku poetry and later returned to his hometown to get his father's house.

Children especially love Issa's poems because he wrote about all his childhood friends such as frogs, flies, crickets, fleas, snails, and fireflies. He wrote nearly one thousand poems about these small insects who were his friends.

41. Issa spent most of his childhood \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) thinking deep thoughts and talking to insects  
(B) talking to his brothers about his mean stepmother  
(C) reading and writing poems about his thoughts  
(D) fishing and playing in the river by his home
42. As a child, Issa would think about such things as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how to get away from his stepmother  
(B) writing stories for children  
(C) becoming a poet when he grew up  
(D) why we miss people when they are away
43. Issa was not able to get his family house because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) he was in another city going to school  
(B) his stepmother found a way to keep it  
(C) he and his father had a serious fight  
(D) he left Japan to do advanced study
44. Issa became famous for his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) paintings  
(B) music  
(C) poetry  
(D) novels
45. According to the passage, why do you think Issa wrote mainly about insects?
- (A) Insects were his father's pets.  
(B) Insects were his childhood friends.  
(C) His stepmother hated insects.  
(D) Children like to play with insects.

Summer camp offers a variety of activities for children and teenagers in the United States. The traditional image of summer camp is associated with hiking and campfires, but there are camps for drama, computers, and even weight loss. The first summer camp was founded in 1861 by Frederick and Abigail Gunn when they took the boys of their school on a two-week hiking trip. For the next twelve years, they continued to operate the Gunnery Camp.

In most camps, there are counselors who guide the young campers during activities and ensure the safety of the campers. Most counselors are in their late teens or early twenties, as it is an ideal job for high school or college students on summer break. In the United States, summer camp is also known as "sleepaway camp" when campers spend their nights at camp. At some camps all campers stay overnight, whereas at other camps – "day camps" – participants go home every night. Summer camp is often the first time that children spend an extended period of time away from home. Missing home is a frequent problem, so it is important to have caring counselors to help campers adjust to the new environment.

【背面尚有試題】

Youth organizations, like the Boy Scouts and YMCA, are known for having lots of summer camps. They hold summer camp fairs in different parts of the country during the winter months. **These** provide the opportunities for parents and kids to meet camp organizers and collect information about summer camps.

46. The passage mainly describes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the origin of summer camp
  - (B) the development and activities of summer camps
  - (C) the organization of summer camp fairs
  - (D) summer camp counseling as an ideal job for students
47. Summer camp has been an American tradition for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) one summer
  - (B) two weeks
  - (C) about twelve years
  - (D) more than 130 years
48. According to the passage, a counselor can help children by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) finding an ideal job in summer
  - (B) allowing campers to go home every night
  - (C) making them feel happy to stay in the camp
  - (D) finding them a new home
49. In paragraph 3, the word “**These**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) summer camp fairs
  - (B) winter months
  - (C) different parts of the country
  - (D) youth organizations
50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) People visit summer camp fairs to gather job information.
  - (B) Summer camps today provide a larger variety of activities than they did before.
  - (C) Missing children are one frequent problem in summer camps.
  - (D) All summer camps require campers to stay overnight for a long period of time.

【以下空白】