

# 九十五學年度技術校院四年制與專科學校二年制 統一入學測驗試題

准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□

(請考生自行填寫)

## 共同科目



### 【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，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. 字彙題：第 1-10 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字或片語，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字或片語意義最接近的答案。第 11-15 題，請選擇一個最適當的答案，以完成該句。

1. After four attempts, Mike finally passed his driving test and started to drive happily to work right away.  
(A) obviously                      (B) apparently                      (C) immediately                      (D) eventually
2. The final exam was unexpectedly easy. The average score for the test was 90.  
(A) directly                      (B) heavily                      (C) quickly                      (D) surprisingly
3. The latest evidence shows that second-hand smoke can not only lower children's IQ but also cause lung cancer.  
(A) factor                      (B) health                      (C) proof                      (D) success
4. You've used up all the excuses. Can't you come up with a better one?  
(A) watch out                      (B) go after                      (C) live with                      (D) think of
5. You should think very cautiously before you make an important decision.  
(A) actually                      (B) carefully                      (C) entirely                      (D) generally
6. If you want to learn more about the activity, you can get additional information from the university homepage.  
(A) more                      (B) serious                      (C) daily                      (D) practical
7. After many years of extensive research, Taiwanese computer companies have upgraded their quality.  
(A) polite                      (B) deep                      (C) secret                      (D) broad
8. Her enthusiasm for tennis is the main reason for her to become a world champion.  
(A) opinion                      (B) action                      (C) event                      (D) interest
9. You need to have a clear notion of what to do in the future.  
(A) idea                      (B) model                      (C) pain                      (D) taste
10. He promised that he would be back before four to finish his work.  
(A) occurred                      (B) entered                      (C) invested                      (D) agreed
11. Due to heavy snow on the runway, all the flights were \_\_\_\_\_ for nearly eight hours.  
(A) mixed                      (B) delayed                      (C) served                      (D) located
12. In the U.S. one should make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ before going to see a doctor.  
(A) appointment                      (B) dressing                      (C) exchange                      (D) limitation

13. If you don't want to put on more \_\_\_\_\_, you should eat less and take more exercise.  
 (A) treasure (B) weight (C) food (D) body
14. For young women who suffer from eating disorder, body \_\_\_\_\_ is often their main concern.  
 (A) image (B) diary (C) interest (D) dialogue
15. The first computer was built in 1946; it \_\_\_\_\_ more than 140 square meters of floor space.  
 (A) put on (B) gave in (C) took up (D) made of

II. 對話題：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. Lester: What do you think of Professor Thompson's speech?  
 Sylvia: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lester: Well... but I enjoyed it a lot.  
 (A) It was boring. (B) He is a good speaker.  
 (C) The talk was interesting. (D) He made his points well.
17. Tracy: May I ask you a favor?  
 Janet: \_\_\_\_\_ What is it?  
 Tracy: Would you lend me three hundred dollars?  
 Janet: Sure, if you promise to return the money on Wednesday.  
 (A) That depends. (B) That's impossible.  
 (C) I'm afraid not. (D) I can't believe it.
18. Susan: I have a fever.  
 Helen: Do you need a cold towel or something?  
 Susan: No, thanks. I think I just need to lie down for a while.  
 Helen: \_\_\_\_\_ You worked too hard.  
 (A) You need a towel. (B) You make me sick.  
 (C) You can't lie down. (D) You do need a rest.
19. Arnold: Do you exercise often?  
 Monica: No, I don't.  
 Arnold: You should. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Homework helps you learn better. (B) It is good for your health.  
 (C) Exercise takes up too much time. (D) You may not like the course.
20. Customer: There must be a mistake. I didn't ask for the steak.  
 Waiter: Sorry. I'll take it back. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Customer: The seafood combo.  
 (A) How was your steak? (B) What did you look for?  
 (C) What did you order? (D) How did you get this?

21. Tina: Hi, Jane! How's it going?  
Jane: Not so good. I've got a bad cold.  
Tina: Yeah, a lot of people have colds. \_\_\_\_\_  
Jane: I know, but I have a report due tomorrow.  
(A) I have visited my doctor. (B) I have a terrible headache.  
(C) You should be home in bed. (D) You have been feeling well.
22. George: Can I help you with something?  
Eunice: \_\_\_\_\_  
George: But the bakery's closed today!  
(A) Please peel the potatoes. (B) Please get me the pot.  
(C) Please get me some bread. (D) Please set the table.
23. Waitress: Would you like something for dessert?  
Norman: \_\_\_\_\_  
Waitress: That's too bad. We have the best cheese cake in town.  
(A) That's not what I ordered. (B) No, I'm full already.  
(C) What's new in town? (D) Do you have cheese?
24. Clerk: International Travel Agency. May I help you?  
Jessica: Yes, I'd like some flight information.  
Clerk: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jessica: Paris.  
(A) What city, please? (B) How many people?  
(C) How long will you stay? (D) What day are you flying?
25. Brenda: What should we have to go with the meat?  
Helen: Grilled tomatoes.  
Brenda: \_\_\_\_\_  
Helen: Potatoes are great!  
(A) Yes, rice is all right. (B) I don't know about dessert.  
(C) We had that last time. Let's have potatoes. (D) Not cabbage again! I prefer tomatoes.

III. 綜合測驗：下面兩篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 26-40 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Panda babies are weak and need tremendous care. 26 pandas are born, they are very small and delicate. Their average 27 at birth is only about 90 grams. Panda babies are actually smaller than a mouse. They cannot see or walk. 28 they receive close attention, panda babies die easily. According to a recent medical study, 61 percent of the pandas that are born in zoos die 29 after birth. The number could be 30 if we did nothing. In China, and in zoos all over the world, people are trying to help pandas have healthy babies. The 31 is that the panda is an endangered species. There are almost no pandas left in the 32. However, we are getting better

at helping pandas have healthy children. This year nine zoo pandas have had a baby so far, and ten more are 33. Maybe one day the panda won't be an endangered species any more.

26. (A) While (B) Where (C) When (D) Why  
 27. (A) height (B) weight (C) width (D) depth  
 28. (A) Then (B) Despite (C) As if (D) Even though  
 29. (A) soon (B) late (C) fast (D) quick  
 30. (A) better (B) worse (C) farther (D) nearer  
 31. (A) excuse (B) country (C) study (D) reason  
 32. (A) wild (B) river (C) birth (D) health  
 33. (A) dying (B) cunning (C) pregnant (D) immune

My parents are an interesting couple. They don't mean to 34 each other but what they do is humorous.

When my dad was thirty something, he hit himself on the forehead very hard on something inside the garage. So, my mother 35 him to an emergency room. Because my father cut himself very badly, the doctor had to perform a 36. Seeing my father suffering, my mother felt weak; the nurse pulled a chair up for her and then went back to dad's side. "I know we're all grown-ups," said the nurse, "but, it's OK to cry sometimes when it hurts." After the operation was done, my mother asked my father 37 he heard what the nurse said or not. "I did," my father replied, "and I thought she was talking to you."

Days after staying in the hospital, my father could finally go home. 38 the way home, my mother asked my father what the most uncomfortable thing he had during his stay. "The food, of course." My mother looked at my father with a smile, 39 what she was going to fix for him. 40, my father continued, in a very philosophical tone, "If I have to eat that kind of food, why do I have to stay in the hospital?" That evening, we had McDonald's.

34. (A) pay attention to (B) look forward to (C) make fun of (D) take care of  
 35. (A) rushed (B) missed (C) imagined (D) received  
 36. (A) benefit (B) surgery (C) ceremony (D) meeting  
 37. (A) when (B) that (C) because (D) whether  
 38. (A) In (B) By (C) For (D) On  
 39. (A) thought (B) had thought (C) thinking (D) to think  
 40. (A) Then (B) First (C) Otherwise (D) Similarly

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

Music is a powerful thing. When played properly, some music can have positive effects on learning and attitude. One way that music can make learning easier is by teaching people abstract reasoning and learning strategies. When learning music, people visualize the task in their head, and therefore exercise the same abstract skills that engineers, chess players, and high-level mathematicians use. Moreover, instruction in music skills and appreciation provides **a wealth of** learning strategies that help to develop children's analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating skills. Another important aspect that music can have on learning for people of all ages is attitude. The highly repetitive structure of music helps children learn to trust themselves and enhance their self-confidence and sense of accomplishment. Thus, their attitude toward learning is dramatically increased. In addition to increasing positive attitude, listening to pleasant music in the background may ease the strain of an activity. Notice that when people listen to music in the background, it is very important that they listen to the music they are familiar and comfortable with. So in order for music to help us think, learn, and work, we need to know what kind of music to listen to.

41. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how music helps when people work and learn  
(B) the importance of music to children and engineers  
(C) the different structures of music  
(D) how people learn to listen to music
42. According to the passage, which of the following functions of music is NOT mentioned?
- (A) Helping people to relax. (B) Improving people's attitude.  
(C) Helping people fall asleep. (D) Improving people's confidence.
43. We can conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) people of all ages love different types of music  
(B) it is important for us to teach children the right attitude  
(C) people of all ages develop different learning strategies  
(D) it is important for us to choose the right music to listen to
44. In line 5, the phrase "a wealth of" is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_."
- (A) a lot of something useful (B) a lot of something secret  
(C) people full of interest (D) people who are rich
45. We may infer from the passage that the next paragraph will most likely be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the learning strategies children need  
(B) the effects of different types of music  
(C) the workplaces where music should be played  
(D) the jobs that demand abstract reasoning skills

People have always searched the sky for clues about upcoming weather. Throughout the ages, farmers and sailors have looked to the winds and clouds for signs of approaching storms. But no real understanding of the weather could be achieved without a scientific study of the atmosphere. Such a study depends on being able to measure certain conditions, including pressure, temperature, and moisture levels.

A true scientific examination of weather, therefore, was not possible until the development of accurate measuring instruments, beginning in the 17th century. Meteorology — the science of studying the atmosphere—was born in 1643 with the invention of the barometer, which measures atmospheric pressure. The liquid-in-glass thermometer, the hydrometer to measure humidity—the amount of moisture in the air—and the weather map also were invented during the 1600s.

With the measurement of **these basic elements**, scientists began to work out the relationships between these and other atmospheric conditions, such as wind, clouds, and rainfall. Still, their observations failed to show an overall picture of the weather. Such complete weather reporting had to wait two centuries for the rapid transfer of information made possible by the invention of the telegraph during the 1840s.

46. The passage is mainly concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) weather                      (B) thermometer                      (C) storms                      (D) telegraph
47. The phrase “these basic elements” in the third paragraph refers to all of the following **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) pressure                      (B) rainfall                      (C) moisture                      (D) temperature
48. Which of the following statement is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- (A) To have a full understanding of the weather, we need to study the atmosphere scientifically.
- (B) The study of the atmosphere is generally called “meteorology.”
- (C) The major instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure is the barometer.
- (D) Farmers did not begin to search the sky for clues about storms until the 17th century.
49. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “humidity?”
- (A) Pressure                      (B) Atmosphere                      (C) Thermometer                      (D) Moisture
50. According to the passage, complete weather reporting \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) failed to show the overall picture of the weather
- (B) was not made possible until the 17th century
- (C) became possible after the invention of the telegraph
- (D) had to wait two centuries for the weather map to be developed

【以下空白】

# 公告 試題