

# 九十七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. The Red Cross provides international assistance to people of all races, \_\_\_\_\_, religions, social classes, and political beliefs.  
(A) sentiments            (B) ethnicities            (C) disputes            (D) donations
2. I did not have enough time to read the original version of the novel *Bleak House*, so I read an \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
(A) abridged            (B) abandoned            (C) agonized            (D) articulated
3. Many people eat yogurt as a \_\_\_\_\_ to their regular diet because of its nutritional value.  
(A) starvation            (B) development            (C) supplement            (D) domination
4. Jeffery refused to join his friends in a midnight cup of coffee because he was afraid it would give him \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) calmness            (B) expenses            (C) deduction            (D) insomnia
5. An undersea earthquake in the Indian Ocean on December 26, 2006 \_\_\_\_\_ a tsunami that killed over 250,000 people in Indonesia, India, Thailand, and other countries.  
(A) degraded            (B) generated            (C) adjusted            (D) damaged
6. Mr. Li wants to buy a new cellular phone that can take pictures, do e-mail, pay bills and so on. He is tired of his \_\_\_\_\_ cellular phone.  
(A) old-fashioned            (B) bad-tempered            (C) well-written            (D) newly-released
7. Most people with a serious depression will show weight loss with \_\_\_\_\_ appetite.  
(A) distanced            (B) conceited            (C) expired            (D) diminished
8. Many species of marine animals and fish are directly at risk \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature rise—they simply cannot survive in warmer waters.  
(A) despite of            (B) according to            (C) due to            (D) so that
9. Betty likes nothing more than to read. For her, reading is a \_\_\_\_\_ experience that gives her great personal satisfaction.  
(A) malignant            (B) disagreeable            (C) fearsome            (D) spiritual
10. \_\_\_\_\_ all the circumstances, John thought it wise not to say anything further.  
(A) Taking into account            (B) Passing away            (C) Putting out            (D) Getting rid of
11. When an invention is patented, no one may make, use, or sell it without the \_\_\_\_\_ of the patent's owner.  
(A) irrelevance            (B) gratitude            (C) exclusion            (D) permission
12. Contrary to one's common view, \_\_\_\_\_, or excessively overweight, individuals are less likely to die in the 5 years after suffering a stroke than are their normal-weight peers.  
(A) legible            (B) obese            (C) pious            (D) envious

13. New discoveries reveal \_\_\_\_\_ increases in jellyfish in the oceans, and the scientists suspect the causes could be overfishing and global warming.  
 (A) alarming (B) respectful (C) lustful (D) rhetorical
14. A veteran traveler knows that a \_\_\_\_\_ planned trip often ends up being tiring and nerve-racking rather than restful and enjoyable.  
 (A) watchfully (B) thoughtfully (C) natively (D) hastily
15. These creatures were preparing for winter \_\_\_\_\_; in a few months they would be hidden in trash or buried in dirt.  
 (A) accuracy (B) intimacy (C) dormancy (D) frequency

II. 文法挑錯：第 16 – 25 題，每題均有四個劃底線的選項，分別用 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 加以標示，其中有一選項文法錯誤，請選出該錯誤的選項。

16. Since World War II, America had continued to attract scientific talent. But now the influx from abroad consists mainly of students, who are working toward their Ph.D.s.  
 (A) (B)  
 (C) (D)
17. Cancer is usually classified according to the tissue which the cancerous cells originate, as well as the normal cell type they most resemble.  
 (A) (B)  
 (C) (D)
18. In no respect do Japanese and Americans display greater difference than in their attitude concerned employment.  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 (D)
19. The world is running out of oil, and energy experts believe that there could have serious shortages in ten years.  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 (D)
20. Gardening is a joy to those who are lonely, relaxed to those who are nervous, and a lesson for those who are always in a hurry.  
 (A) (B)  
 (C) (D)
21. A wide body of recent research has been devoted to investigate the influence of attitudes on the immune system.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Sales of cars and light trucks in the United States are expected dropping sharply in 2008, hitting their lowest level since 1994.  
 (A) (B)  
 (C) (D)

23. Learning proceeds from the known to the new, and must be grounded in students' currently  
(A) (B) (C) (D)  
experiences, interests, and abilities.
24. There are more patients in need of kidney, corneas, and other human tissue than there are  
(A) (B)  
donors; therefore, big money can be done on a thriving black market in human flesh.  
(C) (D)
25. Crystal-clear lakes near Montreal are threatening by algae blooms caused by chemical  
(A) (B) (C)  
pollution from home and golf courses.  
(D)

III. 閱讀測驗：第 26–50 題，每題有四個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的選項。

Your heart is a bundle of muscles about the size of your fist. If you **clench** your fist, open it, and then clench it again, you can get a rough idea of the action of the heart. But if you open and close your fist, again and again, at the rate of a little more than once a second, your muscles will feel tired after a couple of minutes.

Your heart, meanwhile, is contracting and dilating at an average rate of 72 times a minute, which adds up to about 100,000 times a day or nearly 40,000,000 times a year. And the only rest the heart muscles get is the fraction of a second pause between beats.

The work done by your heart is about equal to the work you would perform if you lifted a 10-pound weight three feet off the ground and repeated this task twice every minute for your entire life.

The heart consists of several layers of muscles arranged in circles and spirals. When the muscles contract, the spirals and circles tighten and the blood is literally squeezed out of the chambers. The contraction that squeezes the blood from the heart is called systole and the subsequent relaxation of the heart muscles is called diastole.

A number of large arteries and veins run into the top of the heart, carrying blood to and from other parts of the body. The walls on one side are thicker than the other, and the surface is covered with a number of small arteries and veins. The arteries on the surface of the heart are called the coronary arteries. They carry the blood which, in turn, carries the oxygen, food, and other necessary materials to the muscles of the heart.

26. The passage mainly describes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the respiratory system (B) the circulatory system  
(C) the digestive system (D) the nervous system
27. The word **clench** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) clean (B) claim (C) crash (D) close
28. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
(A) Your heart beat is about 10,000 times a day.  
(B) Your heart is about the size of your fist.  
(C) Your heart is contracting and dilating at an average rate of 72 times a minute.  
(D) The heart consists of several layers of muscles arranged in circles and spirals.

29. What blood vessels carry the blood to the muscles of the heart?  
 (A) The pulmonary arteries. (B) The pulmonary veins.  
 (C) The coronary arteries. (D) The coronary veins.
30. What is diastole in blood circulation?  
 (A) The surface of the heart. (B) The relaxation of the heart.  
 (C) The spirals of the heart. (D) The contraction of the heart.

When someone says “How are you?” most people answer “Fine, thanks,” even if they have a slight cold or are feeling grumpy. This keeps the interaction rolling along its usual track. Both people feel at ease and know what to expect.

In many kinds of relationships we balance rewards against costs in an effort to keep our interaction with other people stable and pleasant. This kind of exchange goes on all the time, and it is at the heart of exchange theory, a view of interaction that is connected with the work of George Homans (1973). According to exchange theory, a person’s present behavior is influenced by whether and how that behavior has been rewarded in the past. This happens in four basic ways:

1. If a man goes fishing and gets a good catch, he is likely to go fishing again. If every fishing trip ends in failure, he is likely to lose interest in fishing. The general principle here is that the more often a certain type of behavior is rewarded, the more likely one is to repeat it.
  2. If our fisherman has had better luck fishing in shady pool than in the sun, he is likely to seek out shady spots for fishing. The general principle is that if rewarded behavior is associated with some aspect of the setting in which it was rewarded, one will seek out that setting again.
  3. If the fisherman knows a place where he can be sure to make a good catch, he won’t mind going through **brambles** and over rocks to get there. The principle here is that if the rewards are great, one is willing to pay more to get them.
  4. If the fisherman catches a big fish three days in a row, he is likely to be less excited about his catch on the third day than he was on the first. The general principle is that as one’s needs become more easily satisfied, one becomes less likely to make an effort to satisfy them.
31. What is the best title of this passage?  
 (A) Interaction as Exchange (B) Reward and Punishment  
 (C) The Rules of Fishing (D) The Rules of Politeness
32. According to paragraph 2, which of the following proverbs is most likely to hold true about human interaction?  
 (A) To bite the hand that feeds you. (B) Better late than never.  
 (C) Do as you would be done by. (D) Make hay while the sun shines.
33. The word **brambles** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) perilous ponds (B) sweet flowers (C) very tall trees (D) prickly shrubs
34. According to the passage, what is the key concept of exchange theory?  
 (A) We judge other people on the principle of personal preference.  
 (B) We balance rewards against costs in our interaction with others.  
 (C) We keep our interaction with others rolling on its track by fishing.  
 (D) We make other people happy through exchanging goods with them.

35. According to the general principles of exchange theory, which of the following is NOT likely to happen?
- (A) One is more likely to make a greater effort to gratify an easily satisfied need.
  - (B) One is more likely to repeat the type of behavior that was rewarded.
  - (C) If the rewards are great, a person is willing to make more effort to get them.
  - (D) The setting associated with the rewarded behavior will be sought out again.

It is unreasonable to regard any language as the property of a particular nation, and with no language is it more unreasonable than with English. This is not to say that English is used by a greater number of speakers than any other language: it is easily **outstripped** in this respect by Chinese. But it is the most international of languages. A Dane and a Dutchman meeting casually in Rome will almost automatically find themselves conversing in English. The crew of a Russian airliner approaching Cairo will use English to ask for landing instructions. Malayan lecturers use it as the medium of instruction when addressing their Malayan students in Kuala Lumpur.

Such examples are striking and significant because they show that the use of English in the world has no immediate connection with the economic or political supremacy—past or present—of an English speaking country. To people in Africa or Pakistan or Chile, English is the obvious foreign language to master, not merely because it is the native language in Great Britain and the United States, but because it provides the readiest access to the cream of world scholarship and to the bulk of world trade. It is understood more widely than any other language.

36. What is the best title of the passage?
- (A) The Functions of Language
  - (B) Language as Political Power
  - (C) English as Property
  - (D) The Use of English
37. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about the English language?
- (A) English is the most international of all the languages in the world.
  - (B) English is understood more widely than any other language.
  - (C) It is quite reasonable to regard English as the property of England.
  - (D) People from different countries use English for communication.
38. The word **outstripped** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) surpassed
  - (B) surprised
  - (C) surmised
  - (D) survived
39. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be the reason that people in Africa or Pakistan or Chile study English as the obvious foreign language?
- (A) English is the property of a number of English speaking countries.
  - (B) English has immediate connection with the economic or political supremacy.
  - (C) English provides the quickest access to the bulk of world trade.
  - (D) English is the most beautiful language ever spoken in the history of mankind.

Economists study the relation between the amount of money in circulation and the amount of goods and services being produced. If the amount of goods and services grows faster than the amount of money in circulation, there will not be enough money to buy the goods and services. The prices of the goods and services will usually drop. This is called deflation, and it is bad for a country. Business activity slows down, and factories and people become idle. A period of reduced economic activity and rising **unemployment** is called a depression, or a recession.

On the other hand, the amount of money in circulation may grow faster than the amount of goods and services produced. Then there will be too much money for the goods and services. The prices of all goods and services will rise. Wages, salaries, and savings will buy fewer goods and services than before. This condition is called inflation, and it is also bad for a country.

Inflation and recession are recurring economic problems in our time. Automation—the use of machines in place of people—is increasing productivity. It has also put some workers out of jobs. But the greatest problem for every economic system is to determine the goals of the people and then determine the policies that will meet those goals. This problem is a challenge for economists and political scientists alike.

40. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The relation between the amount of money in circulation and the amount of goods and services being produced.
- (B) The relation between the prices of the goods and services and the number of idle factories and people.
- (C) The relation between the amount of money in circulation and the degree of deflation in a country.
- (D) The relation between different economic systems and the amount of money in circulation.
41. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT the effect of a depression?
- (A) Economic activity is reduced. (B) Factories and people become idle.
- (C) Unemployment becomes a social problem. (D) The prices of all goods and services rise.
42. The word **unemployment** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the condition in which people have no money
- (B) the condition in which people are out of work
- (C) the situation in which the prices of goods drop
- (D) the situation in which money circulation rises
43. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about inflation or recession?
- (A) In recession, business activity sometimes slows down.
- (B) The prices of the goods and services rise in inflation.
- (C) Inflation and recession are recurring economic problems.
- (D) Recession may be bad for a country, but inflation is not.
44. According to the passage, what is the greatest problem for every economic system?
- (A) The problem of how to use machines in place of people to create productivity.
- (B) The problem of determining the policies that will meet the goals of the people.
- (C) The problem of keeping the prices of the goods and services always in decline.
- (D) The problem of how to increase money circulation to boost business activities.

Forty years ago, psychologist Paul Ekman of the University of California, San Francisco, showed photographs of Americans expressing various emotions to the isolated Fore people in New Guinea. Though most of the Fore had never been exposed to Western faces, they readily recognized expressions of anger, happiness, sadness, disgust, and fear and surprise ( which are difficult to differentiate ). When Ekman conducted the experiment in reverse, showing Fore faces to Westerners, the emotions were again unmistakable. Ekman's now classic study gave powerful support to the notion that the facial expressions of basic emotions are universal, an idea first put forth by Charles Darwin.

According to Ekman, these six emotions ( plus contempt ) are themselves universal, evolved to prepare us to deal quickly with circumstances that we believe will affect our welfare. Some emotional triggers are universal as well. A sudden invasion of your field of vision triggers fear, for instance. But most emotional triggers are learned. The smell of newly mowed hay will **conjure up** different emotions in someone who spent idyllic childhood summers in the country and someone who was forced to work long hours on a farm. Once such an emotional association is made, it is difficult, if not impossible, to unmake it.

“Emotion is the least plastic part of the brain,” says Ekman. But we can learn to manage our emotions better. For instance, the shorter the time between the onset of an emotion and when we become consciously aware of it—what Ekman calls the refractory period—the more likely we are to double-check to see if the emotion is appropriate to the situation. One way to shorten the refractory period is to be aware of what triggers our various emotions.

45. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) How Americans express various emotions through pictures.
  - (B) The facial expressions of basic emotions are universal.
  - (C) Most of the Fore had never seen Western faces before.
  - (D) Emotion is the most plastic part of the brain.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- (A) The emotions such as anger, happiness, sadness, disgust, and fear and surprise are universal.
  - (B) That a sudden invasion of your field of vision triggers fear is a universal phenomenon.
  - (C) Knowing what triggers our various emotions has no connection with the refractory period.
  - (D) Charles Darwin claimed that the facial expressions of basic emotions are universal.
47. According to the passage, the shorter the refractory period, the more likely we are to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) force ourselves to work long hours in an unpleasant situation
  - (B) deal quickly with happy circumstances in our daily life
  - (C) learn to manage our time in the hustle of modern life
  - (D) reconsider whether our emotion is appropriate to the situation
48. The phrase **conjure up** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) produce
  - (B) despise
  - (C) discuss
  - (D) prohibit
49. According to the passage, which of the following emotions are difficult for the Fore people to distinguish?
- (A) Surprise and anger
  - (B) Fear and disgust
  - (C) Fear and surprise
  - (D) Happiness and surprise
50. According to the passage, why does psychologist Paul Ekman conclude that “emotion is the least plastic part of the brain”?
- (A) Once an emotional association is made, it is difficult to unmake it.
  - (B) The refractory period is aware of what triggers our various emotions.
  - (C) Idyllic childhood summers spent in the country arouse strong emotions.
  - (D) Emotional triggers are more easily forgotten than remembered in old people.