



99 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)

語文類(一)	專業科目(一) 英文閱讀能力測驗
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【注意事項】

1. 請核對考試科目與報考群(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. 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，選擇一個最適切的答案。

1. Children may look like one parent or the other, but usually they have some _____ of each parent.
(A) festival (B) flash (C) features (D) federal
2. Actually, that is not what I mean. John is just _____ my words.
(A) discarding (B) distributing (C) displaying (D) distorting
3. Most of the city residents come to realize that the mass rapid transit system is a far better _____ for their cars. They feel a strong dependence on it now.
(A) illusion (B) likelihood (C) substitute (D) distribution
4. Water has been considered to be a precious _____. People are not supposed to take it for granted; instead, they pay for it.
(A) application (B) organization (C) commodity (D) mechanism
5. In case of food poisoning, young children are especially _____. They get hurt easily.
(A) vulnerable (B) distinctive (C) implicit (D) influential
6. Mr. Johnson decided to decorate his house on a tight _____. He did not want to spend much money.
(A) bankruptcy (B) consumption (C) suspicion (D) budget
7. The drunk man was charged with causing a public _____. People in the neighborhood were annoyed by his rude behaviors.
(A) transformation (B) nuisance (C) boundary (D) extinction
8. The garden should be _____ as soon as seeds and bulbs are planted.
(A) wandered (B) wasted (C) weakened (D) watered
9. The man is too _____ a boss to waste his money on such a hopeless project.
(A) saturated (B) generous (C) shrewd (D) secluded
10. The disappointed teacher informed him that he was making _____ progress in his studies.
(A) unbelievable (B) unsatisfactory (C) tremendous (D) satisfying
11. John is an aggressive businessman who would do anything necessary to achieve success. His motto is: The end _____ the means.
(A) preserves (B) tortures (C) justifies (D) abuses
12. Language never develops _____. It is closely related to the prosperity or the decline of the people who speak it.
(A) inevitably (B) independently (C) indignantly (D) inquisitively
13. You don't need to be in such a hurry. _____ your breath and count to ten.
(A) Hold (B) Show (C) Charge (D) Lay

14. This student is particularly good at memory. He is successful in learning the long poem _____.
 (A) by heart (B) at hand (C) like a sieve (D) in the least
15. The rich man has a high standard of morality. He never _____ other people.
 (A) has faith in (B) sets a good example to
 (C) takes advantage of (D) loses control of

II. 文法挑錯：第 16 – 25 題，每題均有一個畫底線的選項，分別用(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)加以標示，其中有一個選項語法錯誤，請選出該錯誤的選項。

16. John enjoys to listen to pop music, though he is not good at singing at all.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. In plane geometry, the sum of the internal angles of any triangle has always equal to 180 degrees.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Water constitutes almost 96 percent of the body weight of a jellyfish, so if a jellyfish were to dry out in the sun, it would virtually disappeared.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. When you are looking to knock out a modest Firefox extension, there is no required to run out and buy the thickest reference book available at the bookstore nearby – since you can get whatever answer you need on the Internet.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. Jack is on his way to the sports center to meet some friends. He's feeling miserably because he hasn't got any money.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. Visitors coming to Tainan can shop around lonely because they don't need to worry about the public security there.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Though grateful acknowledging the intellectual influence of Professor Li, Mr. Chen said that he was attempting something new.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. Aluminum remained unknown until the nineteenth century, because nowhere in nature it is found free, owing to its always being combined with other elements, most commonly with oxygen, for which it has a strong affinity.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

24. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast sleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned.
- (A) (B)
(C) (D)
25. The giant panda is believed to have such a high degree of genetic diversity – about twice as much as humans – that there is a good chance of survival despite of its small population size.
- (A) (B)
(C) (D)

III. 閱讀測驗：第 26 – 50 題，每題均有四個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之原意，選出最適當的一個選項。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26 – 30 題

Stop taking this drug and call your doctor at the first sign of allergy or sensitivity. Symptoms include fever, rash, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, sore throat, difficulty breathing, and coughing. Some patients who experienced a hypersensitivity reaction were **initially** thought to have a respiratory infection. If you continue to take abacavir and are allergic to it, more severe reactions including a life-threatening drop in blood pressure could develop in hours. Abacavir is not a cure for HIV. People taking the drug may still develop opportunistic infections and other conditions associated with HIV infection. The long-term effects of abacavir are not known. Report anything unusual to your doctor. It is very important for you to take abacavir exactly as prescribed. If you forget to take a dose and remember within 2 to 3 hours, take the medication. If you forget until it is almost time for your next dose, skip the forgotten dose and continue with your regular schedule. Remember, every dose of any HIV medication you forget or skip can make it more difficult for the drugs to do their job and can also lead to the development of HIV resistant to abacavir.

26. This passage is most likely intended to be _____.
- (A) the special information of abacavir
(B) the special travel information
(C) the special information of AIDS
(D) the special information of HIV
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Abdominal pain is one of the allergic symptoms.
(B) Abacavir is the medication for HIV but not a cure for it.
(C) The long-term effects of abacavir have been clearly documented.
(D) A life-threatening drop in blood pressure is a more severe drug reaction.
28. According to the passage, the patient can skip the forgotten dose only when _____.
- (A) he or she has an appointment with the doctor
(B) he or she remembers it within 2 to 3 hours
(C) it is almost the time for his or her private consultation
(D) it is almost the time for his or her next dose
29. The word “**initially**” in sentence three is closest in meaning to “_____.”
- (A) at the beginning (B) as a result
(C) as usual (D) in a row

30. According to the passage, if the patient often forgets to take the medication, he or she will probably _____.
- (A) make it easy for the drugs to do their jobs
 (B) cause HIV to develop resistance to abacavir
 (C) avoid developing opportunistic infections
 (D) develop a steep drop in blood pressure in hours

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 31 – 35 題

The qualities that set a great athlete apart from the rest of us lie not just in the muscles and the lungs but also **between the ears**. That's because athletes need to make complicated decisions in a flash. One of the most spectacular examples of the athletic brain operating at top speed came in 2001, when the Yankees were in an American League playoff game with the Oakland Athletics. Shortstop Derek Jeter managed to grab an errant throw coming in from the right field and then gently tossed the ball to the catcher Jorge Posada, who tagged the base runner at home plate. Jeter's quick decision saved the game – and the series – for the Yankees. To make the play, Jeter had to master both conscious decisions, such as whether to intercept the throw, and unconscious ones. These are the kinds of unthinking thoughts he must make in every second of every game: how much weight to put on a foot, how fast to rotate his wrist as he releases a ball, and so on.

31. What is the best title of this passage?
 (A) How To Be a Good Baseball Player
 (B) Making Good Decisions in Life
 (C) How the Brain Works in Good Athletes
 (D) The Yankees Won the Game Again
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (A) The New York Yankees beat the Oakland Athletics in this baseball game.
 (B) Great athletes are different from us simply because they have strong muscles.
 (C) Derek Jeter's quick decision saved the game for the Yankees.
 (D) The catcher Jorge Posada successfully prevented the runner from scoring.
33. According to the passage, which of the following belongs to the conscious decisions Jeter made to make the play?
 (A) How much weight he had to put on a foot as he released the ball.
 (B) Whether he had to intercept the throw coming in from the right field.
 (C) How fast he had to rotate his wrist when he released the ball.
 (D) How accurately he had to release the ball in order to make the play.
34. The phrase "**between the ears**" in the first sentence is most likely to refer to _____.
 (A) the mouth (B) the eyes (C) the brain (D) the nose
35. According to the passage, we can infer that the author of this passage will most likely continue to talk about _____.
 (A) the differences between average brains and those of great athletes
 (B) the differences between the Yankees and the Oakland Athletics
 (C) how the baseball players manage errant throws coming in from the right field
 (D) how people make decisions in life using baseball players' examples

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 36 – 40 題

One thing which ought to be mentioned especially in this discussion of reasoning and thinking is the matter of hasty judgments or conclusions. If we “jump to conclusions,” the chances are that we are doing very little thinking. Men have been arrested and put in jail because policemen jumped to conclusions about their possible connection with a crime. A man might just happen to be at the scene and, because of that, be suspected of having a part in it. Many persons have been disappointed in buying a used car because they jumped to the conclusion that it was a “good buy” since it had a good “paint job” and “looked okay.” It is possible to get on a wrong train in a busy railroad station by jumping to the conclusion that the train which arrives at a certain time is the expected one. It could be a previously scheduled train which is late. Occasionally we face problems where we have to make instantaneous or immediate decisions. In these situations we have to think and think fast and hope that we get the right solution. But in most situations in life we are under no such pressure. If the man in our example a few pages back, coming upon the “Bridge Out” sign, had an injured person in the back of his car and was rushing him to a hospital, he would not have much time to sit in the car and study road maps or ponder about directions. He would have to think fast and then “get going” on what seemed to be the best route. However, few life situations are like that. If we learn to take time to think, we will probably live more effectively and more happily. An educated man or woman will **abhor** the hasty decision of the crowd and he or she will react against the “hurry up” plea of the emotional orator. That much-to-be-desired attitude of thinking instead of acting on hunches comes from experience and study.

36. What is the main idea about this passage?
(A) One should avoid the scene of a crime.
(B) One should avoid making hasty judgments.
(C) One should not buy a used car.
(D) One should not accept the crowd's opinions.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
(A) Hasty conclusions are made mostly because we do not think carefully and long enough.
(B) In most life situations there is always enough time for us to think carefully before we act.
(C) There is hardly any possibility for a person at the scene of a crime to have anything to do with it.
(D) Educated people appreciate those people who think carefully and disapprove of orators' emotional pleas.
38. According to the passage, the habit of avoiding hasty judgments comes from _____.
(A) jumping to conclusions (B) acting on hunches
(C) making instantaneous decisions (D) learning through experience
39. The word “**abhor**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) agree (B) like (C) enjoy (D) dislike
40. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
(A) we can skip the matter of hasty judgment when discussing reasoning
(B) a used car with good paint is never worth buying
(C) life situations always make us to make quick decisions
(D) this passage is an excerpt of a longer passage about reasoning and thinking

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 41 – 45 題

While clogged drains seem to have no trouble occurring naturally, removing them naturally can be tricky. It seems as if most drain cleaners involve the use of toxic chemicals. Even if you are careful about how you store an ordinary drain cleaner, making sure to keep it away from children and pets, they will still release potentially dangerous fumes when you finally use them. Considering that you may not always have access to adequate ventilation when you work on your drain, this can be a serious drawback. Luckily, there are plenty of simpler ways to clean a drain that involve no dangerous chemicals whatsoever.

You can make your own drain cleaner out of household items. These items are non-toxic, so you don't have to worry about storing or using them. First, pour 3/4 cup of baking soda down your drain. Next, add 1/2 cup of vinegar. The measurements do not need to be exact. Wait 30 minutes for the baking soda and vinegar to do their work. When they are completely done, pour hot water down your drain. This should wash away whatever is left of your drain clog.

If your drain cleaner does not work, you should attempt to use a plunger to remove the clog from your drain. While a plunger is hardly a replacement for a harsher solution, it has the advantage of requiring no dangerous chemicals. If you are using your plunger on your sink or bathtub, fill it up partly with water. This puts pressure on the clog and will make it obvious if and when it breaks. Once you have done this, you can begin. Place your plunger over the drain, pressing down to seal off the business end against it, and push down firmly. Repeat this process. Occasionally check to see if the clog is broken by lifting the plunger and allowing water to drain out, if it is able to. Plungers, unfortunately, will leave pieces behind of whatever is clogging your drain, potentially allowing other sticky materials to build up in the same place again. If you have repeated problems with your drain and cannot solve them with a plunger, you will need to try another method.

A drain snake is the most powerful way to unclog a drain, and on top of this, it requires no chemicals whatsoever. You can unclog your drain with a drain snake by placing the unclogging end in your drain and holding the handle carefully. Turn the drain snake's crank to extend the drain snake down your pipe. Continue to extend the drain snake until the crank becomes the slightest bit hard to turn, and then stop immediately. If this happens, you have probably struck the clog. Turn the crank in reverse until the snake is fully separated from your drain, and then remove it completely. You should see pieces of the clog on the end. Clean them off, and then repeat the whole process. You will know that you are finished when water can go down your drain.

41. In what section of a magazine may the passage most probably appear?
 (A) Do-It-Yourself (B) Entertainment (C) Sports (D) Community
42. Which of the following approaches is NOT mentioned by the author?
 (A) Learning how to use the plunger.
 (B) Making your own cleaners.
 (C) Calling for a professional cleaning agent.
 (D) Making use of a drain snake.
43. What is the fundamental idea that the author keeps in mind in unclogging the drain?
 (A) Drain cleaners made of toxic chemicals are inevitable.
 (B) People should avoid chemical cleaners as much as possible.
 (C) It seems out of the question to do drain clogging without man-made fluids.
 (D) A small room is good enough for a technician to deal with drain clogging since they do not have any ventilation trouble.

【背面尚有試題】

44. What advantage comes with the soda-vinegar method?
(A) Chemical and nutritional knowledge is required.
(B) It is tough for households to find larger closets to store these ingredients.
(C) The combination produces fumes beneficial to health.
(D) It is natural and environment-saving.
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Of the three ways, the drain snake is the most powerful tool.
(B) Always apply the plunger approach before the soda-vinegar fails.
(C) Plungers are without doubt more powerful than the drain snakes.
(D) It costs a lot more to buy a plunger than a drain snake.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 46 – 50 題

Drinking coffee cuts diabetes risk, but you may need to enjoy your java with lunch if you want to get any benefit. A study in nearly 70,000 women found that those who drank at least a cup of coffee with lunch were one-third less likely to develop type 2 diabetes over several years than non-coffee drinkers. This was true for decaf and caffeinated coffee, with or without sugar.

But drinking coffee at any other time of the day didn't influence diabetes risk at all. "Our findings strongly suggest that only coffee taken with lunch may reduce diabetes risk," Dr. Daniela S. Sartorelli of the University of Sao Paulo in Ribeirao Preto, Brazil, and her colleagues wrote in *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. Over a dozen studies have linked coffee drinking to a lower risk of type 2 diabetes – the type closely linked to obesity. But the mechanism behind the relationship hasn't been established and no studies have looked at whether the timing of coffee drinking influences this effect.

To investigate, Sartorelli's team looked at 69,532 French women participating in a large European nutrition study. The women ranged in age from 41 to 72 when they were enrolled in the study, and were followed for 11 years, on average. During that time, 1,415 of them developed type 2 diabetes. Overall, those who drank at least three cups of coffee daily were 27 percent less likely to become diabetic.

But when the researchers looked at the timing of coffee consumption, they found that only lunchtime coffee drinking reduced type 2 diabetes risk; women who drank more than a cup with lunch every day were 33 percent less likely to develop diabetes. The lunchtime effect was seen only for black coffee, not for coffee with milk added, but because the number of study participants who drank coffee with milk at lunch was small, the significance of this finding isn't clear. Lunchtime coffee benefits could have something to do with timing, or they might be related to the types of food that people eat at lunch.

46. What is probably the best title of the passage?
(A) Coffee vs. Nutrition
(B) Coffee & Exercise
(C) Lunchtime Coffee & Diabetes
(D) Staying Away From Coffee
47. What is type 2 diabetes linked to?
(A) What makes people fat.
(B) What causes people to lose temper.
(C) What induces coma.
(D) What keeps people from a sound sleep.

48. When is it NOT true that the lunchtime coffee helps reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes?
- (A) When people have caffeinated coffee without sugar.
 - (B) When people have decaf without sugar.
 - (C) When people have caffeinated coffee with sugar.
 - (D) When people have decaf or caffeinated coffee with milk.
49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When you eat dinner with coffee, chances are that you will reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes.
 - (B) Dr. Sartorelli's research lasts more than a decade.
 - (C) About 14 % of the women in Dr. Sartorelli's research are diagnosed with diabetes.
 - (D) His research findings are published in the journal: Scientific American.
50. Which of the following statements about Dr. Sartorelli's study is true?
- (A) The more coffee you drink, the less likely you are to have heart trouble.
 - (B) As many as 70,000 Brazilian women joined the research project.
 - (C) Drinking coffee at any time of the day will reduce the chance of diabetes.
 - (D) Statistically, the benefits of lunchtime coffee do not apply to those who drink coffee with milk.

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