



4-15-2

99 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)

外語群英語類	專業科目(二) 英文習作
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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 40 題，每題 2.5 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。
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第一大題：段落主題句 (第 1 – 10 題)

1. _____ Strong winds, up to 180 mph, caused destruction to the Great Barrier Reef that may take 20 years to recover. The worst damage occurred along a path where the eye of the storm scraped across the reef. Sadly for the environment, the area holds some of the most diverse life on earth. Luckily for humans, this damage is far from where most tourists go to gaze at the reef's beauty.
- (A) Tourists and residents stayed safe in hotels and homes as Tropical Cyclone Larry hit Australia's northeast coast in March.
- (B) The Great Barrier Reef is more than 2,000 kilometers long and only a narrow band of it was damaged.
- (C) The Great Barrier Reef is the place in Australia where most tourists visit every year.
- (D) Tropical Cyclone Larry damaged the environment severely and killed thousands of the local people.
2. _____ When people are angry, they often jump to conclusions, and some of those conclusions can be very inaccurate. When you start to feel angry, the first thing you should do is to slow down and think through your responses. At the same time, listen carefully to what the other person is saying. Try to figure out what is causing the anger for both of you. It may take a lot of patience on your part, but don't let your anger spin out of control.
- (A) There are many possible indirect factors which might trigger one's angers.
- (B) One way to better manage anger when you are in an argument is to learn how to communicate effectively.
- (C) When your boyfriend yells at you, he may really be saying that he feels neglected and unloved.
- (D) You should think twice anytime before you speak, so you can express yourself clearly every time.
3. _____ As late as 1930 only one in five children went to school. Because of high inflation in the second half of the 20th century and chaotic government finances in 1980–94, there was not enough investment in schools and hospitals. Even now, the basic indicators of health cares and education in Brazil still come near the bottom in the international comparisons.
- (A) Brazil spends about three times as much per person on health as China does.
- (B) Brazil's government now has more resources to draw on for its health care and education.
- (C) Brazil's GDP in the previous year has climbed up to 36 %.
- (D) Brazil was a late starter in public provision of both health care and schooling.
4. _____ Hong Kong has overtaken Geneva to become the largest center for jewelry sales. Chinese buyers are now proving to have deep pockets in auction market. The amount spent at watch auctions by buyers from greater China — consisting of the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan — increased 500 percent over the last five years. The importance of Chinese buyers is rising.
- (A) Chinese collectors are interested in new-auction categories with a lower price.
- (B) Geneva was once the largest auction center for international jewelry sales.
- (C) Chinese collectors have also shown a voracious appetite for fine jewelry and watches.
- (D) The jewelry market is robust over the last five years all over the world.

5. _____ Because of the huge volume of clouds it generates, the Amazon system plays a major role in the way the sun's heat is distributed around the globe. Any disturbance of this process could produce far reaching effects. Moreover, the Amazon region stores at least 75 billion tons of carbon in its trees, which when the rainforests are burned spew carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Hence, the torching of Amazon could magnify the greenhouse effect — the trapping of heat by atmospheric CO₂. Some scientists fear that the globe will begin to warm up, bringing on drastic climatic changes.
- (A) The Amazon region, so-called “lungs of the world,” produces billion tons of oxygen every year.
 - (B) Scientists are concerned that burning of the Amazon rainforests could lead to climatic chaos.
 - (C) The globe has been warmed up gradually by the greenhouse effect.
 - (D) The drastic climatic changes will bring unpredictable effects to the environment.
6. _____ These are groups of individuals or organizations with similar characteristics. In the past, companies used mass marketing — in other words, the advertising of products to a large and general market. Today, this does not work. Needs of people become more individualized. These days, advertisers need to target very specific groups.
- (A) Target marketing, advertising to specific market segments, is important.
 - (B) Mass marketing worked very well in the old days.
 - (C) Target marketing and mass marketing are equally important in advertising.
 - (D) Mass marketing targets larger groups of consumers.
7. _____ Some insects, such as ants use smell to tell other ants, “there's food over there.” Bees communicate with special movements. They do a kind of dance to tell other bees the location of flowers. Many mammals, such as elephants and whales, exchange information by sound. A humpback whale can hear another whale 745 miles away!
- (A) Animals can smell, dance, and hear, just like humans.
 - (B) Insects can communicate better than mammals.
 - (C) Animals communicate with each other in different ways.
 - (D) Ants use smell to exchange information with each other.
8. _____ Since Japan is surrounded by waters, it is not surprising that the Japanese diet is rich in fish and seaweed. Countries in tropical zones, such as Brazil, cultivate many grains and fruits that have not been easily recognized in other countries until recently. People from northern countries with plentiful forests are accustomed to eating game, such as rabbit, deer, and pheasant.
- (A) Countries in the tropical zones cultivate many different types of grains and fruits.
 - (B) People in the north tend to hunt and eat wildlife in the forests.
 - (C) Japanese foods are famous for its gourmet seafood dishes.
 - (D) The foods we have been eating depend much on geography and climate.
9. _____ Negative associations which suggest that left-handers are wrong in some essential way are embedded in this language. For example, a person whose ideas are considered irrelevant, extreme, or crazy is said to be out in the left field. The bad dancer whom everyone dreads as a partner is described as having two left feet. Bias is deeply embedded in the language we are using every day!
- (A) Learning negative slangs is a common strategy to understand the English language.
 - (B) The English language is filled with expressions that reveal bias against all things left.
 - (C) The bias against the left-handers is quite rooted in the society of England.
 - (D) Language with biased expressions will lead us to discriminate the left-handers.

10. _____ Some anthropologists recommend making a distinction between two ways of viewing time: monochronic and polychronic. Treating time as money and as something a person should not waste is a typical monochronic culture, such as Americans. On the other hand, people of polychronic cultures, such as Mexicans, generally enjoy doing many things at once. Not surprisingly, people from monochronic and polychronic cultures may have problems because of their attitudes toward time.
- (A) American's orientation toward time is monochronic.
 - (B) Mexican's orientation toward time is polychronic.
 - (C) Different orientations toward time may lead to disagreements.
 - (D) Distinctions between time orientations are defined by anthropologists.

第二大題：段落組成(第 11 – 17 題)

11. Assertiveness is the basis for personal growth and change. Assertiveness means finding out why I behave the way I do, why I want what I want, and then decide whether this behavior is really necessary or really me. Assertive people do not put others down, nor do they allow themselves to be put down. _____ They are neither one-up nor one-down with respect to anyone else.
- (A) They judge other assertive people as being better or worse than they are.
 - (B) They see other people as having the right to be assertive themselves.
 - (C) They consider themselves as assertive people and reserve space for no one.
 - (D) They think of other people as being assertive and will not give in to others.
12. An ancient Arabian traveled across the desert with nothing for company. _____ He had poured some milk into a pouch made from a sheep's stomach. During his journey, he opened the pouch and discovered that the milk had separated and formed thick masses, which we call curd, and a watery fluid, which we call whey. The Arabian had accidentally invented cheese.
- (A) But he was allergic to cheese, so he had brought only milk for his lunch.
 - (B) He was glad that he had not brought cheese along because it would be heavy.
 - (C) But he had brought milk along, as something to drink would be nice.
 - (D) The Arabian had stored some figs, dates, and oat cakes, except milk.
13. Joel Osteen is a native Texan and the Pastor of Lakewood Church, which is America's largest and fastest growing church, according to *Church Growth Today*. He has many best-selling books, and *New York Times* confirms that his book *It's Your Time* is one of the top ten in America. He is also a renowned preacher, and his church is one of the most regularly-used worship centers in the United States. _____
- (A) Each week Joel delivers a message of hope and encouragement to more than 38,000 attendees.
 - (B) Joel is not a famous preacher and is only known for his best selling book *It's Your Time*.
 - (C) He has written many books and has become a potential candidate for Lakewood church pastor.
 - (D) Whenever Joel finished a book, millions of people would purchase *New York Times*.

14. A few months ago, nobody knew for sure what would happen inside Windsor Place. Never before had a Kansas school or nursing home tried this — merging the old and young in a way for each to learn from the other. _____ “If you look at our children, they are just different,” said Dawn Crow, whose daughter Lily went to see the seniors during Christmas break because she thought they would feel lonely. “I think my child has learned so much more than her 123s and ABCs. Every day we send our kids here; we feel like we have been given a gift.”
- (A) Hopefully, both groups would compromise.
(B) We should have more kindergartens for the seniors.
(C) The seniors were not too excited about it.
(D) The results were tremendously astounding!
15. In 1879, Albert Einstein was born. He was so painfully quiet and shy that his parents worried that there was something wrong with him. They even considered whether to take him for a medical checkup. In fact, Albert did not speak until he was three or four years old. Then suddenly, over supper, he said, “The soup is too hot.” _____ “Because,” little Albert replied, “up to now, everything has been fine.” Is this story true? There’s no proof.
- (A) Greatly relieved, his parents asked him why he had never said anything before.
(B) His parents were angry at him and told him off for speaking so late.
(C) Mrs. Einstein went into shock, and Albert’s father sat speechless for one minute.
(D) Albert’s servant blanched for a few moments and then took care of the soup.
16. Many people like spicy foods, but spices were not always used to flavor foods. _____ Ancient Egyptian medical writings recommended mustard for respiratory therapy medicines. Oriental medicine still uses hot peppers, black pepper, mustard, garlic, and other spices to treat colds and asthma.
- (A) Earlier civilizations did not use spicy foods to help cure colds, asthma and sinus problems.
(B) Spicy foods have been used for colds, asthma and sinus problems for centuries by early civilizations.
(C) Famous dynasties of the past used herbs for various purpose but medicine.
(D) Ancient dynasties studied diseases and tried to find cures, but never used any of them.
17. During the 1950s, the validity of the Piltdown Man discovery was questioned further. Joseph Weiner, disproved the validity of the Piltdown Man with technical evidence showing that the skull belonged to an English Lady and the jaw to an Asian Orangutan. _____ More than a dozen suspects have been named; the only one famous enough to be recognized by most readers is Arthur Conan Doyle. But as we approach the 100th anniversary of the Piltdown Man, there is still no certainty of just who created the greatest hoax in history of science.
- (A) The mismatch was considered a practical joke.
(B) Many scientists considered it a necessary evil.
(C) But the question still remains: Who did it?
(D) Who on earth would lie about the textbooks?

【背面尚有試題】

第三大題：段落語意不連貫句子挑選(第 18 – 24 題)

18. Fan fiction is fiction written by fans as an extension of an admired work.
- (A) Unlike traditional print publication, the Internet offers the option of giving and receiving feedback to the fan fiction.
 - (B) Fan fiction, also called fanfic, has probably been around as long as fiction has existed.
 - (C) As early as the 17th century, sequels written by fans to works such as *Don Quixote* could be found.
 - (D) However, fan fiction did not emerge as a trend until the 1960s when serial TV shows gained cult followings.
19. Arranged marriage is a marriage that is at some level arranged by someone other than those being married.
- (A) Today, arranged marriage is still practiced in the Middle East, parts of Africa, and Asia.
 - (B) The match could be selected by parents, a matchmaker, or a trusted third party.
 - (C) In many communities, priests or religious leaders could also be found playing a major role in matchmaking.
 - (D) The number of young people married on the basis of romantic love ending in divorce is getting higher.
20. The history of jeans fabric goes back to the 16th century in Europe.
- (A) The story goes that the word jeans comes from the word Genoa, which refers to the materials sailors from Genoa used in their pants.
 - (B) Jeans fabric that Genoese sailors used was made from a mixture of cotton, wool, and linen before it evolved into 100 % cotton by the 18th century.
 - (C) Jeans became popular in the 1930s after Hollywood made lots of western movies featuring cowboys who often wore jeans.
 - (D) No one would have thought back in Genoa then that the material worn by sailors in Genoa would fuel today's multi-million dollar denim industry.
21. Most Indonesians are Muslims who would celebrate one special holiday called *Lebaran*.
- (A) It is celebrated after Muslims fast for one month from all earthly desires, such as not eating or drinking from 4 A.M. until 6 P.M.
 - (B) If they fail to fast from all earthly desires, they must repeat the fast after *Lebaran*.
 - (C) Therefore, *Lebaran* is a happiness day to celebrate after Indonesians fast from all earthly desires.
 - (D) A Muslim is an adherent of the religion of Islam, and the word Muslim means “one who submits to God.”
22. Few know that family history might be one of the strongest influences on the risk of developing disorders like heart disease and cancer.
- (A) Family members share their living environments, lifestyles, and habits; they also share their genes.
 - (B) Thus, one can recognize family traits like dimples and antithetic abilities; risks for diseases such as diabetes and cancer can also run in families.
 - (C) Genealogy is the study of families and the tracing of their history by using historical records and genetic analysis to obtain information about a family.
 - (D) Though we cannot change our genetic makeup, knowing our family history can help reduce the risk of developing health problems.

23. The book of the future may be made with radio paper and electronic ink.
- (A) Radio paper has a coating of millions of tiny capsules; in each, there is a dark liquid and hundreds of white balls.
- (B) Radio paper, oftentimes called e-paper, is a portable display medium that looks like paper but can be reused indefinitely.
- (C) An electrical charge can make the white balls move to the top or bottom of the capsule to make the “ink” look white or black.
- (D) Thus, the capsules could form letters on the page when they are charged in a pattern.
24. As the environmental impact of buildings becomes more apparent, a new field called “green building” is gaining momentum.
- (A) It is the practice of creating and using healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance.
- (B) This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort.
- (C) Hence, green building is also known as sustainable or high performance building.
- (D) Every building type has different design and efficiency needs depending on its function.

第四大題：段落重組(第 25 – 30 題)

25. ① Others with damage to the left hemisphere, instead, often just drew a large capital H with no A's.
- ② The division of labor by the two hemispheres in the human brain was demonstrated in a classic experiment.
- ③ The patients with damage to the right hemisphere often simply scattered A's over the page.
- ④ The researchers asked brain-damaged patients to study a picture of a large capital H made up of little A's and then redraw it from memory.
- ⑤ Thus, the human left brain characterizes stimuli according to one or a few details, whereas the right brain specializes in synthesizing global patterns.
- (A) ②④③①⑤ (B) ③①②④⑤ (C) ④①③⑤② (D) ②⑤④③①
26. ① Asia's clean-tech tigers are already launching massive government investment programs to dominate this industry.
- ② A new report by the Breakthrough Institute argues that China, along with Japan and Korea, will dominate the clean-energy race by out-investing America.
- ③ Consequently, they have surpassed the U.S. in virtually all clean-energy areas, including wind, solar, and electric-car batteries.
- ④ In 2009, China already became the planet's largest producer of wind turbines.
- ⑤ While America was digging itself out of its financial crisis, China quietly positioned itself to become a leader in the largest emerging industry of the 21st century: green tech.
- (A) ⑤④②①③ (B) ②①④⑤③ (C) ④②③⑤① (D) ①⑤④③②

【背面尚有試題】

27. ① Amateurs and professionals are called upon to give it their best shot.
② No doubt, Asia Without Borders will capture and behold moments dramatic and spectacular.
③ Poetry itself is a lyrical and stylized form of writing that is intended to be more insightful than the casual, everyday use of words.
④ The theme for 2010's Asia Without Borders Photo Competition is Poetry in Motion.
⑤ Thus, Poetry in Motion must arouse the same kind of sensations that poetry does when compared with ordinary moments.
(A) ③④②①⑤ (B) ④①③⑤② (C) ①②④③⑤ (D) ②③⑤④①
28. ① As the bears were showing no inclination to breed, the Chinese expert taught the Taipei Zoo officials how to coax them to mate.
② At its request, the director of the Wolong Giant Panda Preserve came to Taiwan in early November to help these two pandas heat up their sex lives.
③ Director Zhang expressed optimism that Tuan Tuan and Yuan Yuan might conceive a baby cub in the spring.
④ In additional good news for the zoo, media reports said Taiwan will be allowed to keep any cubs the pair may produce.
⑤ The Taipei Zoo is seeking to get Tuan Tuan more interested in Yuan Yuan in hopes of producing a new generation.
(A) ⑤②①③④ (B) ③①⑤②④ (C) ③④②①⑤ (D) ④②③⑤①
29. ① It could get much worse if simultaneous outbreaks of seasonal flu and H1N1 lead to even more widespread use of the drug.
② Previous studies have suggested that the top levels found in Tokyo's rivers are high enough to develop drug-resistant strains of flu.
③ Researchers at Tokyo University in Japan have released a study indicating that the anti-influenza drug Tamiflu can pass through sewage treatment plants and into rivers.
④ Since waterfowl are attracted to the warm, nutrient-rich discharge from those plants, there is a real danger that the fowl are being unintentionally dosed with Tamiflu.
⑤ The threat is particularly acute in Japan, where prescription rates of Tamiflu are higher than the rest of the world.
(A) ④②③①⑤ (B) ②①⑤③④ (C) ③④②⑤① (D) ①⑤④②③
30. ① In addition, marine shells were the source of the precious purple dye that became the symbolic color of royalty.
② In fact, shells inspired an entire French art movement: Rococo.
③ Its architects and designers favored shell-like curves and other intricate motifs.
④ Shells may even have served as models for Leonardo da Vinci's design for a spiral staircase in a French castle.
⑤ Societies across the world have used shells not just as ornaments, but also as blades, buttons, oil lamps, currency, and musical instruments, among other things.
(A) ②⑤④③① (B) ④①③②⑤ (C) ③②⑤①④ (D) ⑤①④②③

第五大題：綜合測驗(第 31 – 40 題)

- ▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 31 – 35 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

How many people, whether on business abroad or merely touring, have unknowingly insulted their clients, hosts, local shopkeepers, or a complete stranger on the bus? A quick read of the guides below may allow you to 31 to social norms and make a positive impression.

First, behaving in the same way that you would at home can land you in fairly serious trouble. In England, it is standard practice to take wine to a dinner party, but the same does not apply in France. To do so would suggest your host is unable to choose or afford a good bottle. Watch your table manners in Korea: sticking your chopsticks into a bowl of rice and leaving them upright is not the done thing. Your hosts 32 incense sticks in a bowl used to honor dead ancestors. If returning the dinner invitation of your Korean friends, make sure the eldest member of the Korean family is served before anyone else at that table.

In some countries, your body language may be 33 offensive. Do not pat girls or boys on the head in Thailand as this is considered the most sacred part of the body, and make sure the soles of your feet are not on display in Arab countries. It is important to bow lower than your seniors or elders in Japan, and elderly members of Maori tribes in New Zealand would find your bottom resting on a table or desk to be extremely disrespectful.

As for everyday behavior on the street, if you have a cold, 34 others and use your tissues discreetly in Germany. Never step over a coin or a bill in Thailand. These bear the image of the king and are therefore deserving of respect. When you are indoors, don't turn on the light in Canada without first 35 permission, and in Arab countries, it would be unthinkable to walk into a house with footwear on.

31. (A) confirm (B) conform (C) conflict (D) confess
32. (A) would be reminded of
(C) would remind with (B) would be reminding
(D) would have reminded as
33. (A) intentionally (B) suspensively (C) unwittingly (D) generously
34. (A) stick up for (B) hang around with (C) take up with (D) turn away from
35. (A) have sought (B) seeking (C) seek (D) to be sought

【背面尚有試題】

- ▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 36 – 40 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

When a loved pet passes away, it can be hard to accept they are truly gone forever, and for some, the loved ones are of the furry, four-legged variety. Some animal lovers are 36 a private burial in the backyard; others may want something a little more ceremonial and prefer a service at a pet cemetery. In the last decade, another option has become available, that of freeze-drying. This process involves the complete removal of liquid from a pet 37 it retains its shape and size. This can take up to four months to complete, depending on the pet's weight. It is then sent back to the owner. 38, this service was mainly available in the United States. Now, Britain joined in the trend toward pet preservation, but in the form of taxidermy.

In fact, the resurrection of interest in this form of preservation is so great that the few taxidermists still practicing cannot cope with the demand. For the layperson, taxidermy means “stuffing dead animals” and brings to mind dusty collections of exotic creatures in museums. For the professional taxidermists, theirs is an art form that also requires a genuine interest in wildlife. When they begin work on a subject, they must not only sculpt a body from wood or, in the case of large animals, the material used is fiber glass (the animal's skin is then 39 this frame), but they must position the animal in a convincing pose, and they can only do this by knowing how it moves in life. The subjects, by the way, have all met natural deaths or 40 in road accidents, as British law prevents endangered species from reaching the taxidermist's table.

36. (A) content with (B) exhausted from (C) unknown to (D) distracted by
37. (A) so far as (B) so long as (C) so as to (D) so that
38. (A) Eventually (B) Meanwhile (C) Ultimately (D) Initially
39. (A) concentrated in (B) pierced into (C) stretched over (D) transplanted into
40. (A) to be killing (B) been killed (C) killed (D) to kill

【以下空白】

公告 試題

公告 試題