



注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

101 學年度科技校院四年制與專科學校二年制
統一入學測驗試題本

外語群英語類

專業科目(一)：英文閱讀

【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(卷)、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。試卷最後一題後面有備註【以下空白】。
- 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.有關數值計算的題目，以最接近的答案為準。
- 6.本試卷空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
- 7.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(卷)」及「試題」一併繳回。

准考證號碼：

考試開始鈴(鐘)響時，請先填寫准考證號碼，再翻閱試題本作答。

公告試題僅供參考

一、詞彙與慣用語(第 1-15 題)

說明：請依各題文意選出最恰當選項，並將代號標示在答案卡上。

1. According to the observation, shy babies usually have shy parents. Therefore, some scientists think that shyness is _____.
(A) gigantic (B) genetic (C) glittering (D) general
2. Being unable to sleep properly at night and feeling exhausted in the daytime are key _____ of stress.
(A) remedies (B) syllables (C) cures (D) symptoms
3. The current session will demonstrate how our new smart phones are superior to those of our competitors _____ both features and speed.
(A) in behalf of (B) in terms of (C) in token of (D) in place of
4. The financial expert predicts that investments in the property industry in Taiwan will increase _____ lower interest rates.
(A) because (B) regarding (C) as a result of (D) in honor of
5. After months of searching I finally _____ to land a job as a safety inspector in a home appliance factory.
(A) managed (B) committed (C) attended (D) obtained
6. Besteam Corporation guarantees salary and benefits _____ with your skills and previous work experience.
(A) attractive (B) sufficient (C) commensurate (D) familiar
7. The sandwich was bought a week ago; I don't think it is _____ now.
(A) editable (B) efficient (C) edible (D) effective
8. With an increase of the population, the city suffers from terrible traffic _____, so you'd better start earlier for your activities for the rest of your stay here.
(A) congestion (B) digestion (C) precaution (D) dilution
9. Global Electronic Recycling has developed a profitable business by recycling metals retrieved from _____ electronic components.
(A) sustained (B) extended (C) stemmed (D) discarded
10. The research grant, aimed at saving energy and the environment, helped facilitate the development of the new _____ car.
(A) hybrid (B) heated (C) humble (D) hyper
11. Make sure you wear the cuff links. They'll _____ your necktie and the top hat.
(A) complain (B) complement (C) compose (D) compute
12. Stop _____ or you may break the TV! Just choose the program you want to watch.
(A) scuba-diving (B) window-shopping
(C) program-smuggling (D) channel-surfing
13. After my mother moved, please _____ all her mails to my address.
(A) proceed (B) exceed (C) forward (D) serve

14. Maria's presentation seemed _____, but it was in fact carefully prepared beforehand.
(A) spontaneous (B) expanding (C) courageous (D) descriptive
15. Mr. Wang _____ his business by cell phone when he was in his one-month traveling.
(A) raised his hand to (B) closed his eyes to (C) got rid of (D) kept track of

二、填空式閱讀(第 16-30 題)

說明：下列三篇短文共有 15 個空格，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案，並將代號標示在答案卡上。

The poverty gap in some developed and developing countries has been widening this decade. Taiwan is among them. Recent 16 have shown Taiwan's wealthiest making almost 93 times more annually than its poorest citizens. Indeed, the situation seems to be getting worse every year. Unfortunately, a widening poverty gap can lead to a variety of social 17. For example, crime and social unrest can increase as the "have-nots" become 18 about the excessive comforts of the "haves" in society. Furthermore, being poor usually means not having 19 to high quality education, and can therefore widen the gap in the long term. It is time for the governments of these countries to make laws 20 struggling families and individuals rather than rich corporations. Only this can keep society stable.

16. (A) civics (B) physics (C) politics (D) statistics
17. (A) problems (B) incomes (C) wonders (D) engagements
18. (A) shocked (B) scared (C) upset (D) updated
19. (A) accuracy (B) access (C) agent (D) attraction
20. (A) appreciating (B) inventing (C) donating (D) favoring

Wilson L. Taylor is credited with being the inventor of the cloze technique. He is also responsible for 21 the word "cloze," which is rather obviously a spelling corruption of the word "close" as in "close the door." It has been a stumbling stone to many a typesetter and has often been 22 by overzealous and unknowing editors who find 23 difficult to believe that anyone would really intend to spell a word C-L-O-Z-E. The term is a mnemonic or perhaps a humorless pun intended to call to 24 the process of closure celebrated by Gestalt psychology. In the cloze technique, blanks are placed in prose where words in the text have been 25. Filling the blanks by guessing the missing words is, according to Taylor's notions, a special kind of closure—hence the term *cloze*.

21. (A) collecting (B) coining (C) correcting (D) combining
22. (A) mixed (B) manufactured (C) managed (D) misspelled
23. (A) it (B) that (C) what (D) which
24. (A) readers (B) us (C) mind (D) knowledge
25. (A) deleted (B) looked for (C) demanded (D) looked up

公告試題僅供參考

Stanford University, the University of California in Berkeley, and the University of Michigan have all signed 26 authorizing Google to scan books from their libraries.

The librarians say the initiative can give new life to books that have been forgotten. However, there is some 27 surrounding Google's project. Digitizing current books whose copyright holders are known is not in dispute. 28 is digitizing older books whose copyrights have expired. Problems arise over digitizing books that are out of print and still under copyright, but the current holder of that copyright is unknown. Selling digital copies of those books could become 29, and there are questions over who will get those profits.

Google 30 the project is about more than money. A spokesperson said the greatest contribution for Google and for all Internet users would come from improving its search system.

26. (A) petitions (B) agreements (C) lawsuits (D) fragments
 27. (A) regulation (B) controversy (C) motive (D) prosperity
 28. (A) Neither (B) Each (C) Either (D) None
 29. (A) substantial (B) accessible (C) debatable (D) gratifying
 30. (A) provokes (B) denies (C) enforces (D) claims

三、段落閱讀(第 31-40 題)

說明：下列三篇短文段落共有 10 個問題，閱讀後請依文意與題意選出最恰當的選項，並將代號標示在答案卡上。

The average automatic teller machine (ATM) is not very smart. It will give money to anyone who has the right card and presses several keys in the right order. The machine does not know whether the person taking out the money is the account holder or someone else, perhaps a thief. To increase security at cash machines, some banks have tried to make their ATMs a little smarter by installing a small camera in the machine looking directly into the eye of every customer. It scans one iris and compares the tiny patterns of ridges, dots, and other features to a code in its computer. If there is a match, the ATM will start counting out cash.

31. Which of the following can be inferred from this passage?
 (A) ATM transactions are popular worldwide.
 (B) ATMs are smart and tiny.
 (C) Security at cash machines has been increased.
 (D) There will be more ATMs without cameras in the future.
32. What does the underlined word iris mean?
 (A) The colored part of the eye (B) The tiny patterns of ridges
 (C) The tiny patterns of dots (D) Money account
33. According to this passage, what is true about ATMs?
 (A) The ATMs are controlled by the government and the police.
 (B) All ATMs can look directly into the eye of every customer.
 (C) The ATMs can detect the fingerprints of account holders.
 (D) A person needs to have the right card and code numbers to withdraw money from ATMs.

For the first time in history, almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system. Communism began to fall in the late 1980s, and since then, capitalism has spread to most corners of the world. The basis of a “pure” capitalist economy is free trade, also called “open trade.” There are benefits of open trade for both rich and poor countries. For developed countries such as Japan and England, free trade brings with it more competition, which in turn brings advantages such as lower prices and more choices of products for consumers. For developing countries, open trade means that people have access to essential goods such as food, clothing, and fuel (for transportation and heat). An open economic system can be a key to improving the lives of people in both poor and rich countries because it can reduce poverty and improve living conditions.

34. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Communism provides inexpensive goods for consumers.
 - (B) Japan and England are developing countries.
 - (C) Open trade has advantages for both developed and developing countries.
 - (D) The basis of a “pure” capitalist economy is close to the core of Communism.
35. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
- (A) Almost the entire world is now sharing the same economic system.
 - (B) Since late 1980s capitalism has spread to most parts of the world.
 - (C) Free trade is also called “open trade.”
 - (D) Communism has spread to most corners of the world.
36. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) The world shared the same economic system before 1980s.
 - (B) People have many choices when purchasing products in Japan.
 - (C) Open trade is beneficial for rich countries only.
 - (D) Communism is the key to improving the lives of people in poor countries.

During World War II, when it was necessary to conserve raw materials for the war effort, recycling was at the forefront of public consciousness, an accepted part of daily lives. In the several decades after the war, as America grew steadily richer, it also grew more wasteful, gradually forgetting its recycling habits. But in recent years, recycling, the process of reusing materials, has regained prominence because of today’s pressing environmental problems. For example, people are urged to recycle paper to slow down massive deforestation. But probably the main factor of prompting a resurgence in recycling is simply that the alternative to recycling, dumping garbage in landfills, is a solution literally running out. Many communities can no longer find space to throw their garbage.

37. By which of the following would the underlined phrase running out be best replaced?
- (A) going outside quickly
 - (B) getting free
 - (C) being used up
 - (D) becoming more important
38. According to the passage, why was recycling prominent during World War II?
- (A) It was part of American prosperity.
 - (B) America was a poor country at that time.
 - (C) It was due to serious environmental problems.
 - (D) People needed materials for the war.

公告試題僅供參考

39. According to the passage, what is the major reason that people started to recycle again?
 (A) Americans have forgotten their recycling habits.
 (B) People recycled again in order to save money.
 (C) Many people cannot find a place to dump their garbage.
 (D) Americans grew more wasteful.
40. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) Simply dumping garbage in landfills does not work well any more.
 (B) Deforestation was a pressing environmental problem during World War II.
 (C) People are urged to dump garbage in landfills.
 (D) The main factor of prompting recycling is that people have become poorer.

四、長篇閱讀(第 41–50 題)

說明：下列二篇文章共有 10 個問題，閱讀後請依文意與題意選出最恰當的選項，並將代號標示在答案卡上。

Plague is a disease carried by animals, primarily by rodents. It was widespread in Europe, where in the 1300s 25 million people died and the raging epidemic spread as late as the last part of the seventeenth century. Once people became aware of the fact that plague was spread by rats that carried the epidemic on ships from one port to another, rodent extermination put the end to the devastating plagues in the world. In the United States, plague occurred in epidemic strength in San Francisco in 1900. Intensive rats control measures were employed immediately, but squirrels in the area had been infected and had to be destroyed too. Descendants of these rodents continue the infection and have transmitted it to other rodents such as prairie dogs in the western and southwestern part of the United States. The plague is endemic to those areas that are sparsely populated. There have been scattered cases of plague since 1900, but no serious outbreaks.

41. Plague is mainly spread by _____.
 (A) dogs (B) rats
 (C) seamen (D) porters
42. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 (A) Plague was an epidemic which had been spread in Europe for several centuries.
 (B) In the United States, large-scale plague happened later than in the Europe.
 (C) Prairie dogs transmitted plague to squirrels.
 (D) There have been small cases of plague since 1900.
43. The western and southwestern parts of the United States _____.
 (A) still have serious and widespread outbreaks of plague since 1900
 (B) are the habitat of some infected rodents
 (C) have large populations of prairie dogs
 (D) are sparsely populated because of the plague
44. The plague spread in Europe because _____.
 (A) infected rats traveled on ships
 (B) a quarter of a billion people died of that raging epidemic
 (C) a severely cold weather came in this area
 (D) there were not enough doctors to treat patients

45. Widespread epidemic ended in Europe when _____.
- (A) ships were not allowed in foreign ports
 - (B) intensive rat control actions were applied
 - (C) people were infected and destroyed
 - (D) 25 million people had been killed

Veterinarians and psychologists have joined forces to redress the behavioral ills of dogs. Subject to the same emotional problems as their owners, dogs have increasingly developed neuroses formerly attributable to humans.

Dog owners frequently reveal their own egos in their choice of a pet. Haven't you seen many a huge dog taking a small person for a walk? The dog fits in with its owner's own frustrated feelings of aggression and power. Many lonely people find a dog a source of comfort—reliable, affectionate, and willing to listen. Child psychologists have turned to dogs for help. The child who rejects his or her peers or parents will treasure a dog and can be influenced by the psychologist who talks about the dog. Childless couples frequently select baby-sized dogs upon whom they lavish parental affection.

What happens to dogs that are burdened with owners who treat them like people? They behave like spoiled children. A dog whose owner feeds it on her lap refuses to eat from a bowl on the floor. A dog belonging to a childless couple for several years develops paralysis in its hind legs when they produce a real baby.

The veterinarians/psychologists urge us to follow the advice of our child psychologists: Bring up our dogs with the same patience, love, and discipline we extend to our children.

46. Dogs resemble people in their inability to _____.
- (A) work together
 - (B) develop neuroses
 - (C) live in confined space
 - (D) deal with emotional changes

47. Dog owners reflect their own egos by selecting a dog that _____.
- (A) is temperamentally similar to them
 - (B) has characteristics they lack
 - (C) is regarded as their property
 - (D) resembles them in their appearance

48. Child psychologists use dogs _____.
- (A) as a means of establishing a close relation with a withdrawn child
 - (B) as objects for experiments in human psychology
 - (C) to cure children of influenza
 - (D) to console the elders' emotion

49. We can infer that the dog which develops paralysis when its owners have a child is _____.
- (A) struck by a disease on the nerves
 - (B) affectionate toward the new baby
 - (C) neurotically jealous
 - (D) frustrated by its owner's aggression and power

50. The author suggests that the best way to bring up a dog is to _____.
- (A) treat it like an animal
 - (B) overindulge it
 - (C) reject peers
 - (D) act as though it is a child

公告試題僅供參考

【以下空白】