



4-15-2

注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

105 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(二)：英文閱讀與寫作  
(題型含選擇題與非選擇題)

### 【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.本試卷分兩部份，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。試卷最後題後面有備註【以下空白】。  
第一部份為選擇題，共 30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分。  
第二部份為非選擇題，共 40 分。
- 4.本試卷之第一部份為單一選擇題，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.本試卷之第二部份為非選擇題，包括翻譯測驗及寫作測驗，請依題號順序用黑色墨水的筆，將答案書寫於答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」內。
- 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。

## 第一部分：選擇題 (60分)

## 一、綜合測驗 (第 1-15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 1-5 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

More and more people around the world are travelling abroad each year. New airports are being built and expanded, and new airlines are being created. But with suspicious elements lurking in the crowd, the need for more 1 by the airport has arisen. Airports around the world have changed their policies in order to make airports and airplanes safer for passengers. In the United States and many other countries, baggage is 2 more carefully, and carry-on baggage has more limitations. Many airlines do not allow any liquids or sharp objects to 3 in carry-on baggage. This means drinks, perfumes, shampoos, or even nail polishes, are not allowed in carry-on bags. These changes inconvenience travelers, but are viewed as necessary for passenger safety. Terror attempts, such as the “shoe bomber”, have even led airports to require passengers to remove their shoes for 4. Travelers are reminded to keep an eye on their bags and never to leave them 5. When this is ignored, and if airport police are in a particularly suspicious mood, you may find yourself detained and your bags scrutinized, which is no way any traveler would like to begin their journey.

1. (A) souvenirs (B) security (C) syrup (D) status
2. (A) screened (B) established (C) damaged (D) exploded
3. (A) include (B) including (C) be included (D) included
4. (A) inspection (B) perseverance (C) polishing (D) cleaning
5. (A) unattended (B) undecided (C) fastened (D) checked

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 6-10 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

While the world will need international volunteers for a very long time, anyone interested in this pursuit should be extremely mindful of an issue of growing importance and prevalence. Community psychologists and social workers 6 a large tendency for international volunteers, who almost always come from developed countries, to think that they know what is best for the poor because of their “advanced stage of development.” All too often, the lesson is forgotten that local communities are 7 of making their own choices and deciding their future. Thus, program organizers are now implementing better forms of training to impress upon volunteers that they recognize and 8 the value of key members in the community. These members know best how to use resources and facilities to alleviate suffering among their people. The idea is not to supplant these members but to work in a team 9 led by them. One of the dark consequences of imposing one’s world view and assuming leadership 10 dependency on the part of those being served. Those working on the ground speak of the deep sense of fear and desperation when the international volunteers leave.

6. (A) count out (B) hand in (C) keep up (D) point to
7. (A) contributed (B) captive (C) connected (D) capable
8. (A) prohibit (B) acknowledge (C) withdraw (D) react

9. (A) vertically (B) irrespectively (C) essentially (D) ineffectively  
 10. (A) is (B) are (C) will (D) have

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 11–15 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The plan to expand a company generally should involve a detailed study of its capabilities. For instance, the company needs 11 whether it can achieve more production prior to taking any steps toward increasing its market. Additionally, 12 has to be given to a realistic assessment regarding the sufficiency of the company's manpower and technology in supporting its intended development. 13 that the new market is significantly different, the company must also take into account its level of flexibility in adapting its products and services to new customers. Studies have been conducted on typical weaknesses firms encounter in their expansion. Some have found that several companies 14 with adequate financial resources to sustain new operations. Others argue an inability to build a new network of contacts primarily because of the 15 in knowledge and understanding of the new market. Overall, the myriad of studies carried out on the subject matter clearly attest to a need for a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of a company's strengths before any expansion.

11. (A) ask (B) to ask (C) asked (D) to asking  
 12. (A) consider (B) consid ration (C) considerable (D) consid rably  
 13. (A) In the beginning (B) n a dition  
 (C) In th event (D) In contrast  
 14. (A) are struggled (B) to struggle (C) struggling (D) struggle  
 15. (A) deficiency (B) cutting (C) abolition (D) leaving

二、閱讀測驗(第 16–30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16–20 題

Waiters often work hard to provide their customers with good service and an enjoyable experience. In many countries, their customers thank them with a gratuity, known as a "tip." Tips are a gift of money, over and above payment due for service. Tips are usually given directly to the waiter in the form of cash. However, in some cases, where payment is made by credit card, the tip is added to the cost of the service and deducted from the customer's credit card, with the waiter receiving his customer's tips from the employer later.

Tipping for a good service is not uniform and can vary from country to country or city to city. In fact, most countries around the world do not have a culture of tipping for service. The amount of tips can also vary depending on locations, types of service, or its quality. In most Asian and European countries, tipping is not a common practice and often causes confusion for travelers either accustomed or unaccustomed to tipping. In America and Canada, for instance, waiters usually receive 15% to 20% of the cost of the meal, but this may vary depending on how the customers felt about the service they had received. For bars and cafés, where the service occurs at the point of purchase, tips are much smaller—usually the change from the payment made—and are often repeated with each new drink purchase. This explains why many bartenders in North America can earn a good living by simply serving drinks at the bar top or counter.

In countries where people tip, tipping encourages good service and enables waiters to afford a living from an industry that is notorious for paying low wages and providing few benefits. Culturally, the debate about tipping for service is long-standing. The arguments in favor of tipping and those against it often take place at the dinner table in restaurants prior to payment of the meal, with those against the custom arguing that the waiters are just doing the jobs they are being paid for. One thing is certain: through experience, most waiters are able to identify the “big tippers” from the “**cheapskates**,” and determine the level of service quality they want to provide; for customers, this can make all the difference to their dining experience.

16. According to the passage, what does a tip involve?
  - (A) A monetary gift that is paid to the customer.
  - (B) Meals provided at discounted prices.
  - (C) Additional payment beyond what is actually due.
  - (D) The annual bonus provided to staff by employers.
17. Why does tipping always cause confusion for travelers?
  - (A) Bartenders are unreasonably getting too rich.
  - (B) It shows tremendous variation from place to place.
  - (C) Customer service nowadays usually tends to be poor.
  - (D) Too much drinking happens in bars and cafés.
18. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
  - (A) Payment can sometimes be made by credit card.
  - (B) Without tipping, wages in the service industry are satisfactory.
  - (C) In some places, it is possible to earn a good living by bartending.
  - (D) In many countries, tipping can ensure good service.
19. In what kind of magazine would you probably read this passage?
 

(A) Fashion magazine.	(B) Art magazine.
(C) Travel magazine.	(D) Health magazine.
20. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “cheapskates” in paragraph 3?
 

(A) bartenders	(B) employers	(C) penny-pinchers	(D) bankers
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▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21–25 題

We are always being bombarded by advertisements asking us to buy a product or service or support a person or cause. But a lot of us fail to realize the enormous amount of talent needed to make really great advertisements. In her 213-page book, *The Idea Writers*, Theresa Iezzi conveys the genius that goes into making great ads, in **layman’s language**.

One of the most important takeaways from the book is that advertising masters do not look at an ad as an ad. For them, it is more about providing an experience that the viewer would consider useful, entertaining, and beautiful, even as the ad works for the brand. This approach is easy to understand when one considers that the average consumer faces as many as 5,000 ad messages per day. So, ads should be about providing a great experience.

But Iezzi quickly reminds us that it is not all about the “juiciness” of the ad; great ads are about engaging people honestly. She mentions that gurus like Tim Delaney and Ogilvy stress that we have to begin with the belief that people are smart. The message should not just come across as sincere but should be sincere.

Even after the viewer has digested the message, the process is not over. Great messages spread quickly to millions of people. In other words, will the ad go viral? Understanding what motivates a person to pass the ad around, whether it is through Facebook, YouTube, or some other media, is of importance. Ed Robinson, founder of The Viral Factory, explains in

Iezzi's book, ads that motivate people to spread them express a human truth, evoke a strong feeling of newness, and help a group of people express themselves. Iezzi has many other suggestions and tens of examples. A book meant for the common person, *The Idea Writers* uncovers the process behind award-winning advertisements.

21. According to the passage, what do many people not know?
  - (A) The enormous amount of finance needed to make an ad.
  - (B) The importance of purchasing products and services.
  - (C) The kind of skills it takes to make a great advertisement.
  - (D) How many advertisements we are bombarded by each day.
22. How many advertising messages is a typical consumer exposed to daily?
  - (A) 213
  - (B) 5,000
  - (C) Millions
  - (D) Tens
23. What is the meaning of "layman's language" in paragraph 1?
  - (A) Simple language easily grasped by the average person.
  - (B) Language that is highly professional and academic.
  - (C) Content that is written in more than one language.
  - (D) Language demonstrating the writer's knowledge.
24. Why does the passage give the example of Facebook and YouTube?
  - (A) To point out how global the world is rapidly becoming.
  - (B) To demonstrate the weaknesses in social-networking sites.
  - (C) To show how Facebook and YouTube create motivational ads.
  - (D) To provide examples of channels used to spread messages.
25. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about Iezzi's book?
  - (A) It includes opinions and suggestions of professionals in advertising.
  - (B) It discourages readers from engaging in dishonest kinds of advertising.
  - (C) It sees the advertising process as also involving sharing of the message.
  - (D) It describes the comments of ordinary consumers who enjoyed reading ads.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

Most emergencies pose a question: "Will I survive through this?" To help answer this question, researchers have identified and grouped the characteristics that make up the survival personality. Through their studies, they report that survivors have practical and intellectual abilities that help them supersede and even lead others.

Survivors are the kind of people who are painfully realistic. Coldly analytical, they carefully analyze the situation. They do not waste time blaming or moaning. Instead, they rapidly absorb information about what is happening. They also anticipate that they can engage in concrete actions to influence unfolding events positively. Lastly, they constantly consider and respond to reactions from others toward their plans. It is most likely because of being so realistic that they exhibit high flexibility and adaptability and learn more from bad events through their positive responses.

But **their pragmatism is deeply bound up with an enviable smartness.** They have a high tolerance for ambiguity and are deeply creative. In a new, unfamiliar territory, they see unusual connections, find unusual ways of combining things, and make remote associations that are sometimes unthinkable. They are clearly not textbook people. They see answers before others write about them in books.

These observations on the survivor personality appear to run counter to some of our common beliefs. For instance, we tend to admire the hero who charges almost spontaneously and happily into the blaze. But researchers warn that "Rambo" type actions more quickly lead

to disasters. They observe that if you go busting into the wilderness with the attitude that you know what is going on, you are liable to miss important cues. Those who appear strong are actually the ones to die first because of their carelessness, overbearing behavior, and overconfidence.

26. What did the researchers find in this passage?
- (A) They examined a theory describing the stages of emergencies.
  - (B) They developed a profile of a survivor based on investigations.
  - (C) They criticized the survival qualities of being too practical and analytical.
  - (D) They compared and contrasted three prominent social leaders.
27. According to the passage, what is a consequence of being so painfully realistic?
- (A) It leads to a high degree of pride and pretension in survivors.
  - (B) It awakens some unknown, spiritual thoughts and experiences.
  - (C) It makes survivors more versatile and more open-minded.
  - (D) It causes survivors to appear friendless, leading to isolation.
28. What is meant by the sentence “their pragmatism is deeply bound up with an enviable smartness,” in paragraph 3?
- (A) Their practical abilities and desirable intelligence are highly interdependent.
  - (B) They exhibit rarely found intelligence that they practice deeply each day.
  - (C) Without the necessary intelligence and practical skills, they still succeed.
  - (D) Their peers admire their intelligence and deeply trained practical abilities.
29. According to the passage, what is the problem with people who act like “Rambo” in a situation?
- (A) They’re so difficult to find or develop in this time and age.
  - (B) They respond over-optimistically to overcoming difficulties.
  - (C) They procrastinate and make light of deeply stressful situations.
  - (D) They are the first to fail because they lack the right equipment.
30. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a characteristic of survivors?
- (A) They outsmart and outdo others.
  - (B) They influence negative events positively.
  - (C) They tend to think out of the box.
  - (D) They are perfectionist and ambitious.

## 第二部分：非選擇題 (40 分)

### 一、翻譯測驗 (第 1-4 題，每題 4 分，共 16 分)

#### (一) 中譯英 (8 分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 根據氣象報導，下星期四將有一個颱風侵襲台灣。這個強烈颱風的報導一出來，全台立即陷入緊張的狀態。政府呼籲：2. 越早作好防颱準備，颱風所造成的損失就會越少。

#### (二) 英譯中 (8 分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之英文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的中文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

3. Have you ever thought about spending a year abroad but unable to afford the expenses? Well, don't worry! Working holidays can make your dream come true. 4. Young adults in Taiwan are now eligible for a working holiday visa to work in many countries. With this working holiday, you can earn some money and discover the local culture better. Are you ready for an adventure?

### 二、寫作測驗 (24 分)

說明：你的高中生活不是只為了升大學，而是有其他更遠大的目標。請以“My Goal for My Life”為題，依據主題句與其他文字的引導，在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文作文，說明你的人生目標。請務必將「題目」和「提示句」謄寫至答案卷上。

提示： I think the most valuable thing in life is to live with goals. Everyone should have some goals or dreams; otherwise, what is the meaning of life? First,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Second, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Finally, a life without goals is meaningless. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

【以下空白】

# 公告試題 僅供參考