



4-15-2

公告試題僅供參考

注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

108 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

【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。試卷最後一題後面有備註【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：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 1–15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 1–5 題

It is interesting to learn about how astronauts are chosen to go to the moon. Some astronauts are 1 air pilots who enjoy flying in the sky. Many of them are scientists with more than one degree. They are usually chosen 2 their twenties and thirties. The physical condition of pilots cannot be emphasized more in this 3. Only those in very good health and physical condition are chosen. While being trained to be astronauts, they have to 4 many courses to gain knowledge about the moon. For example, they have to study science of rocks. This is necessary because astronauts will have to look for rocks on the moon. Among all the rocks they have found, they will have to study specific patterns of rocks that would help them 5 the age of the moon. That is one of the important missions for astronauts.

1. (A) enclosed (B) experienced (C) expired (D) evacuated
2. (A) at (B) for (C) in (D) on
3. (A) admission (B) confession (C) profession (D) recession
4. (A) take (B) make (C) run (D) work
5. (A) talk (B) tell (C) say (D) speak

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6–10 題

Milk has been described as the “perfect food.” It has nine 6 vitamins and minerals, including a powerful dose of calcium. Milk also has lots of protein, which children need to grow big and strong. That’s 7 it’s been a part of the government-backed American school lunch program for some 60 years. China saw the results and has been working with American dairy industry to help Chinese children grow healthy and strong with milk. The same nutrients can be 8 in other foods, but not in such a simple and delicious package as milk. Its terrific flavor is another reason to consume milk. There’s 9 like the taste and texture of a cold glass of this wonderful beverage. How boring life would be without savory cheese, creamy yogurt, and ice cream, which are all made from milk. While dairy products are an important part of a balanced diet, we should not overdo them. Problems arise when we consume too much of anything. So, enjoy these products in 10. That’s the healthy way to a better life.

6. (A) essential (B) financial (C) official (D) superficial
7. (A) how (B) what (C) when (D) why
8. (A) find (B) finding (C) found (D) founded
9. (A) anything (B) nothing (C) everything (D) something
10. (A) contribution (B) moderation (C) rejection (D) violation

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11 – 15 題

In recent years, many companies have expanded globally. 11 this globalization trend, more and more employees are working abroad in managerial positions or as part of a multicultural team. Although it is common nowadays for staff to work abroad to gain experience, many people have difficulty 12 to a new culture. Statistically, the failure rate in US multinationals is 13 to be as high as 30%. One of the examples concerns a German manager of IBM who took up a position as product manager in England. He found that at lunchtime, many members of staff went to the pub. He stopped them right away and said, “It is not good for efficiency. There is no way we would do that in Germany.” The German manager’s mistake was that he hadn’t 14 the cultural differences. IBM had a firm rule about drinking during working hours. But, he didn’t understand that staff in other countries might be more flexible in applying the rule. When managers work in foreign countries, they may find it difficult to understand the behavior of their employees. 15, they may find that the techniques which worked at home are not effective in their new workplace. Hence, it becomes important for them to develop cross-cultural awareness in the international workplace.

11. (A) Because of (B) Even though (C) In addition to (D) In spite of
12. (A) adapt (B) adapted (C) adapting (D) to adapt
13. (A) enlightened (B) enrolled (C) escorted (D) estimated
14. (A) anticipated (B) formatted (C) generated (D) vibrated
15. (A) Adversely (B) Contradictorily (C) Moreover (D) Nevertheless

二、閱讀測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 16 – 30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16 – 20 題

Whenever there is a war or natural disaster somewhere in the world, different societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement often show up to give aid. The movement began in 1859 when a Swiss businessman named Henry Dunant witnessed the Battle of Solferino in Italy. During this fight, nearly 40,000 people were killed or injured. Dunant was horrified by what he saw. Instead of conducting the business he had planned, he took it upon himself to aid wounded soldiers.

After this experience, Dunant wrote a book entitled *A Memory of Solferino*. He sent copies of this book to political and military leaders in Europe. He also started up a relief organization for wounded soldiers, and urged countries to sign treaties regarding the care of wounded soldiers. Along with this, he wanted medics on the battlefield and field hospitals to be considered **neutral**.

In order for opposing sides to identify medics during battles, the international sign of a red cross on a white background would be used. By 1863, the International Committee of the Red Cross was formed, and medics first used the white and red armbands during a battle in Denmark. In 1868, the first Red Crescent was formed in Turkey, and medics used this symbol in a battle during the Ottoman-Russian War. Today, the Red Cross and the Red Crescent are known worldwide.

16. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?
(A) Religious Symbols: The Red Cross and Red Crescent
(B) Historical Leaders of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
(C) The Origin of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
(D) The Red Cross and Red Crescent at the Battle of Solferino
17. Who were the recipients of Dunant's book?
(A) Wounded soldiers
(B) Medics on the battlefield
(C) Political and military leaders
(D) International committee members
18. Which is closest in meaning to the word **neutral** in the passage?
(A) Able to fight
(B) Normally afraid
(C) Having strong opinions
(D) Not choosing either side
19. Why were the red cross and red crescent symbols worn in battle?
(A) Opposing sides could identify medics.
(B) Henry Dunant could conduct his business.
(C) People would know there was a natural disaster.
(D) People would know what religion the wearers practiced.
20. When was the first Red Crescent formed?
(A) In 1840
(B) In 1859
(C) In 1863
(D) In 1868

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21 – 25 題

Almost 5,000 years ago, Egypt became a powerful nation in the ancient world. For more than 2,000 years, leaders called pharaohs ruled this country. Pharaohs were treated like gods. People believed that pharaohs could control the weather and how the crops grew. Pharaohs built enormous tombs, or pyramids, which were as big as palaces. To build a pyramid, thousands of workers spent years of cutting, dragging, and stacking huge blocks of stone. Pharaohs believed they could take precious objects with them to another life after they died.

The ancient Egyptians lived along the great Nile River. They depended on its water for drinking, washing, and growing crops. The river was their main means of transportation. It was also the home of fish and many other animals, such as the hippopotamus. Along the banks of the Nile grew a reed called papyrus. The Egyptians used it to make boats, fishing nets, paper, and many other things.

All ancient Egyptians were a part of a social class. Most people were peasants. They grew crops, such as figs, dates, and pomegranates. They also worked on buildings, such as temples. Except for slaves, peasants belonged to the lowest class. Ranked above them were craftsmen. Higher up were scribes. Because they could read and write, scribes often had a lot of power. In the highest class were people who ran the government and temples, or who were in charge of different regions of Egypt. Not surprisingly, many of these were members of the pharaoh's family.

The ancient Egyptians were expert farmers. They had hoes for loosening the earth and plows for turning it over. Women were able to own property, but they did not have positions of power. They often did jobs, such as grinding grain, baking bread, and spinning flax.

21. According to the passage, which of the following statements about pharaohs is **NOT** true?
 - (A) Pharaohs ruled Egypt more than 2000 years and were treated as gods.
 - (B) Pharaohs built huge tombs, or pyramids, which were as big as palaces.
 - (C) Pharaohs could control how the weather was like and how the crops grew.
 - (D) Pharaohs believed that they could bring nothing with them after they died.
22. Which of the following was **NOT** the role of great Nile River for the ancient Egyptians?
 - (A) The ancient Egyptians had their homes along the river.
 - (B) The ancient Egyptians used it for military training purposes.
 - (C) The ancient Egyptians counted on it as the primary means of transportation.
 - (D) The ancient Egyptians depended on its water for drinking, and growing crops.
23. Which is the correct order (from low to high) of the social class in ancient Egypt?
 - (A) Slaves, scribes, peasants, craftsmen, pharaohs
 - (B) Craftsmen, peasants, slaves, scribes, pharaohs
 - (C) Peasants, slaves, craftsmen, scribes, pharaohs
 - (D) Slaves, peasants, craftsmen, scribes, pharaohs
24. Which statement is a correct description about the scribes in ancient Egypt?
 - (A) They were literate people.
 - (B) They did not have any power.
 - (C) They grew crops and built temples.
 - (D) They ran the government and temples.
25. Which can be inferred from the passage?
 - (A) The Egyptian peasants were good at farming and building.
 - (B) The Egyptian women could not have their own belongings.
 - (C) The Egyptians used papyrus to make different things except boats.
 - (D) The Egyptian men were in charge of grinding, baking, and spinning.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

Before babies learn to talk and have no idea of dance, they express happiness through simple rhythmic movements or what we later recognize as simple dances. However, humans are not the only species that can dance. There are birds that actually have group dances: circling, bowing, advancing, and retreating in unison. Some species could learn rhythm from the birds! For example, bees flirt with dance as part of their mating rituals.

Nevertheless, it is only human beings that have adapted dance to therapeutic purposes. Dance as therapy has a long history. Primitive peoples first danced instinctively and, after a while, found that repeated rhythmic movements produced a good feeling. Associations were formed between dance and this positive effect on the mind and emotions. This was the birth of dance therapy.

Dance has always seemed to have a magic healing power. It was used for a wide variety of purposes and on different occasions: religious ceremonies, war dances, hunting dances, rain dances, planting and harvesting dances, marriage and funeral dances. Sadly, today many “advanced” industrial societies have lost many original functions of dance. Purposeful dances have been replaced, for example, with rave dancing which involves shaking your body at a nightclub. Even so, in these cases, however, the ritualistic and therapeutic effect of dance can still be seen: the low lights, loud insistent rhythms, and group activity, often building up into a kind of mass hysteria or ecstasy.

But, the “primitive” use of dance as therapy has recently seen a huge revival. Never before has there been such interest in courses offering dance therapy. There are nearly two million websites for dance therapy on the Internet, and dance therapy groups around the world combine pleasure with health and well-being. Dance therapy nowadays, in fact, is taken very seriously by both alternative and conventional medical practitioners. It would seem that the “dance of life” continues to move us all.

26. Which is the best title for the passage?
(A) Dance as a Therapy (B) Dance on the Internet
(C) Dances on Different Occasions (D) Dancing Animals and Insects
27. What might be the reason for the birth of dance therapy?
(A) It was found that there were birds that actually had group dances.
(B) Primitive peoples found that repeated rhythmic movements created a positive feeling.
(C) Conventional medical practitioners were asked to offer courses on therapeutic purposes.
(D) Some industrial societies have lost many of the functions connected to these older dances.
28. According to the passage, which statement about dancing at the nightclub is **NOT** true?
(A) It involves group activity.
(B) It has the ritualistic effect.
(C) It lacks the therapeutic effect.
(D) It fosters a state of pleasurable emotion.
29. Which of the following statements about dance therapy is true?
(A) Dance therapy is one form of flirting.
(B) Dance therapy is something only human beings do.
(C) Medical practitioners do not take dance therapy seriously.
(D) Dance therapy was first performed by animals and insects.
30. Why did the author of the passage mention different occasions for dancing, such as religious ceremonies, marriages and funerals?
(A) To describe a healing power of dancing
(B) To illustrate dancing as part of mating rituals
(C) To imply alternative doctors' preferences for dancing
(D) To avoid expressing emotions through rhythmic movements

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。

當土壤不再被樹籬保護並且很容易被強風吹走時，就會造成土壤侵蝕(soil erosion)。

① (As...) 隨著世界人口持續增加，各國正以不同的速度失去土壤。② 土壤侵蝕通常發生得如此緩慢，以至於需要數十年才會變成問題。25 年的時間，土壤流失會是 25 毫米，但大自然需要大約 500 年的時間生成土地彌補回來。

(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。

Most people are curious about what scientists do for their jobs. ③ You may picture them looking through microscopes or doing experiments in white coats in a laboratory. Scientists often have a reputation for being intelligent, but not necessarily brave. ④ The nature of science is to solve problems, explore mysteries, and investigate the world around us. As a result, they often put themselves at risks.

