



# 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

109 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】。  
第一部分為選擇題，共 30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分。  
第二部分為非選擇題，共 40 分。
- 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.本試卷之第二部分為非選擇題，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

The human brain does not actually think in words or numbers. When we hear words and numbers, we convert them 1 into pictures and emotions so that we can process them, like a movie, in our heads. 2, when we want to speak, we process and convert our thinking back into words and numbers. It feels automatic, but it actually takes us many months as infants to learn this tool called language. This is obviously very complicated, and there is still a lot we don't know about how our brains work. 3 improving our communication skills, think of it this way. Words and numbers are abstract concepts that we, as a 4, created a long time ago. As a society, we've added and 5 words over thousands of years and are still adding words today. In 2013, the Oxford Dictionary Online added some new important words like *buzzworthy* and *selfie*. You know, practical stuff.

1. (A) instantaneously (B) inappropriately (C) internationally (D) inaccurately
2. (A) On purpose (B) On average (C) On one hand (D) On the contrary
3. (A) In fear of (B) On behalf of (C) For the sake of (D) In spite of
4. (A) servant (B) shepherd (C) species (D) spouse
5. (A) refunded (B) referred (C) refined (D) refuted

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6-10 題

The most obvious reason for avoiding cell phone use by drivers is to save lives. Cell phones and driving are a 6 mix because each year thousands of drivers are killed or seriously injured. The second reason is that sometimes these drivers kill 7, passengers or other drivers because they are talking on cell phones or texting instead of watching the road while they are driving. These drivers certainly do not have the right to 8 others' lives. Finally, most reports issued by the government state that the damage to cars from these accidents costs us millions of dollars as well as countless hours of lost work. In fact, a wide range of countries has already 9 cell phone use while driving, including Australia, Brazil, Japan, Russia and Turkey. Using cell phones while driving is rather dangerous. We must all be careful drivers since talking or texting on cell phones when driving is not safe. For the important reasons I have mentioned here, I support a complete 10 on cell phone use by drivers. The government and the individuals should work together to promote safe driving.

6. (A) orderly (B) deadly (C) likely (D) jolly
7. (A) belongings (B) chariots (C) declarations (D) pedestrians
8. (A) endanger (B) enroll (C) endeavor (D) entitle
9. (A) proceeded (B) prohibited (C) profiled (D) provoked
10. (A) ban (B) bid (C) bet (D) beg

## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11–15 題

Do you know that factories in Taiwan have to pay a new tax? According to the new law, factories have to pay the new tax if they 11 PM2.5 pollution. Collecting tax is part of an effort made by the Taiwanese government to improve the air quality. Because PM2.5 particles are very small, we are not able to see them with naked eyes. They are so tiny that they can get deep into our lungs. Moreover, they are very light, so they stay in the air for a long time. PM2.5 comes from different sources, including factories, vehicles, airplanes, dust storms, etc. Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) did not 12 this new law until people complained that no larger facilities are taxed. Although the EPA has been collecting air pollution taxes since 1995, the EPA has only taxed vehicles, rather than factories. About 8000 factories have not been 13 by the new law until 2018. In daily life, we may not be aware of the harm brought by PM2.5. Here are a couple of facts about PM2.5 to keep in mind. First, the EPA indicates that particles narrower than 10 micrometers are the most 14 because they can get deep into our lungs, and some may even get into our bloodstream. Second, two types of people with heart or lung disease, 15, are considered at a greater risk from PM2.5 pollution than other people, especially when they engage in outdoor activities.

11. (A) illustrate                      (B) moderate                      (C) penetrate                      (D) generate
12. (A) immigrate                      (B) impress                      (C) implement                      (D) imprison
13. (A) adored                      (B) affected                      (C) amused                      (D) applauded
14. (A) healthful                      (B) heavenly                      (C) harmonious                      (D) hazardous
15. (A) both elders and children                      (B) either elders or children  
(C) neither elders nor children                      (D) between elders and children

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

Bumblebees are social insects that form colonies with a single queen. They have round bodies covered in soft hair, which makes them appear fuzzy. They are important agricultural pollinators as they are good at fertilizing many types of wild plants. However, new research using a massive dataset has found that the insects are far less common than they used to be. In a new paper published in the journal *Science*, researchers used a complex modeling process to suggest that the dropping number is driven in large part by climate change. It has long been known that bumblebees are more adapted to cold weather. Their fuzzy bodies allow them to generate heat while flying, which often allows them to be the first bees out in the spring. Nevertheless, exactly how vulnerable they are to heat waves still isn't clear.

Bumblebees are also threatened by pesticides or chemicals. Research has shown that pesticides would significantly reduce growth rate and cut production of new queens by 85%, implying a “considerable negative effect” on wild bumblebee populations throughout the developed world. Bumblebees that are affected by pesticides may collect more pollen, but they need a longer amount of time doing so. Other common factors include habitat destruction, conversion of wilderness into agricultural land, and the release of non-native bees for commercial use. While several factors clearly contribute to declining bumblebee populations, there is disagreement over whether climate change is the most important factor. Jamie Strange, Chair of the Entomology Department at Ohio State University is concerned that overemphasizing climate change will result in neglecting to combat other factors which are “all equally or more impactful on bee populations worldwide.”

Nonetheless, there are simple things people can do to help the bees. These include bee-friendly yard practices like avoiding the use of pesticides and planting native flowers that bumblebees can feed on. In addition, planting flower beds that are continuously in bloom can also help. Furthermore, creating more parks or planting trees in urban environments—which are often cooler than surrounding built spaces—could give bumblebees places to shelter from the heat.

16. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?  
(A) The Declines of Bumblebees  
(B) The Fuzzy, Buzzy Bumblebees  
(C) How Bumblebees Cope with Stressors  
(D) How Bumblebees Evolve
17. Which of the following factors is harmful to bumblebees?  
(A) cold weather      (B) native flowers      (C) toxic chemicals      (D) trees and parks
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
(A) Bumblebees are beneficial to a variety of plants and crops.  
(B) Scientists know for sure how temperature would affect bumblebees.  
(C) Habitat loss is one of the factors which lead to the decrease of bumblebees.  
(D) Climate change and pesticides are detrimental to bumblebees.
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
(A) The development of wilderness to agricultural land can save bumblebees.  
(B) Bumblebees and non-native bees can complement each other perfectly.  
(C) Scientists use big data and modeling to investigate the decrease of bumblebees.  
(D) Since bumblebees can produce heat by themselves, they are not sensitive to weather fluctuations.

20. According to the passage, what is the potential concern with overemphasizing climate change?
- (A) Climate change is not a real problem under the government's control.  
 (B) Creating shelters in the rural areas may protect bumblebees from becoming extinct.  
 (C) Climate change can turn wilderness into agricultural land by decreasing the number of bumblebees.  
 (D) People may neglect other factors that have similar influences on bee populations across the globe.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 21–25 題

To patients, the source of *hope* is the doctor itself and the resources held by the doctor. Therefore, only the doctor has the power to give *hope*, suppress *hope*, and even destroy *hope*. This statement is not entirely wrong, but it is not entirely correct, either. In addition to medical achievements and the capabilities of doctors, the patient himself/herself is stronger with the power of the ones who love him/her.

*Hope* is an abstract word. In fact, it is not just a word; it is a complex concept that is given different meanings during different times and circumstances of our lives. Even politicians know how to use it to manipulate the human mind and the will of voters. *Webster's Unabridged* gives five different interpretations of the meaning of *hope*, and that does not include the synonyms. The meanings range from "the highest level of well-founded expectation" to expectation that is "at least slight." In one of the definitions, we see examples of using *hope* as an intransitive verb, and this is the key to the problem of many end-stage cancer patients: "to hope against *hope*," which the lexicographers describe as "having *hope* though it seems to be baseless."

The greatest responsibility of a doctor is to give his/her patients reasons to believe that *hope* exists. *The Oxford English Dictionary* has more than sixty examples illustrating the different usages of the term. Indeed, *hope* brings eternity. Even if it is not necessarily intentional, at least there is a tendency to make a word with the meaning "just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less" as Lewis Carroll's Humpty Dumpty contemptuously announced to Alice. Samuel Johnson best explained the meaning of *hope*. The England's greatest authority on words defined *hope* as "the chief happiness which this world affords."

What do all of the definitions of *hope* have in common? They all involve some kind of expectations, a feeling of something good will happen. In *The Nature of Suffering*, the medical humanist Eric Cassell discussed the meaning of *hope* in times of serious illness with great compassion: "Intense unhappiness results from a loss of that future—the future of the individual person, of children, and of other loved ones. It is in this dimension of this existence that *hope* dwells. *Hope* is one of the necessary traits of a successful life."

21. The author refers Humpty Dumpty's remarks to Alice in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) emphasize that the word *hope* is created with an effort to mean what it intends to mean  
 (B) suggest the analogy of Humpty Dumpty's effort to fall has been underappreciated  
 (C) explain how Lewis Carroll created Humpty Dumpty to sit on the wall and to fall  
 (D) underscore the author's immense contribution to cancer patients at end stage
22. According to the passage, who best interprets the meaning of *hope*?
- (A) Humpty Dumpty (B) Samuel Johnson (C) Lewis Carroll (D) Eric Cassell
23. According to the passage, which of the following is closest to the meaning of "to hope against *hope*" described by lexicographers?
- (A) to hope when there is much chance of improving a situation  
 (B) to hope for something you believe that it is likely to happen  
 (C) to hope for something although it appears to be unlikely to happen  
 (D) to hope that something bad might happen sooner or later

24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) discussions of a cancer patient's mental care
  - (B) a doctor's duty to help patients believe in hope
  - (C) how end-of-life patients' lives are enhanced or weakened
  - (D) the power provided by those in support of the patients
25. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
- (A) to introduce a new concept of *hope* that makes people unhappy
  - (B) to rebut an argument established in the first paragraph that weakens patients
  - (C) to contrast Eric Cassell's great compassion with that of Samuel Johnson
  - (D) to echo a perception that *hope* is essential in times of crisis in life

## ▲閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

Have you ever wondered how human beings have developed? Life began as tiny single cells billions of years ago, and from there the cells became the complex organism known as a human. While this natural cloning has taken billions of years to achieve, new research has discovered the key to speeding up the process. All the wonders of creation lie in the tiniest couriers: our genes. Recent discoveries have revealed how we might manipulate our genes. After a fertilized egg begins to divide into cells, the genes carried inside the cells' nucleus develop embryonic stem cells. These tiny cells grow into tissues in the body, building people from the ground up.

Our genes determine every single physical characteristic about us. Some experts also believe that personality traits could be read from our genes. If this is possible, does this mean our destinies are already predetermined? People who seek dangers and thrills are known to possess a specific gene that makes them crave dangerous situations. The ability to read and manipulate our genes could lead to the ability to predict and then alter our genetic blueprints. While this genetic engineering seems very promising, some scientists feel there is a dark cloud behind this scientific silver lining. This may go against evolution as we know it.

While the debate on ethical issues of genetic research rages on, other discoveries are being made, such as what genes determine sex. Out of the 60 genes on the Y chromosome, only a very small part actually influences whether we will be male or female. It takes 30,000 genes to build a human, but only one to make it a man. This one gene will determine whether a fetus will become male or female. It's interesting to know that men are basically adaptations of the female form. Whether we are male or female, we are all subject to aging. Genetic research has given us a new understanding as to how it happens. What comes to mind when you hear the word "oxygen"? Most would probably say it is a kind of gas that living things need to survive with. However, oxygen is also one of the causes of death. Cells require oxygen to produce energy for the body, but during this chemical reaction, by-products known as "free radicals" are released. It is these by-products which break down healthy cells and cause us to age.

For those of us wanting to turn back the clock, experts now believe the true elixir of life exists in anti-oxidants. These chemicals can reduce the damage to cells. Anti-oxidants occur naturally in different foods such as dark, green leafy vegetables like spinach, blueberries and certain types of tea. By using anti-oxidants, we can actually slow the free radicals down to **a snail's pace**. All of us want the perfect body, a great personality and to be forever young. With further research into genetics, we may someday be able to build the perfect human being.

26. Which of the following fields is the article mainly related to?
- (A) Nutrition
  - (B) Archeology
  - (C) Physics
  - (D) Biology

27. According to the article, which of the following is **NOT** true?  
(A) Stem cells are the basis of tissue growth.  
(B) Genetic cloning does not occur in nature.  
(C) Genes contain a massive amount of information.  
(D) Not all are pleased with the direction of genetic research.
28. Why is oxygen considered one of the causes of death?  
(A) Because it damages free radicals in our cells.  
(B) Because it produces anti-oxidants in our body.  
(C) Because it eliminates all other substances in our body.  
(D) Because it creates a substance which destroys cells.
29. The phrase “a snail’s pace” in this article is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) extremely slow (B) snail crossing  
(C) completely submerging (D) on top of a snail
30. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the article?  
(A) The aim of genetic research is to prevent spinal injuries.  
(B) The goal of genetic research is to improve the human body.  
(C) The purpose of genetic research is to change the sex of a fetus.  
(D) The intention of genetic research is to eliminate anti-oxidants.

## 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在正常的友善交談中，避免沉默是最重要的。假如有人提供一則消息或某種有趣的新聞，或表達一個意見，這種情況下，回答就像被問一個題目一樣的重要。②這個回答可能純粹是正式的，也可能傳達很少或沒有意義的訊息。但是它使對話持續進行，而且避免中間停頓的不安。

#### (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。

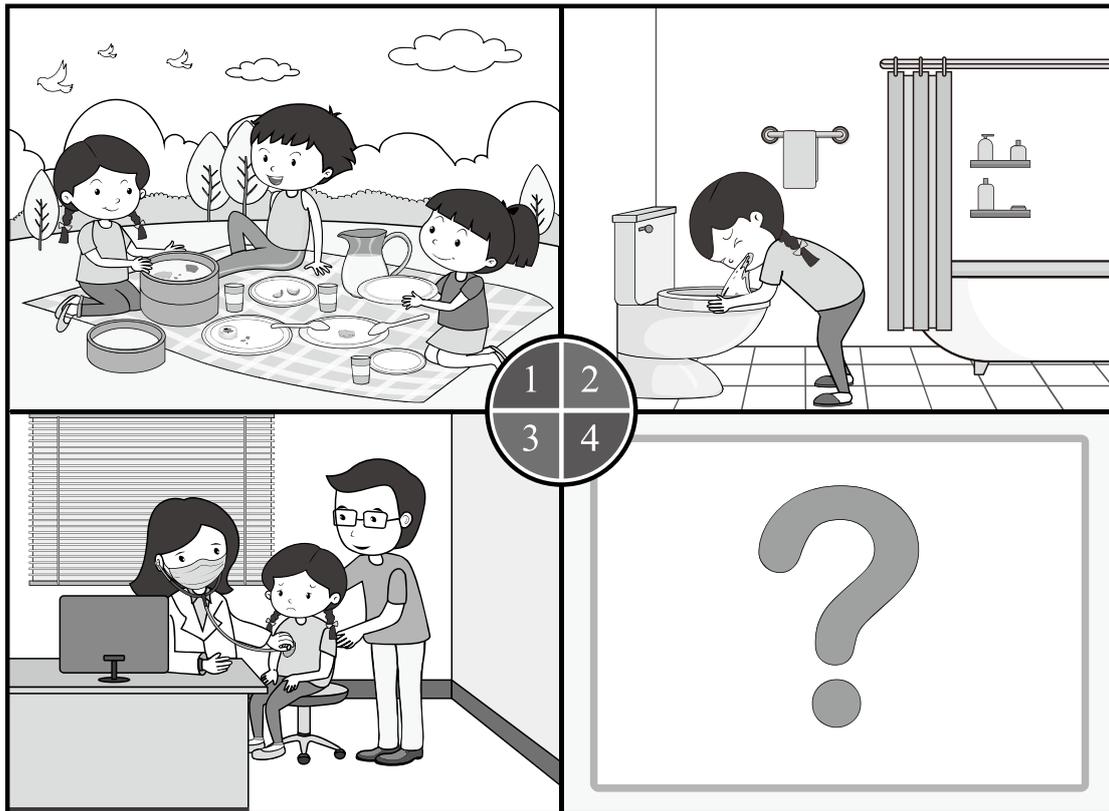
People who suffer from anorexia might start with an obsession with food, body weight, or body shape. ③In severe cases, eating disorders can cause unexpected health problems and may even result in death. It's not that patients don't know how to feed themselves properly. ④This fatal disease is closely linked to painful events or problems people have to face in life.

## 二、寫作測驗 (24 分)

說明：

1. 依圖示在答案卷上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長約 120 個字。

提示：Sally 是一位就讀高職的女學生，上週六下午她和她的好朋友們到公園野餐。仔細觀察以下三張連環圖片，並想像第四幅圖片可能的情節發展，然後以第三人稱寫出一篇涵蓋每張圖片內容的英文作文。



【以下空白】