

八十三學年度
大學校院推薦甄選入學招生
學科能力測驗試題

英文考科

— 考生作答注意事項 —

1. 考試時間：100 分鐘
2. 題型題數：
 - (1) 選擇題：(a) 第一部分，共四十題
(b) 第二部分，共十題
 - (2) 非選擇題：共兩大題
3. 作答方式：

選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在選擇題答案卡上作答；修正時以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液

非選擇題請用黑色或藍色比在非選擇題答案卷上作答

— 考試鈴聲響後開始作答 —

選擇題

第一部分：40 題（※注意：在答案卡第一部分答案區作答）

I. 詞彙（10分）

說明：以下十個題目（1-10），每題各有一個空格，並附有四個選項。請選擇一個最適當的，標示在答案卡上。每題答案答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

1. Because Mr. Chang has been busy these days, it's _____ whether he will come to the party.
(A) unlikely (B) impossible (C) doubtful (D) inevitable
2. I'm quite _____ to the weather in Taiwan, so I think I'll stay here for another year.
(A) devoted (B) satisfied (C) pleased (D) accustomed
3. Mr. Smith won't tolerate talking during class; he says it _____ others.
(A) disturbs (B) deserves (C) destroys (D) dismisses
4. On the basis of the clues, can you predict the _____ of the story?
(A) outcome (B) headline (C) cause (D) performance
5. A good reader can often figure out what new words mean by using _____.
(A) contact (B) context (C) content (D) contest
6. I wonder why she _____ turned up the radio when I was studying.
(A) sympathetically (B) primarily (C) deliberately (D) thoroughly
7. It suddenly _____ me that I had to get to the airport to meet a friend.
(A) took (B) struck (C) occurred (D) surprised
8. Being a very careful person, he is quite _____ in giving his comments.
(A) reserved (B) melancholy (C) complicated (D) generous
9. Most viewers agreed that the movie _____ was not as good as the book.
(A) routine (B) version (C) copy (D) issue
10. The native greeted the travelers in a _____ language which was strange to them.
(A) contrary (B) relative (C) peculiar (D) spiral

II. 綜合測驗 (10分)

說明：以下兩篇短文共有二十個空格（11至30），每個空格各有四個選項。請仔細閱讀後，選出一個最適當的，標示在答案卡上。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

11~20

The umbrella is not a new invention. The Chinese 11 umbrellas in the eleventh century B.C. 12 China they traveled to India, Persia, and Egypt. But in Greece and Rome, men 13 use them. They believed umbrellas were 14 for women.

When the Spanish explorers went to Mexico, they saw the Aztec kings 15 umbrellas. English explorers found out that Indian princes also carried umbrellas on the east coast of North America. It 16 that people in different parts of the world invented umbrellas at different times.

England was probably the first country in Europe 17 ordinary people used umbrellas 18 the rain. England has a rainy climate, and umbrellas are very useful there.

The umbrella is now a very ordinary 19. Everybody uses it today. It keeps the rain and the sun off people. Some umbrellas fold up, 20 it is easy to carry them.

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|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. (A) have had | (B) had | (C) have | (D) having |
| 12. (A) From | (B) In | (C) For | (D) Around |
| 13. (A) would | (B) could | (C) wouldn't | (D) won't |
| 14. (A) likely | (B) only | (C) nearly | (D) possibly |
| 15. (A) used | (B) to use | (C) used to | (D) using |
| 16. (A) seems | (B) likes | (C) looks | (D) maybe |
| 17. (A) what | (B) when | (C) which | (D) where |
| 18. (A) below | (B) of | (C) against | (D) from |
| 19. (A) subject | (B) object | (C) matter | (D) element |
| 20. (A) so | (B) for | (C) unless | (D) but |

A person's self-concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. 21, the way people think about themselves 22 a profound effect on all areas of their lives. For instance, people who have a 23 sense of self-esteem usually act with confidence. 24 they have self-assurance, they do not need constant praise and encouragement from others to feel 25 about themselves. Self-confident people are their own best friends. They participate 26 life enthusiastically and spontaneously. They are not affected by 27 others think they "should" do. People 28 high self-esteem are not hurt by criticism; they do not 29 criticism as personal rejection. 30, they tend to believe criticism to be suggestion for improvement.

21. (A) By and by (B) Luckily (C) In general (D) Even so
22. (A) have (B) having (C) to have (D) has
23. (A) positive (B) common (C) weak (D) normal
24. (A) Until (B) Because (C) Unless (D) However
25. (A) best (B) correct (C) well (D) good
26. (A) to (B) at (C) in (D) on
27. (A) which (B) how (C) why (D) what
28. (A) losing (B) by (C) with (D) have
29. (A) like (B) look (C) watch (D) regard
30. (A) Instead (B) In addition (C) Thus (D) In case

III. 閱讀測驗 (20分)

說明：以下有三篇短文，共有十個問題（31至40）。每題各附有四個選項。請仔細閱讀後，選出一個最適當的，標示在答案卡上。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

31~33

Most heroes are people like you. But what makes them heroes? They find special courage when they need it. They are brave enough to help in an emergency while others may stand by. A hero sees what needs to be done and does it.

Sometimes heroes are rewarded for their brave acts. One such reward is the Carnegie Medal. It is given to people who act bravely and face danger to save the lives of others.

The medal was named after Andrew Carnegie. In 1886, Carnegie heard about a young man by the name of William Hunter who lost his life trying to save two other boys from drowning. Carnegie became a very rich businessman and set aside money to honor heroes like William. Sometimes these heroes are in need or are hurt. If so, they receive money as well as the Carnegie Medal.

Over 6,000 people have received the Carnegie Medal. Some have saved people from drowning or from burning buildings. Others have pulled people in front of moving trains or saved them from attacks by wild animals. All these heroes have one thing in common, however. They put someone else's safety ahead of their own.

31. The Carnegie Medal is given to those who are
- (A) sick and poor. (B) rich and famous.
(C) young and brave. (D) unselfish and courageous.
32. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) William Hunter was a very brave boy.
(B) Hunter saved Carnegie from drowning.
(C) Some heroes have been rewarded for their bravery.
(D) Carnegie was a rich businessman and liked to help people.
33. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Carnegie knew Hunter in person.
(B) Brave deeds can take many different forms.
(C) Over 6,000 people are Carnegie Medal recipients.
(D) Some heroes have received money as well as the Medal.

On May 26, 1977, George Willig traveled to the top of the 1,350-foot-tall World Trade Center in New York City. He did not take the elevator, however. Instead, like a human fly, George Willig climbed the outside of the immense 110-story building. His climb, which began at 6:30 a.m., took three and a half hours to finish.

At the top, Willig was greeted by both police and reporters. Some of the police officers asked him for his autograph. Then they wanted to put him in jail and charged him with violation of law for climbing the building without a permit. Furthermore, the city also planned to sue him for a quarter of a million dollars. The amount, the police department reported, would pay the costs of rushing special equipment and eighty police officers in order to save him.

By the next day, city officials had reevaluated the situation. At City Hall, Mayor Abraham Beame hosted a news conference that turned into a ceremony in George Willig's honor. Beame announced that the city would not punish "The Human Fly." Instead, he would be fined a penny for each of the 110 floors he had climbed. Instead of punishing Willig, the city treated him as a hero who attempted the impossible and met the challenge.

34. George Willig reached the top of the World Trade Center in New York at
- (A) six thirty in the morning of May 26, 1977.
 - (B) six thirty in the evening of May 26, 1977.
 - (C) ten o'clock in the morning of May 26, 1977.
 - (D) ten o'clock in the evening of May 26, 1977.
35. This passage is a story about
- (A) a man who enjoys dangers and risks.
 - (B) a human being who can fly like a fly.
 - (C) a man who has escaped from the jail.
 - (D) a fly which climbs like a human being.
36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Willig was fined \$250,000.
 - (B) Willig was sent to prison for a year.
 - (C) Willig was honored in a party and fined only \$1.10.
 - (D) Willig climbed the World Trade Center with permission.

37~40

Printing is one of the most important means of communication. Without it you would not now be reading this passage. Even the development of radio and television has not diminished the importance of printing.

The first printing was done from wood blocks one letter at a time by hand. This was a slow process, requiring much skill and patience, and every page of every book had to be cut separately.

A great step forward was the use of movable type. The Chinese discovered this in the 11th century, but it was not known in Europe until about 1440. In this method of printing, individual letters were made from separate pieces of metal. If these letters were linked over and pressed on to paper, they would print the words. When the printing was finished, the letters could be taken apart and rearranged to print something else.

One of the first European books to be printed in movable type was Johannes Gutenberg's 42-line Bible. The first book to be printed likewise in English was about the history of Troy. It was printed in Flanders in 1474 by an Englishman, William Caxton. In 1476 he returned to England and established a printing press at Westminster. Altogether he printed nearly 80 books, many being his own translations from the French.

37. Printing is important because
- (A) it is a Chinese invention.
 - (B) it has made reading books possible.
 - (C) it has helped to develop radio and television.
 - (D) William Caxton printed 80 books in English.
38. The use of movable type was first introduced by
- (A) William Caxton.
 - (B) the Europeans.
 - (C) Johannes Gutenberg.
 - (D) The Chinese.
39. According to the passage, the use of movable type was considered as a "great step forward" because
- (A) it did not need a lot of wood.
 - (B) it required less skill and patience.
 - (C) the printing letters could be reused.
 - (D) every page of every book required individual carving.
40. The first English book printed in movable type was
- (A) done from wood blocks one letter at a time.
 - (B) done in a printing press at Westminster.
 - (C) Johannes Gutenberg's 42-line Bible.
 - (D) about the history of Troy.

第二部分：10 題（※注意：在答案卡第二部分答案區作答）
文意閱讀選填（10分）

說明：以下短文共有十個空格（1至10），附有十五個選項（A至O）。
請仔細閱讀後，依據文意選出最適合各空格的選項，並依題號
標示在答案卡上。每題答案答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

For many years, people thought the 1 of smoking were 2 to smokers. But new studies have found that smoke from cigarettes can be 3 to non-smokers too.

In December 1987, a U.S. Government report 4 that non-smokers could risk getting lung cancer from 5 in other people's cigarette smoke.

Another study looked at non-smoking 6 athletes who had smoking parents or friends. Being 7 cigarette smoke hurt the athletes' lungs, and made them 8 more than athletes who did not have smokers close 9, the study said. Studies like these have promoted the banning of smoking in 10 places.

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|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) activated | (B) cough | (C) breathing |
| (D) adopting | (E) indicated | (F) symptoms |
| (G) near | (H) harmful | (I) damages |
| (J) limited | (K) to | (L) by |
| (M) weak | (N) teenage | (O) public |

非選擇題

I. 中譯英（20分）

說明：請用最適當的句型將下列五個文義連貫的句子譯成通順而達意的英文，每題4分。答案請寫在答案卷上，務必標示題號，違者不予計分。

1. 對於什麼是最佳的渡假方式，大家都有不同的看法。
2. 有些人喜歡到寧靜的森林中去，在那兒他們可以暫時遠離人群。
3. 有些人卻寧願到大都市去，因為他們可以參觀博物館或購物。
4. 還有一些人喜歡到海邊去，讓海浪沖走他們的煩惱。
5. 有少數人則決定留在家裡，做一些像打掃屋子之類的事。

II. 英文作文(20分)

說明：1. 請把作文寫在答案卷上，違者不予計分。
2. 文章可以分段，也可以不分段。
3. 評分標準：內容5分，組織5分，文法4分，用字與拼字4分，體例(格式、標點、大小寫)2分。

題目：Things Are Not As Difficult As They Appear

在成長的過程中，有些事情在開始的時候你可能覺得很難，但經過一番努力後就不再認為困難了。請寫一篇至少一百二十個單字的英文作文，描述一個親身的經驗。文章的頭兩句必須是：

Things are not as difficult as they appear. I have a personal experience to prove this.