【英文】英語類組試題

| I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best completes the sentence. | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| C1. Thanks to the speed and convenience of modern travel, that used to take a long time to travel | | | | |
| to can now be reached c | uickly and easily. | | | |
| (A) journeys | (B) expeditions | (C) destinations | (D) explorations | |
| D2. The investigators are | still looking into whether | the government official | is involved in t | the |
| stock market. | | | | |
| (A) ravaging | (B) prosecuting | (C) investing | (D) manipulating | |
| A3. In the United States, y | ou can't buy medicine s | uch as antibiotics over-the | e-counter. You can only | y get |
| them with a(n) | | | | |
| (A) prescription | (B) description | (C) subscription | (D) inscription | |
| B4. The first guiding princ | ciple of Newman's Own i | s that its food products ar | e all- natural, with no a | added |
| · | - | - | | |
| (A) artificial | (B) preservatives | (C) recipes | (D) process | |
| D5. The movie was criticit | | | | red to |
| be stupid and greedy. | - | | | |
| (A) positive | (B) universal | (C) flattering | (D) stereotypical | |
| C6. The euro is widely use | | | | |
| currency. | | I | | |
| • | (B) revenues | (C) transaction | (D) transport | |
| C7. A massive 9.0-magnit | | | | |
| • | ausing explosions at four | - | | |
| | • | (C) devastating | (D) territorial | |
| A8. Research shows that t | - | - | | treat |
| them can backfire. | | - | | |
| (A) inept | (B) inpatient | (C) interior | (D) inclusive | |
| B9. Her seemingly cool, _ | · · · • | | ho expect their membe | ers to |
| stay calm and sedate. | | | - | |
| (A) unsecured | (B) unaffected | (C) unfamiliar | (D) unnatural | |
| A10. As you ride past in a | train, you have the uniqu | ue feeling that houses and | trees are | |
| (A) receding | (B) retracing | (C) proceeding | (D) progressing | |
| D11. He has a unique tale | nt to inspire and | each person to recognize | his or her own persona | ıl |
| uniqueness and value. | | | | |
| (A) compile | (B) compute | (C) comply | (D) compel | |
| A12. Many educators | rewarding children f | or their good behaviors. | | |
| (A) advocate | (B) adhere | (C) adapt | (D) advice | |
| C13. Pollution of the atmo | | | | ery |
| precaution not to pollute the air. | | | | |
| (A) extract | (B) embrace | (C) excessive | (D) exotic | |
| | | | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | /出6百 |

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| D14. The full-time teachers are to participate in extensive teacher training program, which takes | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| effect on the first day of (A) evolved | (B) elevated | (C) elicited | (D) eligible | | |
| B15. The bank has arranged | | . , | | | |
| (A) compliant | | (C) comprehensible | | | |
| II. Sentence Structure: Cho | pose the most suitable and | swer. | | | |
| A16. Many plants can grow | in water, without any soil | , nutrients are add | led. | | |
| (A) as long as | (B) as far as | (C) above all | (D) of necessity | | |
| C17. The relative size of an | insect's wing is much gre | ater than | | | |
| (A) of a bird's wing | | (B) a wing of a bird is | | | |
| (C) that of a bird's wing | | (D) that wing of a bird | | | |
| A18. In Japan, the natural an | nd nuclear disaster | on March 11 have expos | ed the fragility of its | | |
| postwar economic order | , and a recovery will not b | be a return to the status que | 0. | | |
| (A) unleashed | (B) unleashing | (C) had unleashed | (D) was unleashing | | |
| C19. Looking through pictu | re picture, Miss V | Vang does not find a match | n for anyone she knows. | | |
| (A) of | (B) for | (C) after | (D) with | | |
| B20. Staying in a hotel cost | s renting a room in | a dormitory for a month. | | | |
| (A) twice more than | | | | | |
| (C) as much twice as | | (D) as much as twice | | | |
| B21. Decaying matter on the | e forest floor is a | source of the acidity in n | nountain lakes than | | |
| that falls on the lakes. | | | | | |
| (A) far greatthe acid ra | ain is | (B) far greateris the ad | cid rain | | |
| (C) much greatthe acid rain is (D) more greatis th | | | acid rain | | |
| D22. The power company is | s not the damage _ | the 8-scale earthqu | ake which is beyond its | | |
| control. | | | | | |
| (A) liable toresults in | | (B) reliable withresulting in | | | |
| (C) reliable onresults from | | (D) liable forresulting from | | | |
| C23. There is evidence that solar energy either is now economically competitive with conventional | | | | | |
| sources of heats | so within a few years. | | | | |
| (A) will be or | (B) but will be | (C) or will be | (D) and will be | | |
| D24. When a cell becomes too large, it splits in half and forms two new ones,its own cell wall | | | | | |
| and protoplasm. | | | | | |
| (A) each has | (B) with each | (C) has each | (D) each with | | |
| B25 the meaning and symbolism of Anthurium with its open, heart- shaped flowers and tropical | | | | | |
| disposition, it's no wonder that Anthuriums have come to symbolize hospitality. | | | | | |
| (A) In addition to | (B) Owing to | (C) Instead of | (D) Concerning | | |
| | | | | | |

| III. Error Correction: Identify the underlined word(s) or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| B26. The problem of gun control in A | merica will contin | nue to grow <u>in a vicious</u> | s cycle, with more and | | |
| | | (A) | | | |
| more people <u>buy guns</u> to protect t | hemselves <u>from</u> n | nore and more people <u>w</u> | <u>'ho have guns</u> . | | |
| (B) | (C) | | (D) | | |
| D27. Leaders of the Group of 8 wealt | <u>hiest industrialize</u> | ed nations pledged to set | nd billions of dollars <u>in</u> | | |
| | (A) | | (B) | | |
| aid to Egypt and Tunisia, hoping t | to reduce the threa | at <u>which</u> economic stag | nation could undermine the | | |
| (C) | | (D) | | | |
| transition to democracy. | | | | | |
| A28. <u>Long exposed to nuclear radiation</u> (A) (B) abnormal babies. | _ | etic defects and pregnar (C) | nt women <u>to deliver</u> (D) | | |
| C29. Drug addiction will cause stimulating effect which destroys the young before he can live and | | | | | |
| (A) (I | B) | | (C) | | |
| the aged before they can die. | | | | | |
| (D) | | | | | |
| C30. Providing financial support for needy students was dated back to the early days of American | | | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | | | |
| higher education. (D) | | | | | |

IV. Reading Cloze: Select the best answer to complete the texts. Passage 1

The butterfly effect is a hallmark of chaotic systems. Simple systems are described by linear equations 31, for example, increasing a cause produces a proportional increase in an effect. 32, chaotic systems are described by nonlinear equations, which allow for subtler and more intricate interactions. For example, the economy is nonlinear because a rise in interest rates does not automatically produce a corresponding change in consumer spending. Weather is nonlinear 33 a change in the wind speed in one location does not automatically produce a corresponding change in another location.

<u>34</u> their name, chaotic systems are not necessarily random. In fact, many chaotic systems have a kind of underlying order that explains the general features of their behavior <u>35</u> details at any particular moment remain unpredictable. In a sense, many chaotic systems--like the weather--are "predictably unpredictable." Our understanding of chaotic systems is increasing at a tremendous rate, but much remains to be learned about them.

| A 31. | (A) in which | (B) among them | (C) therefore | (D) nevertheless |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| C 32. | (A) Meanwhile | (B) Because | (C) In contrast | (D) No matter what |
| | | | | 第3頁/共6頁 |

| C 33 | (A) when | (B) if | (C) because | (D) how |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| B 34. | (A) Regarding | (B) Despite | (C) Because | (D) Due to |
| D 35 | (A) with respect to | (B) what if | (C) even | (D) even while |

Passage 2

Blogging is beginning to replace dialogue journals as a tool due to its ease of use and the ability to <u>36</u> multiple users. Blogging is the process by which the user creates a Web site with entries made in a journal style and <u>37</u> in a reverse chronological order. In the classroom, blogging allows for students to post and for teachers to respond in real time and at any location with internet <u>38</u>. As a constantly available writing space that can be created in mere minutes, a blog can be a great way to simply get students writing. English learners will gain fluency as writers when they <u>39</u> to keep on writing.

However, educational blogs should be set up 40 issues of safety and protecting personal identity in mind. When a blog is established, school names and students' last names should be avoided. Check with your school district on acceptable use policies.

| A 36. | (A) accommodate | (B) comprise | (C) integrate | (D) cooperate |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| D 37. | (A) developed | (B) decided | (C) disconnected | (D) displayed |
| B 38 | (A) combination | (B) connectivity | (C) installment | (D) instrumentality |
| A39. | (A) are motivated | (B) motivated | (C) are motivating | (D) motivating |
| C 40 | (A) by | (B) at | (C) with | (D) for |

V. Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

As the job market has become more competitive these past few years, job seekers have to know how to present themselves at a job interview. To increase the chance of obtaining employment, it is necessary for job seekers to do some research before the interview. If a position requires excellent sales skills, give one or more specific examples of your successful past performance. Keep in mind that you need to convince your prospective employer that you are the person who is most qualified for the vacancy. Demonstrate your enthusiasm, confidence, and commitment to the company you are looking forward to working for. If challenged by a series of tough questions by the interviewer, do not panic or feel awkward. Respond with an affirmative and positive attitude. Take this opportunity to show the potential employer that you will be valuable to the company. The more you prepare for the interview, the more likely it will be that you will get the job.

B41. Who may be interested in this article?

(A) Those who are looking for an employee.

- (B) Those who are looking for a job.
- (C) Those who plan to set up a new business.
- (D) Those who want to work abroad.

A42. The paragraph tells job seekers _____.

- (A) how to present themselves at a job interview
- (B) how to dress properly at a job interview
- (C) how to do research after a job interview
- (D) how to convince the prospective employer that they are smart

D43. Which statement is TRUE about the current job market?

- (A) Most jobs do not pay well.
- (B) It is easy to find a well-paid job.
- (C) There are no opportunities for graduates.
- (D) The competition is fierce.

A44. According to the paragraph, what should a candidate do at a job interview?

- (A) Present successful performances in previous jobs.
- (B) Negotiate for a higher salary and better benefits.
- (C) Ask about the financial condition of the company.
- (D) Explain the reason for leaving the previous job.

C45. According to the paragraph, who is more likely to get a job offer?

(A) A person who has just graduated from college.

(B) A person who has many years of work experience.

(C) A person who shows enthusiasm for the position.

(D) A person who has a good educational background.

Passage 2

Lighthouses are towers with strong lights that help mariners plot their position, inform them that land is near, and warn them of dangerous rocks and reefs. They are placed at prominent points on the coast and on islands, reefs, and sandbars.

Every lighthouse has a distinctive pattern of light known as its characteristic. There are five basic characteristics: fixed, flashing, occulting, group flashing, and group occulting. A fixed signal is a steady beam. A flashing signal has periods of darkness longer than periods of light, while an occulting signal's periods of light are longer. A group-flashing light gives off two or more flashes at regular intervals, and a group-occulting signal consists of a fixed light with two or more periods of darkness at regular intervals. Some lighthouses use lights of different colors as well, and today, most lighthouses are also equipped with radio beacons. The three types of apparatus used to produce the signals are the catoptric, in which metal is used to reflect the light; the dioptric, in which glass is used; and the catadioptric, in which both glass and metal are used.

In the daytime, lighthouses can usually be identified by their structure alone. The most typical structure is a tower tapering at the top, but some are shaped like pyramids, and others look like wooden houses sitting on high platforms. Still others are skeletal towers of steel. Where lighthouses might be confused in daylight, they can be distinguished by day-marker patterns—designs of checks and stripes painted in vivid colors on lighthouses walls.

In the past, the job of lighthouse keeper was lonely and difficult, if somewhat romantic. Lighthouse

keepers put in hours of tedious work maintaining the lights. Today, lighthouses are almost entirely automated with human supplying only occasional maintenance. Because of improvements in navigational technology, the importance of lighthouses has diminished. There are only about 340 functioning lighthouses in existence in the United States today, compared with about 1,500 in 1900, and there are only about 1,400 functioning lighthouses outside the United States. Some decommissioned lighthouses have been preserved as historical monuments.

C46. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the functions of lighthouses?

- (A) To help sailors determine their location.
- (B) To warn of danger from rocks and reefs.
- (C) To notify sailors that bad weather is approaching.
- (D) To indicate that land is near.
- A47. According to the passage, what kind of signal has long periods of light that are regularly broken by two or more periods of darkness?
 - (A) Group occulting.
 - (B) Flashing.

(C) Occulting.

(D) Group flashing.

D48. It can be concluded from the passage that lighthouses with day-marker patterns would most likely be found in areas where _____.

- (A) the weather is frequently bad
- (B) the structures themselves cannot be easily seen by passing mariners
- (C) there are not many lighthouses
- (D) there are a number of lighthouses with similar structures
- B49. The author implies that, compared with those of the past, contemporary lighthouses _____.
 - (A) employ more powerful lights
 - (B) require less maintenance
 - (C) are more difficult to operate
 - (D) are more romantic

D50. Which of the following is true of the fourth paragraph?

- (A) There are more lighthouses in the United States now than there were in 1900.
- (B) There are more lighthouses in the United States today than in any other country.
- (C) There are more functioning lighthouses in the United States today than there are lighthouses preserved as historical monuments.
- (D) There were more lighthouses in the United States in 1900 than there are elsewhere in the world today.