



注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

100 學 年 度 技 術 校 院 二 年 制
統 一 入 學 測 驗 試 題 本

語文類（一）

專業科目(一)：英文閱讀能力測驗

【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. 本試卷共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。
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. 請在下欄方格內，填妥准考證號碼；考完後將「答案卡(卷)」及「試題本」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。

I. 字彙與慣用語：第 1 - 15 題，每題均有一個空格，請在四個選項中，選擇一個最適切的答案。

1. For many years, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) _____ dietary guidelines based on four basic food groups: meat and meat substitutes, fruits and vegetables, milk and dairy products, and grains.
(A) emulated (B) amused (C) decorated (D) issued
2. At most American colleges and universities, _____ for learning and recreation, such as computers and video machines, are available to students at libraries and learning centers.
(A) creatures (B) bulletins (C) binoculars (D) facilities
3. Many academics think that schools could become _____ within 20 years; instead, children will be taught at home using the Internet, computers, and videos.
(A) obsolete (B) reluctant (C) congested (D) remarkable
4. A _____ includes facts about you, your career objective, your work experience, your special skills or abilities, your education, etc.
(A) brochure (B) résumé (C) slogan (D) tag
5. Christopher Columbus, along with Spanish explorers, made his fourth _____ across the Atlantic in the early 1500s and arrived on the coast of Honduras.
(A) voyage (B) lullaby (C) constitution (D) anniversary
6. Movies that are restricted to adult audiences usually contain _____, or bad language, and the violence shown in these movies can be very graphic.
(A) recession (B) profanity (C) euphemism (D) implication
7. Parents who feel guilty for not having enough time with their children may give them more material things to _____ for the lack of attention.
(A) compensate (B) concentrate (C) communicate (D) contribute
8. Americans face a constant _____ — how to balance the right to free speech with the need to protect children and maintain standards of decency.
(A) director (B) deadline (C) departure (D) dilemma
9. I have an older sister and a younger brother, who are 22 and 15 _____.
(A) responsibly (B) respectfully (C) respectively (D) resiliently
10. I am a chocolate lover, so I can't _____ it when someone offers me a piece.
(A) reply (B) relish (C) resist (D) recover
11. Since more and more people want to move to the United States, the U.S. government is changing its _____ laws.
(A) immigration (B) acquisition (C) destination (D) circulation
12. John is so angry that he doesn't want to speak to us at all. _____, we have done something wrong to anger him.
(A) Agreeably (B) Ambitiously (C) Apparently (D) Acceptably
13. The colorful flowers in the painter's garden _____ him so much that he painted for three days without stopping.
(A) inspired (B) insisted (C) interacted (D) invaded

14. The name “Eskimo” often _____ images of people living in igloos in areas of perennial ice and snow.
 (A) compromises with (B) brings to mind (C) catches up with (D) capitalizes on
15. _____ turkey at Thanksgiving, no single dish has gained wide enough popularity in the U.S. to become a symbol for the country as a whole.
 (A) In addition to (B) Regardless of (C) Except for (D) In spite of

II. 文法挑錯：第 16 - 25 題，每題均有四個劃底線的選項，分別用(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)加以標示，其中有一個選項文法錯誤，請選出該錯誤的選項。

16. Arab countries have significantly influenced the economic growth of the world, especially in the oil industrial.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. The expansion of international tourism has resulted largely from affordable airfares, which encouraging people to take a vacation abroad.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. In the decades following World War II, suburban areas in the United States are developed outside major cities.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. Prices of DVD players has decreased recently due to an increase in competition from low cost manufacturing countries.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. Even things that are good for us, like exercise and dieting, should done in moderation.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. In the South Pacific, which the weather is warm, families often live in groups of open-air buildings.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. Although some people are very successful liars, most of us have a hard time lie to people we know.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. Most greetings in Turkey are similar as those of other Eastern European cultures.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. Jody Spanglet’s seventh- and eighth-grade students at Charlottesville Waldorf School in Virginia is studying revolutions.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. In 1972, Penny Patterson, a graduate at Stanford University, has taught American Sign Language (ASL) to a gorilla named Koko.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

III. 閱讀測驗：第 26 - 50 題，每題均有四個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的一個選項。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26 - 30 題

In the summer of 1964, well-known writer and editor Norman Cousins became very ill. His body ached and he felt constantly tired. It was difficult for him to even move around. He consulted his physician, who did many tests. Eventually he was diagnosed as having ankylosing spondylitis, a very serious and destructive form of arthritis. His doctor told him that he would become immobilized and eventually die from the disease. He was told he had only a 1 in 500 chance of survival.

Despite the diagnosis, Cousins was determined to overcome the disease and survive. He had always been interested in medicine and had read the work of organic chemist Hans Selye, *The Stress of Life* (1956). This book discusses the idea of how body chemistry and health can be damaged by emotional stress and negative attitudes. Selye's book made Cousins think about the possible benefits of positive attitudes and emotions. He thought, "If negative emotions produce (negative) changes in the body, wouldn't positive emotions produce positive chemical changes? Is it possible that love, hope, faith, laughter, confidence, and the will to live have positive therapeutic value?"

He decided to concentrate on positive emotions as a remedy to heal some of the symptoms of his ailment. In addition to his conventional medical treatment, he tried to put himself in situations that would elicit positive emotions. "Laugh therapy" became part of his treatment. He scheduled time each day for watching comedy films, reading humorous books, and doing other activities that would bring about laughter and positive emotions. Within eight days of starting his "laugh therapy" program, his pain began to decrease and he was able to sleep more easily. His body chemistry even improved. Doctors were able to see an improvement in his condition! He was able to return to work in a few months' time and actually reached complete recovery after a few years.

Skeptical readers may question the doctor's preliminary diagnosis, but Cousins believes that his recovery is the result of a mysterious mind-body interaction. His "laugh therapy" is a good example of one of the many alternative, or nonconventional, medical treatments people look to today.

26. According to the passage, which of the following may NOT be a symptom of the ankylosing spondylitis?
- (A) The patient's body aches.
(B) The patient feels constantly tired.
(C) The patient becomes unusually vigorous.
(D) The patient feels it difficult to fall asleep.
27. How did Norman Cousins respond to his diagnosis?
- (A) He became depressed and did nothing about his disease.
(B) He isolated himself entirely from society.
(C) He stopped reading anything and tried to sleep all the time.
(D) He was determined to overcome his disease and survive.
28. The word "**elicit**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) bring out (B) put an end to (C) tone down (D) shrug off
29. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Positive attitudes and emotions are the cures for all diseases.
(B) Positive attitudes and emotions may conduce to physical health.
(C) Alternative medical treatments are more effective than conventional ones.
(D) The preliminary diagnosis of Norman Cousins's disease is faulty.

30. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Alternative Medical Treatments
- (B) The Symptoms of Ankylosing Spondylitis
- (C) Norman Cousins's Fatal Disease
- (D) Norman Cousins's Laugh Therapy

▲閱讀下文，回答第 31-35 題

No one knows exactly when jazz was invented, or by whom. But it began to be heard in the early 1900s. Jazz was a new kind of music, for America and the world, and New Orleans was its birthplace.

Who were the jazz pioneers? Most were blacks. This music was not written down, and at first only blacks played it. It was hard for white musicians to learn the new style. But soon they, too, were playing jazz.

The popularity of this music spread. From New Orleans, it traveled up the Mississippi to Chicago, then to Kansas City and New York. By the 1920s, there were many jazz musicians, both black and white. Many were outstanding; some were brilliant. One man was better than the rest. His name was Louis Armstrong.

The career of Louis Armstrong spans jazz history, from its beginnings in New Orleans through the many developments of later years. He was a born musician. He combined talent with a great deal of hard work. He also had a good sense of humor and a big, good-natured grin. These personal qualities were invaluable in his rise to fame. After he became well-known, he traveled around the world. Everyone, it seemed, wanted to hear Louis play. But life was not always easy, especially at the beginning.

Louis Armstrong was born in 1900 in a run-down section of New Orleans. His father was illiterate and his mother could barely read. When Louis was still a kid, his parents separated, and Louis lived with his mother. How hard their life was can readily be imagined. And yet Louis smiled through everything. He later wrote, "My whole life has been happiness. Life was there for me and I accepted it. Whatever came out has been beautiful to me. I love everybody."

31. What was the birthplace of jazz?
 (A) New York (B) Chicago (C) Kansas City (D) New Orleans
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) White musicians have never played jazz.
 (B) By the early 1900s, there were many jazz musicians.
 (C) Most jazz pioneers were blacks.
 (D) Jazz was an old kind of music for Africa in the early 1900s.
33. The word "spans" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) brings back (B) separates from (C) strays from (D) extends across
34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Louis Armstrong?
 (A) It was hard for him to learn jazz at the beginning.
 (B) As a musician, he was not only talented but also hardworking.
 (C) As a child, he was often depressed because his parents separated.
 (D) He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
35. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 (A) Louis Armstrong was cheerful and optimistic
 (B) Jazz musicians were all cheerful and optimistic
 (C) Jazz was popular because jazz musicians were cheerful and optimistic
 (D) Louis Armstrong was the most cheerful and optimistic of all jazz musicians

▲閱讀下文，回答第 36-40 題

For generations, mothers have been telling their children to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables. But now they are being told that some fruits that contain chemicals could poison and even cause cancer in their children. According to doctors, chemicals are found in bananas, apples, peanuts, oranges, grapefruits, soybeans, and coffee. They can cause headaches and stomachaches, cancer and even death.

One dangerous chemical is called Alar. (Taiwan once stopped buying American apples after learning that they contained Alar, which might cause cancer in kids.) Many parents are alarmed because children eat more fruits and drink more fruit juice than adults do. Since children are smaller than adults, there is no doubt that chemicals can have a stronger effect on children. As a result, mothers are frustrated. For while they thought that their children would become healthier if they ate more fruits and vegetables, now they are finding out that those foods are actually **tainted** and harmful.

Removing all the chemicals from food is impossible. But parents may reduce the amount of chemicals that remain on fruits and vegetables by washing and peeling them before giving them to their children. If possible, parents should grow their own food. And if they are worried about Alar, they may even avoid buying apple juice or American apples.

36. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) The government is poisoning children.
(B) People should eat more fruits and vegetables.
(C) Chemicals in food are harmful to children's health.
(D) Adults could die from eating apples.
37. According to the passage, one way to get rid of some chemicals is to _____ before eating them.
- (A) freeze fruits and vegetables
(B) preserve fruits and vegetables
(C) cook fruits and vegetables
(D) wash and peel fruits and vegetables
38. The word "**tainted**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) clean (B) dirty (C) tidy (D) secure
39. According to the passage, Taiwan once stopped buying American apples because _____.
- (A) the apples would probably cause cancer in kids
(B) drinking apple juice was safer than eating American apples
(C) local apples tasted better than American apples
(D) they had not been washed before they were sold
40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Chemicals have stronger effects on children because children are smaller.
(B) Mothers told their children to eat fruits and vegetables because they thought the foods were healthy.
(C) Parents who worry about Alar should buy more American apples for their children.
(D) Chemicals found in fruits and vegetables might cause cancer and even death.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 41-45 題

Many researchers are finding that the most serious disease for older people is not cancer or heart disease but loneliness. In fact, love is the most important medicine we have, and pets are one of nature's best sources of love.

Dogs and cats help everyone overcome loneliness because they give companionship and affection. Pets can make you laugh, take your mind away from your troubles, and help you make more friends. Studies show that pets help us to relax, be healthy, and live longer. If you suffer from heart disease or stress, a hug a day may keep the doctor away. But if hugs are hard to find, the next best thing may be a dog or a cat in the lap. Besides, a pet can help us **cope with** the loss of a loved one and help us adjust to a change in a living situation.

Many elderly and lonely individuals have discovered that pets satisfy their needs and keep them in the world of deep emotional relationships. Having a pet to care for gives them a sense of self-worth. According to a study in the *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, many elderly Americans think having a pet is more important than moving to a convenient place to live where pets are not allowed.

Patients in hospitals or nursing homes who have regular visits from pets are more eager to get well. Visiting pets lift the spirits of residents. The elderly begin to care about the world around them again. Talking to pets has a health benefit, too. When people talk to people, blood pressure tends to go up, but when people talk to pets, blood pressure remains lower. In one study, depressed patients who did not want to work to regain lost skills were given pets to play with. The pet therapy worked. The patients began to smile and cooperate with the doctors.

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When sick, older people prefer pets to children.
 (B) Love and companionship are essential for the health of the elderly.
 (C) While older people need pets, younger people do not need them.
 (D) Younger people do not need pets because they are very busy.
42. According to the passage, pets CANNOT help humans _____.
- (A) overcome loneliness (B) make more friends
 (C) live more happily and longer (D) move to a convenient place to live
43. The phrase "**cope with**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) deal with (B) come upon (C) explain away (D) straighten out
44. How does the author support his statements about the benefits of pets in the third paragraph?
- (A) By referring to a study in a scholarly journal.
 (B) By referring to the research findings of his teacher.
 (C) By referring to a newspaper article.
 (D) By referring to his interview with lonely people.
45. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Importance of Love (B) The Needs of the Elderly
 (C) The Healing Power of Pets (D) Blood Pressure and Health

【背面尚有試題】

▲閱讀下文，回答第 46-50 題

In just a dozen years, the video display terminal (VDT) has completely taken over the modern office. It is as prevalent in most businesses as the typewriter used to be. But nobody really has the faintest idea about what effects these glowing screens might have on those who operate them.

At worst, women workers have blamed VDTs for causing miscarriages, although there is no concrete evidence to support such charges. A health-care company study claimed that pregnant workers who spent more than 20 hours a week on VDTs had twice the chance of miscarrying as other workers. Even though the authors of that study said that it was too limited to draw definitive conclusions, to be on the safe side, some companies now let pregnant workers switch to jobs that do not require use of VDTs.

There is far less controversy about other VDT hazards. Several studies have linked VDTs to eyestrain, bone problems and job dissatisfaction. One found that VDT workers complained more than other workers about physical ailments, workloads and lack of control over their jobs. No employer or manufacturer has ever been found liable by the courts for workers' illnesses caused by a VDT. But twenty-seven telephone operators in the U.S. have filed a complaint in court **pointing the finger at** VDTs for a potentially crippling problem in the wrist. Manufacturers and employers are awaiting the outcome of the case with baited breath.

Although very little is known about the effects of radiation emitted by VDTs, businesses should not wait for results of more studies before taking some commonsense safety precautions. Most European countries already prevent workers from spending more than four hours a day on a VDT. American businesses allow VDT workers frequent short breaks from work. Some give workers special glasses to reduce glare from VDTs. One newspaper agency even provides regular eye exams. While more research is needed, companies should take as many steps as possible to make VDT work safe and comfortable.

46. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Based on the results of some studies, VDTs have caused many pregnant women to miscarry.
(B) Many people are concerned about VDTs because VDTs are thought of as having caused many health problems.
(C) Companies should provide more medical care and health benefits to workers using VDTs every day.
(D) VDTs are as common in modern offices and companies as typewriters were twenty years ago.
47. Which of the following VDT hazards is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Bone problems. (B) Physical ailment.
(C) Fatigue of the eyes. (D) Breathing difficulties.
48. The phrase "**pointing the finger at**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) blaming (B) greeting (C) praising (D) conducting
49. According to the passage, businesses that use a lot of VDTs should _____.
- (A) provide regular waist examinations for their workers
(B) give their workers frequent breaks from work
(C) allow pregnant women to work long hours on VDTs
(D) require their workers to spend more than four hours a day on VDTs
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Businesses should wait until more scientific evidence is released before taking safety precautions.
(B) Twenty-seven operators in the U.S. have won the lawsuit against the employers who require them to use VDTs.
(C) In most European countries, workers are not allowed to spend more than four hours a day on a VDT.
(D) Concrete evidence shows that VDTs are the main cause of women's miscarriages.

100 學年度技術校院二年制統一入學測驗

公告答案

考科代碼：2-10-1

類 別：語文類（一）

考 科：英文閱讀能力測驗

題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	D	11	A	21	B	31	D	41	B	51	
2	D	12	C	22	D	32	C	42	D	52	
3	A	13	A	23	B	33	D	43	A	53	
4	B	14	B	24	C	34	B	44	A	54	
5	A	15	C	25	A	35	A	45	C	55	
6	B	16	D	26	C	36	C	46	B	56	
7	A	17	C	27	D	37	D	47	D	57	
8	D	18	B	28	A	38	B	48	A	58	
9	C	19	A	29	B	39	A	49	B	59	
10	C	20	D	30	D	40	C	50	C	60	