



4-15-2

公告試題僅供參考

外語群英語類 專業科目(二)

注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

104 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 (題型含選擇題與非選擇題)

【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。

公告試題僅供參考

第一部分：選擇題 (60分)

一、綜合測驗 (第 1–15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 1–5 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Coffee is the world's second most valuable market commodity after petroleum. U.S. consumers drink 1 of the beans traded in the global market. Coffee is a significant source of foreign exchange for many Latin American countries and has played a major role in the political histories of nations 2 Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, and Brazil. It was traditionally developed as a colonial cash crop, 3 by serfs or wage laborers on large plantations, and then exported to imperial countries. In its natural shaded habitat, coffee is a sustainable crop. In the mid-20th century, 4, with the advent of the Green Revolution—an agribusiness-oriented scheme that pressed high technology on traditional farmers—different kinds of high-yielding coffee were pursued. In the 1970s, a well-known organization gave over \$80 million to coffee plantations in Latin America to “modernize”—to strip coffee of shaded trees and purchase chemical pesticides and fertilizers. This 5 to severe environmental problems, including contamination of air and water through pesticide poisoning.

1. (A) one four (B) one fourths (C) one fourth (D) first four
2. (A) compared to (B) instead of (C) in spite of (D) such as
3. (A) planting and harvesting (B) planted and harvested
(C) to plant and harvest (D) been planted and harvested
4. (A) however (B) furthermore (C) hence (D) otherwise
5. (A) have led (B) has been led (C) has led (D) has leading

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 6–10 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Almost all of the most famous buildings throughout the world are constructed or decorated with natural stones of some sorts. It has long been a tradition to use stones in its many forms to build structures for a 6 of uses. Among these stone buildings, pyramids of Egypt are perhaps the oldest in the world. They have stood for almost five thousand years, and will probably stand for several thousand years to come. Some of the pyramids still look the same as when they 7 many years ago. Some have been greatly damaged, not by natural forces, but by human efforts. A lot of people 8 stone from the pyramids to build their own houses. In fact, besides the dry weather and their architectural shapes, the most important reason 9 they can last is that they were planned to last forever. Although there are no writings or pictures to show us how the Egyptians planned or built the pyramids, 10 have formed a clear picture of the methods they used by examining the actual pyramids and the different tools which have been found. More studies are still under way, but one thing is quite clear: there must have been very careful plans before the Egyptians could begin to build the pyramids.

6. (A) quarter (B) grain (C) matter (D) variety
7. (A) built (B) were built (C) have been built (D) were building
8. (A) gave back (B) brought about (C) took away (D) caught on

9. (A) which (B) what (C) when (D) why
10. (A) archaeologists (B) psychologists (C) sociologists (D) biologists

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 11 – 15 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

In the animal world there is social space, which is the region like the animal's territory; additionally, there is personal space, which is the small area very close to the animal. If a person enters an animal's social space, the animal may just 11 a warning. If the invader then 12 and enters the animal's personal space, the animal may attack the invader. However, a dog will allow people it knows to enter its space without harm 13 it may also fight to protect its space like other animals.

Most animals are smart and try to find ways to co-inhabit in peace. Some animals will mark their territory with scent to 14 fights with other animals of the same species. On the other hand, except for animals that live in groups, almost all animals have their own territory. They occupy the area around their nest or hole for their own use and 15 any animal that tries to enter the area. In addition to marking their territory with scent, they bark to warn other animals against entering their territory.

11. (A) smell (B) growl (C) inhale (D) wail
12. (A) interacts (B) persists (C) integrates (D) prospers
13. (A) since (B) only if (C) although (D) until
14. (A) avoid (B) contribute (C) allow (D) criticize
15. (A) take over (B) leave out (C) bring in (D) drive off

二、閱讀測驗 (第 16 – 30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16 – 20 題

Motor skills are skills of balance and coordination. Through the development of motor skills, you are able to control movement. You see well-developed motor skills in action when you watch great athletes or dancers. The standing long jump and the shuttle run are two general tests to assess your motor skills.

The standing long jump is a measure of body power and coordination. How to do standing long jump? First, stand with both feet on the floor. Second, bend your knees and swing your arms backward. Then jump forward as far as you can. When jumping, swing your arms forward to help yourself go farther. Finally, mark the spot where your heels land and measure the distance of the spot from the starting line.

The purpose of the shuttle run is to measure **agility**. Agility is the ability to stop, start, and change directions quickly. Speed, balance, and coordination all contribute to agility. To take the shuttle run test, place two blocks, or other objects you can pick up easily, at a spot 30 feet away. On the command to start, run to the point 30 feet away and pick up one block, and run back to the starting point and place the block behind the starting point. Then run back to pick up the second block and return it to the starting point as well. When the second block is placed behind the starting point, the test is completed. The score is recorded as the number of seconds it takes to complete the test. Each test has a rating chart. The ratings, which range from poor to excellent based on performance will be discussed next.

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16. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
(A) Dancers and athletes have well-developed motor skills.
(B) With the development of motor skills, people can control their movement.
(C) In order to jump farther, you swing your arms backward when jumping forward.
(D) Speed, balance, and coordination all contribute to agility.
17. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “**agility**” in the third paragraph?
(A) awkwardness (B) classiness (C) gracefulness (D) swiftness
18. Which of the following is true about the shuttle run test?
(A) You place two blocks with 30 feet distance in between.
(B) You place the two blocks behind the starting points before you run.
(C) You have to run for 30 feet to pick up the blocks.
(D) You have to pick up two blocks at the same time.
19. In what magazine would you probably read this passage?
(A) Geography magazine. (B) Health magazine.
(C) Wine magazine. (D) Fashion magazine.
20. Which of the following would be probably mentioned in the next paragraph of this passage?
(A) The criteria for evaluating levels of motor skills.
(B) The guidelines regarding how to eat right.
(C) The information about how to become an athlete.
(D) The instruments used for choosing blocks.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21 – 25 題

Good manners are a set of behaviors which mark someone as a civilized and cultured member of a society. A person is considered well-mannered if he or she behaves politely. However, good manners do not come naturally and should be taught from a very young age. If children do not receive additional training in etiquette, they might grow up boorish. People with good manners are always **agreeable** companions. They are delightful because they always think of others, not of themselves. They do not have their own way or seek their own comfort. Instead, they always think of the happiness of others.

Different countries and different races have different manners. For example, if you receive a gift in Japan, opening it upon receiving it would be impolite. However, in Austria, do open your gift immediately; otherwise you will be seen as being rude. Another example is that a guest in a Chinese house never finishes a drink. He leaves a little in order to show that he has had enough. Similarly, in a Malay house, a guest always leaves a little food. In England, however, a guest always finishes a drink or food to show that he has enjoyed it. The other example about table manners is that in Japan, it is not only acceptable to slurp the noodles in your soup, but considered good table manners to do so. However, if you are enjoying a nice bowl of soup in England, slurping is considered rude. In fact, it would seem rather uncouth if you drink a liquid while making a sucking sound in England.

Therefore, we must find out the customs of other countries before our visit, so that they will not think us ill-mannered. By reading up on a country's customs, traditions, and etiquette, you will not only fit in better, but also show respect for the locals of the country you are visiting. But one thing that people all over the world all agree is that being well-mannered really means being kind and helping others, especially those older or weaker than ourselves. If we remember this, we will not go very far wrong.

21. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) To compare ill manners with good manners.
(B) To introduce good table manners.
(C) To train people to learn good manners.
(D) To discuss good manners.
22. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the behavior of a well-mannered person?
(A) Think of others' happiness. (B) Seek his own comfort.
(C) Be kind to those in need. (D) Help the elderly.
23. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “agreeable” in the first paragraph?
(A) considerable (B) boorish (C) aggressive (D) pleasant
24. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
(A) People are born with good manners.
(B) Good manners differ in countries around the world.
(C) Without training, children might behave impolitely.
(D) People with good manners help those weaker than themselves.
25. According to the passage, which behavior is considered as ill-mannered in some European countries?
(A) Always finish drinks or food. (B) Drink without sucking sounds.
(C) Slurp a nice bowl of soup. (D) Open a present upon receiving it.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26－30 題

You've likely heard that multitasking is problematic, but new studies show that it kills your performance and may even damage your brain. Research conducted at Stanford University found that multitasking is less productive than doing a single thing at a time. The researchers also found that people who are regularly bombarded with several streams of electronic information cannot pay attention, recall information, or switch from one job to another as well as those who complete one task at a time.

But what if some people have a special gift for multitasking? The Stanford researchers compared groups of people based on their tendency to multitask and their belief that it helps their performance. They found that heavy multitaskers—those who multitask a lot and feel that it boosts their performance—were actually worse at multitasking than those who like to do a single thing at a time. The frequent multitaskers performed worse because they had more trouble organizing their thoughts and filtering out irrelevant information, and they were slower at switching from one task to another. Multitasking reduces your efficiency and performance because your brain can only focus on one thing at a time. When you try to do two things at once, your brain lacks the capacity to perform both tasks successfully.

A study at the University of London found that participants who multitasked during cognitive tasks experienced IQ score declines that were similar to what they'd expect if they had smoked marijuana or stayed up all night. Multitasking men showed IQ score drops of 15 points, resulting in a score equivalent to the average score of 8-year-old children. So the next time you're writing your boss an email during a meeting, remember that your cognitive capacity is being **diminished** to the point that you might as well let an 8-year-old write it for you.

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26. Why does the author mention a study by researchers from Stanford University?
- (A) To highlight the importance of multitasking.
 - (B) To give examples of how people can benefit from multitasking.
 - (C) To illustrate that multitaskers perform worse than those who do one thing at a time.
 - (D) To emphasize the relationship between multitasking and IQ.
27. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Why people multitask.
 - (B) Multitasking damages your brain and career.
 - (C) A special skill—Multitasking.
 - (D) Multitasking lowers IQ.
28. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Multitaskers experienced IQ score declines during cognitive tasks.
 - (B) Although multitaskers are slower at switching from one task to another, their brains have better capacity to perform tasks successfully.
 - (C) Multitaskers performed worse because they had more difficulties sorting out unnecessary information for their tasks.
 - (D) Multitaskers who have a lot of data to process cannot recall information.
29. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “**diminished**” in the last paragraph?
- (A) declined (B) expanded (C) intensified (D) emerged
30. What can be inferred from the passage about multitasking?
- (A) Multitasking might fuel any existing difficulties with concentration.
 - (B) Multitasking can be learned.
 - (C) Cognitive impairment from multitasking might be temporary.
 - (D) Multitasking lowers not only IQ but also EQ.

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。

近年來，台灣人在海外旅遊方面已變得非常講究。(1) 越來越多人依照個人喜好，自己安排海外旅遊，而且他們傾向在選擇的地點停留較長的時間。促成這些改變的一個重要原因是國人外語能力的提升，尤其是英語。(2) 另一個重要原因是網際網路運用的普及，使訂購機票與旅館房間變得十分便利。

(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。

The invention of computers has brought about the coming of the age of information and communication. (3) A computer can gather a wide range of information for many purposes, so can it speed up the development of communication. In this ever changing world, knowledge is power; the country that can get the latest information faster than other countries and quickly make it known to its people is likely to become the strongest. (4) Therefore, in order to catch up with other countries in this age of information, we should try our best to promote our science and technology.

二、寫作測驗 (24 分)

說明：請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一封約 120 字的英文信函。

(8 至 12 個句子，不含日期、收信人、寄信人)

提示：(1) 信函主旨：

即將畢業的 Jamie 收到祖母寄來的畢業禮物。Jamie 寫一封信向祖母表達感謝之意，同時表示自己很喜歡這個禮物，並說明這個禮物有多麼實用。最後，邀請祖母來參加畢業典禮，並告知確切的舉辦時間和地點，以及非常期待她的參與。

(2) 請以 **Jamie** 的身份依下列格式寫出信件，並務必將寫信的日期、收信人、寄信人謄寫至答案卷上。

May 2, 2015
Dear Grandma,

Sincerely,
Jamie

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【以下空白】