



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

103 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，「選擇題」共 30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分。  
第二部份，「非選擇題」共 40 分。
- 4.本試卷之第一部份均為單一選擇題，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.本試卷之第二部份為非選擇題，包括翻譯測驗及寫作測驗，請依序將答案寫在答案卷上，並標明題號。
- 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。

People believe that there is a close relation between the *ha-ha* experience of humor and the *aha!* experience of creative discovery. If you can laugh at something, then you are more likely to challenge the rules \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ the idea and look at it in unusual ways. This is borne out by a creativity test that was given to a group of high school students a few years ago. The participants were divided \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ two equal groups. One group sat silently in a study hall for half an hour prior to the test. \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ group spent the same time in another room \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ to a tape recording of a standup comedian. Then both groups took the creativity test. The \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ group did significantly better than the former one in all phases of the test. The comedy had opened up their thinking.

1. (A) undermining      (B) underlying      (C) understanding      (D) unwilling
2. (A) about      (B) by      (C) with      (D) into
3. (A) Another      (B) Other      (C) The other      (D) Each other
4. (A) listening      (B) and listening      (C) listened      (D) to listening
5. (A) later      (B) latter      (C) last      (D) least

- ▲ 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。

The artist is your role model for “doing something” to your materials, or for taking various patterns and ideas and \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ them into something new. The tools for “doing something” might consist of changing context, fooling around, and looking at what you are doing from strange \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_. It might also include adding something, taking something away, or using your imagination. In the end, you’ll produce an \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ idea. The greatest danger an artist faces is becoming a prisoner of \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. The more often you see or do something in the same way, the more difficult it is to think about it in any other way. The famous artist Pablo Picasso must have had this in mind when he said, “Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist after he grows up.” \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_, you never know where all your “doing” may lead you: to nothing at all (wasted time), to a lot of criticism (wounded pride), or to a creative original new idea (bingo!).

6. (A) transacting      (B) transforming      (C) training      (D) transplanting
7. (A) angels      (B) angles      (C) anger      (D) ankle
8. (A) optical      (B) oblong      (C) original      (D) offensive
9. (A) escape      (B) effect      (C) facility      (D) familiarity
10. (A) After all      (B) Lately      (C) Firstly      (D) On the contrary

- ▲ 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 a move to enforce food safety standards, health authorities in Taiwan inspected over 1,000 stores to see if the cooking oil products on the shelves were properly labeled last Friday. The inspection, dubbed “Oil Safety Operation,” was coordinated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_ the discovery of questionable oil products from two major suppliers. The MHW said manufacturers can \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ label their cooking oil as simply “vegetable oil,” as they are required to disclose the exact kind of vegetable they use. Any mislabeled products should \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_ from store shelves, and their makers will be required to submit plans for improvements. Makers who fail to make improvements as required will receive a fine ranging from NT\$40,000 \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_ NT\$200,000, the officials added. Alfred Chen, chairman of another major Taiwan-based food company, the Namchow Group, said the frequent food scares in Taiwan over the past two years have stemmed from a \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ of government mechanisms to prevent them. He said an effective mechanism would need the government to invest 100 times more human resources and money compared to the present efforts made to oversee food safety.

- |                     |                    |                  |                 |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) in place of | (B) in the wake of | (C) in memory of | (D) in front of |
| 12. (A) not yet     | (B) no longer      | (C) not much     | (D) no sooner   |
| 13. (A) remove      | (B) have removed   | (C) be removed   | (D) removal     |
| 14. (A) and         | (B) or             | (C) between      | (D) to          |
| 15. (A) lottery     | (B) location       | (C) luck         | (D) lack        |

## 二、閱讀測驗 ( 第 16 – 30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

- ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16 – 18 題

Since World War II, as more women have assumed jobs outside the home, eating out has become a part of the lifestyle of people in the U. S. and elsewhere. With one hour as the average time allowed for lunch, if a worker does not bring food from home, a fast-food restaurant becomes the worker’s choice. As a result of this expanding trend, many fast-food restaurant chains have developed, and the competition among them is **keen**. McDonald’s is one of the world’s most renowned chains—it is the one with the huge golden arch as its symbol. No matter where a McDonald’s may be located, it is a home away from home for Americans and many people in other countries. At any outlet, they know how to behave, what to expect, and what to eat. The food is standard with only minor regional variations. Most menus, however, from one place to another, offer the same items. The prices are also the same and the menu is usually located in the same place in every restaurant. Utterances across each spotless counter are standardized. Not only are customers limited in what they can choose but also in what they can say. Each item on the menu has its appropriate McDonald’s designation: “Quarter Pounder with Cheese” or “Filet-O-Fish” or “Fries.” The customer who asks, “What’s a Big Mac?” is as out of place as a Buddhist at a Roman Catholic church.

16. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The development of fast-food restaurants.  
(B) The uniformity of services at McDonald’s.  
(C) The difference between McDonald’s and other fast-food chains.  
(D) The description of golden arch as the symbol of McDonald’s.

17. What does the word **keen** in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) Fair
  - (B) Domestic
  - (C) Intense
  - (D) Reduced
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Location was the only reason for McDonald's to be popular.
  - (B) McDonald's was first developed at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
  - (C) People don't like to eat at McDonald's while traveling to other places.
  - (D) Items on a McDonald's menu can be easily named by customers.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 19–21 題

All cultures have their own set of ideal standards for appropriate communication. The process of communicating across cultures can be short-circuited when at least one party assumes that its communication standards are universally understood. Even when the cross-cultural communication takes place using the same language, there are a number of parameters that can lead to misunderstanding or even a breakdown in the dialogue. For example, is the speaker the appropriate person to deliver the message? Is the addressee the appropriate person to receive the message? Is the content of the message mutually understood by both parties? Is the location of the communication appropriate for the message? In a world in which business becomes increasingly global, in order to succeed in global business, it is necessary to study both the language and the culture of those with whom one is conducting business. As language and culture are closely related, it is **virtually** impossible not to learn about one while studying the other.

19. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Culture does not influence the use of language.
  - (B) Communication standards are culturally universal.
  - (C) Standards for appropriate communication are culturally constrained.
  - (D) Miscommunication will not happen if conversation partners speak the same language.
20. What does the word **virtually** in this passage means?
- (A) Morally
  - (B) Skillfully
  - (C) Unrealistically
  - (D) Basically
21. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned as a factor that influences communication appropriateness?
- (A) The sender of the message.
  - (B) The setting where the message takes place.
  - (C) The topic of the message.
  - (D) The length of the message.

## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 22 – 25 題

Anita Cooper was recently elected president of a charitable organization that serves her local hospital. One of her duties is to find and train volunteers who will work as nurses' aides. In many hospitals, these volunteers are called "candy stripers" because their red and white uniforms resemble candy canes. Several weeks after taking office, Anita discovered that the candy striper program was a mess. In order to straighten things out, she would have to spend a lot more time at the hospital than she originally thought.

Anita has just returned home from a long day at the hospital. She noticed the light blinking on her telephone answering machine. When she pushed the button, she heard the following messages from her daughter, Felicia:

Felicia: Hi, mom. It's just me. It's five o'clock. Call me when you get in. I need to talk to you about something. Bye.

Felicia: Mom, it's me again. It's now a little after seven. I guess you're still at the hospital. I need to talk to you tonight about maybe taking care of Tommy tomorrow if you can manage it. I just found out today that I have to be out of town on business. The regular sitter can't do it, so I'm really counting on you. Talk to you soon. Bye, now.

Anita looked at her calendar and saw that she had scheduled training sessions for the whole next day. She picked up the phone and dialed her daughter's number. She would have to say no. She knew that Felicia would feel she was letting her down, but she felt she had no choice.

22. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Anita was too busy to give her daughter a hand.
  - (B) Felicia joined the candy striper program.
  - (C) Anita did not like to take care of Tommy.
  - (D) Felicia was a regular sitter.
23. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) The candy striper program was well-organized.
  - (B) The candy striper program was expensive to run.
  - (C) Long working hours in the hospital made Anita ill-tempered.
  - (D) Anita had made a commitment to the hospital to do the training sessions.
24. What does the phrase letting her down in this passage refer to?
- (A) Failing to help her
  - (B) Informing her directly
  - (C) Looking down upon her
  - (D) Giving comfort to her
25. Why were the hospital volunteers called "candy stripers"?
- (A) Because they gave sweets to patients.
  - (B) Because they strip searched the patients.
  - (C) Because they liked to eat candy canes.
  - (D) Because their uniforms looked like candy canes.

## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

The word *chemistry* comes from the word *alchemy*, a practice of changing ordinary metals into gold. Alchemy arose independently in many regions of the world. It was practiced in China and India as early as 400 B.C. In the eighth century, Arabs brought alchemy to Spain, and from there it spread quickly to other parts of Europe. The main concern of alchemists, people believe, was to find a way to change other metals, such as lead, into gold. Although alchemists did not succeed with this quest, the work they did spurred the development of chemistry. Alchemists developed the tools and techniques for working with chemicals. For example, alchemists developed processes for separating mixtures and purifying chemicals. They designed equipment that is still used today, including beakers, flasks, and the mortar and pestle. What they did not do was to provide a logical set of explanations for the changes in matter that they observed. By the 1500s in Europe, there was a shift from alchemy to science. Science flourished in Britain in the 1600s, partly because King Charles II was a supporter of the sciences. With his permission, some scientists formed the Royal Society of London, aiming to encourage scientists to base their conclusions about the natural world on experimental evidence, not on philosophical debates.

In France, Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier did work in the late 1700s that would revolutionize the science of chemistry. Lavoisier helped to transform chemistry from a science of observation to the science of measurement that it is today. To make careful measurements, Lavoisier designed a balance that could measure mass to the nearest 0.0005 gram. Lavoisier also settled a long-standing debate about how materials burn. The accepted explanation then was that materials burn because they contain phlogiston, an element which is released into the air as a material burns. To support this explanation, scientists had to ignore the evidence that metals can gain mass as they burn. By the time Lavoisier did his experiments, he knew that there were two main gases in air—oxygen and nitrogen. Lavoisier was able to show that oxygen is required for a material to burn.

26. What was the main concern of alchemists according to the passage?  
(A) To burn metals quickly. (B) To purify gold effectively.  
(C) To invent a metal detector. (D) To turn other metals into gold.
27. How did alchemists help to develop modern chemistry?  
(A) They devised tools used for chemical experiments.  
(B) They formed societies to conduct experiments together.  
(C) They settled the debate on how to do chemical experiments.  
(D) They emphasized the importance of experimental evidence.
28. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?  
(A) A shift from alchemy to science existed in Europe by the 1500s.  
(B) Chemistry saw a great improvement in France in the 1600s.  
(C) Science in Britain flourished in the late 1700s.  
(D) Alchemy started as early as 400 B.C. in Spain.
29. What was Lavoisier's contribution to modern chemistry?  
(A) He explained that phlogiston causes material to burn.  
(B) He designed a way to measure mass more accurately and precisely.  
(C) He proved that there are two main gases required for matters to burn.  
(D) He changed chemistry from a science of measurement to a science of observation.
30. What is the main idea of this passage?  
(A) To compare alchemy with chemistry.  
(B) To discuss the development of chemistry.  
(C) To explain the origin of the word "chemistry."  
(D) To introduce an experimental approach to chemistry.

## 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：1.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。  
2.請依序作答，並標明題號。每題4分，共8分。

近來社會發生多起一氧化碳中毒事件，其原因大多為天氣寒冷、門窗緊閉，導致使用熱水器時瓦斯燃燒不完全。**(1)因此，使用瓦斯熱水器洗澡時，需要注意保持室內空氣流通。****(2)此外，外出或就寢前必須檢查瓦斯是否關閉，以確保安全。**

#### (二)英譯中(8分)

說明：1.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。  
2.請依序作答，並標明題號。每題4分，共8分。

**(3) Dog walking, both a pastime and a profession, is one of the daily exercises needed to keep a dog healthy.** It has become popular in recent years because studies show that dog walking also provides exercise and companionship for the walkers. Some people are now professional dog walkers and take clients' dogs to walk daily. However, many people do not pick up after their dogs.  
**(4) To maintain a sanitary environment, some cities now provide free bags in parks to encourage dog walkers to clean up the wastes of their dogs.**

### 二、寫作測驗 (24分)

說明：如果你可以許一個願望，去幫助某一特定的人或事或物，你的願望會是什麼？  
請以“A Helpful Wish”為題，依提示在「答案卷」指定位置上寫一篇約120字的短文。

提示：(1)描述你想要幫助的人或事或物。  
(2)說明許這個願望的原因。  
(3)願望實現後，預期會有什麼結果。

【以下空白】

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