

103 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

外語群英語類專業(二) 試題

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 21st 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 strippers"?
- (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。

ALeader

103 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

外語群英語類專業(二) 試題詳解

- 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(A) 5.(B) 6.(B) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(D) 10.(A)
11.(B) 12.(B) 13.(C) 14.(D) 15.(D) 16.(B) 17.(C) 18.(D) 19.(C) 20.(D)
21.(D) 22.(A) 23.(D) 24.(A) 25.(D) 26.(D) 27.(A) 28.(A) 29.(B) 30.(B)

一、綜合測驗

人們相信，有幽默的經驗和創新探索經驗之間有著密切的關係。如果你有可以嘲笑的东西，那麼你更有可能挑戰想法背後的規則，然後以不尋常的方式去看待它。這可由幾年前給一群高中生做的一個創造性的測試來證明，參與者被分成兩個相等的組。其中一組在測試之前靜靜地坐在研究室半小時。另一組花相同同時在另一個房間聽著滑稽的喜劇演員的錄音。然後這兩個群體接受創造性測試。後者顯著確實比前者在測試的各個階段表現更好。喜劇開啟了他們的想法。

1. (B)underlying 作為...的依據
2. (D)be divided into 被分為
3. (C)one...the other (兩個中的)一個...另一個
4. (A)S + V1...and + V2(→ Ving)
5. (B)the former...the latter 前者...後者

藝術家是以你的材料"做什麼"，或採取各種圖案和想法，並把它們轉化為新的東西的角色榜樣。"做什麼"的工具可能包括不斷變化的背景，打混，從陌生的角度來看所做的東西。它可能還包括增加一些東西，拿掉一些東西，或者使用你的想像力。最終，你會產生一個原始的想法。藝術家面臨的最大危險是成為熟悉的囚犯。你越是經常以同樣的方式看待或做一些事情，他就愈困難想到任何其他方式。著名藝術家畢加索當時一定有這樣的想法當他說，「每個孩子都是藝術家」。問題是在他長大後如何保持一個藝術家。畢竟，你永遠不知道你所"做"可能帶領到何處：什麼都沒有(浪費時間)；請多多批評(受傷的自尊)，或創造性的原創新思路(中獎！)。

6. (B)transform A into B 將 A 轉換為 B
7. (B)angles 角度
8. (C)original 獨創的
9. (D)familiarity 熟悉
10. (A)after all 畢竟

在一個加強食品安全標準的行動中，台灣衛生當局上週五檢查過 1000 家商店，看是否食用油產品在貨架上有被正確標記。該項檢查，被稱為油安全的操作，是在發現可疑的油產品來自兩家主要供應商之後，衛福部協調辦理。MHW 說，因為他們必須準確的披露何種蔬菜，製造商不得再標註自己的烹調油為"植物油"。任何貼錯標籤的產品應該從商店貨架上被移除，並且將需要他們的製造商提出改進計劃。不按要求進行改善的廠商會收到處以新台幣四萬元到新台幣二十萬元，該官員補充說。Alfred Chen，另一大食品公司南僑集團董事長表示，頻繁的食品恐慌，是因為台灣在過去兩年缺乏防止問題的政府機制。他說，一個有效的機制將需要政府投入 100 倍以上的人力資源和資金，相較於目前監督食品安全所做的努力。

11. (B)in the wake of= following 緊跟著
12. (B)no longer 不再
13. (C)be removed from 被從...移除
14. (D)range from A to B 從 A 到 B 的範圍
15. (D)lack 缺乏

二、閱讀測驗

自第二次世界大戰以來，隨著越來越多的女性擔任家庭以外的工作，外出就餐已成為人們在美國和其他地方的生活方式的一部分。只有一小時吃午飯，如果工人不從家裡帶來食物，一個快餐店成為工人的選擇。由於這種擴大的趨勢，很多快餐連鎖餐廳已經開發，以及它們之間的競爭變得相當激烈。麥當勞是世界上最知名的連鎖店，它是一個具有巨大的金色拱門作為其標誌。無論麥當勞在哪裡，它是美國人和許多其他國家的人一個家以外的家。在任何一家店，人們知道如何做，期望什麼，以及吃什麼。食物是標準的，只有輕微的地區差異。大多數的菜單，在不同的地方，提供相同的項目。價格也相同，菜單通常位於在每一個餐廳的同一個地方。在每個一塵不染櫃台的話語是標準化的。不僅客戶的選擇是有限的，而且他們能說什麼也一樣。菜單上的每個項目都有其適當的麥當勞名稱："4 磅的奶酪"或"麥香魚"或"薯條"。如果有人問"什麼是大麥克？"這就好像佛教徒在天主教堂格格不入。

16. (B)主旨題，用刪去法解題。(A)(C)(D)都不是文章的主旨，文章中描述麥當勞的食物、菜單、價格、服務等幾乎各地都一樣。
17. (C)keen=intense 強烈的
18. (D)是非題，用刪去法解題，(A)(B)(C)文中未提到，(D)可由"Each item on the menu has its appropriate McDonald's designation"得知。

所有的文化都有自己的一套適當的溝通的理想標準。當雙方至少有一方認為溝通標準是普遍理解時，跨文化溝通的過程中就可能發生短路。即使使用相同的語言，在跨文化溝通中，也有一些參數，這些參數可能會導致誤解，甚至對話決裂。舉例來說，說話者是否為傳遞訊息的適當人選？受話者是否為接收消息合適的人？訊息的內容是否雙方都理解？溝通的位置是否適合？在商業變得越來越全球化的世界，要想在全球成功創業，有必要研究那些與其做生意的對手的語言和文化。由於語言和文化有密切的關係，這幾乎是不可能研究一個而不學習另一個。

19. (C)是非題，適當的溝通標準受限於文化。
20. (D)virtually = basically 實質上、基本上
21. (D)沒有提到訊息的長度。

安妮塔庫珀最近被選為服務當地醫院慈善組織的院長。她的職責是發現和培養志願者作為護士的助手。在很多醫院，這些志願者被稱為"糖果現役軍人"，是因為他們的紅色和白色制服像糖果手杖。幾個星期後上任，安妮塔發現，糖果現役軍人計畫是一個爛攤子。為了整頓事務，她將不得不花費比她原本以為更多的時間在醫院。

安妮塔一整天在醫院後剛剛回到家。她注意到燈光閃爍在她的電話答錄機。當她按下按鈕後，她聽到下面從她的女兒費利西亞的留言：

費利西亞：嗨，媽媽。是我。現在是五點鐘。回來打電話給我，我要跟你說點事。再見。

費利西亞：媽媽，又這是我。現在剛過七點。我想你還是在醫院。我需要今晚和你談談，如果你可以，也許要你明天照顧湯米，我剛剛發現今天要出城辦事。保姆不能來，所以我真的指望你了。隨後再談。再見。

安妮塔看著她的日曆，發現她第二全天已安排訓練課程。她拿起電話，撥通了她女兒的電話號碼。她必須說不。她知道，費利西亞會覺得她讓她失望，但她覺得自己別無選擇。

22. (A)由"Anita looked at her calendar and saw that she had scheduled training sessions for the whole next day."得解。
23. (D)善用刪去法，刪除(A)(B)(C)，(D)Anita 承諾執行訓練課程。
24. (A)let down 令某人失望，(A)無法幫助她，為正解。
25. (D)由"these volunteers are called "candy stripers" because their red and white uniforms resemble candy canes."得解。

化學這個字來源於煉金術—改變普通金屬變成黃金的食務。煉金術互不相關地起源於世界許多地區。它早在公元前 400 年在第八世紀就在中國和印度實施，阿拉伯人把煉金術帶到西班牙，並從那裡迅速蔓延到歐洲其他地區。煉金術士的主要關注，人們相信，是要找到一種方法來改變其他金屬，如鉛變成金子。雖然煉金術士並沒有在這個任務成功，他們的工作也促進了化學的發展。煉金者開發了化學工作的工具和技術。例如，煉金者開發了用於分離混合物和淨化的化學品的工藝。他們設計的設備，今天仍在使用，包括燒杯，燒瓶，以及研鉢和研杵。他們沒有做到提供他們觀察到的物質的變化的合理解釋。在歐洲 16 世紀，煉金術轉向科學。科學盛行於英國在 17 世紀，一方面是因為國王查爾斯二世是科學的支持者。徵得他的同意，一些科學家組成的倫敦皇家學會，旨在鼓勵科學家根據他們的結論，關於實驗證據的自然世界，而不是哲學辯論。

在法國，安托萬洛朗拉瓦錫在 18 世紀末期，徹底改變化學科學。拉瓦錫幫助改變化學的觀察科學為今日測量的科學。為了要精密測量，拉瓦錫設計的天平可以測量質量到最接近 0.0005 克。拉瓦錫也解決有關材料如何燃燒長期的爭論。當時接受的解釋是，材料燃燒是因為它們含有燃素，它被釋放到空氣中的燃燒元素。為了支持這個解釋，科學家們忽略金屬因為燃燒可以得到質量的證據。到拉瓦錫做他的實驗的時候，他知道空氣含有氧氣和氮氣兩種主要氣體。拉瓦錫能夠證明材料燃燒需要氧氣。

26. (D)由"The main concern of alchemists, people believe, was to find a way to change other metals, such as lead, into gold."得解。
27. (A)由"Alchemists developed the tools and techniques for working with chemicals"得解。
28. (A)由"By the 1500s in Europe, there was a shift from alchemy to science"得解。
29. (B)由"To make careful measurements, Lavoisier designed a balance that could measure mass to the nearest 0.0005 gram."得解。
30. (B)由全文得知在討論化學的發展。

A Leader

第二部份：非選擇題

一、翻譯測驗

(一)中翻英

1. Therefore, when using gas water heaters to take a bath, you have to pay attention to keeping good ventilation in the room.
2. Besides, before you go out or go to bed it is necessary to check whether the gas is shut off to ensure safety.

(二)英翻中

3. 溜狗，不管是消遣或職業，是使狗兒保持健康必須的一種運動。
4. 為了維持衛生的環境，有些城市目前在公園提供免費的袋子來鼓勵溜狗者清除狗的排泄物。

二、寫作測驗

Everyone has his wish. I am no exception. One of my wishes is to help disabled people. The disabled are people who usually cannot use a part of their body properly. So they often need others to help them. In our daily life we often see some disabled people in our neighborhood. Some people don't help them, or even despise them. We should not do that. Instead, we should do our best to help them.

However, as a student, I cannot devote myself to helping them all the time. Therefore, I have made up my mind to become a teacher for special education. Before I realize my wish, I have to study hard in order that I can be admitted to a normal college where I can major in special education.

When I graduate from college, I wish to be appointed a teacher in a school for special education. Then I can take care of the disabled students in my class. I will spend all my time to educate them and help them grow.

A Leader