

99 學年度國軍退除役官兵就讀大學暨技術校院
二年制在職專班暨進修部甄試招生

共同科目

英文

試題

填准考證號碼

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第一頁 共四頁

注意事項：

1. 本試題共【50】題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請按順序標明題號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須答在試卷答案欄內，否則不予計分。

一、詞彙結構測驗：本部份共有 25 題，每題英文會話或句子均留有空格，請就句子意義、英語語法、片語用法、一般生活邏輯暨修辭考量，選出最適切答案，將答案代號 A, B, C 或 D，填在答案卷之答案欄內。

1. A: I've been feeling _____.
B: Let's go see a movie. It will cheer you up.
(A) under the weather (B) energetic
(C) out of sorts (D) full
2. A: Do you like your dessert?
B: _____. It was too sweet for me.
(A) I couldn't have loved it more (B) Don't mention it
(C) Not really (D) You can say that again
3. A: Have you finished the English assignment?
B: Yes. _____.
(A) I haven't. (B) Haven't you?
(C) I will do it later. (D) I am a slow learner.
4. A: When does the class begin?
B: Eight o'clock sharp. We _____ be late. The teacher is not pleased with tardiness.
(A) shall (B) have better not
(C) are to (D) had better not
5. A: I'd love to go to the club this evening.
B: Actually, I'd rather _____.

- (A) go out like you would (B) stay at home
(C) pay for your clubbing (D) buy you a drink
6. A: Would you like to go to the baseball game with me?
B: Thanks, but I'm not really _____.
(A) into the sport (B) that kind of person
(C) having other plans (D) a baseball player
7. A: Don't you find the story a little too dark?
B: No, I think _____.
(A) it's too dark too (B) I don't like the storyline
(C) it's just right (D) you are right
8. A: I'm from England.
B: Really? Me too. _____.
(A) What a small world! (B) Good for you!
(C) I couldn't have agreed with you more! (D) You can say that again!
9. A: What's wrong?
B: The computer isn't working. It's _____.
(A) keeping me sane (B) a bolt from the blue
(C) working against my will (D) driving me crazy
10. A: Never a fan of plain food? What about spicy Korean dishes?
B: Now that's _____.
(A) your favor (B) more my taste
(C) unbelievable (D) ridiculous
11. My brother's eyesight is as good as _____.
(A) me (B) I
(C) my (D) mine
12. Jimmy is a tourist bus driver by _____.
(A) occupation (B) vocation
(C) profession (D) career
13. Mr. Smith _____ a smoker before the doctor suggested him quit it.
(A) is used to being (B) used to being
(C) is used to be (D) used to be
14. Mike _____ a great fortune on computers.
(A) spends (B) costs
(C) takes (D) invests
15. The artist's painting was greatly _____ from the stormy sea.
(A) gratified (B) transpired
(C) inspired (D) perished
16. The young girl has a deep _____ for the victims who were killed in the typhoon.
(A) misgiving (B) sympathy

注意：背面尚有試題

- (C) understanding (D) objection
17. Mothers always make many _____ to give their children good homes and upbringing.
 (A) campaigns (B) recreations
 (C) sacrifices (D) expectations
18. Global warming is the result of carbon emissions trapping greenhouse in the _____.
 (A) atmosphere (B) regions
 (C) surroundings (D) continents
19. Doctors must be careful when _____ highly addictive medicine.
 (A) describing (B) transcribing
 (C) subscribing (D) prescribing
20. In order to survive, most animals would _____ themselves to the changed environments.
 (A) accommodate (B) distort
 (C) depend on (D) replicate
21. A color-blind person has problem _____ one color from another.
 (A) distasting (B) distinguishing
 (C) dissuading (D) nominating
22. _____, the correct way to behave in social situations, and good manners are important.
 (A) Rationality (B) Reason
 (C) Prejudice (D) Etiquette
23. The low cost and _____ savings lures people to move to the countryside.
 (A) financial (B) bargain
 (C) economical (D) inexpensive
24. The new version of the software has _____ the previous version.
 (A) as many features as (B) more features as
 (C) many as features as (D) more less features than
25. _____ had Joe sent the e-mail when he began to regret having written it.
 (A) Prettily (B) Hardly
 (C) Unbelievably (D) Impossibly

二、段落填空測驗：本部份共 10 題，每個段落含有五個空格。請從試題提供的 A, B, C 或 D 四個選項中選出讓段落順暢最適合的字或詞，並將答案代號標示在答案卷之答案欄內。

As professional athletes' salaries show, there is a wide gap __26__ the status of male and female athletes. Female athletes are not as respected as male athletes. __27__, most people only pay attention to male sports. Occasionally, a female athlete competes __28__ men. When this happens, the audience finally notices female athletes. In case where the female athlete defeats her male competitors, viewers might decide that she is __29__ those men. If that happens, it would __30__ be a victory for all female athletes.

26. (A) between (B) among

- (C) balancing (D) splitting
27. (A) In fact (B) Suspiciously
 (C) Otherwise (D) Ironically
28. (A) for (B) along
 (C) among (D) against
29. (A) no better than (B) equal to
 (C) inferior to (D) not worthy to
30. (A) doubtfully (B) pitifully
 (C) surely (D) fatally

Many people typically worry about overpopulation, but in some countries population growth is __31__. In these countries, the numbers of elderly people are growing, with fewer young people to support them. __32__, in Japan, the proportion of elderly people __33__ young workers is about 1:4. No one knows for sure, but it is estimated that the population of Japan will decrease by 50 percent over the next 100 years. Governments hope to __34__ this trend and get birth rates above 2.0, the rate needed to replenish the population. Some governments encourage their citizens __35__. Others believe that encouraging more immigration is another way to solve the problem.

31. (A) increasing (B) stimulating
 (C) stagnating (D) declining
32. (A) For instance (B) On the contrary
 (C) Likewise (D) Statistically
33. (A) against (B) among
 (C) to (D) in
34. (A) reserve (B) maintain
 (C) celebrate (D) treasure
35. (A) to support elderly people (B) to pay more attention to birth control
 (C) to care for young people (D) to have more children

三、閱讀理解測驗：本部份共有 15 個題目，包括三篇文章，每篇文章後附有 5 個相關問題。請依文章內容所述，對問題選出最適切之答案，並將答案代號 A, B, C 或 D 標示在答案卷之答案欄內。

Criminals are finding it hard to hide from the law. That's because they're up against a special type of scientists. Trained with the latest technology, "forensic scientists" work with police departments. Using microscope and computers, they help solve even the most difficult cases.

Scientific techniques have been used in police work for centuries. In 1248, a book from China listed ways to figure out what weapon was used in a crime. Later, in 1775, a Swedish scientist learned how to tell if poison was used to murder someone. Then, in 1835, police

officers in England started using ballistics. It is a technique to match a bullet with the gun it was fired from.

Today's forensic scientists are nothing short of crime solving masters. On the front lines are crime scene investigators. They collect fingerprints, blood, hair, dirt, and other items at crime scenes. This type of work has been made famous by TV shows like *CSI*. The shows do not exactly match the working style of real scientists. However, some of it is similar.

Back at the lab, items from a crime scene are studied. Using a comparison microscope, scientists can check if a hair sample matches a suspect's hair. DNA taken from a drop of blood can also be fed into a computer. The sample is compared to the information in a database. If there is a match, it is evidence that a suspect was at the scene. It may be enough to prove that he or she committed a crime.

To carry out these difficult jobs, forensic scientists need to be highly skilled. They often have degrees in biology or chemistry. Many also have knowledge of police work. Their work isn't always as exciting as that shown on *CSI*.

However, it is still very important. These crimes fighters in white lab coats help police officers catch more criminals. That makes our cities and streets safer.

36. What could be implied from the above passage?
- (A) Scientific techniques could be traced back as early as the thirteenth century.
 - (B) Ballistics is a modern-day technique to solve crimes.
 - (C) The police and forensic scientists do not get along well.
 - (D) Few forensic scientists are crime solving masters.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements about forensic scientists is NOT true?
- (A) Their work is no less thrilled than what is shown on *CSI*.
 - (B) They are usually biology or chemistry majors.
 - (C) A number of them know how the police work.
 - (D) They are often extremely skilled.
38. According to the passage, what could NOT be solved before the twentieth century?
- (A) To tell if a hair sample from the crime scene matched the suspect's.
 - (B) To tell which arms was used in a crime.
 - (C) To tell if a person was poisoned to death.
 - (D) To tell if a bullet matched the gun from which it was fired.
39. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Past, Present, and Future of the Crime Scene
 - (B) The Misunderstanding Between the Police and Forensic Scientists
 - (C) The Scientific Crime Solving
 - (D) The Future Police: Forensic Scientists
40. According to the end of the passage, which of the followings could be most likely further

elaborated by the author?

- (A) How to make the work of forensic scientists more exciting.
- (B) How the police assist forensic scientists to make our cities and streets safer.
- (C) How to train the forensic scientists with latest technology
- (D) How forensic scientists assist the police to fight crimes.

In 1914 during World War I, soldiers needed cotton bandages, but the United States didn't have enough cotton. Kimberley-Clark created cellucotton, a substitute for cotton. The product was very successful, so Kimberley-Clark made a lot of it. When the war was over, the company had too much of the new material.

Inventors at Kimberley-Clark came up with a peacetime use for their product: Kleenex Kerchiefs. Advertisements in magazines showed glamorous women using the product to remove their makeup. The cellucotton tissues were useful, but they weren't cheap—65 cents for a package of 100! (That's the same as paying \$10.00 for a box of tissues today.)

The people at Kimberley-Clark were very surprised by the mail they received about their new product. Many women complained that their husbands were blowing their noses in the tissues. The men preferred the tissues to handkerchiefs. Unlike handkerchiefs, no one needed to wash a Kleenex tissue; it was disposable. Men liked the idea that they could use them once and throw them in the trash.

The people at Kimberley-Clark were confused. Should they sell the tissues as disposable handkerchiefs, or as a woman's beauty product? They decided to let a group of customers in Peoria, Illinois, choose. Kimberley-Clark surveyed their customers, and 61% said they wanted to blow their noses with Kleenex tissues.

Kimberley-Clark proved they have a nose for business. They changed their business plan and their advertisements. After all, business is business. The company advertised the tissues as disposable handkerchiefs and sales soared. By the end of the twentieth century, Kleenex tissues were sold in 150 countries. And that, of course, is nothing to sneeze at!

41. What is the style of the passage?
- (A) informative
 - (B) critical
 - (C) skeptical
 - (D) sarcastic
42. According to the passage, which of the followings could be implied from the influence of World War I?
- (A) It resulted in the establishment of Kimberly-Clark.
 - (B) It brought about the invention of material that is used in making tissues.
 - (C) It made Kimberly-Clark overproduce a product that was not needed during World War I.

- (D) Cotton bandages have been made using cotton since World War I.
43. According to the passage, why did men prefer tissues to handkerchiefs?
- (A) They were attracted to the glamorous women in the advertisements.
 - (B) They did not need to take the trouble of cleaning the tissues after using them.
 - (C) The material in the tissues was more comfortable when they blew the noses.
 - (D) The tissues were cheaper than handkerchiefs.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) The bandages soldiers used during World War I were made of cellulocotton.
 - (B) Kleenex Kerchiefs were more expensive than the tissues we use nowadays.
 - (C) Kleenex Kerchiefs were once sold as a women's beauty product.
 - (D) Kimberley-Clark did not have a brain for business.
45. Why does the author state "And that, of course, is nothing to sneeze at!" at the end of the passage?
- (A) To suggest that Kleenex tissues are much more affordable products for people to blow their noses.
 - (B) To emphasize the worldwide great success of Kleenex tissue product.
 - (C) To look down at the sales strategy of Kleenex tissue product.
 - (D) To make fun of the Kleenex business team for their blunt business sense.

The name "United Nations," coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the "Declaration by United Nations" on January 1, 1942, during World War II, when representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived during World War I, and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." The International Labor Organization was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent World War II.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on proposals worked out by the representatives of the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C., from August to October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, by the representatives of the 50 countries, Poland, which was not presented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, when the charter was ratified by the Republic of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on October 24 each year.

46. Which of the followings is closest to the word coined in meaning in the first paragraph?
- (A) suggested
 - (B) paid
 - (C) created
 - (D) borrowed
47. Why does the author introduce "Declaration by United Nations" in the first paragraph?
- (A) To stress the political influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 - (B) To explain that 26 nations strongly wished to work together in order to win the war.
 - (C) To tell the readers that 26 nations were strongly against all powerful countries.
 - (D) To imply that the United States suggested the United Nations idea to representatives of 26 nations.
48. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The United States and the United Nations
 - (B) The Establishment of the United Nations
 - (C) The Former Agency of the United Nations
 - (D) The United Nations and the 51 Member States
49. According to the passage, which of the followings is true about the Treaty of Versailles?
- (A) It failed to support the establishment of the United Nations.
 - (B) It helped found the forerunner of the United Nations.
 - (C) It assisted in setting up the International Labor Organization, which was not related to the League of Nations.
 - (D) It failed to prevent the Second World War.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) The United Nations was officially established in 1945.
 - (B) The International Labor Organization was the affiliated agency of the forerunner of the United Nations.
 - (C) Representatives of 51 countries were presented at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in 1945.
 - (D) The name "United Nations" first appeared in 1942.