

九十七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、進修部暨進修部在職專班甄試招生

共同科目

英文

試題

填准考證號碼

第一頁 共三頁

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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. 全部答案均須答在選擇題試卷答案欄內，否則不予計分。

一、詞彙結構測驗：本部份共有 25 題，每題英文句子或會話均留有空格，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，選出最適切的答案，將答案代號 A,B,C 或 D，填在答案卷之答案欄內。

1. A: Excuse me. _____ does Bus #305 run?
B: Uh, every 5 minutes, I believe.
(A) How long (B) How often (C) Where (D) When
2. A: When are we going to the movies?
B: It's all _____ you.
(A) up to (B) about (C) thanks to (D) over
3. A: Can you give me a ride? I have to run some _____.
B: Where do you need to go?
(A) vehicles (B) laps (C) commerce (D) errands
4. We all know that her story is a _____. It is never true: all out of her imagination.
(A) fair (B) mess (C) fantasy (D) fascination
5. John talks _____ he knew everything about English grammar.
(A) as if (B) as (C) as soon as (D) as long as
6. What do we have to _____ for the TV? It's not just the money, it's the hours spent earning the money.
(A) practice (B) pay (C) testify (D) protect
7. In a debate, people take two different sides of _____.
(A) an air flow (B) a bridge (C) an argument (D) a discussion
8. We sometimes visit National Science Museum--a steel and glass _____.
(A) material (B) structure (C) foundation (D) controversy
9. Sometimes, volcanoes send tidal waves, causing huge _____ to the islands at sea.
(A) successes (B) damages (C) views (D) hip-hops
10. I am so _____ out. My landlord just raised the rent. I will have to move.

- (A) stressed (B) crossed (C) dug (D) taken
11. The ancients were _____ in their belief that the earth was flat.
(A) a mistake (B) mistaken (C) mistaken for (D) mistaking
12. *China Times* and *United Daily News* are two _____ local newspapers in Taiwan due to a high readership.
(A) mixed (B) influential (C) cooperative (D) academic
13. Whenever Alice has a problem that she can't _____, she always asks her grandmother for advice.
(A) stand for (B) turn down (C) put out (D) deal with
14. The museum, _____ in 1921, is one of the most famous landmarks in this city.
(A) to build (B) has built (C) was built (D) built
15. I know a place _____ I can get a calculator on sale. I'll pick one up for you tomorrow.
(A) where (B) wherever (C) how (D) which
16. I haven't _____ finished the paper yet. Do you want to see it anyway?
(A) completely (B) seriously (C) safely (D) cheaply
17. What would you like to _____ for dinner? Beef, chicken or pork?
(A) shrink (B) cause (C) quote (D) serve
18. The worker used this type of engine to _____ water out of the mine.
(A) paste (B) exhaust (C) exploit (D) pump
19. I'm sorry, sir, but I simply can't meet all these _____ and finish the work on time.
(A) theories (B) deadlines (C) adventures (D) assignments
20. A: So Kathy, do you have time to do some things for us while we are away?
B: No problem. Just let us know what you _____.
(A) need to have done (B) need being done (C) need done (D) need doing
21. One of the bad things about living in the country is that small towns can be too _____ and boring.
(A) commanding (B) conservative (C) consuming (D) cosmopolitan
22. I've got 4 shirts and 2 pairs of pants and a jacket. _____ in a few days, so can I pick them up tomorrow?
(A) I have been leaving (B) I'm leaving town (C) I will be left (D) I leave
23. The lady was told to wear flat shoes, _____ her back problem.
(A) instead of (B) in case of (C) in spite of (D) on account of
24. The boy practices _____ the piano three times every week.
(A) to play (B) playing (C) being played (D) having played
25. Prices are rising so fast that housewives are finding it difficult to _____.
(A) make both ends meet (B) find fault with others (C) stay in good shape (D) get the last laugh

注意：背面尚有試題

二、段落填充測驗：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 和 D 四個選項中選出讓段落通順最合適的字或詞，並將答案代號標示在答案卡上。

The Lord of the Rings novels are a metaphor for the struggle between good and evil, set in ___26___ world called Middle Earth. Diverse people and monsters live there, each ___27___ for different aspect of society; *elves* represent scientists and artists; *wizards* represent philosophers, ___28___ ideas can be used for either good or evil; *dwarves* represent narrow-minded people, who live in dirt looking for wealth and are sometimes trapped in ___29___ own caves. *Hobbits*, the main characters of the three novels, live in a peaceful shire and are a metaphor for the simple life, ___30___ what goes on outside one's own home.

- 26. (A) an actual (B) a mythical (C) a genuine (D) a practical
- 27. (A) a metaphor (B) a simile (C) an example (D) an expression
- 28. (A) who (B) which (C) whose (D) of whom
- 29. (A) our (B) his (C) your (D) their
- 30. (A) to be ignorant of (B) being ignorant (C) ignorant (D) ignorant of

Oxford University is the oldest English-speaking university in the world. Professors there have taught students for ___31___, beginning around 1096. The university swiftly ___32___ for political reasons. In 1167, England's King Henry II (1133-1189) banned English students ___33___ the University of Paris so students who had planned to go there now had to go to a university in England. But ___34___ students were discouraged from traveling to study in Paris, Oxford soon began inviting international students. International students often introduce new ideas when they attend a university so the benefits go ___35___.

- 31. (A) scores (B) centuries (C) seasons (D) decades
- 32. (A) exploded (B) exposed (C) expanded (D) shrank
- 33. (A) from attending (B) to attend (C) to have attended (D) attending
- 34. (A) so far (B) if (C) when (D) even though
- 35. (A) anywhere (B) both ways (C) obscurely (D) alone

三、閱讀理解測驗：本部份共有 15 個題目，包括四篇文章，每篇文章後附有 2~5 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。

David *wants* to buy a Christmas present for a very special person, his mother. David's father gives him \$5.00 a week for pocket money and David puts \$2.00 a week into his bank account. After three months David takes \$20.00 out of his bank account and goes to the shopping mall. He looks and looks for a perfect gift.

Suddenly he sees a beautiful brooch in the shape of his favorite pet. He says to himself "Mother loves jewelry, and the brooch costs only \$17.00." He buys the brooch and takes it home. He wraps the present in Christmas paper and places it under the tree. He is very excited and he is looking forward to Christmas morning to see the joy on his mother's face.

But when his mother opens the present she screams with fright because she sees a

spider.

- 36. What does David want to buy his Mother?
(A) A special birthday present. (B) A Christmas present.
(C) A spider ring. (D) A wedding gift.
- 37. What does David do with the present when he takes it home?
(A) He wraps it in Christmas paper. (B) He is very upset.
(C) He gives it to his mother. (D) He keeps it a secret.
- 38. Why does David's mother scream?
(A) Because she doesn't like Christmas presents.
(B) Because the present is beautiful.
(C) Because she thinks she sees a real spider.
(D) Because the present is gone.
- 39. Why does David buy a spider brooch?
(A) Spiders are his favorite pet.
(B) He loves Christmas.
(C) He wants to scare his mother.
(D) His mother is interested in spiders.

A BOY stole a lesson-book from one of his schoolfellows and took it home to his Mother. She not only abstained from beating him, but encouraged him. He next time stole a cloak and brought it to her, and she again commended him. The Youth, advanced to adulthood, proceeded to steal things of still greater value. At last he was caught in the very act, and having his hands bound behind him, was led away to the place of public execution. His Mother followed in the crowd and violently beat her breast in sorrow, whereupon the young man said, she came close to him, and he quickly seized her ear with his teeth and bit it off. The Mother upbraided him as an unnatural child, whereon he replied, "Ah! if you had beaten me when I first stole and brought to you that lesson-book, I should not have come to this, nor have been thus led to a disgraceful death."

- 40. Why would the young man say, "I wish to say something to my Mother in her ear"?
(A) He wanted to show how he loved her.
(B) He wanted her to take better care of herself.
(C) He wanted to complain to her that her way of education was too bad.
(D) He wanted to tell her a secret place where he had secretly kept his treasure.
- 41. Which of the following statement is true?
(A) He stole a magazine from the school library.
(B) He was severely beaten by his Mom the first time he stole.
(C) He never stole things like cloak, which was of little value.
(D) As he grew older, he stole more valuable things.
- 42. What would eventually happen to the Young man?
(A) He would be disgracefully sentenced to death.
(B) He would surely become a rich man.
(C) He would run a bookstore.
(D) He would be highly commended in public.
- 43. What is the moral of the story?
(A) Appearances are deceptive.
(B) The dishonest, if they act honestly, get no credit.

- (C) The strong and the weak can keep company.
(D) Spare the rod, spoil the child.

Tea drinking was an important part of Chinese life, but nowhere in the world did people drink teas with more ceremony than in Japan. There, a strict ritual was set down in the fifteenth century by the first great tea master, *Shuko*. This tea ceremony is still preformed today. Guests must wash their hands and faces and remove their shoes before entering the tea room through a low doorway that forces them to stoop and appear humble. As the guests sit cross-legged on mats, the host places a spoonful of powered tea into a special bowl, adds boiling water, and then stirs it with a bamboo whisk. Although in early tea ceremonies, everyone drank tea in individual bowls, the guests sip the tea slowly and talk until they have finished drinking. Then they are expected to throw back their heads and take the final sip with a loud sound to show how good the tea is. As the ceremony comes to an end, the guests admire the empty serving bowl for its beauty. The host washes the cups and the ceremony ends. The formal tea ceremony is certainly not undertaken every time someone drinks tea in Japan, but the tea is always served with much care and politeness.

44. Which of the following statements is true about Shuko?

- (A) *Shuko* was scared of tea ceremonies.
(B) *Shuko* was a Chinese tea master.
(C) *Shuko* established a tea ritual in the 15th century.
(D) *Shuko* never served tea.

45. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Tea ceremonies do not turn out very different from those in old days in Japan
(B) Tea drinkers have to keep silent even after they finish the last drop of the tea.
(C) Tea drinkers jump over the low doorway to show excitement and fun.
(D) The hosts did not wash bowls or cups after the ceremony.

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a

playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

46. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.

- (A) she doesn't feel that she should have apologized.
(B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt.
(C) the child may find the apology easier to accept.
(D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology.

47. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____."

- (A) You have good reason to get upset
(B) I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
(C) I apologize for hurting your feelings
(D) I'm at fault for making you upset

48. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.

- (A) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
(B) it may make the other person feel guilty
(C) it is vague and ineffective
(D) it is hurtful and insulting

49. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.

- (A) the complexities involved should be ignored
(B) their ages should be taken into account
(C) parents need to set them a good example
(D) parents should be patient and tolerant

50. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is _____.

- (A) a social issue calling for immediate attention
(B) not necessary among family members
(C) not as simple as it seems
(D) a sign of social progress