

國立臺北科技大學

九十五學年度學士班二、三年級轉學生招生考試

四技二年級 共同科目 英文試題

填 准 考 證 號 碼

第一頁 共二頁

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注意事項：

1. 本試題均為選擇題，共有 50 題，配分 100 分，每題 2 分。
2. 各選擇題答案請將各題目最適切的答案代號 A,B,C 或 D，填在答案卷之答案欄內，否則不予計分。

一、詞彙結構測驗：本部分共 30 題，每題英文句子均留有空格，請就句子意義，英語語法，片語用法暨修辭考量，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. The new fridge in the office doesn't _____ properly. We have to take it back to the dealer.
(A) tell (B) do (C) work (D) find
2. It's freezing cold outside. You will need a _____ of gloves.
(A) grain (B) set (C) pack (D) pair
3. Train travel used to be a _____ of getting from one place to another. Now, it can offer education and adventure.
(A) means (B) ladder (C) species (D) series
4. The man was _____ up with his job, so he decided to quit.
(A) blown (B) filled (C) kept (D) fed
5. When in class, university students are encouraged not to be _____ of asking questions.
(A) scared (B) strange (C) exotic (D) delighted
6. A lot of students nowadays do not have their own ideas. They just follow the latest _____.
(A) trails (B) trends (C) minds (D) threads
7. John's father caught him and gave him a long _____ about the danger of drinks.
(A) gossip (B) address (C) belief (D) lecture
8. Do we need to _____ air tickets in advance in winter to Bali, Indonesia?
(A) serve (B) observe (C) preserve (D) reserve
9. According the police, a complete _____ into the car crash will soon begin.
(A) conviction (B) investigation (C) exploration (D) discovery
10. Some people are fortune-tellers. They say they can _____ what will happen in the future.
(A) predict (B) pretend (C) forge (D) inspect
11. Don't _____ to contact Dr. Thomas if you need any more information.
(A) maintain (B) hurry (C) hesitate (D) insist
12. Starbucks offer a large _____ of coffee and cakes.
(A) amount (B) loaf (C) population (D) variety
13. Many students do _____ work for the Red Cross. They don't do it for money.
(A) abstract (B) voluntary (C) contradictory (D) material
14. Mobile phones, personal computers and e-mailing have become an _____ part of our lives. People can't do without them.

- (A) offensive (B) impractical (C) indispensable (D) incoherent
15. Women are given almost an equal _____ as men in many parts of the world.
(A) social status (B) political conflict
(C) racial discrimination (D) religious origin
 16. *Elvis Presley* was _____ almost his life. He was the focus of public attention.
(A) on the rocks (B) in a rut (C) in the limelight (D) behind the scenes
 17. Could you please _____ the radio? It makes too much noise.
(A) turn down (B) call off (C) put off (D) pick up
 18. The young man graduated from school last month. But _____ he hasn't found a job.
(A) for all (B) from now on (C) as yet (D) all at once
 19. _____ you happy to have a chance to study a new foreign language?
(A) Aren't (B) Don't (C) Can't (D) Wouldn't
 20. It is questionable _____ the company can keep making profits so quickly.
(A) though (B) since (C) that (D) whether
 21. Everything happened _____ that I had no time to think.
(A) too quickly (B) too quick (C) so quick (D) so quickly
 22. It is sad that no one knows _____.
(A) who is John (B) who John is (C) whose is John (D) whose John is
 23. The captain insisted that the team move on _____ the heavy storm.
(A) in view of (B) in case of (C) due to (D) in spite of
 24. The school authorities ban the students _____ cheating in the examination.
(A) for (B) over (C) into (D) from
 25. When we arrived at the station last week, we found the train _____.
(A) was left (B) would leave (C) had left (D) is leaving
 26. Some residents have found _____ to do the cleaning for the community.
(A) there (B) it a lot of fun (C) there a lot of fun (D) a lot of fun
 27. All the conference participants expect _____ welcome.
(A) they are (B) themselves to be
(C) themselves to (D) them to be
 28. The value of the house is _____.
(A) double what it was (B) what it was double
(C) what it double was (D) double it was what
 29. William is a young man _____.
(A) on who you can depend (B) to depend
(C) to depend on (D) who you can depend
 30. The girl's parents _____ the jury's verdict.
(A) disappointed (B) were bitter and disappointed at
(C) were bitterly disappointed at (D) disappointedly bitter at

二、段落填充測驗：本部分共 10 題，每個段落含有 5 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，並將答案代號標在答案卡上。

Simple things like doors sometimes have confusing designs. Have you ever had trouble _____ 31 _____ a door? Have you ever pushed on a door that pulls open, or pulled on a door that pushes open? When you have trouble opening a door, it is probably because the door is poorly designed. Well-designed doors tell people _____ 32 _____. A door with a handle tells people to pull; a door with a _____ 33 _____ tells people to push. If you are pulling at a door _____ 34 _____, the door probably has a handle on it. The door is giving you the _____ 35 _____ signal. It has a bad design.

31. (A) open (B) opening (C) to open (D) and opened
32. (A) anything but hints (B) exactly what to do

注意：背面尚有試題

- (C) simply ways (D) where to go, but not to leave
 33. (A) ring (B) bar (C) lock (D) knot
 34. (A) that never opens (B) that pushes by opening
 (C) that opens to push (D) that pushes open
 35. (A) polite (B) appropriate (C) wrong (D) correct

Large numbers of people enjoy such outdoor sports as swimming, tennis, jogging and skiing. ___36___ causes the skin to change color—a protective response to the burning rays of the sun. The color may change from pink or red to tan or brown, depending on the amount of ___37___. Many people regard these skin color changes as flattering. Doctors, ___38___, warn that the sun's ultraviolet radiation alters the skin in unhealthy ways. The effects of radiation on the body are cumulative, and every day spent in the sun can be ___39___. Suntans and sunburns cause the breakdown of the skin's proteins that give the skin its good tone. The erosion of these proteins causes skin to sag, brown spot to appear, and ___40___. Doctors have linked frequent and prolonged exposure to sun with skin cancer.

36. (A) Since the sun (B) The sun's being (C) Being the sun (D) Being in the sun
 37. (A) exercise (B) exposure (C) expense (D) exploitation
 38. (A) however (B) furthermore (C) moreover (D) otherwise
 39. (A) decorative (B) upset (C) harmful (D) healthful
 40. (A) forming the tumors (B) to form tumors (C) form the tumors (D) tumors to form

三、閱讀理解測驗：本部分有 10 個題目，包括四篇文章，每篇文章後有 2-3 題相關問題。請依文章內容所述，對問題選出最適切之答案，將答案代號標在答案卷之答案欄中。

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, "I wish to say something to my Mother in her ear." 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."

41. What did his mother react to his stealing when the boy was still in his childhood?
 (A) She upbraided him as a weak-minded child.
 (B) She beat her breast in sorrow.
 (C) She led him to the place of public entertainment.
 (D) She gave him more encouragement.
42. What is the moral of the passage?
 (A) Spare the rod and spoil the child. (B) Obscurity often brings safety.
 (C) Equals make the best friends. (D) Quality is better than quantity

There are several advantages to work. Of course, it provides people with paychecks, and this is important. But it offers more than financial security. It provides people with self-confidence; they have a feeling of satisfaction when they have produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say, "I made that!" Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity: through participation in work, they get a sense of self and individualism. In addition, most jobs provide people with a socially acceptable way to meet others. Perhaps some people are compulsive about their work but their addition seems to be safe—even an advantageous—one.

43. What is the most probable topic for the passage?
 (A) Why People Enjoy Their Jobs (B) More Jobs? No Way!
 (C) Psychological Economics (D) Better Financial Security
44. According to the passage, when do people cry out: "I made that!"?

- (A) When they land a new job.
 - (B) When they find an exotic way to meet friends.
 - (C) When psychologists say that work gives people identity.
 - (D) When people succeed in having tough jobs done.
45. Which of the following arguments is NOT true?
- (A) People work only for money.
 - (B) Fewer and fewer people will turn out to be workaholics.
 - (C) Even workaholics give themselves good reasons to their jobs.
 - (D) All compulsory behaviors are considered to be bad.

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 powdered 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.

46. Which of the following statements is true about *Shuko*?
- (A) *Shuko* was scared of tea ceremonies.
 - (B) *Shuko* was a Chinese name.
 - (C) *Shuko* established a tea ritual in the 15th century.
 - (D) *Shuko* never served tea.
47. 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.

Iris-scanning is one fast-growing form of biometric identification—determining who someone is by examining features of the body. One of the earliest biometric techniques was fingerprinting. The lines on fingertips are unique to each person. So not even identical twins have the same fingerprints. Fingerprinting has become famous as a way of finding out who committed a crime, but it very often fails. A careful criminal can wear gloves, avoid touching things, or even alter his fingerprints by burning, cutting, or scraping them. In the search of a more reliable system, security experts have focused on the eye.

48. How can a careful criminal react to fingerprinting?
- (A) He might touch things more gently.
 - (B) He might cut off an arm.
 - (C) He might have his fingerprints rubbed off.
 - (D) He might wear leather boots.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Fingerprinting, as a way of finding criminals, may not succeed.
 - (B) Fingerprinting is as reliable as iris-scanning.
 - (C) People have no way changing his fingerprints.
 - (D) Iris-scanning can never be classified as a form of biometric identification.
50. What might be discussed in the paragraph that follows this one?
- (A) Iris-scanning techniques.
 - (B) Another type of fingerprinting system.
 - (C) Identical twins.
 - (D) The uniqueness of fingerprints.