

# 《英文》

I. 字彙測驗：共有 15 題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

- A** 1. When I'm feeling stressed, exercising and talking to friends can really help \_\_\_\_\_ my tension.  
(A) ease (B) apply (C) envy (D) adopt
- C** 2. After taking some cold medicine, Jane was \_\_\_\_\_ and felt like sleeping right away.  
(A) lively (B) crispy (C) drowsy (D) tricky
- C** 3. The singer is preparing to \_\_\_\_\_ a new album next month and her fans are happy to know about the news.  
(A) threaten (B) wander (C) release (D) hesitate
- A** 4. Many people believe that reading the life stories of \_\_\_\_\_ could help children set up their life goal earlier.  
(A) celebrities (B) galleries (C) penalties (D) species
- D** 5. The salesperson was so \_\_\_\_\_ that many people believed what he said and bought the product he tried to sell.  
(A) brutal (B) hostile (C) luxurious (D) persuasive
- A** 6. The doctor just confirmed that Bob has a \_\_\_\_\_ illness. He won't be able to return to work for a long time.  
(A) serious (B) favorite (C) delicious (D) peaceful
- A** 7. The company could not afford the rent for its downtown offices, so it moved to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) suburbs (B) blankets (C) receipts (D) missions
- C** 8. Safety \_\_\_\_\_ on the building site have become stricter since a worker was badly injured.  
(A) circulations (B) quotations (C) regulations (D) decorations
- D** 9. What \_\_\_\_\_ me is why John left without telling anyone. It is not at all what I would have expected.  
(A) locates (B) divides (C) gathers (D) puzzles
- C** 10. This movie was a box office hit. Some of the scenes in the movie were \_\_\_\_\_ in Taipei.  
(A) trapped (B) seated (C) filmed (D) robbed
- B** 11. We can use one of the online banking services to \_\_\_\_\_ money between our linked accounts.  
(A) endure (B) transfer (C) invade (D) dismiss
- D** 12. Having worked as a nurse for years, Jenny quit her job and \_\_\_\_\_ to a new profession.  
(A) pretended (B) fastened (C) disliked (D) switched
- A** 13. The actress has enjoyed being in the \_\_\_\_\_ ever since she was a little girl.  
(A) spotlight (B) frequency (C) concept (D) restriction
- B** 14. Being tired of the cold weather in Russia, Anna has finally settled down in a \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
(A) chilly (B) tropical (C) freezing (D) harsh
- D** 15. On Valentine's Day, the price of roses rises because roses are the \_\_\_\_\_ of love.  
(A) coast (B) diary (C) guard (D) symbol



II. 對話測驗：共有 10 題，為第 16—25 題，請依對話內容，選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

- C** 16. Customer: Excuse me. We're ready to order.  
Waitress: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer: Yes, what would you recommend?  
(A) I'll be right back with your food.  
(B) This way to your table, please.  
(C) Would you care for an appetizer this evening?  
(D) What time should I come?
- C** 17. Clerk: May I help you?  
Man: Yes, I'm looking for a blouse for my wife. \_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk: On the fifth floor. You can take the lift or the escalator.  
Man: Thank you very much.  
(A) Is there anything wrong?  
(B) Can I try it on?  
(C) Where is the women's department?  
(D) How about this scarf?
- A** 18. David: Do you know what happened last night? Someone hit my car when I was waiting at a traffic light.  
Jennifer: Really. Any damage?  
David: Yes, the right rear light's broken.  
Jennifer: \_\_\_\_\_ I hope you're insured!  
(A) What a shame! (B) What happened?  
(C) How can I get there? (D) Shame on you!
- D** 19. Agent: Good afternoon.  
Student: Good afternoon. I'm looking for a place to rent near the university.  
Agent: \_\_\_\_\_ A house or an apartment?  
Student: Well, preferably a house, if that's possible.  
(A) Whose class are you in? (B) How do you like your school?  
(C) How long have you been here? (D) What do you have in mind?
- B** 20. Peter: Let's do something special tonight. Why don't we try that new fancy restaurant?  
Teresa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Peter: Today is our 20th wedding anniversary.  
Teresa: Oh, I almost forgot about it.  
(A) May I take your order?  
(B) What is the occasion?  
(C) What kind of car do you prefer?  
(D) May I have your ticket and passport, please?
- A** 21. Caller: Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Lee at Room 1202.  
Hotel Operator: One moment, please. \_\_\_\_\_ ... I'm sorry. There's no answer.  
Would you like to leave a message?  
Caller: That's OK. I'll call back later.  
(A) Let me connect you. (B) Let me show you.  
(C) Let me call you back. (D) Let me contact you.



- C** 22. Interviewer: Tell me a little about yourself. Can you play any musical instruments?  
Interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_ I wish I could.  
Interviewer: Well. The job requires someone who can play the guitar.  
(A) You are welcome. (B) I won a piano contest.  
(C) Not at all. (D) I play basketball very well.
- A** 23. Linda: Why didn't you tell me the meeting had been cancelled?  
Justin: Really? \_\_\_\_\_  
Linda: Didn't you know, either? I wonder who did.  
(A) If I had known, I would have told you.  
(B) No problem. I'll go to the meeting with you.  
(C) You shouldn't tell others about it in the meeting.  
(D) I'll tell you the meeting is cancelled.
- D** 24. Sandy: Can you come over for lunch this Saturday?  
Emily: Well, I'd love to. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sandy: That's OK. Maybe some other time.  
(A) What's your address?  
(B) Let me know when I should come.  
(C) Is there anything wrong?  
(D) But I've an appointment with my dentist.
- B** 25. Richard: When are you leaving the party, Daniel?  
Daniel: In about an hour.  
Richard: \_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel: No problem. It's right on my way home.  
(A) How will you go to the party? (B) Could you give me a ride home?  
(C) What should I wear for the party? (D) Would you tell me the time?

III. 綜合測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 26—40 題，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26—30 題

Most people have heard the old English saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." This means that eating an apple every day can keep people 26. But is it really true that eating apples will help people keep in good physical shape? 27 research studies, the answer is yes. The results of these studies suggest that apples may play an important role in reducing the risk of a wide variety of diseases 28 heart problems and lung cancer. In addition, apples are sweet, low in calories and totally fat-free. Many health problems are associated 29 people being overweight. Eating an apple can help you satisfy your hunger with lower calories, and consequently stay fit. There are many other advantages that apples can provide to your health including improving memory, boosting immune system, and so on. 30, apples are not only delicious to eat, but also beneficial to your body. So, why not begin your an-apple-a-day habit today?

- C** 26. (A) heal (B) heals (C) healthy (D) healthily  
**A** 27. (A) According to (B) In fact (C) By contrast (D) So that  
**B** 28. (A) instead of (B) such as (C) less than (D) after all



- D** 29. (A) for (B) from (C) about (D) with  
**B** 30. (A) In order to (B) In short (C) In case (D) In the beginning

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 31—35 題

Thousands of years ago people in Egypt thought that dead people needed their bodies after death. They believed that the people continued to live in a place called the 31. So they found a way to keep dead bodies from rotting. They figured out 32 to turn dead people into mummies. They preserved most of their kings and queens this way.

It was a lot of work to make a mummy. First, priests washed the dead body. Then they removed the organs. They put salt all over the body. After six weeks, the body dried out. Next, they stuffed the body with sand, sawdust, or cloth. This made the body 33 full again. Then they rubbed spices and oils into the skin. Finally the priests wrapped cloth strips around each part of the body. 34 they put the body into a coffin. The most famous mummy is King Tut. He was put into a secret tomb. Scientists found this tomb in 1922. His family 35 gold, gems, and other riches into his tomb. Inside, King Tut's mummy lay in a gold coffin.

- D** 31. (A) breakdown (B) turnover (C) overpass (D) afterlife  
**B** 32. (A) rather (B) how (C) that (D) which  
**A** 33. (A) look (B) looks (C) looked (D) looking  
**C** 34. (A) At least (B) At first (C) At last (D) At most  
**B** 35. (A) will put (B) had put (C) was put (D) is putting

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 36—40 題

An average English speaker has a vocabulary of about 15,000 words. Of these 15,000 words, most people may only use about 2,000 words on a daily basis. That means that the great majority of words 36 by speakers seem to belong to passive vocabulary. Problems arise, 37, when people try to tell active vocabulary from passive vocabulary.

Typically, passive vocabulary is defined as the words that speakers recognize but rarely use 38 speaking and writing. However, consider a word like "funnel." One can 39 believe that all native English speakers know and can produce this word correctly. On the other hand, hardly anyone would use 40 on a daily basis. It might wrongly be considered a passive vocabulary item because it is not used very often.

- B** 36. (A) use (B) used (C) using (D) uses  
**A** 37. (A) however (B) concerning (C) despite (D) because  
**D** 38. (A) why (B) where (C) how (D) when  
**A** 39. (A) reasonably (B) reason (C) reasonable (D) reasoning  
**C** 40. (A) some (B) them (C) it (D) none





IV. 閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文共有 10 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 41—50 題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 41—45 題

According to some scientists, there will not be enough land to support the entire population of Earth in the near future. They suggest that we should find somewhere else other than Earth to live. While some scientists are thinking about building communities on the Moon and Mars, other scientists feel that independent space stations could bring more benefits.

So what is wrong with the Moon or Mars? First of all, the distances are a problem. The Moon is about 240,000 miles from Earth, and Mars is over 35 million miles away. The journey to the Moon takes about eight days, and the one to Mars takes from six to eight months. It will be both time-consuming and dangerous to get settlers to these distant places. Moreover, it takes a message up to 44 minutes to go from Earth to Mars, making fast communication impossible. On the other hand, a space station circling Earth is just a few hours away. This makes the trip much cheaper and communication much easier. Furthermore, the darkness of night on the Moon and Mars is not a good thing either. On a space station, however, the sun's energy can be made available to support people living there 24 hours a day.

- A** 41. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?  
 (A) The need of living in outer space.  
 (B) The results of improving human relations.  
 (C) The importance of building space shuttles.  
 (D) The benefits of finding new energy sources.
- B** 42. Why do scientists suggest that people should move into outer space?  
 (A) It can be exciting to live in outer space.  
 (B) There will not be enough land on Earth.  
 (C) It is not easy to manage human resources.  
 (D) There are space stations available on Mars.
- D** 43. Which of the following is NOT the problem people would have when living on the Moon or Mars?  
 (A) Communication (B) Distance (C) Darkness (D) Construction
- C** 44. Why is it better for people to live in space stations than in the communities on the Moon or Mars?  
 (A) Space stations can contain more people.  
 (B) The Moon and Mars are too close to the sun.  
 (C) Space stations are better able to use the sun's energy.  
 (D) The Moon and Mars are too small for human communities.
- D** 45. Which statement would the writer of the passage most likely agree with?  
 (A) Everyone will live on a space station in the future.  
 (B) In the future, space communities will not be needed.  
 (C) Mars is a better place for a space community than the Moon.  
 (D) A space station is a better place for a space community than Mars.



## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 46—50 題

Before the 1900s, most Americans had never tasted chocolate. In ancient times, as early as 1000 BC, people already knew how to have chocolate in a drink. It was made from cocoa beans and bitter spices. Later, people learned to add sugar to make the drink sweeter. In 1828, a Dutch chemist found a way to make the fine powder we know as cocoa. Soon, candy makers began to find ways to make candy from cocoa.

In 1875, Daniel Peter and Henri Nestle began to find a way to produce milk chocolate. Making milk chocolate took a lot of work and was very expensive. It also took a lot of time.

In the early 1900s, Milton Hershey found a way to **mass produce** milk chocolate, or make large amounts of it, in his factory in Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA. He sold his milk chocolate bars for five cents each. This was the first time that most people could afford to eat and enjoy chocolate.

- B** 46. What is the passage mainly about?  
 (A) To give a recipe for chocolate bars.  
 (B) To give a brief history of chocolate.  
 (C) To describe the discovery of cocoa beans.  
 (D) To describe the production of cocoa powder.
- C** 47. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the second paragraph?  
 (A) The milk chocolate was produced in large amounts in 1875.  
 (B) Peter and Nestle failed to find a way to make milk chocolate.  
 (C) The milk chocolate made by Peter and Nestle was expensive.  
 (D) Peter and Nestle did not spend much time making milk chocolate.
- A** 48. Why didn't most Americans get to eat milk chocolate before the early 1900s?  
 (A) Chocolate was very expensive.  
 (B) People enjoyed chocolate in a drink.  
 (C) People preferred to buy cocoa powder.  
 (D) Chocolate was not available at that time.
- D** 49. What is the definition of "**mass produce**" in the final paragraph?  
 (A) To use fewer workers to finish a task.  
 (B) To complete doing something quickly.  
 (C) To grow something in a variety of places.  
 (D) To produce large quantities of something.
- B** 50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
 (A) Chocolate bars were available in 1000 BC.  
 (B) Milk chocolate was not made until 1875.  
 (C) People began to drink chocolate after the late 1900s.  
 (D) Most Americans enjoyed chocolate before the early 1900s.

【版權所有，翻印必究】

【以下空白】

