

建國補習班 私醫插大第三回模擬考試題

科目：英 文

、 Vocabulary & Idiom : 30%

1. The results of the test were quite unambiguous.
(A) clear (B) doubtful (C) surprising (D) illegal
2. One-room schoolhouses can still be found in isolated areas of North America.
(A) bare (B) deprived (C) remote (D) developed
3. The predominant activities in rural societies are those that involve the production of food and raw materials.
(A) principal (B) predictable (C) necessary (D) routine
4. Apple trees need moisture in order to thrive.
(A) flower (B) flourish (C) pollinate (D) bend
5. At age twenty-five Orson Welles stunned the film world with his movie "Citizen Kane."
(A) amused (B) amazed (C) frightened (D) offended
6. Screaming is not an _____ response to this situation.
(A) extensive (B) appropriate (C) attentive (D) attractive
7. Moral rules alone cannot keep the order because they are not _____.
(A) punctual (B) delicious (C) identical (D) precise
8. Students have _____ to the school library.
(A) access (B) academy (C) abuse (D) acclaim
9. The company's _____ seemed to have no end.
(A) disgust (B) disguise (C) deception (D) dilemmas
10. The major function of Congress is _____.
(A) negotiation (B) persecution (C) execution (D) legislation
11. You have to _____ these forms to apply for a visa.
(A) fill up (B) fill out (C) fill with (D) fill on
12. Excuse me, I have to _____ to my client.
(A) make a call (B) make a phone (C) call a phone (D) telephone a call
13. The letters ER _____ Emergency Room.
(A) hold up (B) figure out (C) stand for (D) bring up
14. I had to drive _____ to Tainan last weekend.
(A) by a long way (B) on the way (C) by way of (D) all the way
15. Don't panic! keep _____.
(A) calm (B) quiet (C) clear (D) high

、 Dialogue : 20%

16. A: Say, if you give me a lift today, I'll help you with your math homework.
B: _____.
(A) It depends (B) It is out of question (C) It's a deal (D) It matters a great deal
17. A: I'm sorry. I don't quite follow you.
B: _____.
(A) Why don't you walk faster?
(B) You'd better hurry up.
(C) It's all right. You don't have to come after me.
(D) Oh, let me say this again in another way.
18. A: No matter what happens, I'm on your side.
B: _____.
(A) Oh! No, please don't stand in my way. (B) I'm so lucky to have you as my friend.
(C) It's the least I can do. (D) I'm the one who should be blamed.
19. A: Could I speak to Mr. Johnson please ?
B: _____.
A: That's ok. I'll hold.
(A) I'm sorry. He's in meetings all morning. (B) May I take a message?
(C) He is on the other line. (D) May I ask who's calling?
20. A: How often do the buses run?
B: _____.
(A) Every half hour on weekdays as far as I know. (B) The schedule is quite tight.
(C) It takes at least an hour by bus. (D) I prefer taking a taxi.

、 Structure : 30%

21. Dragonflies feed on a large variety of insects _____ catch in flight.
(A) they (B) in which they (C) to (D) are to
22. It is estimated that 90 percent of all cigarette smokers _____ or quit smoking entirely.
(A) is likely to cut down (B) are likely to cut down (C) would likely to cut down
(D) would likely to cutting down
23. Fred said that he wouldn't mind _____.
(A) to do the work for us (B) do the work for us (C) for working for us (D) working for us
24. Having resigned from government service in 1865, Anderson Dana _____ of a short-lived Chicago paper.
(A) became editor (B) becoming editor (C) have become editor (D) becomes editor
25. Granite is composed of feldspar, _____, is ususally glassy and hard.
(A) when, pur which (B) when, which pure (C) which, pure when (D) which, when pure

26. _____, the food an animal gets is of no use unless it can be digested.
 (A) How nutritious is not a matter (B) The matter is nutritious or not
 (C) It does not matter how nutritious (D) No matter how nutritious
27. Jackson, _____ capital of Mississippi, is the largest city in the state.
 (A) the (B) where is the (C) is the (D) it is the
28. _____ as the most important crop in Hawaii is sugar cane.
 (A) It ranks (B) It is ranked (C) What ranks (D) The rank
29. _____ surprises many youngsters.
 (A) Butterflies are insects (B) Butterflies as insects (C) Butterflies being insects
 (D) The fact that butterflies are insects
30. _____ superstitious beliefs about the mandrake plant.
 (A) People have had long (B) People have long had (C) Have people long had
 (D) Long have had people
31. Of all the economically important plants, palms have been _____.
 (A) the least studied (B) study the less (C) study less and less (D) to study the less
32. Potential dehydration is _____ that a land animal faces.
 (A) the often greatest hazard (B) the greatest often hazard (C) often the greatest hazard
 (D) often the hazard greatest
33. The rent of the new apartment is _____ as that of the old ones.
 (A) two times more (B) two times as much (C) as many two times (D) as two times
34. _____, ozone levels in the ionosphere appear to have dropped recently.
 (A) However the reason (B) What is the reason (C) It is the reason
 (D) Whatever the reason
35. _____ advance and retreat in their eternal rhythms, but the surface of the sea itself is never at rest.
 (A) Not only when the tides do (B) As the tides not only do (C) Not only do the tides
 (D) Do the tides not only

、 Reading Comprehension : 20%

(A)

Flight speeds of birds have been clocked many times, but usually at ground speed, and it is asserted that migrating birds travel faster when migrating than they travel at other times. The speed of most small migrating birds seldom exceeds 30 miles per hour. Most shorebirds average between 40 and 50 miles per hour, whereas many ducks travel at 50 to 60 miles per hour.

At such speeds migrating birds may cover several hundreds of miles in a day or a night. It is routine for North American migrants to travel more than 500 miles nonstop across the Gulf of Mexico, where there are no midway islands. A turnstone, one of a cosmopolitan species of shorebird banded in Europe, covered 510 miles in 25 hours. Blue geese make the 1,700 miles from

James Bay in Canada to coastal Louisiana in 60 hours.

Most routine migration probably takes place within 3,000 feet of the Earth, although David Lack, computing the altitude of British night migrants with radar, found that some small land birds often travel at 5,000 feet and many sometimes go as high as 14,000 feet. Radar has recorded birds at altitudes of 20,000 feet, perhaps not too surprising since many species cross both the Andes and the Himalayas during migration.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) What causes birds to migrate
- (B) How fast birds fly when they migrate
- (C) When birds begin their migrations
- (D) How migrating birds find their way

37. According to the passage, which of the following is true of most small migrating birds?

- (A) They stay close to the shoreline.
- (B) They avoid mountainous regions.
- (C) They fly at relatively low speeds.
- (D) They never need to rest.

38. It can be inferred from the passage that in the absence of midway islands North American migrants will

- (A) fly longer distances before resting
- (B) start migrating at an earlier date
- (C) fly at a higher altitude
- (D) rest and nest on the water

39. The word "one" in line 7 refers to

- (A) a distance traveled
- (B) an island
- (C) a blue goose
- (D) a turnstone

40. What did David Lack discover through his research about birds?

- (A) Radar cannot measure the altitude of flight.
- (B) Some small land birds fly at unusually high altitudes.
- (C) Most birds avoid flying over the Andes and the Himalayas.
- (D) Most routine migration lasts approximately 60 hours.

(B)

Four of the most common human allergies are directly caused by substances in the air we breathe. Asthma is a lung condition that causes coughing, wheezing, and great difficulty in breathing, and it may be made worse by the victim's inhaling cigarette smoke or by air pollution. Sinusitis is an inflammation of the sinus cavities in the skull around the nose and eyes. The inflammation is caused by inhaling dust, mold, or pollen, and the condition may last only a short while, or it may be chronic. Allergic eczema is an itching rash on the neck, legs, or arms; some people assume that these areas of the body have contacted a food or drug to become affected by allergic eczema, but very often the condition is caused by inhaling mold or pollen.

The most common of all allergies is, of course, hay fever. The running eyes and nose, itchy throat, sneezing, and coughing that we call hay fever are caused by inhaling pollen from trees, grasses, or weeds. The allergy is not really an allergy to hay, and sufferers from hay fever may not really have a fever though often they are miserable enough to assume they have a fever. There is no season of the year that is "safe" for someone suffering from hay fever; early in the spring, most

trees are producing pollen; in the early summer, pollen from grasses fills the air; in the fall, the air is full of pollen from weeds.

Nor is any part of the country safe for the allergy victim. Years ago, doctors prescribed moving to desert areas that were free of the pollen that caused these allergies. Now that prescription is ineffective. Irrigation has brought more plants to the deserts and, ironically, the allergy suffers all planted lawns and trees and brought their house plants with them.

41. The purpose of this passage is to
- (A) discuss briefly four of the most common human allergies.
 - (B) compare hay fever and three other allergies.
 - (C) discuss the process of pollination.
 - (D) discuss the causes of hay fever.
42. According to the passage, which of the following allergies is not directly attributable to the inhaling of pollen?
- (A) eczema (B) hay fever (C) sinusitis (D) asthma
43. We can conclude from the passage that
- (A) some allergies can be fatal.
 - (B) all allergies have basically the same symptoms.
 - (C) hay fever is more dangerous than any of the other three allergies.
 - (D) some people are more sensitive in the air than other people.
44. The passage suggests that
- (A) most allergies are the result of contact with certain foods and drugs.
 - (B) some allergy victims help create situations that promote their symptoms.
 - (C) allergies can now be cured with antibiotics.
 - (D) the desert is now more dangerous for allergy victims than is the city.
45. Which of the following statements is true about hay fever?
- (A) The winter is the only season which is safer to someone suffering from hay fever.
 - (B) Those who suffer from hay fever not only have a fever but have running eyes and nose.
 - (C) It is likely to assume that hay fever is a popular allergy among people.
 - (D) People suffering from hay fever feel more uncomfortable than those with.

(C)

The early beginnings of tea in Britain are obscure. The East India Company, under their charter granted by Elizabeth I to the Directors, had the monopoly of importing goods from outside Europe and recorded ships reaching Britain in 1637, but no record of tea dealings with Chinese merchants appeared until 1644.

Sailors' bringing back packets of tea from the Far East as presents led to its introduction into London's coffee houses. The merchant Thomas Garway was among the first to trade tea in Britain. He offered it in dry and liquid forms at his coffee house in Exchange Alley in the City of London,

holding his first public sale in 1657.

In 1660, Garway issued a broadsheet selling tea for sale, extolling it as “wholesome, preserving perfect health until extreme old age, good for clearing the sight,” able to cure “gripping of the guts, cold, dropsy, scurvy” and claiming that “it could make the body active and lusty.”

The first tea advertisement-announcing the sale of “China Tcha, Tay or Tee”-appeared on 30 September, 1658, in the newspaper Mercurius Politicus, booked by the owner of The Sultanness Head Coffee House. Tea rapidly gained popularity in these establishments and by 1700 was on sale by more than 500 coffee houses in London.

Tavern keepers were dismayed as the coffee house vogue swept into being, as was the Government by the decline in the revenues from hard liquor sales. By the middle of the 18th century, however, tea had replaced ale and gin as the drink of the masses and had become Britain’s most popular beverage. In 1675, Charles II forbade by proclamation the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate and sherbet from private houses.

Designed to suppress sedition and intrigue, this act was so unpopular that it never became statute law. Six days later he repeated the proclamation. Act XII of 1676 imposed duty on the sale of such beverages and required licenses of coffee house keepers: but this also proved impossible to enforce. Taxes on tea nonetheless remained punitive until 1784 when it was reduced by the Commutation Act to counter smuggling into the U.K.

46. According to this passage, the very first import of tea from China to Britain is in

- (A) 1637 (B) 1644 (C) 1657 (D) not mentioned in the passage

47. What statement is incorrect about Thomas Garway?

- (A) He was a sailor bringing back tea from the Far East.
(B) He had a coffee house in London.
(C) He was one of the first businessmen to trade tea in Britain.
(D) He sold tea in dry and liquid forms.

48. Which statement below is NOT true?

- (A) In 1700, tea was popular in London.
(B) Tavern keepers helped the sale of tea in coffee houses.
(C) In 1766, the most popular drink in London was tea.
(D) Charles II proclaimed that tea should not be sold from private houses.

49. Which law or proclamation was enforced?

- (A) Taxes on tea (B) Act XII of 1676 (C) The proclamation of Charles II in 1675.
(D) The Mercurius Politicus

50. The best title for this article could be

- (A) The Early Beginnings of Tea in Britain (B) The History of Tea in Britain
(C) The Development of Tea Merchandise (D) The Popularity of Tea in Britain

解答

I、 Vocabulary & Idiom :

- 1.(A) 2.(C) 3.(A) 4.(B) 5.(B) 6.(B) 7.(D) 8.(A) 9.(D) 10.(D)
11.(B) 12.(A) 13.(C) 14.(D) 15.(A)

II、 Dialogue :

- 16.(C) 17.(D) 18.(B) 19.(C) 20.(A)

III、 Structure :

- 21.(A) 22.(B) 23.(D) 24.(A) 25.(D) 26.(D) 27.(A) 28.(C) 29.(D) 30.(B)
31.(A) 32.(C) 33.(D) 34.(D) 35.(C)

IV、 Reading Comprehension :

- 36.(B) 37.(D) 38.(A) 39.(D) 40.(B) 41.(A) 42.(D) 43.(D) 44.(B) 45.(C)
46.(B) 47.(A) 48.(B) 49.(A) 50.(B)