

國立臺南大學 102 學年度 進修學士班招生考試 英文 試題卷

注意
事項

- 一、請核對准考證與答案卡號碼是否相同。
- 二、選擇題每題 2 分共 50 題，每題都有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)4 個選項，請選出 1 個最適當的答案，然後在答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，用 2B 軟心鉛筆畫記。如須塗改，務必用橡皮擦拭乾淨，不得用立可白塗拭，否則不為電腦接受時應自行負責。答錯不倒扣。□
- 三、考完後將「答案卡」及「試題卷」一併繳回。

I. 詞彙和結構 (30 分)

說明：第 1 至 15 題，每題選出一個最適當的選項，畫記在答案卡上，答錯不倒扣，15 題共計 30 分。

1. A fire _____ on the boat, causing some of the sailors to jump off board.
(A)broke out (B)burned the candle at both ends
(C)burned the midnight oil (D)brought home the bacon
2. Due to the downturn of the economy, many families stand on the _____ of poverty.
(A)battlefield (B)platform (C)paddle (D)brink
3. The pickpocket took away a lady's purse and walked away _____.
(A)unnoticeable (B)unnoticeably (C)unnoticed (D)unnoticing
4. After a bitter quarrel, Maggie and Tom _____ and become friendly again.
(A)retaliate (B)reconcile (C)ridicule (D)reinforce
5. From a single faucet to a complete bath, the company provides expert _____ services.
(A)painting (B)computing (C)installation (D)counseling
6. Justin didn't come to the meeting because he has been _____ the weather and needed to see a doctor.
(A)about (B)with (C)beneath (D)under
7. Most of the students enjoy _____ good novels.
(A)reading (B)to read (C)to reading (D)read
8. If I _____ in your shoes, I would accept the position that was offered you.
(A)be (B)am (C)were (D)had been
9. My mother put her arm around my chest the way a person would _____ a child from falling on his face.
(A)keeping (B)to keep (C)to keeping (D)keep
10. Just between the two of us, _____ do you think is more likely to win the next lotto?
(A)that (B)which (C)whom (D)who

11. Two of the teams originally thought most likely to win the World Cup _____ made early exits, and the final barriers for both were the Sweden and Denmark teams.
 (A)having (B)have (C)has (D)which have had
12. Las Vegas, _____ of the United States, entices people to come and throw away their money.
 (A)is the gambling capital (B)which the gambling capital
 (C)the gambling capital (D)it is the gambling capital
13. Red meat, which _____ to be the most popular choice for dinner, is no longer a favorite in Taiwan.
 (A)is used (B)be used (C)uses (D)used
14. The teacher _____ his students with the works of such romantic writers as Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, etc.
 (A)accustomed (B)adjusted (C)addicted (D)acquainted
15. Delicious, juicy, and nutritious, Asian pears are unique in flavor and _____.
 (A)recipe (B)menu (C)texture (D)cuisine

II. 段落填空 (40 分)

說明：第 16 至 35 題，包括三個段落。請選出最適合題意的字或詞，畫記在答案卡上，答錯不倒扣，20 題共計 40 分。

Questions 16-20

Smoking causes a number of problems in restaurants. Firstly, smoking can _____(16)_____ the health of people who work in restaurants. According to government research, working for four hours in a restaurant that permits smoking is the same as smoking six cigarettes. This shows that people who work in such restaurants for many years are _____(17)_____ risks that they cannot control. In addition, smoke can reduce customer's enjoyment of visiting the restaurant. For example, if smoke gets into people's mouths, they are less sensitive to taste, and particles of smoke may _____(18)_____ delicate foods. For many people, the chance to eat delicious food is a reason for going to a restaurant, but cigarette smoke often_____ (19)_____ that chance. Therefore, a smoking ban in all restaurants would allow employees and customers to feel comfortable because their health and ability to enjoy the experience would be better _____ (20)_____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) boost | (B) damage | (C) heal | (D) block |
| 17. (A) exposed to | (B) at | (C) close to | (D) having |
| 18. (A) enrich | (B) heat | (C) destroy | (D) overpower |
| 19. (A) increase | (B) lower | (C) spoil | (D) cherish |
| 20. (A) saved | (B) protected | (C) liked | (D) even |

Questions 21-25

Anemia (Greek for “bloodlessness”) is a blood condition involving an abnormal reduction in the number of red cells in the blood. These cells are the ____ (21) ____ by which oxygen is carried to the various parts of the body. People who are anemic develop symptoms ____ (22) ____ by the poor delivery of oxygen to their body tissues. There are ____ (23) ____ primary causes of anemia: (a) reduced production of red blood cells, ____ (24) ____ may result from deficiency in nutrients or hormones, or from disease or other conditions; (b) excessive destruction of red blood cells, often a hereditary problem; and (c) excessive blood ____ (25) ____.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 21. (A) profits | (B) means | (C) threat | (D) ideal |
| 22. (A) causes | (B) cause | (C) causing | (D) caused |
| 23. (A) there | (B) four | (C) any | (D) three |
| 24. (A) who | (B) those | (C) that | (D) which |
| 25. (A) loss | (B) lost | (C) lose | (D) loose |

Questions 26-35

When a computer stops working or is ____ (26) ____, one of three things can happen to it. It might be fixed up and given to someone else who can use it, or perhaps it could be ____ (27) ____ and the various parts could be recycled. The greatest possibility is that it might be sent to the dump. ____ (28) ____, it would join countless other computers in filling up the limited dumping space.

In the United States, about 10 million computers are thrown away every year. ____ (29) ____ most unwanted computers are sent to a dump, they have caused a problem. The computer industry and the government are working on ways to ____ (30) ____ it. They have concluded that there must be changes in the way computers are built. They must be made in ways that will allow their parts to be ____ (31) ____.

These parts include the electronic components, the glass screen of the monitor, and parts of the printer.

A new company has started to recycle computer parts. When old computers and computer parts are received at the company, they are carefully ____ (32) ____ into parts. These include circuit boards, ____ (33) ____ of aluminum, gold, and electronic chips. Sometimes it takes an hour to break an old personal computer ____ (34) ____ into its parts. Eventually, they are carefully ____ (35) ____ by type and stored. Then the company sells them to the many customers it has found for used parts.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 26. (A) made | (B) replaced | (C) new | (D) found |
| 27. (A) taken apart | (B) fitted together | (C) smashed up | (D) melted down |
| 28. (A) Likewise | (B) Accidentally | (C) There | (D) Nevertheless |
| 29. (A) Though | (B) Because | (C) If | (D) Before |
| 30. (A) find | (B) ignore | (C) create | (D) solve |
| 31. (A) destroyed | (B) assembled | (C) recycled | (D) graded |
| 32. (A) integrated | (B) separated | (C) transformed | (D) changed |
| 33. (A) bits | (B) made | (C) more | (D) part |
| 34. (A) off | (B) up | (C) through | (D) down |
| 35. (A) sorted | (B) named | (C) assembled | (D) sealed |

III. 閱讀測驗 (30 分)

說明：第 36-50 題，每題請分別根據該篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，畫記在答案卡上，答錯不倒扣，15 題共計 30 分。

Questions 36-40

Fighting with the fists for sport and spectacle is probably as old as sport itself. Boxing contests are found throughout antiquity. Greek boxers would wear boxing gloves (not padded) and wrappings on their arms below the elbows, but were otherwise naked when competing.

The word “boxing” first came into use in England in the 18th century to distinguish between fighting to settle disputes, and fighting under agreed rules for sport. It is now used to describe a sport in which two contestants (boxers) wearing padded gloves face each other in a “ring” and fight an agreed number of “rounds” under recognized rules. Although men have always been the most numerous participants, there are some references to fights between women during the 18th century, and women’s boxing was organized again at the end of the 20th century.

Throughout the latter part of the 19th century and whole of the 20th century, amateur and professional boxing operated in parallel. In the final quarter of the 20th century, however, amateur boxing lost much of its popular support. Traditional concerns about bruises and black eyes gave way to more serious concerns about long-term eye and brain damage, and medical checks on boxers, and medical supervision of their fights, became an increasingly important feature of both amateur and professional boxing.

36. What is meant by the term “spectacle” in the context of this article?

- (A) glass (B) special (C) speaking (D) show

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article?

- (A) Boxers wore padded gloves when competing.
(B) Only men are allowed to participate in boxing.
(C) Amateur boxing has become less popular than before
(D) Boxing has rules.

38. Why has medical supervision of boxing contests become an important feature of the sport?

- (A) Boxers fight naked.
(B) Due to concerns about damage to the head.

- (C) Due to women's increasing participation in the sport.
- (D) The word "boxing" first came to use in England in the 18th century

39. Using information given in the article, finish this sentence: "towards the end of last century,"

- (A) amateur boxing lost much of its support.
- (B) Greeks boxed naked.
- (C) boxing will increase in popularity.
- (D) 37 hours per week.

40. What is meant by the term "parallel" as seen in the article?

- (A) different directions (B) consecutively
- (C) prior to (D) at the same time

Questions 41-45

The largest lake in the western United States is the Great Salt Lake, an inland saltwater lake in northwestern Utah, just outside the state capital of Salt Lake City. Rivers and streams feed into the Great Salt Lake, but none drain out of it; this has a major influence on both the salt content and the size of the lake.

Although the Great Salt Lake is fed by freshwater streams, it is actually saltier than the oceans of the world. The salt comes from the more than two million tons of minerals that flow into the lake each year from the rivers and creeks that feed it. Sodium and chloride – the components of salt – comprise the large majority of the lake's mineral content.

The Great Salt Lake can vary from its normal size of 1,700 square miles, depending on long-term weather conditions. During periods of heavy rains, the size of the lake can swell tremendously from the amounts of water flowing into the lake from its feeder rivers and streams; in 1980 the lake even reached a size of 2,400 square miles. During periods of dry weather, the size of the lake decreases, sometimes drastically, due to evaporation.

41. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- (A) to tell how large the Great Salt Lake is
- (B) to tell how the Great Salt Lake has become salty
- (C) to describe two important features of the Great Salt Lake
- (D) to find the location of the Great Salt Lake

42. What is one of the peculiar features of the Great Salt Lake?
- (A) It is an inland lake.
 - (B) It is even saltier than the oceans of the world.
 - (C) It is fed by freshwater streams.
 - (D) It is the largest lake in the United States.
43. The Great Salt Lake contains a large amount of _____.
- (A) minerals (B) fish (C) waste (D) fossils
44. What affects the size of the Great Salt Lake?
- (A) mineral deposits
 - (B) the ebb and flow of the tide
 - (C) changes in temperature
 - (D) rainfall
45. What does the water in the Great Salt Lake change into during the dry season?
- (A) mud (B) salt (C) vapor (D) minerals

Questions 46-50

The Kingdom of Norway enjoys one of the highest standards of living in the world. Its prosperity is due in large part to the discovery in the late 1960s of off-shore oil and gas deposits. More than half of Norway's exports come from this sector.

Norway declared its independence in 1905 when the union with Sweden was dissolved. Norway's people value their independence and prosperity highly. The Norwegians rejected membership of the then European Economic Community in 1972, and of the European Union (EU) in 1994, despite being urged by their governments to vote "yes".

Over the last decade, Norway has forged a stronger role for itself in international politics. It has mediated between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and fostered contact between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil separatists.

Norway has a rich, sea-faring tradition and its lengthy, rugged coastline has been central to its development. More than one-thousand years ago, Viking raids on the coasts of Britain and France were commonplace. The Vikings also mounted expeditions to the coast of North America.

Later, the Norwegians began to trade. Originally, the coastal waters provided fish for export. Today, Norway is among the world's largest exporters of fuels and fuel products.

Norway registered objections to the 1986 International Whaling Commission (IWC)

ban on hunting whales and resumed the practice on a commercial basis in 1993. It argues that whaling is no more cruel than fishing and that stocks are sufficient to allow it to continue. Conservationists disagree.

46. What would be the most suitable title for this article?
- (A) Norway has a king
 - (B) Norway: a country profile
 - (C) Whale meat is delicious
 - (D) Norway is cold
47. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the article?
- (A) Norway has a history of sailing and fishing.
 - (B) Norway is quite involved in international politics.
 - (C) The IWC has banned the hunting of whales.
 - (D) Norway is a great place for winter sports.
48. According to the article, what is Norway's attitude towards the European Union (EU)?
- (A) Norway has always wanted to be a part of the EU.
 - (B) Norway has no interest in becoming a member of the EU.
 - (C) Norway objects to the IWC ban on hunting whales.
 - (D) Norway shares a border with Sweden.
49. How have Norway's exports changed over time?
- (A) Yes, they have.
 - (B) Norway originally exported fuels and fuel products but now mainly exports fish.
 - (C) Norway originally exported fish but now mainly exports fuels and fuel products.
 - (D) Norway originally exported fish but now mainly exports snow.
50. Finish this sentence: "Norway's governments have"
- (A) tried to convince whales to join the WTO.
 - (B) never tried to convince the public to join the EU.
 - (C) tried to convince the public to join the EU.
 - (D) never tried to register objections to the IWC.