

**國立屏東科技大學 九十七 學年度 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試**  
**共同科目 英文 試題**

本測驗分四部份，全為四選一之選擇題，共有 50 題，每題 2 分，總分 100 分。

**I. Vocabulary** (字彙測驗)：本部份共 15 題，每一題含一個空格。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

1. The movie was so boring; I could \_\_\_\_\_ keep my eyes open.  
(A) hardly      (B) only      (C) lately      (D) really
2. Mary has a lot of money and \_\_\_\_\_ two houses in the city.  
(A) holds      (B) occupies      (C) owns      (D) possesses
3. David plans to study \_\_\_\_\_ after graduating from university.  
(A) outside      (B) aboard      (C) abroad      (D) external
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ lots of courage to confess your faults.  
(A) spends      (B) takes      (C) costs      (D) has to
5. You'd better take these papers with you \_\_\_\_\_ you need them for your meeting.  
(A) otherwise      (B) in case      (C) as far as      (D) as long as
6. Be careful when you move this box as there is something \_\_\_\_\_ inside.  
(A) fragile      (B) fragrant      (C) free      (D) friendly
7. Staff at that company began a three-day \_\_\_\_\_ in order to try to get better pay.  
(A) stroke      (B) strive      (C) stroll      (D) strike
8. France's second-largest bank, Societe Generale, said Jerome Kerviel was the trader responsible for the trading \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lose      (B) loss      (C) lost      (D) loose
9. The government will continue its efforts to expand forests around Taiwan to \_\_\_\_\_ sustainable usage of territorial lands.  
(A) prohibit      (B) pronounce      (C) promote      (D) prove
10. Eric gets along with Peter \_\_\_\_\_ their different views on politics.  
(A) in spite of      (B) instead of      (C) because of      (D) as if
11. A Hollywood studio lawyer and his wife were \_\_\_\_\_ on Monday by a judge for mistreating their Filipino maid in a case of "modern-day slavery."  
(A) shaved      (B) shared      (C) sentenced      (D) sensed
12. We'd better watch the weather \_\_\_\_\_ before leaving for Kenting National Park tomorrow.  
(A) fortune      (B) forecast      (C) forehead      (D) foresee
13. I really have no idea how the mistake \_\_\_\_\_ in the first place.  
(A) came around      (B) came through      (C) came off      (D) came about
14. According to a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ who is researching happiness, moderately happy people are wealthier and healthier.  
(A) psychologist      (B) photographer      (C) archeologist      (D) accountant
15. \_\_\_\_\_ 25,000 train tickets were sold within three minutes when the Taiwan Railway Administration (TRA) began its online ticket sale.  
(A) Approval      (B) Accidental      (C) Actively      (D) Approximately

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**II. Grammar** (文法測驗)：本部份共 **10** 題，每一題含一個空格。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

16. You have been to Hong Kong, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(A) have (B) are (C) aren't (D) haven't
17. Please don't forget to ring me when you \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
(A) get (B) will get (C) are getting (D) are going to get
18. Jack and Jill have agreed to come to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ has made Mary very happy.  
(A) who (B) which (C) what (D) that
19. I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
(A) get up (B) got up (C) gotten up (D) getting up
20. Sandalwood essential oil has therapeutic \_\_\_\_\_ effects that can help you to relax.  
(A) calm (B) calmed (C) calming (D) calmly
21. \_\_\_\_\_ from her accent, she must be from London.  
(A) Judging from (B) Judge (C) Judged (D) To judge
22. A Japanese company producing globes identifying Taiwan as part of China said that it \_\_\_\_\_ recall its products.  
(A) will (B) would (C) do (D) had
23. Three of Rick's children were at the party, including \_\_\_\_\_, Tom.  
(A) the old (B) an old one (C) the oldest (D) an oldest one
24. The National Taiwan Democracy Memorial Hall received \_\_\_\_\_ media attention.  
(A) a great deal of (B) a few (C) a couple of (D) a number of
25. I \_\_\_\_\_ English for 25 years, and I plan to retire in 5 years.  
(A) am teaching (B) have taught  
(C) have been taught (D) have been teaching

**III. Cloze** (段落填空)：本部份共 **15** 題，包括三個段落，每個段落含 **5** 個空格。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示於答案卡上。

Mr. Wang taught us science in a high school. He worked very hard and was friendly to us all, \_\_\_\_\_ **(26)** we liked to listen to his lectures and loved the old man.

But sometimes Mr. Wang forgot something \_\_\_\_\_ **(27)** he was thinking over some problems. For example, he wore his wife's hat or got on a wrong bus. We all knew him well and nobody laughed at him.

One afternoon it was very hot while Mr. Wang was thinking over a problem in his room. He forgot to turn on the electric fan and several hours later he was all wet through. His wife came back and found it. She asked him to \_\_\_\_\_ **(28)** a bath. He thought she was right and went to the bathroom. He didn't stop \_\_\_\_\_ **(29)** while he was lying in the bathtub. Suddenly, he found he forgot to take off his clothes. He hurried to jump out of the bathtub and looked at his clothes carefully. At last, he found \_\_\_\_\_ **(30)** dry and then said to himself, "Luckily, I haven't poured any water into the bathtub."

26. (A) because (B) despite (C) then (D) so
27. (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) who
28. (A) take (B) make (C) wash (D) do
29. (A) to think (B) think (C) thinking (D) thought
30. (A) it was (B) it (C) they were (D) they

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The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, while this is largely because, (31) animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are (32) to perceiving those smells which float through the air, missing the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, we are extremely sensitive to smells, (33) we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of (34) human smells even when these are diluted to far below one part in one million. Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, (35) others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate particular smell receptors in the nose.

- |                   |              |                |               |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 31. (A) above     | (B) as for   | (C) similar to | (D) unlike    |
| 32. (A) concerned | (B) limited  | (C) confirmed  | (D) linked    |
| 33. (A) as if     | (B) if only  | (C) even if    | (D) that is   |
| 34. (A) detecting | (B) deleting | (C) displaying | (D) disputing |
| 35. (A) therefore | (B) since    | (C) so         | (D) whereas   |

Credit cards have become a common feature of modern society that nearly everyone has at least one. Yet, how did they become so common in our daily lives? It all started with a furniture businessman, Christopher Thornton, who (36) the idea in an advertisement in 1730, which offered to let customers (37) merchandise first and make payments over a period of time. People liked the idea and started to purchase other things in a similar fashion.

In the 1920s, stores officially promoted a 'buy now pay later' system. In 1950, American Express (38) its credit card in U.S, which quickly came to be known as 'plastic money'. Diners Club soon followed and issued its first charge card in 1951. The card holders could use it at (39) restaurants in New York, thus the name for the organization – Diners' Club. In 1970, adding the standard feature of magnetic strips, credit cards gained even wider (40).

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|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 36. (A) showed up   | (B) put up with   | (C) came up with  | (D) made up      |
| 37. (A) to take     | (B) taking        | (C) took          | (D) take         |
| 38. (A) launched    | (B) boasted       | (C) lifted        | (D) pushed       |
| 39. (A) participate | (B) participation | (C) participating | (D) participated |
| 40. (A) accept      | (B) acceptance    | (C) receive       | (D) reception    |

**IV. Reading Comprehension (閱讀測驗)：**本部份共 **10** 題，包括兩篇文章，每篇文章後有 **5** 個相關問題。請就試題冊上(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中選出最適合者，標示於答案卡上。

Have you ever flown? Did you fly to another country to travel or study English? How do you feel about flying?

People who have to fly all the time for business usually find it boring. People who fly only once in a while are excited. However, some people feel only terror when they board an airplane. They suffer from a phobia, an illogical fear.

If you are afraid of poisonous spiders, this is logical. If you are afraid of all spiders, even harmless ones, this is a phobia because it is illogical. Some people have phobias about heights, being shut up in a small area, or being in a large open area. It is not logical to be afraid of these things when there is no danger, but a phobia is not logical.

Fear of flying is another phobia. We always hear about a plane crash, but we don't hear about the millions of flights every year that are safe. Riding in a car is thirty times more dangerous than

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flying, but most of us are not afraid every time we get into a car. It is not logical to be afraid of flying, but research shows that about twelve percent of people have this fear.

People with a phobia about flying are afraid for one or more of these reasons. They are afraid of heights. They avoid high places, and if they are in a high-rise building, they don't look out the windows.

They might be afraid of being in an enclosed place like an elevator or a tunnel on a high way. When they get on an airplane, they can't get out until the end of the flight, and the flight might last several hours.

Maybe they are afraid of the crowds, all the noise, and people rushing around at an airport. This particularly bothers older people.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ usually think flying is boring.  
(A) People who fly once in a while  
(B) People who fly often  
(C) People who have a phobia about flying  
(D) People who have never flown before
42. A phobia is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) healthy      (B) chemical      (C) illogical      (D) reasonable
43. About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of people are afraid to fly.  
(A) 6      (B) 12      (C) 15      (D) 20
44. A person with a fear of enclosed places wouldn't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) walking on a path  
(B) high places  
(C) being in a tunnel  
(D) talking to other people
45. \_\_\_\_\_ especially annoy old people.  
(A) Crowds at airports  
(B) High-rise buildings  
(C) Spiders  
(D) People with a phobia

Would you like to live on the Moon? You might ask yourself this question soon because scientists are looking for ways for humans to live on the Moon. The concept of moon colonization is not new. In the 1960s and 1970s, space discovery created much excitement, especially after 1969, when people first landed on the Moon.

The Moon has been the subject of the idea about human life in space because it is Earth's closest neighbor, and it is the only place in space that humans have ever visited. However, before we start building houses on the Moon, some things have to be considered. For example, the Moon lacks elements that are essential to support human life, so people living there may have to rely on Earth for supplies. It would be extremely costly just for the rocket fuel for trips between the Earth and the Moon.

Despite that, **proponents** of this idea argue that 90 percent of what humans need to survive can be found on the Moon, and that the rest can be obtained in places such as meteors. The crucial factor, however, is water. In 1994, scientists discovered water in the form of ice at the southern tip of the Moon, which led many to believe that colonizing the Moon is now more plausible than ever. Perhaps the time to plan your dream home on the Moon will come sooner than you know.

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46. When did man first land on the Moon?  
(A) 1960            (B) 1970            (C) 1969            (D) 1994
47. According to the passage, what will be particularly expensive?  
(A) Getting supplies from Earth.  
(B) Building homes on the Moon.  
(C) Traveling to the Moon.  
(D) Setting up water systems on the Moon.
48. What discovery excited people about the possibility of living on the Moon?  
(A) Water on the Moon.  
(B) Meteors.  
(C) The first moon landing.  
(D) Supplies.
49. **Proponents** are people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) think of an idea  
(B) do not like an idea  
(C) support an idea  
(D) pay for an idea
50. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?  
(A) The Moon supplies few of the things needed to sustain life.  
(B) To live on the Moon, people would have to import everything they need.  
(C) It is impossible to colonize the Moon.  
(D) Most of what people need to survive is already on the Moon.