應用外語研究所 <一般生>

英文閱讀翻譯與寫作

注意：
1. 本試題均為選擇題(單選題)，共 22 题，請將答案以 2B 鉛筆依題號劃在答案卡上。
2. 試題題號於下方欄

一、中翻英型測驗（共 22 题，每題 3 分，共 66 分）

說明：下面有 22 题，每題均附有五個選項答案(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E)。請將最恰當的答案選出。

1. 母不是你的幫忙，我仍然無家可歸。
   (A) But for your help, I would still be homeless.
   (B) If it is not for your help, I would still be homeless.
   (C) If it has not been for your help, I would still be homeless.
   (D) But that your help, I would still be homeless.
   (E) If it is not being for your help, I would still be homeless.

2. 即使有錢，也是事事無依。
   (A) There are very few trees, if anything.
   (B) There are very few trees, if at all.
   (C) There are very few trees, if only.
   (D) There are very few trees, if any.
   (E) There are very few trees, if ever.

3. 過完信紙天處了，上面的簽名幾乎無法辨識。
   (A) The letter is too old to distinct the signature.
   (B) The letter is too old that the signature hardly distinct.
   (C) The letter is very old that the signature can barely distinguish.
   (D) The letter is so old that the signature is barely distinguishable.
   (E) The letter is so old that the signature is rarely indistinguishable.

4. 這個電子產品的保證似乎適用於全球各地，但卻不適用於我們。
   (A) The warranty of the electronic products seems to be valid for every country except ours.
   (B) The warranty of the electronic products seems to be well fitted for every country except ours.
   (C) The warranty of the electronic products seems to be valid for every country except us.
   (D) The warranty of the electronic products seems to be suitable for every country except us.
   (E) The warranty of the electronic products seems to pass around every country except us.

5. 這位資深員工被接觸冤枉，必須接受審判。
   (A) The senior employee is accused of theft and must accept ruling.
   (B) The senior employee is accused of bribery and must take verdict.
   (C) The senior employee is used for bribery and must report to justice.
   (D) The senior employee is sued for theft and must appeal to court.
   (E) The senior employee is charged with theft and must stand trial.

6. 家中如果有成員沉迷賭博，可能會造成家庭經濟負擔。
   (A) If there are some members of a family engage in gambling, financial problems may be caused.
   (B) If there are some members of a family engage in gambling, financial problems may happen.
   (C) If some members of a family engage in gambling, the family may cause financial problems.
   (D) If some members of a family engage in gambling, the family may lead to financial problems.
   (E) If some members of a family engage in gambling, financial problems may take place.

7. 他有勇無謀。
   (A) He was outrageous but short of wisdom.
   (B) He was in a rage but short for wisdom.
   (C) He was courageous but short on wisdom.
   (D) He was encouraged but short with wisdom.
   (E) He was encouraging but short in wisdom.

8. 孩子們聽到這個好消息，都露出笑容。
   (A) It was good news for the girls to smile.
   (B) Smiling faces were seen with the girls and the good news.
   (C) The girls were all smiling on hearing the good news.
   (D) When the girls heard this good news, their faces were piled up with laughter.
   (E) The girls faced up the smiling connect.

[背面有題]
二．英翻中文型測驗（共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分）
說明：下面有 7 題，每題均附有五個選答案 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E)，將所對應的答案選出。
9. I am sick of seeing Isha being out all over.
(A) 看到伊莎總是出去見客，我覺得難以接受。
(B) 看到伊莎總是出去見客，我覺得難以理喻。
(C) 看到伊莎總是出去見客，我感到難以接受。
(D) 看到伊莎總是出去見客，我感到難以理喻。
(E) 看到伊莎總是出去見客，我感到難以接受。

10. Their dazzling romance has cooled down after their being apart for work.
(A) 他們的愛情在分隔两地工作後就冷卻了。
(B) 他們的愛情在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。
(C) 他們的愛情在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。
(D) 他們的愛情在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。
(E) 他們的愛情在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。

11. Most domestic manufacturers consider the imported laborers to be disposable.
(A) 大部分國內製造業者認為外勞勞工非常容易控制。
(B) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工很容易控制。
(C) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工很容易控制。
(D) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工很容易控制。
(E) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工很容易控制。

12. The clerks had to work overtime to deal with the backlog of orders.
(A) 公司職員必須加班處理遲交的訂單。
(B) 公司職員必須加班處理大量的訂單。
(C) 公司職員必須加班處理大量的訂單。
(D) 公司職員必須加班處理大量的訂單。
(E) 公司職員必須加班處理大量的訂單。

13. The senior executive is very respectful.
(A) 送上上司時很謙虛。
(B) 送上上司時很熱情。
(C) 送上上司時很有禮貌。
(D) 送上上司時很有禮貌。
(E) 送上上司時很有禮貌。

14. All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence; then success is sure.
(A) 這輩子你只需要無知及信心來確定成功。
(B) 這輩子你只需要無知及信心來確定成功。
(C) 這輩子你只需要無知及信心來確定成功。
(D) 這輩子你只需要無知及信心來確定成功。
(E) 這輩子你只需要無知及信心來確定成功。

15. The presidency has survived hard times and ordinary men before.
(A) 總統比其他人，曾經經歷艱難時刻，淘汰前任的平凡人。
(B) 總統比其他人，曾經經歷艱難時刻，淘汰前任的平凡人。
(C) 總統比其他人，曾經經歷艱難時刻，淘汰前任的平凡人。
(D) 總統比其他人，曾經經歷艱難時刻，淘汰前任的平凡人。
(E) 總統比其他人，曾經經歷艱難時刻，淘汰前任的平凡人。

三．文法測驗（共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分）
說明：下面有 7 題，每題均附有五個選答案 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E)，將所對應的答案選出。
16. Noam Chomsky is generally regarded as an authority in modern linguistics.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17. Anyone that reproduces copyrighted works without the permission of the holder of the copyright is breaking the law.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18. Confronted with a dispute between managers, most Japanese superiors refused to become involved, expected the managers themselves to resolve the issue.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19. Most of us very likely have a large circle of friends, as we go through life, we assimilate automatically to associate with people who share our interests, and whose values and lifestyles are similar to us.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20. With high labor turnover, the shop and restaurant chains have to hire no less than 18,000 part-time workers to fill 5,000 empty seat positions in one year.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21. Few natural prairie regions remain in the world because of most of them have (A) been turned into farms or grazing land. (B) (C) (D) (E)

22. Birds have a poor sense of smell but very good hearing and eyesight. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

24. According to this passage, bacteria are (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

25. The atomic structure of viruses (A) can not be examined (B) is more complex than that of bacteria (C) is strictly defined (D) is variable (E) can not be analyzed chemically

26. What does the word ‘unlimited’ in paragraph one suggest? (A) very large (B) very small (C) very similar (D) very different (E) very complex

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organisms themselves. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure, but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

An attack brought on by the presence of the influenza virus in the body produces a temporary immunity, but, unfortunately, the protection is against only the type of virus that causes the influenza. Because the disease can be produced by any one of three types, referred to as A, B, or C, and many variations within each type, immunity to one virus will not prevent infection by other types or strains. Protection from the influenza virus is also complicated by the fact that immunity to a specific virus persists for less than a year. Finally, because a virus may periodically change characteristics, the problem of mutation makes it difficult to carry out a successful immunization program. Vaccines are often ineffective against newly evolving strains.

Thought to be caused by new strains of type-A virus, these pandemic viruses have spread rapidly, infecting millions of people.

Vaccines have been developed that have been found to be 70 to 90 percent effective for at least six months against either A or B types of the influenza virus, and a genetically engineered live-virus vaccine is under development. Currently, the United States Public Health Service recommends annual vaccination only for those at greatest risk of complications from influenza, including pregnant women and the elderly. Nevertheless, many other members of the general population request and receive flu shots every year, and even more are immunized during epidemic or pandemic cycles.
The Botox treatment is a staple for affluent professionals, television talking heads and actors who refuse to age. It has become one of the most popular cosmetic medical procedures in the U.S. despite having no promotion and the fact that it involves injecting the neurotoxin that causes botulism directly into muscles in the face, paralyzing them and thus easing wrinkles. Now, the injectable drug known as Botox, in use since 1991, has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the U.S. for cosmetic use, allowing it to burst into the mainstream. The treatment was already approved for treating spasm disorders of the eye muscles.

In a Botox treatment, a doctor injects a diluent form of the drug into a patient’s facial muscles. Over the next four days, the toxin paralyzes the muscles that control facial wrinkling, not only stopping more wrinkles, but eradicating existing ones. The skin does not feel numb to the patient, nor does it change in texture. Nor is there a risk of becoming infected with botulism – which causes respiratory failure in advanced cases – because the treatment is in a very diluted form.

Still, there are complications. For example, patients are advised not to lie down or lean over or even to their shoes for six hours after treatment, lest the toxin spread and inadvertently paralyze other muscles. And while a treatment lasts for three to four months, patients must get more injections, which can cost from US$300 to more than US$1,000, to maintain the effect.

27. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) Fighting against aging
(B) The quest for a wrinkle-free future
(C) Nausea pans
(D) Spasm disorder
(E) Complications of a Botox treatment

28. What business is the Botox treatment in?
(A) entertainment business
(B) advertising business
(C) drug business
(D) cosmetic medical business
(E) shoe business

29. According to the passage, botulism “causes respiratory failure in advanced cases.”
What does the underlined word mean?
(A) relating to breath
(B) relating to eyesight
(C) relating to nerves
(D) relating to digestion
(E) relating to the sense of touch

30. How does Botox work to remove wrinkles?
(A) eradicating muscles
(B) treating botulism
(C) paralyzing muscles
(D) changing skin texture
(E) causing complications
If you are ready to do thesis or dissertation research, your faculty committee most likely will require you to write a formal proposal, which they must approve before you can start collecting data.

A. In contrast, if you plan to do a qualitative research study, it is unlikely that you will want or need such a detailed research proposal.

B. In our experience, dissertation committees have handled the emergent nature of qualitative studies by asking the student to prepare an initial proposal that is as complete as possible.

C. Once the proposal is approved, you can conduct the study, secure in the knowledge that if you execute this specified, detailed plan and write a technically sound report, the committee will approve the thesis or dissertation.

D. If the proposal is approved, the student can collect data, but then must meet again with the committee at critical junctures during the fieldwork.

E. In the case of a quantitative research study, the proposal might need to be a highly detailed plan, in effect, a blueprint for the study.

F. In qualitative research, certain aspects of the research design are likely to be emergent, meaning that your initial experiences in the field will affect your plans for subsequent data collection.

32. Which is the best sequence of the sentences above?

(A) E C A F B D

(B) E D A B C

(C) E C F A D B

(D) C E F A D B

(E) C E A F B D