國立屏東商業技術學院 96 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學考試試題
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 32 題。請將答案以 2B 鉛筆依題號劃在答案卡上，答錯或未答者得零分。
2. 試題隨答案卡一併繳回。

一、中翻英句型測驗（共 8 項，每項 3 分，共 24 分）

說明：下面有八題，每題均附有五個備選答案 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E)，請將
最恰當的一個答案選出。
1. 雖然已玩了很久的電動，這小孩還是嚷著要玩。
   (A) The child has been clamoring for playing the game more, despite playing it for long.
   (B) Playing the video games for long, the child is still asking for more.
   (C) Although the child plays the video for long, he is still clamoring for playing.
   (D) Although playing the video games for long, the child is still asking for more.
   (E) Having played the video games for long, the child is still clamoring for more.

2. 這本書已譯成多達三十種語言。
   (A) The book has been translated into less than thirty languages.
   (B) The book has been translated into no less than thirty languages.
   (C) The book has been translated into at least thirty languages.
   (D) The book has been translated into no more than thirty languages.
   (E) The book has been translated into at most thirty languages.

3. 既然他知道九點整開會，為什麼他還遲到？
   (A) Why was he late when he knew the meeting began at nine sharp?
   (B) Why was he late though he knew the meeting began at nine sharp?
   (C) Why was he late after he knew the meeting began at nine sharp?
   (D) Why was he late even he knew the meeting began at nine sharp?
   (E) Why was he late as soon as he knew the meeting began at nine sharp?

【背面有試題】
4. 因為女兒患腮腺炎，她不能把女兒送去學校。
   (A) Because her daughter contracting parotitis, she could not send her to school.
   (B) Her daughter’s contracting parotitis, she did not send her to school.
   (C) Her daughter contracting parotitis, she could not send her to school.
   (D) Because of contracting parotitis, she did not send her to school.
   (E) Owing to parotitis, she could not send her daughter to school.

5. 我的高燒已經退了，但舊咳嗽和頭痛。
   (A) My fever is gone, but I still have cough and headache.
   (B) My fever is gone, but I still have a cough and headache.
   (C) My fever is gone, but I still have cough and a headache.
   (D) My fever is gone, but I still have a cough and a headache.
   (E) My fever is gone, but I still have the cough and the headache.

6. 每晚我都要花一小時學習政治理論和企業管理知識。
   (A) I would spend one hour every evening on studying political theories and knowledge concerning business management.
   (B) I would spend one hour every evening in studying political theories and acquiring knowledge concerning business management.
   (C) I would spend one hour every evening in studying political theories and knowledge concerning business management.
   (D) I would spend one hour every evening on studying political theories and acquiring knowledge concerning business management.
   (E) I would spend one hour every evening studying political theories and knowledge concerning business management.

7. 寧人負我，我不負人。
   (A) I would sooner let others be ungrateful to me than be ungrateful to others.
   (B) I would let others be ungrateful to me than I to others.
   (C) I had let others be ungrateful to me than the reverse.
   (D) I prefer to let others ungrateful to me rather than ungrateful to others.
   (E) I would let others be ungrateful to me than ungrateful to others.
8. As the work of national revolution is complete, all my comrades have to struggle on with renewed vigor.

(B) As the cause of national revolution has yet been fully accomplished, my comrades must continue to strive.

(C) As the revolution has yet completely succeeded, my comrades should continue to work as hard as ever.

(D) As the revolutionary movement has as yet succeeded, my comrades should continue to work with energy.

(E) As the work of revolution is not complete yet, it is imperative that my comrades go ahead with might and main.

9. He did not translate accurately and smoothly.

(A) 他沒有譯得很準確也沒有譯得很通順。

(B) 他譯得不準確也不通順。

(C) 他譯得準確但欠通順。

(D) 他譯得很準確也很通順。

(E) 他沒有正確和通順的翻譯。

10. The Mayor dismisses allegations.

(A) 市長反駁指控。

(B) 市長遣散委員會。

(C) 市長推翻主張。

(D) 市長解僱文職。

(E) 去年雲舞辯駁。

11. But in any case, it seems evident that printing with movable type in Europe had a connection with the earlier development of block printing, which itself stems back to China.

(A) 但無論如何，似無疑義的是：在歐洲的活字印刷與刻版印刷的早期發展是有聯繫的，而刻版印刷則源於中國。

(B) 但無論如何，有一點似乎是顯而易見的，歐洲的活字印刷與刻版印刷的早期發展有聯繫，而刻版印刷的發明創造則源於中國。

(C) 但無論如何，似無疑義的是：在歐洲的活字印刷與刻版印刷的早期發展是有聯繫的，而刻版印刷則源於中國。

(D) 但無論如何，有一點似乎是顯而易見的，歐洲的活字印刷與刻版印刷的早期發展有聯繫，而刻版印刷的發明創造則源於歐洲。

(E) 但無論如何，似有疑義的是：在歐洲的活字印刷與刻版印刷的早期發展是有聯繫的，而刻版印刷則源於中國。
12. He summarizes impeding issues and possible choices which have already been filtered through his aides.

(A) 他將阻礙事態進展的問題以及可能的解決辦法加以彙總，這類問題和辦法都已經經過他自己過濾了。

(B) 他將阻礙事態進展的問題以及可能的解決辦法加以彙總，這類問題和辦法都已經經過他的助手們過濾了。

(C) 他將阻礙事態進展的問題以及可供選擇的解決辦法加以綜述，而所謂的問題則都是經過他手下的人篩選過的。

(D) 他將阻礙事態進展的問題以及可供選擇的解決辦法加以綜述，而所謂解決辦法則都是經過他手下的人篩選過的。

(E) 他將阻礙事態進展的問題以及可供選擇的解決辦法加以綜述，而所謂解決辦法則都是經過他自己篩選過的。

13. Oxygen is a gas which unites with many substances.

(A) 氧是一種氣體，它是由許多物質混合而成的。

(B) 氧是一種能和許多物質化合的氣體。

(C) 氧氣是結合多種物質形成的氣體。

(D) 氧氣是由許多物質結合而成的氣體。

(E) 氧氣是一種結合了許多物質的氣體。


(A) 較好比最好好。

(B) 最好比較好。

(C) 沒有較好，沒有最好，只有一樣好。

(D) 沒有較好，只有最好。

(E) 沒有最好，只有較好。

15. There are friends and friends.

(A) 到處都是朋友。

(B) 益者三友。

(C) 那兒有許多朋友。

(D) 朋友有好有壞。

(E) 朋友就是益友。
16. Almost all books have a few errors in them in spite of the care taken to check its proof pages

(A) before the final printing.

(B) (C) (D) (E)

17. Although the economy is expecting to improve slightly from last year, all the indexes

(A) showed that the property market is likely to see a downturn in the next three months.

(B) (C) (D) (E)

18. Not until 1879, when Thomas A. Edison invented the electric light with the white-hot

(A) filament, he became known all over the world.

(B) (C) (D) (E)

19. Sometime ants keep smaller insects that give off honeydew, milking them regularly and

(A) (B) even building barns to shelter them.

(C) (D) (E)

20. The research of Percy Julian has contributed to the creation of drugs that are in widespread

(A) use over victims of arthritis.

(B) (C) (D) (E)

21. Toward the end of her life Anne Sullivan Macy, Helen Keller’s teacher, finally started to

(A) receive the national recognition that previously had been withholding.

(B) (C) (D) (E)

22. The adult gorilla looks fierce, and it is actually a shy, friendly animal that needs

(A) (B) (C) (D) companionship and attention.

(E)
The fact that most Americans live in urban areas does not mean that they reside in the center of large cities. In fact, more Americans live in the suburbs of large metropolitan areas than in the cities themselves.

The Bureau of the Census regards any area with more than 2500 people as an urban area, and does not consider boundaries of cities and suburbs. According to the Bureau, the political boundaries are less significant than the social and economic relationships and the transportation and communication systems that integrate a locale. The term used by the Bureau for an integrated metropolis is an MSA, which stands for Metropolitan Statistical Area. In general, an MSA is any area that contains a city and its surrounding suburbs and has a total population of 50,000 or more.

At the present time, the Bureau reports more than 280 MSAs, which together account for 75 percent of the US population. In addition, the Bureau recognizes eighteen megapolises, that is, continuous adjacent metropolitan areas. One of the most obvious megapolises includes a chain of hundreds of cities and suburbs across ten states on the East Coast from Massachusetts to Virginia, including Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C. In the Eastern Corridor, as it is called, a population of 45 million inhabitants is concentrated. Another megapolis that is growing rapidly is the California coast from San Francisco through Los Angeles to San Diego.

23. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   (A) Megapolises.
   (B) Types of Population Centers.
   (C) The Bureau of the Census.
   (D) Metropolitan Statistical Area.
   (E) Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

24. Why does the author mention the Eastern Corridor and the California coast in paragraph 3?
   (A) Because 75 percent of the population lives there.
   (B) The Bureau of the Census is located.
   (C) There are 280 MSAs.
   (D) As examples of megapolises.
   (E) To conclude the passage.

25. The word adjacent in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
   (A) beside each other.
   (B) densely population.
   (C) the same size.
   (D) growing very fast.
   (E) large area.

26. According to the passage, where do most Americans live?
   (A) In rural areas.
   (B) In the East Coast.
   (C) In the suburbs surrounding large cities.
   (D) In small towns.
   (E) In the center of cities.
The world stands at the centenary of the automotive age. For nearly 90 years after the invention of a workable automobile in the mid 1880's, automotive development proceeded steadily. Use and ownership climbed ever higher, mass auto mobility spread to more and more nations, and new operating capabilities were continually perfected. Although new-vehicles sales and production dropped dramatically at times in response to broader economic and political conditions, they invariably rebounded and surged upward once more. During the extraordinary worldwide economic boom in the three decades after the Second World War, the production of new vehicles and the total number of vehicles in use climbed year after year at a dizzying rate. By 1980 the world’s motor-vehicle fleet had grown to 320 million passenger cars and 82 million trucks and buses.

In short, for nearly a century the automobile’s future always seemed brighter than its past. Since the early 1970s, however, the predominant view has changed dramatically. Problems have piled one on top of the other, and many questions have been raised about the long-term prospects for the automobile and its industry.

The initial shift in expectations came with the dawning realization of what mass auto mobility on a world scale might mean for the Earth’s resource base and atmosphere. In the period between 1950 and 1980 the global motor-vehicle fleet grew by 472 percent. In 1980 the amount of personal travel by automobile worked out to 2,200 kilometers for very person on the planet, yet this was less than one-third the level of use in the most developed economies, where levels of use were still rising.

During these 30 years, world gasoline consumption for motor-vehicle use grew from 1.29 to 5.32 billion barrels per annum. Total vehicular emissions nearly kept pace with growing energy consumption. More alarming, the general shape of the production, use, energy-consumption, and emissions curves was exponential. The absorptive capacity of the atmosphere, by contrast, was stable or even declining, and the world’s petroleum supplies, along with the reserves of many other raw materials, were finite and declining.
27. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
   (A) The growth of the automobile’s importance in society
   (B) The diverse uses of the car in today’s world
   (C) Some economic benefits of increased automobile use
   (D) Fuel consumption in mass transit systems
   (E) Environmental pollution caused by the uses of the car

28. For approximately how many years has the automobile been in use?
   (A) 75
   (B) 100
   (C) 125
   (D) 150
   (E) 200

29. What does the author say about automobile production in the years following the Second World War?
   (A) It declined.
   (B) It remained stable.
   (C) It increased dramatically.
   (D) It fluctuated unpredictably.
   (E) It increased slowly.

30. Which of the following best states what the author intended to do in writing the passage?
   (A) Raise people’s attention for the air pollution
   (B) Summarize recent research in a technological field
   (C) Make recommendations for further research
   (D) Compare new production techniques
   (E) Provide background information and state a problem
A. She asked two adult native speakers to judge the nativeness of the learners' accents in two 45-second extracts taken from performance on a reading-aloud task and a free speech task.

B. Other studies which have investigated the effects of age on pronunciation support the younger-is-better position.

C. Learners who start as children achieve a more native-like accent than those who start as adolescents or adults.

D. She found that the youngest arrivals performed in the same range as native-speaker controls.

E. Oyama investigated 60 male immigrants who had entered the United States at ages ranging from 6 to 20 years and had been resident there for between 5 and 18 years.

F. Oyama reports a very strong effect for 'age of arrival' but almost no effect for 'number of years' in the United States.

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

(A) CEAFDB

(B) DEFACB

(C) EDFBAC

(D) ACBDEF

(E) BCADFE
A. Much of the forebrain deals only with smell. The midbrain handles vision, the hindbrain, balance. With early mammals the brain grew larger and more complex.

B. Advanced mammals such as monkeys, apes, and humans (the primates) have brains derived from ancestors that took to living in the trees, where vision mattered more than smell. Accordingly the once-big “smell” part of the forebrain grew smaller, while the part that handles vision grew much larger.

C. Specialized sense cells help flatworms respond more flexibly than sea anemones to outside stimuli. But like most animals without a backbone, flatworms act mostly by instinct and reflex.

D. Sense coordination shifted from the midbrain to the forebrain, a developing structure capped by a folded cerebrum to handle memory and learning. Meanwhile the hindbrain gained a large cerebellum to coordinate complicated movements.

E. Our multimillion nerve-cell central nervous system has its roots in the scattered nerve cells of tiny, lowly organisms that lived in water half a billion years ago.

F. Intelligent behavior remained impossible until the appearance of relatively big, complex types of brain — the types we find among the backboned animals, or vertebrates.

G. Nerve cells evidently first appeared in coeleterates — “hollow-gutted” organisms like hydra and the sea anemone. A coelenterate’s nerve network lacks any kind of centralized control. This probably began with flatworms — the first creatures to possess a head.

H. The tiniest fish has a larger brain than the largest insect. But the development of a fish’s three-part brain reflects that beast’s unintellectual priorities.

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

(A) CAFHBDEG
(B) HGDBEACF
(C) EGCFHADB
(D) DGCBHAEF
(E) BFDEHCGA