

國立屏東商業技術學院 102 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班入學考試試題

系所別：應用英語系碩士班（一般生、在職生）

科目：英文

第 2 節

第一頁，共六頁

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

注意：

1. 本試題均為單選題，共 32 題。
2. 請將答案依題號填在答案卷上，答錯或未答者得零分。
3. 試題隨答案卷一併繳回。

一、文法測驗（共 20 題，每題 2 分，共 40 分）

說明：下面有二十題，每題均有四個底下劃線的選項，分別用 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 加以標示。其中一個是錯誤的，請將該錯誤的選項選出來。

1. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its original direction.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
2. The mandolin, a musical instrument that has strings, was probably copied from the lute, a many older instrument.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
3. The tongue is capable of many motions and configurations and plays a vital role in chewing, swallowed, and speaking.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
4. Instead of being housed in one central bank in Washington, D.C., the Federal Reserve Systems is division into twelve districts.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
5. Philodendrons of various kinds are cultivated for their beautifully foliage.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
6. Kiwi birds mainly eat insects, worms, and snails and searched for their food by probing the ground with their long bills.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
7. William Penn founded the city of Philadelphia in 1682, and he quickly grew to be the largest city in colonial America.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
8. Fewer people reside in Newfoundland than in other any Canadian province except Prince
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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第二頁，共六頁

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

9. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of Bethune-Cookman college, served as advice to
(A) (B) (C)
both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman.
(D)
10. Some plant produce irritating poisons that can affect a person even if he or she merely
(A) (B) (C) (D)
brushes against them.
11. These days, people are very aware of the health benefits caused by cigarette
(A) (B) (C) (D)
smoking.
12. Most people thought I was crazy to open a hamburger restaurant next to a
(A) (B)
McDonald's, but I decided to take the risk and do it anywhere.
(C) (D)
13. Mr. Wang called to see you meanwhile you were in the meeting.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. This is the best Thai restaurant in Taipei. I wonder you like this style of cooking.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. Mr. Wu needed temporary accommodation for five months, so he started an
(A) (B) (C) (D)
apartment in Taipei.
16. Lately, Vicky has been really miserable at work. She feels that she's in a pit, so
(A) (B)
she's looking for a new job.
(C) (D)
17. I am really excited because my family is moving to London. It will be largely new
(A) (B) (C)
experience for me.
(D)
18. Sometimes I get sick of studying, but I know it will be worthwhile it in the end.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. It is very annoyed when someone uses a cell phone during a movie because it
(A) (B) (C) (D)
disturbs other people.
20. The choice is very simple. Neither you study hard, or you will fail your exams.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

二、閱讀測驗（共 2 篇，每篇 5 題，共 10 題，每題 4 分，共 40 分）

說明：下面有二篇性質不同的英文短文，請於仔細閱讀後，根據文章所述，在每篇短文後的四個題目裏，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，選出一個最恰當的答案。

(I)

(Line 1) In general, the influence of Anglo patrons has been much less pronounced on Hispanic arts than on American Indians arts. The Hispanic crafts revival was confined to a much shorter period of time, beginning in the early 1920's, reaching its peak in the late 1930's, and dying down by the Second World War, less than 20 years. During this period, in spite of the enthusiasm of the (Line 5) wealthy Anglo patrons in northern New Mexico, Hispanic crafts never "caught on" nationally in the way American Indian crafts did. Interest was fairly well limited to the Southwest and Southern California, the areas in which the adobe hacienda revival was taking place. The major interest in Hispanic crafts was as furnishings for these comfortable Southwestern-style adobe homes. These crafts were not, as were American Indian crafts, viewed as valuable art (Line 10) objects in themselves purchased with an eye for speculation. Hispanic arts to a great degree have been ignored by the speculative Anglo art market. A beneficial consequence of this oversight is that the artisans have been freer to work according to their own standards and within their own traditions. Their work has not been "emptied of previous vital meanings" and become a meaningless revival, as has so much ethnic art of this day. Rather it has remained as an object of (Line 15) cultural pride and identity and not simply the product of the tastes and demands of the art market.

21. What does this passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Differences in the degree to which Hispanic and American Indian arts have been influenced by Anglo patrons
- (B) Marketing strategies for Hispanic artists
- (C) American Indian influence on Hispanic crafts
- (D) Negative consequences of the influence American Indian and Hispanic arts have had on Anglo artists

22. According to the passage, during which of the following periods were Hispanic crafts most popular?

- (A) The early 1920's
- (B) The late 1930's
- (C) In the middle of the Second World War
- (D) At the end of the Second World War

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

23. In line 5, the author says that Hispanic crafts never “caught on” to indicate that they
- (A) failed to become fashionable
 - (B) were hard to hang on walls
 - (C) were impossible to understand
 - (D) seldom stayed glued together
24. In line 14 of the passage, to which of the following does the word “it” refer?
- (A) The clay
 - (B) Ethnic art
 - (C) Their work
 - (D) A meaningless revival
25. Which of the following places is NOT mentioned in the passage as a place in which Hispanic crafts were popular?
- (A) Northern New Mexico
 - (B) The Southwest
 - (C) Southern California
 - (D) New England

(II)

There are different kinds of color blindness. Being completely color-blind means that you see the world in only shades of gray, but this is extremely rare. Most people who have this condition are only partially color-blind. They either cannot see the difference between red and green, or between orange and blue. In most cases, people are born with the condition, but it can sometimes result from an injury to the brain or eyes. Color blindness may not stop people from performing everyday tasks, but it can be a problem in situations like driving. Some people have argued that color blindness may actually give an advantage when it comes to hunting. People who are color-blind are better at detecting items in disguise.

26. In the case of complete color blindness, what does a person see?
- (A) Nothing but black.
 - (B) Everything in orange and blue.
 - (C) Everything in red and green.
 - (D) Everything in shades of grey.

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

27. According to the passage, which of the following statements about color blindness is **NOT** true?
- (A) Most people are completely color-blind.
 - (B) Brain injuries may cause it.
 - (C) It comes in various types.
 - (D) It can make driving difficult.
28. Why do some people think color blindness can be an advantage when hunting?
- (A) Color-blind people have better aim.
 - (B) Color-blind people can concentrate better than others.
 - (C) Color-blind people can discover disguised objects more easily.
 - (D) Color-blind people are good at setting traps for animals.
29. What is the tone of this passage?
- (A) Joyful.
 - (B) Informative.
 - (C) Protective.
 - (D) Inspirational.
30. What difficulty may color-blind people encounter?
- (A) Drinking.
 - (B) Eating.
 - (C) Driving.
 - (D) Dancing.

三、寫作組織能力測驗（共 2 篇，每篇 1 題，每題 10 分，共 20 分）

說明：請重新組合下列句子，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，選出一個最恰當的答案，以還原短文。

(I)

- A. Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid.
- B. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops.
- C. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.
- D. Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years, it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights.

注意事項：請於答案卷作答，未依規定作答不予計分。

- E. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild—and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.
- F. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes.
- G. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken.
- H. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical.

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

- (A) AFGEBHDC
(B) EADGFBHC
(C) DHFCAGBE
(D) CFAHEBGD

(II)

- A. Once considered ultra-conservative, Boston has developed a progressive culture and attitude.
- B. Boston, one of the oldest cities in America, evokes a distinct European feel, which is evident in the city's culture.
- C. Each of Boston's neighborhoods has unique characteristics and reasons to be explored. Beacon Hill, or "the flat on the hill," is where Boston's elite resides.
- D. With its impressive row houses and gas-lit cobblestone streets, it is still one of the more exclusive neighborhoods in town.
- E. The city's role in the American Revolution has led to the nickname, the "Cradle of Liberty."
- F. It has become one of the most exciting places in New England, with excellent culinary hotspots and an abundance of attractions and sights.
- G. Historical buildings, parks and cemeteries are national landmarks, and the city boasts the birthplaces of many famous patriots, presidents and politicians.
- H. The city's architectural treasures include lovely brownstones and cobblestone streets, and gas-lamps light the way in many neighborhoods.

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

- (A) ABECDFGH
(B) CDBEHGAF
(C) GHBEAFCD
(D) BEAFGHCD