

## 國立屏東商業技術學院 95 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 &lt;一般生&gt;

## 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 題，每題 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. 要不是你的幫忙，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. 即使有樹也是寥寥無幾。  
 (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. 這封信放太久了，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 distincts.  
 (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. 這個電子產品的保固似乎適用於全球各地，但卻不適用於我國。

- (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. 這位資深員工被控竊盜罪，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 sued for bribery and must resort 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. 女孩子們聽到這個好消息臉上都堆滿笑容。

- (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 smiles 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 contest.

## 二、英翻中句型測驗 (共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分)

說明：下面有七題，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。

9. I am sick of seeing flab bulging out all over.  
 (A) 看到渾身都是鬆弛的贅肉我就覺得厭惡。  
 (B) 我厭惡看到到處都是鼓起的肌肉。  
 (C) 看到到處蠕動的腺體讓我頭暈。  
 (D) 看到到處都是鼓起的肌肉我就很傷心。  
 (E) 看到渾身都是鬆弛的贅肉我就很傷心。
10. Their sizzling romance has cooled down after their being apart for work.  
 (A) 他們的愛情故事在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。  
 (B) 他們火熱的戀情在分隔兩地工作後就冷卻了。  
 (C) 他們已終止的戀情在分隔兩地工作後早就冷卻了。  
 (D) 他們緊緊捉住的戀情在分隔兩地工作後早就冷卻了。  
 (E) 他們讓人談論不休的戀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籍勞工任性不易控制。  
 (B) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工很合作易控制。  
 (C) 大部分國內製造業者往往對外籍勞工很不滿意。  
 (D) 大部分國內製造業者不關心所雇用的外籍勞工。  
 (E) 大部分國內製造業者認為外籍勞工隨時可辭退更換。
12. The clerks had to work overtime to deal with the backlog of orders.  
 (A) 公司職員必須留下加班以處理遲未送發的訂貨。  
 (B) 公司職員必須留下加班以處理大量湧入的新訂單。  
 (C) 公司職員必須留下加班以處理退貨問題。  
 (D) 公司職員必須留下加班以處理貨源不足問題。  
 (E) 公司職員必須留下加班以處理瑕疵貨品問題。
13. The senior executive is very respectful.  
 (A) 這上司很愛拍馬屁。  
 (B) 這上司很能採納部屬的意見。  
 (C) 這上司很受人尊敬。  
 (D) 這上司對人很有禮貌。  
 (E) 這上司很能以身作則。

14. All you need in this life is ignorance and confidence; then success is sure.

- (A) 這輩子您只需要靠無知與信心來確定成功。  
 (B) 您這輩子的生活，只需無知與信心就能成功。  
 (C) 人需有傻勁，遇挫折不退縮，就可以保證成功。  
 (D) 生命只需愚知與信心，就可以保證成功。  
 (E) 生命即無知與信心，成功即自信。

15. The presidency has survived hard time and ordinary men before.

- (A) 總統其人，真是歷盡艱難時代，淘汰盡以前的平凡人。  
 (B) 總統其職，真是歷盡艱難時代，淘汰盡平庸之輩。  
 (C) 總統其人，生存於艱難時代，必須負起拯救全民的責任。  
 (D) 總統其職，真是歷盡艱難，從平凡中見偉大。  
 (E) 總統其人，生於災難時代，為全民而犧牲生命。

## 三、文法測驗 (共 7 題，每題 3 分，共 21 分)

說明：下面有七題，每題均有五個底下劃線的選項，分別用 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D)、(E) 加以標示。其中一個是錯誤的，請將該錯誤的選項選出來。

16. Noam Chomsky is generally regarded as an authorization in modern linguistics.

- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

17. Anyone that reproduces copyrighted works without the permission of the holders of the

- (A) (B) (C)

copyrights are breaking the law.

- (D) (E)

18. Confronted with a dispute between managers, most Japanese superiors refused to become

- (A) (B)

involved, expected the managers themselves to resolve the issue.

- (C) (D) (E)

19. Most of us very likely have a large circle of friends; as we go through life, we seem

- (A) (B)

automatically to associate with people who share our interests, and whose values and

- (C) (D)

lifestyles are similar to us.

- (E)

20. With high labor turnover, the shop and restaurant chains have to hire no less than 18,000

- (A) (B)

workers to fill 6,000 hourly-paid job slots in one year.

- (C) (D) (E)

21. Few natural prairie regions remain in the world because of most of them have been turned into farms or grazing land.  
 (A) (B) (C)  
 (D) (E)
22. Birds have a poor sense of smell but very good hearings and eyesight.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

四、閱讀測驗（共 2 段，8 題；每題 3 分，共 24 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)、(E)五個選項，各選出一個最恰當的答案。

(1)

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 varieties 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.

Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemics occur. 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.

23. Which of the followings is the main topic of the passage?  
 (A) Chemical molecules.  
 (B) Bacteria.  
 (C) Immunity to disease.  
 (D) Epidemic or pandemic cycles.  
 (E) The influenza virus.

24. According to this passage, bacteria are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) poisons  
 (B) atoms  
 (C) very small  
 (D) Plants  
 (E) Larger than viruses

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

( II )

The Botox treatment is a staple for affluent professionals, television talking heads and actors who refuse to age. It has become the most popular cosmetic medical procedure 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 erasing 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 toxin was already approved for treating spasm disorders of the eye muscles.

In a Botox treatment, a doctor injects a diluted 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 tie their shoes for six hours after treatment, lest the toxin should seep 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) Vanity pays
- (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

五、寫作組織能力測驗 (共2段, 2題; 每題5分, 共10分)

說明: 請重新組合下列句子, 由(A)-(E)五個選項, 選出一個最恰當的答案, 以還原原文, 共兩個練習。

(1)

- A. This project was conducted in a number of secondary schools with beginning learners of L2 English.
- B. In 1987, another researcher developed a program known as the Communicational Teaching Project, which had as its aim the development of linguistic competence through a task-based approach to language teaching.
- C. Although not all the results showed any advantage for the project schools over the control schools, Davies interpreted the results as 'being, on the whole, positive' and concluded that 'they provide tentative support for the Communicational Teaching Project.'
- D. We have already considered some studies, which showed that elementary learners of L2 Spanish could successfully acquire various question forms simply as a result of being exposed to questions in the input.
- E. There is new convincing evidence that learners can learn 'naturally' in communicative classroom settings.
- F. 74 percent of the 7<sup>th</sup> grade students' questions and 82 percent of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade students' questions were correctly formed even though no explicit instruction had been provided.

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

- (A) A C B D E F
- (B) D E F A C B
- (C) E D F B A C
- (D) C A D E F B
- (E) B C A D E F

(II)

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 a 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 F B C
- (C) E C F A D B
- (D) C E F A D B
- (E) C E A F B D