

國立中興大學 104 學年度進修學士班招生考試試題

科目 英文 時間 80 分鐘

壹、選擇題 (佔 70 分)

一、詞彙與文法 (22 分)：第 1 至 11 題每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適合的選項。各題答對者得 2 分；答錯、未作答或多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The farmland, bordered on the northern boundary by Caundle Creek, provides _____ for various wildlife species.
(A) permission (B) scenery (C) recovery (D) habitat
2. Since he began eating regularly at McDonald's, he's gotten quite _____.
(A) amiable (B) chubby (C) lush (D) melancholy
3. The TV stations received _____ complaints about the violence in their shows.
(A) amiable (B) ironic (C) ceaseless (D) coherent
4. In recent years, the government has made an increased effort to _____ health products.
(A) regulate (B) reserve (C) sympathize (D) appreciate
5. Linguists say that hundreds of the world's languages may _____ in the next few decades because the number of speakers of those languages is declining.
(A) transfer (B) substitute (C) vanish (D) urge
6. We are all scared to ride in his car because of the way he makes _____ stops and starts.
(A) slippery (B) initial (C) abrupt (D) marginal
7. With the growth of international _____, the economies of the world have become more interdependent.
(A) compact (B) commodity (C) commerce (D) compassion
8. The government _____ many doctors to move from the cities to rural areas by paying them better salaries.
(A) discharged (B) emigrated (C) equipped (D) induced
9. Many people think of deserts as _____ regions, but many species of plants and animals have adapted to life there.
(A) barren (B) brisk (C) fragile (D) hospitable
10. The plan to restrict smoking in New York City, though enjoying some public support, faces _____ opposition from the tobacco industry and the city's restaurant industry.
(A) regional (B) tiresome (C) splendid (D) considerable
11. Do not open any message with an attachment entitled "POSTCARD," _____ who sent it to you. It is a virus which opens A POSTCARD IMAGE, which "burns" the whole hard disc C of your computer.
(A) in stead of (B) regardless of (C) in relation to (D) in case of

二、綜合測驗 (20 分)：第 12 至 21 題每題一個空格。請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。各題答對者得 2 分；答錯、未作答或多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 12 至 16 題為題組

Georgia O'Keeffe stands out as one of the most compelling U.S. artists of the twentieth century. For nearly a century, her portrayals of the American landscapes, her still lifes, and her cityscapes have filled canvases with energy and stand in marked

contrast to the chaotic images 12 by many of her contemporaries in the art world. She has had many 13, but none paint with her intensity, intimacy, and precision.

By the time O’Keeffe was in the eighth grade, she had decided that she wanted to become a painter. One art course teacher in her high school allowed O’Keeffe to work on her art at her own 14. At times she would work intensely, and at others times she would not work for days. The principal of the school asked the teacher 15 O’Keeffe was lazy. The teacher responded, “When the spirit moves Georgia, she can do more in a day than anyone else can do in a week.”

In 1971 O’Keeffe became aware that her eyesight was 16, but she continued to paint as long as she could. In 1986, she received the medal of the arts from President Ronald Reagan. She died the following year.

12. (A) detached (B) outnumbered (C) embraced (D) unfolded
13. (A) participants (B) relatives (C) imitators (D) recipients
14. (A) shift (B) relief (C) quest (D) pace
15. (A) if (B) during (C) for (D) while
16. (A) narrowing (B) failing (C) passing (D) whitening

第 17 至 21 題為題組

The period from the late 1930s to the middle 1940s is known as the Golden Age of comic books. The modern comic book came about in the early 1930s in the United States as a giveaway premium to promote the sales of a whole range of household products such as cereal and cleansers. The comic books, which were printed in bright colors to attract the attention of 17 customers, proved so popular 18 some publishers decided to produce comic books that would come out on a monthly 19 and would sell for a dime each. Though comic strips had been reproduced in publications prior to this time, the *Famous Funnies* comic book, which was started in 1934, marked the first occasion that a serialized book of comics was 20.

Early comic books reprinted already existing comic strips and comics based on known characters; 21, publishers soon began introducing original characters developed specifically for comic books. Superman was introduced in *Action Comics* in 1938, and Batman was introduced a year later. The tremendous success of these superhero comic books led to the development of numerous comic books on a variety of topics.

17. (A) luxurious (B) imaginative (C) amateur (D) potential
18. (A) that (B) then (C) as (D) since
19. (A) basis (B) term (C) cycle (D) period
20. (A) consumed (B) attempted (C) claimed (D) greeted
21. (A) while (B) whence (C) however (D) likewise

三、篇章結構 (8 分)：第 22 至 25 題每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(E)選項中分別選出最適當、使篇章結構清晰有條理者。各題答對者得 2 分；答錯、未作答或多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 22 至 25 題為題組

The first motel (the term comes from a combination of the words *motor* and *hotel*) to appear in the United States was the Motel Inn of San Luis Obispo, California, in 1925. This kind of lodging quickly became popular at a time when more and more people were

traveling by car rather than by railroad. Train travelers generally wanted to stay in downtown areas near the railroad stations, and so that's where the most hotels were located. 22 When motorists first began traveling long distances by car, they usually stayed at auto camps or tourist courts. These were generally clusters of cabins, often quite crude. 23 Typically one would find a "T" or "L" or "U" shaped structure that included rooms, an attached manager's office, and perhaps a small diner. Postwar motels often features eye-catching neon signs that employed the pop culture themes of the days, ranging from western imagery such as cowboys to "futuristic" images of flying saucers or depictions of atoms.

The story of the motel business from the 1920s to about 1960 is one of uninterrupted growth. Motels became sights on the U.S. highway system that predated the Interstate Highway System. They clustered along transcontinental highways, and along the north-south routes that run up and down both the east and west coasts. 24 However, in the 1960s, the Interstate Highway System allowed drivers to bypass the smaller roads on which motels were built. 25

- (A) At about the same time, large motel-hotel chains began to cut into the business of the small, family-owned motel.
- (B) Motels, however, were usually single buildings of connected rooms whose doors faced a parking lot or a common area.
- (C) The motel business was one of the few industries that was not hurt by the economic depression of the 1930s.
- (D) Motels, in contrast, appealed to motorists, and so they were located along highways, often at the edge of town.
- (E) Interstate Highway System is a national system of high-speed, long-distance roads connecting major U.S. cities.

四、閱讀測驗（20分）：第26至35題每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的一個選項。各題答對者得2分；答錯、未作答或多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第26至28題為題組

1 Pigeons have been taught to recognize human facial expressions, upsetting long-held beliefs that only humans have evolved the sophisticated nervous systems needed to perform such a feat. In recent experiments at the University of Iowa, eight trained pigeons were shown photographs of people displaying emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust. The birds learned to distinguish between these expressions. Not only that, but they were able to correctly identify the same expressions on photographs of unfamiliar faces. Their achievements does not suggest, of course, that the pigeons had any idea what the human expressions meant.

2 Some psychologists had theorized that, because facial expression is vital to human communication, humans have developed special nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle differences between expressions. Now the pigeons have cast doubt on that idea.

3 In fact, the ability to recognize facial expressions of emotions is not necessarily innate even in human babies, but may have to be learned in much the same way that pigeons learn. In experiments conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa, it was found that pigeons organize images of things into many

of the same logical categories that humans do.

- 4 None of these results would come as any surprise to Charles Darwin, who long ago wrote about the continuity of mental development from animals to humans.
26. From the information in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that pigeons
(A) show more emotions than people thought they could
(B) can understand the human emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust
(C) can identify only the expressions of people that they are familiar with
(D) have more sophisticated nervous systems than was once thought
27. The author probably believes that the psychologists mentioned in paragraph 2
(A) will need to revise their theory
(B) no longer believe that expressions are important in human communication
(C) have conducted their own experiments with pigeons
(D) no longer think that the pigeons have cast doubt on their theories
28. If Charles Darwin could have seen the results of this experiment, his most probable reaction would have been one of
(A) rejection
(B) agreement
(C) amusement
(D) surprise

第 29 至 32 題為題組

1 Computer games were designed and played as long ago as the 1950s. The first known game was *Tennis for Two* (1958), designed by William Higginbotham. Another early game was Steve Russell's *Spacewar!* (1961) These games never became very popular. It was not until the 1970s and 80s, when computer arcade games were introduced, that computer games attracted millions of game-players. The first to make a splash was *Pong* (Atari, 1972), designed by Nolan Bushnell and Alan Alcorn. The game play was extremely simple. Two players bounced a moving ball back and forth between their two electronic "paddles." It can be said that computer games helped popularize the idea of owning a home computer and shaped the way computers were made. Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak (who had met while designing games for Atari) designed the Apple II, the first popular personal computer, so that it could be used to play computer games at home.

2 Today, there are four main types of devices that computer games can be played on. Personal computers, consoles, handheld consoles, and arcade machines are all common platforms. Some computer games can also be played on devices that are not primarily designed for game-playing. A good example of this type of device is the cell phone. Many games are now available for more than one platform. Now, games for personal computers and for consoles are generally launched on the same day. This is possible because of the increased computing capabilities of consoles. They can now handle games that were formerly only playable on personal computers. In fact, in a recent year, console games outsold personal computer games by about 380%.

3 Although there are exceptions, such as in South Korea, retail sales of computer games have been down in recent years. In the three biggest markets –

The U.S., the U.K., and Japan – sales peaked in the late 1990s and have been declining ever since. However, this doesn't mean that fewer people are playing computer games. Today, many games are "shareware" that can be downloaded from the internet for free. These games pay for themselves by advertising or other means.

29. The author uses the expression "make a splash" in paragraph 1 to indicate that the game *Pong*
- (A) failed when it first appeared
 - (B) was technologically advanced
 - (C) had a big impact
 - (D) was difficult to play
30. The author mentions Steve Jobs and Steven Wozniak in paragraph 1 because they
- (A) built a popular computer that could be used to play games
 - (B) developed many famous computer games
 - (C) designed hardware for arcade games and console games
 - (D) founded and owned the Atari company
31. The author mentions cell phone in paragraph 2 because
- (A) there are many similarities between cell phone design and game platform design
 - (B) computer game platforms are used only for entertainment, but cell phones have more important uses
 - (C) cell phones and computer games were developed at about the same time
 - (D) they are a type of game platform that was not discussed in previous paragraph
32. The author mentions South Korea in paragraph 3 because
- (A) PC games are still more popular than console games there
 - (B) the popularity of computer games began to decline there in the mid 1990s
 - (C) several popular computer games were developed there
 - (D) the market for computer games there has not behaved as it has in the biggest Markets

第 33 至 35 題為題組

1 The word *noise* is derived from the Latin word *nausea*, meaning "seasickness." Noise is among the most pervasive pollutants today. Noise pollution can broadly be defined as unwanted or offensive sounds that unreasonably intrude into our daily activities. Noises from traffic, jet engines, barking dogs, garbage trucks, construction equipment, factories, vacuum cleaners, leaf blowers, televisions, car radios, to name a few, are among the audible litter that is routinely broadcast into the air.

2 A number of factors contribute to problems of growing noise levels. One is increasing population, particularly when it leads to increasing urbanization and urban consolidation, because activities associated with urban living generally lead to increased noise levels. Another is the increasing volume of road, rail, and air traffic. Some people would add to this list a diminishing sense of civility and a growing disrespect for the rights of others.

We experience noise in number of ways. On some occasions, we can be both the cause and the victim of noise, such as when we are operating noisy appliances or equipment. There are also instances when we experience noise generated by others, just as people experience secondhand smoke. In both instances, noise is equally damaging physically. Secondhand noise is generally more troubling, however, because it is put into the environment by others, without our consents.

The air into which secondhand noise is emitted and on which it travels is “a common.” It belongs not to an individual person or a group, but to everyone. People, businesses, and organizations, therefore, do not have unlimited rights to broadcast noise as they please, as if the effects of noise were limited only to their private property. Those that disregard the obligation to not interfere with others’ use and enjoyment of the commons by producing noise pollution are, in many ways, acting like a bully in a school yard. Although they may do so unknowingly, they disregard the rights of others and claim for themselves rights that are not theirs.

33. The word routinely in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) accidentally
(B) customarily
(C) diversely
(D) eternally
34. The phrase this list in the passage refers to a list of
(A) types of noise pollution
(B) methods of transportation
(C) activities that are associated with life in the city
(D) factors that explain why noise pollution is getting worse
35. Which of the following is NOT an example of a “commons” as it is defined by the author in paragraph 4?
(A) the air over the city
(B) a sewer
(C) a stadium
(D) a national park

貳、非選擇題：英文作文（佔 30 分）

請依提示在答案卷上寫一篇文長至少 120 個單詞（words）的英文作文。

提示：從古至今，歷史上有許多人敢於冒險：探險家、登山客、旅人、軍人、宗教領袖、…等。為什麼明明可以安全舒適地待在家，有人卻選擇冒險？你是否曾經冒險？感覺如何？請根據你過去的經驗，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段說明你曾經嘗試的冒險，該次冒險的動機與過程，第二段說明該次冒險的結果及你的感想。