

國立雲林科技大學考試試題

102 學年度碩士班甄試英文能力測驗

系所：各系所

科目：英文

考生請注意：

- 一、請核對本答案卷號碼與准考證及考桌上號碼是否相符。
- 二、答案卷上不可填寫姓名或其他與作答無關之符號。
- 三、答案卷僅此一份，請妥善使用，以其他紙張作答不予計分。
- 四、請依題號順序作答，答案須作答於印有格子之範圍內，否則無效。
- 五、試題紙須隨答案卷繳回。



本試題共 40 題，每題 2.5 分，共計 100 分，請依題號順序作答，答案須作答於印有格子之範圍內，否則無效，違者不予計分。

第一部分：詞彙和結構

本部分共 25 題，每題含一個空格，請就試題上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合題意的答案。

1. Employees under constant _____ tend to perform worse than those employees who have more freedom.
 (A) compromise (B) collaboration
 (C) ingredient (D) scrutiny
2. Jail sentences for using drugs do not seem to have any _____ effect; when the penalties increase, drug use does not seem to decrease.
 (A) deterrent (B) subjective
 (C) ethical (D) cognitive
3. In their most recent performance, the dancers gave us a marvelous performance that far _____ our expectation.
 (A) assessed (B) bestowed
 (C) disclosed (D) surpassed
4. In a(n) _____, prompt and effective action must be taken to deal with a number of serious problems now in order to avoid disaster.
 (A) nutshell (B) significance
 (C) outcome (D) resource
5. In many developing countries, rural-to-urban _____ is another cause of the increasing rate of child labor.
 (A) isolation (B) interrogation
 (C) migration (D) persuasion
6. Shortly before the crash, the pilot had reported a _____ of the aircraft's navigation system.
 (A) malfunction (B) miscarriage
 (C) misconduct (D) discharge
7. People are likely to marry people they meet at school, at work, or in their neighborhoods because of the _____ effect.
 (A) transfusion (B) proximity
 (C) retaliation (D) attribution



8. Hotel employees complain that male guests sometimes mistake their friendliness and smiles—which are job requirement—as _____.
 (A) conspiracy (B) connivance
 (C) flirtation (D) concierge
9. The _____ of a large percentage of the company's funds in just a few areas left several departments underfunded.
 (A) prerequisite (B) concentration
 (C) revolution (D) slander
10. The word *mother* has _____ that go far beyond the dictionary definition of "the female parent."
 (A) aspirations (B) connotations
 (C) deceptions (D) fatigues
11. The chairman said that the bank slashed interest rates this week to brace the economy _____ damage.
 (A) to (B) into
 (C) against (D) with
12. _____ Mr. Brown is happily employed at Fox, he wants to work in a larger company.
 (A) Nevertheless (B) Instead of
 (C) In Spite of (D) Even if
13. _____ you experience any problem with the product, feel free to contact our customer service.
 (A) Provide (B) Could
 (C) Should (D) Even if
14. Had the contract _____, we could have lost half of our revenue.
 (A) being cancelled (B) cancelling
 (C) been cancelled (D) to cancel
15. If the recording equipment _____ earlier, we could have finished the work on time.
 (A) be repairing (B) have been repaired
 (C) had been repaired (D) repair
16. "Is it true that spaghetti did not originate in Italy?"
 "Yes. The Chinese _____ spaghetti dishes for a long time before Marco Polo brought it back to Italy."
 (A) have been making (B) have made
 (C) had been making (D) make



17. I know you feel bad now, Paul, but try to put it out of your mind. By the time you're an adult, you _____ all about it.
- (A) forget (B) will have forgotten
(C) will be forgotten (D) forgot
18. According to research reports, people usually _____ in before 11 p.m. each night.
- (A) turn (B) are turning
(C) have turned (D) turned
19. I believe _____ very largely due to mistaken views of the world.
- (A) this unhappiness are (B) to be this unhappiness
(C) this be unhappiness (D) this unhappiness to be
20. _____ in Taiwan, Taichung has now become the 24th largest city.
- (A) It is the fourth biggest city
(B) It was the fourth biggest city
(C) Once the fourth biggest city
(D) The fourth biggest city
21. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, _____.
- (A) giving my hand and my heart to this vote
(B) will I give my hand and my heart to this vote
(C) I give my hand and my heart to this vote
(D) that I give my hand and my heart to this vote
22. In the United States, thirteen should be considered a lucky number, _____.
- (A) for the nation started with thirteen colonies
(B) due to that thirteen nation-starting colonies
(C) which nation was made up of thirteen colonies
(D) for the purpose of that the nation began with thirteen colonies
23. The loneliness of the city was brought home to me one early sleepless morning, _____, but by a single one of those same pigeons which I had seen from my hotel window.
- (A) by way of tossing people in lonely rooms
(B) by people who had tossed in lonely rooms
(C) not only by people tossing in lonely rooms
(D) not by men like me tossing in lonely rooms
24. According to sociologists, contemporary legends or folktales, _____ rather than ghosts and goblins, preserve the basic structure of classic horror tales.
- (A) whereas deals with current technology
(B) dealing with current technology



- (C) thereby deals with current technology
 (D) in case of dealing with current technology
25. While a large vocabulary is certainly a sign of learning, it _____ how smart a person might actually be.
- (A) takes one's bearings in
 (B) is beyond all bearings as
 (C) is in all his bearings on
 (D) has no bearing on

第二部分：閱讀測驗

本部分共 15 題，每題含一個空格，請就試題上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適當的答案。

Reading comprehension 1: questions 26-30 refer to the following article.

A ghostly animal creeps silently through a Florida swamp. It is a rare type of big cat known as a Florida panther, one of only 80 to 100 such panthers left in the world. Scientists must work to save these remaining panthers from extinction, but their secretive nature is making it difficult. Luckily, the scientists have a high-tech tool to help them. They are attaching a special transmitter to each Florida panther so they can follow their movements, range, and habits. The technology these transmitters use is called satellite tracking.

The scientists that are studying the Florida panther are dedicated professionals, but they are not pioneers. Their colleagues before them have attached tiny transmitters to many different kinds of wild animals, including birds, fish, and big cats. So the Florida scientist are using their methods. Firstly, they must trap and tranquilize the panther. Then, the transmitter is attached to a harness and strapped to the panther's body. Each harness is custom designed for panthers so it fits comfortably. Scientists don't want the transmitter to interfere with the panther's natural habits.

Once the tracking transmitter is in place, the information it records is coded into a signal that is sent to an orbiting satellite. The satellite can see the transmitter that is attached to the panther, even when it is out of sight of a biologist on the ground. The satellite collects information from the transmitter about the panther's exact location. Once the information is received by the satellite it is transmitted back to each so it can be recorded by the scientists.



26. Which of the following sentence best restated the highlighted information in line 1
 “A ghostly animal creeps silently through a Florida swamp.”?
- (A) A Florida panther is a dangerous animal.
 (B) A Florida panther moves very quietly.
 (C) A Florida panther is an endangered species.
 (D) A Florida panther looks like a ghost.
27. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in lines 7-8?
- (A) The scientists that are studying the Florida panther are experts, but they are not the first people to use satellite tracking.
 (B) The scientists that are studying the Florida panther are biologists.
 (C) No other group of people have studies the Florida panther before.
 (D) Some scientists invented transmitters especially for the Florida panther.
28. What does the word *tranquilize* mean?
- (A) put it in a cage
 (B) capture it quietly
 (C) handle it gently
 (D) make it calm and quiet
29. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- (A) The information the transmitter records is coded into a signal.
 (B) Scientists strap a transmitter to a specially designed harness so they can learn more about the animal’s habits.
 (C) The satellite can see the transmitter even when it is out of sight.
 (D) Scientists can use the information from the transmitter in many ways.
30. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- (A) The satellite collects information from the transmitter and sends it back to Earth for the scientists to record.
 (B) Satellite tracking is a common technique for monitoring animals.
 (C) Scientists can observe environmental changes and conditions.
 (D) The information from the transmitter can be used to help protect the panthers from danger.

Reading comprehension 2: questions 31-35 refer to the following article.

Many people don’t realize that their pharmacist is an important member of their health care. If you always fill your prescriptions at the same pharmacy, then you will have a pharmacist who is familiar with your medical issues and can *detect* any possible problems with your medications. In fact, it is a good idea to volunteer information about medications you are already taking when you visit a new



pharmacist. Then, she can add this information to your records and have a complete file of information. She can monitor the drugs you are taking and let you know of any *potential* interactions or harmful side effects.

If cost is an issue for you, your pharmacist can help. Ask her if there are any less expensive brands of your medication available. You can request that she fill only half the prescription, to give you a chance to try out the medication before paying for the entire amount. You can also ask your doctor for a few free samples. Once you have ascertained that the prescribed medication is working for you, you can go ahead and ask your pharmacist to fill the prescription for you. When you pick up your prescription, don't forget to ask the pharmacist to explain to you how to take it if you have any doubts. She can also supply you with written instructions. Your pharmacist can provide you with important support, but there is a limit to what she can do. If you suspect that you have a problem that requires medical attention, you should always consult your doctor right away.

31. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To explain the role of a pharmacist.
 (B) To help select medications.
 (C) To give instructions on taking medications.
 (D) To advertise a particular pharmacy.
32. Based on the reading passage, what can you ask your pharmacist to do?
- (A) Recommend a good doctor.
 (B) Suggest different brands of medication.
 (C) Write a prescription.
 (D) Give you medical attention
33. What should you ask for when you pick up your prescription?
- (A) Instructions
 (B) Some free samples
 (C) A cheaper brand
 (D) Discount
34. The word *detect* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) repair
 (B) create
 (C) inform
 (D) discover
35. The word *potential* in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- (A) common
 (B) interesting
 (C) dangerous
 (D) possible

**Reading comprehension 3: questions 36-40 refer to the following article.**

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. After centuries of being nomadic in pursuit of game or of fresh supplies of plant food, humans were finally able to stay in one place and systematically exploit the seasonal resources of one locality. This not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. As a result, societies developed knowledge and experience about the world around them; our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today.

As centuries passed and human cultures evolved, humans began to organize their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect. For instance, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembled an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an extract made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems. All early societies include individuals who learned to use plants for medicinal purposes. Salves, potions, and brews made from leaves, roots, and the fruits of plants were devised to cure illnesses, to heal wounds, to ward off depression, and even as birth-control measures for women. Often the early herbalists of a society guarded the knowledge of medicinal uses of plants for their group. They became very powerful members of the early societies and were sometimes credited with magical or religious powers. Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the *rudiments* of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

36. This passage mainly discusses _____.
- (A) the powerful members of the early societies
 - (B) one aspect of early natural history
 - (C) the beginning of agriculture
 - (D) drugs and their uses
37. Domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of _____.
- (A) need for more readily available food
 - (B) powerful cure of the plants
 - (C) lack of wild animals and plants
 - (D) early man's power as a hunter



38. It can be inferred from the passage that an herbalist is _____.
- (A) a dreamer
 - (B) someone who uses plants in medicine
 - (C) an early historian
 - (D) a florist
39. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The shape of a plant is indicative of its ability to cure ailments of a similarly shaped organ.
 - (B) Early herbalists were unimaginative.
 - (C) The work of early herbalists has nothing to do with present day medicine.
 - (D) There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.
40. The word "rudiments" is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) history (B) requirements (C) beginnings (D) protocol