中國醫藥大學 100 學年度二年制在職專班入學招生考試試題

學系：二年制呼吸治療學系在職專班
科目：英文

考試時間：80 分鐘

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I. 選出與畫線部分文意最相近的答案
1. A person’s face has many distinctive parts to it.
   (A) eyes  (B) features  (C) clues  (D) bulges
2. A railroad track can separate a town into two parts.
   (A) cut  (B) move  (C) arrange  (D) join
3. The highest point in the Himalaya mountain range is Mount Everest.
   (A) subcontinent (B) range  (C) valley  (D) peak
4. If ships were not lighter than water, they would not stay on top of the water.
   (A) witness  (B) fault (C) float (D) sink
5. The hot center of the Earth is liquid rock.
   (A) core  (B) clue  (C) crust  (D) crack
6. The job is a good one, but it creates a lot of pressure in a person.
   (A) tremor  (B) joy (C) surprise  (D) tension
7. The proof that the land is changing is found in photographs that are taken from high above the planet.
   (A) fault  (B) clue  (C) lie  (D) evidence
8. The gradational forces of the sun and the moon are fundamental in causing ocean tides.
   (A) unique  (B) odd  (C) essential  (D) current
9. Many people are concerned about the dwindling number of whales in the oceans and seas.
   (A) decreasing  (B) increasing  (C) very large  (D) very interesting
10. They make the use of whale product illegal.
    (A) right  (B) unusual  (C) within the law  (D) against the law
11. The supply of whale products will decrease because of the lower demand.
    (A) something that is expensive  (B) something important to whales
    (C) the amount available  (D) the amount cut back
12. One large whale may yield 150 barrels of whale oil.
    (A) use  (B) produce  (C) ask for  (D) eat
13. The animals are in danger of becoming extinct.
    (A) disappearing  (B) eating everything  (C) moving to the land
    (D) increasing
14. The animals eat enormous amounts of plankton.
    (A) very large  (B) clean  (C) dirty  (D) very small
15. People get rid of their wastes by putting them into the oceans and seas.
    (A) keep  (B) use  (C) throw away  (D) save

II. 選出最適當的答案使成為合乎語法的句子
16. Postal service ___ almost nonexistent in the colonies.
    (A) that was  (B) was  (C) it was  (D) being
17. ___ twenty-two colonial newspapers by 1775.
    (A) About  (B) About were  (C) Were about  (D) There were about
18. ___ in space, a rocket has to be powerful enough to break out of the pull of the Earth’s gravity.
    (A) To travel  (B) It is travel  (C) That travel  (D) Travel
19. Samples of rock showed ___ 4600 million years old.
    (A) that the moon is  (B) how is the moon  (C) when is the moon
    (D) to be the moon
20. Science fiction writers believe ___ in the future, with new material and greater knowledge, their vision will become reality.  
   (A) that they (B) they (C) that (D) they will

21. ___ the Ancient Chinese and Egyptians took astronomy seriously, the Greeks were the first to study the stars scientifically.  
   (A) Although (B) Despite (C) For (D) Nevertheless

22. Limestone powder is added to animal feed ___ animals form good strong bones.  
   (A) why (B) so that (C) as a result of (D) it is that

23. Artists have painted nature ___ centuries.  
   (A) for (B) in (C) since (D) by

24. Op art became a very trendy movement and had a big influence ___ fashion.  
   (A) in (B) with (C) on (D) of

25. The key role of the still life in modern art has been as a focus ___ technical and stylistic experiments.  
   (A) in (B) on (C) by (D) to

III. 閱讀測驗 選出最適當的答案

26. Scottish people like to think that golf is a Scottish sport. The game did not come from Scotland, however. It was first played in Holland in the 14th century. Only later did it become ___.  
   (A) popular with the Dutch  
   (B) popular in Scotland  
   (C) a real sport  
   (D) an Olympic sport

27. When Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492, he wanted to reach Asia. He did not know there was another continent in between Europe and Asia. In fact, when he died he still believed that the land he had found was ___.  
   (A) Asia  
   (B) America  
   (C) Spain  
   (D) another continent

28. In the past, many people in western Ireland and the Scottish Highlands spoke Gaelic as their first language. Now only a few people speak Gaelic, and they are mostly from the older generation. The young people ___.  
   (A) hardly understand any English  
   (B) don’t like to speak with strangers  
   (C) often don’t even understand Gaelic  
   (D) don’t often speak with the older generation

29. The yew tree grows very slowly and can live for hundreds of years. In southern England one year, a terrible storm blew down many tall, old yew trees. Some of these splendid trees were more than 300 years old. New yew trees have been planted, but they will ___.  
   (A) grow more quickly  
   (B) only live for a few years  
   (C) be tall and splendid only after many years  
   (D) never be as splendid as the old trees

30. Evergreen trees never lose their leaves. For that reason these trees are sometimes associated with the idea of a life after death. In Italy, evergreens are usually the only kinds of trees that people plant ___.  
   (A) in graveyards  
   (B) along streets  
   (C) in long lines  
   (D) in gardens

31. When Europeans first arrived in North American in 1620 the forests were full of bears. There were more than half a million of these wild animals. Then the Europeans began to cut down the forests where the bears live. They also began to hunt the bears. By 1900, there were very few bears left. Now, however, the bear population is about 200,000. the bears have begun to multiply again, thanks to ___.
(A) better hunting methods
(B) better foods for them
(C) better laws to protect them
(D) better laws to protect Europeans

Questions 32-33
Archaeologists disagree as to exactly what constitutes a city. There have been many attempts at definition, but none has been entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, archaeologists have established a number of characteristics which mark true urbanization. These characteristics include a permanent settlement, a specialization of skills and functions among the inhabitants, the development of characteristic style of architecture, the construction of public buildings, and the reaching of a certain population size. All of these factors do not need to exist at once for a community to be regarded as urban.

32. The main idea of this paragraph is that ___.
   (A) certain characteristics mark true urbanization
   (B) a city must include permanence of settlement
   (C) a city must reach a certain size before it is considered a city
   (D) archaeologists disagree as to exactly what constitutes a city

33. The primary method of organization is ___.
   (A) process  (B) definition  (C) time order  (D) comparison and contrast

Questions 34-35
Many ancient artifacts have been destroyed because peoples’ attitudes changed. What was once a treasure to whole culture became a treasure for one person as looters stole valuable cultural items to sell. What was once the prized decoration on a wall became old-fashioned. Paint and new decoration replaced it. Furthermore, new religious ideas replaced old religions, and the new values result in destruction of ancient artistic and beautiful statues, paintings, and building.

34. The main idea of this paragraph is ___.
   (A) that not all cultures have the same ideas about beauty
   (B) that the changes in people’s attitudes have resulted in the loss of valuable cultural items
   (C) that religions need beautiful status, paintings, and buildings.
   (D) the valuable artifacts must not be stolen

35. The primary method of organization is ___.
   (A) comparison and contrast  (B) reasons  (C) definition  (D) time order

The Big Water
The Mississippi River gets its name from American Indians. The Algonquin Indians called the river Msí Sipi, which means “big water.” Other Indians called it “The Father of Rivers.” The Indian names tell us about the size and importance of this North American river.

The Mississippi River is the longest river in North America. It runs south from the state of Minnesota, forming the borders of nine states, before it flows through the city of New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico. It is 2,348 (3,779 kilometers) long. Two other very large rivers, the Missouri River and the Ohio River, flow into the Mississippi. These rivers carry the water from 1,244,000 square miles (3,221,000 square kilometers) of land to the sea. The river is also wide. At many places the distance from one side to the other is one and a half miles (more than two kilometers).

The big river is important, too. In the past, Indians used the river for transportation and food. They traveled up and down the river in canoes. They ate the river’s fish. The first Europeans in the New World—the Spanish and the French—used the great river to explore the lands of North America. In the 1880s the river became important for transporting people, cotton, and food.

In the 1800s people built railroads. When the railroads came, the river was not as important for transportation of people. However, today boats called barges still carry many things up and down the river.
They carry grain, iron, and coal to important cities along the river. Some barges are 15,000 feet (457 meters) long.

The big river is an important part of America’s present and past.

36. The reading is about ___.
   (A) The history of the Mississippi River
   (B) the size of the Mississippi River
   (C) the size and importance of the Mississippi River
   (D) the connection of American Indians and the Mississippi River

37. The name “Mississippi” comes from ___.
   (A) Spanish
   (B) French
   (C) An Indian language
   (D) English

38. ____ flow into the Mississippi River.
   (A) The Gulf of Mexico
   (B) The Missouri and Ohio rivers
   (C) The Algonquin Indians
   (D) The longest river in North America

39. Paragraph 2 has many facts about the Mississippi River. These facts tell the reader that ___.
   (A) the Mississippi River is long and wide
   (B) the Mississippi River is important for transportation
   (C) the Mississippi River was important to American Indians
   (D) the Mississippi River has a special name

40. The first Europeans to use the Mississippi River were ___.
   (A) the Spanish and the French
   (B) the Indians
   (C) the Americans
   (D) the English

41. The Indians used the river ___.
   (A) to make a railroad
   (B) to travel and get food
   (C) to make canoes
   (D) for sightseeing

42. When the railroads came, the river was NOT so important for ___.
   (A) traveling
   (B) fishing
   (C) carrying grain, iron, and coal
   (D) carrying the water

Cutting Down the Forests

There is nothing new about people cutting down trees. In ancient times, Greece, Italy, and Great Britain were covered with forests. Over the centuries those forests were gradually cut back, until now almost nothing is left.

Today, however, trees are being cut down far more rapidly. Each year, about 42 million acres of forest are cut down. That is more than equal to the area of the whole of Great Britain. While there are important reasons for cutting down trees, there are also dangerous consequences for life on earth.

A major cause of the present destruction is the worldwide demand for wood. In industrialized countries, people are using more and more wood for paper, furniture, and houses. There is not enough wood in these countries to satisfy the demand. Wood companies, therefore, have begun taking wood from the forests of Asia, Africa, South America, and even Siberia.
Wood is also in great demand as firewood in developing countries. In many areas, people depend on wood to cook their food. As the population grows, the need for wood grows, too. But when too many trees are cut at once, forests are destroyed. A future source of wood is destroyed as well. When some trees in a forest are left standing, the forest can grow back. But only if it is not cut again for at least 100 years. In reality, it usually has no chance to grow back. Small farmers who are desperate for land move in. They cut down the rest of the trees and burn them. In this way, many millions of acres of forest are destroyed every year. Unfortunately, the forest soil is not good for growing food. Thus, these poor farmers remain as poor and desperate as before. They have also lost the resources of the forest.

However, the desperate and poor people are not the only ones to cut and burn forests. In Brazil and Central America, large landowners want to raise lots of cattle for export. They put too many cattle on too little land. When that land has been ruined, they burn parts of the forests. Then they move the cattle into the forest land. This way both land and forest are destroyed.

The destruction of forests affects first the people who used to live there. However, it also has other effects far away. For example, on the mountainsides, trees help to absorb heavy rains. When the trees are cut down, the rain pours all at once into the rivers and there are terrible floods downstream. This has happened to the Ganges, the Mekong, and other major rivers in Asia.

But finally, the loss of forests may have an effect on the climate of our planet. Together with increasing pollution, it could cause temperatures to rise and the climate to change around the world. No one knows exactly what effects this would have on our lives. For many people, however, the effects would probably be destructive.

43. This passage is about ___.
   (A) the tropical forests
   (B) how landowners cut down trees in Brazil
   (C) the destruction of forests
   (D) why people are cutting down so many trees

44. Greece, Italy, and Great Britain ___.
   (A) are all covered by forests
   (B) never had any forests
   (C) have growing populations
   (D) used to be covered by forests

45. These days, forests are being cut down in ___.
   (A) Asia, Africa, and South America
   (B) Australia, New Zealand, and Tanzania
   (C) Greece, Italy, and Great Britain
   (D) The industrialized countries

46. The demand for wood in industrialized countries ___.
   (A) is helping to save the forest
   (B) is one cause of the forests destruction
   (C) is easily satisfied by the United States.
   (D) has declined in recent years

47. We can infer from this passage that poor people generally ___.
   (A) do not like living in the forests
   (B) make a lot of money from the forests
   (C) do not benefit from cutting down the forests
   (D) want the forest to grow back again

48. Large landowners in Brazil and Central America ___.
   (A) use the forests for hunting
   (B) worry about the effects of cutting down the forests
   (C) use a lot of wood to build their houses
   (D) destroy forests to raise beef cattle

49. When trees are cut down on mountainsides, ___.
(A) the wood is usually of poor quality
(B) they grow back quickly
(C) there are floods downriver
(D) cattle come in to eat the grass

50. The cutting down of forests, ___.
   (A) could improve the climate
   (B) could cause heavy rains
   (C) has no effect on people in cities
   (D) could affect the climate