

南臺科技大學 109 學年度研究所考試入學招生考試

系組：海外組

准考證號碼：□□□□□□

科目：英文檢定 (201)

(請考生自行填寫)

注意事項	一、請先檢查准考證號碼、報考系(組)別、考試科目名稱，確定無誤後再作答。 二、所有答案應寫於答案紙上，否則不予計分。 三、作答時應依試題題號，依序由上而下書寫，作答及未作答之題號均應抄寫。
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I. Choose the most appropriate answer from (A), (B), (C), or (D) to complete the sentence. Each question is worth 2 points. 50%

- Hotel room _____ always go up during the tourist season.
(A) tolls (B) invoices (C) monies (D) rates
- Because of family problems, he's _____ a year's leave of absence.
(A) taking (B) making (C) doing (D) fixing
- There is a three-month probation _____ for all new employees.
(A) timing (B) era (C) period (D) sequence
- Because Jack was injured at work, he's receiving workman's _____.
(A) compensation (B) help (C) reimbursement (D) funds
- If you _____ long before leaving for the airport, the hotel will keep your bags for you.
(A) exit (B) depart (C) check out (D) move out
- If I criticize your work, you shouldn't _____ it personally.
(A) make (B) take (C) believe (D) think
- The new filing clerk's smile and cute way of speaking are completely _____.
(A) lovable (B) loving (C) beloved (D) loved
- Helen's typing, shorthand, and filing skills are simply _____.
(A) novel (B) outraged (C) amazing (D) encouraging
- We've sold _____ twice the amount of giftware this quarter than a year ago.
(A) rough (B) roughly (C) roughness (D) roughs
- I was _____ pleased to be given such a generous pay increase.
(A) barely (B) sadly (C) willfully (D) extremely
- I'll look for another restaurant _____ Chez Michel is fully booked.
(A) although (B) if (C) before (D) not only
- I always get nervous driving _____ heavy traffic on the way to work.
(A) on (B) by (C) in (D) with
- What happened to the little memo I had attached _____ this invoice?
(A) to (B) on (C) over (D) at

14. We hire only qualified individuals. All applicants must have a college degree and relevant _____.

- (A) experientially (B) experiential (C) experienced (D) experience

15. Mr. Park will speak at next month's conference. He _____ to this when I communicated with him last week.

- (A) agrees (B) agreed (C) has agreed (D) will agree

Questions 16-20 refer to the following email.

To: Rita Marconi
From: Frank Howard
Subject: Company picnic

Rita,

The weather forecast for tomorrow is rain, so I think we _____

16. (A) can
(B) might
(C) would
(D) should

postpone the company picnic. Of course, we could move it to an indoor location, but that wouldn't be the same. Please _____ everyone that the picnic _____

17. (A) notify (B) dress (C) recommend (D) announce
18. (A) will have taken (B) will take (C) takes (D) took

place Friday of next week. Then call to change our picnic site reservation. Mr. James, head of Park Reservations, has always been very helpful, so try to speak with him about it. When I _____ with him last time about the _____ of changing dates

19. (A) speak (B) spoke (C) was speaking (D) have spoken
20. (A) impossibilities (B) possibilities (C) impeccabilities (D) subjectivities

or locations, he was very accommodating, so I don't think there will be any problem.

Thanks.

Frank

Questions 21-25 refer to the following letter.

May 18, 2019

To whom it may concern:

Jacob Rothman _____ for our company for the past five years. As my assistant,

- 21. (A) works
- (B) worked
- (C) is working
- (D) has worked

his duties include managing my travel and appointment schedule, typing and organizing documents, and answering the phone. He is reliable and hardworking individual. He always _____ his assignments in a _____ and accurate manner.

- 22. (A) completes
 - (B) will complete
 - (C) is completing
 - (D) had completed
- 23. (A) generally
 - (B) periodically
 - (C) timely
 - (D) shortly

Because of _____ friendly manner and cooperative spirit, he is a pleasure to

- 24. (A) my
- (B) its
- (C) his
- (D) our

work with. We will miss him when he leaves our office _____ the West coast. I highly

- 25. (A) for
- (B) on
- (C) as
- (D) to

Recommend him as a fine and promising employee for any company.

Sincerely,

Laurel Thornburg

II. Reading Comprehension. 50%

Direction: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answers to each question. Each question is worth 2 points.

Reading A

The Orchid's Secret Assign

Deep in the jungles of Colombia there is a kind of flower that attracts bees with its unique perfume. The male bees store as much scent as possible from this particular flower on their hind legs. The male bees that collect the most scent attract the female bees to mate with them. In Venezuela there is a flower people collect for its large white or yellow petals. Few people ever find it, though, since it only blooms for a few days. There is a small pink and yellow flower that only grows in a very specific part of the state of Florida. It also only grows on trees, and wind or birds may spread its seeds. These flowers are some of the most rare and delicate species in all of nature. They are all types of orchids.

For hundreds of years orchids have been prized discoveries of collectors and adventurers hoping to find new and exotic breeds of the flower. In her book *The Orchid Thief*, author Susan Orlean tells how in the 1800s orchids became popular in Europe, which made them very valuable. Many "orchid hunters" set out to find and bring back new types of orchids to sell. However, many of the men who went looking for the mysterious orchids met with tragedy instead. Orlean relates that "dozens of hunters were killed by fever or accidents or malaria or foul play. Others became trophies for headhunters or prey for horrible creatures" Sometimes orchid hunters even were injured or killed by other people.

On one trip to find orchids in 1901, eight hunters ventured to the Philippines, which is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. A tiger ate one hunter, another was badly burned, and five more completely disappeared. The trip's only survivor brought back 7,000 orchids. Even modern-day orchid hunters, like Tom Hart Dyke, still face incredible dangers to collect the flowers. He and his partner, Paul Winder, were held as prisoners for over nine months after they were captured on an orchid hunt in Central America.

While the plants have long been valued for their beauty, they may be even more important to science and our understanding of co-evolution. Unlike plants that can self-pollinate, orchids need very specific insects or birds to spread their pollen. The process by which insects, the wind, or birds spread the pollen of different flowers is called pollination. Pollen is a powder produced by plants that contains their genetic material. In order for the plants to reproduce, the pollen must be physically moved to the flower's stigma, which contains an egg. Now the fertilized egg can become a seed. Birds and insects can pollinate plants by touching many different flowers and spreading the pollen around.

Orchids evolved to attract insects and birds. Because there are many different species of orchid, there are also many different ways the orchids attract their pollinators. Orlean explains that "many species look so much like their favorite insects that the insect mistakes them for kin [other insects], and when it lands on the flower to visit, pollen sticks to its body. . . . Another orchid imitates the shape of something that a pollinating insect likes to kill. . . . Other species look like the mate of their pollinator, so the bug tries to mate with one orchid and then another. . . and spreads pollen from flower to flower each hopeless time." Other orchids don't use their shape at all, but rather produce specialized scents to attract specific insects, such as bees, beetles or flies. Some orchids smell like cake, some like chocolate, and some like rotting meat.

All these smells may seem weird or gross, but they exist to lure creatures to their pollen and help the orchids survive. The strategies to attract insects and spread their flowers' pollen go on and on. Each family of orchids has a unique kind of insect or bird that visits their flowers, as well as its own way of attracting them. It has worked, too. According to NOVA, a science television series on PBS, "orchid species number more than 25,000 worldwide." That is more kinds of species than any other flower on the planet, and new ones are still being found.

Orchids and the insects that pollinate them are one of the most amazing examples of evolution. Though their degree of co-dependence varies, as it is apparent that at least some orchids are more reliant on their pollinators than the pollinators are on the orchids, the degree of evolutionary specialization is still very impressive. Research by Harvard scientists suggests that certain species of orchid evolved specifically to attract orchid bees, which collect a wide variety of scents from various plants in preparation for mating. In another case, an orchid mimics a female's smell and appearance—and the male pollinator gets nothing out of the bargain whatsoever. By tricking the insects that collect its pollen, the orchid has survived since the time of the dinosaurs. Shh! It's a secret.

1. What is an orchid?
 - (A) an insect that spreads pollen
 - (B) a scent from a flower that attracts insects
 - (C) a hunter in the Philippines
 - (D) a rare and valuable flower
2. What does this passage describe?
 - (A) This passage describes the Europeans who collected orchids in the 1800s.
 - (B) This passage describes what being a prisoner in Central America is like.
 - (C) This passage describes the life of Susan Orlean.
 - (D) This passage describes orchids and orchid hunting.
3. Read the following sentence: "Unlike plants that can self-pollinate, orchids need very specific insects or birds to spread their pollen." What evidence from the passage supports this statement?
 - (A) In Venezuela there is a flower people collect for its large white or yellow petals.
 - (B) There are more than 25,000 species of orchids worldwide.
 - (C) Many orchids use their scent to lure insects to their pollen.
 - (D) Many people who went looking for orchids met with tragedy instead.
4. Why might orchid hunters be willing to face dangerous challenges in order to get orchids?
 - (A) Orchids are worth a lot of money.
 - (B) Some orchids use their scent to attract insects.
 - (C) Some orchids look like insects.
 - (D) The orchid has survived since the time of the dinosaurs.
5. What is this passage mainly about?
 - (A) the Philippines and the dangers of hunting orchids there
 - (B) orchids, orchid hunting, and orchid pollination
 - (C) an orchid hunt that Tom Hart Dyke and Paul Winder went on
 - (D) a species of orchids that lives deep in the jungles of Colombia

6. Read the following sentence: "Other orchids don't use their shape at all, but rather produce specialized scents to attract specific insects, such as bees, beetles or flies. Some orchids smell like cake, some like chocolate, and some like rotting meat." What does the word "produce" mean in the sentence above?
- (A) A. remove (B) deliver (C) change (D) make

Reading B

A new study of social systems at eighteen high schools in various states reveals some similar patterns, reports sociologist Murray Milner, Jr. Still tops in popularity: male athletes and attractive girls. Just beneath them stand well-dressed "preppies" who try to act indifferent to school and snag the "right" party invitations.

"Nerds" cluster near the bottom. Their sin? Open preoccupation with academic success. But they're not lowest. The "dorks," Milner says, "were hopelessly inept" about clothes and social events. They often had low grades and poor athletic ability, too.

Kids typically date only within their status level, which is set in stone by the first year and seldom can be upgraded. Downgrading is a danger, though. A girl dating a star athlete who later got injured and couldn't play found his status and hers suddenly declining. And being seen talking to classmates "beneath" one's status can pull students down very fast.

"High school is a very scary place," Milner says. It often is, agrees San Diego psychiatrist Martin Greenberg. To take the pressure off at home, consider cutting teens some slack on minor disputes, he advised. Try to be flexible because a lot of them are having a hard time. No matter how it looks, he says, "they're desperate for love."

7. From the beginning of the passage, we can conclude that a generation ago
- (A) teens became popular for very different reasons than they do today.
(B) social status was not very important in high schools.
(C) good-looking girls and athletic boys were the most popular kids.
(D) only "dorks" drove Corvettes.
8. We can infer from the passage that
- (A) teenagers generally don't care about their social status.
(B) the high-school years are stressful ones for many teens.
(C) most teens admire students who openly care about school.
(D) teens typically behave lovingly when they are home.
9. The passage suggests that in high school
- (A) boys are most valued for their athletic ability and girls for their appearance.
(B) female athletes are generally as popular as male athletes.
(C) a nonathletic boy can be very popular as long as he is a good student.
(D) athletes don't care about getting invited to parties.
10. The passage suggests that
- (A) teenagers are independent thinkers who aren't bothered by other people's opinions.
(B) popular teens often make friends with less popular kids.

- (C) outward appearance is an important factor in determining high school status.
- (D) a teenager's social status often changes from year to year.

Reading C

For people who want a valuable global experience, there are exciting opportunities to study and volunteer, at the same time, almost anywhere around the world. Are you interested in the arts or in learning about another culture? At the Vijnana Kala Vedi Cultural Center in India, you can study two subjects from a list of possibilities including Indian music, dance, theater, cooking, or yoga. The tuition for these classes and room and board is very low because you volunteer one hour each day to teach English to children in the village. Are you interested in science? Through an organization called Earthwatch, you study a specific science in a hands-on experience as you volunteer on a research project. The projects change from year to year, but among typical possibilities are digging up dinosaur bones in Montana, U.S.A., building solar ovens in Indonesia, or studying medicinal plants in Kenya, bees in Brazil, or the ecology of Lake Baikal, Siberia. It may surprise some people that so many are willing to pay over \$1,000 and agree to work hard, usually for two weeks. The Earthwatch director of Public Affairs says that there are two main reasons: "One—it's a really exciting vacation. And two—they can try out a potential career."

For volunteers pursuing global opportunities, sometimes airfare is the most expensive part of their experience. One possible way to avoid this cost is to try out courier travel. For a low fee (\$35-50) a person can join an association that sends information about monthly courier opportunities. The passenger agrees to become a courier (i.e., carry materials for a business in his or her luggage) and can then receive huge discounts on airfare—for example, \$250 from Los Angeles to Hong Kong round trip or \$400 from London to Tokyo round trip. People who enjoy ocean travel but don't have money for a cruise ship might try a freighter. Although freighters carry cargo from country to country, most also carry eight to twelve passengers. For people who want to take their time, it's a relaxing way to travel and is less expensive than taking a crowded cruise ship.

11. What is the main idea of the reading?
 - (A) Volunteers don't spend much money on airfare.
 - (B) Volunteering is a great way to experience travel and study opportunities in different countries.
 - (C) You can volunteer anywhere in the world.
 - (D) When you volunteer your tuition is low because you are providing a service in return.
12. Volunteers on Earthwatch projects _____.
 - (A) are the same from year to year
 - (B) are paid \$1,000 to work hard for two weeks
 - (C) travel to Montana
 - (D) work on research projects
13. According to the director of Public Affairs at Earthwatch, people are willing to work hard on vacation because _____.
 - (A) it's exciting and they can try out a new career
 - (B) they pay a lot of money to be there

- (C) they need the experience for their current jobs
- (D) the projects change all the time

14. Why can couriers fly for such a low price?

- (A) They are paying for seats that would otherwise be empty.
- (B) The companies that they carry materials for pay for most of the airfare.
- (C) They book their tickets several months in advance.
- (D) They only travel one-way.

Reading D

Exact figures on the number of poor are difficult to determine. For one thing, the amount of money needed for subsistence varies by locality. For example, the money needed for rent in New York City is much greater than the money needed in rural Arkansas. Another difficulty is that those most likely to be missed by the U.S. census are the poor. People most likely to be missed in the census live in ghettos (where several families may be crowded into one apartment) or in rural areas, where some homes are inaccessible and where some workers follow the harvest from place to place and therefore have no permanent home. Transients of any kind are sometimes missed by the census. The conclusion is inescapable that the proportion of the poor in the United States is underestimated because the poor tend to be invisible, even to the government.

15. According to the author, census workers are likely to miss.

- (A) People in the suburbs.
- (B) People who live in small towns.
- (C) Farm workers who follow harvests.
- (D) All of the above.

16. The main pattern of organization of the passage is

- (A) A series of events.
- (B) A list of reasons.
- (C) A comparison and contrast.
- (D) Steps in a process

17. The word subsistence in sentence 2 means

- (A) Food.
- (B) Basic shelter and food needs.
- (C) Moving.
- (D) Work needs.

18. You might infer that the author feels people should be classified as poor

- (A) According to their income only.
- (B) According to income and cost of living.
- (C) Only according to the state they live in.
- (D) According to whether they are transient or not.

19. One can conclude from this passage that
- (A) There are probably fewer poor people in the United States than the number reported in the U.S. census.
 - (B) Poor people deliberately avoid being counted by census workers.
 - (C) There are fewer poor people in New York City than in Arkansas.
 - (D) More poor people live in the United States than the census indicates.

Reading E

Behavior is contagious. One person giggles, coughs, or yawns, and others in the group are soon doing the same. A cluster of people stands gazing upward, and passersby pause to do likewise. Laughter, even canned laughter, can be catching. Bartenders and street musicians know enough to “seed” their tip cups with money to suggest that others have given.

Sometimes the effects of suggestibility are more serious. Sociologists have found that suicides increase following a well-known suicide. So do fatal auto accidents and private airplane crashes (some of which disguise suicides) and they do so only in areas where the suicide is publicized. Following the film star Marilyn Monroe’s suicide on August 6, 1961, the number of August suicides in the United States exceeded the usual count by two hundred. In Germany and the United States, increase in suicide have also followed fictional suicides in TV dramas. Such copycat suicides help explain the clusters of teenage suicides that now and then occur in some communities.

20. In sentence 6, the word *suggestibility* means the tendency to
- (A) follow other people’s lead.
 - (B) commit suicide.
 - (C) drive poorly
 - (D) giggle
21. In sentence 9, the word *exceeded* means
- (A) missed
 - (B) equaled
 - (C) was greater than
 - (D) exaggerated
22. The main idea of the first paragraph is stated in sentence ____.
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 5
23. We can conclude that bartenders and street musicians “seed” their tip cups mainly to ____.
- (A) make it look as if they are rich.
 - (B) offer money to others.
 - (C) encourage people to tip them
 - (D) all of the above.

24. The passage suggests that a person is more likely to laugh at a movie ____
- (A) when he or she is one of a few people in the audience.
 - (B) when there are many other laughing at the movie too.
 - (C) after he or she has seen the movie several times.
 - (D) if he or she is watching it at home on TV.
25. We can infer from the passage that ____
- (A) our decisions are not really affected by what others are doing.
 - (B) it is always a bad idea to copy what others are doing.
 - (C) most of our behavior is copycat behavior.
 - (D) people can be greatly influenced by what is on TV.