

# 九十三年專門職業及技術人員普通考試導遊人員、領隊人員考試試題

類 科：外語導遊人員  
科 目：外國語（英語）  
考試時間：一小時二十分

座號：\_\_\_\_\_

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。  
(二)本科目共 80 題，每題 1.25 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。  
(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

## I. Vocabulary and Phrases

- 1 While traveling abroad, we should \_\_\_\_\_ others' customs and manners.  
(A) despise (B) teach (C) believe (D) respect
- 2 Would passengers to London please move to the \_\_\_\_\_ 9 for boarding?  
(A) door (B) gate (C) apartment (D) cargo
- 3 We had to \_\_\_\_\_ the trip because of the typhoon.  
(A) call for (B) call off (C) take part in (D) call forth
- 4 Students should take exercise in order to \_\_\_\_\_ their strength.  
(A) let up (B) use up (C) build up (D) take up
- 5 Bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ Bruce from setting out on the journey.  
(A) punished (B) prevented (C) rewarded (D) checked
- 6 Susan has been \_\_\_\_\_ because she thinks she is overweight.  
(A) cooled down (B) in shape (C) at most (D) on a diet
- 7 It is of much help to \_\_\_\_\_ before taking the test.  
(A) make a good start (B) take a deep breath (C) be out of mind (D) get on nerves
- 8 If you take this medicine, you will \_\_\_\_\_ the cold soon.  
(A) get over (B) get along with (C) set free (D) cut down
- 9 The young guy \_\_\_\_\_ that he himself was a great hero.  
(A) imaged (B) warned (C) concerned (D) imagined
- 10 In the poem the passing of time is \_\_\_\_\_ the flowing of a river.  
(A) compared as (B) compared with (C) compared by (D) compared to
- 11 While you travel, you can still keep \_\_\_\_\_ if you eat properly.  
(A) cooled off (B) a journal (C) in shape (D) dried up
- 12 The weather bureau \_\_\_\_\_ that it will be too windy for boating tomorrow.  
(A) allows (B) complains (C) moans (D) predicts
- 13 In the morning I should get up early and see how night is \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
(A) moved to (B) changing to (C) called upon (D) transformed into
- 14 Such good work \_\_\_\_\_ praise.  
(A) deserves (B) brushes (C) impresses (D) places

- 15 It takes time to \_\_\_\_\_ a language.  
 (A) remember (B) require (C) master (D) memorize
- 16 Traveling will \_\_\_\_\_ you with various customs and ways of life of other people.  
 (A) connect (B) mix (C) acquaint (D) overload
- 17 Tom must have been \_\_\_\_\_ after his long trip to Canada.  
 (A) set out (B) tired out (C) put off (D) tired of
- 18 Robert \_\_\_\_\_ by taking a shower after a long football game.  
 (A) limbers up (B) gains weight (C) cools off (D) works out
- 19 There are many indications that our economy will \_\_\_\_\_ the recession.  
 (A) recover from (B) come up (C) get up (D) set up
- 20 “Would you have another cup of tea? ”  
 “No, thank you. \_\_\_\_\_”  
 (A) I am not hungry. (B) Another cup, please.  
 (C) I have had enough. (D) That’s my pleasure.
- 21 Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ in the big earthquake.  
 (A) rose (B) surprised (C) perished (D) doubted
- 22 All the tourists were \_\_\_\_\_ show their passports at the inspection gate.  
 (A) warned to (B) called upon to (C) threatened to (D) entitled to
- 23 As his business grew prosperous, his profit \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) adapted (B) divided (C) surveyed (D) multiplied
- 24 Various kinds of fish \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.  
 (A) live (B) predict (C) inhabit (D) dwell
- 25 I find that jogging is an excellent way to \_\_\_\_\_ tension and stress.  
 (A) add up (B) warm up (C) work off (D) get by
- 26 The fainted girls soon \_\_\_\_\_ after being taken to the shade under the tree.  
 (A) cried out (B) amounted to (C) returned back (D) came to

## II. Grammar

- 27 “When should we come back? ”  
 “Let’s meet \_\_\_\_\_ in 30 minutes.”  
 (A) at here (B) in here (C) over here (D) here
- 28 What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ the president of our company?  
 (A) were (B) am (C) be (D) are

- 29 The baby stopped \_\_\_\_\_ at the sight of its mother.  
(A) cry (B) crying (C) for crying (D) in crying
- 30 She acts as if she \_\_\_\_\_ the principal of the school.  
(A) is (B) had been (C) should be (D) were
- 31 He really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ lunch with the old man.  
(A) by having (B) in having (C) having (D) for having
- 32 He is fond of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) lying (B) laying (C) lain (D) being lying
- 33 \_\_\_\_\_ go on a trip with him, Susan.  
(A) Not (B) Doesn't (C) Don't (D) Won't
- 34 He should not use that kind of language \_\_\_\_\_ such a formal occasion.  
(A) in (B) at (C) for (D) on
- 35 Since he emigrated to Canada, he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of friends.  
(A) is making (B) made (C) makes (D) has made
- 36 In summer they usually travel from one place to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) another (B) the others (C) others (D) the other
- 37 She got \_\_\_\_\_ immediately after her graduation.  
(A) great works (B) a great work  
(C) a great piece of job (D) a great job
- 38 Only thirty \_\_\_\_\_ of my classmates passed the general examination.  
(A) percentage (B) per cent (C) percent (D) percents
- 39 Even our tour guide did not know when \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the plane would get to there (B) would the plane get there  
(C) the plane would get there (D) the plane may get there
- 40 At present there are more than one hundred and fifty colleges and universities in Taiwan, eight \_\_\_\_\_ are located in this county.  
(A) of which (B) of them (C) of those (D) of these
- 41 Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ now because she has won the first prize.  
(A) in excited spirit (B) in high spirits (C) in a high spirit (D) in low spirit
- 42 I am certain that the changing of colors must be a magnificent spectacle \_\_\_\_\_ I should never be tired.  
(A) that (B) in that (C) which (D) of which

- 43 How much more \_\_\_\_\_ had I come more closely into contact with the real lives of the people around me!
- (A) it may have meant (B) it might mean  
(C) it might have meant (D) it may mean
- 44 If you lose your passport, you should try to \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.
- (A) apply for another one (B) apply to the other one  
(C) apply for the other (D) apply to another one
- 45 In the summer of 2004, thousands of athletes from different countries took part in \_\_\_\_\_ in Greece.
- (A) the Olympic (B) the Olympics  
(C) the Olympic Game (D) Olympic

### III. Cloze Test

#### Section 1

Just as people have different lifestyles at home, their ways of living “on the road” vary, too. Some travelers prefer to 46 in big hotels, eat at expensive restaurants, and 47 on the most famous tourist sights. 48 believe that sightseeing is just one reason to travel — not the only reason. They want to be able to get to know a 49 of people and understand different opinions, values, and problems; to do so, they meet other travelers at inexpensive hotels, camping places, and so on. 50, they try to learn about new places by paying attention to people in restaurants, public parks, shopping centers, entertainment areas and the like.

- 46 (A) live (B) know (C) fool (D) stay  
47 (A) live (B) concentrate (C) depend (D) insist  
48 (A) Others (B) Another (C) The other (D) Each other  
49 (A) group (B) company (C) variety (D) kind  
50 (A) However (B) Instead (C) Therefore (D) Moreover

#### Section 2

The first people to live in New Zealand were the Maori people who came from nearby islands one thousand years ago. Two centuries ago, Europeans 51 by the British arrived to establish colonies. Today the Maori culture remains 52 and 53 well with the cultures of people who have come from all parts of the world to live in New Zealand. The population of New Zealand 54 nearly four million, 55 most people living on North Island.

- 51 (A) that are led (B) leading (C) who was led (D) led  
 52 (A) strong (B) strongly (C) strength (D) strengthen  
 53 (A) faces (B) meets (C) blends (D) goes  
 54 (A) have (B) has (C) are (D) is  
 55 (A) including (B) because (C) with (D) having

### Section 3

Many people do not know how to spend their leisure time wisely. For some people leisure time merely means idleness, and idleness 56 danger. It 57 a great deal of difference whether people spend their leisure hours just drifting into some kind of 58, or whether they select wholesome activities. Misuse of leisure time may 59 harm to both the individual and the 60.

- 56 (A) demolishes (B) spells (C) assures (D) invests  
 57 (A) makes (B) takes (C) does (D) likes  
 58 (A) technique (B) treatment (C) recreation (D) defect  
 59 (A) get rid of (B) result in (C) come about (D) be due to  
 60 (A) wholesale (B) enterprise (C) convention (D) society

### Section 4

Our trip to New York was a nightmare. It was very cold there and we did not bring enough clothes. No sooner 61 the hotel than it started to rain. We wanted to go shopping, but hardly 62 that there were so many people in the streets. Finally, we decided to travel around the city by taking the subway. However, not only 63 our money in the subway, but we also got lost there. At that moment, we really wanted to go home 64 once. At last, with the help of a police officer, we went back to our hotel.

When we 65 our hotel, all we wanted were a hot bath and a good rest.

- 61 (A) did we leave (B) we left (C) left we (D) had we left  
 62 (A) we believed (B) believed us (C) could we believe (D) didn't we believe  
 63 (A) we lost (B) did we lose (C) we lose (D) lost we  
 64 (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for  
 65 (A) reached (B) came across (C) reached to (D) arrived to

## Section 5

There are many typhoons in Taiwan in summer. They usually 66 a lot of damage because many things are destroyed by fierce wind and heavy rain. Therefore, the government always reminds people 67 the importance of prevention. For example, people should often clean the gutters 68 floods. Moreover, houses should not be built on a mountain slope. They will fall apart very easily 69 it rains too much. When a typhoon 70 come, people should prepare some food, water and batteries to stay home for safety.

- |    |                 |                    |                    |                |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 66 | (A) result from | (B) come across    | (C) bring about    | (D) depend on  |
| 67 | (A) that        | (B) for            | (C) of             | (D) by         |
| 68 | (A) such as     | (B) with a view to | (C) no matter what | (D) in case of |
| 69 | (A) provided    | (B) provides       | (C) provided of    | (D) providing  |
| 70 | (A) do          | (B) does           | (C) will           | (D) has        |

## IV. Reading Comprehension

### Section 1

In Taipei, the museum most foreign tourists visit is the National Palace Museum (NPM). According to a respected English travel guidebook introducing Taiwan, the NPM is one of the four top museums in the world. Since the NPM has more than 200,000 works of art, containing 5,000 years of Chinese culture and special temporary exhibitions at all times, foreign visitors who are unfamiliar with Chinese arts really need a guide to give an introduction on Chinese history and the origin of each piece. So where are these guides from and what are the requirements to become one? These guides are members of the Foreign Volunteer Program. The applicants must be enthusiastic about learning Chinese culture. The program was founded in 1992 and its popularity is growing so rapidly that application is getting increasingly competitive.

Before leading a tour in the museum, a guide needs to take more than 30 classes where the guides-to-be must read museum-related materials and join informal discussion groups about art and antiques. Further on, they will be given tests about what they have learned and on how to present their knowledge properly in front of a group of tourists. After finishing the three-month training period, volunteers must sign a one-year contract with the Museum. Their responsibilities will include leading a weekly tour and attending classes about new exhibitions. Such an intensive training prepares volunteers to answer the visitors' questions with confidence.

- 71 This second paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the training of a volunteer guide at NPM (B) the honor to become a guide  
(C) the competition among the applicants (D) the works of art in the NPM
- 72 The word “respected” in the first paragraph means the English travel guidebook \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) speaks highly of the NPM (B) shows admiration for the NPM  
(C) is considered an important one (D) has little influence on its readers
- 73 When can a volunteer become a guide-to-be?  
(A) After he becomes interested in the volunteer work at the museum.  
(B) Before he applies for the volunteer job.  
(C) When he starts to lead tours in the museum.  
(D) After his application is accepted.
- 74 The one-year contract requires the guides to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) be talkative  
(B) take tests periodically  
(C) lead a weekly tour and go to classes about new exhibitions  
(D) finish a three-month training
- 75 From this article, we know that it is \_\_\_\_\_ to become a volunteer in the NPM.  
(A) unknowable (B) difficult  
(C) impractical (D) intimidating

## Section 2

For generations, historians and boat lovers have been trying to learn more about the brave ship that brought the Pilgrims to America. The task is a difficult one because Mayflower was such a common name for ships back in early seventeenth-century England that there were at least twenty of them when the Pilgrims left for the New World.

An exact duplicate of the Mayflower has been built in England and given to the people of the US as a symbol of good will and common ancestry linking Britons and Americans. The Pilgrims’ Mayflower apparently was built originally as a fishing vessel. It seems to have been 90 feet long by 22 feet wide, displacing 180 tons of water. The duplicate measures 90 feet by 26 feet, displaces 183 tons, and has a crew of 21, as did the original vessel. The new Mayflower has no motor but travels faster than the old boat.

What happened to the historic boat? So far as can be told, the Mayflower went back to less colorful jobs and, not too many years later, was scrapped. What happened to the beams, masts, and planking is questionable. In the English city of Abingdon, there is a Congregational church that contains two heavy wooden pillars. Some say these pillars are masts from the Mayflower. A barn in the English town of Jordans seemed to be built with old ship timbers. Marine experts said these timbers were impregnated with salt and, if put together, would form a vessel 90 feet by 22 feet. The man who owned the farm when the peculiar barn was built was a relative of the man who appraised the Mayflower when it was scrapped.

So the original Mayflower may still be doing service ashore while her duplicate sails the seas again.

- 76 A long search was made for the Pilgrims' boat because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) contained valuable materials (B) might still do sea service  
(C) has historical importance (D) would link Great Britain and America
- 77 It has been difficult to discover what happened to the original Mayflower because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) many ships bore the same name (B) it was such a small vessel  
(C) the search was begun too early (D) it has become impregnated with salt
- 78 The British sent a duplicate of the Mayflower to America because \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the original could not be located  
(B) they wanted to make a gesture of friendship  
(C) parts of the original could be used  
(D) historians recommended such a step
- 79 Compared with the original Mayflower, the modern duplicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) is longer (B) carries a larger crew  
(C) is identical (D) is somewhat wider
- 80 When the author says that the original boat may still be doing service ashore, he means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it may be whole and intact somewhere  
(B) present-day buildings may include parts of it  
(C) it may be in a boat lover's private collection  
(D) it may be in the service of pirates