

類 科：外語導遊人員
科 目：外國語（英語）
考試時間：1 小時 20 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。

- 1 Do you need to confirm our _____ with the hotel before we leave tomorrow?
(A) reservoir (B) residence (C) resilience (D) reservation
- 2 It is important for tour guides to avoid using _____ language while talking to the tour group.
(A) sexism (B) sexist (C) sex (D) sexual
- 3 When we visit a foreign country, it is easier to use the local _____ to buy things.
(A) curry (B) current (C) currency (D) curriculum
- 4 I would like to go to the opera house, but I'm afraid I'm not walking in the right _____.
(A) distance (B) circumstance (C) attitude (D) direction
- 5 I want to learn more about the American tourism system, but I have no idea where to get the _____.
(A) situation (B) information (C) conversation (D) association
- 6 Come in, please. Make yourself _____.
(A) at play (B) at rest (C) at ease (D) at home
- 7 The newly released album has risen to No. 5 on the pop chart, not a _____ like the last one, but enough to make the record company smile.
(A) blockbuster (B) gatekeeper (C) pathfinder (D) moviegoer
- 8 The bar is so crowded that I have to _____ my way in and out.
(A) arm (B) hand (C) shoulder (D) elbow
- 9 When I travel around, I prefer _____ clothing to tight clothing.
(A) lost (B) loosen (C) loose (D) lose
- 10 Passengers please go back to your seats because we are experiencing a strong _____.
The fasten seatbelt sign will be on in a moment.
(A) turbulence (B) turfs (C) turmoil (D) turban
- 11 Anyone who plans to be a tour guide should be able to _____ to a new environment fast.
(A) abduct (B) adopt (C) adept (D) adapt
- 12 Sugar is one of the necessary _____ to make a cake.
(A) containers (B) ingredients (C) contractors (D) participants
- 13 It is surprising that so large a hotel can only _____ 100 guests.
(A) accompany (B) affiliate (C) accommodate (D) appropriate

- 14 Are you still waiting to _____ your travel agent? Why don't you call him?
(A) give up (B) hear from (C) call up (D) put up with
- 15 He did not show any _____ of being ill. I have no idea why he suddenly got sick in the bus.
(A) symmetry (B) sympathetic (C) symposium (D) symptoms
- 16 I'm sure we are able to _____ all details for your summer vacation.
(A) wear out (B) work out (C) chill out (D) watch out
- 17 His son resembles a great deal of him. The little boy is like a _____ of his father.
(A) minimalist (B) minimum (C) miniature (D) minibus
- 18 The continent _____ twelve countries.
(A) composes of (B) consists of (C) makes of (D) includes of
- 19 I have long _____ a career as a tour guide.
(A) liberated (B) paraded (C) pursued (D) decorated
- 20 As the gallery is small, you may have to _____ enjoying the exhibition.
(A) make fun (B) take turns (C) see about (D) put down
- 21 Remember to _____ your belongings, especially in crowded places.
(A) keep an eye on (B) get his eye in (C) have an eye for (D) run his eye over
- 22 You ought to bear in mind that constant dripping _____ the stone.
(A) turns over (B) wears away (C) goes through (D) sets off
- 23 Be careful all the way; _____ don't drink and drive.
(A) not all (B) for all (C) above all (D) after all
- 24 _____ people travel there, they always have a good experience. It is just impossible not to like that place.
(A) By (B) Every (C) Anyway (D) Whenever
- 25 _____ is impolite talking with your mouth full of food.
(A) It (B) This (C) Here (D) There
- 26 Everybody, let's have fun _____ the show!
(A) watch (B) watched (C) watching (D) to watch
- 27 You don't smoke, and neither _____.
(A) I don't (B) don't I (C) I do (D) do I
- 28 My friends decided to attend this tour regardless _____ the severe snowstorm.
(A) to (B) of (C) from (D) for
- 29 The price is five _____ as much as the amount of another tour.
(A) types (B) sizes (C) spaces (D) times
- 30 How many _____ do you have? Do you need any help?
(A) luggage (B) luggages (C) pieces of luggage (D) pieces of luggages

- 31 It's high time for us _____.
(A) leave (B) left (C) leaving (D) to leave
- 32 The aftermath _____ the huge earthquake is difficult to imagine.
(A) of (B) from (C) for (D) to
- 33 I _____ live in Germany, but now I live in Taiwan.
(A) was used to (B) am used to (C) used to (D) use to
- 34 The old lady told us _____ that we all laughed.
(A) so funny stories (B) such funny stories
(C) each funny stories (D) no few funny stories
- 35 Please get someone _____ the air-conditioner in my room.
(A) fixed (B) fixing (C) to fix (D) fix
- 36 The moment the shower passed, a beautiful rainbow _____ in the sky.
(A) appearing (B) appeared (C) had appeared (D) have appeared
- 37 _____ is no telling when the tour group will arrive.
(A) It (B) He (C) Here (D) There
- 38 _____ the weather, it will be fine after the storm.
(A) Judge from (B) Judged from (C) Judging from (D) To judge from
- 39 Many patriotic heroes lied _____ here for long.
(A) bury (B) buried (C) burying (D) to bury
- 40 Tokyo is _____ any other city in Japan.
(A) by far the largest (B) by far as large than
(C) by far larger than (D) by far more large than
- 41 The marvelous opera house is always worth _____.
(A) visited (B) visiting (C) to visit (D) visit
- 42 If you had gone with us to the party last night, you _____ no regret now.
(A) would feel (B) will feel (C) would have felt (D) will have felt
- 43 In wildlife preserves in Africa, the animals _____ freely without fear of being captured.
(A) wander in (B) wander about (C) wonder in (D) wonder about
- 44 The boat, _____ securely to the dock, rode out the storm well.
(A) tie (B) is tying (C) tied (D) was tied
- 45 The closer the distance to one of the earth's poles, the greater _____ gravitational force.
(A) is (B) the (C) has (D) it has
- 46 All we're going to do is _____ here for proper aid.
(A) stayed (B) staying (C) to stay (D) stay

Twenty years ago, commercials mostly showed women as brainless housewives. In those commercials, women 47 getting the best laundry detergents, the softest toilet paper, or the tastiest soup. They were portrayed as sort of dumb and silly, as if the most important thing in the world was getting hamburger 48. Women in commercials today are not just housewives. They are shown as professional working people, too. 49, in one telephone commercial, a woman with a briefcase is saying goodbye to her child and husband 50 she is about to catch a plane.

- 47 (A) were concerning with (B) are concerned about
(C) were concerned about (D) are concerning with
- 48 (A) for sale (B) on sale (C) at sale (D) with sale
- 49 (A) Furthermore (B) Nevertheless (C) However (D) For example
- 50 (A) as a result (B) as (C) just (D) as a result of

Air travel, 51 determined by the number of passengers 52 in the United States' busiest airports, has been steadily 53 during the latter part of the twentieth century. In 1977, 13.2 million passengers boarded, deplaned, or transferred 54 Washington, D.C.'s National Airport, 55 in 1987 that figure rose to over 14.3 million.

- 51 (A) was (B) as (C) was being (D) from
- 52 (A) serve (B) served (C) are serving (D) were serving
- 53 (A) increased (B) decreased (C) increasing (D) decreasing
- 54 (A) by (B) with (C) on (D) through
- 55 (A) while (B) as (C) until (D) which

Because Americans are a blend of people from many countries, there are only a few characteristics that 56 all Americans. Perhaps the most basic of these 57 American individuality that is evident in their history from the days of their 58. The second characteristic shared by all Americans is their paradoxical combination of idealism and practicality. 59 typically American feature is the emphasis they place on money and the things it can buy—that is, the materialism. Finally, in 60 all American families, their parents exert less influence on them than do parents in other parts of the world. These elements are deeply embedded in the American character, but Americans are 61 change in a relatively short period of time.

- 56 (A) reply to (B) supply to (C) apply to (D) imply to
57 (A) are (B) is (C) which is (D) which are
58 (A) founded fathers (B) founding mothers (C) founded mothers (D) founding fathers
59 (A) Another (B) The other (C) One another (D) Other
60 (A) basically (B) denfinitely (C) practically (D) realistically
61 (A) subject from (B) subjected to (C) subjected from (D) subject to

Ever since the time of the Greeks, drama has played an important role in people's 62. The Greek tragedies and comedies were a central part of the life of the citizens of ancient Greece. During the Middle Ages, Bible stories were 63 in churches, and wandering companies of players performed 64 the streets. In modern times, drama is brought directly into people's homes 65 the magic of television.

- 62 (A) life (B) lives (C) lifes (D) living
63 (A) acting out (B) acted for (C) acted out (D) acting for
64 (A) on (B) by (C) at (D) off
65 (A) with (B) without (C) in (D) through

Physical gestures and body language have different meanings in different cultures, and misunderstanding these signals can sometimes be 66. The following is a very good example. Once an international student organization invited a group of foreign students to New York for a 67 sightseeing tour. Because these students were rather young, and because New York is such an 68 city, the tour guide was constantly counting heads to be sure no one was missing. In the U.S., it is very common to count people or things 69 pointing the index finger. So, the tour guide counted heads using this method. One young student became extremely quiet and pensive after several times of counting heads. The tour guide finally asked the young student what was the matter, he replied, "In my country, we count people 70 our eyes. We use our fingers to count the pigs."

- 66 (A) embarrassment (B) embarrassing (C) embarrassed (D) embarrass
67 (A) four days (B) four-days (C) fourth-day (D) four-day
68 (A) overwhelmingly (B) overwhelm (C) overwhelming (D) overwhelmed
69 (A) by (B) with (C) for (D) on
70 (A) by (B) with (C) for (D) to

Have you been a tourist? If so, did you enjoy every part of your tour? Your tour was almost certainly easier and more comfortable than the journeys of a hundred, or even fifty years ago. It probably cost less too. Today you can fly in comfortable planes and stay in good hotels for a fixed price that includes almost everything.

The countries that you visit try their best to make your tour as enjoyable as possible. The reason is that they want to attract tourists.

Not very long ago, a tourist had to be either rich or to bear very rough conditions. Today it is not necessary to be rich in order to be a tourist. More and more people leave their home countries for holidays in foreign land. The tourist industry has become very important; a United Nations office even keeps figures of the visitors received by all countries. The total of those figures for 1994 showed 55 million tourists; ten years later the total will be three times that number.

At present, most of these tourists go to countries in Europe. Italy usually attracts most tourists and has two million beds for them. Mountain-lovers go to Switzerland in large numbers in winter and in summer, and sun-lovers from northern lands crowd to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Even Britain has seen the value of attracting tourists, and has understood the importance of better road, more and better hotels, help for visitors who do not speak English, and advertising.

In the world outside Europe it is particularly interesting to see the effect of easier and faster air travel. People with fairly short holidays can not go halfway round the world to visit other lands and see archaeological treasures like the Egyptian Pyramids, natural beauty like the lake of southern Chile or the spectacular sight on the Great Wall, wildlife in one or the African parks... The list is endless. Most countries have their special attractions, and the world traffic of tourists has only just begun.

(請回答第 71 題至第 75 題)

- 71 Almost all the countries you visit today are endeavoring to make your tour very pleasant. It is chiefly because _____.
- (A) they want to show off the beautiful scenery
(B) they want to develop the local districts
(C) they want to help improve the international relations
(D) they want to promote tourism
- 72 Until recently, people who were able to enjoy traveling were only those who had much money or those who could _____.
- (A) behave roughly
(B) carry heavy luggage
(C) endure hardships
(D) wear rough clothes
- 73 The figure of 55 million indicates _____.
- (A) the number of U.N. offices
(B) the money spent by tourists in 1994
(C) the importance of the tourist industry
(D) the number of visitors to all countries in 1994

- 74 To help those foreign visitors who do not understand English is now considered by the British people to be _____.
(A) less important than hotel accommodations, advertising, and so on
(B) more important than hotel accommodations, advertising, and so on
(C) no less important than hotel accommodations, advertising, and so on
(D) not so important as hotel accommodations, advertising, and so on
- 75 The fact that more and more people visit distant countries nowadays is mainly due to _____.
(A) the chance to visit United Nations (B) easier and faster air travel
(C) the desire to increase people's wealth (D) the interest in archaeology

Ever since the United States established Yellowstone, the world's first national park in 1872, people have come to accept the idea of setting aside and preserving vast areas of magnificent, unspoiled land for recreational use and enjoyment by everyone. Today, as the twenty-first century is being ushered in, and with the extinction of many species all over the world, it has become clear to governments that the national parks of the world have a great many important values in addition to being places of tourist attractions and healthful outdoor recreation. They protect some of the world's most spectacular natural wonders, such as Mount Everest in Nepal and Iguazu Falls on the border between Argentina and Brazil. Besides, national parks throughout the world also protect wild plants and animals which are rare and often of great interest to scientists. With national parks dedicated to conserving the nation's scenic and scientific heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, the nation's most precious treasures can be kept intact.

(請回答第 76 題至第 80 題)

- 76 The passage above is mainly about _____.
(A) Yellowstone National Park
(B) the historical heritage all over the world
(C) national parks around the world
(D) endangered species in national parks in particular
- 77 The idea of setting aside national parks can be traced back to _____.
(A) thousands of years ago (B) the nineteenth century
(C) the first half of the twentieth century (D) the twenty-first century
- 78 Which of the following is NOT the function of a national park?
(A) To attract tourists.
(B) To preserve recreational resources for the people.
(C) To protect endangered species.
(D) To encourage poaching.
- 79 With national parks, the national scenic and scientific treasures can be _____.
(A) extinct (B) threatened (C) spoiled (D) conserved
- 80 The passage is aimed at revealing the _____ of national parks.
(A) multiple values (B) present predicament
(C) prevailing destruction (D) financial problems