

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。

I. Vocabulary and Phrases

- 1 I'd love to go on vacation this summer, but I can't _____ it.
(A) afford (B) fund (C) offer (D) pay
- 2 I arrived at the airport just _____ to catch the plane.
(A) about time (B) at the time (C) in time (D) on time
- 3 That dessert looks _____ delicious.
(A) absolutely (B) fully (C) nicely (D) sincerely
- 4 All flights were _____ due to the typhoon.
(A) abandoned (B) cancelled (C) withdrawn (D) discarded
- 5 I _____ asked for a room facing the lake, but the manager told me that the only room left was facing the woods.
(A) critically (B) perpetually (C) principally (D) specifically
- 6 The hotel porter _____ the guest with his luggage.
(A) assisted (B) fired (C) calculated (D) revised
- 7 Please _____ payment with your order form.
(A) admit (B) enclose (C) exchange (D) observe
- 8 When I visited France last year I _____ into an old friend.
(A) came (B) encountered (C) rallied (D) ran
- 9 Prices at the new restaurant _____ from \$5.00 to \$20.00.
(A) charge (B) include (C) range (D) start
- 10 According to the weather _____, it will be colder tomorrow in Tokyo.
(A) distaste (B) forecast (C) promotion (D) quotation
- 11 Unfortunately, Mike's vacation at the lake didn't live _____ his expectations.
(A) according to (B) in line with (C) up to (D) with
- 12 The charm of living in the country soon _____ off when the problems set in.
(A) disappeared (B) lost (C) vanished (D) wore
- 13 Ancient people used the sundial to keep _____ of time.
(A) notice (B) trace (C) track (D) trail
- 14 Customs officers arrested the man who tried to leave the country on a(n) _____ passport.
(A) artificial (B) copied (C) authentic (D) mock
- 15 The program cannot run without the lead actress. She is _____.
(A) indispensable (B) liable (C) necessary (D) successful
- 16 The ship was barely _____ through the dense fog.
(A) emerging (B) evident (C) perceiving (D) visible

- 17 Feeling _____ by the heavy work in the office, I need a vacation.
(A) encouraged (B) motivated (C) overwhelmed (D) worn
- 18 Whether the government should allow Chinese tourists to visit Taiwan is still _____ among legislators.
(A) at issue (B) in conflict (C) on ice (D) up in the air
- 19 In the United States, tobacco advertisements are not allowed on TV; _____, our government imposes a ban on tobacco ads.
(A) However (B) Instead (C) Likewise (D) As a result
- 20 Nowadays more people are going _____ for vacations, their favorite places being Japan and Thailand.
(A) aboard (B) abroad (C) foreign (D) overseas
- 21 Traffic is being _____ from the main road while it's under repair.
(A) averted (B) converted (C) diverted (D) perverted
- 22 Of all the paintings in the gallery, Picasso's work really _____ my eye.
(A) caught (B) grasped (C) seized (D) snatched
- 23 The main actor was late, but the show _____ without him.
(A) advanced (B) forwarded (C) proceeded (D) progressed
- 24 The _____ were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its descent.
(A) customers (B) riders (C) flyers (D) passengers
- 25 It looks fine now. But I'm carrying my umbrella _____ it rains later.
(A) in case (B) in order (C) otherwise (D) rather
- 26 We did not go directly to Singapore. On our way we traveled _____ Thailand.
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) through
- 27 Eric told me about the many exciting _____ that happened on his trip.
(A) conducts (B) events (C) passages (D) processes
- 28 He couldn't drive because his license was _____ for three months.
(A) abolished (B) interrogated (C) revoked (D) suspended
- 29 I want to buy an automatic camera. Please show the newest _____ you have.
(A) brand (B) mark (C) model (D) style
- 30 When in Rome, be sure to visit historical _____ such as the Colosseum.
(A) interns (B) reminders (C) interiors (D) relics
- 31 (Calling Room Service) I'd like to order for tomorrow's breakfast. _____ it to my room.
(A) Charge (B) Check (C) Count (D) Fund

II. Grammar

- 32 A: Which do you like better? Singing or dancing?
B: Well, I prefer singing _____ dancing.
(A) for (B) over (C) than (D) to
- 33 A: Does this luggage belong to you?
B: No, _____ is over there.
(A) it (B) mine (C) that (D) yours

- 34 Only if you have a visa _____ enter the country.
(A) can you (B) you can (C) you should (D) you will
- 35 A: Did your father go on the trip he was always talking about?
B: No, he _____.
(A) decided not (B) decided not to (C) decided not it (D) not decided
- 36 Only after everyone has arrived _____ the food.
(A) we serve (B) serve (C) will we serve (D) we will serve
- 37 That is the most interesting trip I _____.
(A) ever had (B) ever have (C) have ever been to (D) have ever had
- 38 Susan had the photographer _____ many photos of her family at the wedding.
(A) take (B) taken (C) taking (D) to take
- 39 Now that our passports have been stolen, Officer, what do you recommend _____ ?
(A) to us doing (B) us do (C) us to do (D) we will do
- 40 Mount Jade is thought _____ the highest mountain in Taiwan.
(A) as (B) has been (C) of being (D) to be
- 41 A: We don't have enough transportation for tonight's show.
B: Well, don't worry. Sally _____ her car.
(A) brings (B) is to bring (C) would bring (D) would have brought
- 42 Our itinerary for tomorrow says we _____ at 8:00 a.m. for breakfast.
(A) are to meet (B) go meeting (C) had to meet (D) will meeting
- 43 A: Is Bruce traveling with you?
B: No, we asked _____ along, but he is too busy.
(A) him come (B) him to come (C) that he comes (D) to come
- 44 A: How do you like the tour?
B: I hate it _____ you do.
(A) as much as (B) so much as (C) so much so (D) so much like
- 45 A: Why do you travel to Taitung so often?
B: Taitung is the city _____ my parents live.
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) in where
- 46 A: Did you take the first flight to Kaohsiung?
B: Yes, and I _____ up very early to catch it.
(A) would get (B) getting (C) had to get (D) would be getting
- 47 A: Do you think this LV bag is expensive?
B: Yes, but it is worth _____.
(A) buying (B) to buy (C) to be buying (D) to be bought
- 48 A: I'd like to visit Taipei. Could you tell me some interesting spots?
B: There are many interesting places, _____ CKS Memorial Hall, Taipei 101, etc.
(A) as (B) as such (C) like as (D) such as
- 49 A: What kind of dessert did you have?
B: I asked for a cheese cake but was given an apple pie _____.
(A) instead (B) instead of (C) otherwise (D) rather than

III. Cloze Test

On average, approximately one acre of the world's prime rainforest is lost every second. This is 50, because the forests are vital link in the ecological chain. Life on earth is inter-dependent, and 51 the forests, thousands of plants, insects and animals would perish. Growing forests produce oxygen and remove carbon dioxide, 52 is the major cause of global warming. They are also an integral part of the water cycle that 53 the forests and the surrounding countryside. The roots help bind the soil, and the canopy provides a shield against the 54 effects of heavy rainfall.

- 50 (A) disastrous (B) incredible (C) inorganic (D) worried
51 (A) for (B) in (C) because (D) without
52 (A) as (B) such (C) which (D) that
53 (A) animates (B) grows (C) delays (D) sustains
54 (A) damaging (B) facilitating (C) healing (D) warming

Apart from the polar regions, it is difficult to imagine a more inhospitable environment on Earth than a desert. A desert is an arid region 55 annual rainfall generally under 5 inches, insufficient to allow anything 56 very sparse or small vegetation to grow. Semi-desert is usually taken as having from 5 to 10 inches of annual precipitation, 57 growth of scattered low shrubs. These, of course, are very rough definitions. A number of formulae based on annual rainfall and temperature have been 58, but none so far has been universally accepted. On the above 59, roughly a fifth of the land surface of the Earth is desert or semi-desert.

- 55 (A) at (B) by (C) for (D) with
56 (A) but (B) off (C) of (D) with
57 (A) allow (B) allowing (C) to allow (D) and allowing
58 (A) devised (B) educated (C) affected (D) puzzled
59 (A) region (B) basis (C) temperature (D) environment

Gypsies are a group of people who do not live in one place. They are found in many parts of the world. 60 they speak the language of the country where they live, all gypsies share special traditions and attitudes, a society and culture of their own. Most gypsies are 61, traveling from place to place buying and selling goods. They were also famous for fortune-telling and are still 62 for lively music. 63 other nomadic people, gypsies have adapted to modern society. Now they move from city to city in vans and limousines 64 in wagons and carts. They work at jobs that are part of modern society.

- 60 (A) Although (B) As much as (C) Because (D) Now that
61 (A) speakers (B) bankers (C) performers (D) traders
62 (A) infamous (B) good (C) traditional (D) well-known
63 (A) In addition to (B) In contrast to (C) In regard of (D) In view of
64 (A) despite (B) instead (C) not (D) rather than

Some animals have the ability to find their way home after making distant journeys, Salmon, for example, 65 in freshwater streams and soon afterwards journey down to the sea. Several years later, after they 66 maturity, they swim back upstream to spawn and, in many cases, 67. The particular stream that serves as the journey's end is almost invariably the same one 68 they were born. Scientists have discovered that the salmon, like many other fish, have an acute 69 of smell and are able to remember slight differences in the chemical composition of water. The most reasonable theory to 70 salmon homing is that each individual remembers the distinctive "fragrance" of its native stream. As it moves upstream it makes the correct choice each time a new tributary is encountered until finally it arrives home.

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|----|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 65 | (A) born | (B) is born | (C) are born | (D) were born |
| 66 | (A) attained | (B) will attain | (C) have attained | (D) had attained |
| 67 | (A) died | (B) dying | (C) dead | (D) to die |
| 68 | (A) which | (B) from which | (C) in which | (D) on which |
| 69 | (A) ability | (B) instinct | (C) nature | (D) sense |
| 70 | (A) describe | (B) explain | (C) conclude | (D) predict |

IV. Reading Comprehension

The Antarctic is becoming a popular place for a vacation. Thousands of tourists visit every year to see its spectacular ice, snow, and wildlife. The season starts in early November and finishes in early March. Currently, there are about 120 cruises a year to Antarctica. However, these cruises are not like Caribbean or Mediterranean luxury cruises. Although on the ship, conditions can be quite comfortable, the bad weather, difficult conditions, and danger make this vacation a tough experience. Yet for those interested in wildlife and the environment, it's a wonderful opportunity to experience something new and to photograph whales and other sea life.

Most vacations last between eight and fifteen days. Most tourists stay in floating hotels, but some even camp on the ice. Many people worry about the effect on the environment of all these tourists. In fact, though, studies show that tourism causes very little damage. Because the tourists are interested in the environment, they are very careful not to destroy it. The tour companies also try hard to make sure the areas they visit are not polluted, as this would be bad for business. Interestingly, far more problems are caused by the researchers and scientists, who are only now beginning to take their garbage away – after complaints from tourists!

- 71 How long does each visit to the Antarctic last?
 (A) A week. (B) Two weeks. (C) 120 days. (D) 4-5 months.
- 72 How is the Antarctic cruise different from the Caribbean cruise?
 (A) Life on the ship is difficult. (B) It is much more expensive.
 (C) Tourists are likely to encounter danger. (D) There is more wildlife on the sea.
- 73 What is the main reason for people to visit the Antarctic?
 (A) To watch wild life. (B) To camp on the ice.
 (C) To meet the scientists. (D) To stay in a floating hotel.
- 74 Why does tourism cause little damage to the environment?
 (A) Tourists have to carry their garbage home.
 (B) Scientists and researchers took the garbage away.
 (C) Tour companies have tried hard to keep the area unpolluted.
 (D) The openness of the Antarctic made pollution hardly noticeable.

Zheng He is perhaps China's most famous explorer. For twenty-eight years he sailed more than 50,000 kilometers and visited over thirty countries. In seven expeditions, from 1405-1433, he and his Grand Fleet sailed all over the South Pacific, Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, around Egypt, and as far as east Africa. It may be that some ships even sailed as far as Australia. The discovery near the coast of Australia of a Chinese ship built in this period and reports from native Aborigines suggest this is true.

Zheng's voyages established Chinese diplomatic and trade relations throughout Asia and Africa. China was the greatest power at the time, and many countries wanted to trade. However, not everyone welcomed the Chinese. On the third voyage (1409-1411), Zheng fought against the King of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and took him back to China as a prisoner. In Indonesia, the fleet defeated a powerful Chinese pirate who was later brought back to China for execution.

The seventh and final voyage was the largest, with over 100 ships. However, in 1433, Zheng died while attempting to return home from India. Soon after, the days of these great sea adventures ended. Whereas Emperor Yonglo supported exploration, Emperors after him did not. Because of political changes in China, all expeditions were stopped indefinitely. All trade with other countries stopped, and even the records of Zheng's voyages were burned.

Twenty-eight stone steps lead to Zheng He's tomb. Divided into four sections of seven steps each, they represent Zheng's seven journeys, and the twenty-eight years he spent traveling.

After the time of Zheng's death, Chinese influence over the region declined, opening the door for the rise of European nations. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, reached China's favorite trading city of Calicut (a city in India). So began a period of Asian colonization by European naval powers.

- 75 On which voyage did Zheng He organize the largest fleet?
(A) The first. (B) The third. (C) The fifth. (D) The seventh.
- 76 According to the article, what is the most important achievement of Zheng He's expeditions?
(A) He discovered Africa.
(B) He made China known to the West.
(C) He expanded China's trade relations with other countries.
(D) He defeated the American Indians.
- 77 Why did China's sea expeditions end after Zheng He's death?
(A) Some countries did not want to trade with China.
(B) Emperor Yonglo no longer supported the expeditions.
(C) No one as capable as Zheng He could lead the expeditions.
(D) Emperor Yonglo's successor did not support the expeditions.
- 78 In what way is Zheng He's tomb special?
(A) It was symmetrically structured.
(B) It has become a tourist attraction.
(C) It is a typical Chinese architecture.
(D) It reminds people of Zheng He's achievements.
- 79 Which of the statements about Zheng He is not true?
(A) He fought in Sri Lanka. (B) His fleet reached Australia.
(C) He defeated powerful Indonesian pirate. (D) He went to India earlier than Da Gama.
- 80 According to the author, what event after Zheng's death is most influential in history?
(A) Records of Zheng's voyages were burned.
(B) China's trade with other countries was stopped.
(C) Da Gama became the first western sailor who visited India.
(D) The beginning of Asian colonization by Western naval powers.