

國立彰師附工 105 學年度 高職三(含綜三孝、仁、愛) 英文科開學考

*請務必依照新班級的座號畫卡，座號畫錯一律扣總分 5 分。

I. 文意選填 (40%) :

1. People around the world are facing more _____ weather.
(A) wealthy (B) extreme (C) considerate (D) automatic
2. If you break the law, you'll have to face the _____ of your actions.
(A) consequences (B) contributions (C) characters (D) circumstances
3. When you go to the movie theater, you should check where the emergency _____ is
(A) gesture (B) entrance (C) bump (D) exit
4. The presidential candidate was being criticized for _____ women and the parents of a Muslim American soldier in public
(A) insulting (B) blasting (C) praising (D) laboring
5. Jeremy had no _____ of how hard it was to work in fields until he worked on an organic farm this summer.
(A) communication (B) conception (C) innocence (D) spread
6. Our company did a marketing _____ and found that people prefer smartphones with bigger screens.
(A) invention (B) survey (C) reminder (D) account
7. The company has laid off half of its employees. Apparently, it is faced with a _____ crisis.
(A) ancient (B) attractive (C) financial (D) considerable
8. The government _____ a warning of nuclear leakage after the power plant had been destroyed by the earthquake.
(A) spread (B) insulted (C) bumped (D) issued
9. My mother used rat _____ to get rid of rats in the house.
(A) desire (B) poison (C) expert (D) research
10. Tiffany got deeply tanned because of the long _____ to the sun.
(A) exposure (B) image (C) misunderstanding (D) violence
11. Eating a balanced diet every day is highly _____ to people's health.
(A) beneficial (B) skinny (C) sparkling (D) equal
12. Alan's health problems are _____ more serious than we thought.
(A) considerably (B) independently (C) innocently (D) insultingly
13. How you handled the crisis is not the _____. Instead, the final result is what we care

about.

- (A) alley (B) issue (C) sort (D) reward
14. The glass of the window _____ when the sun came out.
(A) paused (B) injected (C) spared (D) sparkled
 15. The coffee shop is trying to change its _____ by adopting a new slogan.
(A) image (B) wrinkle (C) conception (D) signal
 16. Mr. Thompson plays a _____ role in setting up the organization.
(A) precious (B) vital (C) cautious (D) patient
 17. People with good communication skills are more likely to get their _____ job.
(A) influential (B) ideal (C) critical (D) residential
 18. The designer is truly one of a kind. Her works are always new, unusual and surprising.
(A) suitable (B) formal (C) unique (D) excellent
 19. When it comes to pets, _____ that dogs are most people's choice.
(A) in other words (B) it goes without saying
(C) no wonder (D) it turns out
 20. As soon as Michael swallowed the spicy food, he _____ the kitchen to drink some water.
(A) made for (B) looked back on (C) counted on (D) took part in
- II. 文法選擇 (10%) :
21. _____ you speak, _____ I could understand.
(A) The more slowly; the well (B) The slowly; the well
(C) The more slowly; the better (D) The slowly; the better
 22. If Andrew had known the high cost of living in Sydney, he _____ to travel in this city.
(A) might not have chosen (B) may not choose
(C) will not choose (D) might not choose
 23. _____ I didn't bring a cell phone with me, I used the public phone instead.
(A) Before (B) Since (C) Although (D) Even if
 24. After the earthquake, the power plant was seriously damaged, _____ a blackout (停電) for several days.
(A) caused (B) cause (C) which causing (D) causing
 25. I am not familiar with the language _____ here.
(A) speak (B) speaking (C) spoken (D) that spoken
 26. Some people try to lose weight _____ taking a lot of exercise.
(A) to (B) by (C) in (D) at

27. The old broken watch was worth _____. Nobody wanted to buy it at the garage sale.
(A) nothing (B) anything (C) bought (D) buying
28. _____ Miss Lin walked into the classroom, she found one of the students was crying.
(A) As (B) Whether (C) Though (D) If
29. Peggy would rather _____ home watching TV than _____ out with Matt.
(A) stay; go (B) staying; going (C) to stay; to go (D) to staying; to going
30. I got the impression _____ I had seen this girl somewhere before.
(A) which (B) what (C) who (D) that

III. 對話 (10%) :

31. Son: Mom, can I go to the beach with my friends this Saturday?
Mom: When will you get your final test grades back?
Son: The teacher will tell us our scores tomorrow.
Mom: _____
(A) Sorry, but the weather is too hot. You might get sunburned.
(B) You can't go to the beach because you failed your final exam.
(C) OK, wait until you take the test tomorrow and then maybe you can go.
(D) Let's see how you did on your tests, and then I'll decide.
32. A: I went to France last month.
B: Wow, that's a romantic place!
A: But my French friends kept kissing me on the cheeks. I don't like it.
B: Well, that's the way they greet their friends. _____
(A) It's the cultural difference. (B) It's very unfriendly of the French.
(C) You shouldn't take part in it. (D) How badly they treated you!
33. Mechanic: How can I help you today, ma'am?
Shirley: I'm having some issues with my car.
Mechanic: _____
Shirley: The air conditioner is not working.
(A) What seems to be the problem?
(B) Your car is no longer under warranty.
(C) How did you repair your car?
(D) What made you decide to sell this car?
34. A: This morning, my Spanish classmate did a good job on his report. When we were leaving the classroom, I gave him a thumbs-up sign. Suddenly, he turned and walked away without

- saying a word. _____ What had I done wrong?
B: You had made a wrong gesture. That gesture is offensive to the Spanish.
(A) I did it on purpose. (B) I was so embarrassed.
(C) How polite he was! (D) He had copied from me.
35. Cindy: I'm driving to the market. Would you like me to pick anything up for you?
Travis: If I were you, _____.
Cindy: Why not?
Travis: It's snowing quite heavily. It can be dangerous to drive in the snow.
Cindy: You're right. Maybe I'll wait until tomorrow.
(A) I wouldn't drive there right now
(B) I'd try to get there as quickly as possible
(C) I would go to another market
(D) I would grab some fruit for dessert
36. Kendall: We should do something to make the beaches cleaner.
Landon: But even if we remove all the garbage on the beaches, _____.
Kendall: I agree. We should educate people to not litter.
Landon: Yes. If we don't, the same thing will just happen again.
(A) there will be no turning back
(B) it won't do any good to our environment
(C) the problems are not going to end there
(D) we'll finally learn from our mistakes
37. Andrew: Mom! The water is dirty!
Mom: It's probably because of the typhoon.
Andrew: But I want to take a shower!
Mom: _____ You'll just have to wait.
(A) That's strange. We've never had this problem before.
(B) Maybe try turning it off and on?
(C) There's nothing we can do about it right now.
(D) Use the cold water instead.
38. A: You have been to many countries. You are able to speak several languages, aren't you?
B: Actually, I only speak a little English. In addition to verbal communication, _____. It helps communicate with the local people more effectively.
(A) you should spend time learning English
(B) don't be afraid of speaking English

- (C) body language is rather useful
- (D) nonverbal communication won't do you any good

39. Tim: The vacation was fun, but I'm actually kind of happy it's coming to an end.

Susan: Me too. I'm looking forward to sleeping in my own bed again.

Tim: _____

Susan: Yep, nothing beats it.

- (A) We should rent a new apartment.
- (B) I wonder what the weather will be like at home.
- (C) Hotels have the best beds.
- (D) There's no place like home.

40. Dan: Look at all those gangsters. They have guns!

Kyle: I think we had better leave now.

Dan: But something cool might happen!

Kyle: It's better to leave. After all, _____ .

- (A) curiosity killed the cat
- (B) every man has his taste
- (C) seeing is believing
- (D) practice makes perfect

IV. 綜合測驗 (20%) :

Non-verbal language is used more often than verbal language. 41 some studies, about 70 percent of our ideas are communicated without words. However, many people have the 42 that one gesture has only one simple meaning. In fact, the meanings of a gesture may be different from culture to culture. For example, although the thumbs-up sign means "everything's great" in the United States, it is very 43 to the Greeks. In Greece, no other gesture is 44 offensive 44 this sign. Therefore, before we use a gesture in another country, we'd better understand the body language 45 locally.

- 41. (A) Instead of (B) In addition to (C) In spite of (D) According to
- 42. (A) signal (B) misconception (C) issue (D) desire
- 43. (A) insulting (B) beneficial (C) equal (D) vital
- 44. (A) too...to (B) as...like (C) as...as (D) such...as
- 45. (A) to using (B) to use (C) using (D) used

The "OK" sign is a common gesture that is used in the United States. It is shown by making one's thumb and index finger into a circle and 46 the other three fingers out, and it means "okay" or "fine." However, using this sign in Brazil will 47 great trouble because the "OK" sign is offensive. Thus, it will cause 48 if an American gives this sign to a Brazilian. 49 the old saying goes, "Actions speak louder than words." So, people must pay attention not only to the verbal language but 50 is expressed non-verbally.

- 46. (A) spread (B) spreading (C) to spread (D) not spreading
- 47. (A) give rise to (B) tell on (C) make sense to (D) make for
- 48. (A) meanings (B) ratings (C) surroundings (D) misunderstandings
- 49. (A) As (B) While (C) When (D) If
- 50. (A) which (B) it (C) what (D) that

V. 閱讀測驗 (20%) :

Around the world, hand gestures can have different meanings. A familiar hand gesture in Taiwan can mean something quite different in Germany, the United States or even Hawaii. In Taiwan, if you are waving for a taxi, you reach out your hand with your palm facing down and move your hand up and down. This is a sign for the taxi to stop. However, if you were in another country and waved this way, the taxi might drive right past you because the driver would think you were waving goodbye.

Besides, just extending one finger can cause confusion. Across most of the world, extending the index finger is the symbol for the number "one." Yet, this is not true in Germany. When Germans count, they use their thumb as the number "one" and their index finger represents the number "two." In addition, if a German visits the United States and gestures for a waitress to have another drink, he might extend his thumb. Unfortunately, he might get more than just one drink because the thumbs-up gesture in the United States means the person likes someone or something.

Nevertheless, even extending two fingers can have different meanings around the world. For example, in Taiwan the number six is represented by extending the thumb and the little finger. However, in Hawaii this is how they wave "hello."

Therefore, as you travel around the world, be careful of your hand gestures. You may be saying more than you mean to.

51. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) You can learn hand gestures by traveling around the world.
 - (B) In Taiwan, hand gestures are very important.
 - (C) Extending fingers can be used as symbols for numbers.
 - (D) Hand gestures may mean differently from country to country.
52. In Taiwan, waving your hand with your palm facing down to a taxi means that you _____.
- (A) need a ride to get somewhere
 - (B) are saying hello to the driver
 - (C) are waving goodbye
 - (D) have a problem with your hand
53. According to the passage, extending one finger can be confusing because _____.
- (A) people in some countries do not know how to count
 - (B) there are written symbols for all the numbers
 - (C) it is thought to be an impolite expression
 - (D) it may mean differently around the world
54. If you travel in Germany, you should use your thumb to indicate “_____.”
- (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) six
 - (D) someone you like
55. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Extending your thumb in the United States is the symbol for the number “one.”
 - (B) Extending your thumb in Taiwan is the symbol for the number “six.”
 - (C) Extending the thumb and the little finger in Hawaii means “hello.”
 - (D) Raising the thumb in Germany means you like someone or something.

A popular theory says that all people fall into two broad personality types: Type A and Type B. Type A people are organized, love to work, and take on more work than they can reasonably handle. They are also highly motivated to succeed and do better than others, are concerned about their social status, and are always worrying about the time. Type B people, on the other hand, are much more relaxed and carefree. They're very creative and frequently daydream. They don't mind when they lose a competition because they aren't obsessed with succeeding like Type A people. That's why Type B people handle **setbacks** better.

For a long time, company owners believed that Type A people were the best workers. However, that opinion is beginning to change. As Type B people are innovative and often think outside the box, they are valued in group projects and strategy meetings. They also think in the long term. Instead of worrying about what will happen the following day, they wonder about the future. This is helpful for businesses who want to be competitive for a long time. Type B people are also more willing to take risks because they aren't bothered by failure. All of these qualities

make Type B people more desirable for jobs.

In terms of lifestyle, Type B people are more likely to live longer, happier lives. They are also great friends, because they're not as serious and are less critical. In addition, Type B people take the time to appreciate the present, and always look for the good in people. All of these characteristics make Type B people happier than Type A people.

56. What is the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To overturn the original views about Type A people.
 - (B) To introduce personalities suitable for certain professions.
 - (C) To describe the advantages of Type B people.
 - (D) To compare two different blood types.
57. Which description of Type A people is FALSE?
- (A) They have little patience.
 - (B) They are messy and careless.
 - (C) They are eager to succeed.
 - (D) They enjoy working a lot.
58. What does the word “**setback**” mean in the passage?
- (A) A problem that makes a situation worse.
 - (B) An advantage that makes a situation better.
 - (C) A person who prevents you from succeeding.
 - (D) A person who helps you out when you're in difficulty.
59. What is said about the personal relationships of Type B people?
- (A) They are not loyal to their friends.
 - (B) Their social skills are awkward.
 - (C) They have trouble trusting people.
 - (D) They are popular among friends.
60. Why are Type B people happier than Type A people?
- (A) They tend to enjoy the moment.
 - (B) They often win in competitions.
 - (C) They are often the most successful people.
 - (D) They can always solve their problems.