

國立彰師附工 104 學年度 高職三(含綜三仁、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. There seems to be a(n) _____ device at the door. Be sure not to touch it before the police come.
(A) understanding (B) explosive (C) accidental (D) offensive
2. After working hard for the whole year, I plan to take a vacation to _____ myself.
(A) exist (B) reward (C) labor (D) earn
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 drunken man threw _____ at the police officer after he got a speeding ticket.
(A) insults (B) blasts (C) adventures (D) labors
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. Many disagreements between the father and the son resulted from poor _____ with each other.
(A) communication (B) conception (C) construction (D) consideration
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. This product has been _____ to meet the customers' need. It must be selling like hot cakes.
(A) adopted (B) accustomed (C) adapted (D) approved
9. Bella donated her money to the charity out of _____.
(A) sympathy (B) dawn (C) variation (D) existence
10. Double Tenth Day is a notable holiday in Taiwan every year. There are usually wonderful performances and _____ on that day.
(A) accidents (B) photographs (C) bumps (D) parades
11. The mayor denied the charge of bribery. He thought of himself as _____.
(A) equal (B) considerate (C) unskilled (D) innocent
12. The kid is very curious, and he seems to have numerous questions about the world.

- (A) wealthy (B) many (C) few (D) tragic
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. Frank is too busy to _____ a day to be with his family.
(A) spare (B) insult (C) spread (D) signal
15. The basketball player is very humble and has earned the respect of his teammates.
(A) gained (B) swallowed (C) suspected (D) violated
16. The car came out of nowhere and hit many pedestrians accidentally.
(A) by chance (B) on purpose (C) without delay (D) in advance
17. Soon after the car accident happened, two policemen came to _____ it _____.
(A) settle; in (B) hold; back (C) sort; out (D) pay; off
18. Without any financial assistance, Mr. Webers was _____ from building an orphanage in the poor country.
(A) settled in (B) held back (C) paid off (D) sorted out
19. My sister had a hard time _____ her new life in the United States after she married an American.
(A) settling in (B) covering up (C) paying off (D) holding back
20. The staff of the company are having a meeting to discuss the _____ and _____ of their new product.
(A) ups; downs (B) here; there (C) pros; cons (D) bed; board

II. 文法選擇 (11%) :

21. _____ your wife's disappointment when she knows you don't like her cooking at all.
(A) Imagining (B) Imagine (C) Imagined (D) To imagine
22. If Andrew had known the high cost of living in Tokyo, 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. The appearance of the mysterious woman makes the story more _____.
(A) confuse (B) confusing (C) confused (D) confusion

25. 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
26. I am not familiar with the language _____ here.
 (A) speak (B) speaking (C) spoken (D) that spoken
27. Some people try to lose weight _____ taking a lot of exercise.
 (A) to (B) by (C) in (D) at
28. The old broken watch was worth _____. Nobody wanted to buy it at the garage sale.
 (A) nothing (B) anything (C) bought (D) buying
29. _____ Miss Lin walked into the classroom, she found one of the students was crying.
 (A) As (B) Whether (C) Though (D) If
30. Not until yesterday _____ the report.
 (A) I did finish (B) did I finish (C) I finished (D) finished I
31. I got the impression _____ I had seen this girl somewhere before.
 (A) which (B) what (C) who (D) that

III. 對話 (9%) :

A: How's it going, Mandy? __32__

B: I'm fine. Well, I've been busy taking a class called "Explore Body Language."

A: __33__

B: Body language is a nonverbal form of communication, including gestures, eye contact, and facial expressions.

A: Since we have language, __34__?

B: Even though we use language, __35__.

A: You mean we communicate almost half of our ideas and feelings without words?

B: You've got it! So, it is important to understand body language.

A: __36__ Can I join you?

32. (A) I heard you are a college student.

(B) Why do you become overweight?

(C) I haven't seen you for a while.

(D) Have you thought of learning body language?

33. (A) What is it about?

(B) I don't like it.

(C) Are you good at it?

(D) That's my favorite.

34. (A) what's the point of learning it (B) how did you make it

(C) how about learning it together (D) shouldn't we know about it

35. (A) no wonder there are misunderstandings between us

(B) you don't make me understand you better

(C) we can communicate with each other

(D) only 30 to 35 percent of our communication is verbal

36. (A) You're taking the risk. (B) Sounds interesting!

(C) It doesn't make sense! (D) It saves you the trouble.

Helen: My new roommate doesn't seem to like me. __37__

Peter: That's because in her country, people consider it rude to make eye contact when talking to others.

Helen: Really? Doesn't eye contact mean showing respect everywhere?

Peter: __38__ Here, we must make eye contact when talking, but in some cultures, it is offensive to do so.

Helen: Oh, I see. So, my roommate was trying to be polite, not rude.

Peter: __39__ I think it's best if you learn more about your roommate's culture.

Helen: I will. __40__

Peter: I agree.

37. (A) She often calls me to say hello.

(B) She never contacts me by phone.

(C) She always looks me in the eye.

(D) She always avoids eye contact with me.

38. (A) Yes, it does. (B) Don't ask me. (C) Actually, no. (D) I guess so.

39. (A) That's right. (B) She's rude. (C) No problem. (D) I'm fine.

40. (A) Learning about her culture is not useful at all.

(B) Learning about different cultures seems important.

(C) I'm not interested in learning about her culture.

(D) I wonder what kind of culture she likes.

IV. 綜合測驗 (20%) :

Nonverbal language is used more often than verbal language. In fact, about 65 percent of our ideas are communicated __41__ words. However, the meanings of the same gestures may be different from culture to culture. __42__ the case of the thumbs-up sign. In Greece, __43__ gesture is as offensive as this sign. Although the sign means “everything’s great” in the United States, it is very __44__ to the Greeks. Therefore, __45__ a sign if we do not really understand its meaning in another country.

41. (A) to (B) as (C) with (D) without
42. (A) Taking (B) Take (C) Takes (D) Taken
43. (A) any other (B) no other (C) none of (D) any of
44. (A) insults (B) insult (C) insulting (D) insulted
45. (A) we never should use (B) never we should use
(C) we use should never (D) never should we use

The “OK” sign is a common gesture around the world. It is shown __46__ making one’s thumb and index finger into a circle and __47__ the other three fingers out. Yet, in Brazil, almost every Brazilian has the idea __48__ the “OK” sign is offensive. If you __49__ this sign to your Brazilian friends, they may get upset. To matters even more confusing, this sign means “money” to the Japanese and “You’re worth nothing!” to the French. Thus, you should be extremely careful when __50__ the “OK” sign.

46. (A) on (B) by (C) as (D) to
47. (A) spreading (B) sparing (C) bumping (D) issuing
48. (A) when (B) that (C) where (D) ×
49. (A) insult (B) exit (C) finance (D) flash
50. (A) use (B) you using (C) using (D) used

V. 閱讀測驗 (20%) :

Sign language is a way people use their hand movements to communicate with others without speaking. It is mainly used by deaf people or people who cannot hear well, and the hand signs used in sign language usually stand for ideas and not words. “Finger spelling,” for example, uses different hand positions to form different alphabets.

Sign language has been used around the world for several centuries, and the first use of sign

language recorded in history was in France. In the 18th century, a French priest named Abbé Charles-Michel de l’Épée visited a home and found that there were two little girls refusing to speak to him. He thought that they were rude at first, but he soon found out that the two girls were deaf. Therefore, it inspired him to invent a system of sign language for those who were unable to hear. Later, he even began the first public school for deaf children in Paris. Because of the success of the sign language in France, it is believed that most sign languages developed in other countries were influenced by it.

Nowadays, like various spoken languages all over the world, there are a variety of sign languages. Many countries have developed their own sign languages which are as individual and complicated as their spoken languages. Therefore, if we hope to communicate with a foreigner by sign language, we may have to learn a different sign language first.

51. According to the passage, when did the first sign language appear?

- (A) In 1800.
(B) In the 19th century.
(C) A few hundred years ago.
(D) The passage does not mention it.

52. Abbé Charles-Michel de l’Épée is _____.

- (A) a deaf person
(B) a French priest
(C) a father of two daughters
(D) a person learning many sign languages

53. The word it in the second paragraph may refer to _____.

- (A) the way of using “finger spelling”
(B) the first public school for deaf people
(C) the first recorded sign language in England
(D) the sign language invented by a French priest

54. According to the passage, _____ today.

- (A) no school teaches sign language
(B) there are a variety of sign languages
(C) nobody uses sign language anymore
(D) every person communicates by sign language

55. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The hand signs of sign language mainly represent ideas.
- (B) “Finger spelling” is part of the French writing system.
- (C) Deaf people around the world use the same sign language.
- (D) Sign language is a lot easier to learn than spoken language.

Culture shock is the impact that a person may feel when they enter a new country whose culture is very different from that he or she is accustomed to. It is common among immigrants and foreign students because of the huge change in their surroundings. No matter how well they prepare in advance, there are various things that can't be expected or be found in books. For example, lifestyle, nonverbal communication, and unwritten rules are those which can't be taught in words but have to be experienced in person. In addition, most people who experience culture shock often go through emotional difficulties. Take the case of students studying abroad. Since most of them live in an exotic environment without support from family, parents in particular, they usually develop additional symptoms of loneliness, anxiety, and stress.

In general, culture shock consists of four distinct phases. First is the honeymoon phase in which a person is likely to be fascinated by the new culture and thus feel everything is interesting. Second is the negotiation phase. After about three months of the honeymoon period, anxiety soon follows. Owing to language barriers or food accessibility, most people have serious homesickness at this stage. Once this unpleasant period is over, usually lasting six to twelve months, people will develop new routines and strategies to deal with daily lives. Therefore, the negative responses to the new culture will decrease, too. This is called the adjustment phase. Finally, in the mastery phase, people get used to the new culture. As language and social customs are no longer problems for them, they can feel totally comfortable in their adapted culture.

56. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The uncertainty of life.
- (B) An explanation of culture shock.
- (C) Different emotions people will reveal.
- (D) Bad experiences people will encounter in a foreign country.

57. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a stage of a culture shock?

- (A) Honeymoon stage.
- (B) Mastery stage.

(C) Negotiation stage

(D) Ruin stage.

58. According to the passage, why will the people studying abroad feel lonely and anxious?

- (A) They usually lack the support from family.
- (B) They are worried about school expenses.
- (C) They are aptly influence by friends.
- (D) They will develop new strategies to cope with life.

59. In the honeymoon stage, what is a person likely to do?

- (A) To feel depressed about his or her life.
- (B) To have negative reaction to the new culture.
- (C) To be curious about everything in the new culture.
- (D) To create a balance between the home culture and the new one.

60. What can we infer from the passage?

- (A) Culture shock can be conquered through extensive reading in advance.
- (B) Time is the only way to cure the symptoms caused by culture shock.
- (C) Culture shock only brings people bad experiences.
- (D) Few immigrants go through culture shock without any problem.