



文藻外語學院
一百學年度國小教師教育學程招生考試題卷
科目：【英文】

考試日期：100年8月18日

I. Vocabulary 20%

1. It is considered polite to make an appointment before we visit a person. _____ visits often cause inconvenience or embarrassment.
(A) Frequent (B) Courteous (C) Annual (D) Abrupt
2. It is difficult to _____ a contract after it has been signed. No changes to it will be allowed without the approval of the other party.
(A) violate (B) execute (C) terminate (D) modify
3. People tend to feel unhappy because someone has something that they would like; however, _____ can ruin relationships and cause problems at work.
(A) suspicion (B) curiosity (C) jealousy (D) hostility
4. We cannot give you a _____ answer now; there are still many uncertainties on this issue.
(A) vague (B) definite (C) witty (D) diplomatic
5. Being unable to use a computer is a real _____. It will make it harder for a person to get ahead in his job.
(A) handicap (B) advantage (C) challenge (D) mystery
6. When linguists debate what it is _____ makes human unique among animals, they often point to language.
(A) which (B) and (C) but (D) that
7. People should not eat a wild mushroom _____ they are absolutely certain that it is harmless and edible.
(A) even if (B) as if (C) provided (D) unless
8. The state's growth has long lagged behind _____ of the rest of the United States. Now it seems to be forging ahead.
(A) one (B) that (C) those (D) which
9. Can you let me _____ the new bike for a few days before I decide to buy it?
(A) get on (B) put together (C) take apart (D) try out
10. The evidence on video can be used to _____ the story that the former city councilor went to bed with a married man.
(A) back up (B) hush up (C) make up (D) spin out

II. Cloze Test 20%

Passage A

When a strong earthquake occurs on the ocean floor ___11___ on land, a tremendous force is exerted ___12___ the seawater and one or more large, destructive waves called tsunamis can be formed. Tsunamis are commonly called tidal waves in the United States, but this is really ___13___ name in that the cause of the tsunami is an underground earthquake rather than the ocean's tides.

Far from land, a tsunami can move through the wide open vastness of the ocean ___14___ a speed of 600 miles (900 kilometers) per hour and often can travel tremendous distances without losing ___15___ and strength. When a tsunami reaches shallow ___16___ water, it can reach a height of 100 feet (30 meters) or more and can cause tremendous ___17___ and damage to coastal areas.

11. (A) as well as (B) or (C) let alone (D) rather than
12. (A) in (B) under (C) on (D) over
13. (A) a proper (B) a common (C) an innovative (D) an inappropriate

14. (A) at (B) with (C) for (D) over
 15. (A) width (B) direction (C) height (D) weight
 16. (A) river (B) coastal (C) fresh (D) salty
 17. (A) vibrations (B) flooding (C) famine (D) explosions

Passage B

The hippopotamus is the third largest land animal, smaller only than the elephant and the rhinoceros. Its name comes from two Greek words which mean “river horse.” The long name of this animal is often ___18___ to the easier to handle term “hippo.”

The hippo has a natural affinity for the water. It does not float on top of the water; ___19___, it can easily walk along the bottom of a body of water. The hippo commonly remains underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour before coming up for ___20___.

In spite of its name, the hippo has relatively little in ___21___ with the horse and instead shows a number of interesting similarities to the whale. When a hippo comes up after a stay at the bottom of a lake or river, it releases ___22___ through a blowhole, just like a whale. ___23___, the hippo resembles the whale ___24___ that they both have thick layers of blubber or fat for ___25___ and they are almost completely hairless.

18. (A) added (B) attached (C) linked (D) shortened
 19. (A) moreover (B) instead (C) therefore (D) similarly
 20. (A) air (B) food (C) light (D) work
 21. (A) league (B) sympathy (C) common (D) conflict
 22. (A) air (B) heat (C) waste (D) chemicals
 23. (A) Even so (B) By contrast (C) In addition (D) In consequence
 24. (A) with (B) on (C) for (D) in
 25. (A) attack (B) protection (C) detection (D) feeding

III. Reading comprehension 20%

Passage A

Most people would agree that their lives have been positively affected by the Internet and e-mail. The Internet allows us to access large amounts of information on nearly any topic quickly and cheaply. E-mail allows us to communicate with friends, family, and colleagues almost instantly even when they are on another continent. However, a question on many people’s minds concerns privacy. Does a company or government agency have the right to keep a record of the sites you visit on the Internet? Does your employer have the right to read your e-mail messages?

Democratic societies create large zones of privacy for individuals by limiting the power of public and private authorities to look into anyone’s personal matters. Although privacy is still a very important value, the computer age has brought a new debate over privacy rights. Computer systems have made it easy for companies and government to collect, store, and process data. This results in three potentially dangerous effects. First, organizations can collect far more personal information than ever before. Second, they can exchange the data with other organizations quickly and easily. Finally, they can use the information in ways that individuals do not know about and cannot control.

In North America and some European countries, traditional rules regarding privacy have been extended to cover computerized information practices. The concern for individual rights to privacy has resulted in three guidelines. First, individuals should know how any organization is using their personal data files. Second, rules for sharing personal data should be set and then made public. Third, everyone should have the right to inspect, correct, and challenge information in their personal files. Although these guidelines are a good beginning, finding the correct balance between the rights of organizations to collect and use personal data and individual rights will be a long process.

26. According to this passage, what is NOT an advantage of the Internet?
- (A) Our messages can be read by the people whom they are not intended for.
 - (B) Our messages can be sent to our friends instantly.
 - (C) We can gain access to large amounts of information cheaply.
 - (D) Any topic we take an interest in can be found out on the Internet.
27. There are some guidelines to protect individual rights. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (A) Everyone is entitled to examine information in his personal files.
 - (B) Everyone deserves to know how his personal data files are used.
 - (C) Everyone should have the right to charge any organization a fee for using his personal data files.
 - (D) The government should lay down the rules for sharing personal data.
28. According to this passage, there are three potentially dangerous effects of modern computer systems. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (A) Personal information can be exchanged quickly between organizations.
 - (B) A democratic society might be endangered when personal information is easily collected.
 - (C) Individuals cannot know how their personal information is used.
 - (D) Far more personal information can be collected by organizations.
29. The author tries to stimulate his readers' interest by _____.
- (A) exploring the cause-and-effect relationship
 - (B) defining a term
 - (C) telling about a personal experience
 - (D) putting questions to his readers
30. The author thinks that _____.
- (A) it is hard to achieve a good balance between the right to privacy and the right to collect personal information
 - (B) to protect privacy in the information age is impossible
 - (C) rules for sharing personal data are difficult to enforce
 - (D) it takes a lot of time and effort to determine which is more important, the right to collect personal information or the right to privacy

Passage B

In a business context, body language can be particularly important, especially if you are trying to sell a product. Many successful businesses give advice to companies and their employees on body language that is associated with successful salesmanship and how to read clients' body language.

When you first meet a client, for example, it is best to use open gestures. Outward and upward movements of your hands create a positive feeling, and putting the fingertips of one hand against the fingertips of the other conveys confidence. Clasp your hands behind your head as you lean back in a chair can suggest arrogance and may turn away prospective clients. Placing your hands on each side of your waist shows confidence and attracts others. For men, unbuttoning a suit jacket will signify an open attitude, that you're willing to talk or negotiate. Taking off your jacket is really powerful. And rolling up your shirtsleeves suggests you are ready to discuss the final price.

As you talk with prospective clients, watch their body language. If they cross their arms or close their hands, they are probably not receptive to you and your message. You need to relax them and reassure them by sending out body messages that

create a positive atmosphere. If you notice them copying your posture and gestures, they are probably interested in your sales presentation. Copying-or “mirroring”-suggests that your clients are receiving and accepting your messages. However, if they cover their mouth, or touch their noses or areas near their eyes, they are withdrawing. In this situation, perhaps you need to try a different approach.

If prospective clients appear defensive or hostile, use only positive signals. Lean slightly forward to put energy into the conversation. Smile from within and without. They’ll sense this and be receptive... and, quite likely, buy your product!

31. According to this passage, a salesperson can convey confidence by _____.
- (A) rolling up his shirtsleeves
 - (B) placing his hands on each side of his waist
 - (C) taking off his jacket
 - (D) clasping his hands behind his head as he leans back in a chair
32. A prospective client might begin to draw back when he _____.
- (A) copies a salesperson’s posture
 - (B) crosses his arms
 - (C) closes his hands
 - (D) covers his mouth
33. When a salesperson unbuttons a suit jacket, it means that he _____.
- (A) is willing to negotiate
 - (B) has decided to make a deal
 - (C) is losing ground
 - (D) has lost his patience
34. When prospective clients appear unfriendly, a salesperson should use positive signals. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
- (A) smiling
 - (B) leaning slightly forward
 - (C) putting hands behind the head as he leans back in a chair
 - (D) putting energy into the talk
35. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- (A) Reading Clients’ Body Language
 - (B) Body Language In Business
 - (C) Body Language Which Is Associated With Successful Salesmanship
 - (D) Selling Products By Means Of Gestures.

IV. Writing 30%

Write a paragraph with 120 to 150 words. In the paragraph, **describe** and **explain** three characteristics an elementary teacher should have.