

亞洲大學

97 學年度進修學士班甄審入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
各學系	英文	97.6.14	10:40-12:20

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (字彙與結構) 66%

- It is a non-profit _____. The aim of it is for helping people.
(A) principle (B) organization (C) treatment (D) relationship
- Mary is a private _____ to the company chairman.
(A) secretary (B) scientist (C) astronaut (D) professor
- Do you know the _____ of Amazon River?
(A) southern (B) salt (C) source (D) saucer
- The hour is a _____ of time.
(A) unity (B) unit (C) united (D) union
- I _____ what he meant. But I insist to do my own way.
(A) rest (B) realize (C) refuse (D) reject
- The price _____ both house and furniture.
(A) includes (B) interests (C) incredible (D) indeed
- The cards were _____ in alphabetical order.
(A) troubled (B) ranged (C) permitted (D) encouraged
- Vicky had an accident yesterday and was badly hurt, so it is _____ for her to go to school today.
(A) convenient (B) illegal (C) necessary (D) impossible
- The library is famous for its wide _____ of books. You can find all kinds of books there.
(A) connection (B) technology (C) variety (D) amazement
- Group registrations are not allowed. Each member must register for the conference _____.
(A) intelligently (B) respectfully (C) individually (D) comfortably
- We _____ the post office on our way to school.
(A) looked after (B) passed by (C) took off (D) passed on
- We stood up as _____ respect for the officer.
(A) fooling around (B) regardless of (C) a mark of (D) seeing off
- The teacher _____ Tom as the best student in the class.
(A) refers to (B) stops by (C) walks along (D) goes on
- Please _____ when driving on the campus.
(A) get up (B) wake up (C) slow down (D) sit down
- _____ our records, you can borrow two more books from the library.

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(A) Generally speaking (B) What's more (C) In order to (D) According to

16. To keep healthy, everyone needs _____ three kinds of fruit every day.
(A) at first (B) at last (C) at least (D) at most

17. The ill patient is unable to digest her food properly, so she is _____ all of it _____.
(A) throwing out (B) throwing up (C) speeding up (D) buying up

18. My sister takes after my father in appearance. _____, I take after my mother.
(A) In the long run (B) Above all (C) First of all (D) On the other hand

19. The accident caused one car to turn _____, its wheels spinning in the air.
(A) upside down (B) inside out (C) up with (D) in mind

20. Our boss _____ so much that no one in the office knows exactly what he wants us to do.
(A) comes to an end (B) puts an end to (C) beats around the bush (D) gets even with

21. Only when we lose health _____ understand the importance of our health.
(A) we will (B) and we (C) will we (D) did we

22. _____ had I gone home when I turned on my computer.
(A) Hard (B) Hardly (C) Harder (D) Hardlier

23. Seldom has the child _____ a lie.
(A) tell (B) tells (C) told (D) telling

24. Going mountain climbing _____ me excited.
(A) make (B) made (C) makes (D) making

25. My father usually _____ time with me every weekend.
(A) costs (B) pays (C) spends (D) takes

26. I _____ wake up at six in the morning.
(A) used to (B) uses to (C) am using to (D) use

27. The glass _____ already _____ yesterday.
(A) is.. broken (B) was.. broken (C) is.. breaking (D) was.. breaking

28. The house was _____ then.
(A) built (B) being built (C) building (D) been built

29. _____ you called me before you came here?
(A) Have (B) Has (C) Had (D) Having

30. Either Mary or her parents _____ telling the lie.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have

31. _____ that native South Americans performed a ceremony like this in Colombia.
(A) It is said (B) It said (C) It says (D) It has said

32. The hikers got _____ close to the edge of the canyon.
(A) danger (B) dangerously (C) dangerous (D) in danger

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33. Anderson's performance was very successful, but she had trouble _____ work in the United States. (A) to find (B) finding (C) find (D) found

Part II. Reading (閱讀) 14%

(A) The FBI is the agency that fights serious crimes in the United States. It investigates organized crime, drug trafficking, bank robbery, certain murders, and kidnapping. It also investigates computer crimes and white-collar crimes, non-violent crimes against business. The agency that became the FBI began on July 26, 1908. It was part of the U.S. Department of Justice. The agency started out with only 34 agents. Today there are thousands of agents. It got its current name, the FBI, in 1935.

In its early years, the FBI mainly helped city and state police fight crime. But, as organized crime grew, so did the FBI. Organized crime is when a group of criminals work together to do illegal things.

Gangsters like Al Capone were members of well-organized gangs of criminals. Early in the last century, organized crime had spread across the United States. The government had a difficult time fighting it. This was because most laws were state laws, not federal laws. The police could not cross state lines to investigate a crime. A criminal would just leave the state, and the police couldn't do anything.

J. Edgar Hoover became director of the FBI in 1924. Many people associate his name with the FBI. As the director, he worked hard to improve the agency. He wanted to make it easier for the FBI to catch criminals. He hired new agents and made sure they were well trained. He got new laws passed. The FBI became known for its honest, hard-working agents. The public trusted the FBI. Hoover's agents were called "G-men" during this time. "G-men" stood for "government men."

34. When did FBI get its name?

- (A) 1908
- (B) 1919
- (C) 1920
- (D) 1935

35. Which crime the FBI can't investigate?

- (A) murder
- (B) kidnapping
- (C) drug trafficking
- (D) none of the above

36. What was the main reason that the FBI couldn't track down criminals early in the last

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<p>century?</p> <p>(A) Gangsters had well-organized gangs of criminals.</p> <p>(B) The FBI was “G-men” only for government affairs.</p> <p>(C) Most laws were state laws which helped criminals to escape easily.</p> <p>(D) Hoover didn’t hire enough agents.</p> <p>37. What is the main topic of this passage?</p> <p>(A) types of organized crime</p> <p>(B) how the FBI developed</p> <p>(C) organized crime during Prohibition</p> <p>(D) how Al Capone was caught</p> <p>Today, many foods are genetically engineered(GE). GE food have slowly become a part of our diet. GE foods are an example of how science is trying to improve nature. Scientists use a special process to put new genetic information into a plant. In other words, the plant’s DAN, or genetic code, changes. Developments like these seem positive. Why then has there been a worldwide negative reaction to GE foods? The answer is simple: Genetically changed plants are no longer the same. Think of something like GE tomatoes. They may be larger and juicier, but they many contain DAN from plants such as nuts or even from animals such as fish. The greatest danger is for people allergic to substances such as nuts or fish. That plump tomato could cause an allergic reaction—possibly even death for someone with severe allergies. Yet a person with allergies might never know that the tomato contained the <u>substance</u>.</p> <p>38. What is true about GE foods?</p> <p>(A) They are very rare.</p> <p>(B) Their genetic code is changed.</p> <p>(C) Everyone agrees they are safe.</p> <p>(D) all of the above.</p> <p>39. What are the things that substances could be?</p> <p>(A) DNA</p> <p>(B) plump tomatoes</p> <p>(C) allergic elements</p> <p>(D) genetic code</p> <p>40. What is the disagreement over GE foods?</p> <p>(A) GE foods don’t look normal.</p> <p>(B) People can’t agree on their safety.</p> <p>(C) They are better than natural foods.</p>			

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(D) GE foods are less nutritious.

Part III. Sentences Making (句子重組) 20%

41. last/semester/ His/ grade/ very good/ was

42. sent / after/ in a hurry/ to the hospital/ He/ was/ the car accident

43. is/important/ anything/ Health/ else/ more/ than

44. is/ playing piano/ good at/ My sister

45. have/ studied/ How/ you/ English/ long
