臺中健康暨管理學院

九十二學年度二年制進修部招生考試試題紙

學　系　別	考試科目	考試日期	時　間	備　註
應用外語學系	英文閱讀能力測驗	92.9.13	10:20-12:00	共六頁

本試題共六大題，請先閱讀文章，然後回答問題（總分 250 分，每題 5 分）

A.

I found last month's article, "Quick Gains, Lifelong Pain", about athletes who use anabolic steroids to improve their performance, very interesting. I was pleased to find out that checks and tests are now carried out at all major sporting events to make sure that everyone is playing fairly. However, I disagree with the writer who states that this will ensure that all sports are played fairly in the future. There are other ways of cheating, and while researching my forthcoming book on the history of sports, I discovered that a small number of athletes have found surprising ways to break the rules.

1. Why do athletes use anabolic steroids?

   A. To break the rules.
   B. To perform better.
   C. To win a competition.

2. What is done to make sure everyone is playing fairly?

   A. Athletes complete questionnaires.
   B. Checks and tests are carried out.
   C. Athletes promise not to take anabolic steroids.

3. What is the author researching?

   A. The history of sports.
   B. Many athletes cheat in sports.
   C. What anabolic steroids athletes use.

4. What did the author discover?

   A. Many athletes use drugs.
   B. A small number of athletes found ways to cheat.
   C. Athletes do not cheat in sport.

B.

One of these is an Algerian runner called Abbes Tehami. In 1991, Tehami ran in the Brussels Marathon and secured an easy victory. However, some spectators were surprised at how much the runner's appearance changed during the race. He seemed to grow taller, and although he started the race with a mustache, by the end he had shaved it off. After an investigation, it was discovered that Tehami's coach had run the start of the race for him. He had swapped clothes with Tehami himself, who was hiding behind a tree 10 miles along the route.

5. Who was the athlete that broke the rules in the Boston Marathon?

A. An Algerian coach.
B. An Algerian runner.
C. Abbes Tehami.

6. What was learned from the investigation?

A. A coach cheated.
B. An athlete's coach ran the last part of the race.
C. An athlete's coach ran the first part of the race.

7. What seemed to have changed in the runner's appearance during the race?

A. He became taller.
B. He shaved his mustache.
C. Both the above.

C.

A similar trick was attempted at the 1896 Olympics, again in the marathon. A runner named Spridon Belokas was so eager to win the race that he hired a horse and carriage to help him. As soon as he had run out of view of the crowds of spectators, he jumped in the carriage and "ran" the rest of the race from a sitting position! He still only came in third, but when race officials realized what he had done, his bronze medal was taken away from him.

8. What did Belokas use to help him in a race?

A. A horse and carriage.
B. Drugs.
C. Other athletes to help him.

9. How did Belokas run in "a sitting position"?

A. He was riding a motor cycle.
B. Friends carried him.
C. He was in a horse carriage.

10. Did Belokas win the race?

A. He won the silver medal.
B. He won the bronze medal.
C. He won the gold medal.

D.

Since I arrived in the remote Russian village of Siberia, I have visited a number of different attractions. By far, the most impressive has been Lake Baikal. Lake Baikal is known to Russians as "The Sacred Sea" or "The Pearl of Siberia". It is easy to understand why it is a special place to them as it is a source of life not only to the local population, but also to the whole country. The lake provides food from its depths for the local people, and also generates electricity through massive hydro-electric dams which were built by President Khruschev in the 1960's.

It is almost impossible to imagine the size of Lake Baikal. It holds one fifth of the planet's fresh water, more than all of North America's Great Lakes combined. The lake is so vast that I've even heard the local fishermen talk of their journeys as "going to sea". Baikal is the deepest lake in the world, 1,637 meters deep in some places. Altogether, it contains 23,000 cubic kilometers of water. If there was no other water on the planet, it would take the entire population of the world 40 years to empty this great lake! Lake Baikal is not only the deepest, but also the oldest lake on Earth. Scientists think that it is 20 million years old, whereas most lakes were only created 15,000 years ago.

11. Lake Baikal is in

A. Siberia.
B. North America.
C. The sea.

12. Lake Baikal is also known as

A. Siberia.
B. The Sacred Sea.
C. Russia.

13. In what way does the lake help more than just the local people?

A. Food.
B. Drinking water.
C. It generates energy through hydro-electric dams.

14. Why is it almost impossible to imagine the size of Lake Baikal.?

A. It is so big.
B. It is so small.
C. You cannot see the entire lake from one spot.

15. Lake Baikal holds

A. 15,000 cubic meters of water.
B. 15,000 cubic kilometers of water.
C. One fifth of all the fresh water on Earth.

16. Lake Baikal is

A. The deepest and coldest lake on Earth.
B. The coldest and widest lake on Earth.
C. The deepest and oldest lake on earth.

17. How long will it take to empty Lake Baikal?

A. The world population will empty it in 40 months.
B. The world population will empty it in 40 years.
C. The population of Lake Baikal will empty it in 40 years.

18. How old are most of the lakes of the world?

A. 15,000 years.
B. 20 million years.
C. 15 million years.

19. What is the meaning of "going to sea"?

A. The tourists go fishing.
B. The local fishermen go on a journey.
C. The locals go fishing.

20. This passage talks about

A. A tourist attraction.
B. Great lakes.
C. Fishing.

E.

One of the most famous hoaxes of all time took place in England, and the victims of the hoax were many of the most famous scientists of the time. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many fossils were found in France and Germany which helped to explain the early history of man. Fossil creatures known as Neanderthal Man and Cro-Magnon Man were changing previous ideas of man's development. Scientists in Britain were envious of these discoveries and hoped that some similar fossils would be found in Britain before long.

Their prayers were answered in 1912 when Charles Dawson, an amateur fossil-hunter, found parts of a skull and jawbone in an area called Piltdown in the south of England. The skull seemed to be human but the jaw was like an ape's. Scientists were very excited by the fossils. They thought they must have come from a creature half man and half ape, a kind of "missing link" between modern man and the apes. Some scientists disagreed about the exact details of the ancient ape-man, but they all agreed that it was an important discovery. The creature was called Piltdown Man and Charles Dawson became very famous.

21. Who were the victims of the hoaxes?

A. Famous scientists.
B. Uneducated people.
C. Family members.

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22. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries

A. there were many hoaxes in France and Germany.
B. many fossils were found in France and Germany.
C. man's development was changing.

23. Who found the fossils in Piltdown?

A. Charles Darwin.
B. An amateur fossil hunter.
C. English scientists.

24. Who became very famous after the Piltdown Man was found?

A. Neanderthal Man.
B. Charles Darwin.
C. Charles Dawson.

25. The scientists all agreed that

A. it was the skull of an ape.
B. it was the skull of a man.
C. it was an important discovery.

F.

After the First World War, a group of old French soldiers returned to their village. (26) them was Francois, who drank (27) all day and didn't do (28). Before long he became (29). Every year the old soldiers (30) a reunion party in the home of Grandin, who had made a good deal of (31). Once, Grandin showed them a big coin. Everybody (32) it with interest. All of them had been drinking and the room was very (33). The gold coin was soon (34). When Grandin looked for it, the coin was (35). Someone suggested everyone be (36), to which all agreed except Francois. "I can't agree." He said. "Do you (37)," asked Grandin, "what your disagreement (38)?" The coin was not found. Everyone was (39). Since then people kept away from Francois. (40) when his wife died, no one (41) condolences.

A few years later, Grandin repaired his house. A workman found the gold coin (42) a crack of the floor in the room where the reunion party had been held. Though Grandin was a (43) man, he was just. He (44) to Francois' simple home and apologized for having suspected him. He asked, "why not (45) yourself to be searched (46) you didn't take it?" Francois, now an old man, said. "Because I was (47). For weeks my (48) had not had enough to eat – and my pockets were full of (49) that I had taken from the table to carry home for my (50) wife and children".

26.	A. Among	B. Between	C. To
27.	A. it	B. water	C. alone
28.	A. anything	B. everything	C. something
29.	A. rich	B. poverty-stricking	C. poverty-stricken
30.	A. held	B. started	C. wanted

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31. A. food　B. paper　C. money
32. A. took　B. examined　C. saw
33. A. noisy　B. quiet　C. clean
34. A. left　B. forgotten　C. lost
35. A. fallen　B. dropped　C. missing
36. A. searched　B. tested　C. found
37. A. realize　B. expect　C. tell
38. A. says　B. means　C. is
39. A. unpleasing　B. unpleasant　C. unhappy
40. A. Yet　B. But　C. Even
41. A. offered　B. went　C. cried
42. A. on　B. in　C. under
43. A. strong　B. brave　C. clever
44. A. traveled　B. hurried　C. kept
45. A. promise　B. forbid　C. allow
46. A. because　B. as　C. since
47. A. a thief　B. a robber　C. an officer
48. A. friends　B. family　C. wife
49. A. food　B. coins　C. guns
50. A. happy　B. hungry　C. angry