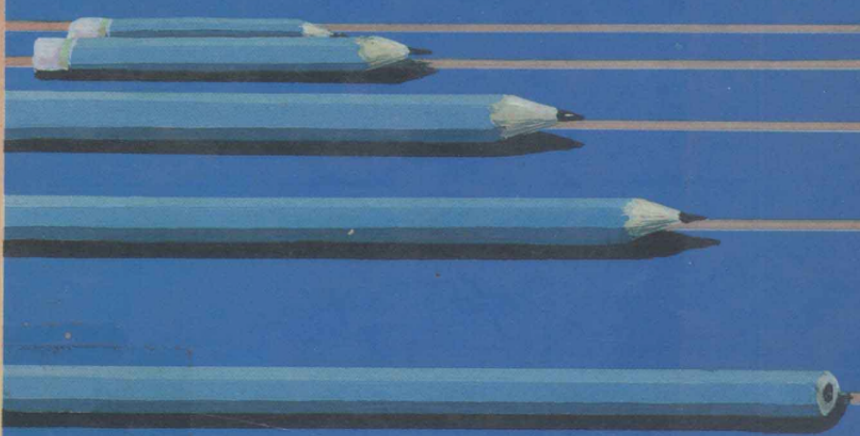


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● 包含45~76年大學日夜間部試題

歷屆大學英文試題

附：電腦統計歷年聯考成語

王伯怡 編著



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序 言

歷屆聯考試題乃是命題教授的心血結晶，**題題具代表性**，除可測出自己的實力外，更可歸納出大學聯考的趨勢。有鑑於此，我們傾力蒐集，編彙成全國唯一最完整的聯考資料——「**歷屆大學聯考英文試題**」。

本書囊括第一屆聯考至今（45—76）全部日夜間部考題。七十年後的考題，由於形式內容上，與今後考題的關係最密切，因此**全部採詳盡的註解與分析**，幫助您掌握最正確的方向；至於七十年以前的則採重點分析，使您在最短的時間內洞悉歷年來聯考演變的軌跡與答題的秘訣。書末並附**電腦統計歷年聯考成語**，將成語按字母順序排列，後註聯考年度，使常考成語一目了然，是全國唯一的珍貴資料。

您的滿意是我們的責任，本書雖經多次審慎校對，然仍恐有疏漏處，尚祈各方先進不吝賜教，謝謝。

編者 謹識

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四十五學年度大學暨獨立學院入學考試

英 文 試 題

① Explanation 解釋：

下面每條有四個解釋，其中只有一個是對的。將標記這一個解釋的數字填入試卷內。

1. 忠告：(1) consul (2) council (3) console (4) counsel
2. 良心：(1) consciousness (2) conscience (3) conscious (4) conscientious
3. 雕像：(1) stature (2) status (3) statue (4) statute
4. 去請醫生來：(1) to ask a doctor (2) to please a doctor (3) to take a doctor (4) to fetch a doctor
5. 似乎有些困難：(1) Seemingly there has some difficulty (2) There seems to have some difficulty (3) There seems to be some difficulty (4) There are some seeming difficulties
6. confine：(1)相信 (2)監禁 (3)確證 (4)使符合
7. invert：(1)惰性 (2)發明 (3)反對 (4)顛倒
8. mortal：(1)有道德的 (2)不免一死的 (3)模範的 (4)三合土的
9. in the long run：(1)長跑 (2)正在長跑 (3)畢竟 (4)最後目的
10. to account for：(1)解釋 (2)計算 (3)賬目 (4)表示
11. stop to smoke：(1)不吸煙 (2)停下來吸煙 (3)戒煙 (4)禁止吸煙
12. You cannot study too hard：(1)你儘管用功好了 (2)你不能太用功 (3)你不宜太用功 (4)你不是不能用功的
13. leave out：(1) go out (2) omit (3) stop (4) go away
14. reputation：(1) fame (2) well-known (3) degree (4) title
15. looked for：(1) found (2) sought (3) got (4) saw
16. 野蠻的舉動：(1) a savage act (2) a savageous act (3) a savagely act (4) a savageously act

2 歷屆大學聯考英文試題

17. 較劣下的：(1) more bad (2) worst (3) inferior (4) degrading
18. senior：(1)年較長的 (2)西班牙人稱先生 (3)參議員 (4)有罪的人
19. most children：(1)最多的孩子 (2)最高級的孩子 (3)大多數的孩子 (4)數目不小的一群孩子
20. strove：(1) a fireplace (2) hunger (3) a strong stick (4) struggled

② Choice of words 選字：

(a, at, by, in, of, on, the, to, with)

從上面括弧中選擇一個適當的字，使用在下面句子的空白內。答案必須寫在試卷上。

注意：(1)同一個字可以使用一次以上。

(2)每一空白只准填一個字。

(3)有些空白不須填寫，但必須在空白內作(×)的記號。

例：He goes ① school every ② day. 答案：① to ② ×

1. I can't see ① what respect this has any bearing ② the problem we are discussing.
2. He is the sort of ③ man ④ whom it is no use arguing.
3. He will stay ⑤ his friend's until he finds ⑥ house of his own.
4. What ⑦ fun we had when we were at ⑧ seaside.
5. Did he inform the post office ⑨ the change of his address?
6. Tom dropped ⑩ to see us ⑪ his way ⑫ home from ⑬ theater.
7. There is ⑭ dirt on his clothes and ⑮ dirty mark on his cheek.
8. Almost all the houses in Taiwan are lit ⑯ electricity.
9. I am not sure ⑰ his success, but I am sure ⑱ that he will do his best.
10. He will end up ⑲ prison, if he doesn't change his ways.
11. He usually put the children ⑳ bed at about eight o'clock in the evening.

③ Definition 定義：

下面有六條定義。寫出每條定義所指的字，填在試卷上。每答案只准填一個字。

例：house or place where one was born. 答案：home

1. an area of land without trees or water, often covered with sand.
2. move along by turning over and over.
3. a very slender tool, sharp at one end, and with a hole or eye to pass a thread through, used in sewing.
4. amount paid on anything sent by mail.
5. hard growth, usually curved and pointed, on the heads of cattle, sheep, goats, and some other animals.
6. Plane area enclosed within three straight lines.

④ Correction 改錯：

下面十個劃有底橫線的字，有的有錯，有的無錯。將它們改正後填入試卷的空白內。每空白只准填一個字。假如原來的字並無錯誤，你也要將該字抄寫填入該空白內。

例：He goes to (1) school every days (2).

答案：(1) to (2) day

1. He told me that he has (1) been to the station to see his friend of (2).
2. A gram is one thousands (3) of a kilogram.
3. Give this to whoever (4) you think can do the work well.
4. The commitee (5) has possibly (6) decided to sieze (7) the first opportunity of saling (8) all the steal (9) and gold to raise the releif (10) fund.

⑤ Substitution 換字：

下面每一空白，要用一個適當的字，才能使每組中兩句的意義相同。所有的答案均須寫在試卷上。每一空白只准用一個字。

例：I do not fear the dog. = I (1) (2) afraid of the dog.

答案：(1) am (2) not

1. It is not necessary for him to bring an umbrella. = He (1) not bring an umbrella.

4 歷屆大學聯考英文試題

2. It pays to study that language. = That language is _____ studying.
3. Will you please tell me its width ? = Do you (3) _____ telling me how
_____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____ ?
4. He likes white clothes. = He is (7) _____ of (8) _____ himself (9) _____ white.
5. She was quite alone. = She was all (10) _____ herself.

6 Translation 翻譯：

下面每一空白，要用一個適當的英文字，才能把中文句意，適當地表達出來，所有的答案均須寫在試卷上。每一空白只准用一個字。

例：這是一本書 This (1) _____ a (2) _____. 答案：(1) is (2) book

1. 虎不能游泳。
_____ (1) _____ cannot swim.
2. 這決不是女子的手帕。一定是個男子的。
This (2) _____ not be a woman's (3) _____. It (4) _____ be a (5) _____.
3. 恐怕他不能準時趕到這裏吧。
I am afraid he won't (6) _____ (7) _____ to get here on time.
4. 鈴一響他就衝下樓來。
No (8) _____ had the bell rung (9) _____ he rushed downstairs.
5. 我們正要離家的時候，天下起雨來了。
Just as we (10) _____ (11) _____ the house, it began to rain.
6. 你不贊成把你頭髮剪得如此短嗎？
Do you object to (12) _____ your hair (13) _____ so short ?
7. 你步行到博物館要多少時間？
How (14) _____ does it (15) _____ you to get to the museum on (16) _____ ?
8. 假如他昨天買蛋，買了五十個，而不是買了兩打的話，就不會有錢剩下買牛肉了。
_____ (17) _____ he bought fifty eggs (18) _____ of two (19) _____ yesterday there would have (20) _____ no money left for the beef.

7 Comprehension 閱讀能力：

本題是一段文字，其後列有二十五個問題，每個問題有四個答案，其中祇有一個是正確的。考生應於仔細閱讀後，將正確答案號碼填在試卷內。

He was what we would call a Bohemian; that is, he was a careless dresser, scorned regular employment, had no permanent address and was vague about money. But Franz Schubert possessed two attributes that set him apart from other Bohemians: he was a genius, and he had work to do. There was music to be written, and if he had to starve in the process of writing it, he did not mind it. Thanks to the good offices of a group of friends who were devoted to him and believed in his genius, he escaped actual starvation; but his existence was a precarious one. He "boarded around" so to speak, staying with any friend who could give him a place to write and a place to sleep. Legend has it that when he was put up for the night he frequently went to bed wearing his spectacles so that he could set to work immediately should an idea for a melody awaken him. That melody, when it arrived, was more than likely to be the setting for a song poem.

A. Where was Schubert born ?

- (1) He was born in a place called Bohemia.
- (2) He never told anybody where he was born.
- (3) Nobody knows where he was born.
- (4) Nothing is said here about where he was born.

B. How was he dressed ?

- (1) He did not care much how he was dressed.
- (2) He liked fine clothes, but he could not afford them.
- (3) He was smartly dressed.
- (4) He hated fine clothes.

C. What was his work ?

- (1) He worked in an office.
- (2) He composed music.
- (3) He was a genius, so he did not have to work.
- (4) His friends supported him, so he did not have to work.

D. How did his friends help him ?

- (1) They got him a job in an office.
- (2) They did not help him, because they believed a man of genius needed no help.
- (3) They let him sleep in their house.
- (4) They simply prayed for him.

6 歷屆大學聯考英文試題

E. How rich was Schubert ?

- (1) He possessed a large fortune.
- (2) He had been a rich man, but he gave all his money away to his friends.
- (3) The office where he worked gave him a good pay.
- (4) He was never rich.

F. How did he sleep according to popular belief ?

- (1) He slept very badly because he often had nothing to eat before he went to bed.
- (2) He slept badly because even in his sleep he would be thinking about his music.
- (3) He slept well always when his friend gave him a place to sleep.
- (4) He slept well only in the daytime, for at night he must work.

G. How was his eyesight ?

- (1) He had poor eyesight.
- (2) He had fine eyesight.
- (3) He could see in the daytime, but at night he was almost blind.
- (4) He was a blind man.

H. From what did he suffer most in his life ?

- (1) His heartless friends.
- (2) His bad sleep.
- (3) His hard work.
- (4) His poverty.

I. Where did he live ?

- (1) In a cottage, for he was poor.
- (2) Most time he lived aboard a ship.
- (3) He changed his dwelling place very often.
- (4) He lived in a foreign country, for he could not stay in his own country.

J. How did he die ?

- (1) Nothing is said here about his death.
- (2) He died of starvation.
- (3) Nobody knows how he died.
- (4) He died in his sleep.

K. What did his friends think of him ?

- (1) He was born with some special talent.
- (2) He owed his achievement to sheer hard work.
- (3) He composed music in a scientific manner.
- (4) He was a model scholar.

L. What are Bohemians like as a rule ?

- (1) They wear fashionable clothes.
- (2) They are good office workers.
- (3) They like to live in the same house for a long time.
- (4) They are happy-go-lucky with their money.

45年大學聯考英文試題解答

① 解釋：

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (3) 6. (2) 7. (4) 8. (2) 9. (3) 10. (1)
11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (2) 16. (1) 17. (3) 18. (1) 19. (3) 20. (4)

② 選字：

- ① in ② on ③ × ④ with ⑤ at ⑥ a ⑦ × ⑧ the ⑨ of ⑩ in
⑪ on ⑫ × ⑬ the ⑭ × ⑮ a ⑯ by ⑰ of ⑱ × ⑲ in ⑳ to

〔 解析 〕

- ① in ~ respect “在 ~ 方面” ② have bearing on “與 ~ 有關”
③ the sort of 之後的單數普通名詞不加冠詞。 ④ argue with sb. “與某人爭論”
⑦ **have fun** “開心；玩耍” ⑧ 指某特定的海邊，故要加 the。
⑨ **inform sb. of sth.** “通知某人某事” ⑩ **drop in** “偶然來訪”
⑪⑫ on **one's way home** “回家的路上” (home 在此是副詞，故其前不加冠詞)
⑬ 指建築物本身或場所時，為普通名詞，要加冠詞。
⑭ dirt (污垢，污物) 為不可數名詞，不加冠詞。
⑯ by 在此表示 “用 ~；靠 ~” ⑰ **be sure of ~** “確定 ~”
⑱ that 引導的名詞子句，不可作介詞 of 的受詞，故省略 of。
⑲ **in prison** “在獄中” ⑳ **put [or get] A to bed** “安置(小孩等)睡覺”

③ 定義：

1. desert ['dezərt] *n.* 沙漠 2. roll [rol] *vt., vi.* 滾動 3. needle ['nidl] *n.* 針
4. postage ['pɒstɪdʒ] *n.* 郵資 5. horn [hɔ:n] *n.* 牛、羊頭上的角
6. triangle ['traɪ,æŋɡl] *n.* 三角形

④ 改錯：

- (1) **has** → had (因 told 為過去式) (2) **of** → off (**see sb. off** “給某人送行”)
(3) **thousands** → thousandth (one thousandth “千分之一”) (4) 無誤
(5) **commitee** → committee (6) **possibly** → probably [probably “很可能 (most likely)” 的發生機率遠較 possibly “也許 (perhaps)” 為高，根據句意，用 probably 較合理。]
(7) **sieze** → seize (8) **saling** → selling
(9) **steal** → steel (鋼) (10) **releif** → relief (a relief fund “救濟基金”)

⑤ 換字：

- (1) need (2) worth (3) mind (4) wide (5) it (6) is (7) fond
 (8) dressing (clothing) (9) in (10) by

⑥ 翻譯：

- (1) Tigers (2) can (3) handkerchief (4) must (5) man's (6) be (7) able
 (8) sooner (9) than (10) were (11) leaving (12) having (13) cut (14) long
 (15) take (16) foot (17) Had (18) instead (19) dozen (20) been

⑦ 閱讀能力：

- A (4) B (1) C (2) D (3) E (4) F (2) G (1) H (4) I (3) J (1) K (1) L (4)

〔 註釋 〕

Bohemian [bo'himiən, -mjən] *n.* 狂放者；玩世不恭者

dresser ['dresə] *n.* 穿衣者 a careless dresser “ 衣著隨便的人 ”

scorn [skɔ:n] *vt. ; n.* 輕蔑；瞧不起

vague [veg] *adj.* 模糊的；茫然的

attribute ['ætrə,bjut] *n.* 性質；本性

set apart from ~ “ 使與 ~ 有區別 ”

offices ['ɒfɪsɪz, 'ɑfɪsɪz] *n.* 幫助；服務

precarious [pri'keɪriəs] *adj.* 不安定的；危險的

board [bord, bɔ:d] *vt.* 寄膳；寄宿

Legend **has it** (= says) that ~ “ 傳說 ~ ”

legend ['ledʒənd] *n.* 傳說；傳奇 **put up** “ 留宿 ”

spectacles ['spektəklz] *n.* 眼鏡

... *should* an idea for a melody awaken him.

= ... **if** an idea for a melody *should* awaken him.

(假設語氣中，**if** 的省略，詳見文法寶典 p.365)

setting ['setɪŋ] *n.* 〔音樂〕作曲；譜曲

dwelling ['dwelɪŋ] *n.* 住宅；寓所

happy-go-lucky ['hæpɪ,go'ləki] *adj.* 隨遇而安的

四十六學年度大學暨獨立學院入學考試

英 文 試 題

① Accentuation : 標重音 (10 %)

下面有十個字，音節均已分開，每音節以號碼表明，請指出各字的重音所在，將標的重音節的號碼填寫在試卷的空白內。

〔例如〕

$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$ 一字重音在第二音節，應將「2」字填寫在試卷的空白內。

(1) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{4}{4}$

(2) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$

(3) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$

(4) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{4}{4}$

(5) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$

(6) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$

(7) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{4}{4}$

(8) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3}$

(9) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{3}{3} - \frac{4}{4} - \frac{5}{5}$

(10) $\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2}{2}$

② Translation : 翻譯 (10 %)

下面每一空白要用一個適當的英文字，才能把中文句意適當地表達出來，所有的答案均須寫在試卷上。每一空白只准用一個字。

He cannot bear (1) laughed (2) .

他不能忍受被人嘲笑。

The difficulty lies (3) the (4) that we have no money.

困難在我們沒有錢。

He (5) sooner die (6) do this.

他寧死也不願做這事。

If a man was great while living, he becomes ten fold (7) when (8) .

假如一個人活着的時候是偉大的，則他死後更加十倍偉大。