

英文（一） Unit 1-6 複習練習卷 — 題目卷

Photo Stories · Circular Economy · Changing History · Leading Businesses · Sharing a Laugh · Our Changing Cities · Pathways

淡江大學 資訊管理學系 一年級 · 範圍：Unit 1-6（閱讀技巧＋各單元文法＋寫作概念）

考試資訊 · INFORMATION

科目	英文（一） College English I
範圍	Unit 1 – Unit 6 (Pathways)
時限	90 分鐘
總分	100 分（共 38 題）

單元配題 · BY UNIT

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姓名 _____ 學號 _____ 日期 _____

作答規則：單選題每題僅一個最佳答案；T/F/NG 題請寫 T、F 或 NG（提醒：**Not Given (NG) ≠ False**，文章「沒提到」不等於「文章說錯」）；填空、配對、改寫、簡答題依各題指示作答。題幹說明為中文，英文題材與選項保留英文。

考點：words in context、main idea / supporting / detail 三層、past perfect。

1. Sartore photographs animals **deliberately** looking into the camera. words in context
- (A) by accident (B) on purpose
(C) quickly (D) sadly
2. A good photo can **prompt** a strong emotional response in viewers. words in context
- (A) hide (B) measure
(C) cause / trigger (D) weaken
3. 下句屬於哪一層資訊？「In one study, participants saw 2,500 images and identified repeats 90 percent of the time.」 three layers
- (A) main idea (段落主旨) (B) supporting idea (支撐想法)
(C) detail — research finding / statistic (細節：研究數據)
(D) hook (引言鉤子)
4. 關於 main idea、supporting idea、detail 三者關係，下列何者正確？ main / supporting
- (A) detail 統攝整段，main idea 只是其中一例。
(B) main idea 統攝全段，supporting ideas 支持它、由 details 提供證據。
(C) 三者完全同義，可互換。 (D) main idea 一定明寫在第一句，絕不需推論。
5. 填入 past perfect 或 past perfect continuous：She was happy when she _____ (receive) an offer, because she _____ (look) for a job for more than a year. past perfect
- _____
- _____
6. 用 past perfect 改寫：先後兩件過去事件——Sartore _____ (take) thousands of photos in habitats, but then he decided to take studio portraits instead. past perfect
- _____
- _____

II. Unit 2 · The Circular Economy

6 題 · 字義 / 論說文組織 / passive voice

考點：words in context、organize an essay、the passive voice。

7. The linear economy is not **sustainable**. words in context

- (A) able to last a long time (B) cheap to run
(C) easy to explain (D) popular

8. Timberland **collaborated** with a tire maker to recycle rubber into shoe soles. words in context

- (A) competed (B) worked together
(C) argued (D) refused to work

9. A thesis statement is made up of two elements. They are: organize an essay

- (A) hook + conclusion (B) topic + claim (controlling idea)
(C) statistic + quote (D) title + author

10. 關於 concluding paragraph，下列何者正確？ organize an essay

- (A) 應引入全新的主張與證據。 (B) 只用來 sum up，不引入新資訊，可加預測或評論。
(C) 必須比引言段更長。 (D) 必須大量使用第一人稱 I/me/my。

11. 改成被動語態並省略 agent：「People waste too many raw materials in a linear economy.」

passive voice

12. 用被動語態改寫第二句以改善 cohesion（讓 larvae 變成主詞）：「The company raises and sells fly larvae. Fish farms then buy them.」 passive · cohesion

III. Unit 3 · Changing History

6 題 · 字義 / 推論與 hedging / used to · would

考點：words in context、make inferences、understand hedging、past with used to / would。

13. Fresh food begins to **spoil** after a few days. words in context

- (A) become fresh (B) go bad / lose freshness
(C) get cheaper (D) get bigger

14. Before refrigeration, salt was a **luxury** in many places. words in context

- (A) something cheap and common (B) something expensive but not necessary
(C) something dangerous (D) something fake

15. Napoleon offered a reward, and later Nicolas Appert found a way to preserve food in sealed jars. What can we **infer**? make inferences

- (A) Appert probably received money for his method.
(B) Appert fully understood that heat kills bacteria.
(C) Napoleon invented the can himself. (D) Appert refused the reward.

16. 「People **may** have pickled foods as far back as 2000 BC.」這個 hedging 句暗示什麼? understand hedging

- (A) 確定醃漬正好始於 2000 BC。 (B) 醃漬最早何時開始無法確定。
(C) 醃漬從未發生過。 (D) 所有食物都被醃漬過。

17. 填入 used to 或 would，並說明理由：As a teenager, she _____ be much thinner than she is now.

used to / would

18. 把下面過於絕對的主張 **hedge** (軟化) 成較謹慎的句子：「The manufacturing of plastic causes global warming.」 hedge your claims

IV. Unit 4 · Leading Businesses

6 題 · 字義 / find evidence / paraphrase / reduced adjective clauses

考點：words in context、find evidence、paraphrase、reduced non-essential adjective clauses。

19. Gutiérrez was **determined** to pursue his idea despite his father's worry. words in context

- (A) afraid to try (B) firmly decided, not letting anything stop him
(C) uninterested (D) confused

20. Sriram found a **gap** in the market — something people wanted but did not yet have. words in context

- (A) a setback in a process (B) something missing that the public will want
(C) a large profit (D) a kind of insurance

21. 用 find evidence 判讀：claim 「All entrepreneurs come from the United States.」 在兩篇 profile 中是？ find evidence

- (A) 有證據支持 (✓) (B) 有證據反對 (✗) —— 兩人皆非美國人
(C) 文中完全未提 (無從判斷) (D) 兩篇互相矛盾

22. 下列哪一個是對原文最好的 **paraphrase**？原文：「Great athletes show their hunger for success when they are quite young.」 paraphrase

- (A) Great athletes show their hunger for success when they are very young. (只換一兩字)
(B) Exceptional athletes have a strong desire to succeed, and this usually begins at a young age. (換同義字、改詞性、改句構、不加料)
(C) Great athletes are hungry, so they eat a lot when they are young. (曲解原意)
(D) Great athletes earn millions of dollars from a young age. (加入原文沒有的資訊)

23. 縮減非必要形容詞子句並把分詞片語移到主詞前：「Tappsi, which was founded in 2012, merged with another company in 2015.」 reduced adj. clause

24. 縮減 (be + 名詞型)：「Sandhya Sriram, who is a cell biologist, was able to grow shrimp in a lab.」 reduced adj. clause

V. Unit 5 · Sharing a Laugh

7 題 · 字義 / 代名詞指代 / 研究報告 / noun modifiers

考點：words in context、pronoun reference、evaluate research claims、research report、noun modifiers。期中範圍。

25. Laughter is **contagious** — you laugh more when others around you laugh. words in context

- (A) easily spread from one person to another (B) caused by illness
(C) impossible to control (D) rarely heard

26. It is reasonable to **assume** that the pre-laugh comment will be funny — but Provine found it usually was not. words in context

- (A) prove with evidence (B) think something is true without proof
(C) deny completely (D) measure exactly

27. Involuntary laughter (不自主的笑) 的特性是？ detail

- (A) 約 200 萬年前出現、可控制、後天習得。 (B) 約 400 萬年前出現、innate、無法控制、會傳染。
(C) 只有人類才有，其他靈長類沒有。 (D) 只在獨處時出現。

28. 「Two types of laughter probably emerged about two million years apart, and **these** sound almost the same.」句中 **these** 指代什麼？ pronoun reference

- (A) two million years (B) the two types of laughter
(C) scientists (D) social groups

29. 研究發現「女性在男性發言後笑得比男性在女性發言後多」。為何這 **不能** 推論「男性比女性好笑」？

evaluate research claims

- (A) 因為資料造假。
(B) 因為相關 ≠ 因果，女性可能因很多理由而笑，不只因為對方好笑。
(C) 因為男性根本不笑。 (D) 因為樣本數太大。

30. 研究報告 (research report) 六段的正確順序是？ research report

- (A) Conclusion → Results → Procedures → Purpose → Previous research → Introduction
(B) Introduction → Summary of previous research → Purpose → Procedures → Results & discussion → Conclusion
(C) Introduction → Results → Conclusion (其餘不需要)

31. 把括號裡的後置 noun modifier 填到正確名詞之後，重組句子：the research / (done on laughter in the 1990s) / is a useful place to begin. noun modifiers

考點：words in context、counterarguments & refutations、cause-effect connectors、T/F/NG。期中範圍。

32. Many wild animals **thrive** in urban areas. words in context

- (A) merely survive with difficulty (B) live successfully
(C) quickly die out (D) move away

33. Chemicals from factories can **contaminate** a city's water. words in context

- (A) clean (B) make dirty / less pure
(C) freeze (D) import

34. 「Opponents maintain that vertical farms are far too expensive to build.」這句是反論結構中的哪個零件？ counterargument

- (A) counterargument (反論：對方的反對) (B) refutation (反駁：作者駁回)
(C) thesis statement (主張) (D) hook (鉤子)

35. 填入 **because** 還是 **because of** ? _____ the high cost, vertical farms are not yet common. 並說明詞性理由。 cause-effect connectors

36. 用轉折詞 **As a result** 改寫成兩個獨立子句：「Birds with shorter wings survived, so genes for short wings became more common.」 cause-effect connectors

37. 分類：下列哪一項屬「演化改變（基因層次、跨世代）」而非「行為改變」？ detail

- (A) Foxes hunting at night instead of in the day.
(B) Crows dropping nuts at intersections for cars to crack.
(C) Cliff swallows developing shorter wings to turn quickly.
(D) Urban juncos having more families per year.

提醒 第 38 題請依 Unit 6 課文判斷，寫 T / F / NG。Not Given (NG) = 文章沒提到；False = 文章內容與敘述相反。

38. 依 Unit 6 「Feeding the City」課文判斷下列三句（各 1 分），寫 T / F / NG：

- (a) Vertical farms are mainly powered by free solar energy. → _____
(b) Vertical farms can have much higher yields than traditional farms. → _____
(c) Vertical farms are more common in cold climates than in warm ones. → _____

— 試題結束 END OF PAPER —