

所別	科目	准考證號碼 (請考生填入)	考試日期	節次	第 1 頁 / 共 2 頁
營建工程與管理研究所	英文		95 年 5 月 7 日	第二節	

第一大題 是非題(兩字發音相同打○, 不同打×)(10%)

例如: (○) wait weight, (×) run wrong

1. () red read (past tense)
2. () mail male
3. () at ate
4. () right wright
5. () meal mill

第二大題 標出重音音節(第一音節寫 1 第二音節寫 2.) (10%)

例如: (1) 'instrument (4) qualification

6. () communication
7. () defensive
8. () innovative
9. () understanding
10. () civilization

第三大題 選擇題(20%)

11. () 4 inch increment 縮寫為 a.) 4 i. i. b.) 4 in. i. c.) 4 in. in. d.) 4 in. inc.
12. () 土木工程之英文為 a.) Civil Engineers b.) City Engineering c.) Civil Engineering d.) Citizen Engineer
13. () four million and five thousand and six a.) 4,005,006 b.) 405,006 c.) 4,005,600 d.) 45,600
14. () $\sqrt{5}$ 讀作 a.) 5 roots b.) square root of 5 c.) 5 over second d.) second root of 5
15. () three point five to the 4th order a.) 3.5-1/4 b.) 3.5⁴ c.) $\sqrt[4]{3.5}$ d.) 3.5×10⁴

第四大題 填充題(15%)

16. () The project manager _____ (be) responsible for the schedule control.
17. () I am sure he will do the job _____ (good)
18. () Tom is the _____ (smart) among all the engineers.
19. () Not only he can finish the job on time, but he can do it right _____.
20. () I can't agree _____ you.

所別	科目	准考證號碼 (請考生填入)	考試日期	節次	第 2 頁 / 共 2 頁
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第五大題 綜合測驗：(45%)

下面兩篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 21 - 35 題，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Most health care careers require education beyond high school. This education can last from two to 21 ten years. People who choose a health care career for 22 are willing to invest in the additional education.

The job market for health care professionals varies 23 place to place. In the country, almost every health care professional can find a job because the demand is great. In large cities 24 many people like to live, it is harder to find a job. In general, finding a job in health care is easier than in other professions. 25, the job market will be even better in the future because the population is getting older.

A career in health care has many benefits. One benefit is the feeling of 26 others. All of the people who were interviewed agreed that this was an important part of their decision to enter this field. There are also 27 benefits. Most people said they enjoyed working where they did even though the work might be hard. They also said they felt secure that their jobs would be around for years to come. The biggest problem people 28 was job pressure. Workers in the health care field have to respond to emergencies almost every day. In addition, they spend a lot of time taking care of those who are seriously ill or injured.

21. (A) as few as (B) as little as (C) as many as (D) as much as
22. (A) him (B) himself (C) them (D) themselves
23. (A) from (B) in (C) at (D) for
24. (A) which (B) where (C) how (D) why
25. (A) In addition (B) By contrast (C) However (D) At one time
26. (A) helps (B) helped (C) help (D) helping
27. (A) another (B) other (C) any other (D) no other
28. (A) mentioned (B) mentioning (C) were mentioned (D) have been mentioned

For thousands of years, people have wanted to fly. The idea was especially interesting to two French brothers, Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier. In the late 1700s, they 29 experimenting with hot-air balloons.

Their first experiment was to fill small paper bags with smoke. They found that the bags 30 rise in the air. At first, the two brothers believed that the smoke made the bags rise. But later, they realized it was the hot air, 31 the smoke, that caused the bags to rise.

The Montgolfier brothers continued to experiment. In 1783, they put a hot-air balloon in the air for eight minutes. The balloon carried a rooster, a sheep, and a duck! They came back to earth safely after history's first real balloon flight. Later that year, they made a bigger balloon and the two people rose over 300 feet 32 the air. Their flight lasted 25 minutes.

By 1784, ballooning had become very popular in France. People traveled for miles 33 balloons take off and come down again. One year later, two men flew from France 34 the English Channel to England. It took two hours. Today, hot-air balloons are very popular. To fly a balloon, the pilot burns wood or gas to make hot air, which makes the balloon rise. The balloon rises into the air as more hot air 35. To lower the balloon, hot air is released.

29. (A) made (B) wanted (C) created (D) began
30. (A) were (B) would (C) have (D) will
31. (A) instead (B) only (C) rather (D) not
32. (A) off (B) from (C) into (D) by
33. (A) to see (B) saw (C) have seen (D) were seeing
34. (A) against (B) going (C) covering (D) across
35. (A) produces (B) produced (C) is produced (D) is producing