

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

請務必填寫姓名：_____ .

應考編號：_____ .

選擇題：每題 2 分，共 50 題，計 100 分

1. **【2】** The journey involves ___ trains several times.
(1)change (2)changing (3)with changing (4)to change
2. **【3】** _____, not having studied the lab manual carefully.
(1)The experiment was a failure (2)Since the experiment failed (3)
They failed the experiment (4)Since they failed the experiment
3. **【4】** Many European cities have problems of traffic congestion but Paris is
supposed to have _____.
(1)much (2)less (3)the least (4)the most
4. **【1】** _____ distinct.
(1)Each region is (2)Each region are (3)Each regions is (4)Each regions
are
5. **【3】** Nobody has a bad word to say about her. ___ is her popularity.
(1)It (2)She (3)Such (4)There
6. **【1】** I lost my temper and ___ I felt really stupid.
(1)afterwards (2)likewise (3)alternatively (4)rather
7. **【4】** We staggered home ___ we were drunk.
(1)though (2)so that (3)unless (4)as if
8. **【3】** Why don't we meet again on, ___, Saturday?
(1)yet (2)still (3)say (4) that is
9. **【2】** She goes to hospital and has her blood pressure _____.
(1)take (2)taken (3)taking (4)to take
10. **【1】** ___ people complain about the quality of any goods, please refer them
directly to the customer services department.
(1)Should (2)Could (3)Would (4)Might
11. **【4】** She said he ___ looking for his sister.
(1)is (2)will be (3)has been (4)had been

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

12. 【4】 _____ three cinemas in the High Street.
(1)These are used to (2)These used to are (3)There are used to (4)There used to be
13. 【2】 Mona _____ her second liter of wine when Mrs. Lin arrived at home.
(1)began (2)was beginning (3)has begun (4)will begin
14. 【1】 We'll call you as soon as he _____ here.
(1)gets (2)got (3)is getting (4)will get
15. 【4】 A: How ___ you like to pay?
B: I'll pay cash.
* Which of the following would make the speaker sound more polite?
(1)do (2)did (3)will (4)would
16. 【3】 A: Excuse me. Can you read lips as well as you do sign language?
B: Maybe. What's in it for me?
*What is speaker B concerned about?
(1)difficulty (2)language (3)benefit (4)proficiency
17. 【1】 A: I don't suppose you have a neurologist.
B: We're ___ out of doctors.
(1)fresh (2)good (3)cool (4)super
18. 【4】 A: I'm buying a round for the house.
B: Hey, listen up, everybody! This gentleman is buying a round for the house!
*Speaker A would like to _____.
(1)make an announcement (2)deliver a talk (3)buy a house (4)offer free drinks
19. 【4】 A: You have a sick office? I bet you have a sick office. Pretty sick.
*What can we infer from this utterance?
(1)It is a joke. (2)It is an irony. (3)It is a complaint. (4)It is a compliment.
20. 【2】 A: And there's the question..."What did the dead raccoon say in his will?" _____
B: Well, I Have no idea.
(1)Does that sound an alarm? (2)Does that ring a bell? (3)Do you beat the clock? (4)Do you pop the question?

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

21. 【3】 A: What are you doing here?
B: Just in the neighborhood.
*Speaker B is _____.
(1)going ahead (2)coming down (3) stopping by (4)dropping off
22. 【2】 A: This is Howard, our senior partner.
B: _____ (Shaking hand with Howard.)
(1)Nice. (2)Pleasure. (3)Any update? (4)What's up!
23. 【1】 A: How are you doing?
B: Uh, pretty good. _____.
(1)Getting by (2)Getting ahead (3)Getting along (4)Getting around
24. 【1】 A: Are you Norwich born and bred?
B: Yeah, I am. _____ Where were you born?
(1)What about you? (2)How are you? (3)What's up? (4)What's going on?
25. 【4】 A: Why don't we try disconnecting this weekend?
B: Sounds great!
*What do they intend to do?
(1)To take a break. (2)To relax themselves. (3)To have fun. (4)To stay away technology.
26. 【4】 His careless remark on the humanitarian issue _____ the public and ignited a series of protest.
(1)beguiled (2) bewildered (3) bemoaned (4) berated
27. 【2】 The only way to _____ the side effect of the pill is to drink a lot of water.
(1)prolong (2) mitigate (3) solicit (4) compromise
28. 【3】 There is no time for us to discuss the pros and cons for each step; we have to _____ the process and take a quick action.
(1)exploit (2) expiate (3) expedite (4) expend
29. 【1】 She _____ a story to escape the public criticism and no one cast a doubt about its truth.
(1)concocted (2) conspired (3) consumed (4) confiscated
30. 【1】 The _____ of the study is that not enough samples were collected for a

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

persuasive result.

(1) caveat (2) validity (3) presumption (4) hypothesis

- 31 【4】 No one can claim its positive effect unless a _____ number of effective cases are reported.
(1) initial (2) inconsequential (3) beneficial (4) substantial
- 32 【3】 I do not need to take my boss' opinion into account; I have the _____ to make decisions.
(1) authority (2) authenticity (3) autonomy (4) automaticity
- 33 【4】 A lot of languages in the world are on the verge of _____; soon they will disappear permanently.
(1) revival (2) exposure (3) reincarnation (4) extinction
- 34 【2】 The heated discussion on the issue has never been concluded; it is about the time to _____ the dispute _____.
(1) give a kick (2) putto rest (3) turn ...around (4) make ...even
- 35 【2】 While some people embrace challenge, other people _____ it.
(1) stay put with (2) shy away from (3) keep in touch with (4) emerge from
- 36 【1】 The stunning beauty of the landscape was _____ my imagination.
(1) beyond (2) behind (3) beneath (4) below
- 37 【2】 The university campus is located in the center of the city; _____, it is very easy to access shopping areas.
(1) furthermore (2) therefore (3) nonetheless (4) eventually
- 38 【4】 The tension between the couple was built up little by little. One day they had an angry _____ which led to eventual _____.
(1) breakup rundown (2) outburst rundown (3) drawback ... breakup (4) outburst ... breakup
- 39 【3】 Language and arts are important components of a culture. _____, agriculture also poses a crucial influence on the way people live.
(1) For instance (2) By contrast (3) In addition (4) As a consequence
- 40 【3】 If we do not conserve energy, _____ indulge ourselves in overconsuming

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

all kinds of product, our planet may no longer sustain our life some day.
(1) and besides (2) and even though (3) but instead (4) but never

41-46

Human defense mechanisms could be disrupted by a class of organic pollutants in fish and other food, according to new research.

The study appears to be the first to identify the mechanism by which chemicals like flame retardants—present in many household furniture items, like sofas and mattresses—and the pesticide DDT block a key protein from removing toxins from the body. The protein, P-glycoprotein, defends against toxins that entered the body by transporting them for removal. The new research shows that persistent organic pollutants, known as POPs, latch onto proteins and prevent them from functioning.

“These environmental chemicals form intimate interactions,” says Amro Hamdoun, a researcher at the University of California, San Diego. “But instead of being expelled, these proteins interfere with the ability of p-glycoprotein from doing its job.”

Awareness about the risks of POPs is nothing new. International health campaigners have sought to remove POPs from the environment for decades. But until now scientists did not understand exactly how the pollutant harmed humans. Researchers had previously thought that POPs simply slipped by the protein. But the new study shows that the pollutants actually interact with the protein and make it less effective.

The study also shows that POP can exist at risky levels in the environment. Some fish caught in the Gulf of Mexico were found to have levels of the pollutant that could lead to high levels of p-glycoprotein inhibitors. That finding could prevent humans who consume polluted fish from defending themselves against a variety of toxins, according to the study. And, while the study looked only at fish, Hamdoun says high levels of POPs could be present in meat and dairy.

“This is something that scientists and policymakers will think about and make sure that those fish don’t end up in our food supply.”

- 41 **【4】** Which one is not existent in our environment? (1) flame retardants (2) POPs (3) pesticide DDT (4) P-glycoprotein
- 42 **【2】** What is NOT a finding of this study? (1) the interaction of POPs and protein (2) the existence of POPs (3) how the function of P-glycoprotein is inhibited (4) the risky level of POPs
- 43 **【1】** What is the function of P-glycoprotein? (1) to remove toxins (2) to interfere with blocking (3) to interact with chemicals (4) to

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

transport POPs

- 44 【4】 What is implied in this passage? (1) Pesticide DDT is one kind of POPs. (2) Flame retardant is one kind of organic pollutant. (3) A lot of efforts have been made to remove POPs from environment. (4) POPs control should be done with fish and meat supply.
- 45 【3】 What can be suggested based on the findings of this study? (1) Avoid the use of pesticide. (2) Remove POPs from the environment. (3) Avoid the intake of polluted fish. (4) Strengthen the function of P-glycoprotein.
- 46 【1】 Our previous knowledge about POPs was possibly that (1) they will be expelled out of body. (2) they can exist in fish. (3) they can exist at risky levels in the environment. (4) They can interrupt human defense mechanism.

47-50 A short conversation may be all it takes to change some people's minds about equal rights for transgender people, according to a recent study.

In this study, researchers sent campaigners in Miami door-to-door to have 10-minute conversations with about 500 voters. During the discussions, the campaigners asked the voters about a 2014 Miami law that prohibits housing, employment and public discrimination based on gender identity. They followed up with general questions about equal rights and discrimination, outside the context of gender identity.

By the end of the conversation, about 1 in 10 of the voters who originally opposed equal rights for transgender people had changed their mind, the study found. This change of opinion lasted at least three months, and was not affected by the gender identity of the campaigner.

The research follows up on a previously retracted study. The original study, which was widely covered when it was published about a year ago, had claimed to examine the effects of conversation on opinions about gay marriage, but it was shown to be fabricated.

- 47 【3】 The purpose of the study was to (1) campaign for a change of law that would affect transgender people (2) change people's opinion about equal rights for transgender people (3) understand the effect of conversation in changing people's mind (4) promote gender equality in voting.
- 48 【4】 In what way was the conversation designed to achieve the effect? (1) It

臺北捷運公司 105 年 4 月 29 日各類新進人員
甄試試題-英文

was a face-to-face conversation lasting 10 minutes. (2) It asked people about their gender identity. (3) It discussed a 2014 Miami law that prohibits discrimination. (4) It connected the rights of a specific group to those of general people.

- 49 **【4】** In what way is this study different from a previous study? (1) It examined the opinion change through conversation. (2) The gender identity of the campaigner affected the opinion. (3) It was published. (4) It was not fabricated.
- 50 **【2】** Which statement is NOT true? (1) The 2014 Miami law prohibits discrimination based on gender identity. (2) A majority of voters changed their opinion after the conversation. (3) Those who changed their opinion were not affected by the gender identity of the campaigner. (4) It is not known yet whether the change of opinion is forever.