

九十八學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

英文試題

I、字彙題：第 1 至 8 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。第 9 至 15 題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

- In Taiwan, some high school uniforms are symbols of excellence and honor.
(A)presents (B)fashions (C)signs (D)restrictions
- The large number of students quitting schools reflects how serious the drop-out problem has been.
(A)advertises (B)shows (C)encourages (D)discusses
- Taking a one-week vacation in Paris is indeed an unforgettable experience.
(A)a possible (B)a miserable (C)a capable (D)a memorable
- Telling me that he had to take a train home in ten minutes, he vanished into the street.
(A)disappeared (B)disappointed (C)deserved (D)ignored
- With online shopping, one can get hundreds of options when looking for a cell phone.
(A)choices (B)fees (C)topics (D)reasons
- Not knowing what the sales representative was trying to do, the lady looked perplexed.
(A)prepared (B)bored (C)delighted (D)confused
- She seemed to be out of her mind when we saw her. She was yelling at her little baby.
(A)shivering (B)calling (C)swallowing (D)shouting
- The restaurant has superb business because it serves delicious and healthy food.
(A)works (B)provides (C)forwards (D)strikes
- May's room is clean and tidy. In contrast, her brother's room is a _____.
(A)mass (B)miss (C)mess (D)math
- Water is a precious resource; therefore, we must _____ it or we will not have enough of it in the near future.
(A)conserve (B)compete (C)connect (D)continue
- One of the _____ of watching TV is that you can get a lot of information in a short time.
(A)devices (B)visitors (C)attendants (D)advantages

12. Mark and Lisa put an _____ in the newspaper last Saturday, informing their friends and relatives of their wedding.
(A)enlargement (B)announcement (C)improvement (D)amazement
13. With a big supermarket in his _____, it is very convenient for him to go grocery shopping.
(A)exhibition (B)message (C)neighborhood (D)prayer
14. The _____ of Taiwan is over 23 million. That is, there are more than 23 million people living in Taiwan.
(A)pollution (B)calculation (C)portion (D)population
15. Joseph is popular at school because of his good _____.
(A)performance (B)attendant (C)conductor (D)rebellion

II、對話題：第 16 至 25 題，請依對話內容，選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

16. Ann: I don't have enough money to buy a birthday cake for my mother.
Bob: _____
Ann: But I don't know how.
Bob: It's not difficult. Let's go to the store to get the ingredients first.
(A)How much do you have? (B)You can buy one for your father.
(C)Let's make one from scratch. (D)I can give you some money.
17. Doctor: How can I help you today?
Mary: _____
Doctor: That's because of the cold weather.
Mary: How do I take care of my skin in winter?
(A)I have a stomach ache. (B)My face feels dry and itchy.
(C)I need a moisturizer. (D)My arms hurt.
18. James: What do you like for lunch?
Mandy: I think I'll have a hamburger.
James: _____
Mandy: Like what?
(A)Again? You should try something new.
(B)You always want a hamburger.
(C)Hamburger is your favorite.
(D)Pizza is better than hamburger.

19. Clerk: Here you are. Size 8, purple.
Customer: Can I try it on?
Clerk: _____
(A) Fine. I'll take it.
(B) Sure. The dressing room is right over there.
(C) How does it fit?
(D) Cash or credit?
20. John: Would you like to go to a movie tonight?
Gina: _____
John: I see. What about tomorrow?
(A) Sorry, I can't. I have to study for the test tomorrow.
(B) I am glad to. What time?
(C) That's interesting. Thank you.
(D) Which movie do you want to see?
21. Secretary: Good morning, XYZ Company. May I help you?
Mr. Clinton: Yes. Is Mr. Bush there?
Secretary: _____
Mr. Clinton: Yes, please. This is Bill Clinton. Please tell Mr. Bush to call me back.
My phone number is 361-6599.
(A) Speaking.
(B) He is not in now. May I take your message?
(C) I am his secretary. Please wait.
(D) Mr. Bush is on the phone. Who is this?
22. Peter: Hi, Janet. How are you doing?
Janet: _____
Peter: Great. I got a new job last week, and I truly love it.
(A) I am a student, and you?
(B) I am going shopping. How about you?
(C) I am doing fine. How about you?
(D) I am doing my homework, and you?

23. Billy:I don't feel well today.

Nurse: _____

Billy:I have a sore throat and a headache.

Nurse: Let me take your temperature first. Dr. Chang will be with you in a minute.

(A)What seems to be the problem?

(B)That would be fine.

(C)Dr. Chang has an opening at three.

(D)Can you come in then?

24. Lisa:Angela, can you keep a secret?

Angela: _____

Lisa:I am going to get married next month.

(A)Congratulations!

(B)Not at all.

(C)Of course not.

(D)Sure. What is it?

25. Mom:Linda, we've got to go. _____

Linda: I know. I'm tired, too. But it is hard to decide which one to buy.

Mom:Let's go home first and come again later.

(A)Which one should I buy?

(B)I don't have enough money.

(C)Tie your shoelace.

(D)I'm exhausted.

III、綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有 15 個空格，為第 26 至 40 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The Republic of China Consumer Voucher is an economic stimulus package. The vouchers are distributed to every R.O.C. citizen born before March 31st, 2009 26. holds valid household registrations. The purpose of these vouchers is to halt the economic downturn in Taiwan 27. due to the global financial crisis. The vouchers could be picked up either at voucher-distribution stations on January 18th or at designated post offices between February 7th and April 30th. On the early morning of January 18th, people 28. standing in long lines waiting to receive the vouchers, as they were 29. do some shopping with the vouchers.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, 91.3 percent of the people picked up their vouchers on January 18th, 30. than the voting rate of 76.4 percent in the presidential election held last March. The vouchers may be used to buy just about any item in Taiwan; 31., they cannot be used to get lottery tickets or plastic surgeries. For 32. still unsure of how to do with their vouchers, some councilors suggested that the public 33. the vouchers to charity. They said the NT\$ 3,600 might be an unimportant amount for the rich, but could make a difference to disadvantaged families.

26. (A)when (B)what (C)who (D)which
 27. (A)absolute (B)mainly (C)daily (D)appropriate
 28. (A)find (B)found (C)were found (D)who were found
 29. (A)eager to (B)similar to (C)look forward to (D)thanks to
 30. (A)which is high (B)is more high (C)is higher (D)higher
 31. (A)for instance (B)however (C)sometimes (D)therefore
 32. (A)those who (B)who (C)people who (D)those
 33. (A)donate (B)donating (C)to donate (D)is donating

Mount Kilimanjaro, located in Tanzania about 220 miles south of the equator in a very hot region, is the tallest mountain in all of Africa. 34. its location, there are many glaciers and ice fields high up on the mountain. The ice cap was important to the surrounding area and it's also a source of water for the river Nile. Many villages in the Mount Kilimanjaro region 35. the snow and ice melt water.

The appearance of Mount Kilimanjaro is changing. Scientists say that more than 80 percent of its glaciers 36. since 1912. As a result, animals on the plains surrounding the mountain are now dying and many plant species are also in danger. People are beginning to wonder how long it will be before the mountain 37. its snowy white cap. Why is this happening? Some scientists think that the hot weather in this tropical region makes the effects of global warming even worse. For example, the snow melts faster here 38. in cooler parts of the world. 39. believe forest reduction on Kilimanjaro may be the strongest human influence on glacial recession. Forest fires, often caused by honey collectors trying to smoke bees out of their hives, 40. the air temperature and lower the level of water in the air. These changes cause less snow to fall in the area. Scientists now believe that the mountain's glaciers may be totally gone by the year 2020.

34. (A)Because of (B)Spite (C)Even though (D)Despite
 35. (A)belong to (B)depend on (C)hear from (D)figure out
 36. (A)melted (B)have melted (C)is melting (D)will have melted
 37. (A)will lose (B)has lost (C)loses (D)will have lost
 38. (A)than it does (B)as it is (C)so did they (D)than they are
 39. (A)Another (B)The other (C)Others (D)The others
 40. (A)rise (B)arise (C)arouse (D)raise

IV、閱讀測驗：以下有兩篇短文，每篇各 5 題，共有 10 個題目，為第 41 至 50 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

Say "evolution" and some folks think of dusty archaeologists examining bone fragments. But, while evidence of previous life forms does play a central part in our understanding of evolution, it is not necessary to go on a dig to see it in action—you might just look inside your mouth.

We all learn that human beings have thirty-two teeth. They are not all the same, though; the pointy incisors in the front are easily distinguished from the flatter, double-edged bicuspid that run along the side. Our teeth serve different functions: those incisors are great for biting and holding on, while the bicuspid do more of a saw-motion for chewing.

Now here is something you may not know: strictly speaking, it is not true that everyone has thirty-two teeth. Even excluding people with dental problems, some folks have only thirty, or even twenty-eight. The ones that are missing are often the farthest back in the mouth. Where did they go?

One likely answer is found in evolution. A long time ago—say ten thousand years—human beings ate much more raw meat. With a rough diet, you need lots of grinding teeth to help prepare your food for digestion. Later, with the gradual advent of cooked foods, not all those teeth are needed anymore. If someone is born without them, he or she does not suffer any ill consequence; a scientist would say there is no evolutionary pressure to keep those teeth. Source:

<http://amos.indiana.edu/library/scripts/mouthevol.html>

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Only archaeologists understand evolution.
(B) Everyone has thirty-two teeth.
(C) Ten thousand years ago, human beings ate much more raw meat than we do now.
(D) With the gradual advent of cooked foods, we need more teeth to chew them.
42. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word "pointy" in the second paragraph?
- (A) sharp (B) round (C) flat (D) long
43. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Previous life forms play a central part in our understanding of evolution.
(B) Some people have fewer teeth than others.
(C) Animals have more teeth than human beings.
(D) The bicuspid are used mainly for chewing.

44. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Human incisors look much like bicuspid.
(B) Some people do not need the teeth that are the farthest back in the mouth.
(C) Today people are born without the teeth that are the farthest back in the mouth.
(D) Ancient people have less than thirty-two teeth.
45. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Different functions of human teeth. (B) People with dental problems.
(C) The advent of cooked foods. (D) Evolution in terms of human teeth.

We are always trying to understand ourselves by asking "Why did I do that?" Certainly it is true that each human being faces the question of understanding himself, even though he may not put this question in so many words. Part of the answer to "Why did I do that?" is found in the way the individual looks upon himself, or the way he sees himself. This is referred to as the individual's self-concept.

It is obvious that we will tend to act with more self-control, and be happier, if we can gradually gain a better understanding of how we ourselves think and act, and what kind of individuals we really are. For example, a young woman may "see herself" as a poor conversationalist and a kind of "wet blanket" when she goes out with her friends. Actually, she is warm and friendly and well liked by all who know her. Here is a case where an individual has formed a "self-concept" which is definitely not in line with the facts. If she could come to realize the true situation, it would in all probability help her overcome this fear of meeting or being with other people. The importance of an individual's "self-concept" in influencing his behavior is plainly evident.

46. In which subject can this passage be found?
(A) Biology (B) Geography (C) Psychology (D) Physics
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
(A) If we understand ourselves better, we will be much happier.
(B) Why we did the thing that we did never depends on our self-concept.
(C) An individual's self-concept evidently influences his or her behavior.
(D) We never stop trying to understand our behavior.
48. Based on the context, the phrase "wet blanket" in the second paragraph most likely means "_____."
(A) a blanket that nobody wants
(B) a blanket that everybody enjoys
(C) a person who doubles other people's fun
(D) a person who spoils other people's fun

49. According to this passage, which of the following descriptions about the young woman is true?
- (A)She identifies herself as an outgoing person, who can make friends easily.
 - (B)She can become more open-minded to socialize with others as long as she changes the way she sees herself.
 - (C)She has a high self-esteem, and sees herself as a people person.
 - (D)Her "self-concept" is compatible with her true personality.
50. According to the passage, self-concept is defined as _____.
- (A)how the individual looks upon himself
 - (B)the way the individual sees other people
 - (C)the way the individual is respected by others
 - (D)how the individual is looked upon by others



ALeader

九十八學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 英文試題詳解

【解答】

- 1.(C) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(A) 5.(A) 6.(D) 7.(D) 8.(B) 9.(C) 10.(A)
11.(D) 12.(B) 13.(C) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(C) 17.(B) 18.(A) 19.(B) 20.(A)
21.(B) 22.(C) 23.(A) 24.(D) 25.(D) 26.(C) 27.(B) 28.(C) 29.(A) 30.(D)
31.(B) 32.(D) 33.(A) 34.(D) 35.(B) 36.(B) 37.(C) 38.(A) 39.(C) 40.(D)
41.(C) 42.(A) 43.(C) 44.(B) 45.(D) 46.(C) 47.(B) 48.(D) 49.(B) 50.(A)

【詳解】

- 在台灣有一些高中制服是優秀和榮譽的象徵。
(A)禮物(n.) (B)時髦；流行(n.)
(C)象徵；徵兆；符號；標誌(n.) (D)限制；拘束；約束(n.)
- 很多學生放棄學業反映出輟學生問題一直是很嚴重。
(A)廣告(v.) (B)顯示；表示；證明(v.)
(C)鼓勵(v.) (D)討論(v.)
- 在巴黎度假一週真的是難忘的經驗。
(A)可能的(adj.) (B)悲慘的；痛苦的(adj.)
(C)有能力的(adj.) (D)難忘的(adj.)
- 告訴我他必須在十分鐘後搭火車回家之後，他就在街道上消失了。
(A)消失(v.) (B)失望(v.)
(C)值得；應該(v.) (D)忽視；忽略(v.)
- 有了線上購物，當任何人尋找手機時能有數百種選擇。
(A)選擇(n.) (B)費用(n.)
(C)主題；題目(n.) (D)理由；原因(n.)
- 這位女士不知道推銷員正試著要做什麼，她看起來很困惑。
(A)準備(v.) (B)厭煩(v.) (C)欣喜(v.) (D)困惑；茫然(v.)
- 當我們看見她時，她似乎發瘋了。她正對著她的小嬰兒大叫。
(A)發抖(v.) (B)呼叫；呼喊(v.) (C)吞下(v.) (D)大叫(v.)
- 這家餐廳生意極好，因為它提供美味且健康的食品。
(A)工作；運轉；運用(v.) (B)提供(v.)
(C)轉寄；促進(v.) (D)敲；打(v.)
- May的房間既乾淨又整潔。相對之下，她弟弟的房間是一團糟。
(A)質量；一塊；一團(n.) (B)失誤；失敗；失手(n.)

- (C)一團糟；髒亂(n.) (D)數學(n.)
10. 水是珍貴的資源；因此，我們必須保護它，否則不久的將來我們將沒有足夠的水可用。
 (A)保護；保存(v.) (B)競爭；比賽(v.)
 (C)連接(v.) (D)繼續(v.)
11. 看電視的優點之一就是你可以在短時間內得到很多資訊。
 (A)裝置；設計；發明物(n.) (B)訪客(n.)
 (C)侍者；服務員(n.) (D)優點；益處(n.)
12. Mark和Lisa上週六在報上登了一份公告，告知他們的親友有關他們結婚的喜訊。
 (A)放大；擴大(n.) (B)公告；通知(n.)
 (C)改善；改進(n.) (D)驚訝(n.)
13. 在他的鄰近地區有大的超市，他去買雜貨很方便。
 (A)展覽會；展示(n.) (B)訊息(n.)
 (C)鄰近地區(n.) (D)祈禱文；祈禱者(n.)
14. 台灣的人口超過兩千三百萬人。也就是說有超過兩千三百萬人住在台灣。
 (A)污染(n.) (B)計算(n.)
 (C)部份；一份；一客(n.) (D)人口(n.)
15. Joseph在學校很受歡迎，因為他有很好的成績。
 (A)成績；表現；表演(n.) (B)侍者；服務員(n.)
 (C)導遊；車掌；指揮者(n.) (D)反叛；叛亂(n.)

II、對話題：

16. Ann：我並沒有足夠的錢為我媽媽買一份生日蛋糕。
 Bob：_____
- Ann：但我不知道如何做。
 Bob：這並不難。讓我們先到商店買一些材料。
 (A)你有多少？ (B)你可以為你父親買一個。
 (C)讓我們從頭開始來做一個蛋糕吧！ (D)我可以給你一些錢。
17. Doctor：今天我能幫妳什麼忙？
 Mary：_____
- Doctor：那是因為天氣冷。
 Mary：在冬天我要如何照顧皮膚？
 (A)我胃痛。 (B)我的臉感覺乾燥又癢。
 (C)我需要一部濕潤機。 (D)我的手臂疼痛。

18. James：午餐想吃什麼？
Mandy：我想吃漢堡。
James：_____
- Mandy：如什麼？
(A)又來了。妳應嘗試一些新奇的東西。
(B)妳總是想要漢堡。
(C)漢堡是妳的最愛。
(D)比薩勝過於漢堡。
19. Clerk：你要的八號尺寸，紫色的。
Customer：我可以試穿嗎？
Clerk：_____
- (A)很好。我要買。 (B)當然。更衣室就在那兒。
(C)合適嗎？ (D)現金或刷卡？
20. John：今晚想去看電影嗎？
Gina：_____
- John：我了解。明天如何？
(A)抱歉。我不能去。我必須準備明天的考試。
(B)我很樂意去。幾點？
(C)那很有趣。謝謝你。
(D)你想看哪一部？
21. Secretary：你早，這裡是XYZ公司。我可以為你服務嗎？
Mr. Clinton：是的。布希先生在嗎？
Secretary：_____
- Mr. Clinton：是的，拜託一下。我是Bill Clinton。請布希先生回我的電話。我的電話號碼是 361-6599。
- (A)我就是。
(B)他現在不在。我可以記下你的訊息嗎？
(C)我是他的秘書。請等一下。
(D)布希先生在電話中，請問哪一位？
22. Peter：嗨，Janet你好嗎？
Janet：_____
- Peter：很好。我上週找到一份新的工作，並且我真正喜歡。
- (A)我是一個學生，那你呢？ (B)我正要去購物，你呢？
(C)我很好。你呢？ (D)我正在做功課，你呢？

23. Billy：我今天不舒服。
Nurse：_____
- Billy：我喉嚨痛並且頭痛。
Nurse：讓我先量你的體溫。
- (A)似乎是那兒出了問題？ (B)那很好。
(C)張醫師三點有看診。 (D)那麼你能進來嗎？
24. Lisa：Angela，你能保密嗎？
Angela：_____
- Lisa：我下個月要結婚了。
- (A)恭禧！ (B)一點也不。
(C)當然不。 (D)當然。什麼秘密？
25. Mom：Linda，我們該走了。_____
- Linda：我知道，我也累了。但到底要買哪一個很難決定。
Mom：我們先回家，晚一點再過來。
- (A)我應該買哪一個？ (B)我沒有足夠的錢。
(C)綁你的鞋帶。 (D)我好累。

III、綜合測驗：

中華民國消費券是一種刺激經濟(或景氣)的一種商品。消費券分發給每一位國民。凡是誕生於二〇〇九年三月三十一日之前且持有有效的居家登記者。發放消費券的目的是要來停止在台灣的經濟衰退，這主要是由於全球金融危機所造成。消費券可領到或是在元月十八日當天的發放站或是在二月七日到四月三十日的指定郵局皆可。元月十八日一大早，民眾被發現大排長龍等待著領取消費券，因為他們渴望使用消費券來購物。

根據內政部統計，有 91.3%的民眾在元月十八日當天領了消費券，比去年三月舉行的總統大選投票率 76.4%還要高。此券可用來買在台灣的任何項目的商品；然而它們不能被用來買樂透或用在整形外科手術。對於那些仍不確定如何使用消費券者，有些議員建議民眾可以捐贈給慈善機關。他們認為三仟六百元對有錢人來說是微不足道的數目，但是對於能力薄弱的家庭而言就大不相同了。

26. who 是關係代名詞主格，後接動詞 holds，故選(C)。
27. 依句意選 mainly(adv.)主要地，故選(B)。
- (A)絕對的 (B)主要地 (C)每日的 (D)適當的
28. S + was/were + P.P.表過去式被動，故選(C)。
29. 依句意答 eager to(渴望)，故選(A)。
30. 句中碰到 than 時用比較級，故選(D)。
31. 依句意答 however(adv.)然而；可是，故選(B)。

32. (A)(B)(C)選項中都有關代主格 who，但其後並無任何動詞可配合，故選(D)。
33. S₁ + suggest(v.)(建議) + that + S₂ + (should +)原V，其中should常省略，所以答 donate(v.)捐贈，故選(A)。

吉力馬札羅山，位於坦尚尼亞大約 220 英哩，極熱的赤道南部，它是所有非洲的最高山脈。儘管位置是如此，它有很多冰河和冰原在高山上。冰原對於周圍的地區是很重要的，並且它也是尼羅河水的來源。在吉力馬札羅山地區的很多村莊依賴雪和冰融的水。

此山的外表正在改變。科學家們說超過百分之八十的冰河自從一九一二年以來就已融化。因此，環繞著此山在平原上的動物現在都瀕臨死亡並且很多種類的植物也處在危險中。人們正開始想知道在此山失去雪白的冰原之前將是多久的時間？為何這情形會發生？有些科學家認為在此熱帶地區的天氣使得全球暖化的影響甚至更糟糕。例如，雪在此融的更快比在更涼爽的角落。有些卻認為在此山樹林的減少也許是人類對於冰河的衰退所造成的最大的影響。森林大火常被收集蜂蜜的人所造成，因為他們把蜜蜂從巢中燻出來，提高空氣溫度並且降低空氣中水的水平。這些改變造成該地區降較少的雪。科學家現在相信山上的冰河到了二〇二〇年可能完全地消失。

34. Despite(介)雖然；儘管，後接 n. or V-ing，故選(D)
35. depend on(依賴)，依句意選(B)。
- (A)屬於 (B)依賴 (C)收到來信 (D)解決。
36. 句中有 since + 過去年代時，用 have/has + P.P.，故選(B)。
37. before 所引導的副詞子句用現在式代替未來式，故選(C)。
38. 句中有比較級時配合 than，故選(A)。(D)選項中 they 不可代替 snow。
39. Some~others(一些~一些)，故選(C)。
40. (A)上升(v.) (B)發生；起床(v.) (C)喚醒(v.) (D)提高(v.)
故選(D)。

IV、閱讀：

說到"演變"或"進化"，有些人會想到一些滿身灰塵的考古學家們在檢驗骨頭碎片時的情形。但是當以前生活型式的證據在我們了解演變時的確扮演核心的角色時，並不須要去發掘該證據正在變化。你可以只看你的口腔內部即可。

我們大家都知道人類有三十二顆牙齒。可是它們不全都一樣。在前面尖尖的門牙很容易從平面圖區分出來，它是雙刃的兩頭齒，沿著旁邊延伸。我們的牙齒提供不同的功能：那些門牙用來咬東西或含住東西是很棒的，而兩頭齒可用來做鋸或咀嚼東西的功能。現在這裡有某些你可能不知道的事情：嚴格說來，每個人都有 32 顆牙齒是不正確的。甚至當人們有牙齒的問題時，有些人僅僅只有 30 顆或甚至 28 顆。遺失的牙齒常常是在口腔最深遠之處。它們哪兒去了？

有一個可能的解答在演變中被發現了。很多以前或說一萬年前，人類吃很多生肉。因為粗糙的飲食，你需要很多磨齒來幫助你的食物準備做消化。後來，有了逐漸煮熟食物的到來，並非所有牙齒都需要用到。若某人生下來沒有那些牙齒，他或她也不會遭受到任何不舒服的後果。有一位科學家說沒有什麼演變的壓力可以保持那些牙齒。

41. 根據本文，下列哪一項敘述是正確的？

【答】一萬年前的人類比現代人吃更多生肉。故選(C)。

42. 在第二段中，下列選項哪一個意思上最接近"pointy"？

【答】sharp(尖銳的)(adj.)。故選(A)。

43. 下列哪一項在本文並未提到？

【答】動物的牙齒比人類多。故選(C)。

44. 下列選項中哪一項可從文中推論出來？

【答】有些人不需要用到在口腔深遠處的牙齒。故選(B)。

45. 這篇文章最重要是關於什麼內容？

【答】以人類牙齒的角度來談演變或進化。故選(D)。

我們總是試著問"我為何那樣做？"來了解我們自己。當然這是事實，因為每一個人面對了瞭解自己的問題，即使他並沒有把此問題放在許多言談之中。"我為何那樣做？"部份的解答被找到了，那就是個人如何看待他自己或了解他自己的方式。這被視為個人的自我觀感。

很顯然的我們會傾向於更自制地來行動，並且會更快樂，若我們能逐漸地更了解我們的思考和行為以及我們是何種人。例如，一位年輕女性可能把自己視為不健談的人並且是一種掃興的人，當她與朋友外出時。事實上她是溫暖的，友善的並且被所有認識她的人喜歡。這裡有一個案例；這個人已形成"自我觀感"且它與事實是不一致的。若她能充分了解真正狀況，那很有可能幫她克服遇見人或與其它人在一起的恐懼感。個人"自我觀感"對他自己行為的重要性是很明顯的。

46. 此篇文章能發現到什麼主題？

【答】心理學。故選(C)。(A)生物學；(B)地理學；(D)物理學。

47. 根據本文，下列敘述哪一項是錯的？

【答】我們為何做此事從不依賴自我觀感。故選(B)。

48. 根據上下文，在第二段中的"wet blanket"最可能意指_____。

【答】一個破壞別人樂趣的人或掃興的人。故選(D)。

49. 根據本文，下列哪一項關於這位年輕女性的描述是對的？

【答】只要她改變了解自己的方式，她可能心胸更開闊與別人交往。故選(B)。

50. 根據本文，"自我觀感"被定義成_____。

【答】一個人如何看待他自己。