

96 年專門職業及技術人員普通考試導遊人員、領隊人員考試試題

類 科：外語導遊人員 (英語)

科 目：外國語 (英語)

- (A) 1. If you want to travel from Taipei to Hualien faster, you should \_\_\_\_ a plane.  
(A) take (B) sit (C) fly (D) get
- (A) 2. Kyoto has changed a lot because of urban development; \_\_\_\_\_, some old cultural traditions are still preserved.  
(A) fortunately (B) similarly  
(C) subsequently (D) automatically
- (C) 3. As lots of victims have moved into our district after the disaster, we \_\_\_\_ a shortage of water very soon.  
(A) imagine (B) visualize (C) expect (D) calculate
- (A) 4. These magnificent buildings date back to the period of Japanese \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) occupation (B) holding (C) reception (D) relation
- (D) 5. There are different kinds of restaurants along the street, \_\_\_\_\_ from haute cuisine in five-star hotels to inexpensive stands selling traditional Taiwanese food.  
(A) listing (B) differing (C) including (D) ranging
- (A) 6. You have worked so hard for a whole year -- \_\_\_\_ taking a break.  
(A) consider (B) think (C) investigate (D) evaluate
- (B) 7. During the peak season, you must \_\_\_\_ hotel rooms at least 3 months in advance.  
(A) reside (B) reserve (C) accommodate (D) purchase
- (B) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ of pickpockets when you get inside a crowded MRT train carriage.  
(A) Aware (B) Beware (C) Attend (D) Concentrate
- (C) 9. To enter the museum, visitors must pay for the \_\_\_\_ fee.  
(A) acceptance (B) participation  
(C) admission (D) administrative
- (A) 10. As a musical, *Cats* is visually stunning, but it is not always easy to \_\_\_\_ the meanings of the lyrics.  
(A) grasp (B) snatch (C) fetch (D) assault
- (B) 11. After three weeks' \_\_\_\_\_, we eventually reached the seaport.  
(A) variation (B) anticipation  
(C) qualification (D) implication
- (A) 12. If the camera you bought is defective, you can bring it back and ask for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) refund (B) recovery (C) reward (D) retreat
- (A) 13. Tourism has no doubt made vital \_\_\_\_\_ to the local economy.  
(A) contribution (B) retribution  
(C) solution (D) distribution
- (B) 14. This remote island, so beautiful and rich in culture, is just like \_\_\_\_\_ paradise for tourists.  
(A) a genetic (B) an exotic (C) a lunatic (D) an elastic
- (D) 15. I' ll be away on vacation for a month. Can you \_\_\_\_ my houseplants for me everyday?  
(A) wet (B) soak (C) immerse (D) water
- (B) 16. To drive through that bridge, you must pay a \_\_\_\_ of two U.S. dollars.

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- (A) fare (B) toll (C) cost (D) rate
- (A) 17. One of the most famous cities in America, San Francisco \_\_\_ the greatest public transportation system in the world.  
(A) boasts of (B) exaggerates (C) upholds (D) pronounces
- (B) 18. Phuket used to be a very popular tourist \_\_\_\_\_ before the tsunami disaster.  
(A) destiny (B) destination (C) space (D) point
- (B) 19. To protect our environment, we should \_\_\_ materials like paper and metals.  
(A) circulate (B) recycle  
(C) circumscribe (D) revive
- (A) 20. The Globe, a famous theater in London, was \_\_\_ not far from its original site.  
(A) rebuilt (B) refurnished (C) resumed (D) reserved
- (B) 21. We arrived at the airport safely \_\_\_ the storm.  
(A) however (B) despite (C) regardless (D) no matter
- (D) 22. Madam, please let me help \_\_\_\_\_ your baggage.  
(A) up (B) down (C) at (D) with
- (D) 23. Taiwan is an island located \_\_\_ the coast of southeastern China.  
(A) in (B) at (C) by (D) off
- (C) 24. The tour will depart \_\_\_\_\_ this Friday morning.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to
- (D) 25. Toward its end, the street branches out \_\_\_ two lanes.  
(A) down (B) up (C) at (D) into
- (C) 26. I' ve been working as a part-time tour guide \_\_\_\_\_ last September.  
(A) for (B) ago (C) since (D) already
- (B) 27. Tom is very keen \_\_\_ the idea of traveling around the island on foot.  
(A) with (B) on (C) for (D) by
- (A) 28. Everyone stood up and clapped \_\_\_ the end of her performance.  
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) to
- (D) 29. You must not leave \_\_\_ you are sure that everyone has boarded the plane.  
(A) for (B) off (C) along (D) until
- (C) 30. You are such a workaholic! You haven' t gone on a vacation \_\_\_ ages.  
(A) before (B) on (C) for (D) at
- (B) 31. Unfortunately, no one was satisfied \_\_\_ the facilities at the Health Center.  
(A) at (B) with (C) in (D) to
- (B) 32. If you are fed \_\_\_ with conventional foods, try some ethnic cuisines.  
(A) in (B) up (C) down (D) along
- (A) 33. Three years after the devastating earthquake, some people still cannot get \_\_\_\_\_ their fears.  
(A) over (B) across (C) behind (D) after
- (A) 34. When we reach the national park, our guide suggested we \_\_\_ for a walk along the lake.  
(A) go (B) going (C) to go (D) went
- (A) 35. When we were taking photos, we saw some clouds \_\_\_ in the sky.  
(A) drifting (B) drift (C) drifted (D) to drift
- (B) 36. I' ll tell Jodie of your problem when I \_\_\_ her.  
(A) will see (B) see  
(C) am going to see (D) have seen
- (A) 37. I heard that you are building a model car. How long have you \_\_\_ at it?

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- (A) been working (B) working  
(C) work (D) been worked
- (A) 38. When I saw John at the information desk, Joe \_\_\_\_ the airport already.  
(A) had left (B) left (C) has left (D) had been leaving
- (B) 39. I \_\_\_\_ the circus a few times when I lived in Boston.  
(A) have seen (B) saw (C) see (D) was seeing
- (C) 40. Please remember to call the airline directly to \_\_\_\_ your flight.  
(A) affirm (B) assure (C) confirm (D) guarantee
- (C) 41. She never cares about her clothing. She' d put on \_\_\_\_ when coming to office.  
(A) a thing (B) something (C) anything (D) nothing
- (C) 42. Mary keeps \_\_\_\_ me if I could redesign their website.  
(A) ask (B) to ask (C) asking (D) asked
- (A) 43. The temple we are going to visit this afternoon is \_\_\_\_ building.  
(A) a beautiful old brick (B) an old beautiful brick  
(C) a beautiful brick old (D) a brick old beautiful
- (A) 44. The higher the altitude, the lower \_\_\_\_ temperature.  
(A) the (B) has (C) it is (D) is
- (A) 45. We are having our office \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) refurnished (B) been refurnished  
(C) refurnish (D) to refurnish
- (C) 46. This is a restricted area. Ordinary people are not \_\_\_\_\_ to enter.  
(A) forbidden (B) let (C) allowed (D) recommended
- (B) 47. What a relief! You have just taken a \_\_\_\_ off my mind.  
(A) piece (B) load (C) stone (D) butterfly
- (B) 48. Be polite to your clients. Never scream \_\_\_\_ them.  
(A) on (B) at (C) to (D) about
- (D) 49. If you \_\_\_\_ the morning call service, you would not have overslept and missed the breakfast.  
(A) have used (B) used (C) would use (D) had used

**Cloze Test**

When I was a little girl, it seemed as 50 I spent all my waking hours with my father. If he visited his friends, went to the store, or took a walk, he took me 51. I thought the sun rose and set on him. He was tall, slender, and handsome. In my eyes, he was stronger than 52 superhero on television. 53, he adored me. I was his little girl.

- (A) 50. (A) though (B) for (C) to (D) much  
(D) 51. (A) about (B) behind (C) by (D) along  
(C) 52. (A) many (B) much (C) any (D) more  
(B) 53. (A) Consequently (B) More importantly  
(C) Unfortunately (D) Therefore

My world changed when I was 3 and my parents separated. My wonderful image of my father changed most of 54. I didn' t think that when my daddy separated from my mother, he would separate from me 55. But that is exactly what happened. He rarely 56 to visit my brothers and me, and 57 he did, the visit was disappointing.

- (B) 54. (A) him (B) all (C) it (D) that  
(A) 55. (A) as well (B) as soon (C) as bad (D) as good

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- (A) 56. (A) came (B) had come  
(C) would have come (D) was coming  
(D) 57. (A) where (B) what (C) how (D) when

Have you walked around London today? 58 Home Office figures, someone moving around a UK city will 59 on closed-circuit television (CCTV) an average of 300 times a day. The fear about being watched is a real concern, 60 Britain heads rapidly toward 61 big brother society.

- (C) 58. (A) Owing to (B) As a result of  
(C) According to (D) In view of  
(B) 59. (A) catch (B) be caught (C) be catching (D) have caught  
(A) 60. (A) as (B) of (C) with (D) for  
(D) 61. (A) other (B) any (C) all (D) a

Details of your financial, marital and employment status, your tastes in consumer 62 and your personal shopping habits are stored 63 specially formulated information databases. From the moment you enter the city 64 the time you wave goodbye, your actions are recorded and stored for future use. Regardless 65 your age or social standing, someone somewhere is watching you. Almost everyone is 66 surveillance.

- (C) 62. (A) good (B) bad (C) goods (D) worse  
(B) 63. (A) into (B) on (C) off (D) up  
(C) 64. (A) at (B) after (C) to (D) by  
(C) 65. (A) at (B) off (C) of (D) in  
(B) 66. (A) on (B) under (C) beneath (D) over

New technology is being developed to 67 the police to people who are merely behaving suspiciously or looking furtive. Linger 68 long in a department store and they will notice you. Push 69 someone while running for the bus and you'll feel a tap on your shoulder. Our society 70 the battle for personal privacy and now even law-abiding citizens have something to fear.

- (A) 67. (A) alert (B) remind (C) provide (D) equip  
(B) 68. (A) so (B) too (C) less (D) much  
(A) 69. (A) past (B) after (C) about (D) beyond  
(B) 70. (A) lost (B) has lost (C) is lost (D) has been lost

**Reading Comprehension**

There has been a rapid growth of cruising in recent years. The cruise ship provides a relatively confined space which is actively designed both to encourage passengers to stroll through observing one another and to pay for things or services. At port-side the opportunity to observe unfamiliar cultures is extended.

The growth of the cruising industry was particularly marked during the 1990s. The global threat of terrorism in the wake of September 11 has forced the industry to re-assess a situation in which passengers are less prepared to travel than they were in the past. However, there are signs of recovery. Cruise ships pride themselves on their 24-hour service, the almost constant provision of food and entertainment, and their total devotion to the constant relaxation of the passengers. Although entertainment and food is usually included in the cost of a cruise, there are many additional opportunities for passengers to put their hands in their pockets. On the ship many spectacles are created for us, simply in order to create profit. Instead of active participation, passive consumption is encouraged.

- (A) 71. The passage above is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) what people can do on a cruise ship
  - (B) a difficulty facing the cruising industry
  - (C) the experience of different cultures
  - (D) active participation and individuality
- (B) 72. How can people on a cruise ship experience different cultures?
- (A) by watching many spectacles
  - (B) by observing people on board and at port-side
  - (C) by paying for food and entertainment
  - (D) by devoting to constant relaxation
- (D) 73. Why do less people go abroad after the September 11 incident?
- (A) because of the economy
  - (B) because they are waiting for signs of recovery
  - (C) because they are less well prepared than before
  - (D) because they fear terrorist attacks
- (A) 74. What is the main difference between the cruise ship and the shopping mall so far as consumption is concerned?
- (A) The cruise ship will not close at night.
  - (B) The cruise ship provides food and entertainment.
  - (C) The cruise ship aims at creating profits.
  - (D) The cruise ship offers opportunities for people to spend money.
- (C) 75. Which of the following is a major demerit of the cruise ship for travelers?
- (A) Cruise ships are too proud of themselves.
  - (B) Its opening hours are too long.
  - (C) It encourages passive consumption rather than active participation.
  - (D) The cost of a cruise does not cover everything.

Tourism brings employment, investment and income to the Caribbean. People are employed directly in hotels, construction or government departments, but many more live indirectly from tourism as guides or taxi drivers. In total, the industry is the region's biggest employer. Yet the idyllic image of Caribbean tourism conceals many areas of conflict and controversy.

The older problems largely concern the disproportionate level of foreign control over the industry and the lack of local ownership and management. They also include perceptions among many islanders that tourism is a corrupting influence, linked to crime, prostitution and drug abuse. There is also concern that the creation of large tourist developments such as golf courses is having an adverse effect on the environment and wasting limited resources, not least water.

The growing popularity of cruise ships is another cause of criticism, as local hoteliers and restaurateurs are deprived of business by what are effectively floating resorts. The 1990s also witnessed the growth of "ecotourism" in more remote, unspoiled islands. More "up-market" higher-spending visitors were attracted there. However, fragile ecosystems and hitherto wild rainforests cannot absorb increasing numbers of nature-loving visitors.

- (D) 76. The passage above is mainly about \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the history of Caribbean tourism
  - (B) the benefits tourism brings to the region
  - (C) the idyllic image of Caribbean tourism

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- (D) the good and bad effects of Caribbean tourism
- (A) 77. What kinds of people live on tourism indirectly?
- (A) tour guides and taxi drivers
  - (B) farmers
  - (C) factory workers
  - (D) people hired by hotels
- (B) 78. In what respect has Caribbean tourism been criticized for unfairness?
- (A) It wastes water.
  - (B) The tourist industry is largely owned and managed by foreigners.
  - (C) It creates golf courses, affecting the environment.
  - (D) It destroys the idyllic image.
- (C) 79. Why are cruise ships not welcomed by the locals?
- (A) They pollute the environment.
  - (B) They are too popular.
  - (C) They take away the business of the local hotels and restaurants.
  - (D) They waste resources.
- (B) 80. What is the main problem of “ecotourism” ?
- (A) It only attracts “up-market” tourists.
  - (B) It may damage the natural environment.
  - (C) The islands concerned are remote and unspoiled.
  - (D) The visitors concerned love nature too much.