

注意
事項

- 一、請核對准考證與答案紙(卡)號碼是否相同。
- 二、選擇題每題 2 分共 50 題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 4 個選項，請選出 1 個最適當的答案，然後在答案卡上同一題號相對位置方格內，用 2B 軟心鉛筆畫記。如須塗改，務必用橡皮擦拭乾淨，不得用立可白塗拭，否則不為電腦接受時應自行負責。答錯不倒扣。
- 三、考完後將「答案卡」及「試題」一併繳回。

一、詞彙和結構 (30%)

說明：第 1 至 15 題，共計 15 個空格。每題選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卷，答錯不倒扣，15 題共計 30 分。

1. If you want to find a good job, you may need to prepare many certificates as part of the _____.
(A) punctuation (B) abbreviations (C) requirements (D) benevolence
2. Students joining the workforce will be _____ because of their inability to know when it is appropriate to use the new abbreviated word forms.
(A) shut off (B) at a disadvantage (C) in close contact (D) the big deal
3. I am going absolutely crazy without my mobile phone! It's been three days and I still haven't found it. It's my _____.
(A) addition (B) courtesy (C) restriction (D) lifeline
4. Helping others is often considered a moral obligation.
(A) duty (B) assistance (C) tradition (D) charity
5. Any sense of compulsion raises questions about the sincerity of the volunteers' acts.
(A) compassion (B) contribution (C) honesty (D) principle
6. Taiwan's _____ as a country dedicated to environmental protection rests on the continued survival of the Formosan landlocked salmon (櫻花鉤吻鮭), one of the nation's most endangered species.
(A) facilities (B) uncertainty (C) credibility (D) negotiation
7. The actress filed a libel suit against the weekly, seeking compensation for the damage they had _____ to her reputation.
(A) made (B) done (C) taken (D) been
8. This edition contains a variety of _____ materials intended to enhance its usefulness: two maps, a chronology of the author's life, and a glossary.
(A) urgent (B) emerging (C) auxiliary (D) destructive
9. Early Hakka (客家) immigrants chose to settle down in the mountains of Miaoli (苗栗) county because the landscape reminded them _____ their homeland's rugged hills.
(A) about (B) on (C) with (D) of

10. Much of Taipei City is laid out in squares rather than in a jumble of narrow twisting streets that _____ many cities in Asia.
 (A) characterize (B) invade (C) fluctuate (D) accelerate
11. Jonathan is very interested in the board game “go”, but the fact has just dawned on him only lately that he is not _____ to be a “go” master.
 (A) cut off (B) cut out (C) cut in (D) cut down
12. After a surgical amputation, many patients imagine that the missing limb _____ still there.
 (A) had been (B) were (C) is (D) has been
13. Some 32 _____ of the business executives and managers surveyed admitted that they would hire fewer women with the implementation of the Gender Equality Labor Law.
 (A) percents (B) percentage (C) percent (D) percentages
14. Yu Shan (玉山), whose height exceeds _____ of Mt. Fuji, Japan’s highest mountain, attracted considerable attention during the Japanese rule.
 (A) that (B) which (C) it (D) many
15. Before we had satellites that could track storms, it _____ difficult to know where a typhoon was or where it was going.
 (A) has been (B) was (C) was being (D) is

二、段落填空 (40%)

說明：第 16 至 35 題，共計 20 個空格。請選出最適合題意的字或詞，標示在答案卷上，答錯不倒扣，20 題共計 40 分。

Questions 16~22

Cheerleading is an activity in which a trained group of individuals, traditionally female, performs athletic (16) and exhorts sports teams and spectators. Cheerleading typically (17) chants, jumps, and choreographed dance moves with eye-catching (18) and props (such as colorful pom-poms).

Once considered merely a (19) activity for girls, cheerleading has grown rapidly since the 1970s and is now often (20) a sport in its own right. This change has resulted (21) increased focus on athleticism and competition with other cheerleading squads, and males have become a larger part of the sport. Cheerleading is one of the fastest-growing sports for girls and women, with an (22) 3.8 million participants in the United States.

16. (A) routes (B) routines (C) route (D) rounding
17. (A) combines (B) combs (C) combinations (D) combining
18. (A) unions (B) unicorns (C) unison (D) uniforms
19. (A) discomfort (B) mutual (C) social (D) solo
20. (A) considered (B) has considered (C) considering (D) been considering
21. (A) to an (B) from a (C) in an (D) by a

22. (A) estimation (B) estimate (C) estimated (D) estimating

Questions 23~30

Santa Claus, (23) bringer of gifts at Christmas, is generally depicted as a fat, jolly man with a white beard, dressed in a red suit trimmed with white, and driving a sleigh (24) toys drawn through the air by eight reindeer. Santa (also (25) Saint Nicholas, Saint Nick, and Father Christmas) is said to visit on Christmas Eve, (26) houses through the chimney to leave presents under the Christmas tree and in the stockings of all good children. (27) this familiar image of Santa Claus is a North American invention of (28), it has ancient European (29) and continues to influence the celebration of Christmas (30) the world.

23. (A) infamous (B) legendary (C) celebrate (D) myth
24. (A) full of (B) loading (C) filled to (D) fulfilled
25. (A) calling (B) calls (C) called (D) caller
26. (A) entrance (B) entered (C) entering (D) enter
27. (A) Allow (B) However (C) Regardless of (D) Although
28. (A) nineteen centuries (B) the nineteenth century
(C) nineteenth century (D) a nineteenth century
29. (A) routes (B) ruins (C) rust (D) roots
30. (A) in over (B) all in (C) throughout (D) through

Questions 31~35

Champ is a young male chimpanzee. Recently, he did something that surprised scientists. The scientists had (31) some grapefruit in the sand, and only Champ knew where the grapefruit was. When the other chimps were in the area, however, Champ (32) that he did not know where the grapefruit was. Later, when the other chimps (33) Champ went right to the spot (34) the grapefruit was hidden, dug it up, and ate it. (35), Champ was able to make plans and trick his friends.

31. (A) buried (B) eaten (C) grown (D) dug
32. (A) realized (B) pretended (C) wondered (D) admitted
33. (A) fell asleep (B) fall asleep
(C) will fall asleep (D) are going to fall asleep
34. (A) which (B) there (C) what (D) where
35. (A) To the scientists' relief (B) Amazingly
(C) To make matters worse (D) However

三、閱讀測驗 (30%)

說明：第 36 至 50 題，每題請分別根據該篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卷上，答錯不倒扣，15 題共計 30 分。

Questions 36~45

The brain of the human adult weighs three pounds and bulks the size of a

grapefruit. With its 10 billion cells, it is by all odds the most complicated thing in the universe and scientists still know relatively little about how the brain works.

The term “mind” is a non-technical term used to refer to the functions of the brain like problem-solving and remembering. No one knows yet how mind and brain are related. This, of course, is another way of saying that no one knows much about what happens in the brain when it is functioning.

It is sometimes pointed out that the ant achieves its marvelous community organization with only 250 nerve cells, and it is suggested that man ought to do better than he does with his much greater number. However, in man’s defense it may be said that the ants run their society by instinct not by thought. In fact, it seems likely that ants cannot think at all. That is, they use their nerve cells for receiving impressions of the outside world, not for coping with it.

Deep inside man’s brain is a core called “old brain,” which dinosaurs possessed millions of years ago. This core plays a part in arousing and satisfying primitive needs like hunger. The old brain is covered by the dome of the cortex, or “new brain,” which enables man to look ahead. Of all the forms of life, only man has the ability to plan for his future.

36. The best title for this passage is

- (A) The Ant (B) The Mind (C) The Brain (D) The Dinosaurs

37. Mind and brain are

- (A) the same (B) almost the same
(C) sometimes the same (D) related

38. Scientists know how the

- (A) brain is structured (B) mind is structured
(C) mind works (D) mind and brain are related

39. When we speak of the mind, we refer to the

- (A) old brain (B) dinosaur’s brain
(C) new brain (D) brain functions

40. Scientists know the location of

- (A) the old brain (B) the mind (C) the new brain (D) both A and C

41. The ant uses its nerve cells to

- (A) solve problems (B) plan ahead
(C) receive impressions (D) both A and B

42. Dinosaurs had mainly

- (A) the new brain (B) the old brain (C) ant brains (D) a nerve mass

43. The kind of human needs to which the old brain seems related are

- (A) primitive (B) natural (C) instinctive (D) all three

44. The new brain helps us

- (A) see food (B) predict food needs

(C) act like ants

(D) satisfy primitive needs

45. The idea that is implied but not stated is:

(A) Only man has the ability to plan.

(B) Ants run their society by instinct.

(C) The old brain covers the new brain.

(D) Man's brain enables him to do things other creatures can't do.

Questions 46~50

The widespread destructiveness of acid rain has become evident only in recent decades. A noxious and invasive side effect of rising levels of air pollution, acid rain can actually take many forms, including snow, fog, and a kind of dry rain called deposition. Under normal circumstances, rainwater is already slight acidic, having a rating of 5.3 to 6.0 on the pH scale. In heavily industrialized areas, however, this number drops to a toxic 4.3 or even lower. Acid rain is caused by the emission of excessive amounts of sulfur and nitrogen oxide into the atmosphere.

The effects of the increased acidity are **manifold**, and impact several aspects of the ecosystem. Perhaps the most drastic and visible changes occur in lakes and streams, where flora and fauna are almost completely dependent on water. Most fish species and all mollusks perish if the pH falls below 4.8. Many North American and European areas have been ravaged by sudden, large inputs of acidic water from heavy rainstorms or snowmelts. Moreover, damage is caused directly to exposed foliage as the rain falls, burning off the leaves of trees.

Serious and irreversible harm has already been caused to historic building and monuments all over the world. Located in the areas of heaviest pollution, these structures are rapidly being worn away by the erosive effects of acid rain.

46. What is the main point of the passage?

(A) Acid rain is caused by industrial pollution.

(B) Lakes are the most affected by acid rain.

(C) Damage caused by acid rain is harmful and wide-ranging.

(D) Acid rain should be called acid precipitation.

47. The following sentence can be added to before or after one of the four underlined sentences in this article: oftentimes acid rain makes its presence felt close to home as well.

(A) before the sentence "Under normal atmosphere..."

(B) before the sentence "Perhaps the most drastic and visible changes occur..."

(C) after the sentence "... , large inputs of acidic water..."

(D) before the sentence "Serious and irreversible harm has already been caused..."

48. The word manifold is closest to the meaning to

(A) diverse

(B) obvious

(C) direct

(D) severe

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most acid rain falls only affect forests and lakes.
 - (B) Aquatic animals require relatively high pH levels.
 - (C) The use of gasoline has contributed to increased rainfall.
 - (D) Trees and shrubs have been burned away by acid rain.
50. According to the passage, all of the following are likely to be damaged by acid rain EXCEPT _____.
- (A) trees (B) minerals (C) mollusks (D) stone statues

《 以下空白 》