

英文綜合練習題 3500 題

- (B) 01. Being a police officer is _____ to your family and country.
(A) a honor (B) an honor (C) a honesty (D) a host
- (D) 02. I took it for _____ that he knew me very well.
(A) reason (B) truth (C) law (D) granted
- (A) 03. A city _____ was held yesterday to discuss the budget next year.
(A) council (B) counsel (C) country (D) county
- (D) 04. He borrowed a very _____ antique from his uncle last year.
(A) expansive (B) executive (C) excessive (D) expensive
- (A) 05. Tsunami is a kind of natural _____ that can cause great damage to us.
(A) disaster (B) fruit (C) food (D) drug
- (D) 06. My son overslept and was _____ for school.
(A) good (B) bad (C) healthy (D) late
- (D) 07. It is not good for our health to eat _____ hamburgers everyday.
(A) much (B) high (C) low (D) greasy
- (C) 08. The father was _____ with his son's poor academic performance.
(A) happy (B) excited (C) furious (D) glad
- (C) 09. The police demanded the _____ to give up and surrender his weapon.
(A) plaintiff (B) prosecutor (C) fugitive (D) judge
- (B) 10. Watch out for that speed _____. You'd better slow down, or it will hurt the bottom part of your car.
(A) limit (B) bumper (C) ticket (D) sign
- (B) 11. A: What do you do for living? B: _____ .
(A) I live in Taipei (B) I am a contract worker
(C) I like to live here (D) I don't know what to do
- (A) 12. A: I haven't seen you for a long time. How have you been?
B: _____ .
(A) I am doing fine (B) I have been to Tokyo and Taipei

- (C) I have no idea (D) I don't want to see you
- (B) 13.A: Could you give me a ride ? B: _____ .
- (A) I don't know how to ride (B) Sure, hop in
- (C) I have no ride to give (D) I will follow you
- (B) 14. A: _____ ? B: Piece of cake.
- (A) Which one is your favorite dessert
- (B) Do you have anything to eat
- (C) How do you like to eat
- (D) What is it in your hand
- (A) 15.A: Where are you heading for ? B: _____ .
- (A) I am going home (B) I am having a headache
- (C) I live in Taipei (D) I am sitting in a cyber-coffee
- (D) 16.A: Excuse me, what time do you have ? B: _____ .
- (A) Sorry, I am in a hurry (B) I have to run now
- (C) I don't need a watch (D) It is five to ten
- (C) 17.A: Let's have a car pool together starting next week. B: _____ .
- (A) I just had my car washed yesterday (B) I need a parking space
- (C) It is a good idea (D) Thanks for washing my car
- (C) 18.A: Could you do me a favor ? B: _____ .
- (A) I like spicy food (B) You are not my favor
- (C) I am at your service (D) I favor England team
- (D) 19.A: _____ . B: It's all right. Let's have a rain check.
- (A) It is raining now (B) I left my umbrella in that bus
- (C) I forgot to bring my check book (D) Sorry, my boss wants to see me now
- (D) 20.A: _____ . B: I will see you off at the airport.
- (A) I like to work at the airport
- (B) I go to airport very often
- (C) Three of us can fly to Hong Kong together
- (D) My flight to Hong Kong is at 10:00 in the morning tomorrow

- (A) 21.If I ____ you, I would do it.
 (A) were (B) am (C) was (D) be
- (D) 22.I ____ my books to him a week ago.
 (A) give (B) have given (C) am giving (D) gave
- (D) 23.If I ____ the lottery, I would have had my dream come true.
 (A) won (B) have won (C) would win (D) had won
- (B) 24.Do you mind ____ ?
 (A) if I close the radio (B) my turning on the radio
 (C) my closing the radio (D) if turning on the radio
- (D) 25.Do you know ____ ?
 (A) what is his name (B) how high he is
 (C) what is to do next (D) where the bus station is
- (C) 26.I ____ live in Taipei, but now I live in Hong Kong.
 (A) am using to (B) have been used to (C) used to (D)
 had been used to
- (B) 27.He is ____ brave as his cousin.
 (A) no as (B) not so (C) not (D) so
- (D) 28.The more you have, ____ you want.
 (A) the best (B) the most
 (C) better (D) the more
- (A) 29.He is ____ man that we all like him very much.
 (A) so good a (B) a so good
 (C) such good a (D) a good
- (C) 30.He has been studying ____ in the past years.
 (A) very hardly (B) in hard
 (C) very hard (D) hardest
- (A) 31 .Paparazzi, meaning a buzzing insect in Italian, are freelance
 photographers who doggedly pursue to take candid pictures for sale to
 magazines and newspapers.
- 植 (A) celebrities 櫛 (B)communists 椹
 (C) consultants 椀 (D) criminals

(C) 32. He railed against chaining young children desks and filling their heads with useless things.

植 (A)at 櫪(B) about 榑 (C) to 椀(D) on

(A) 33. All schools, they are public or private, should observe the strictest sanitation standards.

植 (A) whether 櫪 which 榑 whatever 椀 however

(B) 34. regard to the pollution factors, the industrial park planning committee has set up strict standards to monitor them.

植 (A) Against 櫪 (B) With 榑 (C)For 椀 (D) To

(A) 35 .The new retirement policy would cause the company the support of the employees who benefit from the current system.

植 (A)to lose 櫪 (B) be lost 榑 (C) for losing 椀 (D) the loss

(B) 36. The possible interactions between these poisonous chemicals are deeply to the government officials.

植 (A) distinctive 櫪(B) disturbing 榑 (C)notorious 椀 ruthless

(A) 37. Until Fabre, the few experiments that had ever been conducted on animal behavior were essentially limited to birds.

植 (A)Fabre was a pioneer who did experiments on animal behavior other than birds.

櫪 (B)Before Fabre, a large number of experiments on animals had been done.

榑 (C)Fabre was an expert on animal conducts, though limited only to birds.

椀 (D)Few experiments on bird behavior were done by Fabre.

(B) 38 .He had a memory so that he could even remember everyone's nickname after twenty years.

植 (A)lofty 櫪 (B)phenomenal 榑 (C)thrifty 椀(D)knowledgeable

(A) 39. There is no such thing as a great talent without great will-power.

植 (A)Great will-power is a necessary condition for a great talent.

櫪 (B)Great will-power is not a sufficient condition for a great talent.

榑 (C)Great talent and great will-power are independent from each other.

椀 (D)If there is no great talent, there will be no great will-power.

(B) 40 .If only too much, the car accident wouldn't have happened.

植 (A)I had drunk 櫪(B) I had not drunk 榑(C) had I drunk 椀(D)had I not

drunk

(A) 41. She was quite at sea so she needed your help.

植 (A)She was in a fog so she needed your help.

櫛 (B)She was trapped on the boat so she needed your help.

檣 (C)She was not familiar with the sea so she needed your help.

桅 (D)She did not like to be near the sea so she needed your help.

(B) 42. The literary expressions of happiness enjoyed by Spanish women form the focus of this study, exemplified in the writings of the three women who were born in Mexico City.

植 (A) are 櫛 (B)as 檣 (C)and 桅 (D)which

(A) 43.Children must be allowed to retreat into their own worlds without parental .

植 (A)intrusion 櫛 (B)designation 檣 (C) division 桅 (D)invitation

(C) 44. When listening to a CD or tape, I will put the on and close my eyes.

植 (A) headband 櫛 (B)headlight 檣 (C)headset 桅 (D) headrest

(D) 45.A good leader needs to provide a clear-cut for the followers. So they know what they are striving for.

植 (A) context 櫛 (B) discipline 檣 (C)remedy 桅 (D)vision

(C) 46. John was quite rude ; almost everyone in the community tried to his behavior.

植 (A)catch up with (B)take up with 檣(C) put up with 桅 (D)come up with

(A) 47. A movie Jackie Chan is coming up soon.

植 (A) featuring 櫛 (B)figuring 檣 (C)showing 桅 (D)containing

(D) 48. Tim is looking for a job, one that doesn't involve so much travel.

植 (A)eminently 櫛 (B)incompetently 檣 (C)lucidly 桅(D)preferably

(C) 49. She turned on the light to keep the creepy feelings .

植 (A)at sea 櫛 (B)at large 檣 (C)at bay 桅 (D)at ease

(D) 50. Although work experience is important, a bachelor's degree is a for most employers.

植 (A)compensation (B)management 檣 (C)momentum 桅 (D) prerequisite

(C) 51. John really . When he was criticizing his boss, his boss was just standing behind him.

植 (A)put himself in the boss's shoes 梘(B) lived from hand to mouth
梘 (C)put his foot in his mouth 梘 (D)fell on his feet

(D) 52. Patience is the key to raise a child with a disposition. You always need to be prepared for uncontrollable behaviors.

植 (A)benevolent 梘 (B) punitive 梘 (C)stringent 梘
(D)wayward

(A) 53. Conservationists assert that the wildlife losses have been severe and in some cases .

植 (A)catastrophic 梘 (B)effusive 梘(C) heliocentric 梘
(D)phonogenic

(D) 54. To a politician, a single error of judgment can be to career suicide.

(A) mundane 梘 (B)climactic 梘 (C)complementary 梘(D)
tantamount

(C) 55. He to the waiter that he was ready to order food by closing up the menu folder in his hands.

植 (A)showed 梘 (B)sent 梘 (C) signaled 梘 (D)signed

(B) 56. It is one thing to window-shop, to pull out your wallet and fork over the cash.

植 (A)the other 梘 (B) another 梘 (C)other 梘 (D)others

(C)57.What distinguishes this approach previous attempts to deal with breast cancer?

植 (A)between 梘 (B)among 梘 (C)from 梘 (D)in

(A) 58. The new department store is advertised as a place you can find just about anything you might want to buy.

植 (A)where 梘 (B)which 梘(C) in there 梘(D)in that

(D) 59. With an list of references, Dr. Lee's research project proves to be a most thorough and complete study of the subject.

植 (A)exhausted 梘 (B)exhaustible 梘 (C)exhausting 梘 (D)
exhaustive

(C) 60. I've never met someone as as Amy.

植 (A)kindly-heart 梘 (B)kind-heart 梘 (C)kind-hearted 梘
(D)kindly-hearted

(D) 61. There's no annual fee you use the credit card at least ten times a

year.

植 (A) unless 櫚(B) even if 榑 (C)although 椀
(D)provided that

(B) 62. I tried the tires. But I couldn't. I need to find an automechanic to do it for me.

植 (A)change 櫚 (B)to change 榑 (C)exchanging 椀 (D)to exchange

(D) 63.The first time a customer asked for "just a rusty nail," I, a waiter, gave an obligatory laugh, thinking he , not knowing that it was the name of a drink!

植 (A)is cute 櫚 (B)being cute 榑 (C) is being cute 椀 (D)was being cute

(C) 64. Don't worry and stay where you are. Firefighters are doing possible to get you out.

植 (A)something 櫚 (B)nothing 榑(C) everything 椀 (D)each thing

(D) 65.We are entering a season when a lot of infectious diseases could .

植 (A)break up 櫚 (B)turn down 榑 (C)break with 椀 (D)break out

(B) 66. In a democratic society, everyone can his own human rights.

植(A) charge at 櫚 (B)fight for 榑 (C)go without 椀 (D)do without

(D) 67. The reason we find celebrities is chiefly due to our craving for becoming a peeping Tom.

植 (A) fascination 櫚 (B)fascinate 榑 (C)fascinated 椀(D)fascinating

(A) 68.The newspaper made a big fuss over the news of her marriage.

植 (A)They splashed her marriage across the front page.

櫚 (B)The newspaper greatly undermined her marriage.

榑 (C)The newspaper spread her marriage news with an usually broad brush.

椀 (D)The newspaper gave bright color to her wedding news.

(D) 69. We could have enjoyed ourselves at the picnic if the weather _____ fine.

植 (A)were 櫚 (B)was 榑 (C)would be (D) had been

(A) 70. _____ for the exam well, he can answer these questions easily.

植 (A)Having prepared 欄 (B)Being preparing 檯

(C) To prepare 椀 (D) Prepare

(B) 71. Jennifer was born and raised in Taipei. She is used to _____ in a big city.

植 (A)live 欄 (B)living 檯 (C)have lived 椀 (D)had lived

(B) 72. Don't throw your old clothes away. We can donate them to _____ needs them.

植 (A)who 欄 (B)whoever 檯 (C)whomever 椀(D)whosever

(A) 73. The device was so strange that nobody was certain _____ its purpose was.

植 (A)what 欄 (B)how 檯 (C)when 椀(D)where

(A) 74. We _____ Mike's birthday when the fire alarm went off.

植 (A)were celebrating 欄 (B)celebrated 檯 (C)had celebrated 椀(D) have celebrated

(B) 75.It does not seem worthwhile to spend ten hours _____ this short report.

植 (A)complete 欄 (B)completing 檯 (C)to complete 椀 (D)for completing

(D) 76. _____, he never asked his parents for help.

植 (A)Except he was poor (B) He was poor

(C)Besides he was poor (D) Poor as he was

(B) 77. Scott is the most industrious student _____.

植 (A)I have never seen 欄 (B) I have ever seen 檯

(C)I ever saw 椀(D) I had seen

(C) 78. The boy looked at the ice cream _____.

植 (A)and his mouth being watering 欄 (B)his mouth was watering

檯 (C)with his mouth watering 椀 (D) with his mouth to water

(A) 79.Employee A: How I wish I could work shorter hours and get a higher pay.

Employee B: _____. You can't have the cake and eat it.

植 (A)In your dreams 欄(B)You must be hungry 檯

(C) Give it a try (D) Don't give up

(A) 80. Chris: Oh, no! It's raining again, and I was planning to go to the soccer team picnic.

Eric: Yeah—too bad—_____. Now we'll have time to do the homework and prepare for the tests.

- 植 (A) but look at it this way 欄 (B) every dog has its own day
梲 (C) there you go again 椀 (D) rolling stones gather no moss

(D) 1. John: How long have you lived in Taiwan?

Jane: By next November, I _____ in Taiwan for four years.

- 植 (A) will be living (B) will live
(C) would have lived (D) will have lived

(B) 2. Sue: What did you do in the winter vacation?

Sam: I spent my winter vacation _____ in Europe.

- (A) to travel (B) traveling (C) traveled (D) travel

(C) 3. Police officer: What can I help you with?

Woman: _____ Police officer: Please fill out the form first.

- (A) A lot. (B) No, you cannot.
(C) I want to report a case of theft. (D) I'm not sure.

(A) 4. Henry: My toes feel very itchy. I don't know what's happening.

Jenny: Let me take a look. Ah-huh, I think you have athlete's foot.

Henry: _____.

- 植 (A) What am I supposed to do with it?
(B) I don't do exercise very often.
梲 (C) Do you want to dance with me?
(D) That is a great idea.

(B) 5. Pearl: Look at this! ABC airline is recruiting flight attendants.

Deborah: That's great! I know it's your dream work.

Pearl: It is. But I don't think I'm qualified, though.

Deborah: _____. Just send you resume.

- 植 (A) You asked for it! (B) Give it a try.
 惇 (C) Mind your tongue. (D) I'm all for it.

(A) 6. A: Good morning, Taiyang Industries.

B: Hello. May I speak to Ms. Lin?

A: Sorry, she's not in. _____

B: Yes, please. This is Mr. Tsai from Toto. Please tell her I need to change the time of our meeting. And ask her to call me tomorrow morning.

A: Yes, Mr. Tsai. I'll give her the message.

植 (A) Can I take a message? (B) Who is speaking, please?

惇 (C) What do you want? (D) Would you like to come over?

(D) 7. Police Officer: Your permit to stay in Taiwan will be invalid by the end of this month.

Foreigner: You mean _____?

(A) I have to cancel my visa (B) I have to apply for a new passport

(C) I have to change my visa (D) I have to extend my visa

(A) 8. Police Officer: Here is a ticket for your speeding.

Foreigner: Oh! No! I can't believe it. I never expect _____.

(A) I was driving that fast (B) I was keeping to the right

(C) I was taking a nap (D) I kept my car in good condition

(B) 9. A: Could you give me a ride ? B: _____ .

(A) I don't know how to ride (B) Sure, hop in

(C) I have no ride to give (D) I will follow you

(E) Help yourself

(C) 10. Police Officer: _____?

Foreigner: The thief stole my wallet and hit me in the head.

(A) Where is the thief (B) How are you

(C) What happened to you (D) What is the question

(A) 11. A: Where are you heading for ?

B: _____ .

(A) I am going home (B) I am having a headache

- (C) I live in Taipei (D) I'm sitting in a cyber-coffee
- (D) 12. A: Excuse me, what time do you have ?
 B: _____.
 (A) Sorry, I am in a hurry (B) I have to run now
 (C) I don't need a watch (D) It is five to ten
- (C) 13. A: Let's have a car pool together starting next week.
 B: _____ .
 (A) I just had my car washed yesterday (B) I need a parking space
 (C) It is a good idea (D) Thanks for washing my car
- (C) 14. Police Officer: Your driver's license expired last week.
 Driver: Oh! I am sorry. I forgot to _____.
 (A) buy a new helmet (B) pay the ticket
 (C) renew it before then (D) release it earlier
- (B) 15. Police Officer: Show me your passport, please.
 Foreign Worker: Yes, _____.
 (A) here we are (B) here you are (C) here I am (D) here is it
- (A) 16. Officer: How does the robber look like?
 Banker: _____.
 (A) He is tall and young (B) He travels often
 (C) He is stingy (D) He rode a motorcycle that day
- (E) 17. Officer: We have found some suspects. Can you help us identify the right one?
 David: Yes, but _____.
 (A) he is strong (B) he is humorous
 (C) he is evil (D) I didn't catch him
 (E) I can't be quite sure
- (E) 18. Suspect: May I have my lawyer with me during the interrogation?
 Officer: Yes, _____.
 (A) he deserves (B) he is right
 (C) you accompany (D) my lawyer will stay
 (E) it's your right

- (C) 19. Jimmy: _____?
Cathy: Not until next January.
- (A) When did you get to Taiwan (B) How long do you plan to stay here
(C) When will you leave Taiwan (D) What time did you arrive
- (B) 20. Officer: _____?
Johnny: I am an American.
- (A) How do you do (B) What is your nationality
(C) What is your mother tongue (D) What is our hometown
- (A) 21. A: I don't really like greasy food.
B: _____.
- (A) I don't, either (B) So don't I (C) I don't, too (D) Neither don't I
- (A) 22. Henry: My toes feel very itchy. I don't know what's happening.
Jenny: Let me take a look. Ah-huh, I think you have athlete's foot.
Henry: _____.
- (A) What am I supposed to do with it?
(B) I don't so exercise very often.
(C) Do you want to dance with me?
(D) That is a great idea.
- (B) 23. Scott is the most industrious student _____.
(A) I have never seen 櫛 (B) I have ever seen 櫛
(C) I ever saw 椀 (D) I had seen
- (C) 24. The boy looked at the ice cream _____.
椳 (A) and his mouth being watering 櫛 (B) his mouth was watering
(C) with his mouth watering 椀 (D) with his mouth to water
- (A) 25. Employee A: How I wish I could work shorter hours and get a higher pay.
Employee B: _____. You can't have the cake and eat it.
- (A) In your dreams 櫛 (B) You must be hungry 椛
(C) Give it a try 椀 (D) Don't give up

(A) 26. Chris: Oh, no! It's raining again, and I was planning to go to the soccer team picnic.

Eric: Yeah—too bad—_____. Now we'll have time to do the homework and prepare for the tests.

- 植 (A) but look at it this way 櫪 (B) every dog has its own day
椹 (C) there you go again 椀 (D) rolling stones gather no moss

(A) 27. Bruce: Could you tell me how to get to the City Library?

Officer: _____

Bruce: Could you tell me how to get to the City Library?

- (A) Pardon me. What did you say? 櫪 (B) You can say that again.
(C) No, thank you very much. 椀 (D) Yes, it's very nice of you.

(D) 28. A: I'm really glad that we ran into each other.

B: _____ We'll have to get together again sometime.

- 植 (A) Not really. 櫪 (B) By all means. 椹 (C) No problem. 椀 (D) Me too.

(B) 29. John: I'm from Lukang, Changhua.

Tom: _____ I am from Lukang, too.

John: Small world.

- (A) Accidentally! 櫪 (B) What a coincidence!
(C) My destination! 椀 (D) Congratulations!

(B) 30. Waiter: May I take your order?

Mr. Wu: Yes. I'd like a pizza.

Mrs. Wu: _____

- 植 (A) It's a done deal. 櫪 (B) Make it two.
(C) On the double. (D) You can count on it.

(C) 31. Roommate A: Do you mind my turning down the TV? I am preparing for my final exam.

Roommate B: _____

Roommate A: Thank you.

(A) Certainly. 櫛 (B) Take it easy. 榞 (C) Go right ahead. 椀 (D) Not a chance.

(A)32. Mary: How are you? You look pale and weak.

Zoe: _____

Mary: I think you better call the doctor. Do you want me to make an appointment for you?

- (A) I'm a little under the weather. (B) I'm meeting my maker.
(C) I kicked the bucket. (D) I don't feel like one.

(A)33. Chris: Wow, you look like a drowned rat! Didn't you know there's a thunderstorm today?

Paul: I knew there would be a shower, but I didn't realize it would rain cats and dogs today.

Chris _____:

- 椀 (A) Well, you'd better take a hot shower right now, or you'll catch a cold.
櫛 (B) You should have been more patient with the animals.
(C) I told you before that taking a bath is much better than a shower.
椀 (D) You need to practice your swimming skills, if you don't want to be drowned.

(D)34. A: Do you want to go out for dinner?

B: Yeap, what would you like to eat?

A: How about Japanese food?

B: _____ I am crazy about it.

椀 (A) It's disgusting. 櫛 (B) That's right. (C) I do, too. (D) Terrific!

(A)35. Sara: Sam, do you want to come to the mall with me?

Sam: _____

Sara: So am I, but I like window-shopping the fashion stores there.

- (A) I'd love to, but I'm broke. 櫛
(B) Sure, but I am not ready.
(C) I am on my way to dump the garbage.
(D) No, thank you. I am a computer illiterate.

(C)36. Man: Those earrings will be perfect for you.

Woman: How much are they?

Man: \$1,000.

Woman: _____

Man: It's all right. Let me buy them for you as a gift. It's your birthday.

(A) It's unbelievably cheap! 梶 (B) They are so beautiful!

(C) That's too expensive! 梶 (D) That's a good bargain!

(D)37. A: Don't blow it like you did last time.

B: I just didn't have enough money to take her out. But I've got a job now.

A: _____ Where's the ten bucks you borrowed from me last month?

B: Here you go.

植 (A) That sounds like a good idea. 梶 (B) What are you talking about?

梶 (C) What are you up to? 梶 (D) That reminds me.

(B)38. Sandy: Would you like to see Cloud Gate's show, Dream of the Red Chamber, next Sunday?

Nancy: I sure would if I have enough money.

Sandy: Don't give it another thought. I owe you for the dinner last week. _____

(A) I can buy you the sandwich this time.

(B) This time the tickets will be on me.

(C) You can give me a ticket next Sunday.

(D) I still need to borrow some money from you.

(A)39. A: I've got two tickets to The Phantom of the Opera on Saturday night.

Would you like to come with me?

B: _____ But I have already had an appointment with my dentist.

A: That's too bad.

植 (A) Well, I'd love to. 梶 (B) You know, I don't like it.

梶 (C) Sure. That was fun. 梶 (D) Yes. Thanks a lot.

(D)40. Maggie:_____

Luis: Who knows? She's always annoyed about something.

Maggie: I know, but this time I'm really worried.

- 植 (A) I have seen Alice lately. (B) I'll see Alice tonight.
椀 (C) Who's Alice exactly? (D) What's the matter with

二、文法

(D) 41.A decision will not_____ until the next meeting.

- (A) make (B) made (C) be making (D) be made

(C) 42.He will attend the meeting_____ person.

- (A) at (B) by (C) in (D)on

(D) 43.Officials warned consumers _____ the fruits that had been contaminated by insecticides.

- (A) not eat (B) not eating (C) do not eat (D) not to eat

(D) 44.Susan managed to stay fit ____ taking exercise in the gym five days a week.

- (A) with (B) for (C) at (D) by

(B) 45.Anyone who _____ Native Taiwanese culture will enjoy a visit to The Aboriginal Cultural Village.

- (A)is interesting to (B) is interested in
(C) are interesting (D) are interested with

(D) 46. John and Mary have a lot _____. For example, they both like Italian food and Hollywood movies.

植 (A) on call (B) under pressure (C) on demand (D) in common

(A) 47. She forgot to bring the map and _____ in this old town.

- (A) lost her way (B) gave her way (C) made her way (D) paved her way

(D) 48. A: Maybe next week we can find some time to see the movie together.

B: I am sorry, but I _____ three times.

植 (A) see it (B) will see it (C) can see it (D)have seen it

(B) 49. If Jeremy _____ tomorrow in the party, I'll give him your letter.

植 (A) appear (B) appears (C) will appear (D) would appear

(D) 50. John does not speak Korean, and neither _____.

植 (A) Joe do 櫛(B) do Joe 榑(C) Joe does (D)does Joe

(B) 51. If I _____ so busy, I would participate in the training course.

植 (A) am not (B) were not (C) can not be (D)must not be

(C) 52. Nobody likes to be ill, especially when _____ in a foreign country.

植 (A) he traveling (B) travels (C) traveling (D) travel

(A) 53. Global _____ growth propelled a surge in world oil usage.

植 (A) economic 櫛(B) economical 榑(C) economics (D) economy

(C) 54. If you don't speak clearly and loudly, you can't make yourself _____ by the audience.

植 (A) understand 櫛(B) to understand 榑(C) understood (D) understanding

(A) 55. People look forward to _____ a shopping spree in the mall before Christmas.

植 (A) having 櫛(B) have 榑(C) have had (D) having had

(D) 56. We could have enjoyed ourselves at the picnic if the weather _____ fine.

植 (A) were 櫛 (B) was 榑(C) would be (D) had been

(A) 57. _____ for the exam well, he can answer these questions easily.

植 (A) Having prepared 櫛(B) Being preparing 榑(C) To prepare (D) Prepare

(B) 58. Jennifer was born and raised in Taipei. She is used to _____ in a big city.

植 (A) live 櫛(B) living 榑(C) have lived (D) had lived

(B) 59. Don't throw your old clothes away. We can donate them to _____ needs them.

植 (A) who 櫛(B) whoever 榑(C) whomever (D) whosever

(A) 60. The device was so strange that nobody was certain _____ its purpose was.

植 (A) what 櫛(B) how 榑 (C) when (D) where

三、字彙

(B) 61 A convenience store's _____ tape enabled the police to catch the robber in an hour.

(A) souvenir (B) surveillance (C) smooth (D) Scotch(E) slang

- (A)62 A ____ test cleared Mr. Wang of the suspicion of drug abuse.
 (A) urine (B) urinate (C) utility (D) unite (E) urban
- (D)63. Last month a sergeant was shot in the right ____ by a kidnapper.
 (A) sunroof (B) sunray (C) siren (D) temple (E) tender
- (A)64. Officer Lee searched the suspect's pockets and found a Beretta ____ 92FS9mm pistol.
 (A) model (B) mood (C) made (D) class (E) level
- (C)65. A patrol officer is ticketing John for driving on the ____.
 (A) robot (B) arm (C) shoulder (D) roadability (E) sink
- (E)66. Last night a major fire ____ out at a seafood restaurant near the World Trade Center.
 (A) made (B) turned (C) blew (D) took (E) broke
- (E)67. Fire fighters need to rescue people trapped in ____ areas during the typhoon season.
 (A) drought (B) draft (C) sink (D) almighty (E) flooded
- (D)68. I am used to drinking iced tea with a ____.
 (A) bait (B) drainpipe (C) brass (D) straw (E) stress
- (B)69. Helen asked her brother to buy her two ____ of chocolate ice cream.
 (A) balls (B) scoops (C) sneakers (D) holds (E) loops
- (D)70. The top two freshmen admitted to the Central Police University this year are ____ from Hualian.
 (A) aerobics (B) ancients (C) blenders (D) aborigines (E) antiques
- (B)71. Watch out for that speed _____. You'd better slow down, or it will hurt the bottom part of your car.
 (A) limit (B) bumper (C) ticket (D) sign (E) range
- (B)72. Being a police officer is ____ to your family and country.
 (A) a honor (B) an honor (C) a honesty (D) a host
- (D)73. I took it for _____ that he knew me very well.
 (A) reason (B) truth (C) law (D) granted
- (A)74. A city ____ was held yesterday to discuss the budget next year.
 (A) disaster (B) counsel (C) country (D) county (E) counter
- (E)75. He borrowed a very ____ antique from his uncle last year.

- (A)expansive (B) executive (C) excessive
(D) expressive (E) expensive

(A)76.Tsunami is a kind of natural _____ that can cause great damage to us.

- (A) disaster (B) fruit (C) food (D)drug (E)
crime

(E)77.My son overslept and was _____ for school.

- (A)good (B) bad (C) healthy (D)early (E)
late

(D)78.It is not good for our health to eat _____ hamburgers everyday.

- (A)much (B) high (C) low (D)greasy
(E) great

(C)79.The father was _____ with his son's poor academic performance.

- (A)happy (B) excited (C) furious (D)glad
(E) pleased

(C)80.The police demanded the _____ to give up and surrender his weapon.

- (A) plaintiff (B) prosecutor (C) fugitive (D)judge
(E) guardian

C 1. Doing exercise helps us not only to strengthen the body but also to increase confidence.

- (A) make smarter (B) make stranger (C) make stronger (D) make stricter

D 2. Do not take shelter under trees in a thunderstorm because lightning often strikes tall objects.

- (A) shoots (B) drops (C) blows (D) hits

C 3. I can't figure out what this sentence means. There are too many words I don't know.

- (A) draw (B) solve (C) understand (D) calculate

D 4. In the winter, people tend to eat too much and gain weight easily.

- (A) attend to (B) ought to (C) are able to (D) are likely to

B 5. Even if students are from the same country, they may come from diverse backgrounds.

- (A) modern (B) different (C) common (D) original

A 6. The teacher's speech motivated the students to work harder on their studies.

- (A) inspired (B) announced (C) arranged (D) insisted
- C 7. All company employees are on duty at the exhibition to demonstrate the new software.
- (A) indicate (B) prove (C) present (D) march
- B 8. Final exams put a lot of on students. They have to study very hard.
- (A) permission (B) pressure (C) preparation (D) effort
- D 9. Mrs. Lin likes to about her husband all the time. It seems that she cannot find anything good about him.
- (A) compliment (B) compete (C) consider (D) complain
- C 10. A work schedule is an alternative to the traditional 9 to 5 workday, and it allows employees to choose their time of arrival and departure.
- (A) fixed (B) busy (C) flexible (D) similar
- B 11. This essay is clearly not . It is only 100 words but the required length is 300 words.
- (A) confusing (B) satisfactory (C) doubtful (D) confident
- A 12. John's boss is going to him from his position as assistant manager to a new position as manager.
- (A) promote (B) discover (C) retain (D) punish
- C 13. On construction sites, workers should the rules and wear helmets at all times for their own safety.
- (A) avoid (B) transfer (C) observe (D) influence
- B 14. One week is not long enough for us to finish the work. Can you the deadline by three more days?
- (A) expand (B) extend (C) shorten (D) complete
- A 15. The books in the library cover a wide variety of topics that from language to science.
- (A) range (B) consist (C) collect (D) refer
- C 16. Sue: Formosa Shoppingline, good morning.
 Client: Could I speak to Mr. Chen, please?
 Sue: I'm sorry. Mr. Chen isn't in.
 Client: I am Chris Woods from Kent's Company.
- (A) Do you know where he is? (B) How do you do?
 (C) Who's calling, please? (D) What's going on?
- A 17. Fred: Excuse me. I'm looking for the train station. Could you tell me how

to get there?

Sue: You can't miss it.

Fred: Thank you very much.

(A) Go straight down for two more blocks. (B) The train leaves in five minutes. (C) Where are you heading? (D) What a large station it is!

D 18. Customer: I bought this shirt from your store yesterday for my husband. But it's too small for him. Can I change it for size XL?

Salesclerk: Sure. ... Oh, I'm sorry. We just run out of stock for blue XL.

Customer: What do you have?

Salesclerk: Wait a minute, please. I'll show you the white and the yellow ones.

(A) Would you like to pay by cash? (B) Would you like to have a discount?

(C) Would you like to try it on now? (D) Would you like to look at other colors?

D 19. Assistant: Next, please. Can I help you?

Stephen: Yes, I'd like a cheeseburger and a large order of fries.

Assistant:

Stephen: For here.

(A) What is it for? (B) Do you have a reservation?

(C) Could you wait a minute here? (D) Is that for here or to go?

A 20. Jeff: Do you have any plans for the weekend?

Amy: No. Nothing's come up yet. Why?

Jeff: Mark invited us to his cabin in the mountains again. What do you think?

Amy: Well, I'm not really interested,

(A) but thanks for asking. (B) so I'm looking forward to it.

(C) because I love his cabin. (D) though I don't like Mark.

B 21. Jean: Hey, you did a great job in the meeting just now. Your report was excellent. Peter:

Jean: You know, you handled the situation really well. It's not easy.

Peter: Well, I tried to do my best.

(A) I'm sorry to hear that. (B) Thanks for your compliment.

(C) Can you do me a favor? (D) You don't like it?

D22. Waitress: Are you ready to order now?

Wayne: We're still thinking about it. Can we have a couple more minutes?

Waitress: Sure. I'll be back in a few minutes.

- (A) Save your time. (B) Don't lose your time.
- (C) Enjoy your time. (D) Take your time.

D23. David: Excuse me, Professor Johnson.

Professor: Yes, David, what can I do for you?

David: I'm not feeling well and I'd like to go to see a doctor.

Professor: O.K. You don't have to come to class. I hope you feel better soon.

- (A) Is there anything I can get you?
- (B) Can you tell me if I passed the exam?
- (C) Would you give me your attention a minute?
- (D) May I be excused from class this afternoon?

C24. Employer: Nice to meet you, Mr. Lin. I've looked over your resume. Now, tell us why you think you are suited to the job as a computer programmer.

Mr. Lin: Well,

Employer: I see. Do you have any working experience?

Mr. Lin: Yes. One year.

- (A) I'd like to work for a big company like yours.
- (B) I'd like to know more about the job.
- (C) I majored in electronics and I am expert at programming.
- (D) I love playing computer games and watching sports programs.

25. Hair stylist: Hello, Nancy's Hair-styling House.

Cindy: Hello.

Hair stylist: Sure. When would you like to have it done?

Cindy: How about Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock?

- (A) I have a 2 p.m. appointment for a haircut.
- (B) I'd like to make an appointment for a haircut.
- (C) How does my hair look?

(D) Where can I get a haircut?

Most health care careers require education beyond high school. This education can last from two to 26 ten years. People who choose a health care career for 27 are willing to invest in the additional education.

The job market for health care professionals varies 28 place to place. In the country, almost every health care professional can find a job because the demand is great. In large cities 29 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. 30, 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 31 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 32 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 33 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.

C26. (A) as few as (B) as little as (C) as many as (D) as much as

D27. (A) him (B) himself (C) them (D) themselves

A28. (A) from (B) in (C) at (D) for

B29. (A) which (B) where (C) how (D) why

A30. (A) In addition (B) By contrast (C) However (D) At one time

C31. (A) helps (B) helped (C) help (D) helping

B32. (A) another (B) other (C) any other (D) no other

A33. (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 34 experimenting with hot-air balloons.

Their first experiment was to fill small paper bags with smoke. They found that the bags 35 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, 36 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 37 the air. Their flight lasted 25 minutes.

By 1784, ballooning had become very popular in France. People traveled for miles 38 balloons take off and come down again. One year later, two men flew from France 39 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 40 . To lower the balloon, hot air is released.

D34. (A) made (B) wanted (C) created (D) began

B35. (A) were (B) would (C) have (D) will

D36. (A) instead (B) only (C) rather (D) not

C37. (A) off (B) from (C) into (D) by

A38. (A) to see (B) saw (C) have seen (D) were seeing

D39. (A) against (B) going (C) covering (D) across

C40. (A) produces (B) produced (C) is produced (D) is producing

Issa was born in Japan in 1762. He was a lonely and unhappy child, but he did not speak of unhappiness. Instead, he spent hours talking to the small animals and insects about his deepest thoughts. He would say to a frog, for instance, "How strange it is that when people are here, we don't pay much attention to them, but when people go away, we feel lonely and we wish they were here again."

Issa's mother died when he was very young, and his father married another woman who became his stepmother. She treated him very badly. Issa's father was a kind man, but he did what his wife told him to do, and he sent Issa away to school when he was fourteen. Perhaps he thought that getting away from his stepmother would help Issa grow to be strong and independent. When his father died, Issa was supposed to get the family house, but his mean stepmother made a deal with the village officials and she kept the house for herself for many years.

When he was a young man, Issa remembered the thoughts and conversations with the small animals and insects he had had as a child. He wanted to be able to express these thoughts very simply, so he studied how to write Haiku poems. He became very famous for his Haiku poetry and later returned to his hometown to get his father's house.

Children especially love Issa's poems because he wrote about all his childhood friends such as frogs, flies, crickets, fleas, snails, and fireflies. He wrote nearly one thousand poems about these small insects who were his

friends.

A41. Issa spent most of his childhood .

- (A) thinking deep thoughts and talking to insects
- (B) talking to his brothers about his mean stepmother
- (C) reading and writing poems about his thoughts
- (D) fishing and playing in the river by his home

D42. As a child, Issa would think about such things as .

- (A) how to get away from his stepmother (B) writing stories for children
- (C) becoming a poet when he grew up (D) why we miss people when they are away

B43. Issa was not able to get his family house because .

- (A) he was in another city going to school (B) his stepmother found a way to keep it (C) he and his father had a serious fight (D) he left Japan to do advanced study

C44. Issa became famous for his .

- (A) paintings (B) music (C) poetry (D) novels

B45. According to the passage, why do you think Issa wrote mainly about insects?

- (A) Insects were his father's pets. (B) Insects were his childhood friends.
- (C) His stepmother hated insects. (D) Children like to play with insects.

Summer camp offers a variety of activities for children and teenagers in the United States. The traditional image of summer camp is associated with hiking and campfires, but there are camps for drama, computers, and even weight loss. The first summer camp was founded in 1861 by Frederick and Abigail Gunn when they took the boys of their school on a two-week hiking trip. For the next twelve years, they continued to operate the Gunnery Camp.

In most camps, there are counselors who guide the young campers during activities and ensure the safety of the campers. Most counselors are in their late teens or early twenties, as it is an ideal job for high school or college students on summer break. In the United States, summer camp is also known as "sleepaway camp" when campers spend their nights at camp. At some camps all campers stay overnight, whereas at other camps – "day camps" – participants go home every night. Summer camp is often the first time that children spend an extended period of time away from home. Missing home is a frequent problem, so it is important to have caring counselors to help campers adjust to the new environment.

Youth organizations, like the Boy Scouts and YMCA, are known for having

lots of summer camps. They hold summer camp fairs in different parts of the country during the winter months. These provide the opportunities for parents and kids to meet camp organizers and collect information about summer camps.

B46. The passage mainly describes .

- (A) the origin of summer camp
- (B) the development and activities of summer camps
- (C) the organization of summer camp fairs
- (D) summer camp counseling as an ideal job for students

D47. Summer camp has been an American tradition for .

- (A) one summer (B) two weeks
- (C) about twelve years (D) more than 130 years

C48. According to the passage, a counselor can help children by .

- (A) finding an ideal job in summer
- (B) allowing campers to go home every night
- (C) making them feel happy to stay in the camp
- (D) finding them a new home

A49. In paragraph 3, the word “ These” refers to .

- (A) summer camp fairs (B) winter months
- (C) different parts of the country (D) youth organizations

B50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) People visit summer camp fairs to gather job information.
- (B) Summer camps today provide a larger variety of activities than they did before.
- (C) Missing children are one frequent problem in summer camps.
- (D) All summer camps require campers to stay overnight for a long period of time.

A51. When Sandy needs to break away from the of the city, she hikes into the mountains to relax herself.

- (A) hustle and bustle (B) trial and error (C) wear and tear (D) peace and quiet

D52. Living overseas has changed Johnson’s worldview entirely. His narrow perspective has been

- (A) lengthened (B) shortened (C) tightened (D) broadened
- D53. On high peaks, plants are to fierce winds, heavy snow, intense sunlight, and extremely low nighttime temperatures.
- (A) compared (B) devoted (C) fastened (D) exposed
- B54. This city is located, providing easy access to beaches, rivers, wineries, and nearby ski fields.
- (A) originally (B) ideally (C) evidently (D) constantly
- C55. In Roman times sugar cane was known in Europe as a great , and it was rare and expensive for many centuries after that.
- (A) celebrity (B) appliance (C) luxury (D) recipe
- B56. With the publication of her second book, Jane's writing career . She has written 10 best-selling novels since then.
- (A) broke in (B) took off (C) put out (D) held up
- A57. Martha was for cures to her weight problem. She was easily fooled into spending a lot of money on useless treatments.
- (A) desperate (B) cautious (C) sensible (D) judgmental
- C58. People who live in this village grow fruit and vegetables by themselves; they provide for their own needs without outside help. They are almost .
- (A) self-regulatory (B) self-appointed (C) self-sufficient (D) self-disciplined
- B59. The roots of rock and roll are actually very ; it is a style of music that developed from rhythm and blues, gospel, jazz, and American country music.
- (A) abstract (B) diverse (C) fragile (D) wishful
- C60. For centuries, dogs are believed to be the most faithful friend to human beings.
- (A) elderly (B) obvious (C) loyal (D) sensible
- A61. Some chemicals like DDT can remain in soil for years, resulting in vegetables and fruits that are harmful to our health.
- (A) dangerous (B) necessary (C) helpless (D) responsible
- D62. Having a great voice and charisma, A-Mei has become a renowned figure in the entertainment business in Asia.
- (A) well-born (B) well-informed (C) well-mannered (D) well-known
- B63. As early people developed, they gradually became less like apes and more like humans.
- (A) finally (B) slowly (C) recently (D) happily

- C64. Denzel Washington has finally made himself a popular movie star despite all the hardships he went through during the early years of his acting career.
- (A) sacrifices (B) tragedies (C) difficulties (D) varieties
- A65. In January, the United Nations sent a group of people to Baghdad to inspect whether Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction.
- (A) examine (B) debate (C) organize (D) predict
- D66. Widespread famines in most parts of Africa cause millions of people to die of hunger.
- (A) lack of work (B) lack of medicine (C) lack of peace (D) lack of food
- B67. This contract can't be considered because one party did not sign it.
- (A) convinced (B) valid (C) appealing (D) secure
- D68. The Central Weather Bureau a low temperature warning yesterday, saying the chilly weather will continue over the next few days.
- (A) employed (B) measured (C) created (D) issued
- A69. The Department of Health hopes that sharp price increases of cigarettes can more people from smoking.
- (A) discourage (B) hesitate (C) challenge (D) motivate
- C70. The pattern of stripes on a tiger's skin is . No two tigers have quite the same pattern.
- (A) active (B) pretty (C) unique (D) simple
- C71. In order to promote the importance of English, several universities have decided to set a minimum English proficiency for graduation.
- (A) custom (B) service (C) requirement (D) function
- D72. Since the beginning of this year, our government has a ban on the use of plastic bags, so supermarkets will no longer provide them to customers.
- (A) deprived (B) postponed (C) estimated (D) imposed
- B73. The United States will continue the to the unknown universe even after the loss of two space shuttles, Challenger and Columbia.
- (A) explosion (B) venture (C) invention (D) damage
- A74. Medical findings show that colorblindness, or more color vision deficiency, mostly affects men.
- (A) accurately (B) temporarily (C) spiritually (D) especially
- A75. Jane : I'd really like to go to Hawaii.

Polly :

Jane : Well, for one thing, the beaches are beautiful there.

(A) Why is that? (B) Is it expensive?

(C) How did you get there? (D) Have you ever gone there?

B76. Customer : Hi, a round-trip ticket to Taipei, please.

Salesclerk :

Customer : Yes, please.

Salesclerk : That's 750 dollars.

(A) How much money do you have? (B) Are you paying cash?

(C) When did you make a reservation? (D) Do you accept credit card?

D77. Sue : You don't look good these days. What's happening?

Ray : I'm having terrible headaches.

Sue :

Ray : Just a couple of days ago.

(A) Will you take any medicine? (B) How do you feel now?

(C) Do you know any good doctors? (D) When did you start getting them?

C78. George : Do you like your new roommate?

Bill : Mmm, he's great, .

George : What kind?

Bill : Hip-hop, rap, heavy metal, and things like that.

(A) and he's very kind to me (B) and he likes to play sports

(C) but he likes to play loud music (D) but he's kind of overweight

B79. Husband : What are we having for dinner?

Wife : Spaghetti with mushroom sauce.

Husband :

Wife : I know you'll like it.

(A) Well, I don't care for spaghetti. (B) Great, that's my favorite.

(C) OK, but Italian food is expensive. (D) Sure, anything but spaghetti.

C80. Father : It's just a twenty-minute walk.

Daughter : Please give me a break.

Father : Come on! You're thirty years younger than me.

- (A) My shoe tie is loose. (B) And you don't kill me.
(C) My legs are killing me. (D) And you're not kidding.

答案在下面：

一、詞彙:

下列十題(1~10),每題各附四個選項。請依照文意內容選出一個最適當的答案以代替畫線部份的單字和片語。

1.This case ordinary, nothing special.

(A)unusual (B)commmon (C)rold (D)strange

2.I'll do it right away.

(A)correctly (B)frequently (C)probably (D)immediately

3.The TV program is entertaining.

(A)amusing (B)boring (C)tiring (D)discouraging

4.Nowadays,many people live under pressure.

(A)stress (B)strength (C)peace (D)pleasure

5.He smokes too much.It seems that he doesn't care about

health.

(A)like (B)feel (C)find (D)mind

6.Nowadays,nuclear energy is a controversial Issue.

(A)debatable (B)possible (C)nomnal (D)proven

7.Students are supposed to obey school reguations.

(A)might (B)could (C)should (D)would

8.This is a special school for the physically handicapped.

(A)disturbed (B)distracted (C)disabled (D)distributed

9.Thanks to your help,Ihave finished my assigments.

(A)Appreciate (B)Many thanks (C)Because (D)Because of

10.The workersss were dismissed temporarily from work.

(A)hired (B)discovered (C)laid off (D)laid up

二.文法測驗:

下列十題(11~20),各有一空格。每題各附四個選項。請選出最合文法的答案填入空格以完成該句子。

11.Let the letter _____ at once.

(A)write (B)to write (C)writing (D)be written

12.I had my car _____ yesterday.

(A)repair (B)repairing (C)repaired (D)to repair

13._____ you succeed!

(A)May (B)Must (C)Will (D)Are

14.The doctor suggested that the patient _____ to the hospital.

(A)send (B)sent (C)be sent (D)was sent

15.My house stands _____ three roads meet.

(A)which (B)where (C)when (D)that

16.There are some courses in our school _____.

(A)which they are not at all useful

(B)which not at all useful

(C)which is not at all useful

(D)which are not useful at all

17._____, she was absent from school.

(A)Her mother being sick

(B)Her mother is sick

(C)Her mother scik

(D)Because her mother sick

18.We are looking forward _____ from you.

(A)hear (B)hearing (C)to hear (D)to hearing

19._____,I world have bought that car.

(A)If I had enoughmoney

(B)Had I had enough monry

(C)If I have enough money

(D)Had I have enough money

20.She is proud of _____ the first prize.

(A)award (B)beging awarded (C)be awarded (D)awarded

三.詞類變化:

下列十題(21~30)各有一空格。每題各附四個選項。請選出最適當的答案填入空格以完成該句子。

21.I have a large _____ of stamps.

(A)collect (B)collection (C)collecting (D)collected

22.He couldn't speak clearly because he was _____.

(A)drunk (B)drinked (C)drank (D)drunkard

- 23.If you want to know our _____ standing,please refer to the Bank of Taiwan.
(A)finance (B)financier (C)financial (D)financially
- 24.My mother is an _____ housekeeper.
(A)economics (B)economy (C)economical (D)economize
- 25.After a day's hard work,he is really _____.
(A)exhaust (B)exhausting (C)exhaustive (D)exhausted
- 26.He has worked hard since this morning,It's time for him to rest and _____.
(A)relaxation (B)relax (C)relaxing (D)relaxed
- 27.We must learn to be _____ with what we have.
(A)stisfy (B)satisfying (C)satisfyed (D)satisfied
- 28.Their bussiness _____,so they make a lot of money.
(A)prosper (B)prosper (C)prosperous (D)prosperity
- 29.Do you consider the event _____?
(A)urge (B)urges (C)urgent (D)urgently
- 30._____ at his grades,Tom determined to study hard.
(A)Disappoint (B)Disappointed (C)Disappointing
(D)Disappointment

四.翻譯:

下列十題(31~35 題為英譯中;36~40 題為中譯英),每題均附有四個譯文,請選出最正確的譯文。

- 31.Cool it! There is nothing serious.
(A)真涼爽!心情自然涼
(B)在東西變壞之前,把它冷凍起來
(C)快把這件事情平息下來,以免變的事態嚴重
(D)等靜點,別急!沒什麼大不了的
- 32.Medicines sometimes have some side effects.
(A)藥有時有副作用

- (B)藥有時很有效
- (C)有時吃藥無效
- (D)有時吃藥要小心

33.I'd like to thank you for your timely assistance.

- (A)我要謝謝您幫我節省時間
- (B)我要謝謝您給我足夠的時間
- (C)我要謝謝您適時的協助
- (D)我要謝謝您及時幫我找到助手

34.I awoke in the night,and it was reining cats and dogs.

- (A)我夜裡醒來,正下著毛毛細雨
- (B)我夜裡醒來,正下著清盆大雨
- (C)在夜裡,我被語聲吵醒
- (D)在夜裡,我被貓狗叫聲吵醒

35.He bought a new car on credit.

- (A)他以信用卡買了一部新車
- (B)他買的新車信用很好
- (C)他對新買的汽車很有信心
- (D)他以掛帳的方式買了一部新車

36.你明天能來嗎?

- (A)Can you able to come tomorrow?
- (B)Are you able to come tomorrow?
- (C)Do you able to come tomorrow?
- (D)Will you able to come tomorrow?

37.請告訴我你何時回台灣?

- (A)Please tell me when you return Taiwan.
- (B)Please tell me when do you return to Taiwan.
- (C)Please tell me when are you return to Taiwan.
- (D)Please tell me when you return to Taiwan.

38.他雖然生病,仍會來參加集會

- (A) Although he was ill, but he came to the meeting.
- (B) He came to the meeting in spite of he was ill.
- (C) He came to the meeting in spite of illness.
- (D) He came to the meeting in spite of ill.

39. 五分之四的學生通過了這次考試

- (A) Four-five of the students passed the examination.
- (B) Four-fives of the students passed the examination.
- (C) Four-fifth of the students passed the examination.
- (D) Four-fifths of the students passed the examination.

40. 人生常被喻為蠟燭

- (A) Life is often compared to a candle.
- (B) Life is often compared with a candle.
- (C) Life is pften in comparison with a candle.
- (D) Life is often comparative with a candle.

五. 對話:

下列十題(41~50),每題各附四個選項,請依對內容選出一個最適當的答案。

41. Who is that man over there?

- (A) He is over there.
- (B) That manis very kind.
- (C) That man is a businessman.
- (D) That's Mr. Brown, a teacher of English.

42. Would you give me a hand?

- (A) Yes, I am.
- (B) Sure. What's the problem?
- (C) No, thanks.
- (D) Yes, I have two jands.

43. Isn't today your birthday?

- (A) No, it is.

- (B) Yes, it isn't.
(C) How did you find out?
(D) Today is your birthday.
44. You look nice in that dress, Rita.
(A) It's very kind of you to say so.
(B) No problem.
(C) You're welcome.
(D) Never mind.
45. May I ask who's calling, please?
(A) I'm Mary Wang.
(B) I'm calling.
(C) This is Mary Wang.
(D) Speaking.
46. How can I speak English well?
(A) By practicing it as often as possible.
(B) I speak English well.
(C) I don't speak well.
(D) I don't speak good English.
47. How fast do you type?
(A) I'm not fast.
(B) I don't fast.
(C) In an hour.
(D) About fifty words a minute.
48. My car is in bad shape.
(A) It's very bad of you.
(B) What's the matter with it?
(C) I am, too.
(D) So do I.
49. What happened to your foot?
(A) It happened yesterday.
(B) I happened it yesterday.

- (C)It happened to my foot.
(D)I hurt it when I was playing football.

50.Hi,John,why all this hurry?

- (A)Don't hurry.
(B)I wish you would hurry.
(C)I'm in a hurry.
(D)I'm looking for a roommate.

[解答]

一.詞彙:

- 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(A) 4.(A) 5.(D)
6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(C) 9.(D) 10.(C)

二.文法測驗:

- 11.(D) 12.(C) 13.(A) 14.(C) 15.(B)
16.(D) 17.(A) 18.(D) 19.(B) 20.(B)

三.詞類變化:

- 21.(B) 22.(A) 23.(C) 24.(C) 25.(D)
26.(B) 27.(D) 28.(B) 29.(C) 30.(B)

四.翻譯:

- 31.(D) 32.(A) 33.(C) 34.(B) 35.(D)
36.(B) 37.(D) 38.(C) 39.(D) 40.(A)

五.對話:

- 41.(D) 42.(B) 43.(C) 44.(A) 45.(C)
46.(A) 47.(D) 48.(B) 49.(D) 50.(D)

答案在下面：

一、詞彙:

下列十題(1~10),各有一個空格。每題各附四個選項。請依照文意
內容選出最適當的答案。

- 1.The factory is in need of a lot of _____.
(A)drugstore (B)excel (C)equipment (D)convenience
- 2.Your computer does not work.I'm afraid it has been _____
(A)infected (B)copied (C)produced (D)peeped
- 3.It is _____ that there will be a great earthquake in
the near future.
(A)controlled (B)predicted (C)furious (D)expect
- 4._____ is waste water from houses,restaurants,office
buildings and factories.
(A)Junk (B)Dump (C)Alga (D)Sewage
- 5.He made a(n) _____ of \$300,000 in iron shares.
(A)paycheck (B)investment (C)exchange (D)balance
- 6.He gave the _____ employer a good impression at the
interview.
(A)prospective (B)predictive (C)possibility (D)reference
- 7.A person's _____ is the amount of money that he earns
for his work or business.
(A)saving (B)tax (C)interest (D)income
- 8.Food and water are _____ to life.
(A)essential (B)demanding (C)unavoidable (D)irritating
- 9.In order to finish the construction project in time,we
need to employ foreign _____.
(A)waitresses (B)management (C)laborers (D)proofreaders
- 10.The _____ of opinions helps us to understand the whole
picture of that case.
(A)various (B)diversity (C)photography (D)uniqueness

二.文法測驗:

以下十題(11~20),各有一空格。每題各附四個選項。請選出最合文法的答案填入空格以完成該句子。

11. My sister had her watch _____ last night.
(A) repair (B) to repair (C) repaired (D) be repairing
12. Neither I _____ Mary could understand what he said.
(A) or (B) nor (C) and (D) but also
13. She considers the book _____.
(A) interest (B) interesting (C) interested (D) was interesting
14. I had little trouble _____ the test.
(A) finish (B) finished (C) finishing (D) finishingly
15. She studied hard _____ she has passed the exam.
(A) if (B) but (C) unless (D) so that
16. Please explain in Chinese _____ in English.
(A) rather than (B) not only (C) instead (D) beside
17. Do what you are told; _____ you will be punished.
(A) and (B) for (C) otherwise (D) therefore
18. A good business letter should be as brief _____.
(A) than long (B) as you can (C) as short (D) as possible
19. Now we should consider _____ next.
(A) what to do (B) where to do (C) how should we do
(D) which should we do
20. If Robert had been here last night, he _____.
(A) might hurt (B) must be hurt (C) could be hurting
(D) might have been hurt

三.介系詞:

下列十題(21~30),每題均附有四個介系詞單字,請依題意選出最正確的答案。

21. The cities in Taiwan are still attracting people _____
different walks of life.
(A) with (B) from (C) in (D) by

22. He says that he owes his success _____ the spirit of Confucianism.
(A)to (B)of (C)with (D)at
23. The entrepreneur's success is due _____ hard work.
(A)in (B)for (C)of (D)to
24. A word processor is very convenient _____ a writer.
(A)for (B)at (C)with (D)by
25. Japanese workers worked hard without asking _____ wage increases and easier working conditions.
(A)against (B)with (C)for (D)of
26. What is today's assignment _____ math?
(A)in (B)at (C)with (D)of
27. It is true that girls are fond _____ candy.
(A)of (B)for (C)at (D)along
28. The combination of these tasks is known _____ data processing.
(A)as (B)by (C)of (D)in
29. A memo, like any piece of written communication, must be prepared _____ care.
(A)about (B)in (C)at (D)with
30. It's very difficult for me to convey my feelings _____ words.
(A)from (B)of (C)with (D)in

四.翻譯:

下列十題(31~40)題為中譯英,每題均附有四個譯文,請選出最正確的譯文答案。

31. The nurse cared for the old invalid.
(A)老吾老以及人之老 (B)該護士願照顧老弱殘障的人
(C)護士到老年也得別人照顧 (D)請護士到家看老病人

32. Be realistic and face the facts.

- (A) 要務實並面對事實 (B) 堅忍不拔
(C) 事實勝於雄辯 (D) 應拓展務實外交

33. He dozed off while he was reading the report.

- (A) 一邊讀報一邊寫作 (B) 一邊讀報一邊打電腦
(C) 他在看報紙時打起瞌睡來 (D) 他在看報告時跌倒了

34. The test questions are kept secret, so as to prevent cheating.

- (A) 測驗題予以保密以防作弊 (B) 測驗題密而不宣以防小偷
(C) 測驗題較公正, 可以測出考生的真正程度
(D) 申論題要比測驗題更能測出考生的程度

35. He demanded more variety in his food.

- (A) 人以食為天 (B) 他要求菜色多樣化
(C) 他乞討食物 (D) 貪心不足蛇吞象

36. 他研究行星的運轉。

- (A) He studies the developments of the sun.
(B) He studies the actions of the stars.
(C) He studies the exercise of the earth.
(D) He studies the movements of planets.

37. 甚至儲存作為灌溉及飲用水的水庫都已見底。

- (A) The drinking and irrigating water is thus exhausted.
(B) The irrigation and drinking water is running out of the dam.
(C) As far as the dams are concerned, we can see the bottom empty.
(D) Even the reservoirs, where water is stored for irrigation and drinking, are down to the bottom.

38. 演說的人對該情勢作了客觀的分析。

- (A) The speaker made a subjective analysis of the situation.
(B) The speaker gave an objective analysis of the situation.

(C)The speaker did an objection analyses of the atmosphere.

(D)The speaker had a subjection analyses of the status quo.

39.在上下班擁擠的時間裡,許多開車的人都失去耐性。

(A)During the period of rushed hour,many drivers lose their patients.

(B)During the period of rushed hour,many drivers lost their patients.

(C)During rush hour,many drivers lose their patience.

(D)During rushing hours,many drivers lose their patience.

40.你的計劃的確很好,不過實行起來困難重重。

(A)Indeed your plan is excellent,but it is hard to put into practice.

(B)Indeed your plan is best,but it is hard to pull into effect.

(C)Indeed your planning is good,yet it is difficult to throw into effection.

(D)Indeed your planness is better,yet it is difficult to carry out.

五.閱讀測驗:

以下兩篇短文共有十題(41~50),每題各附四個選項。請仔細閱讀文章後,回答文章後面的問題,選出最正確的答案。

Mnay birds fly a long way before the winter.This is called migration.They fly to warmer countries so that they can get food all year.The birds often fly from one part of the world to another.Agter the winter they make the long journey home again.

Birds migrate before the weather gets very bad. Large flocks of birds gather and wait for the correct weather. Migration usually only starts when there are clear skies and little wind.

Some birds fly very long distances. The Arctic Tern is only 38 cm long, but it flies from the Arctic to the Antarctic and back every year. This total distance is about 36,000 kilometers. The Tern takes about eight months to travel this distance. The oldest Arctic Tern was about 27 years old. How far did that bird fly in its life? It was farther than the journey from Earth to the Moon.

41. Many birds migrate _____.

- (A) in December
- (B) in the late autumn
- (C) in the summer
- (D) in July

42. Birds start their migration _____.

- (A) when they get enough food.
- (B) when the weather becomes very bad.
- (C) when there are clear skies and little wind.
- (D) when it is windy.

43. The "Arctic Tern" is _____.

- (A) a place near the North Pole.
- (B) a place near the South Pole.
- (C) a kind of bird.
- (D) a measurement for distance.

44. How long does the Arctic Tern fly every year?

- (A) 38 cm.
- (B) About the distance between the Arctic and the Antarctic.
- (C) About 36,000 kilometers.
- (D) About the distance between Earth and the Moon.

45. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The Arctic Tern makes a journey from the Arctic to the Antarctic and back every year.
- (B) The Arctic Tern makes a journey from Earth to the Moon every year.
- (C) The average life span of the Arctic Tern is more than 27 years.
- (D) Birds that migrate usually fly to the Antarctic.

It goes without saying that drug abuse will ruin the individuals as well as the whole society. Drug addiction always results in one's poor health and breakdown of one's body and mind. With a great population of drug addicts, a society can never be prosperous. In addition, drug is usually related to some crimes. Therefore, it is very important for us to fight against drug abuse.

Several measures must be taken to curb drug abuse. First, the police should try their best to arrest the drug traffickers and prohibit illegal trade of products such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin. Secondly, the authorities should help the drug addicts to search for treatment in the drug rehabilitation center. Thirdly, there must be effective programs aimed at preventing and discouraging people, especially youths, from experimenting with drugs. Video programs can be used to teach young people how to stay away from drugs. Last but not least, parents and teachers should help the youths to engage in healthy recreational activities.

46. Selling products such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin is

_____.

- (A)prosperous (B)healthy and recreational
(C)very important (D)against the law

47.The "drug rehabilitation center"is a place where _____.

- (A)addicts try to stay away from drugs.
(B)scientists experiment with drugs.
(C)the youths learn how to abuse drugs.
(D)educational video programs are produced.

48.What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- (A)Drug abuse will ruin the individuals.
(B)Drug abuse is harmful to the mind.
(C)Drug abuse will ruin the individuals and the society.
(D)Drug traffickers should be arrested.

49.What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- (A)Several measures must be taken to curb drug abuse.
(B)Illegal trade of drugs should be prohibited.
(C)We should teach teenagers to say "no" to drugs.
(D)Many young people try drugs because they are lost in
the pursuit of excitement or escape.

50.Which of these is the best title for this selection?

- (A)" The Importance of Drug Abuse ".
(B)" On Anti-drug Campaign ".
(C)" How to Stay Away from Drugs ".
(D)" How to Lead a Healthy Life ".

[解答]

一.詞彙:

- 1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(B) 4.(D) 5.(B)
6.(A) 7.(D) 8.(A) 9.(C) 10.(B)

二.文法測驗:

- 11.(C) 12.(B) 13.(B) 14.(C) 15.(D)
16.(A) 17.(C) 18.(D) 19.(A) 20.(D)

三.介系詞:

- 21.(B) 22.(A) 23.(D) 24.(A) 25.(C)
26.(A) 27.(A) 28.(A) 29.(D) 30.(D)

四.翻譯:

- 31.(B) 32.(A) 33.(C) 34.(A) 35.(B)
36.(D) 37.(D) 38.(B) 39.(C) 40.(A)

五.閱讀測驗:

- 41.(B) 42.(C) 43.(C) 44.(C) 45.(A)
46.(D) 47.(A) 48.(C) 49.(A) 50.(B)

-
- 〈 C 〉 1. Doing exercise helps us not only to strengthen the body but also to increase confidence.
(A) make smarter (B) make stranger (C) make stronger (D) make stricter
- 〈 D 〉 2. Do not take shelter under trees in a thunderstorm because lightning often strikes tall objects.
(A) shoots (B) drops (C) blows (D) hits
- 〈 C 〉 3. I can't figure out what this sentence means. There are too many words I don't know.
(A) draw (B) solve (C) understand (D) calculate
- 〈 D 〉 4. In the winter, people tend to eat too much and gain weight easily.
(A) attend to (B) ought to (C) are able to (D) are likely to
- 〈 B 〉 5. Even if students are from the same country, they may come from diverse backgrounds.
(A) modern (B) different (C) common (D) original
- 〈 A 〉 6. The teacher's speech motivated the students to work harder on their studies.
(A) inspired (B) announced (C) arranged (D) insisted
- 〈 C 〉 7. All company employees are on duty at the exhibition to demonstrate the new software.
(A) indicate (B) prove (C) present (D) march
- 〈 B 〉 8. Final exams put a lot of on students. They have to study very hard.

- (A) permission (B) pressure (C) preparation (D) effort
- 〈 D 〉 9. Mrs. Lin likes to about her husband all the time. It seems that she cannot find anything good about him.
- (A) compliment (B) compete (C) consider (D) complain
- 〈 C 〉 10. A work schedule is an alternative to the traditional 9 to 5 workday, and it allows employees to choose their time of arrival and departure.
- (A) fixed (B) busy (C) flexible (D) similar
- 〈 B 〉 11. This essay is clearly not . It is only 100 words but the required length is 300 words.
- (A) confusing (B) satisfactory (C) doubtful (D) confident
- 〈 A 〉 12. John's boss is going to him from his position as assistant manager to a new position as manager.
- (A) promote (B) discover (C) retain (D) punish
- 〈 C 〉 13. On construction sites, workers should the rules and wear helmets at all times for their own safety.
- (A) avoid (B) transfer (C) observe (D) influence
- 〈 B 〉 14. One week is not long enough for us to finish the work. Can you the deadline by three more days?
- (A) expand (B) extend (C) shorten (D) complete
- 〈 A 〉 15. The books in the library cover a wide variety of topics that from language to science.
- (A) range (B) consist (C) collect (D) refer
- 〈 C 〉 16. Sue: Formosa Shoppingline, good morning.
- Client: Could I speak to Mr. Chen, please?
- Sue: I'm sorry. Mr. Chen isn't in.
- Client: I am Chris Woods from Kent's Company.
- (A) Do you know where he is? (B) How do you do?
- (C) Who's calling, please? (D) What's going on?
- 〈 A 〉 17. Fred: Excuse me. I'm looking for the train station. Could you tell me how to get there?
- Sue: You can't miss it.
- Fred: Thank you very much.
- (A) Go straight down for two more blocks.

(B) The train leaves in five minutes.

(C) Where are you heading?

(D) What a large station it is!

< D > 18. Customer: I bought this shirt from your store yesterday for my husband. But it's too small for him. Can I change it for size XL?

Salesclerk: Sure. ... Oh, I'm sorry. We just run out of stock for blue XL.

Customer: What do you have?

Salesclerk: Wait a minute, please. I'll show you the white and the yellow ones.

(A) Would you like to pay by cash? (B) Would you like to have a discount? (C) Would you like to try it on now? (D) Would you like to look at other

< D > 19. Assistant: Next, please. Can I help you?

Stephen: Yes, I'd like a cheeseburger and a large order of fries. Assistant:

Stephen: For here.

(A) What is it for? (B) Do you have a reservation?

(C) Could you wait a minute here? (D) Is that for here or to go?

< A > 20. Jeff: Do you have any plans for the weekend?

Amy: No. Nothing's come up yet. Why?

Jeff: Mark invited us to his cabin in the mountains again. What do you think?

Amy: Well, I'm not really interested,

(A) but thanks for asking. (B) so I'm looking forward to it.

(C) because I love his cabin. (D) though I don't like Mark.

< B > 21. Jean: Hey, you did a great job in the meeting just now. Your report was excellent.

Peter:

Jean: You know, you handled the situation really well. It's not easy.

Peter: Well, I tried to do my best.

(A) I'm sorry to hear that. (B) Thanks for your compliment.

(C) Can you do me a favor? (D) You don't like it?

< D > 22. Waitress: Are you ready to order now?

Wayne: We're still thinking about it. Can we have a couple more minutes?

Waitress: Sure. I'll be back in a few minutes.

(A) Save your time. (B) Don't lose your time.

(C) Enjoy your time. (D) Take your time.

〈 D 〉 23. David: Excuse me, Professor Johnson.

Professor: Yes, David, what can I do for you?

David: I'm not feeling well and I'd like to go to see a doctor.

Professor: O.K. You don't have to come to class. I hope you feel better soon.

(A) Is there anything I can get you?

(B) Can you tell me if I passed the exam?

(C) Would you give me your attention a minute?

(D) May I be excused from class this afternoon?

〈 C 〉 24. Employer: Nice to meet you, Mr. Lin. I've looked over your resume. Now, tell us why you

think you are suited to the job as a computer programmer.

Mr. Lin: Well,

Employer: I see. Do you have any working experience?

Mr. Lin: Yes. One year.

(A) I'd like to work for a big company like yours.

(B) I'd like to know more about the job.

(C) I majored in electronics and I am expert at programming.

(D) I love playing computer games and watching sports programs.

〈 B 〉 25. Hair stylist: Hello, Nancy's Hair-styling House.

Cindy: Hello.

Hair stylist: Sure. When would you like to have it done?

Cindy: How about Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock?

(A) I have a 2 p.m. appointment for a haircut.

(B) I'd like to make an appointment for a haircut.

(C) How does my hair look?

(D) Where can I get a haircut?

閱讀測驗

Most health care careers require education beyond high school. This education can last from two to ten years. People who choose a health care career are willing to invest in the additional education. The job market for health care professionals varies place to place. In the country, almost every health care professional can find a job because the demand is great. In large cities 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. , 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 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 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 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.

〈 C 〉 26. (A) as few as (B) as little as (C) as many as (D) as much as

〈 D 〉 27. (A) him (B) himself (C) them (D) themselves

〈 A 〉 28. (A) from (B) in (C) at (D) for

〈 B 〉 29. (A) which (B) where (C) how (D) why

〈 A 〉 30. (A) In addition (B) By contrast (C) However (D) At one time

〈 D 〉 31. (A) helps (B) helped (C) help (D) helping

〈 B 〉 32. (A) another (B) other (C) any other (D) no other

〈 A 〉 33. (A) mentioned (B) mentioning

(C) were mentioned (D) have been mentioned

閱讀測驗

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 were experimenting with hot-air balloons. Their first experiment was to fill small paper bags with smoke. They found that the bags 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, not 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 37 the air. Their flight lasted 25 minutes.

By 1784, ballooning had become very popular in France. People traveled for miles 38

balloons take off and come down again. One year later, two men flew from France 39 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 40 . To lower the balloon, hot air is released.

〈 D 〉 34. (A) made (B) wanted (C) created (D) began

〈 B 〉 35. (A) were (B) would (C) have (D) will

〈 D 〉 36. (A) instead (B) only (C) rather (D) not

〈 C 〉 37. (A) off (B) from (C) into (D) by

〈 A 〉 38. (A) to see (B) saw (C) have seen (D) were seeing

〈 D 〉 39. (A) against (B) going (C) covering (D) across

〈 C 〉 40. (A) produces (B) produced (C) is produced (D) is producing

閱讀測驗

Issa was born in Japan in 1762. He was a lonely and unhappy child, but he did not speak of unhappiness. Instead, he spent hours talking to the small animals and insects about his deepest thoughts. He would say to a frog, for instance, "How strange it is that when people are here, we don't pay much attention to them, but when people go away, we feel lonely and we wish they were here again." Issa's mother died when he was very young, and his father married another woman who became his stepmother. She treated him very badly. Issa's father was a kind man, but he did what his wife told him to do, and he sent Issa away to school when he was fourteen. Perhaps he thought that getting away from his stepmother would help Issa grow to be strong and independent. When his father died, Issa was supposed to get the family house, but his mean stepmother made a deal with the village officials and she kept the house for herself for many years.

When he was a young man, Issa remembered the thoughts and conversations with the small animals and insects he had had as a child. He wanted to be able to express these thoughts very simply, so he studied how to write Haiku poems. He became very famous for his Haiku poetry and later returned to his hometown to get his father's house. Children especially love Issa's poems because he wrote about all his childhood friends such as frogs, flies, crickets,

fleas, snails, and fireflies. He wrote nearly one thousand poems about these small insects who were his friends.

〈 A 〉 41. Issa spent most of his childhood .

- (A) thinking deep thoughts and talking to insects
- (B) talking to his brothers about his mean stepmother
- (C) reading and writing poems about his thoughts
- (D) fishing and playing in the river by his home

〈 D 〉 42. As a child, Issa would think about such things as .

- (A) how to get away from his stepmother (B) writing stories for children
- (C) becoming a poet when he grew up (D) why we miss people when they are away

〈 B 〉 43. Issa was not able to get his family house because .

- (A) he was in another city going to school (B) his stepmother found a way to keep it(C) he and his father had a serious fight (D) he left Japan to do advanced study

〈 C 〉 44. Issa became famous for his .

- (A) paintings (B) music (C) poetry (D) novels

〈 B 〉 45. According to the passage, why do you think Issa wrote mainly about insects?

- (A) Insects were his father's pets. (B) Insects were his childhood friends.(C) His stepmother hated insects. (D) Children like to play with insects.

閱讀測驗

Summer camp offers a variety of activities for children and teenagers in the United States. The traditional image of summer camp is associated with hiking and campfires, but there are camps for drama, computers, and even weight loss. The first summer camp was founded in 1861 by Frederick and Abigail Gunn when they took the boys of their school on a two-week hiking trip. For the next twelve years, they continued to operate the Gunnery Camp. In most camps, there are counselors who guide the young campers during activities and ensure the safety of the campers. Most counselors are in their late teens or early twenties, as it is an ideal job for high school or college students on summer break. In the United States, summer camp is also known as “sleepaway camp” when campers spend their nights at camp. At some camps all campers stay overnight, whereas at other camps – “day camps” – participants go home every night. Summer camp is often the first time that children spend an extended period of time away from home. Missing home is a

frequent problem, so it is important to have caring counselors to help campers adjust to the new environment. Youth organizations, like the Boy Scouts and YMCA, are known for having lots of summer camps. They hold summer camp fairs in different parts of the country during the winter months. These provide the opportunities for parents and kids to meet camp organizers and collect information about summer camps.

- 〈 B 〉 46. The passage mainly describes .
- (A) the origin of summer camp
 - (B) the development and activities of summer camps
 - (C) the organization of summer camp fairs
 - (D) summer camp counseling as an ideal job for students
- 〈 D 〉 47. Summer camp has been an American tradition for .
- (A) one summer (B) two weeks
 - (C) about twelve years (D) more than 130 years
- 〈 C 〉 48. According to the passage, a counselor can help children by .
- (A) finding an ideal job in summer
 - (B) allowing campers to go home every night
 - (C) making them feel happy to stay in the camp
 - (D) finding them a new home
- 〈 A 〉 49. In paragraph 3, the word “ These ” refers to .
- (A) summer camp fairs (B) winter months
 - (C) different parts of the country (D) youth organizations
- 〈 B 〉 50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) People visit summer camp fairs to gather job information.
 - (B) Summer camps today provide a larger variety of activities than they did before.
 - (C) Missing children are one frequent problem in summer camps.
 - (D) All summer camps require campers to stay overnight for a long period of time.

字彙題

- 〈 C 〉 51. For centuries, dogs are believed to be the most faithful friend to human beings. (A) elderly (B) obvious (C) loyal (D) sensible
- 〈 A 〉 52. Some chemicals like DDT can remain in soil for years, resulting

- in vegetables and fruits that are harmful to our health. (A) dangerous (B) necessary (C) helpless (D) responsible
- 〈 D 〉 53. Having a great voice and charisma, A-Mei has become a renowned figure in the entertainment business in Asia. (A) well-born (B) well-informed (C) well-mannered (D) well-known
- 〈 B 〉 54. As early people developed, they gradually became less like apes and more like humans. (A) finally (B) slowly (C) recently (D) happily
- 〈 C 〉 55. Denzel Washington has finally made himself a popular movie star despite all the hardships he went through during the early years of his acting career. (A) sacrifices (B) tragedies (C) difficulties (D) varieties
- 〈 A 〉 56. In January, the United Nations sent a group of people to Baghdad to inspect whether Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction. (A) examine (B) debate (C) organize (D) predict
- 〈 D 〉 57. Widespread famines in most parts of Africa cause millions of people to die of hunger. (A) lack of work (B) lack of medicine (C) lack of peace (D) lack of food
- 〈 B 〉 58. This contract can't be considered because one party did not sign it. (A) convinced (B) valid (C) appealing (D) secure
- 〈 D 〉 59. The Central Weather Bureau a low temperature warning yesterday, saying the chilly weather will continue over the next few days. (A) employed (B) measured (C) created (D) issued
- 〈 A 〉 60. The Department of Health hopes that sharp price increases of cigarettes can more people from smoking. (A) discourage (B) hesitate (C) challenge (D) motivate
- 〈 C 〉 61. The pattern of stripes on a tiger's skin is . No two tigers have quite the same pattern. (A) active (B) pretty (C) unique (D) simpl
- 〈 C 〉 62. In order to promote the importance of English, several universities have decided to set a minimum English proficiency for graduation. (A) custom (B) service (C) requirement (D) function
- 〈 D 〉 63. Since the beginning of this year, our government has a ban on the use of plastic bags, so supermarkets will no longer provide them to customers. (A) deprived (B) postponed (C) estimated (D) imposed
- 〈 B 〉 64. The United States will continue the to the unknown universe even after the loss of two space shuttles, Challenger and Columbia. (A) explosion (B) venture (C) invention (D) damage
- 〈 A 〉 65. Medical findings show that colorblindness, or more color vision deficiency, mostly affects men. (A) accurately (B) temporarily (C) spiritually (D) especially

對話題

- 〈 A 〉 66. Jane : I'd really like to go to Hawaii. Polly : Jane : Well, for one thing, the beaches are beautiful there. (A) Why is that? (B) Is it expensive? (C) How did you get there? (D) Have you ever gone there?
- 〈 B 〉 67. Customer : Hi, a round-trip ticket to Taipei, please. Salesclerk :
Customer : Yes, please. Salesclerk : That's 750 dollars. (A) How much money do you have? (B) Are you paying cash? (C) When did you make a reservation? (D) Do you accept credit card?
- 〈 D 〉 68. Sue : You don't look good these days. What's happening? Ray : I'm having terrible headaches. Sue : Ray : Just a couple of days ago. (A) Will you take any medicine? (B) How do you feel now? (C) Do you know any good doctors? (D) When did you start getting them?
- 〈 C 〉 69. George : Do you like your new roommate? Bill : Mmm, he's great, .
George : What kind? Bill : Hip-hop, rap, heavy metal, and things like that. (A) and he's very kind to me (B) and he likes to play sports (C) but he likes to play loud music (D) but he's kind of overweight
- 〈 B 〉 70. Husband : What are we having for dinner? Wife : Spaghetti with mushroom sauce. Husband : Wife : I know you'll like it. (A) Well, I don't care for spaghetti. (B) Great, that's my favorite. (C) OK, but Italian food is expensive. (D) Sure, anything but spaghetti.
- 〈 C 〉 71. Father : It's just a twenty-minute walk. Daughter : Please give me a break. Father : Come on! You're thirty years younger than me. (A) My shoe tie is loose. (B) And you don't kill me. (C) My legs are killing me. (D) And you're not kidding.
- 〈 D 〉 72. Flora : Can I get you some tea? Celine : I'd better not. Flora : Well, don't you worry! This tea is made of rose buds. (A) Green tea can help us to fight against cancer. (B) I like coffee better than black tea. (C) Tea with milk is popular in Taiwan. (D) The caffeine will keep me awake all night.
- 〈 A 〉 73. Angela : How do you like the new shirt Debby bought you? Michael : Well, it has a big pocket. Angela : Michael : No, I look awful in it. (A) You don't like it, do you? (B) I shouldn't have bought it, should I? (C) She has bought something else, hasn't she? (D) The shirt is brand new, isn't it?
- 〈 C 〉 74. Maria : Could you give me a ride to the party tonight? Henry : Sure, I'll pick you up at 8:00, and I can also drive you home after the party. Maria : Great, . (A) thank you for sending me home (B) the party wasn't boring at all (C) I really appreciate it (D) see you next week then
- 〈 B 〉 75. Vivian : Are you leaving now? The proposal isn't done yet, is it?
Wendy : No. But I can't concentrate any more. Vivian : All right!

Tomorrow we'll start to work at eight o'clock sharp! (A) Let's break the ice. (B) Let's call it a day. (C) Let's give it a try. (D) Let's finish it.

綜合測驗

Tipping can be a mystery for people living in countries where this practice is uncommon. 26, there is no general rule for tipping that applies 27 every country where a tip is expected. In most of Northeast Asia, tipping is not as common as 28 is in places like the U.S. and Canada, where tips are expected in restaurants, taxis, and salons, to name just 29. Restaurant tipping in Europe is also 30 uncommon, though the amount is often less than the 10-15% that is common in the U.S. and Canada. There are some establishments that 31 a service charge to the bill, which takes the place of a tip. It is 32 very important for visitors to a foreign country to ask about 33 tipping customs as soon as they arrive at the country.

〈 D 〉 76. (A) Recently (B) Hopefully (C) Passively (D) Unfortunately

〈 C 〉 77. (A) by (B) of (C) to (D) on

〈 B 〉 78. (A) what (B) it (C) there (D) which

〈 C 〉 79. (A) few (B) fewer (C) a few (D) the fewest

〈 A 〉 80. (A) not (B) yet (C) very (D) indeed

〈 D 〉 81. (A) reduce (B) move (C) divide (D) add

〈 B 〉 82. (A) however (B) therefore (C) in addition (D) by chance

〈 A 〉 83. (A) local (B) mysterious (C) uncommon (D) visiting

1. (B) A _____ is a period of ten years.

(A) score (B) decade (C) season (D) century

2. (C) Twelve hundred people were killed and thousands were left homeless after the _____ earthquake.

(A) native (B) poisonous (C) devastating (D) lavish

3. (C) Everyone _____ when we went up to get our prize.

(A) punished (B) invaded (C) clapped (D) trespassed

4. (B) The search was called off for the sailors who _____ in the storm.

- (A) released (B) disappeared (C) pleased (D) captured
5. (A) The police said that we'd better stay at home until the _____ was under control.
(A) situation (B) significance (C) signature (D) sightseeing
6. (D) The department store is _____ in the center of the city.
(A) landed (B) loaded (C) localized (D) located
7. (C) The lawyer _____ that his client had never been near the scene of the crime.
(A) condemned (B) condensed (C) contended (D) concentrated
8. (B) The dog rushed to welcome us, _____ our hands.
(A) wagging (B) licking (C) packaging (D) willing
9. (A) Those with infectious diseases should be _____ from others immediately.
(A) isolated (B) crushed (C) slipped (D) acknowledged
10. (B) He _____ his company's collapse by his reckless spending.
(A) brought up (B) brought about (C) brought in (D) checked in
11. (D) If he carries on driving like that, he'll _____ dead.
(A) make up (B) call up (C) dig up (D) end up
12. (A) They had wanted it to be a surprise but the plan didn't _____.
(A) come off (B) see off (C) take off (D) put off
13. (D) We want to ensure that help is _____ for all children suffering abuse.
(A) on foot (B) by foot (C) out of hand (D) at hand
14. (B) Luckily Mr. Smith saved some money for _____.
(A) a rain day (B) a rainy day (C) the rainy day (D) rainy day
15. (D) The driver _____ to run away instead of stopping and taking a look at the victim he had bumped into.
(A) set up (B) broke up (C) stuck up (D) sped up
16. (C) As a child, I was made _____ painting, dancing and English.
(A) learn (B) learning (C) to learn (D) learned
17. (A) A politician always makes a speech _____ a lot of facial expressions and movements of the body.

- (A) with (B) without (C) in (D) on
18. (D) The sun is _____ larger than the moon.
(A) less (B) more (C) very (D) much
19. (A) What was it _____ got this guy in trouble?
(A) that (B) what (C) how (D) why
20. (B) I have three sisters. One lives in Taipei; another in Tainan;
_____ in Kaohsiung.
(A) other (B) the other (C) others (D) the others
21. (D) It is not polite to talk _____.
(A) your mouth is full of food (B) when your mouth full of food
(C) if your mouth being full of food (D) with your mouth full of food
22. (A) If I _____ French when I was in college, I _____ you French now.
(A) had learned, would teach (B) learned, would teach
(C) had learned, would have taught (D) learned, would have taught
23. (C) Without a map, we drove on and we didn't know _____ from the town.
(A) how far were we (B) how we were far
(C) how far we were (D) we were how far
24. (A) I regret _____ you that you must leave immediately.
(A) to inform (B) informing
(C) to informing (D) to be informed
25. (D) I have no idea _____.
(A) to blame whom (B) who to be blamed
(C) whom to be blamed (D) who to blame
26. (B) The _____ of the state announced a new measure to reduce the crime rate.
(A) terrorist (B) governor (C) criminal (D) customer
27. (C) This _____ neighborhood has several parks for children to play in.
(A) responsible (B) respiratory (C) residential (D) restrictive
28. (A) Uncle Mike has no _____ for noisy children.
(A) tolerance (B) territory (C) technology (D) terrace

29. (C) Mrs. White accused her husband of his deliberate to their son's need for _____ medical care.
(A) intelligence (B) independence (C) indifference (D) integration
30. (B) What you eat every day will directly your health.
(A) enact (B) affect (C) effective (D) affective
31. (A) The SARS epidemic is a _____ facing the whole of mankind.
(A) disaster (B) sufferer (C) survivor (D) climber
32. (C) Henry got a big _____. He's now manager of the company.
(A) investigation (B) corruption (C) promotion (D) exploration
33. (A) It's not easy to tell one's _____ age.
(A) exact (B) previous (C) former (D) foregoing
34. (A) The audience _____ and cheered when the Nobel Prize winner stood up to speak.
(A) clapped (B) chewed (C) clipped (D) clicked
35. (C) Jenny has just _____ with her boyfriend.
(A) cut in (B) fallen off (C) broken up (D) backed down
36. (A) We had to _____ the inconvenience.
(A) put up with (B) take advantage of (C) keep an eye on (D) beat up on
37. (D) The baseball game has been canceled _____ the heavy rain.
(A) in addition to (B) in accordance with (C) in spite of (D) as a result of
38. (C) The accident caused by a careless driver _____ two deaths.
(A) counted on (B) broke with (C) resulted in (D) resulted from
39. (D) The doctor told him to _____ smoking and drinking.
(A) burst out (B) drop in on (C) give off (D) cut down on
40. (B) After a long delay, he _____ writing the letter.
(A) looked up to (B) got around to (C) came across (D) came down with
41. (C) If I had gone to the party last night, I _____ tired now.
(A) am (B) were (C) would be (D) would have been
42. (D) The brown dog _____ lives in Paul's back yard is called Bobby.

- (A) what (B) whom (C) whose (D) that
43. (B) On reaching the station, I found that my friend _____ .
(A) has arrived (B) had arrived (C) is arriving (D) arrives
44. (B) She _____ there now, but I am not sure.
(A) maybe (B) might be (C) may have been (D) might have been
45. (A) Let us keep our streets, parks and _____ public places clean.
(A) other (B) another (C) others (D) the others
46. (A) He insists that she _____ as soon as possible.
(A) come (B) came (C) comes (D) has come
47. (B) She had great difficulty _____ a job.
(A) find (B) finding (C) to find (D) found
48. (C) The software _____ you to access the Internet in seconds.
(A) lets (B) makes (C) enables (D) has
49. (B) Three points in this report are especially _____ of notice.
(A) worth (B) worthy (C) worthwhile (D) worth while
50. (D) I cannot make myself _____ English.
(A) to understand (B) understanding (C) understood (D) understood in
51. (B) The SARS virus spreads through ___ by sneezing or coughing.
(A) blood (B) droplets (C) dropouts (D) drug
52. (B) The old manager decided to ___ from his post for his poor health.
(A) keep (B) resign (C) attack (D) collect
53. (C) The coronavirus is full of ___ for scientists to solve.
(A) voters (B) channels (C) mysteries (D) cards
54. (B) Never judge a person by his appearance because it is _____.
(A) entertaining (B) deceiving (C) polluting (D) singing
55. (A) In a democratic country, people should learn to be ___ of others' opinions.
(A) tolerant (B) ignorant (C) creative (D) attractive
56. (C) The miserable accident happened due to his ___ driving.

- (A) safe (B) earnest (C) reckless (D) careful
57. (A) The flight was ____ for three hours because of the typhoon.
(A) delayed (B) inquired (C) conducted (D) succeeded
58. (B) A devoted person always ____ on something he is learning.
(A) treasures (B) concentrates (C) emphasizes (D) complains
59. (B) Whatever happens, we ought to keep life in ____.
(A) protection (B) perspective (C) prevention (D) production
60. (B) Is Test 4 ____ of all the four tests?
(A) more difficult (B) the most difficult (C) the more difficult (D) difficult
61. (B) Is playing basketball games more exciting than ____ them?
(A) to watch (B) watching (C) watched (D) watch
62. (D) It's high time the government ____ something about the economic depression.
(A) to do (B) do (C) done (D) did
63. (D) Only when you are away from home ____.
(A) you will miss your parents (B) you know your parents do love you
(C) you will be more independent (D) will you realize how sweet home is
64. (C) ____ you like it or not, you have to take your temperature daily for the sake of your health.
(A) Which (B) Why (C) Whether (D) What
65. (A) I ____ play baseball, but I don't play it now.
(A) used to (B) am used to (C) was used to (D) am using to
66. (D) I just had to see ____ it felt like.
(A) how (B) when (C) why (D) what
67. (B) You must return the book tomorrow, ____ you will be fined.
(A) and (B) or (C) but (D) unless
68. (B) He ____ but fool around every day when he was young.
(A) was nothing (B) did nothing (C) can not (D) can't help
69. (C) The car ran over a dog and a boy ____ just crossing the street.

- (A) who was (B) that was (C) that were (D) which were
70. (A) The student can score higher marks if he ___ a little harder.
(A) tries (B) had tried (C) tried (D) would try
71. (C) Never ___ heard of the infectious SARS virus in her life.
(A) she (B) she does (C) has she (D) is she
72. (D) It was a beautiful memory to swim in the stream ___ gently in front of your house.
(A) flows (B) flew (C) to flow (D) flowing
73. (A) The old man saw his grandson ___ with a dog in the yard.
(A) playing (B) plays (C) to play (D) played
74. (D) I have to do it, but Peter ____.
(A) hasn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) doesn't
75. (A) Paparazzi, meaning a buzzing insect in Italian, are freelance photographers who doggedly pursue ___ to take candid pictures for sale to magazines and newspapers.
植 (A) celebrities (B) communists (C) consultants (D) criminals
76. (C) He railed against chaining young children ___ desks and filling their heads with useless things.
植 (A) at (B) about (C) to (D) on
77. (A) All schools, ___ they are public or private, should observe the strictest sanitation standards.
植 (A) whether 櫚 (B) which 檯 (C) whatever 椀 (D) however
78. (B) ___ regard to the pollution factors, the industrial park planning committee has set up strict standards to monitor them.
植 (A) Against 櫚 (B) With 檯 (C) For 椀 (D) To
79. (A) The new retirement policy would cause the company ___ the support of the employees who benefit from the current system.
植 (A) to lose 櫚 (B) be lost 檯 (C) for losing 椀 (D) the loss
80. (B) The possible interactions between these poisonous chemicals are deeply ___ to the government officials.
植 (A) distinctive 櫚 (B) disturbing 檯 (C) notorious 椀 (D) ruthless

I. Vocabulary and Phrases

(A)1 I'd love to go on vacation this summer, but I can't _____ it.

植(A)afford 欄 (B)fund 榫 (C)offer 椀 (D)pay

(C)2 I arrived at the airport just _____ to catch the plane.

植(A)about time 欄 (B)at the time (C)in time 椀 (D)on time

(A)3 That dessert looks _____ delicious.

植(A)absolutely 欄 (B)fully (C)nicely 椀 (D) sincerely

(B)4 All flights were _____ due to the typhoon.

(A)abandoned (B)cancelled (C)withdrawn (D)discarded

(D)5 I _____ asked for a room facing the lake, but the manager told me that the only room left was facing the woods.

植 (A)critically 欄 (B)perpetually (C)principally (D)specifically

(A)6 The hotel porter _____ the guest with his luggage.

植 (A)assisted 欄 (B)fired (C)calculated (D) revised

(B)7 Please _____ payment with your order form.

植 (A)admit 欄 (B)enclose 榫 (C) exchange 椀(D) observe

(D)8 When I visited France last year I _____ into an old friend.

植 (A)came 欄 (B)encountered 榫 (C)rallied 椀(D)ran

(C)9 Prices at the new restaurant _____ from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

植 (A)charge (B)include 榫 (C)range 椀 (D)start

(B)10 According to the weather_____, it will be colder tomorrow in Tokyo.

植 (A)distaste (B)forecast 榫 (C)promotion (D)quotation

(C)11 Unfortunately, Mike's vacation at the lake didn't live _____ his expectations.

植 (A)according to 欄 (B)in line with 榫 (C)up to 椀(D) with

(D)12 The charm of living in the country soon _____ off when the problems set in.

植 (A)disappeared 欄 (B)lost 榫(C)vanished 椀(D)wore

- (C)13 Ancient people used the sundial to keep _____ of time.
 植 (A)notice 欄 (B)trace 榫 (C)track 椀(D) trail
- (D)14 Customs officers arrested the man who tried to leave the country on a(n)
 _____ passport.
 (A)artificial 欄 (B)copied 榫 (C)authentic 椀 (D)mock
- (A)15 The program cannot run without the lead actress. She is _____.
 植 (A)indispensable 欄 (B)liable 榫 (C)necessary 椀 (D)successful
- (D)16 The ship was barely _____ through the dense fog.
 植 (A)emerging 欄 (B)evident 榫 (C)perceiving 椀 (D)visible
- (C)17 Feeling _____ by the heavy work in the office, I need a vacation.
 植 (A) encouraged 欄 (B)motivated 榫(C)overwhelmed 椀(D) worn
- (A)18 Whether the government should allow Chinese tourists to visit Taiwan is
 still _____ among legislators.
 植 (A)at issue 欄 (B)in conflict 榫 (C)on ice 椀(D) up in the air
- (C)19 In the United States, tobacco advertisements are not allowed on TV;
 _____ , our government imposes a ban on tobacco ads.
 植 (A)However 欄 (B)Instead 榫(C)Likewise 椀(D) As a result
- (B)20 Nowadays more people are going _____ for vacations, their favorite
 places being Japan and Thailand.
 植 (A)aboard 欄 (B)abroad 榫 (C)foreign 椀 (D)outseas
- (C)21 Traffic is being _____ from the main road while it's under repair.
 植 (A)averted 欄 (B)converted 榫 (C)diverted 椀 (D)perverted
- (A)22 Of all the paintings in the gallery, Picasso's work really _____ my eye.
 植 (A)caught 欄 (B)grasped 榫 (C)seized 椀 (D)snatched
- (C)23 The main actor was late, but the show _____ without him.
 植 (A)advanced 欄 (B)forwarded 榫 (C)proceeded 椀 (D)progressed
- (D)24 The _____ were told to fasten their seat belts as the plane began its
 descent.
 植 (A)customers 欄 (B)riders 榫 (C)flyers 椀(D) passengers
- (A)25 It looks fine now. But I'm carrying my umbrella _____ it rains later.
 植 (A) in case 欄 (B)in order 榫 (C)otherwise 椀(D) rather

(D)26 We did not go directly to Singapore. On our way we traveled _____ Thailand.

植 (A) for 櫚 (B)in 椏 (C)on 椀 (D)through

(B)27 Eric told me about the many exciting _____ that happened on his trip.

植 (A)conducts 櫚 (B)events 椏 (C)passages 椀 processes

(D)28 He couldn't drive because his license was _____ for three months.

植 (A)abolished 櫚 (B)interrogated 椏 (C)revoked 椀 (D)suspended

(C)29 I want to buy an automatic camera. Please show the newest _____ you have.

植 (A)brand 櫚 (B)mark 椏 (C)model 椀 (D) style

(D)30 When in Rome, be sure to visit historical _____ such as the Colosseum.

植 (A) interns 櫚 (B)reminders 椏 (C)interiors 椀 (D)relics

(A)31 (Calling Room Service) I'd like to order for tomorrow's breakfast. _____ it to my room.

植 (A)Charge 櫚 (B)Check 椏 (C)Count 椀 (D) Fund

II. Grammar

(D)32 A: Which do you like better? Singing or dancing?

B: Well, I prefer singing _____ dancing.

植 (A)for 櫚 (B)over 椏 (C)than 椀 (D) to

(B)33 A: Does this luggage belong to you?

B: No, _____ is over there.

植 (A) it 櫚 (B)mine 椏 (C)that 椀 (D) yours

(A)34 Only if you have a visa _____ enter the country.

植 (A)can you 櫚 (B)you can 椏 (C)you should 椀 (D) you will

(B)35 A: Did your father go on the trip he was always talking about?

B: No, he _____.

植 (A)decided not 櫚 (B)decided not to 椏

(C)decided not it 椀 (D)not decided

(C)36 Only after everyone has arrived _____ the food.

植 (A)we serve 櫚 (B)serve 椏 (C)will we serve 椀 (D)we will serve

(D)37 That is the most interesting trip I _____ .

植 (A)ever had 櫛 (B)ever have

(C)have ever been to 椀 (D)have ever had

(A)38 Susan had the photographer _____ many photos of her family at the wedding.

植 (A)take 櫛 (B)taken 椀 (C)taking 椀 (D) to take

(C)39 Now that our passports have been stolen, Officer, what do you recommend _____ ?

植 (A)to us doing (B)us do 椀 (C)us to do (D)we will do

(D)40 Mount Jade is thought _____ the highest mountain in Taiwan.

植 (A)as 櫛 (B)has been (C)of being 椀(D) to be

(B)41 A: We don't have enough transportation for tonight's show.

(C) B: Well, don't worry. Sally _____ her car. =>選 B 或 C 都是給分

植 (A)brings 櫛 (B)is to bring 椀

(C)would bring 椀 (D)would have brought

(A)42 Our itinerary for tomorrow says we _____ at 8:00 a.m. for breakfast.

植 (A) are to meet 櫛(B)go meeting 椀 (C)had to meet 椀 (D)will meeting

(B)43 A: Is Bruce traveling with you?

B: No, we asked _____ along, but he is too busy.

植 (A)him come 櫛(B)him to come 椀 (C)that he comes 椀(D)to come

(A)44 A: How do you like the tour?

B: I hate it _____ you do.

植 (A)as much as 櫛 (B)so much as 椀 (C)so much so 椀(D)so much like

(B)45 A: Why do you travel to Taitung so often?

B: Taitung is the city _____ my parents live.

植(A) that 櫛 (B)where 椀 (C)which 椀 (D)in where

(C)46 A: Did you take the first flight to Kaohsiung?

B: Yes, and I _____ up very early to catch it.

植 (A)would get 櫛(B)getting 椀 (C)had to get 椀 (D)would be getting

(A)47 A: Do you think this LV bag is expensive?

B: Yes, but it is worth _____.

植 (A)buying 櫛 (B)to buy 椀 (C)to be buying 椀 (D)to be bought

(D)48 A: I'd like to visit Taipei. Could you tell me some interesting spots?

B: There are many interesting places, _____ CKS Memorial Hall, Taipei 101, etc.

植 (A)as 櫛(B)as such 榑 (C)like as 椀(D) such as

(A)49 A: What kind of dessert did you have?

B: I asked for a cheese cake but was given an apple pie _____.

植 (A) instead 櫛(B)instead of 榑 (C)otherwise 椀 (D)rather than

III. Cloze Test

On average, approximately one acre of the world's prime rainforest is lost every second. This is 50 , because the forests are vital link in the ecological chain. Life on earth is inter-dependent, and 51 the forests, thousands of plants, insects and animals would perish. Growing forests produce oxygen and remove carbon dioxide, 52 is the major cause of global warming. They are also an integral part of the water cycle that 53 the forests and the surrounding countryside. The roots help bind the soil, and the canopy provides a shield against the 54 effects of heavy rainfall.

(A)50 植 (A)disastrous 櫛 (B)incredible 榑 (C)inorganic 椀 (D)worried

(D)51 植(A) for 櫛 (B)in 榑 (C)because 椀 (D)without

(C)52 植 (A)as 櫛(B)such 榑(C)which 椀 (D)that

(D)53 植(A) animates 櫛(B)grows 榑 (C)delays 椀(D)sustains

(A)54 植(A) damaging 櫛(B) facilitating (C)healing 椀 (D)warming

Apart from the polar regions, it is difficult to imagine a more inhospitable environment on Earth

than a desert. A desert is an arid region 55 annual rainfall generally under 5 inches, insufficient to

allow anything 56 very sparse or small vegetation to grow. Semi-desert is usually taken as having

from 5 to 10 inches of annual precipitation, 57 growth of scattered low shrubs. These, of course,

are very rough definitions. A number of formulae based on annual rainfall and temperature have

been 58 , but none so far has been universally accepted. On the above 59 , roughly a fifth of the

land surface of the Earth is desert or semi-desert.

(D)55 植 (A)at 櫛 (B)by 榑(C) for 椀 (D)with

(A)56 植 (A)but 櫛 (B)off 榑(C)of 椀 (D)with

(B)57 植(A) allow 櫚 (B)allowing 榫 (C)to allow 椀(D) and allowing

(A)58 植(A) devised 櫚 (B)educated 榫(C) affected 椀(D) puzzled

(B)59 植(A) region 櫚(B)basis 榫 temperature 椀 environment

Gypsies are a group of people who do not live in one place. They are found in many parts of the

world. 60 they speak the language of the country where they live, all gypsies share special

traditions and attitudes, a society and culture of their own. Most gypsies are 61 , traveling from

place to place buying and selling goods. They were also famous for fortune-telling and are still 62

for lively music. 63 other nomadic people, gypsies have adapted to modern society. Now they

move from city to city in vans and limousines 64 in wagons and carts. They work at jobs that are

part of modern society.

(A)60 植 (A)Although 櫚 (B)As much as 榫 (C)Because 椀 (D)Now that

(D)61 植 (A)speakers 櫚 (B)bankers 榫 (C)performers 椀 (D)traders

(D)62 植 (A)infamous 櫚 (B)good 榫(C)traditional 椀(D) well-known

(B)63 植 (A)In addition to 櫚(B) In contrast to 榫 (C)In regard of 椀 (D)In view of

(D)64 植 (A)despite 櫚 (B)instead 榫(C) not 椀(D)rather than

Some animals have the ability to find their way home after making distant journeys, Salmon, for example, 65 in freshwater streams and soon afterwards journey down to the sea. Several years later, after they 66 maturity, they swim back upstream to spawn and, in many cases, 67 . The particular stream that serves as the journey's end is almost invariably the same one 68 they were born. Scientists have discovered that the salmon, like many other fish, have an acute 69 of smell and are able to remember slight differences in the chemical composition of water. The most reasonable theory to 70 salmon homing is that each individual remembers the distinctive "fragrance" of its native stream. As it moves upstream it makes the correct choice each time a new tributary is encountered until finally it arrives home.

(C)65 植 (A)born 櫚 (B)is born 榫 (C)are born 椀 (D)were born

(C)66 植(A) attained 櫚 (B)will attain 榫 (C)have attained 椀(D) had attained

(D)67 植(A)died 櫚 (B)dying 榫 dead 椀 (C)to die

(C)68 植(A) which 櫚(B)from which 榫 (C)in which 椀 (D)on which

(D)69 植(A) ability 櫚(B) instinct 榫 (C)nature 椀 (D)sense

(B)70 植(A) describe 櫛(B)explain 榞(C) conclude (D) predict

IV. Reading Comprehension

The Antarctic is becoming a popular place for a vacation. Thousands of tourists visit every year to see its spectacular ice, snow, and wildlife. The season starts in early November and finishes in early March. Currently, there are about 120 cruises a year to Antarctica. However, these cruises are not like Caribbean or Mediterranean luxury cruises. Although on the ship, conditions can be quite comfortable, the bad weather, difficult conditions, and danger make this vacation a tough experience. Yet for those interested in wildlife and the environment, it's a wonderful opportunity to experience something new and to photograph whales and other sea life. Most vacations last between eight and fifteen days. Most tourists stay in floating hotels, but some even camp on the ice. Many people worry about the effect on the

environment of all these tourists. In fact, though, studies show that tourism causes very little damage. Because the tourists are interested in the environment, they are very careful not to destroy it. The tour companies also try hard to make sure the areas they visit are not polluted, as this would be bad for business. Interestingly, far more problems are caused by the researchers and scientists, who are only now beginning to take their garbage away – after complaints from tourists!

(B)71 How long does each visit to the Antarctic last?

植(A)A week. 櫛(B)Two weeks. 榞(C)120 days. 椀(D) 4-5 months.

(C)72 How is the Antarctic cruise different from the Caribbean cruise?

植(A) Life on the ship is difficult. 櫛(B)It is much more expensive.

榞(C)Tourists are likely to encounter danger. 椀(D)There is more wildlife on the sea.

(A)73 What is the main reason for people to visit the Antarctic?

植(A)To watch wild life. 櫛(B)To camp on the ice.

榞(C)To meet the scientists. 椀(D)To stay in a floating hotel.

(C)74 Why does tourism cause little damage to the environment?

植(A)Tourists have to carry their garbage home.

櫛(B)Scientists and researchers took the garbage away.

榞(C)Tour companies have tried hard to keep the area unpolluted.

椀(D)The openness of the Antarctic made pollution hardly noticeable.

Zheng He is perhaps China's most famous explorer. For twenty-eight years he sailed more than 50,000 kilometers and visited over thirty countries. In seven expeditions, from 1405-1433, he and his Grand Fleet sailed all over the South Pacific, Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, around Egypt, and as far as east

Africa. It may be that some ships even sailed as far as Australia. The discovery near the coast of Australia of a Chinese ship built in this period and reports from native Aborigines suggest this is true.

Zheng's voyages established Chinese diplomatic and trade relations throughout Asia and Africa. China was the greatest power at the time, and many countries wanted to trade. However, not everyone welcomed the Chinese. On the third voyage (1409-1411), Zheng fought against the King of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) and took him back to China as a prisoner. In Indonesia, the fleet defeated a powerful Chinese pirate who was later brought back to China for execution. The seventh and final voyage was the largest, with over 100 ships. However, in 1433, Zheng died while attempting to return home from India. Soon after, the days of these great sea adventures ended. Whereas Emperor Yonglo supported exploration, Emperors after him did not. Because of political changes in China, all expeditions were stopped indefinitely. All trade with other countries stopped, and even the records of Zheng's voyages were burned. Twenty-eight stone steps lead to Zheng He's tomb. Divided into four sections of seven steps each, they represent Zheng's seven journeys, and the twenty-eight years he spent traveling.

After the time of Zheng's death, Chinese influence over the region declined, opening the door for the rise of European nations. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese sailor, reached China's favorite trading city of Calicut (a city in India). So began a period of Asian colonization by European naval powers.

(D)75 On which voyage did Zheng He organize the largest fleet?

榷 (A)The first. 櫓 (B)The third. 棹(C) The fifth. 桅(D) The seventh.

(C)76 According to the article, what is the most important achievement of Zheng He's expeditions?

榷 (A)He discovered Africa.

櫓 (B)He made China known to the West.

棹 (C)He expanded China's trade relations with other countries.

桅 (D)He defeated the American Indians.

(D)77 Why did China's sea expeditions end after Zheng He's death?

榷 (A)Some countries did not want to trade with China.

櫓 (B)Emperor Yonglo no longer supported the expeditions.

棹 (C)No one as capable as Zheng He could lead the expeditions.

桅 (D)Emperor Yonglo's successor did not support the expeditions.

(D)78 In what way is Zheng He's tomb special?

榷 (A)It was symmetrically structured.

櫓 (B)It has become a tourist attraction.

- 椽 (C) It is a typical Chinese architecture.
 椽 (D) It reminds people of Zheng He's achievements.
 (C) 79 Which of the statements about Zheng He is not true?
 椽 (A) He fought in Sri Lanka. 椽
 (B) His fleet reached Australia.
 (C) He defeated powerful Indonesian pirate. 椽
 (D) He went to India earlier than Da Gama.
 (D) 80 According to the author, what event after Zheng's death is most influential in history?
 椽 (A) Records of Zheng's voyages were burned.
 椽 (B) China's trade with other countries was stopped.
 椽 (C) Da Gama became the first western sailor who visited India.
 椽 (D) The beginning of Asian colonization by Western naval powers.

一、詞彙與慣用語(27%)

說明：第 1 至 27 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

- (C) 1. All the flights to and from Kaohsiung were _____ because of the heavy thunderstorm.
 (A) advised (B) disclosed (C) cancelled (D) benefited
- (A) 2. The woman told the truth to her lawyer without _____ because he was the only person she could rely on.
 (A) reservation (B) combination (C) impression (D) foundation
- (B) 3. The man was severely injured in last weekend's tragic car accident and died _____ afterwards.
 (A) mostly (B) shortly (C) easily (D) hardly
- (D) 4. Mr. Smith's work in Taiwan is just _____. He will go back to the U.S. next month.
 (A) liberal (B) rural (C) conscious (D) temporary
- (B) 5. Helen _____ with anger when she saw her boyfriend kissing an attractive girl.
 (A) collided (B) exploded (C) relaxed (D) defeated

(A) 6. Dr. Liu's new book is a collection of his _____ of the daily life of tribal people in Africa.

(A) observations (B) interferences (C) preventions (D) substitutions

(C) 7. The young couple decided to _____ their wedding until all the details were well taken care of.

(A) announce (B) maintain (C) postpone (D) simplify

(A) 8. The conflicts between John and his teacher made it difficult for the teacher to judge his performance _____.

(A) objectively (B) painfully (C) excitedly (D) intimately

(D) 9. Living in a highly _____ society, you definitely have to arm yourself with as much knowledge as possible.

(A) tolerant (B) permanent (C) favorable (D) competitive

(C) 10. The 70-year-old professor sued the university for age _____, because his teaching contract had not been renewed.

(A) possession (B) commitment (C) discrimination (D) employment

(B) 11. Kevin burst into tears _____ because his teacher punished him in front of the whole class.

(A) on the side (B) on the spot (C) on any account (D) on the mark

(C) 12. As soon as the couple realized that they didn't love each other anymore, they _____.

(A) fell off (B) cut in (C) broke up (D) stood by

(A) 13. The power workers had to work _____ to repair the power lines since the whole city was in the dark.

(A) around the clock (B) in the extreme (C) on the house (D) in the majority

(B) 14. After retirement, Mr. Wang _____ ice skating, which he had always loved but had not had time for.

(A) appealed to (B) took to (C) related to (D) saw to

(D) 15. Why do we have to _____ Sue's selfish behavior? We have to teach her to care for others.

(A) get over with (B) hang out with (C) make up with (D) put up with

(D) 16. If we can _____ to, we will take a vacation abroad in the summer.

(A) pay (B) move (C) expose (D) afford

(B) 17. A _____ mistake found in parenthood is that parents often set unrealistic goals for their children.

(A) terrific (B) common (C) straight (D) favorable

(A) 18. Some words, such as “sandwich” and “hamburger,” were _____ the names of people or even towns.

(A) originally (B) ideally (C) relatively (D) sincerely

(B) 19. Have you ever _____ how the ancient Egyptians created such marvelous feats of engineering as the pyramids?

(A) concluded (B) wondered (C) admitted (D) persuaded

(C) 20. Mr. Johnson was disappointed at his students for having a passive learning _____.

(A) result (B) progress (C) attitude (D) energy

(B) 21. Anne dreaded giving a speech before three hundred people; even thinking about it made her _____.

(A) passionate (B) anxious (C) ambitious (D) optimistic

(A) 22. I had to _____ Jack’s invitation to the party because it conflicted with an important business

meeting.

(A) decline (B) depart (C) devote (D) deserve

(C) 23. Selling fried chicken at the night market doesn’t seem to be a decent business, but it is actually

quite _____.

(A) plentiful (B) precious (C) profitable (D) productive

(D) 24. The passengers _____ escaped death when a bomb exploded in the subway station, killing sixty

people.

(A) traditionally (B) valuably (C) loosely (D) narrowly

(C) 25. Jerry didn’t _____ his primary school classmate Mary until he listened to her self-introduction.

(A) acquaint (B) acquire (C) recognize (D) realize

(A) 26. With the completion of several public _____ projects, such as the MRT, commuting to work has

become easier for people living in the suburbs.

(A) transportation (B) traffic (C) travel (D) transfer

(C) 27. With a good _____ of both Chinese and English, Miss Lin was assigned the task of oral

(A) writing (B) program (C) command (D) impression

二、句子配合題(5%)

說明：1.第 28 至 32 題，每題皆為未完成的句子。請逐題依文意與語法，從右欄 (A)到(J)的選項中選出最適當者，合併成一個意思通順、用法正確的句子。

2.請將每題所選答案之英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

(B) 28. Since it was a holiday,	(A) ... so he went abroad to study.
(D) 29. Unless he prepares well,	(B) ... I stayed in bed an extra hour.
(J) 30. If I had known the fact,	(C) ... or she might miss the class.
(E) 31. Belle was the person	(D) ... he will fail the exam.
(G) 32. A person who exercises regularly	(E) ... who changed him into a gentleman.
	(F) ... she had gone bankrupt.
	(G) ... is more likely to look young.
	(H) ... and is sure to have a healthy body.
	(I) ... I admired her most in the world.
	(J) ... I would have taken action right away.

三、綜合測驗(25%)

說明：第 33 至 57 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

The first American space toilet was Alan Shepard's space suit. His flight was supposed to last only 15 minutes, so there was no provision made for him to relieve himself in the capsule. His flight, _(33)_, was delayed for hours. It was then decided that Alan Shepard should relieve himself in his space suit, and continue with the mission as scheduled. _(34)_ problem urged NASA to develop the first space toilet, a modified diaper. Diapers are _(35)_ used by astronauts when they are outside the space shuttle, wearing a spacesuit. As the flights grew longer, a new set of two collection bags was devised, _(36)_

for liquid wastes and the other for solid wastes. Once used, the bags are sealed and stored for the flight back to the earth, (37) they are disposed of.

(C) 33.(A) therefore (B) similarly (C) however (D) otherwise

(B) 34.(A) Each(B) This (C) Their(D) Another

(D) 35.(A) rather (B) almost (C) ever (D) still

(D) 36.(A) the one (B) someone (C) no one (D) one

(A) 37.(A) where (B) what (C) which (D) whether

Up to about 250 million years ago the world had just one huge super-continent called Pangaea. Animals were able to move and intermix with (38). About 200 million years ago this super-continent broke up into two continents: Laurasia and Gondwana. About 60 million years ago Gondwana broke up into (39) later became South America, Africa, Antarctica, India and Australia. Since then Australia (40) from the rest of the world by vast oceans. The animals there no longer had (41) with animals from other parts of the world. They evolved separately. As a result, about 95 % of Australia's mammals and 94 % of its frogs are found (42) else in the world. Australia has lots of very unusual animals.

(B) 38.(A) another (B) one another (C) other(D) the other

(C) 39.(A) which (B) where (C) what (D) that

(D) 40.(A) is isolated (B) had isolated (C) has isolated (D) has been isolated

(C) 41.(A) confusion (B) marriage (C) contact (D) transaction

(A) 42.(A) nowhere (B) somewhere (C) everywhere (D) anywhere

Dear Son,

I am very happy to hear that you are doing well in school. However, I am very concerned with the way you 43 money. I understand that college students like to 44 parties, movies, and lots of activities, but you also have to learn how to do without certain things. After all, you must live within a limited budget.

45 the extra money you want for this month, I am sorry that I have decided not to send it to you because I think it is time for you to learn how to live without my help. If I give you a hand every time you have problems with money now, what will you do when you no longer have me to support you? Besides, I remember telling you I used to have two part-time jobs when I was in college

just to 46. So, if you need money now, you should try either finding a job or cutting down on your 47.

I understand it is not easy to live on your own. But learning to budget your money is the first lesson you must learn to be independent. Good luck, son. And remember: never spend more than you earn.

Love,

Mom

- (A) 43.(A) manage (B) restrict (C) charge (D) deposit
(A) 44.(A) indulge in(B) dwell in (C) attend to (D) apply to
(D) 45.(A) Regarded (B) To regard (C) Being regarded (D) Regarding
(D) 46.(A) catch up (B) get my way (C) keep in touch (D) make ends meet
(B) 47.(A) spirit (B) expenses (C) savings (D) estimate

There are two kinds of heroes: heroes who shine in the face of great danger, who perform an 48

act in a difficult situation, and heroes who live an ordinary life like us, who do their work 49 by many of us, but who 50 a difference in the lives of others.

Heroes are selfless people who perform extraordinary acts. The mark of heroes is not necessarily the result of their action, but 51 they are willing to do for others and for their chosen cause. 52 they fail, their determination lives on for others to follow. The glory lies not in the achievement but in the sacrifice.

- (C) 48.(A) annoying (B) interfering (C) amazing (D) inviting
(D) 49.(A) noticing (B) noticeable (C) noticed (D) unnoticed
(A) 50.(A) make (B) do (C) tell (D) count
(A) 51.(A) what (B) who (C) those (D) where
(B) 52.(A) Not until (B) Even if (C) As if (D) No sooner than

Fans of professional baseball and football argue continually over which is America's favorite sport. Though the figures on attendance for each vary with every new season, certain 53 remain the same. To begin with, football is a quicker, more physical sport, and football fans enjoy the emotional involvement they feel while watching. Baseball, on the other hand, seems more mental, like

chess, and 54 those fans that prefer a quieter, more complicated game. 55, professional football teams usually play no more than fourteen games a year. Baseball teams, however, play 56 every day for six months. Finally, football fans seem to love the half-time activities, the marching bands, and the pretty cheerleaders. 57, baseball fans are more content to concentrate on the game's finer details and spend the breaks between innings filling out their own private scorecards.

(B) 53.(A) agreements (B) arguments (C) accomplishments (D) arrangements

(D) 54.(A) attracted (B) is attracted (C) attract (D) attracts

(A) 55.(A) In addition (B) As a result (C) In contrast (D) To some extent

(B) 56.(A) hardly (B) almost (C) somehow(D) rarely

(C) 57.(A) Even so (B) For that reason (C) On the contrary (D) By the same token

四、閱讀測驗(23%)

說明：第 58 至 80 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

58-60 為題組

I usually go to work by subway, and I get to work by 8:00 A.M. Before I start my job, I put on my uniform and look at myself in the mirror to make sure that I look neat. At 8:30 in the morning, I go on duty. I usually eat lunch from twelve to one and generally take a fifteen-minute break in the morning and in the afternoon. At 4:30 in the afternoon, I go off duty.

I enjoy my job very much. I meet all kinds of people and talk to everyone. Many people ask me questions, and I give them the necessary information. I try to be very helpful. I always call out floors very clearly, and I am constantly on the move. Most men take off their hats in my car, and sometimes I have to tell passengers to put out their cigarettes. Some people smile at me, but others just ignore me. In fact, my life can be described as consisting of a series of "ups" and "downs."

(C) 58. The passage is written mainly to describe _____.

(A) what the author looks like

(B) what "life" means to the author

(C) what a typical day is like for the author

(D) what kinds of people the author works with

(D) 59. We may infer from the passage that the author is a(n) _____.

(A) policeman (B) driver (C) floor cleaner (D) elevator operator

(B) 60. The expression “constantly on the move” in the passage refers to the fact that _____.

(A) the author always calls out floors very clearly

(B) the author seldom stays in one place for a long while

(C) the author meets all kinds of people and talks to everyone

(D) the author frequently helps passengers move their baggage

61-64 為題組

Magic is believed to have begun with the Egyptians, in 1700 BC. A magician named Dedi of Dedsnefu was reported to have performed for the pharaoh, or the king. He was also known to have entertained the slaves who built the pyramids. The “Cups and Balls” trick which he was particularly good at is still performed by magicians all over the world today.

The ancient Greeks and Romans were also fascinated by the idea of magic. Actually, one of their main interests was the art of deception. This explains why at that time the priests even built magic devices into their temples. These devices made it possible for doors to open by themselves and wine to flow magically out of statues’ mouths. This was done mainly to convince people that the priests were powerful.

Magic, however, was not well accepted before the 1800s. Magicians were thought of as freaks and were only allowed to perform in a circus. It was in the 19th century that the magician Robert Houdin came along and changed people’s views and attitudes about magic. It was also because of Robert Houdin that many magicians were able to add Dr. or MD to their names. Today magicians try hard to find new ways to show their practiced skills. Magic is now entertainment for families all over the world.

(D) 61. What is the best title for the passage?

(A) Magical Tricks (B) A Great Magician

(C) Magic as Entertainment (D) The History of Magic

(D) 62. In ancient Greece, what did the priests do to show people they had unusual power?

(A) They performed magical tricks to entertain people.

(B) They made the statues in the temples drink wine as they wished.

(C) They treated the people with wine flowing down from statues' mouths.

(D) They built magic devices in the temples to make doors open by themselves.

(B) 63. What did people think of magic before 1800?

(A) Magic should be used only in temples.

(B) Magic could only be performed in a circus.

(C) Magic was performed by freaks and doctors.

(D) Magic was the major daily activity for the pharaohs.

(A) 64. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) Magic began about 3,700 years ago.

(B) Dedi of Dedsnefu performed magic for kings only.

(C) Robert Houdin was the first magician to perform magic.

(D) The "Cups and Balls" trick has been performed for about 1,700 years.

65-68 為題組

There are three branches of medicine. One is called "doctor medicine," or "scientific medicine." Scientific doctors try to observe sicknesses, look for logical patterns, and then find out how the human body works. From there they figure out what treatments may work. This kind of medicine is believed to date from the 4th century BC. Although nowadays it is successful, in the ancient world this approach probably did not cure many patients.

A second kind of medicine is called "natural cures," or "folk medicine," in which less educated people try to cure sicknesses with various herbs. These folk healers also use observation and logic, but they are not so aware of it. They try things until they find something that seems to work, and then they keep doing that. Folk medicine flourished long before the development of scientific medicine and was more successful in ancient times than doctor medicine.

The third kind is called "health spas," or "faith healing." Sometimes this may be as simple as touching the holy man and being immediately healed. Other times, a magician may make you a magic charm, or say a spell, to cure you. Some religious groups organize special healing shrines for the sick. In these places people rest, get plenty of sleep, eat healthy food, drink water instead of wine, and exercise in various ways. They also talk to the priests and pray to the gods. If you are feeling depressed or you have been working too hard, going to these places may be just the right thing to make you feel better.

(C) 65. Doctor medicine _____.

- (A) has a longer history than folk medicine
- (B) has been practiced for around 1,600 years
- (C) bases its treatments on observation and logic
- (D) was very successful in curing sicknesses in ancient times

(B) 66. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT used in health spas?

- (A) Magic power. (B) Various herbs.
- (C) Religious faith. (D) A healthy life style.

(D) 67. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Folk healers choose different herbs to cure diseases without any sound basis.
- (B) People who practice folk medicine need lots of formal education on herbs.
- (C) The success of folk medicine led to the development of doctor medicine.
- (D) Natural cures worked better than scientific medicine in ancient times.

(A) 68. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to _____.

- (A) describe different types of medicine
- (B) argue for the importance of medicine in health care
- (C) show the crucial role religion plays in medical treatments
- (D) compare the educational background of three different types of patients

69-72 為題組

Today's teen consumer market is the most profitable it has ever been. Even though 65% of teens claim that they rely on themselves for their fashion ideas, it is estimated that less than 20% of the teen population is innovative enough to drive fashion trends, according to a recent study by a marketing firm. Marketers recognize this fact and often use elements of youth culture to promote their products. Perhaps one of the best examples is their use of hip-hop culture. It is reported that hip-hop fashion alone generates \$750 million to \$1 billion annually. Sales of rap music and videos each exceed that amount.

Rap's rise and sustained global popularity is a good illustration of how influential youth culture is on youth attitudes and behavior. Remember when Madonna hit the charts with her bra in full view while singing about "virginity"? Soon after that, adolescent girls around the world began wearing their underwear outside their clothes.

Fashion designer Tommy Hilfiger was fully aware of the power of youth culture.

He marketed his brand by giving clothes to famous MTV stars and featuring teen stars in his print ads. Picking up on teens' interest in computer games, Hilfiger sponsored a Nintendo competition and installed Nintendo terminals in his stores. The payoff? Teens rated Hilfiger jeans as their number one brand in a survey in 2000.

(B) 69. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Importance of Marketing (B) The Power of Youth Culture
(C) The Popularity of Hip-hop Fashion (D) The Success of Tommy Hilfiger

(A) 70. How much money do sales of rap music and videos together make each year?

- (A) More than \$1 billion. (B) Between \$750 million and \$1 billion.
(C) Between \$500 million and \$750 million. (D) Less than \$500 million.

(C) 71. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The purchasing power of teenagers has been decreasing over the years.
(B) Many teenagers make a lot of profits in the fashion market today.
(C) Madonna led the fashion of wearing underwear outside clothes.
(D) Marketers recognize youth culture as a part of hip-hop culture.

(A) 72. It can be inferred from the passage that Hilfiger _____.

- (A) believed that MTV stars could drive fashion trends among teens
(B) sold Nintendo terminals together with teens' clothes in his stores
(C) sponsored a Nintendo competition out of his own interest in computer games
(D) was rated by teens and adults as the best designer of jeans around the world in 2000

73-76 為題組

Who is more stressed out—the Asian teenager or the American teenager? Surprise. The American teen wins this contest. According to a recent study, almost three-quarters of American high school juniors said they felt stress at least once a week, some almost daily. Fewer than half of Japanese and Taiwanese eleventh graders reported feeling stress that often.

The phenomenon of stress is the constant interaction between mind and body. And the influence of one upon the other can be either positive or negative. What can the mind do to the body? Studies have proved that watching funny movies can reduce pain and promote healing. Conversely, worry can give a

person an ulcer, high blood pressure, or even a heart attack.

The mind and body work together to produce stress, which is a bodily response to a stimulus, a response that disturbs the body's normal physiological balance. However, stress is not always bad. For example, a stress reaction can sometimes save a person's life by releasing hormones that enable a person to react quickly and with greater energy in a dangerous situation. In everyday situations, too, stress can provide that extra push needed to do something difficult. But too much stress often injures both the mind and the body. How can stress be kept under control? *Learn to Lighten Up and Live Longer*, the best seller of the month, has several good suggestions. So, grab a copy and start learning how you can reduce stress in your life.

(D) 73. What is the writer's main purpose for writing this passage?

(A) To find who are the most stressed out teenagers.

(B) To explain that stress is a mental problem.

(C) To inform the reader how to reduce stress.

(D) To promote a book about reducing stress.

(B) 74. The underlined word ulcer in the second paragraph refers to a *particular* kind of

(A) mental illness. (B) physical problem.

(C) spiritual healing. (D) physiological treatment.

(D) 75. According to the passage, which of following is a positive effect of stress?

(A) Watching funny movies. (B) Doing relaxing exercise.

(C) Avoiding difficult things successfully. (D) Reacting quickly in risky situations.

(C) 76. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

(A) Taiwanese teens experience more stress than American teens.

(B) Stress is a state too complicated to be kept under full control.

(C) *Learn to Lighten Up and Live Longer* is a popular book.

(D) Stress is always more positive than harmful to the body.

77-80 為題組

Tea was the first brewed beverage. The Chinese emperor Shen Nung in 2737 B.C. introduced the drink. Chinese writer Lu Yu wrote in A.D. 780 that there were "tens of thousands" of teas. Chinese tea was introduced to Japan in A.D.

800. It was then introduced to Europe in the early 1600s, when trade began between Europe and the Far East. At that time, China was the main supplier of tea to the world. Then in 1834, tea cultivation began in India and spread to Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma, and other areas of Southeast Asia. Today, Java, South Africa, South America, and areas of the Caucasus also produce tea.

There are three kinds of tea: black, green, and oolong. Most international tea trading is in black tea. Black tea preparation consists mainly of picking young leaves and leaf buds on a clear sunny day and letting the leaves dry for about an hour in the sun. Then, they are lightly rolled and left in a fermentation room to develop scent and a red color. Next, they are heated several more times. Finally, the leaves are dried in a basket over a charcoal fire. Green tea leaves are heated in steam, rolled, and dried. Oolong tea is prepared similarly to black tea, but without the fermentation time.

Three main varieties of tea—Chinese, Assamese, and Cambodian—have distinct characteristics. The Chinese variety, a strong plant that can grow to be 2.75 meters high, can live to be 100 years old and survives cold winters. The Assamese variety can grow 18 meters high and lives about 40 years. The Cambodian tea tree grows five meters tall.

Tea is enjoyed worldwide as a refreshing and stimulating drink. Because so many people continue to drink the many varieties of tea, it will probably continue as the world's most popular drink.

(C) 77. In the early 1600s, tea was introduced to Europe due to

(A) revolution. (B) marriage. (C) business. (D) education.

(B) 78. According to the passage, which of following is the most popular tea around the world?

(A) Green tea (B) Black tea (C) Oolong tea (D) European tea

(C) 79. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about tea preparation?

(A) Black tea leaves need to be picked on a cloudy day.

(B) Green tea leaves need to be heated over a charcoal fire.

(C) The preparation of oolong tea is similar to that of black tea.

(D) Oolong tea leaves need to be heated in steam before they are rolled.

(D) 80. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

(A) People drink tea to become rich and healthy.

(B) Java developed tea cultivation earlier than India.

(C) Tea plants can grow for only a short period of time.

(D) People drink tea because of its variety and refreshing effect.

英文測驗試題

一、詞彙(37.5%)

說明：第 1 至 30 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1.25 分，答錯不倒扣。

(A) 1. As computers are getting less expensive, they are _____ used in schools and offices today.

(A) widely (B) expectedly (C) consciously (D) influentially

(C) 2. Mr. Chang always tries to answer all questions from his students. He will not _____ any of them even if they may sound stupid.

(A) reform (B) depress (C) ignore (D) confirm

(B) 3. Irene does not throw away used envelopes. She _____ them by using them for taking telephone messages.

(A) designs (B) recycles (C) disguises (D) manufactures

(B) 4. Cheese, powdered milk, and yogurt are common milk _____.

(A) produces (B) products (C) productions (D) productivities

(A) 5. Although he is a chef, Roberto _____ cooks his own meals.

(A) rarely (B) bitterly (C) naturally (D) skillfully

(D) 6. Due to the yearly bonus system, the 100 _____ positions in this high-tech company have attracted many applicants from around the island.

(A) loyal (B) evident (C) typical (D) vacant

(D) 7. If you want to borrow magazines, tapes, or CDs, you can visit the library. They are all _____ there.

(A) sufficient (B) marvelous (C) impressive (D) available

(A) 8. The fire in the fireworks factory in Changhua set off a series of powerful _____ and killed four people.

(A) explosions (B) extensions (C) inspections (D) impressions

(C) 9. A good government official has to _____ the temptation of money and make the right decision.

(A) consist (B) insist (C) resist (D) persist

(D) 10. The drug dealer was _____ by the police while he was selling cocaine to a high school student.

(A) threatened (B) endangered (C) demonstrated (D) arrested

(B) 11. The rise of oil prices made scientists search for new energy

resources to _____ oil.

(A) apply (B) replace (C) inform (D) persuade

(C) 12. Without much contact with the outside world for many years, John found many technological inventions _____ to him.

(A) natural (B) common (C) foreign (D) objective

(D) 13. The medicine you take for a cold may cause _____; try not to drive after you take it.

(A) incident (B) violence (C) bacteria (D) drowsiness

(A) 14. To gain more _____, some legislators would get into violent physical fights so that they may appear in TV news reports.

(A) publicity (B) reputation (C) significance (D) communication

(B) 15. To live an efficient life, we have to arrange the things to do in order of _____ and start with the most important ones.

(A) authority (B) priority (C) regularity (D) security

(C) 16. I called the airline to _____ my flight reservation a week before I left for Canada.

(A) expand (B) attach (C) confirm (D) strengthen

(D) 17. In order to write a report on stars, we decided to _____ the stars in the sky every night.

(A) design (B) seize (C) quote (D) observe

(B) 18. Julie wants to buy a _____ computer so that she can carry it around when she travels.

(A) memorable (B) portable (C) predictable (D) readable

(A) 19. My grandmother likes to surprise people. She never calls _____ to inform us of her visits.

(A) beforehand (B) anyhow (C) originally (D) consequently

(D) 20. As the tallest building in the world, Taipei 101 has become a new _____ of Taipei City.

(A) incident (B) geography (C) skylight (D) landmark

(C) 21. Many scholars and experts from all over the world will be invited to attend this yearly _____ on drug control.

(A) reference (B) intention (C) conference (D) interaction

(B) 22. John had failed to pay his phone bills for months, so his telephone was _____ last week.

- (A) interrupted (B) disconnected (C) excluded (D) discriminated
- (D) 23. The organic food products are made of natural ingredients, with no _____ flavors added.
- (A) accurate (B) regular (C) superficial (D) artificial
- (A) 24. Jessica is a very religious girl; she believes that she is always _____ supported by her god.
- (A) spiritually (B) typically (C) historically (D) officially
- (D) 25. Jane usually buys things on _____. Her purchases seem to be driven by some sudden force or desire.
- (A) accident (B) compliment (C) justification (D) impulse
- (B) 26. The week-long rainfall has _____ landslides and flooding in the mountain areas.
- (A) set about (B) brought about (C) come about (D) put about
- (A) 27. In the cross-lake swimming race, a boat will be _____ in case of an emergency.
- (A) standing by (B) turning on (C) getting on (D) running down
- (C) 28. The ground is slippery. Hold onto the rope and don't _____.
- (A) put off (B) turn up (C) let go (D) take apart
- (D) 29. _____ the weather, the athletic meetings will be held on time.
- (A) Instead of (B) In relation to (C) On behalf of (D) Regardless of
- (C) 30. If people keep polluting the rivers, no fish there will survive _____.
- (A) at all cost (B) for a long while (C) in the long run (D) by no means

二、綜合測驗(37.5%)

說明：第 31 至 60 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1.25 分，答錯不倒扣。

Experts say that creativity by definition means going against the tradition and breaking the rules. To be creative, you must dare __ (31) __, and courageously express your own outlook and __ (32) __ what makes you unique.

But does our society encourage children to break the rules? I'm afraid the answer is no. The famous film director Ang Lee recalls his father's disappointment with him when he was young. __ (33) __ a small child, he would pick up a broom and pretend to be playing guitar for the entertainment of family

guests. Then, when he was studying film in college, he would exhaust himself just for a performance tour. His father, ____(34)___ always hoped that he would get a PhD and become a professor, ____(35)___ with a scoff: "What is all this nonsense?!" But it later turned out that it was exactly his courage to "rebel" and to express his own ideas that marks his films with distinct creativity.

(B) 31.(A) rebel (B) to rebel (C) rebelling (D) be rebelled

(A) 32.(A) take pride in (B) fall short of (C) get out of (D) keep up with

(D) 33.(A) Since (B) For (C) To (D) As

(A) 34.(A) who (B) while (C) that (D) when

(D) 35.(A) relieved (B) relaxed (C) relied (D) reacted

European politicians are trying to get the UK Government to make cigarette companies print photos on the packets. These photos will show ____(36)___ smoking damages your health. The shocking pictures include images of smoke-damaged lungs and teeth, with reminders in large print that smokers die younger.

The picture ____(37)___ have been used in Canada for the last four years. It has been very successful and has led to a 44% ____(38)___ in smokers wanting to kick the habit. At the moment EU tobacco manufacturers only have to put written health warnings on cigarette packets ____(39)___ the dangers of smoking.

The aim of the campaign is to remind people of the damage the deadly weed does to their body. It is believed that this would be to the best interest of all people, ____(40)___ teens who might be tempted to start smoking. These dreadful photos may change the impression among teenagers that smoking is cool and sexy.

(B) 36.(A) when (B) how (C) where (D) what

(B) 37.(A) symbols (B) warnings (C) commercials (D) decorations

(A) 38.(A) increase (B) change (C) portion (D) drop

(C) 39.(A) highlight (B) highlights (C) highlighting (D) highlighted

(D) 40.(A) in fact (B) rather than (C) regarding (D) especially

Do plants have feelings? There is currently no reason to believe that plants experience pain, because they are devoid of central nervous systems and brains. Animals are able to feel pain ___(41)___ they can use it for self-protection. ___(42)___, if you touch something hot and feel pain, you will learn from this ___(43)___ that you should not touch that item in the future. On the other hand, plants cannot move ___(44)___ and do not need to learn to avoid certain things, so this sensation would be unnecessary. From a physiological standpoint, plants are completely different from animals. They cannot feel pain. Therefore, ___(45)___ animals' body parts, many fruits and vegetables can be harvested over and over again without dying.

- (D) 41. (A) although (B) because (C) when (D) so that
- (C) 42. (A) In contrast (B) Before long (C) For example (D) To begin with
- (A) 43. (A) discomfort (B) prescription (C) enjoyment (D) satisfaction
- (B) 44. (A) from door to door (B) from place to place (C) from top to toe
(D) from case to case
- (C) 45. (A) as with (B) for (C) unlike (D) except for

Whenever a Dalai Lama died, a search began for his reincarnation. The ___(46)___ male child had to have certain qualities. ___(47)___ was the ability to identify the belongings of his predecessor, or rather his previous self. Another requirement was ___(48)___ he should have large ears, upward-slanting eyes and eyebrows. Besides, one of his hands should bear a mark like a conch-shell. The successful candidate, usually ___(49)___ two or three, was then removed from his family to Lhasa to begin spiritual training for his future role. The Panchen Lamas were chosen in a similar way. The reincarnated leaders were always "discovered" in the households of lowly families ___(50)___ noble ones. This was to ensure that no single and powerful noble family could seize the title and pass it to the next generation.

- (A) 46. (A) chosen (B) searching (C) dead
(D) previous
- (C) 47. (A) It (B) All (C) One (D) This
- (D) 48. (A) what (B) whether (C) why (D) that
- (D) 49. (A) having aged (B) aging (C) to age
(D) aged
- (B) 50. (A) relative to (B) rather than (C) as a result of
(D) with regard to

The CAMBODIA DAILY is launching a world-wide campaign to wipe out malaria in Cambodia. You can help save three lives for only \$5 by supporting this effort. Each and every dollar you contribute will go ___(51)___ the purchase

of family-sized insecticide-treated mosquito nets costing \$5 each. These nets are recognized by medical experts as the best hope for ___(52)___ the spread of malaria – Cambodia’s most deadly disease. ___(53)___ the Health Ministry and the Malaria Center, *The CAMBODIA DAILY* will distribute the nets to the most ___(54)___ areas of the country.

___(55)___ to this campaign and save three lives for only \$5, send your donation to: American Assistance for Cambodia, P.O. Box 2716, GPO, New York, NY 10116. Credit Card donations are also accepted.

- (A) 51. (A) towards (B) against (C) down (D) over
- (B) 52. (A) expanding (B) eliminating (C) deleting (D) assisting
- (D) 53. (A) In view of (B) In spite of (C) In case of (D) In conjunction with
- (A) 54. (A) affected (B) frequent (C) effective (D) included
- (C) 55. (A) Contributing (B) Contribute (C) To contribute (D) For contributing

Learning style means a person’s natural, habitual, and preferred way(s) of learning. Research about learning styles has identified ___(56)___ differences. For example, one study found various differences ___(57)___ boys and girls in sensory learning styles. Girls were ___(58)___ more sensitive to sounds and more skillful at fine motor performance than boys. Boys, ___(59)___, showed an early visual superiority to girls. They were, however, clumsier than girls. They performed poorly at a detailed activity ___(60)___ arranging a row of beads. But boys excelled at other activities that required total body coordination.

- (D) 56. (A) cultural (B) racial (C) age (D) gender
- (C) 57. (A) for (B) within (C) between (D) into
- (B) 58. (A) very (B) both (C) still (D) thus
- (C) 59. (A) similarly (B) moreover (C) in contrast (D) in consequence
- (C) 60. (A) according to (B) next to (C) such as (D) because of

三、閱讀測驗(25%)

說明：第 61 至 80 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

61-64 為題組

For many years, I was convinced that my suffering was due to my size. I believed that when the weight disappeared, it would take old wounds, hurts, and rejections with it.

Many weight-conscious people also mistakenly believe that changing our bodies will fix *everything*. Perhaps our worst mistake is believing that being thin equals being loved, being special, and being cherished. We fantasize about what it will be like when we reach the long-awaited goal. We work very hard to realize this dream. Then, at last, we find ourselves there.

But we often gain back what we have lost. Even so, we continue to believe that next time it will be different. Next time, we will keep it off. Next time, being thin will finally fulfill its promise of everlasting happiness, self-worth, and, of course, love.

It took me a long while to realize that there was something more for me to learn about beauty. Beauty standards vary with culture. In Samoa a woman is not considered attractive unless she weighs more than 200 pounds. More importantly, if it's happiness that we want, why not put our energy there rather than on the size of our body? Why not look inside? Many of us strive hard to change our body, but in vain. We have to find a way to live comfortably inside our body and make friends with and cherish ourselves. When we change our attitudes toward ourselves, the whole world changes.

(B) 61. The passage tries to highlight the importance of _____.

(A) body size (B) attitudes toward life

(C) culture difference (D) different beauty standards

(A) 62. What does the word "*everything*" in paragraph 2 mean?

(A) All the problems. (B) All the properties.

(C) The whole world. (D) The absolute truth.

(C) 63. What can be inferred about the author?

(A) The author is a Samoan.

(B) The author succeeded in losing weight.

(C) The author has been troubled by her/his weight.

(D) The author probably got wounded in wars or accidents.

(C) 64. According to the author, what is the common view of those who have lost some weight first and gained it back later?

(A) They feel angry about the regained weight.

(B) They are indifferent to the regained weight.

(C) They feel optimistic about future plans on weight control.

(D) They think they should give up their future plans on weight control.

65-68 為題組

On December 26, 2003, the worst earthquake in more than a decade devastated Bam, a historic city in Iran. At least 25,000 people died in the quake—nearly a third of the city's population. And thousands more were left homeless, hungry, and grieving.

Bam was a city of mud-brick houses, old monuments and an ancient castle. But nearly everything crumbled in the disaster. One reason the earthquake caused such damage was that Bam's buildings were made mostly from baked mud. These buildings collapsed in heaps of dust and sand.

Bam was best known for its 2,000-year-old castle built out of mud, straw, and the trunks of palm trees. The castle was so big that it was once the city of Bam itself. Public dwellings lined its ground level; a marketplace and two mosques also fit comfortably inside.

Bam once blossomed as a trading post on the Silk Road. In the 16th and 17th centuries, treasures from the Far East were carried along the road into the capital cities of Europe. Fifty years ago, teams of architects began restoring the historic treasures of the city. Ever since, thousands of visitors have come to admire them.

In the face of this tragedy, food and other supplies from around the world landed in the provincial capital of Kerman on Sunday. With such support, spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei vowed, "We will rebuild Bam stronger than before."

(A) 65. This passage is most likely taken from a(n) _____.

- (A) newspaper (B) history textbook
(C) book review (D) magazine on international trade

(C) 66. What was Bam most famous for?

- (A) Beautiful palm trees. (B) Frequent earthquakes.
(C) An old mud and straw castle. (D) Treasures from the Far East.

(D) 67. The use of baked mud for buildings explains _____.

- (A) why the earthquake occurred
(B) why Bam collected so many treasures
(C) why Bam developed into a trading post
(D) why the earthquake caused such damage

(A) 68. Which of the following is CORRECT about the earthquake in Bam?

- (A) About 50,000 people survived the earthquake.
(B) Not many countries sent food and supplies to Bam.

(C) The 2003 earthquake was the first one in its history.

(D) The city of Bam would be deserted after the earthquake.

69-72 為題組

Jet lag, caused by traveling between time zones, is becoming a common problem for frequent travelers: for 49 per cent it is only a nuisance and for 45 percent it is a real problem. It is caused by disruption to the internal biological clock, and may lead to digestive problems, tiredness, and sleep disruption.

Generally speaking, our biological clock is slightly disturbed if we just move into the next time zone, but jet lag becomes a problem once we have passed through three or four time zones. The body takes about one day to get over each hour of time difference. But the seriousness of jet lag problems also depends on our direction of travel. If we go north or south, we won't notice any difference, because there is usually no time zone change. However, if we travel west we will be in advance of ourselves as far as our internal clock is concerned, and problems may arise. A west-to-east journey, on the other hand, makes us late compared to the local time. It often demands even greater effort in adjustment since we are not quick enough to catch up with the new time schedule. Therefore, a trip from New York to Los Angeles often causes fewer problems than a Los Angeles-New York trip.

(A) 69. A traveler who suffers from jet lag has problems in _____.

(A) adjusting his biological clock

(B) knowing the direction of a jet

(C) knowing the distance of his flight

(D) getting used to the weather of a new place

(D) 70. If one travels across three time zones, he needs about _____ hours to get over his jet lag problem.

(A) 24 (B) 36 (C) 48 (D) 72

(B) 71. A person may suffer the most serious case of jet lag when he takes a _____ journey.

(A) east-to-west (B) west-to-east (C) north-to-south (D) south-to-north

(A) 72. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

(A) explain the cause of jet lag problems

(B) teach us how to avoid jet lag problems

(C) explain the differences between time zones

(D) show the ways to lessen the degree of jet lag problems

73-76 為題組

Originally from tropical South America, the red fire ant gained entry to the

United States through the port of Mobile, Alabama in the late 1930s on cargo ships, but the first colony of the red ants was not found until 1942 by a 13-year-old boy in his backyard.

It immediately began to thrive in the new land and colonies spread quickly throughout the southeastern states. By 1975 the red imported fire ant had colonized over 52 million hectares of the United States. Now, it has infested more than 275 million hectares in the country.

Red imported fire ants build mounds in any type of soil. They also make mounds indoors. Each nest used to have but one queen, but now many mounds are often found with multiple queens. With multiple queens at work, its population increases rapidly. It's common to find a nest with over 25,000 workers.

Red imported fire ants can cause a number of problems. They construct their colonies on precious farmland, invading crops while searching for insects underground. They also like to make their mounds in sunny areas, heavily infesting lawns and pastures. They can quickly strip fruit trees of their fruit. Small birds such as baby quails are fair game to the expanding colony. They appear to be attracted to electromagnetic fields and attack electrical insulation or wire connections. They can cause electrical shorts, fires, and other damage to electrical equipment. Worst of all, their stings can be fatal to livestock and humans.

(B) 73. When was the first nest of the red ant found in the United States?

(A) In 1930s. (B) In 1942. (C) In 1975. (D) After 1975.

(C) 74. Which of the following is TRUE according to the article?

(A) Each nest of the red ant has one queen.

(B) The red ant was originally found in North America.

(C) The red ant can reproduce young ants very quickly.

(D) The red ant does not build mounds inside the house.

(D) 75. What kinds of problems can the red ant cause?

(A) Health, social, and agricultural. (B) Health, social, and environmental.

(C) Social, environmental, and agricultural. (D) Health, agricultural, and environmental.

(C) 76. What is the purpose of the article?

(A) To ask for help to kill the red ant.

(B) To urge people to protect the red ant.

(C) To provide information about the red ant.

(D) To seek help from the government to control the red ant.

77-80 為題組

Some animals have organs in their bodies that produce light. When it is dark, they flash their lights on and off to signal to others of their species, to lure prey toward them, or to escape from predators.

Some fish are found to produce light in the blackness of the sea. When night falls over the Red Sea, tiny flashlight fish rise to the surface for food, each with a pair of "headlamps," one beneath each eye. With the light produced by bacteria living there, they communicate with other flashlight fish to avoid getting too close to each other, so that the fish may spread out evenly to get enough food. And if a flashlight fish is threatened by a predator, it swims away in a zigzag path, flashing its light on and off very quickly to confuse the animal pursuing it.

Certain land animals can also produce light. Fireflies, small beetles that live in many warmer parts of the world, use light to attract a mate. After darkness falls in some parts of North America, female fireflies gather on the ground. The males fly overhead, flashing light from the undersides of their bodies. As there are a number of species of firefly, the males of each kind flash their own particular signal. Recognizing the flashing code of her own species, a female signals back to the male, and he lands beside her.

On land as in the sea, living lights can be deceiving. When they are hungry, some female fireflies lure the males of other species to them. They flash a false response when these males signal overhead, but eat them when they land.

(C) 77. Which of the following is the best title for the article?

(A) Mating of Flashlight Fish and Fireflies. (B) Darkness and Light.

(C) Living Lights and Animal Communication. (D) Life on Land and in the Sea.

(A) 78. Flashlight fish in the Red Sea give out light at night _____.

(A) when they come out for food (B) as they try to look for their companions

(C) because they want to get rid of the bacteria (D) so that they can get close to other flashlight fish

(D) 79. According to the passage, NEITHER flashlight fish NOR fireflies send out light to _____.

(A) attract a mate (B) lure their prey

(C) escape from their enemies (D) find their way home

(D) 80. Which of the following statements about fireflies is true?

(A) All kinds of fireflies use the same signals.

(B) Fireflies use their headlamps to communicate.

- (C) Male fireflies may deceive females with false signals.
- (D) Female fireflies respond from the ground to males' signals.

I. Conversation. Choose the best answers to complete the following dialogues.
對話測驗

(B)1 A: Would you like a window seat, Sir?

B: _____

植 (A)Excuse me. Can I change my seat?

櫛 (B)No, I'd prefer a seat on the aisle, please.

桴 (C)Please show me how to fill out this form.

椀 (D)Thank you. I'd like to move to the non-smoking area.

(A)2 A: May I see your passport, please?

B: _____

植 (A)Sure. Here you are. 櫛 (B)Where can I pass?

桴 (C)How much do you want? (D)You have to fill out this application form.

(C)3 A: Can you tell me where I can catch the number 36 bus, please?

B: _____

植 (A)Hurry up or you'll miss it.

櫛 (B)Yes, the bus has been delayed by half an hour.

桴 (C)Yes, the stop's around the corner in front of the bank.

椀 (D)Yes, we apologize for the late arrival of the number 36 bus.

(B)4 A: What lovely little fruit tarts!

B: _____

植(A)Some of these apples are rotten. (B) Thank you, I just made them.

(C)Yes, they're absolutely disgusting.(D) I can't believe it. I bought them only yesterday.

(C)5 A: Hello, I wonder if you have two double rooms for tonight?

B: _____

A: That's OK. We'll try the Grand Hotel.

植 (A) Please fill out this form for us.

櫛 (B) How long are you going to stay?

桴 (C) Sorry. I'm afraid we have no vacancy at this time.

椀 (D) One moment, please. I'll check if there are any flights tonight.

(A)6 A: Operator. This is Ann Hu, Room 236. I'd like to place a collect call to Taipei. The area code is 02. The number is 2234-5678.

B: _____

(A) Please hold. 櫛

(B) May I take a message? 桴

(C) Please place a local call, all right? (C) He will come back at 4:00 this afternoon.

(C)7 A: What's the matter? You look as white as a sheet!

B: _____

A: Maybe you should go to the doctor right away.

植 (A) I know I should quit smoking.

櫛 (B) Well, I find it very difficult to stick to a diet.

桴 (C) I think I ate my dinner too quickly. I've got indigestion.

椀 (D) I don't know what to do. I seem to put on weight so easily.

(D)8 A: Do you want anything on this salad?

B: _____

(A) To go, please. 櫛

(B) Help yourself, please. 桴

(C) I'd rather have noodles, please. (D) I'll just have a little dressing, please.

(A)9 A: Hello, I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

B: _____

A: I've a complaint to make. It's about the noise...

橦(A)Speaking. 櫚 (B)I am sorry.

橦(C)Please speak to me. 椀 (D)Can anyone else help?

(D)10 A: Excuse me. I can't find my baggage at Carousel Number 15.

B: _____

A: But I have been standing here for 20 minutes!

橦(A) Sorry. That's not my job.

櫚(B) Go to the check-in counter and pay the tax.

橦(C) I'm afraid you can't change your bag right now.

椀(D) Maybe you should wait a while more. It may come out soon.

(C)11 A: Have you decided where you're going on holiday this year?

B: _____

橦 (A)Warm and sunny every day.

櫚 (B)I know where you can book your ticket.

橦 (C)Not yet. I'll have to contact my travel agent first.

椀 (D)No way! I'm going abroad this year.

(B)12 A: You can keep the change.

B: _____

橦 (A)Change is good.

櫚 (B)Thank you.

橦 (C)Not at all!

椀 (D)You're welcome.

(C)13 A: Excuse me. Can I try this blouse on?

B: _____

植 (A) Never mind.

櫚 (B) Well, you might pick up a bargain.

樟 (C) Certainly, the changing rooms are over there.

椀 (D) Why don't you take it back and see if you can?

(D)14 A: What was the weather like?

B: _____

植 (A) Absolutely delicious.

櫚 (B) Very warm and friendly.

樟 (C) Not as clean as I expected.

椀 (D) Warm and sunny every day.

(C)15 A: How do you like your egg?

B: _____

植 (A) Continental, please.

櫚 (B) I like it very much.

樟 (C) Sunny side up.

椀 (D) Ham and egg.

(D)16 A: Shall I ring you later?

B: _____

植 (A) Leave a message.

櫚 (B) I didn't hear it. I was in the living room.

樟 (C) What time shall we call? The phone is in the hall.

椀 (D) Yes, but I may be out. Have you got my mobile number?

(B)17 A: Excuse me. The bathroom tap's dripping in my room.

B: _____

植 (A) You have to go to the Lost and Found.

櫛 (B) I'm sorry. We'll send someone up right away.

桴 (C) Thanks, we'd better call the police.

椀 (D) Thanks. We'll send the dinner to your room right away.

(D)18 A: Would you like some cereal for breakfast?

B: _____

植 (A) Yes, two pieces, please.

櫛 (B) When's breakfast?

桴 (C) I'll just have a little dressing, please.

椀 (D) Yes, some cornflakes would be nice.

(C)19 A: Would you please recommend a nice hotel to me?

B: _____

植 (A) How far is it from the hotel?

櫛 (B) I'd like to stay downtown.

桴 (C) What kind of hotel would you prefer?

椀 (D) I'd call and reserve a room for you.

(A)20 A: I'd like to change NT\$10,000 into the US dollars, please.

B: _____

植 (A) OK. Please fill out this form first.

櫛 (B) Yes, it's correct. Here you are.

桴 (C) Please count it and sign on each check.

椀 (D) How much do you want to cash?

II. Vocabulary. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

字彙測驗

(B)21 We'd better _____ the whole thing over again before we make a

decision.

植 (A)say 櫛(B)talk 榘 (C)tell 椀 (D)speak

(A)22 The song on the radio _____ us of our childhood in the country.

植 (A)reminds (B) suggests 榘(C) memorizes 椀(D) remembers

(B)23 Voices of argument were _____ as the two motorists became more bad-tempered.

植 (A)risen 櫛(B)raised 榘 (C)swollen 椀(D)scolded

(A)24 Jane is not _____ to attend Sabrina's wedding anniversary party, for they had a quarrel last Friday.

植 (A)likely 櫛(B) possibly (C) probably (D)willingly

(C)25 Sophia makes a _____ by working as a model.

植 (A)life 櫛 (B)fame 榘 (C)living 椀 (D)money

(D)26 One of my teeth is so _____ that I'm afraid it'll be gone soon.

植 (A)lose 櫛 (B)loss 榘 (C)lost 椀 (D)loose

(B)27 Kathleen _____ Billy not to walk on the ice but he just kept going, and then he slipped.

植 (A)offered (B)warned (C)suggested 椀(D)talked

(D)28 There seems to be no better _____ to their financial problems than the one you put forward at the meeting.

植 (A)way 櫛 (B)method 榘(C)decision 椀(D)solution

(A)29 We firmly _____ in the future victory of the revolution.

植 (A)believe (B) delight 榘(C)participate (D) specialize

(B)30 Don't _____ to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.

植 (A)refuse 櫛 (B)hesitate 榘 (C)prevent 椀 (D)welcome

(A)31 After work, Miss Lawson was exhausted and therefore was in no _____ for dancing at all.

植 (A)mood 櫛 (B)temper 榘 (C)feeling 椀 (D)emotion

(C)32 Unfortunately few sheep in Mr. Hopkins' ranch _____ the severe winter last year.

植 (A)spent 櫛 (B)endured 榘 (C)survived 椀 (D)increased

(D)33 Mrs. Smith took _____ of the fine weather and went out hiking all morning.

植 (A)chance 櫛 (B)effect 榘 (C)interest 椀 (D)advantage

(B)34 The actual cost of the building turned out to be much higher than our original _____.

植 (A)business (B)estimate (C)rchitecture (D)prejudice

(D)35 Without further proof, the police had to _____ the man who had been placed under arrest for two days.

植 (A)reveal 櫛 (B) remove (C)recover (D)release

(B)36 Mr. Jefferson wondered why they had _____ Bernard so much for this used car.

植 (A)earned 櫛 (B) charged (C) required 椀 (D)demanded

(D)37 Please ensure that your seats are in the _____ and your tray table stowed.

植 (A)life jackets (B)overhead lockers (C) emergency exits (D)upright position

(B)38 The early immigrants had the _____ that New York was a city paved with gold everywhere.

植 (A)crisis 櫛 (B)illusion 榘 (C)intention 椀 (D)caution

(C)39 Do you have any _____ items? Any arms, drugs, living plants, animals or other contraband?

植 (A)exhibited 櫛(B) inhabited (C)prohibited (D)habituated

(A)40 Nonsmokers who must _____ inhale the air polluted by tobacco smoke may suffer more than the smokers themselves.

植 (A)involuntarily (B) instinctively (C) surprisingly (D)securely

III. Grammar (Usage Test). 文法 (用法)測驗

(A)41 Fifty dollars _____ not enough for me to have a dinner nowadays.

植 (A)is 櫛 (B)are 榘 (C)have been 椀 (D)will have been

(B)42 On the Sunday _____ your visit, I went to see Johnny with Mr. Powell. He sent his regards to you.

植 (A)follows 櫛(B) following 榘(C) followed 椀(D) to follow

(C)43 It was so dark that _____ anything.

植(A)hardly could we see (B)hardly we could see(C) we could hardly see 椀 (D)could we hardly see

(B)44 After _____ to prison, those teens regretted not having taken advice from their parents and friends.

植 (A)have sent (B) being sent 榘(C) having sent 椀(D) have been sent

(D)45 It's _____ that we'd better go hiking in Yang-ming Mountain.

植 (A) a such lovely day (B) a so lovely day (C) such lovely a day
(D) so lovely a day

(B)46 _____ more manpower and fund, we'll complete the task within two months.

植 (A)Give 櫛(B) Given (C)Giving 椀(D) To give

(C)47 A bargain hunter must have patience, and above all, _____ recognize the worth of something when he or she sees it.

植 (A)capable (B) is able 椀(C) be able to 椀(D) be capable of

(B)48 Parents and teachers used to reject our ideas _____.

植 (A)childish 櫛(B) as childish 椀(C) to be childish (D)being childish

(D)49 _____, the little girl did not open the door.

植 (A)Not being recognized who was the man

(B) Not recognized who the man was

椀 (C)Not recognizing who was the man 椀

(D) Not recognizing who the man was

(A)50 People all consider _____ wise to start to learn a foreign language at an early age.

植 (A)it 櫛(B) that 椀(C) this 椀(D) they

IV. Phrases and Idioms 語詞測驗

(D)51 The football match was postponed _____ the pouring rain

植 (A)as for 櫛(B) but for 椀(C) in place of 椀(D) on account of

(B)52 We must not _____ the possibility of miscalculation.

植 (A)put on 櫛(B) rule out 椀(C) take off 椀(D) pick up

(A)53 The real trouble _____ their lack of confidence in their abilities.

植 (A)lies in 櫛 (B)puts off 榘 (C)turns down 椀(D) runs across

(C)54 The actors have to _____ before they appear in front of the audience.

植 (A)cover up 櫛(B) work up (C)make up 椀 (D)paint up

(B)55 Mrs. Brighton was always neatly and elegantly dressed _____ her age and status.

植 (A)by means of (B) in accordance with (C) by way of
(D)in comparison with

(A)56 A Venezuelan officer was _____selling military secrets to foreign intelligence agencies.

植 (A)accused of 櫛 (B)charged of 榘(C)approved of (D)deprived of

(D)57 To carry out the plan successfully, you have to get well prepared _____.

植 (A)in turn 櫛 (B)in force 榘(C) in detail 椀(D) in advance

(A)58 _____ how the splendid Maya Culture disappeared all of a sudden from the earth, it remains a mystery hard to solve.

植 (A)As to 櫛 (B)In turn 榘 (C)Thanks to 椀 (D)As a rule

(C)59 Don't leave the baby alone in the car _____.

植 (A)on no account (B) on the account (C) on any account (D) on some account

(D)60 _____ I have a master's degree in business administration, I can't fill out my tax form.

植 (A)But 櫛 (B)Even 榘 (C)Apart from 椀 (D)Even though

(A)61 We aspire to _____ what our country expects of us.

植 (A)live up to (B) put up with 榘(C) stand up 椀(D) keep up

(B)62 The lab experiment _____ the discovery of a cure for cancer.

植 (A) set up 櫛 (B) resulted in 榫 (C) longed for 椀 (D) called off

(D)63 He kept a close watch _____ and caught the thief red handed right on the spot.

植 (A) the clock (B) at the clock 榫 (C) on the clock (D) around the clock

(B)64 _____ the heavy snow last night, none of the classes at the university has been canceled.

植 (A) Owing to (B) In spite of 榫 (C) Instead of 椀 (D) In addition to

(D)65 Toning down one's attitude helps to _____ the red tape at the city hall.

植 (A) cut in 櫛 (B) put forward 榫 (C) put back 椀 (D) cut through

(B)66 Let me calculate your bill for you. It all _____ NT\$15,000, Sir.

植 (A) stands for 櫛 (B) adds up to 榫 (C) checks out 椀 (D) brings down to

(C)67 Someone _____ the travel agency last night and took away quite a lot of valuable things.

植 (A) cut in 櫛 (B) burst out 榫 (C) broke into 椀 (D) kept away

(B)68 We were _____ for two hours in the traffic and so we arrived late for the board meeting.

植 (A) put away 櫛 (B) held up 榫 (C) kept on 椀 (D) broken down

(A)69 Oprah Winfrey turned public opinion around by _____.

植 (A) sticking to her gun 櫛 (B) missing her footing

榫 (C) kissing the ground 椀 (D) sleeping her life away

(C)70 Charles tries to say nice things, but he always ends up _____.

植 (A) making his mouth water 櫛 (B) opening his mouth too wide

榫 (C) putting his foot in his mouth 椀 (D) taking the words out of his mouth

V. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗

Music which is original is individual and personal. That is to say, it can be identified as belonging

to a particular composer. It has particular qualities, or a style, which are not copied from another. If you

can recognize the style of a composer, you will probably be able to tell that a certain composition

belongs to him or her even though you have never heard it before.

A basket-maker has the skill of weaving and interweaving his materials to create colorful patterns.

Similarly, in music a composer organizes his melodies and rhythm and combines sounds to create

harmony. A composer may be capable of thinking up very good, original tunes, yet if tunes are poorly

organized, that is, if the workmanship is poor, the final result will not be up to standard. Good music

expresses feelings in a way that is suitable to those feelings. These may be joy, sorrow, fear, love, anger,

or whatever. Bad music, on the other hand, may exaggerate some feelings and make them vulgar, that is,

cheap and ugly.

Good music will stand the test of time. It will not go out of fashion but will continue to be enjoyed

and respected long after it is first introduced. It will gain a kind of permanent status while bad music will

disappear and be forgotten quickly. In pop music, where the general rule seems to be "the newer the

better," the test of time is the hardest of all to pass.

(A)71 A piece of original music _____.

檀(A) has a personal style

櫛(B) is copied from another composer

樽(C) is one whose style you cannot recognize

(D) can not be recognized as belonging to any composer

(C)72 A piece of music can be said to be good if _____.

檀(A) it weaves colorful patterns

櫛(B) it belongs to a particular composer

桴(C) it expresses a certain feeling in a proper way

椀(D) it exaggerates people's sorrows and worries

(D)73 We can see good workmanship in _____.

(A) vulgar shapes and sizes

櫛(B) materials without colorful patterns

桴(C) a piece of music with all of its tunes randomly mixed together

椀(D) a piece of music with its melodies and rhythms all in harmony

(C)74 In the last paragraph, the sentence "the test of time is the hardest of all to pass" suggests that

_____.

檀(A) good music needn't pass the test of time

櫛(B) pop music will always stay in fashion after it is introduced

桴(C) it is most difficult for music to gain a kind of permanent status

椀(D) the more recent the music is, the easier it can pass the test of time

(D)75 This passage is concerned mainly with _____.

檀(A) how to enjoy music 櫛 (B) how to compose music

桴(C) how good music is performed (D) how good music is judged

Change is welcome. How often have you said, "When my life gets back to normal..." not realizing

that life can never get back to any place or time?

Change is the most changeless thing in the universe. We need to accept all change—welcome or

unwelcome—with the understanding that nothing comes to stay, but only to pass. And because two

things never occupy the same space at the same time, one change makes way for the next, giving us the

opportunity to grow.

Felicia was very sad when her husband was moved to a city a thousand miles from her family and

friends. Certainly she would be miserable, and she resisted bitterly. She secretly wished her husband

would go without her.

Then a friend convinced her that although the sun was setting on one life, it would rise on another.

So she decided to accept the change as gracefully as possible. To make friends, she joined a painting

class. There she discovered a talent she never dreamed she had. Before long, her teacher arranged an

exhibition. Felicia's work was so well received that she began getting commission for her landscapes.

Soon she was a sought-after water-colorist.

"I was so childish," she wrote to her mother. "This change has given me a chance to develop a

talent I never would have discovered."

If we learn to welcome change, if we look for the blessings in it, we will be able to accept the

problems, and worries of the present, knowing that "this too shall pass."

Remember, one door never closes without another opening.

(D)76 According to this passage, if a person says, "When my life gets back to normal...", he or she

probably _____.

植(A) has lost hope for the future

桐(B) will do something different in the future

樟(C) realizes some changes in life may bring blessings

槐(D) does not like the changes that have taken place in his/her life

(C)77 What does the author mean by saying "Change is the most changeless thing in the universe"?

- 榼(A) Changes come and stay forever.
榼(B) Things do not change at all.
榼(C) Things are always changing.
榼(D) Things always get back to their original place.

(A)78 The reason why Felicia went to the painting class is that _____.

- 榼(A) she felt alone at home
榼(B) all her friends there were painters
榼(C) she always dreamed to be a famous painter
榼(D) she suffered a lot from her husband's abuse at home

(D)79 From the sentence "I was so childish," we can infer that _____.

- 榼(A) Felicia was very happy like a child
榼(B) Felicia missed her husband very much
榼(C) Felicia had not forgotten the old life style with her husband
榼(D) Felicia had never dreamed to have such a talent for painting

(B)80 The passage is mainly about _____.

- 榼(A) a woman water-colorist and her marriage
榼(B) accepting changes in one's life in a positive way
榼(C) opening and closing doors
榼(D) a childish wife far away from home

班别：16 教授

班

<A> 1· My neighbors and I were anything but friendly, and for a long time we viewed each other with suspicion and _____.

- (A) distrust (B) warmth (C) friendliness (D) regret

2、 My hometown used to be a quiet country village, but now it is noisy and _____.

(A) isolated (B) crowded (C) neglected (D) deserted

<C>3、 This room is very comfortable. It's quite big, and it has a great _____ of the park.

(A) sight (B) scenery (C) view (D) sign

<A>4、 _____ language learner is a person who never feels confident when speaking.

(A) An anxious (B) A relaxed (C) A skillful (D) A lazy

5、 The scientists experiment successfully with the drug in the laboratory; now they need to test it on human _____.

(A) neighbors (B) volunteers (C) resources (D) survivors

<A>6、 When I am forced to speak up in class, I begin to _____, and my heart begins to pound faster and faster.

(A) blush (B) brush (C) flash (D) flush

7、 The word singer calls to mind one of my favorite _____ in which I am a professional popular singer.

(A) hobbies (B) fantasies (C) realities (D) factors

<A>8、 These jobs are less _____ now because laws have been passed to ensure the reasonable safety of employees.

(A) hazardous (B) interesting (C) profitable (D) significant

<A>9、 The beggar was so pitiable that I could not but _____ him a few dollars.

(A) give (B) gave (C) giving (D) to give

<C>10、 I thought you _____ a bookworm because you read so much.

(A) is (B) be (C) were (D) was

<A>11、 As soon as I _____ from this university, I am going to return to my mother country.

(A) graduate (B) will graduate (C) will be graduated (D) graduating

<D>12、 I am _____ novels.

(A) much interested in reading (B) interesting in reading

(C) very interested to read (D) very interested in reading

<C> 13、 All the necessary _____ to be purchased for this research.

(A) equipments are (B) equipments are

(C) equipment is (D) equipment is

<A> 14、 We ran all the way to the train station, _____ to see that the train had left.

(A) only (B) for (C) as (D) in order

<C> 15、 Entering the room, _____.

(A) a strange sight was seen (B) a strange sight is seen

(C) Jack saw a strange sight (D) A strange sight being seen

<A> 16、 Please feel free to drop in and see me. Let's keep _____ touch.

(A) in (B) on (C) of (D) off

 17、 Maria is an interesting conversationalist. Her sister, on the other hand, _____ .

(A) is a salesman (B) bores people by talking about herself all the time

(C) knows a lot about communication, too (D) has only one child

<D> 18、 But for his timely help, I _____ .

(A) will die (B) will have died (C) should die (D) would have died

<C> 19、 The professor can give _____ for any that wants to learn Japanese well.

(A) many good advices (B) many pieces of good advices

(C) many good pieces of advice (D) a good deal of advices

<D> 20、 Julie: Happy Birthday, Patty! I have something for you.

Patty: Thank you. _____.

Julie: I can't tell you, it's supposed to be a surprise.

(A) How much money do you have? (B) Do you have anything to tell me?

(C) When is your birthday? (D) What did you get for me?

<A> 21、 Peter: I'd like to open a savings account, please.

Clerk: I'll get you the application form. _____.

Peter: To start off, 500 dollars.

(A) How much would you like to deposit? (B) How much would you like to

withdraw? (C) How much money do you have? (D) What is your account number?

<A> 22 · Mary: What's the matter? You don't look very happy.

John: I'd no sooner walked into the office this morning than I saw my boss sitting there waiting for me.

Mary:_____.

John: Who does?

(A) Don't you like your boss? (B) I'm sure you do your job well.

(C) So you had an argument with him. (D) I am sorry to hear that.

<D> 23 · Jean: We don't see eye to eye on this matter.

John:_____.

(A) We should go and see a doctor. (B) Sure. We're not enemies.

(C) I know you'll agree with me. (D) Then no further discussion is needed.

<C> 24 · John: How have you been?

Jean:_____.

John: How come? Would you like to talk about it?

(A) Couldn't be better. (B) Been getting by. (C) Lousy. (D) I have been there.

<A> 25 · Annie: Would you come over and keep me company?

Mary:_____.

(A) I'd like to. (B) Hopefully. (C) I likely to. (D) I know.

<D> 26 · Mary: Aren't you going on the tour this afternoon?

John: I'm tired of tours. I'd rather walk around the city and see what I want to see.

Mary:_____.

John: If I do, I'm sure you'll tell me about it.

(A) Do you want me to take some pictures for you?

(B) We really hope you can join us.

(C) Are you sure you want to walk around the city alone?

(D) Suit yourself. But you might miss something important.

A young man was running along the street in a great hurry. Another man in the

street wondered why and asked the man, "Where are you hurrying to?" Then the young man stopped unwillingly and said, "I'm going to the Taipei station. As I don't have enough money, I'm running after the bus. In this way I can save twenty dollars." "Oh, I see. I'm also going there... Shall we go together?"

Then the two began to run after a bus. They ran for some minutes and one of them said, "Now stop, my friend. I've got an idea. If we run after a bus instead of getting on it, we can save fifteen dollars each, right? But if we run after a taxi, we can save more!" "Oh, you are right. I haven't thought of such a simple thing." Then, they found a taxi and started to run after it. Everyone in the street looked at them and laughed.

 27 · Why did the man in the street wonder?

- (A) Because he himself was in a great hurry.
- (B) Because a young man was running along the street.
- (C) Because the young man stopped unwillingly.
- (D) Because the bus was running behind them.

<A> 28 · Why was the young man running after the bus?

- (A) He didn't have enough money to get on a bus.
- (B) He wanted to catch the bus.
- (C) He forgot something on the bus.
- (D) He was running for fun.

 29 · According to the man, how could each save fifteen dollars? If they _____.

(A) ran after a taxi. (B) ran after a bus. (C) got on a bus. (D) got in a taxi.

 30 · Why did the man think that if they ran after a taxi, they could save more?

- (A) Because if they got on a bus, it would cost more.
- (B) Because if they took a taxi, it would cost more.
- (C) Because taxi fare is cheaper than bus fare.
- (D) Because a taxi is smaller than a bus.

<C> 31 · Why did everyone in the street look and laugh?

(A) The two men were running after the bus. (B) The two men were talking on the street. (C) The two men were running after a taxi. (D) The bus was running after a taxi.

 32 · Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) The two men were running after a taxi. (B) The two men were crazy about running. (C) The two men were going to the same place. (D) The two men were thinking of saving money.

Harry's girl-friend's father, Mr. Ford, was a very conservative kind of man. Harry had known him most of his life, but he seemed to be unusually strict and did not seem to approve of young people. So Harry didn't know exactly what to expect when he asked Mr. Ford if he could marry his daughter.

Harry asked very politely for permission to marry his daughter. There was a long silence while Mr. Ford looked Harry up and down. Finally, Mr. Ford went over to his desk and wrote something on a piece of paper. He then pinned the paper to his daughter's dress and gently pushed her towards Harry. He then left the room without saying anything.

Harry quickly looked at the note and was both happy and surprised to read it. It said: "With the compliments of the maker."

 33 · What kind of a man was Mr. Ford?

(A) Very rough (B) Old-fashioned (C) Funny (D) Tough

<A> 34 · Why did Mr. Ford go over to his desk?

(A) To write something (B) To escape from Harry
(C) To give Harry a present (D) To make a phone call

<A> 35 · After Harry got the permission to marry Mr. Ford's daughter, what did Mr. Ford do? He _____.

(A) left the room. (B) got angry.
(C) looked Harry up and down. (D) kissed his daughter.

<D> 36 · What did Mr. Ford pin to her daughter's dress?

(A) a broach (B) a flower (C) a ring (D) a note

 37 · In this story, what does the phrase "with the compliments of the maker" mean?

(A) You cannot marry her. (B) You may marry her.
(C) I do not like you. (D) I hate you.

<A> 38 · In the phrase "with the compliments of the maker" who is the maker?

(A) Mr. Ford (B) the daughter (C) the God (D) a young man

<A> 39 · Jim: Have you seen *The Lord of the Rings*?

Ann:_____.

- (A) No, but I heard it's good. (B) How can you watch him?
(C) I like it a lot. (D) It wasn't that good.

40 · Bob: What did you do this weekend?

Kim: I had a really great weekend._____.

Bob: Oh really? Like what?

(A) Mary and I went to a great party. (B) I did a lot of things I'd never done before.

- (C) How about you? (D) I met many interesting people.

<A>41 · Jason: Did you see my camcorder in Room 2324?

Maid: Sorry. I've already cleaned the room, but I didn't see any camcorder.

Jason:_____.

- (A) Thank you, anyway. (B) Don't mention it.
(C) Never say that again. (D) Sounds good to me.

<D>42 · Henry: I don't want to use computers; they scare me.

John: Don't worry,_____.

Henry: But I don't know if I can use one even after that.

- (A) Be happy. It's a piece of cake. (B) I'll do my best.
(C) I'll implant the information in your brain. (D) I'll teach you how to use one.

<D>43 · Larry: What will you do to prepare for the upcoming presentation?

Ed:_____.

Larry: What? That's it?

- (A) I'll study hard, find problems and discuss them with my pals and ...
(B) I'm sure I can solve the problem.
(C) Didn't you do well last time?
(D) I'll read a novel and relax.

44 · Manager: I have an innovative policy to face the new challenges.

The boss:_____>

Manager: I give up. You're too conservative.

- (A) Are you sure you can attract more customers to come?
(B) I don't think it's a good time to rock the boat.

(C) Sure. You know I always count on you.

(D) So what's the picture?

<A>45 · Mary: How are you? You look pale and weak.

Zoe:_____.

Mary: I think you better call the doctor. Do you want me to make an appointment for you?

(A) I'm a little under the weather. (B) I'm meeting my maker.

(C) I kicked the bucket. (D) I don't feel like one.

<C>46 · Jerry: _____ We're all proud of you.

Ted: I just feel lucky today. I'm glad I'm not letting you down.

(A) You really screwed up tonight. (B) You really got the best of me tonight.

(C) You really knocked them dead tonight. (D) We've really had it tonight.

<C>47 · I hope I can get _____ as soon as possible.

(A) a good work (B) good works (C) a good job (D) a piece of good job

<A>48 · Jane has _____ homework today.

(A) too much (B) several (C) a number of (D) too many

<A>49 · This girl is the only one that I can _____ my own.

(A) call (B) call as (C) call to be (D) call by

<D>50 · The pan caught on fire _____ my mother was making breakfast.

(A) as soon as (B) by the time (C) before (D) while

51 · I as well as my younger brother _____ on the school team.

(A) are (B) am (C) is (D) has been

<C>52 · My father enjoys not only reading poems but also _____ .

(A) novels (B) novels too (C) reading novels (D) reads novels

<D>53 · _____ dinner, Alex left his house and went to the movies.

(A) Finishing (B) Having (C) After finished (D) Having finished

<D>54 · We all do not understand why _____ properly.

(A) the car is not run (B) is the car not running

(C) the car is not runing (D) the car is not running

<C> 55 · Not only did he study diligently, but also _____ enthusiastically in extracurricular activities.

- (A) participated he (B) did he participate
(C) he participated (D) he was participating

<D> 56 · The Andersons _____ many changes in their life since they adopted twins.

- (A) experienced (B) has experienced (C) experiencing (D) have experienced

<D> 57 · The whole process can be like the steps taken to _____ a complicated dinner.

- (A) preparing (B) preparing for (C) prepare of (D) prepare

<D> 58 · The classrooms are so _____ that students feel like sardines, and some of them have to sit on the floor.

- (A) comfortable (B) spacious (C) popular (D) jammed

<A> 59 · The earthquake caused considerable property _____ to homes near the mountains.

- (A) damage (B) benefit (C) advantage (D) shelter

<D> 60 · Watching basketball games on TV is also an ideal way to encourage young people to _____ in athletic activities.

- (A) invest (B) devote (C) deal (D) engage

 61 · Olajuwon led the NBA in rebounding, blocked shots and field-goal percentage, but his team was _____ again in the finals.

- (A) retreated (B) defeated (C) refused (D) divided

<A> 62 · When there is something wrong with a computer program, we have to _____ the program to make it work again.

- (A) redesign (B) describe (C) defuse (D) decode

<C> 63 · In Japan, _____ for causing a serious fire by carelessness can be as high as life imprisonment.

- (A) charges (B) reactions (C) penalties (D) fees

<C> 64 · People usually tell white lies to avoid _____ with others when they want to continue a happy, peaceful relationship.

- (A) discussion (B) promotion (C) confrontation (D) operation

<A> 65 · The harder the government _____ down on its people, the more they want freedom .

(A) cracks (B) looks (C) crashes (D) yields

In Western civilization kissing has been accepted for many thousands of years. In Greece it was called "the key to Paradise." But other cultures have often thought of kissing as vulgar and thought of it as bad behavior. For example, for many years in India it was forbidden for movie stars to kiss in a movie. In China kissing in public has been and still is frowned on by many people.

The origin of kissing is reported to go right back to a primitive man who believed that the air he breathed out had magic power. It contained part of his soul, so by kissing men and women mixed their souls. Others say that kissing started with face touching just as the Eskimos and New Zealand Maoris rub noses even today.

The lip is one of the most sensitive parts of the body, so it is no wonder that it is used to express deep affection and love.

<C> 66 · In Greece, what is called "the key to Paradise"?

(A) rubbing hands (B) touching faces (C) kissing (D) mixing souls

<C> 67 · In this article, what does paradise mean? It is _____.

(A) a place where people go after they kiss. (B) a park.

(C) a wonderful place. (D) a situation which is frightening.

 68 · How long had kissing been accepted in Western civilization?

(A) for one hundred years (B) for thousands of years

(C) for only recent years (D) for only fifty years

 69 · How do Eskimos express their affection?

(A) by kissing (B) by rubbing noses

(C) by shaking hands (D) by patting on the shoulder

Does using pictures instead of letters for writing sound like fun to you? That's what the people in Egypt did a long time ago. This *ancient* system of writing is called hieroglyphics.

In the old Egyptian system, each picture stood for an idea. These picture words were carved on temple walls and in other places where people gathered. They told stories about the Egyptian gods and rulers. They told stories about animals. The picture words were also used to keep records of taxes and other business information.

You might find it hard to read Egyptian hieroglyphics even if you understood the pictures, because the picture words were written from right to left.

<D> 70 · The best title is "_____".

(A) Life in Egypt (B) Telling Stories About Animals

(C) Writing on Walls (D) Egyptian Picture Writing

71 · Each picture in ancient Egyptian writing stood for _____ .

(A) a sentence (B) an idea (C) a name (D) an animal

<C>72 · The picture writing was done on _____ .

(A) cloth (B) windows (C) walls (D) the ground

<D>73 · Unlike the ancient Egyptians, the English speaking people write words from _____ .

(A) right to left (B) top to bottom (C) bottom to top (D) left to right

<A>74 · The word “*ancient*” in line two means _____ .

(A) very old (B) modern (C) shiny (D) very easy

There are many ways in which we can be peacemakers. One way is to tolerate the opinions and desires of others. Many quarrels result from arguments in which men become angry with the opinions others express. Many religious wars have arisen because one party would not tolerate the beliefs of others. Every man has a right to his opinion. However foolish an opinion may seem, we should allow it to be expressed, and should not take offense because others do not think as we do.

Quarrels arise because our desires conflict with those of others. At home two children sometimes desire the same thing, and neither will give way to the other. We should be willing to give in to many of the desires of others. Unselfishness promotes peace. If all of us are willing to let others have their fair share of things, and their own place in games at home and at school, we can live in peace.

<D>75 · Tolerance means _____ .

(A) a religious attitude toward things. (B) personal behavior in wars.

(C) argumentative personality. (D) willingness to hear both sides.

<A>76 · Why do quarrels arise?

(A) Neither party will give in. (B) One party will give in.

(C) Both parties are just. (D) Only one party is selfish.

77 · According to the writer, how should we treat others? We should let others _____ .

(A) lie. (B) have their fair share.

(C) have whatever they want. (D) play any unfair game.

78 · According to the author, which in the following is wrong?

(A) To tell the truth. (B) To be unwilling to listen to another.

(C) To be tolerant. (D) To agree with others.

<C>79 · Most kids fall _____ to drug abuse because they are undervalued at home.

(A) interest (B) curiosity (C) victim (D) avoidance

<C>80 · The two computer firms entered into serious _____ in order to merge their companies into one.

(A) competition (B) management (C) negotiation (D) conflict

(A) 1. Best known of American primitive artists is Grandma Moses, _____ paintings

are familiar to thousands.

A whose B her C whom D their

(D) 2. Physicists were disturbed to find that an alarming number of bacteria _____ developing a tolerance to penicillin.

A has been B have been C was D were

(D) 3. _____ that the contract should be cleared by our lawyers before we consult the Department of Commerce.

A They are evident B It is evidently C Evident as is D It is evident

(B) 4. _____ the religious upheavals of the 16th and 17th centuries, a body of men and women called Puritans sought to reform the Established Church of England from within.

A Since B During C As D When

(B) 5. As the people rallied from the initial shock and began seeking explanations,

they noted unhealthy trends _____ beneath the prosperous façade of the

1920s.

A that has gone unobserved B that had gone unobserved

C which had gone unobserving D which has gone unobserving

(D) 6. Wiping away tears of joy, the actor said that _____ nominated for the reward enough, but winning was not to be imagined.

- A been B having C have been D having been

(A) 7. When the wind died at sunset, _____ only the cleat, still starlit night, the only sound was the crackling of the fire.

- A leaving B to leave C left D leave

(A) 8. _____, I would have been more successful in my search for the lost watch.

- A had the room been brighter B should the room be brighter
C If the room was brighter D were the room brighter

(A) 9. The stock market collapse, therefore, had been merely the first of several detonations in which a flimsy structure of speculation had been _____ .

- A leveled to the ground B level to the ground
C leveling on the ground D leveling to the ground

(D) 10. Delegates to the political convention found _____ a candidate from among the few nominated.

- A difficulty to choose B it difficult in making the choice
C choosing difficult when selecting D it difficult to choose

For questions 21-25, choose the answer that best matches the meaning of the underlined word or phrase as it is used in the sentence.

(A) 11. Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway and Virginia Woolf are prolific writers.

- A productive B famous C esteemed D respected

(A) 12. The Kennedy Administration further advanced racial equality by appointing many eminent blacks to high government posts.

- A distinguished B wealthy C intelligent D educated

(B) 13. In the 1900s, most thoughtful Americans were not complacent about their social, Economic, and political situation.

A moderate in B satisfied with C clear about D worried about

(B) 14. The remoteness afforded by a vast ocean allayed fears of reprisal the colonies might otherwise have had.

- A dereated B assuaged C caused D brought

(C) 15. The American people, disillusioned by the failure of the crusade for

democracy in World War I, announced that in no circumstances could any belligerent countries look to them for aid.

A neighbourly B friendly C warring D surrounding

(B) 16. Please remember _____ your hand during the test if you have any question.

A raising B to raise C having raised D to have raised

(A) 17. You should have asked for help instead _____ to do it yourself.

A of trying B to try C try D from trying

(B) 18. Do you have any excuse _____ late to class yesterday ?

A for to be B for being C to be D being

(D) 19. When _____ a dictionary , you need to know the symbols it contains.

A used B use C to use D using

(D) 20. While _____ to help Eliza , I got impatient because she wouldn't pay attention to what I was saying.

A I am trying B tried C I try D trying

(A) 21. I was very upset by _____ me the truth.

A his not having told B him not tell C he didn't tell D not to tell

(D) 22. I think I hear someone _____ the back door. Do you hear it , too ?

A trying open B to try opening C to try to open D trying to open

(C) 23. A fire must have a supply of oxygen. _____ , it will stop burning.

A Consequently B Furthermore C Otherwise D However

(A) 24. We _____ the game if we'd had a few more minutes.

A might have won B won C had won D will win

(D) 25. I want to visit Rome , _____ of Italy.

A is the capital B it is capital C which the capital is D the capital

(B) 26. People who exercise frequently have greater physical endurance than those _____.

A who doesn't B who don't C that doesn't D which don't

(B) 27. Knowing several _____ helpful if you work for an international

company.

A languages are B languages is C language is D language are

(C) 28.No one has better qualifications. You are certain _____for the position.

A to choose B having chosen C to be chosen D choose

(D) 29.Yesterday's party was okay , but I'd rather _____to a movie.

A go B went C be going D have gone

(B) 30.The little boy started to cry. He _____his bicycle , and no one was able to find it for him

A has lost B had lost C was lost D was losing

(A) 31.Next Monday when there _____a full moon , the ocean tides will be higher.

A is B is being C will be D will have been

(A) 32.A fortune-teller predicted _____get married before the end of this year.

A that I would B when I C what I will D what I

(D) 33.The plane's departure was delayed because of mechanical problems.

When the passengers finally boarded the aircraft , many were annoyed

Because they _____in the airport for three hours.

waiting A are waiting B were waiting C have been waited D had been

(A) 34.Excuse me , _____speaking a little more slowly ? I didn't catch what you said.

please A would you mind B can you C why don't you D could you

(C) 35.There's too much noise in this room. I can't understand what _____.

A is the professor saying B that the professor is saying

C the professor is saying D is saying the professor

- (C) 36. Somebody forgot this umbrella. I wonder _____.
- A whose is this umbrella B whose umbrella is
C whose umbrella this is D is this whose umbrella
- (B) 37. I'm sorry. I didn't know you were asleep. Otherwise , I _____so
much noise when I came in.
- A didn't make B wouldn't have made C won't make D don't
make
- (C) 38. Our government has already imposed pollution controls on
automobiles. Both domestic and imported cars must
_____ anti-pollution devices.
- A equip B equip by C be equipped with D be equipped by
- (C) 39. Be sure to wash your vegetables thoroughly.
- A lot of pesticide residue _____ on local produce.
- A can find B can found C can be found D can be finding
- (B) 40. As the fairy tale goes , the prince _____ into a frog by an evil
witch , and only a kiss from a beautiful princess could restore him to
his original state.
- A turned B was turned C was turning D had been turning
- (A) 41. Researchers have discovered that dolphins are able to mimic human
speech.
- A. imitate B. deliver C. hear D. understand
- (C) 42. Astronomers use telescopes to study the asteroids between Mars and
Jupiter.
- A. satellites B. space ships
C. small planets that look like stars
D. unidentified flying objects
- (D) 43. In mountainous regions, much of the snow that falls is compacted into
ice.
- A. broken down B. embedded C. compiled D. compressed
- (B) 44. In snowing days, people often sprinkle salt on roads to prevent them

from being frozen.

A.split B.scatter C.swab D.splinter

(C)45.For three thousand years, poets have been enchanted and moved and perplexed by the power of their own imagination.

A.fascinated B.astonished C.bewildered D.grasped

(B)46.The devastating earthquake,with a preliminary magnitude of 7.2 on the Richter scale,jolted Japan last month.

A.terrible B.completely destructive C.sudden D.collapsed

(A) 47.Customer:Could I have some coffee?

Witress:Sorry,we're all out.

A.we have no more coffee now B.we're going out now

C.we just closed the shop D.please drink outside in the yard

(C) 48.Sally:I want to buy those emerald green curtains.

John:Be reasonable.dear.you haven't really got enough money.

A.sensational B.sensitive C.sensible D.patient

(D) 49.By the time the train has pulled into Montreal,the detective will have figured out the mystery and caught the criminal.

A.expected B.calculated C.believed D.unraveled

C) 50.Unlike most European students in our dormitory ,many American students ____ bacon and eggs for breakfast every day.

A.used to eating B.are used to eat

C.are used to eating D.are using to eat

(D) 51.The density of copper is 8.92 grams per cubic centimeter,just about half ____.

A.of gold B.is gold C.of the gold D.that of gold

(C) 52.People who live far away from their families often find it difficult to ____ with their situation.They can hardly deal with the loneliness they feel.

A.coupe B.cop out C.cope D.couple

(D) 53.Schubert was one of the greatest composers ____ ever lived in the

world.

A.who B.which C.who has D.that

(A) 54.If the illness had been diagnosed a day earlier it _____ all the difference.

A.might have made B.would have been made
C.may make D.would be made

(A) 55.Tony:Hello.Is Rob there?

Sue:No,he's not here right now.Can I _____ a message?

A.take B.bring C.leave D.make

(D) 56.According to the law of inertia,a body once in motion will never stop till a force compels it ,nor will a body at rest start to move _____.

A.with its accord B.in an accordance C.unwilling D.of its own accord

(A) 57.The Reykjanes Ridge forms a northern portion of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge where two enormous segments of the earth's crust _____ about half an inch a year.

A.are being wrenched apart B.have to be wrested
C.wrinkle D.are wreaking

(D) 58.Barely _____ the exam when the professor collected the papers.

A.he had finished B.was he finishing
C.he had been finishing D.had he finished

(A) 59.In the ear,just above the cochlea, there are three small semi-circular canals _____ as an organ of balance.

A.that function together B.they function as well
C.having been functioned together D.they function together

(D) 60.conifers are important to man _____ they supply much of the lumber and most of the wood pulp for paper.

A.that B.though C.whatever D.because

(C) 61.This report would be _____ only to an expert in computing.

A.intelligent B.intellectual C.intelligible D.diligent

(A)62.Nostalgia is a recurrent theme in Chinese poetry.

A subject B purpose C title D method

(C)63.I recall with anguish a lecture I heard in Taipei three years ago.

A joy B fun C pain D pleasure

(D)64.Despite the advances in technological knowledge, mankind sickens and
idies.

A advantages B inventions C discoveries D development

(A)65.Law gave birth to the concept of freedom.

A brought about B got rid of C took care of D made up of

(A)66.It was a terrible blow for us to discover that we had brought a
retarded child into this world.

A a damagins effect B a strong wind C a surprise

D an incredible shock

(A)67.Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and
immoral.

A unrealistic B impatient C irresistible D irresponsible

(C)68.There is no denying that boys think differently from girls.

A It is possible to deny B Everyone believes C It is impossible to deny

D All people doubt

(B)69.In fact, the scientific breakthrough has been initiated by those who
were formally educated.

A outcome B achievement C result D finding

(A)70.Politicians frequently use hand movements to hold attention of an
audience.

A attract B watch C attend D command

(C)71.A dream is an involuntary and spontaneous psychic product, a voice of
nature.

A obvious B continuous C unplanned D designed

(A)72.Science has been _____ morals.

A accused of undermining B accused to undermine

- C accused undermining D accusing to undermine
- (B)73. ____ of the twentieth century, James Joyce is known for his complex prose and characterizations.
- A The most studying novelist B The most studied novelist
C Most of the study D Study most
- (D)74. After his education at Eton in England, George Orwell ____ as a member of the British Imperial Police in Burma.
- A since five years served B serving five years C serving for five years
D served for five years
- (D)75. One of the characteristics of peasant art ____.
- A are their conservatism B are conservative C is their conservatism
D is its conservatism
- (B)76. A leader of the civil rights movement in the United States, Martin Luther King Jr. advocated a policy of non-violent ____.
- A resisting unjust authority B resistance to unjust authority
C resistant to unjust authorization D resist unjust authority
- (D)77. The new law enables a man ____ the government if he has no work.
- A claiming money from B claim money for C claimed money by
D to claim money from
- (C)78. People of different cultures ____, its qualities, and its uses.
- A has different views of time B views time differently
C have different views of time D having differing views of time
- (A)79. Unlike buying it, ____ is a complex activity, and it affects deeply the shape and value of our lives.
- A growing our own food B grow food of our own
C the grow for our own food D our own food grow
- (A)80. Robert Frost, ____, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize four times.
- A a major American poet B a major American poem
C is a major American D major American poetry
- (A)81. As an editor, a news writer, and an author of novels,

Van Doren is known for her personal style and insightful skepticism.

A an essay B writes essays C an essayist D she is an essayist

(A)82. In 1852, an English chemist had noticed that the atoms of a particular element tended ____ a fixed number of other atoms.

A combine B to combine C be a combination D to combine with

(B)83. Since the end of World War II, the United States has been ____ market in the world.

A largest and openest B the largest and most open

C the most largest and open D the larger and opener

(D)84. A good laboratory, like a good bank or a corporation or government, has to ____ .

A ran a computer B be a computer C runs as a computer

D run like a computer

(B)85. The history of life on earth has been a history of interaction ____ and their surroundings.

A among alike things B between living things C both alive things

D either lively things.

(C)86. Everything ____ or think concerns the satisfaction of the needs they feel or the escape from pain.

A which men does B men does C that men do D what men do

(A)87. In essence, the classrooms in most of our nation's primary grades are geared to skills that come naturally to girls but develop very slowly in boys.

A are orientated B are taught C are misled D are compromised

(C)88. The dream life, though queer and bewildering and unsatisfactory in many respects, has its own advantages.

A fantastic B interesting C baffling D weird

(C)89. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads.

A laugh B justice C malevolence D fate

(A)90. Experts predict that by the year 2000 many people will be working at home with computers that are connected to their offices.

A foresee B guess C assure D estimate

(B)91. A riot broke out at a detention center for juvenile convicts in November, 1996

A drug addicts B young criminals C heinous villains

- D misbehaved inmates.
- (D)92.Despite the feeble demand that led to a slump for global semiconductor makers, Taiwan's IC companies generally fared better than their counterparts in other countries.
A rise B swing C raise D decline
- (C)93.English is not only noted for its high degree of uniformity; it is also noted for the remarkable increase in the number of users of the language.
A adaptability B diversity C sameness D popularity
- (B)94.Many banks have automatic teller machines outside the bank ____ customers can get their money any time they want it, day or night.
A therefore B so that C so as D whose
- (C)95. It is said that mathematics is the base of all other sciences, and that arithmetic, _____, is the base of mathematics.
A is science of numbers B it's a science of numbers
C the science of numbers D a science of numbers
- (B)96.The force of attraction between the positive protons in the nucleus and the negative electrons ____ keeps the electrons in their paths.
A is whirling around B whirling around C is whirled around
D whirls around
- (B)97.Aspirin is used ____a constriction of the blood vessels.
A counteract B to counteract C counteracting
D the counteraction
- (C)98.____stone tools and animal remains found with the human fossils, anthropologists have determined that Neanderthal Man was a successful hunter.
A The B Both the C From the D When the
- (A)99.only after the universities send you the application,____for the admission
A can you apply B you can apply C you apply them
D you can be applied
- (D)100.Even western physicians agree that patients with deep faith will regain their health ____ patients with little hope.
A most fastly B more fastly than C more fast than D faster than
- (C)101.Some people refrain ____their gratitude because they feel it will not be welcome.
A to express B expressing C from expressing D express
- (B)102. According to Bernoulli's Principle, the higher the speed of a fluid, _____ the pressure.
A the lower it is B the lower C lower than D it will be lower than
- (C)103.So far all attempts to relate the bird's navigational ability to electric forces and magnetic activity _____.
A is failed B fails C have failed D had failed
- (C)104.Scientists say that _____ is happening to the Earth.
A something very seriously B something very much seriously
C something very serious D very serious something

- (D)105. When the girl came back from Australia, she wanted to tell everybody about the lovely raccoons ____ she had seen.
A who B where C what D that
- (C)106. ____ thousands of snow-seeking tourists, scattered flakes were seen in hohuanshan this morning as the cold air mass loomed over the island.
A To attract B Attracted C Attracting D For attracting
- (B) 107. During the mid-1960s the world became awash with dollars.
A award B flooded C aware D away
- (D) 108. It's not your physical condition that counts; it's the condition of your brain.
A numerates B adds C estimates D matters
- (A) 109. Brody was ready for a fight, but he backed off.
A withdrew B reconsidered C bailed out D was baffled
- (B) 110. There is at least one bar where you can be sure of high-level conversation.
A barrier B cocktail lounge C court D telephone
- (A) 111. Pakistan's president dismisses a prime minister mired in family troubles and corruption charges.
A bogged down B mixed C mined D jailed
- (C) 112. At the conclusion of the opening session, cheers were raised for Queen Victoria.
A deduction B opinion C end D encouragement
- (B) 113. British artist Brian Clarke's architectural stained glass brightens the world.
A dark glass B colored glass C sunglass D broken glass
- (A) 114. Nowhere is the discussion of emotional intelligence more pressing than in American schools, where both the stakes and opportunities seem greatest.
A urgen B precious C meaningful D heavy
- (A)115. The use of computer, already very important today, will continue to create enormous changes for white-collar workers.
- (C)116. The main stadium in central Atlanta is still abuilding, but venues for 14 of the sports on the 1996 Games are more or less complete.
- (A)117. During this wild pinball games in frenetic cyberspace, volcanic explosions and mysterious comets stymie your progress.
- (D)118. Exploring a vast, labyrinthine museum like the Louvre can do wonders for your cultural education, but try telling that to your feet--- even the gift shop seemed to go on forever.
- (C)119. The fires of World War II forged many great leaders and inspiring orators, none great than Winston Churchill, Britain's indomitable Prime Minister.
- (B)120. I'd heard about "spam"--- Internet jargon for machine-generated junk mail-and over the year I'd received my share of E-mail chain letters, get-rich-quick pitches and cheesy magazine advertisements.
- (A)121. Among two dozen major countries, US ranks third from last in individual willingness to save, putting aside a bare 4% of disposable income.
- (C)122. With three months to go until the Russian presidential vote, Boris

Yeltsin is in fully campaign mode and is harping on the central issue of the election: the future of economic reform.

- (C)123. Paris' venerable Olympia concert hall has never seen anything quite like the stir created by Woody Allen and his New Orleans Jazz Band.
- (A)124. Everyone has to persevere and to innumerable setbacks.
A face up B put down C defect D get over
- (C)125. Users of English today are quite open and straightforward in their language, and will use words which shocked people only a few years ago.
A will B would C would have D will have
- (D)126. She complimented her opponents the intelligence of their remarks.
A in B of C by D on
- (B)127. These birds have a highly accurate instinct that leads them to sea cliffs.
A home B homing C homely D homesick
- (B)128. Contemporary Compositions are breaking down the established divisions between popular and so-called serious music.
A classicist B classical C classified D class