

科目：英文

適用：外文系、國企系、諮人系

考生注意：

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2. 限用 2B 鉛筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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編號：12E、23E、43E

Part I Reading Comprehension (Each question is 2%)

[A]

Buildering

Many people have an appetite for climbing. For some, however, the ultimate goal is to climb buildings, not mountains. Buildering is the act of climbing on the outside of buildings, such as skyscrapers. It is named after bouldering, which is a style of rock climbing. It is a dangerous activity that has caught the attention of both climbers and the police.

The sport

Buildering is usually done alone. A single climber will choose a building to climb, usually a tall building in a major city like London, New York, or Taipei. Climbers prepare for their climb by deciding the best route to take up the structure. They must also figure out what kind of equipment they will need. It often includes items such as ropes and a bodysuit. Sometime, however, they climb "free," with no ropes at all.

The Dangers

Not surprising, buildering is a very dangerous sport. Climbers put their lives at risk every time they go up the side of a building. They are also at risk of being arrested by the police. Climbing on the outsiders of buildings is illegal. They are considered private property. The police often wait for the climber to come back down. Then they arrest the climber of breaking the law. For this reason, many climbers choose to climb at night so that they do not get caught.

Famous Climbers

Buildering may sound like a modern sport, but it has actually been around for more than a hundred years. In the 1890s, Geoffrey Winthrop Young, a student at Cambridge University in England, used to participate in "roof climbing." He even wrote a climbing guide for some of the buildings at the university. After Young, other students followed, though most performed their risky acts at night.

Today, the sport has been made most famous by French climber, Alain Robert. Known as the "French Spider-Man," Robert has climbed some of the world's tallest skyscrapers. Some of them include the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Petronas Towers in Malaysia. (He was arrested twice at the 60th floor of the Petronas Towers.) Robert is something of a celebrity. He enjoys the crowds of people who watch him conquer the tallest buildings of the world-one skyscraper at a time.

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. Large groups of climbers usually go buildering together.
(A) True (B) False
2. Buildering is often done at night.
(A) True (B) False
3. Geoffrey Winthrop Young climbed buildings at Cambridge University.
(A) True (B) False
4. Alain Robert has climbed some of the tallest buildings in the world.
(A) True (B) False

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5. Alain Robert was arrested twice in Paris.

- (A) True (B) False

6. He even wrote a climbing guide for some of the buildings.

The underlined word in the sentence is referred to ____.

- (A) buildings (B) Geoffrey Winthrop Young (C) climbers (D) Alain Robert

7. They are considered private property.

The underlined word in the sentence is referred to ____.

- (A) buildings (B) Geoffrey Winthrop Young (C) climbers (D) Alain Robert

8. They must also figure out what kind of equipment they will need.

The underlined word in the sentence refers to ____.

- (A) buildings (B) Geoffrey Winthrop Young (C) climbers (D) Alain Robert

9. He enjoys the crowds of people who watch him conquer the tallest buildings of the world.

- (A) buildings (B) Geoffrey Winthrop Young (C) climbers (D) Alain Robert

[B]

Outer space is beautiful. Looking out the window of a space shuttle, you can see the stars more clearly than you can from Earth. It's a thrilling view. However, what's out there can be dangerous, too. And the dangerous things are often too small to see.

Above Earth, where space shuttle orbit, there are thousands of chunks of space garbage. They are flying as fast as spaceships, at about 17,000 miles per hour. Sometimes they hit spaceships. On one flight of the shuttle *Columbia*, the ship was hit 106 times. Most of those hits were not caused by rocks. They were caused by pieces of space garbage.

What kinds of objects are floating in space today? Some are satellites that are no longer working. Others are pieces of rockets that exploded. The first explosion of a rocket in space took place in 1961. Since then, many others have occurred. An exploding rocket can send out hundreds of bits of metal.

Space garbage also results from everyday events. Let's say an astronaut walks outside a shuttle, taking pictures. What if he drops the camera lens cap? It becomes a piece of orbiting junk.

A flying bolt may not sound like much. If it's flying ten times as fast as a bullet, though, it can be pretty scary.

Some space trash burns up by falling toward Earth. If it's high up in space, though, it won't fall to Earth. It will stay in orbit.

What can be done about space trash? This may be one of the most important questions now facing NASA. One answer is to keep track of it. Radar can track a piece of space junk as small as a softball. Before launching a flight, NASA makes sure no other ships or satellites will be in the way. They also make sure no large pieces of space junk are in the flight's path.

But what about smaller things? What about a piece of metal as small as pebble? One solution is to invent armor for spaceships. Another is to leave less garbage up there.

So far, no spaceship has been destroyed by flying junk, but it could happen someday. That's why we should all work together to come up with a plan for space junk. We don't

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want to wait until it is too late.

10. Which of the following choices is the best paraphrase of this sentence from the article?

On one flight of the shuttle *Columbia*, the ship was hit 106 times.

- (A) The space shuttle was hit by flying rocks as it went through space.
- (B) There's a chance that the space shuttle is going to be hit by a piece of space garbage.
- (C) The *Columbia* shuttle was hit by more than a hundred flying objects during the flight.
- (D) The space shuttle has had some problems that have been in the news.

11. Which choice is the best paraphrase of this sentence?

Some space trash burns up by falling toward Earth.

- (A) Many objects in space burn up in orbit.
- (B) An object in orbit can fall toward Earth.
- (C) Some space trash burns up in orbit.
- (D) Space trash can burn up as it falls to Earth.

12. Which of the following statement is an *opinion*?

- (A) Satellites should be built so that they don't explode.
- (B) Radar can track pieces of space junk as small as a softball.
- (C) On one flight of the shuttle *Columbia*, the ship was hit 106 times.
- (D) They are flying as fast as spaceships, at about 17,000 miles per hour.

13. Which of the following statement is a *fact*?

- (A) Outer space is beautiful.
- (B) It's a thrilling view.
- (C) That's why we should all work together to come up with a plan for space junk.
- (D) An exploding rocket can send out hundreds of bits of metal.

14. Why is the following a statement of *opinion*?

When a bolt is flying ten times as fast as a bullet, it can be pretty scary.

- (A) Space junk doesn't fly that fast.
- (B) A flying bolt is not scary.
- (C) You cannot prove that it's scary or not.
- (D) What the author is saying is true.

[C]

Sheila Dawson was told last month that her company planned to relocate her to its new branch office in another city. Sheila accepted the offer and will be moving to her new home in another part of the country next week. Although her friends have told her this could be an exciting opportunity for her, Sheila is quite anxious about the prospect of moving. One good thing is that she was able to get her company to give her a housing allowance, and she has found a nice apartment to live in. She was even able to negotiate with her landlady for a new TV to put in the apartment.

Her company makes and supplies other firms with concrete. Sheila's father worked in the same industry, and she has always enjoyed her work.

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15. Why is Sheila moving?
 - (A) She has been promoted.
 - (B) She wants a new challenge.
 - (C) She was given a new job.
 - (D) She has to manage a new office.
16. What does Sheila's company make and sell?
 - (A) Engine parts
 - (B) Electrical supplies
 - (C) Building materials
 - (D) Paper products
17. How does Sheila feel about moving?
 - (A) She's excited.
 - (B) She's unhappy.
 - (C) She's worried.
 - (D) She's surprised.
18. Which of the following is true?
 - (A) Sheila's company is helping her pay her rent.
 - (B) Sheila's company helped her find her apartment.
 - (C) Sheila's company gave her an apartment to live in.
 - (D) Sheila's company gave her time to find an apartment.
19. How would the underlined word in the article, negotiate, best be defined?
 - (A) To complain about
 - (B) To bargain for
 - (C) To make it easy for
 - (D) To pay for

Part II Vocabulary**Choose a word that belongs to each word group. (Each question is 2%)**

20. unwrap, uncover, _____
 - (A) behold
 - (B) elegant
 - (C) original
 - (D) unfold
21. toenail, fingernail, _____
 - (A) crease
 - (B) thumbnail
 - (C) opposite
 - (D) footwear
22. first, basic, _____
 - (A) graceful
 - (B) behold
 - (C) original
 - (D) wrinkle
23. different, unlike
 - (A) opposite
 - (B) exquisite
 - (C) observe
 - (D) pleat
24. triangle, circle, _____
 - (A) wobble
 - (B) exhilarating
 - (C) photo
 - (D) rectangle
25. for fun, for pleasure, _____
 - (A) serious
 - (B) open-minded
 - (C) recreational
 - (D) studious
26. guard, defend, _____
 - (A) protect
 - (B) attack
 - (C) join
 - (D) seek
27. dedicated, faithful, _____
 - (A) criminal
 - (B) loyal
 - (C) arrogant
 - (D) hideous

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Choose the best answer for each of the following. (Each question is 2%)

28. The United States could not postpone its entry into World War II.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) communicate (B) delay (C) gain (D) hurry
29. By serving their country, the code talkers showed great patriotism.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) happiness (B) devotion to their country
(C) love of language (D) skill
30. The code talkers helped save lives in numerous ways.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) usual (B) many (C) written (D) excellent
31. The code was kept secret in the early postwar years.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) before the war (B) during the war (C) after the war (D) like the war
32. Sara was unaware that she was supposed to work yesterday, so she stayed at home.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) respond (B) not knowing something (C) get over (D) thrilled
33. I had a severe headache last night, but I feel better now.
Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?
(A) very bad (B) planned (C) sound (D) various
34. The archaeologists took careful ___ to make sure that no bones were disturbed.
(A) erupt (B) molten (C) precautions (D) rooftops
35. A ___ businesswoman gave the money to help build this hospital.
(A) prolonged (B) signature (C) founded (D) wealthy
36. With its fur standing on end, the fearful cat was clearly ___ by the disaster.
(A) terrified (B) satisfied (C) fierce (D) ostentatious
37. The warning signs were ___ over a period of days.
(A) resolve (B) initial (C) prolonged (D) optimizes
38. First smoke, then rocks shot from the top of the ___ volcano.
(A) abolished (B) mourned (C) valid (D) erupting
39. The woman who won the race was very ___ fit.
(A) physically (B) excelled (C) handicapped (D) dedicated
40. Ben tried to ___ two ropes that were twisted together.
(A) volume (B) disentangle (C) public (D) transfix
41. My professor is not satisfied with this part of the report. I have to ___ it.
(A) serve (B) propose (C) amend (D) create
42. My grandfather owned a large ___ where he raised horses and cows.
(A) ranch (B) workshop (C) acquisition (D) period
43. I've never seen anybody work so efficiently. Her work rate is _____.
(A) sarcastic (B) total (C) contemporary (D) prolific

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44. The bank wouldn't give me a loan as I have nothing to put down as ____.
(A) catalogue (B) collateral (C) forecast (D) bargain
45. Sara is receiving ____ for a stress-related headache.
(A) treatment (B) union (C) warning (D) conception
46. You can't rely on John to check the details; he's so ____.
(A) widespread (B) scatterbrained (C) proficient (D) resident
47. Your proposal sounds interesting, but it lacks detail. You need to ____ on what you intend to do.
(A) repeat (B) challenge (C) elaborate (D) unify
48. Our department is getting a technician to ____ our software system.
(A) upgrade (B) instruct (C) decorate (D) elate
49. He ____ loudly over the referee's decision.
(A) prospect (B) protested (C) signaled (D) suspected
50. Over the years the movie star's popularity has not ____.
(A) coincidence (B) senseless (C) variegated (D) subsided

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