

科目：英文 適用：中文系三 外文系三 教政系三 國企系三

編號：61E 62E 67E 71E

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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請注意：

一、 禁止使用字典。

二、 所有答案應使用 2B 鉛筆畫記在答案卡上。

## I. Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** Choose the word or expression that best completes the sentence.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ use of antibiotics is causing a lot of unexpected health problems.  
(A) ample (B) complimentary (C) necessary (D) widespread
2. Amanda will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the referee's decision.  
(A) abide by (B) belong to (C) concern with (D) desire for
3. John is \_\_\_\_\_ with his life because he never complains and seems free from worry.  
(A) allergic (B) content (C) envious (D) hostile
4. Peter does not think what his brother is saying is \_\_\_\_\_ to this issue.  
(A) continual (B) minor (C) plentiful (D) relevant
5. All the characters and the places in Mary's novels are entirely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fictitious (B) feasible (C) fierce (D) furious
6. The doctor said that the operation was so \_\_\_\_\_ that not having it would be fatal.  
(A) mysterious (B) precise (C) tough (D) vital
7. Some drugs taken in large quantities can cause \_\_\_\_\_ brain damage.  
(A) liable (B) permanent (C) recreational (D) slippery
8. Jane is new to this office, but her supervisor has \_\_\_\_\_ faith in her abilities.  
(A) impact (B) implicit (C) impossible (D) impulse
9. Tom has a fixed and limited income, so when everything is high, he must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) demanding (B) equivalent (C) frugal (D) conservative
10. The closure of the factory dealt a \_\_\_\_\_ blow to the town.  
(A) lethal (B) morbid (C) normal (D) ordeal

## II. Structure and Written Expression (20%)

**Directions:** Identify the underlined part that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatical.

Do NOT provide corrections.

11. There are thousands of babies born to addicted mothers, and these babies will suffer from physical and mentality problems for the rest of their lives.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
12. If people want to successful in multinational business, they must understand the cultures of other countries and learn how to adapt to them.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

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13. An understanding of the language allows me to notice the implied meanings and other informations that is not said directly.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
14. George Lucas's *Star Wars* change the direction of American film with some of the most ingenious special effects contrived for movies of its time.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
15. According to Sigmund Freud's views, psychological disturbances are due to anxiety about hiding conflicts in the unconscious parts of one's personality.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
16. Very Poor people often use tobacco as an appetite suppressant to stop the pangs of hunger.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
17. At 100 years and 5 months old, Claire Willi takes a dance class every day and is as elegant as she is energy.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Many characteristics of Egyptian art can already has seen in the famous *Palette of King Narmer*, which was created in about 3100 BC, during the Old Kingdom.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
19. In the 1950s, the English writer Lawrence Durrell decided to live in the Mediterranean island of Cyprus for a year or two, where he planned to teach and write.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)
20. Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick* describes the dangers, difficult, and often violent life aboard a whaling ship.  
(A) (B) (C) (D)

## III. Cloze (20%)

**Directions:** There are ten blank spaces in the following two passages. Choose the one that best fits the blank space.**Passage A**

The history of film begins in the late 1800s. The invention of photography 21 1826 led to a series of discoveries that gradually made moving pictures possible. The first films were 22 simple in form and style. They usually consisted of a single shot showing a single action, such as a scenic place or a news event. 23, some early filmmakers employed the narrative form to tell stories and show comic incidents. An early narrative film was *The Waterer Watered*, 24 in 1895 by the French Lumière Brothers. Today's big budget, special effects movies have their roots in these early days of filmmaking. The French filmmaker Georges Méliès, 25 a magician, developed a technique for showing magic transformations in his films. His 1902 film *A Trip to the Moon* shows a rocket ship landed on the "man in the moon's" face.

21. (A) at (B) in (C) on (D) from  
 22. (A) extremely (B) hardly (C) immediately (D) officially  
 23. (A) At the same time (B) In the late 1700s (C) Once upon a time (D) Sooner or later

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24. (A) was made (B) had made (C) making (D) made  
25. (A) also knew (B) he was also (C) was also named (D) who was also

**Passage B**

Eating in the college cafeteria can be great if you know what you are doing. First, go early in the week, on Monday or Tuesday, when 26 is served. Next, order everything à la carte 27 complete meals are too expensive. Start off with a big sandwich, like turkey or barbecued beef. In addition, order a basket of French fries. A large basket costs only fifty cents. 28, some people don't like them because they are greasy, so try a couple before you order a basket. Next, take a look at the desserts, which are baked fresh at the college. The cafeteria has the best fruit and cream pies 29. In fact, they are better than my mother bakes. Always save money for at least two desserts to top off a meal. At last, order 30 since you get two free refills and pay only forty cents for the first glass. As you can see, you can eat well in the cafeteria; furthermore, you don't have to leave campus.

26. (A) all students (B) the best food (C) the cafeteria (D) the college  
27. (A) since (B) so (C) their (D) you  
28. (A) Although (B) Consequently (C) Finally (D) However  
29. (A) I am eating (B) I have eaten (C) that eats (D) which eaten  
30. (A) ice cream (B) vegetable soup (C) some rice (D) some milk

## IV. Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** Read each of the passages below and then answer the questions that follow.**Passage A**

Fifteen percent of adults have symptoms typical of the anxiety-based disorders. People with these disorders are deeply anxious and seem unable to free themselves of worries and fears. When severe anxiety is focused on a particular object, activity, or situation that seems out of proportion to the real dangers involved, it is called a phobia. Phobias may be classified as simple phobias, social phobias, and agoraphobia. A simple phobia can focus on almost anything, including high places (acrophobia), enclosed spaces (claustrophobia), and darkness (nyctophobia). Victims of social phobias fear that they will embarrass themselves in a public place or social setting. People suffering from an extreme fear of crowds (agoraphobia) may stop going to movies or shopping in large, busy stores. Some reach the point where they will not leave their houses at all. Phobias may be mild or extremely severe. Most people deal with their phobias by avoiding the thing that frightens them.

31. This passage would most likely be of interest to a student in which of the following courses?  
(A) archaeology (B) geography (C) philosophy (D) psychology
32. What is the main purpose of this passage?  
(A) It discusses people's views about abnormal behaviors.  
(B) It identifies anxiety-based disorders some people might have.  
(C) It compares and contrasts all kinds of phobia.  
(D) It argues in favor of seeking the help of friends.
33. John is terribly afraid of going to the mountains; he cannot even go above the fourth floor in any building. What might be John's problem?  
(A) Acrophobia (B) Agoraphobia (C) Claustrophobia (D) Nyctophobia

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34. What might the paragraph preceding this passage be most likely about?
- (A) It starts with the author's experiences of mood swings.
  - (B) It describes abnormal behaviors that people have in different cultures.
  - (C) It tells a story in which a housewife is tired all the time and has trouble sleeping.
  - (D) It gives a general introduction to how abnormal behavior is defined.
35. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Victims of agoraphobia may end up avoiding people, living in a lonely world.
  - (B) Phobias go on forever, and there is nothing most people can do to change them.
  - (C) If Mary does not like to go to Taipei 101 Tower at night, she is a victim of nyctophobia.
  - (D) There are four ways of classifying abnormality.

**Passage B**

One of the strongest of the ethical issues surrounding human cloning is the temptation to yield to the understandable urge to "better" humankind, to achieve in the short run what evolution strives for in the long run. The danger, of course, lies in assuming that we know what will happen in the long run. But the temptation may be difficult to resist. With the human genome sequenced, it will not be long before the genes responsible for most hereditary disorders are identified. Advances in gene therapy are increasingly allowing the transfer of healthy genes to replace defective ones. As cloning technology is perfected, it becomes possible to contemplate creating a child by cloning one of the parents, in the process "correcting" any gene defects. For example, it may be possible to eliminate in the cloned "child" the gene for breast cancer that the mother carries. A perfect child is the hope of every parent. It is difficult to imagine a more cloudy ethical issue.

36. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) It describes the possible health problems in human cloning.
  - (B) It explains the reason that makes ethical issues of human cloning not clear.
  - (C) It compares cloning technology to breast cancer.
  - (D) It narrates a story about a parent's hope.
37. What would the paragraph following this passage most likely be about?
- (A) The various methods of cloning technology
  - (B) The definition of human cloning
  - (C) Genetic uniformity and disease
  - (D) Animal cloning and human health
38. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) A parent's desire for a perfect child is unreasonable.
  - (B) Human evolution makes improvements over a longer period of time.
  - (C) Cloning technology might be able to remove defective genes.
  - (D) The genes are responsible for most hereditary disorders.
39. What is most likely the title of the passage?
- (A) The Desire for Better Humankind
  - (B) Human Cloning and Public Health
  - (C) The Gene for Breast Cancer
  - (D) Cloning and Individuality

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40. Where would this passage most likely be found?

- (A) In a medical journal
- (B) In a magazine for parents
- (C) In a collection of short stories
- (D) In a textbook on biology

**Passage C**

According to historians, vacation is a reflection of what is happening in society in terms of work and resources available. The popular vacation owes its birth to such factors as the changing nature of work and the rise of the railroad. In the nineteenth century, most people in North America were farmers, artisans, or self-employed in some way. Wealthy people went off to play while others went away primarily for their health. But as the industrial revolution took place, North America was transformed from an agricultural into an urban-industrial society, and by the end of the century more men were working for a salary in the growing corporate world. Working for industry meant working by the clock. People started separating work from life. They started thinking in terms of "after work" and weekends and retirement. Vacation places therefore started to take shape as there developed a new middle class that had money in its pockets, some free time, and a taste for amusement.

Interestingly enough, however, this division between work and life is now becoming blurred again. The technological revolution that we are living in at the present has brought with it cellular telephones, fax machines, e-mail, and the Internet. This has made people much more available. Combine this with the American anxiety to work harder in order to do more, buy more, and be better, and what happens very often is that people continue to work even while on vacation. Indeed, the trend now seems to be that although North Americans are getting more paid leave than they did ten years ago, they are taking shorter but more frequent vacations. And sure enough, the computer and the cellular phone go along too.

41. Which of the following topics best describes the passage?

- (A) Taking a Break in the Nineteenth Century
- (B) The Rise and Fall of Vacations
- (C) Fun Matters
- (D) Life on the Edge

42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Before industrial revolution, only the rich had money and time to take vacations.
- (B) During and after industrial revolution, people were ruled by the clock.
- (C) The line between work and play now becomes blurred by communications technology.
- (D) Advances in technology make it easier for people to take longer vacations.

43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) A paid vacation is a fairly recent phenomenon.
- (B) In the middle of the nineteenth century, the farmers would relax for their health.
- (C) The word "vacation" was not even in the dictionary in the late twentieth century.
- (D) As technological revolution took place, people started to frame a concept of vacation.

44. Which of the following is true about people in the nineteenth century?

- (A) Some would travel by train to go on vacation.
- (B) Farmers worked all week and relaxed for two days at the end of the week.
- (C) Self-employed historians liked to take vacations with their resources.
- (D) Wealthy people could not take vacations because they all had to work on their farms.



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45. Why is the line between work and play now becoming unclear?
- (A) People feel they have to take longer vacations now than in the past.
  - (B) The concept of taking a vacation has only existed only for the past ten years.
  - (C) Taking a vacation requires a lot of time and money.
  - (D) Technology revolution makes people almost impossible to get rid of work.

**Passage D**

Any attempt to arrive at a precise, all-encompassing definition of jazz is probably futile. Jazz has been, from its very beginnings at the turn of the twentieth century, a constantly evolving, expanding, changing music, passing through several distinctive phases of development; a definition that might apply to one phase—for instance, to New Orleans style or swing—becomes inappropriate when applied to another segment of its history, say, to free jazz. Early attempts to define jazz as a music whose chief characteristic was improvisation, for example, turned out to be too restrictive and largely untrue, since composition, arrangement, and ensemble have also been essential components of jazz for most of its history. Similarly, syncopation and swing, often considered essential and unique to jazz, are in fact lacking in much authentic jazz, whether of the 1920s or of later decades. Again, the long-held notion that swing could not occur without syncopation was roundly disproved when trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Bunny Berigan (among others) frequently generated enormous swing while playing repeated, unsyncopated quarter notes.

46. What is the author's main purpose in writing?
- (A) To review recent developments of jazz
  - (B) To contrast jazz and swing
  - (C) To describe the twentieth-century jazz
  - (D) To show variations in the features of jazz
47. What might the paragraph preceding this passage be most likely about?
- (A) Louis Armstrong's biography
  - (B) Musical form of jazz
  - (C) Blues and syncopation
  - (D) Free jazz at the end of the 20th-century
48. Where would this passage most likely be found?
- (A) In a jazz score
  - (B) In an on-line encyclopedia
  - (C) In a musicology journal
  - (D) In a guide-book to New Orleans
49. Which of the following can be most likely inferred from the passage?
- (A) Jazz is a harmonic ensemble in varying degrees of improvisation.
  - (B) Jazz was much influenced by European syncopation.
  - (C) Jazz was developed by African American musicians.
  - (D) Music that didn't have syncopation and swing was not jazz.
50. What does the author imply about Louis Armstrong and Bunny Berigan?
- (A) They helped to develop authentic jazz.
  - (B) In their music swing occurred with syncopation.
  - (C) They were the most important trumpeters in New Orleans of the 1920s.
  - (D) Their music destroyed a preconceived notion that syncopation was a characteristic feature of jazz.