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經濟系二 土木系二 電機系二 應化系二 應光系二

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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 (30%; 2% for each question)

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

1. John is an _____ neighbor, who asked too many prying questions.
(A) inactive (B) indifferent (C) informal (D) inquisitive
2. Although Judith is very _____, you would never know she has money from the way she acts.
(A) affluent (B) brave (C) candid (D) deliberate
3. Every time Peter spoke, instead of clarifying the issue, he _____ it even more..
(A) obfuscated (B) presumed (C) queried (D) ravaged
4. Robert worked in such a _____ manner to complete his project that he didn't even stop for a break.
(A) decent (B) decisive (C) dilemma (D) diligent
5. The engineers wanted to _____ all possible errors from their calculations before attempting to construct their new machine.
(A) eradicate (B) fabricate (C) generate (D) humiliate
6. We were all _____ to say that we would buy tickets to the show until we had more information about the cost.
(A) recipient (B) reluctant (C) resolute (D) retrospective
7. The officers of the corporation realized that the new company they had acquired was a _____ to them because of its large losses.
(A) lament (B) legend (C) legislature (D) liability
8. When the witness testified against a major crime figure, she knew that she was putting her life in _____.
(A) intimacy (B) jeopardy (C) kidnap (D) longevity
9. The box contained a number of _____ items, which were different things I had collected through the years.
(A) miniature (B) miscellaneous (C) mischievous (D) missionary
10. _____ people usually enjoy being in the company of other people.
(A) gregarious (B) hostile (C) invaluable (D) juvenile
11. The politician said that the person running opposite him has been his _____ for years.
(A) acquisition (B) adversary (C) affirmation (D) anecdote
12. The police said that they would _____ the evidence very carefully to make sure that nothing escaped investigation.
(A) prosecute (B) quench (C) reproach (D) scrutinize
13. Tom _____ the fact that he had not been kinder to his mother while she was still alive.
(A) removed (B) repented (C) reproved (D) resembled
14. The _____ pond had a terribly bad odor because many of the aquatic plants in it were decaying.
(A) requite (B) stagnant (C) tedious (D) upbringing
15. The plan was so _____ that we needed many meetings in order to be able to understand it.
(A) infamous (B) infectious (C) insatiable (D) intricate

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II. Structure and Written Expression (20%; 2% for each question)

Directions: Identify the underlined part that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatical.
Do NOT provide corrections.

16. One change in the U.S. college population these days is because there are fewer foreign students than several years ago but that more U.S. students are studying abroad.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
17. John F. Kennedy's early career given a clear indication of his later political success, which would culminate in his eventual election to the Presidency of the United States.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
18. Companies choose to do business internationally must do a thorough analysis of the cultures where they want to sell their products or services.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
19. The Babylonians, who have studying astronomy as early as 400 B.C., were one of the first cultures to make observations about the planet Mars.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. Employees, who can see thing in their mind's eye are able to picture a diagram and imagine the real object that it represents.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
21. Improvements in weather prediction meant that a huge tornado that went through Oklahoma and Kansas in 1999 killing only 43 people.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. According to Deborah Tannen, women are more verbal, or talk more, in private situations, where they use conversations as the "glue" hold relationships together.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
23. In the 1980s in the United States, there were many cases of adults suddenly remembered, with the help of a psychologist, things that had happened to them in childhood.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. Various research centers are studied identical twins in order to discover the "heritability" of behavioral characteristics—that is, the degree to which a trait is due to genes instead of environment.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)
25. Some scientists warn that the gradual warming of the earth's atmosphere, known as the Greenhouse Effect, will cause dramatic changes in the world which we now know it.
- (A) (B) (C) (D)

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III. Cloze (20%; 2% for each question)

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

Passage A

How badly I want that nameless thing! First there must be an idea, a feeling, or 26 you want to call it, the something that interested or inspired you sufficiently to make you 27 to express it. Maybe it was an abstract idea that you've got to find a symbol for, or maybe it was a concrete form that you have to simplify or distort to meet your ends, 28 that starting point must pervade the whole. Then you must discover the pervading direction, the pervading rhythm, the dominant, recurring forms, the dominant color, but always the thing 29 top in your thoughts. Everything must lead up to it, clothe it, feed it, balance it, tenderly fold it, 30 it reveals itself in all the beauty of its idea.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) whatever | (B) which | (C) if | (D) that |
| 27. (A) desire | (B) desired | (C) to desire | (D) to be desiring |
| 28. (A) moreover | (B) finally | (C) from | (D) but |
| 29. (A) have been | (B) must be | (C) which is | (D) used to |
| 30. (A) which | (B) soon | (C) like | (D) till |

Passage B

Movie allusions include a wide variety of substitutions. Instead of letting actors or actresses 31 a building, producers use dummies (large dolls). Stunt people usually take 32 of movie stars for the action of dangerous scenes. Instead of playing thousands of people to appear in a scene, movie makers—until recently—33 use of miniature figures to create the illusion of a crowd. Once, 34 the filming of *The African Queen*, many mosquitoes were needed in a scene. However, the little insects couldn't be persuaded to perform, 35 the filmmakers stirred tea leaves around in a glass of clear water and brought the camera up close to the glass. The illusion worked just fine.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 31. (A) fall off | (B) leaves from | (C) to look at | (D) passing by |
| 32. (A) the time | (B) the place | (C) the life | (D) the care |
| 33. (A) will be in | (B) have often made | (C) don't always like | (D) are usually taking |
| 34. (A) besides | (B) during | (C) making | (D) when |
| 35. (A) accordingly | (B) because | (C) like | (D) so |

IV. Reading Comprehension (30%; 2% for each question)

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

Passage A

In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, being "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a *pelele*—in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about peleles: "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the pelele? She would not be a woman at all." While some people in modern urban societies think of tribal lip

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rings as unattractive and even "disgusting," other people—in Tokyo or New York or Rome—might choose to wear a small lip ring or to pierce their tongue and wear a ring through the hole.

36. What is the topic of this passage?
- (A) dentistry
 - (B) blackening or whitening the teeth
 - (C) changes to the human mouth
 - (D) peles and beards
37. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
 - (B) What is attractive has different interpretations.
 - (C) The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.
 - (D) Some methods of changing the appearance of the moth are dangerous, but others are safe.
38. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Wearing a small lip ring is attractive to all cultures.
 - (B) In the West, people visit dentists to have their teeth straightened and whitened.
 - (C) Makololo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.
 - (D) Japanese women would blacken the teeth in the past.
39. Which of the following is true about peles?
- (A) All Makololo people wear a large ring in their upper lip.
 - (B) A chief of the Makololo people asks all women to wear a large ring in their upper lip.
 - (C) The Makololo women now living in Japan, U.S., or Italy wear a large ring in their upper lip.
 - (D) The Makololo women wear a pelele in their upper lip.
40. Where would this passage most likely be found?
- (A) In a medical journal
 - (B) In a magazine on the art of the body
 - (C) In a collection of short stories
 - (D) In a textbook on biology

Passage B

Education in the United States is available to everyone, but not all schools are equal. Public primary and secondary schools are free for everyone; there is no tuition. Almost 80 percent of all Americans are high school graduates. Students themselves decide if they want college-preparatory or vocational classes in high school; no national exam determines this. Higher education is not free, but it is available to almost anyone, and about 60 percent of all high school graduates attend college or university. Older people have the opportunity to attend college, too, because Americans believe that "you're never too old to learn." On the other hand, there are also problems in the U.S. schools. In many secondary schools, there are problems with lack of discipline and with drugs and crime. In addition, public schools receive their money from local taxes, so schools in poor areas receive less money. As a result, they don't have enough good teachers or laboratory equipment, and the buildings are often not in good condition. Clearly, U.S. education reflects both the best and the worse of the society.

41. Which of the following topics best describes the passage?
- (A) Higher Education in the United States
 - (B) The Rise and Fall of Education in the United States

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- (C) Problems in the U.S. Schools
(D) Education and Society in the United States
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Almost 80 percent of all Americans obtain higher education.
(B) Public schools may have financial problems when they cannot receive money from local taxes.
(C) Older people have the opportunity to attend college though they have problems with drugs and crime.
(D) SAT is a national exam, which helps students to decide if they want to take vocational classes.
43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Higher education in the U.S. is available to almost all high school graduates.
(B) Americans believe that "you're never too old to learn," so most people go to college in their late sixties.
(C) Good teachers in public schools work very hard though they do not have enough laboratory equipment.
(D) Because not all schools are equal, some kids pick up an education from self-study.

Passage C

Due to careful planning, Curitiba, Brazil, does not have the same traffic problems that most cities have. The statistics are surprising. The population has grown fast, to over two million people, but traffic has actually decreased 30 percent. Curitiba needed a mass-transit system but couldn't afford an expensive subway. City planners began, instead, with an unusual system of buses in the center lanes of five wide major streets. At each bus stop, there is a forty-foot-long glass tube. Passengers pay before they enter the tube. Then they get on the bus "subway style"—through wide doors. This allows people to get on and off the bus quickly and efficiently. People don't crowd onto the bus; loading and unloading takes only 30 seconds. This makes commuting more pleasant and also helps to solve the problem of air pollution.

44. What is the author's main purpose in writing?
(A) To review recent urban planning of Curitiba
(B) To contrast a mass-transit system and an expensive subway
(C) To show the variation of traffic problems in Curitiba
(D) To describe the mass-transit system in Curitiba
45. Which of the following is true about the transportation in Curitiba?
(A) There are more than two million people in Curitiba, but they pay less for their transportation fee.
(B) Passengers pay more for the mass-transit system because the forty-foot-long glass tube is very expensive.
(C) The mass-transit system is unusual because only five streets are wide enough for it.
(D) Through wide doors, passengers get on and off the bus in 30 seconds.
46. What makes the mass-transit system more pleasant?
(A) Passengers get on and off the bus as they do onto the subway.
(B) The forty-foot-long glass tube will load more passengers.
(C) Passengers pay less because it takes only 30 seconds for a ride.
(D) The mass-transit system will take passengers to all major streets.

Passage D

Most of us learn basic facts about the human brain in our middle or high school biology classes. We study the subcortex, the "old brain," which is found in the brains of most animals and is responsible for basic functions such as breathing, eating, drinking, and sleeping. We learn about the enocortex, the "new brain," which is unique to humans and is where complex brain activity takes place. We find that the cerebrum, which is responsible for all active thought

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is divided into two parts, or hemispheres. The left hemisphere, generally, manages the right side of the body; it is responsible for logical thinking. The right hemisphere manages the left side of the body; this hemisphere controls emotional, creative, and artistic functions. And we learn that the corpus callosum is the "bridge" that connects the two hemispheres. Memorizing the names for parts of the brain might not seem thrilling to many students, but new discoveries in brain function are exciting. Recent research is teaching us a lot about creativity, memory, the differences between men and women, and the relationship between mind and body.

47. Which of the following can be most likely inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most people probably don't use all their creative ability.
 - (B) Different parts of the brain control different activities or parts of the body.
 - (C) Most of us have creative ability that is greater than what we use in daily life.
 - (D) We use mainly the left hemisphere of our brain.
48. What is the topic of this passage?
- (A) Parts of the Brain
 - (B) Differences in Male and Female Brains
 - (C) The Mind-Body Relationship
 - (D) The Human Brain and Creative Ability

Passage E

Susan: What happened to you?

Brian: That big guy over there hit me!

Susan: What for?

Brian: I'm not sure. Looking back on what happened, it doesn't make any sense.

Susan: You must have done something to result in his hitting you.

Brian: I was playing with some kid. I guess it was his son.

Susan: How were you playing?

Brian: We were just making faces at each other. Then I must have made a scary face because the kid started crying. But I didn't touch the kid, let alone hurt him.

Susan: So the kid's father hit you?

Brian: Yeah, I guess when he heard his son crying, he lost his head and attacked me!

Susan: Let's go get some ice for your eye. It looks terrible.

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the dialogue?
- (A) Brian hurt his son.
 - (B) Susan is Brian's wife.
 - (C) Susan will buy ice cream for Brian.
 - (D) A big guy hit Brian on the face.
50. What does Brian imply about playing with a kid?
- (A) He pulled his face to scare the kid off.
 - (B) He moved his eyes and mouth to create a funny appearance to amuse the kid.
 - (C) He left the kid alone and did not play with him.
 - (D) He hit the kid on the head.