

DIRECTIONS: Choose the BEST answer for each question. Blacken the appropriate space on your computer card with a 2B pencil for each question to indicate your choice.

Example: The car was completely wrecked, but fortunately no one was \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) saved (B) known (C) injured (D) insured

Answer: A B C D

I. Vocabulary (40%) (Question 1-20)

1. The sales clerk asked the customer to \_\_\_\_\_ his identity by showing her a driver's license with a photo.  
(A) verify (B) specify (C) nullify (D) qualify
2. Physicists of the late 1940s were simultaneously \_\_\_\_\_ from making atoms relevant to society and feared for what their toys could do if they were to fall into the hands of evil.  
(A) scared (B) remembered (C) revered (D) indebted
3. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for the country's economic problems.  
(A) penicillin (B) aspirin (C) panacea (D) pension
4. He felt that the uninspiring routine of office work was too \_\_\_\_\_ for someone of his talent and creativity.  
(A) diverse (B) insatiable (C) prosaic (D) exacting
5. Animals seem to sense when an earthquake is \_\_\_\_\_. Their behavior changes just as the disaster is about to occur.  
(A) imminent (B) diffident (C) eminent (D) discrete
6. John's table manners were so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one wanted to sit across the table from him while he was eating.  
(A) interesting (B) appalling (C) fascinating (D) illustrating
7. We disagree over what to do, but I'm sure we can reach a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) argument (B) compromise (C) controversy (D) disagreement
8. John is very \_\_\_\_\_ to flattery. Just say some nice things about him and you'll get whatever you want.  
(A) agreeable (B) infallible (C) enjoyable (D) susceptible
9. My mother holds the family purse strings: she made all \_\_\_\_\_ decisions affecting the household.  
(A) monetary (B) ordinary (C) significant (D) meticulous
10. We had expected him to be full of enthusiasm and were surprised by his \_\_\_\_\_ attitude.  
(A) strange (B) animated (C) listless (D) attentive
11. We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to conclusions about things that we don't know enough about.  
(A) arrive (B) jump (C) infer (D) decide

12. Mozart's parents soon recognized young Wolfgang's \_\_\_\_\_ talent for music.  
(A) innate (B) insignificant (C) innovative (D) important
13. Be sure to pack some warm clothes for the evening. As soon as the sun goes down, the temperature will \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) topple (B) plummet (C) stumble (D) collapse
14. After the commotion and excitement of the city, I appreciate the \_\_\_\_\_ of these fields and forests.  
(A) beauty (B) stimulation (C) tranquility (D) fascination
15. Filling in information such as one's name, address, phone number, and credit card information can \_\_\_\_\_ the confidence of an online shopper.  
(A) avoid (B) shake (C) endanger (D) chill
16. The number of wildlife extinctions and endangered species is \_\_\_\_\_. In the early twentieth century, the earth was losing one species a year; today, it's one species a day.  
(A) mind-boggling (B) eye-opening (C) hand-wringing (D) head-spinning
17. Computers may never offer a perfect system for work and communications. Yet, there is no question that computers now \_\_\_\_\_ the pattern of our activities.  
(A) form (B) cut (C) shape (D) follow
18. The reputation of the school was \_\_\_\_\_ by the recent scandal.  
(A) enhanced (B) sullied (C) reduced (D) protracted
19. The market seems to start to become \_\_\_\_\_ as more stores than needed are being built in this area.  
(A) saturated (B) drenched (C) overflowing (D) stuffed
20. Success in college depends on time control, which means that you \_\_\_\_\_ organize and plan your time, instead of letting it drift by.  
(A) unintentionally (B) prolifically (C) hopefully (D) deliberately

## II. Cloze Test (20%) (Question 21-30)

In American culture, except in a few well-defined situations, touching is linked with intimate interpersonal relationships and is \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ taboo for most other types of relationships. Many Americans refrain \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ touching others in more casual encounters for fear their behavior might \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ or simply because they are afraid of or do not like physical contact. When they must stand in line, Americans will usually form an orderly, single line \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ everyone waits patiently for a turn. In Arab countries, \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_, lines are almost unheard of; in most gatherings behavior such as pushing and touching is involved and is not considered distasteful.

21. (A) for example (B) in addition (C) therefore (D) nevertheless
22. (A) with (B) from (C) of (D) for
23. (A) misconstrue (B) be misconstrued (C) be misconstruing (D) misconstrued
24. (A) in which (B) of which (C) of when (D) in that

25. (A) on the other hand (B) as a result (C) instead of (D) more than often

\_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago, man's first clash \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ nature may have begun. Historians and philosophers agree that since the development of agriculture, human beings \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ an effect on the natural habitat of many plants and animal species. As human populations have increased, \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ the demise of other living things: As many as 6,000 species are disappearing each year from deforestation, a number 10,000 times greater than before man appeared on the planet. Each minute of the day, approximately twenty-six hectares of forest are cleared (about the same as thirty-seven football fields). \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_, thousands of species have been wiped out.

26. (A) Someplace (B) Somehow (C) Somewhere (D) Somewhat

27. (A) against (B) with (C) upon (D) over

28. (A) have had (B) had had (C) had (D) have

29. (A) have so (B) so have (C) has so (D) so has

30. (A) On the other hand (B) However (C) As a result (D) For instance

### III. Reading comprehension (40%) (Question 31-50)

#### Passage 1 (Question 31-34)

One of the first things that needs to be done in planning for a backpack trip is to set a date for the trip. This may seem like a simple thing, but it does require some thought. For a full-scale backpack trip, the date should be set at least a month in advance, and preferably somewhat longer. In using dehydrated foods, some of them will probably be ordered through the mail and about three weeks should be allowed for delivery from the time you send in your order. It is desirable to package the food at least a week in advance because there are usually some unexpected matters that come up during the last week before a trip, and you will want to get as much of the routine preparation out of the way as possible.

Trying to get three or more persons to agree on a date for a trip can be quite a job in itself. At the same time you should reach agreement on an alternative date, in the event that you have unexpected bad weather move in just prior to the takeoff date, someone gets sick, or there is some other emergency. With the planning and preparation that is required for such a trip, when someone backs out for reasons of "personal convenience" just a few days before takeoff, this is usually reason for "exclusion from the club" as far as future trips are concerned. At the minimum, it means repackaging of practically every food item, which is no small job. If only three persons were going, and someone backs out, it possibly means cancellation of the trip. In some very remote areas a group of three is considered a minimum from a safety standpoint.

31. According to the passage, setting a date for a backpack trip is not a simple thing because

- (A) it's hard to prevent people from backing out at the last minute
- (B) it takes three weeks to receive dehydrated foods ordered through the mail
- (C) it's hard to get all members of the team to agree on a date
- (D) bad weather may move in just before the takeoff date

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32. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) once a date for the backpack trip is set, it can't be changed
  - (B) it's dangerous to go to a remote area if you only have a group of two people
  - (C) when someone backs out from a trip, he should not be allowed to join any future trip
  - (D) setting an alternative date for a backpack trip is not always necessary
33. The word "practically" means
- (A) nearly (B) immediately (C) suddenly (D) hardly
34. The tone of the passage as a whole is best described as
- (A) satirical (B) critical (C) objective (D) alienated

**Passage 2 (Question 35-38)**

Television is also a source of nutritional information for youngsters. A barrage of ads invite the child to dietary and dental disaster, pushing color and sweetness over real food value, with an endless succession of sugar-ridden candies, cereals, pies, cakes, ice creams, soft drinks, and fast foods. Children of low-income families are the worse hit by the junk-food blitz, being especially dependent on television for information and entertainment, while often denied access to regular dental and health care. The food commercials depict children as hyped-up little gluttons who devour Twinkies, Hostess Cupcakes, Sugar Frosties, and M&M candies with a greedy enthusiasm seldom displayed for regular meals, all under the approving gaze of Mother, a junk-food pusher who knows how to keep her little ones happy.

35. The primary purpose of this passage is
- (A) to inform readers that TV is a source of nutritional information for children
  - (B) to persuade readers that TV is a poor source of nutritional information for children
  - (C) to entertain readers with colorful images of TV as a source of nutritional information for children
  - (D) to criticize readers who allow their children to watch junk food commercials
36. According to the passage, the children of low-income families are more easily influenced by food commercials because
- (A) they are more interested in eating sugar-ridden foods
  - (B) they are less able to read Nutrition Facts food labels
  - (C) they are more likely to miss regular meals
  - (D) they are more dependent on television for information and entertainment
37. The tone of this passage can be described as
- (A) annoyed but optimistic
  - (B) hesitant and ambivalent
  - (C) outspoken and critical
  - (D) Formal and unemotional.



38. The word "gluttons" in the passage refers to children who  
(A) look very fat (B) eat too much (C) act like a monster (D) have no friend

**Passage 3 (Question 39-42)**

In 1864, the wealthy Swiss businessman Jean-Henri Durant wanted to create an international volunteer organization to care for the wounded on both sides of a battle. He wanted an international agreement that would give protection and legitimacy to these tireless volunteers. Dunant had been inspired by the devastating scene of thousands of dead Austrian and French soldiers in a volatile regional conflict of the time. He witnessed firsthand the horrific battlefield: bloody corpses, severed body parts, and wounded and dead horses. Shocked by the barbarism and savagery he had witnessed, Dunant wrote a book in which he explained his ideals.

With his influence, Dunant persuaded the Swiss government to organize an international meeting to discuss his proposals. In 1864, representatives of 12 governments met and ratified an agreement. It was the first version of the Geneva conventions, or the "rules of war." As the first attempt to institutionalized guidelines for wartime behavior, it was the beginning of the modern humanitarian law movement.

Dunant's ideas were controversial then, just as they are today. Some people thought his beliefs were counterintuitive, going against a natural way of thinking. Critics did not believe that codes, or laws of war, could help restrain soldiers during conflicts. Yet Dunant argued that these laws are basic human universals, with roots in every culture.

The original 1864 Conventions prevailed until 1949, when four more were added. One of these requires the sparing of civilian lives during wartime. Now more than 180 countries subscribe to the Geneva Conventions. The Red Cross devotes a great deal of effort to disseminating information about the conventions.

39. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?  
(A) The Origin of the Geneva Conventions  
(B) The Life of Jean-Henri Durant  
(C) The History of the Red Cross  
(D) How to Prevent Wartime Barbarism
40. What is the primary purpose of the Geneva Conventions?  
(A) To prevent war from happening  
(B) To promote world peace  
(C) To regulate wartime behavior  
(D) To encourage people to be Red Cross volunteers

41. It can be inferred from the passage that Dunant believed that it's possible for soldiers to follow the laws of war because

- (A) these laws are values shared by all human beings
- (B) their governments subscribe to the Geneva Convention
- (C) the Red Cross disseminates information about these laws
- (D) wounded soldiers can receive care from volunteers

42. The word "counterintuitive" in the passage means

- (A) impractical
- (B) unofficial
- (C) controversial
- (D) illogical

#### Passage 4 (Question 43-46)

When note taking is done properly, it is a surefire way to improve your concentration and keep track of a speaker's ideas. The key words here are *when done properly*. Unfortunately, many people don't take notes effectively. Some try to write down everything a speaker says. They view note taking as a race, pitting their handwriting agility against the speaker's rate of speech. As the speaker starts to talk, the note taker starts to write. But soon the speaker is winning the race. In a desperate effort to keep up, the note taker slips into a scribbled writing style with incomplete sentences and abbreviated words. Even this is not enough. The speaker pulls so far ahead that the note taker can never catch up. Finally, the note taker concedes defeat and spends the rest of the speech grumbling in frustration.

Some people go to the opposite extreme. They arrive armed with pen, notebook, and the best of intentions. They know they can't write down everything, so they settle comfortably in their seats and wait for the speaker to say something that grabs their attention. Every once in a while the speaker rewards them with a joke, a dramatic story, or a startling fact. Then the note taker seizes pen, jots down a few words and leans back dreamily to await the next fascinating tidbit. By the end of the lecture the note taker has a set of tidbits—and little or no record of the speaker's important ideas.

As these examples illustrate, most inefficient note takers suffer from one or both of two problems: they don't know what to listen for, and they don't know how to record what they do listen for. The solution to the first problem is to focus on a speaker's main points and evidence. But once you know what to listen for, you still need a sound method of note taking.

43. The word "surefire" in the first paragraph means

- (A) important
- (B) guaranteed
- (C) effective
- (D) easy

44. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of poor note takers?

- (A) They try to write down everything a speaker says
- (B) They wait for the speaker to say something that grabs their attention
- (C) They pick out a speaker's main points and evidence
- (D) They regard note taking as a competition between their rate of writing and the speaker's rate of speaking

45. The word "tidbits" in the second paragraph means  
(A) main points (B) funny stories (C) small pieces of information (D) outlines
46. What is the next paragraph most likely to be about?  
(A) Another example illustrating inefficient note taking  
(B) An effective note taking system  
(C) Innovative methods of note taking  
(D) The benefits of effective note taking

**Passage 5 (Question 47-50)**

Each country uses a different currency. This means that an exchange rate must be set for trade in goods and assets to occur between countries. The traditional method has been to use a common standard for assessing the value of each currency. Over the centuries a variety of physical commodities have served as the international standard, including small sea shells, salt, and metals such as bronze and silver. The best-known, and most-recent, standard is gold. Silver played an important role until the middle of the nineteenth century, when gold was found in Transvaal and California. During the era of the gold standard, gold was the international means of payment and each currency was assessed according to its gold value. At the time, one could exchange French francs for British pounds in exact proportion to their gold value. For example, if one ounce of gold bullion was worth ten francs in France and two pounds in the United Kingdom, the exchange rate was five French francs per British pound, or 0.2 British pounds per French franc. The domestic purchasing power of a currency, i.e., its *gold content*, was set by the domestic monetary authorities, who thereby controlled the exchange rate.

47. The passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects?  
(A) International Investment  
(B) History of Gold Mining  
(C) British History  
(D) Business Management
48. According to the passage, the era of the gold standard started  
(A) at the beginning of the nineteenth century  
(B) after the silver deposits ran out  
(C) after the discoveries of huge gold deposits  
(D) after France and the United Kingdom started trading with each other
49. According to the gold value described in the passage, how many British pounds can one exchange for 100 French francs?  
(A) 20 pounds (B) 10 pounds (C) 500 pounds (D) 15 pounds
50. The word "domestic" means  
(A) international (B) national (C) private (D) public

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