

## I. 對話

1. (After a meal at a restaurant)

Friend 1: Let me get that.

Friend 2: No. \_\_\_\_\_

Friend 1: That's not true. You paid.

Friend 2: I did not. It's my turn today.

(A) You picked up the check last time. (B) I can't let you spend so much money.  
(C) The meal was awful and we shouldn't pay (D) I don't have my credit card with me.

2. Peter : I think I'm going to quit my present job.

John : why ? Don't you like it at all ?

Peter : \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't get along with my boss any more.

(A)I used to, (B)Not at all, (C)Hardly, (D)I believe so,

3. Julia : You look worried, Sam. What's the matter ?

Sam : My computer's broken down. No idea what's wrong with it.

Julia : \_\_\_\_\_

Sam : Of course, eventually. But I have a paper due tomorrow.

(A)Can I help you ? (B)Can I fix it for you ?  
(C)Can't you get it fixed ? (D)What are you going to do ?

4. Flight Attendant: Excuse me, would you like the chicken or the beef?

Passenger: Beef, please.

Flight Attendant: \_\_\_\_\_

Passenger: No, I'll have coffee instead

(A) What would you like to drink? (B) Where would you like to have it served?  
(C) How would you like it cooked? (D) Would you like some red wine with that?

5. Tom : Jack was stopped by the police again for speeding and his driver's license was taken away.

Frank : Good. \_\_\_\_\_

Tom : True. He is such a reckless driver.

(A)I'm sorry to hear that. (B)That'll teach him a lesson.  
(C)It's not fair. (D)How unfortunate for him !

## II. 辭彙及慣用語

6. I am in a hurry, so I can only discuss this matter with you \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) likely (B) scarcely (C) mainly (D) briefly

7. My recent trip to Europe has left a \_\_\_\_\_ impression on me.

(A)final (B)lasting (C)forever (D)long

8. Recent studies on whales have \_\_\_ that, they, like humans, also have emotions

(A) revealed (B) remained (C) reviewed (D) rewarded

9. These questions are \_\_\_ easy. I am sure you can answer them

(A) tentatively (B) protectively (C) relatively (D) expressively

10. This museum is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ of modern paintings.

(A)construction (B)reduction (C)affection (D)collection

11. It is hard for a country to \_\_\_\_ between economic development and environmental protection.  
 (A) save their skin (B) beat around the bush (C) strike a balance (D) hold their ground
12. It is a well-known fact that one's success is \_\_\_\_ one's hard work.  
 (A) in the way of (B) in proportion to (C) in the case of (D) in excess of
13. After you have learned something new, it is important that you try to \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) bring it up (B) let go of it (C) get rid of it (D) put it into practice
14. It rains \_\_\_\_\_ this summer. The water we've got is not enough for this area.  
 (A) frequently (B) occasionally (C) precisely (D) previously
15. This scientist is very \_\_\_\_\_. His original experiments are widely admired.  
 (A) imaginative (B) cooperative (C) representative (D) persuasive

### III. 綜合測驗

#### 第一篇(共5題)

Earth has warmed by about 1°F over the past 100 years. But why? And 16.? Well, scientists are not exactly sure. The Earth could be getting warmer on its own, 17. many of the world's leading climate scientists think that things people do are helping to make the Earth warmer.

Global warming refers to an average increase in the Earth's temperature, 18. in turn causes changes in climate. A 19. Earth may lead to changes in rainfall patterns, a rise in sea level, and a wide range of impacts on plants, wildlife, and humans. When scientists talk about the issue of climate change, their 20. is about global warming caused by human activities. It is because they are sure about the danger of the green house effect.

- 16.(A)quick (B)now (C)how (D)where  
 17.(A)but (B)so (C)or (D)for  
 18.(A)and (B)it (C)not (D)which  
 19.(A)crowded (B)flat (C)round (D)warmer  
 20.(A)story (B)increase (C)climate (D)concern

#### 第二篇(共10題)

In your conversation with American adults, you should learn that some topics are safe, but others are not. Work and hobbies are good starts for conversations, but (21) avoid talking about age and money. When you meet an American (22), it is all right for you to ask "What do you do?" Most Americans are happy to talk about it because they think they are (23) by their work. If work does not prove to be a productive topic, try other topics (24) hobbies. He may get quite excited about a hobby or some hobbies he is currently (25) with.

The topics of age and money may rapidly (26) your conversation to an end. Many adult Americans are (27) about looking young, so they always keep their age a secret. If you carelessly (28) this topic, they will often feel quite uneasy or upset. Income is also a very sensitive matter. While Americans may spend a lot of time (29) how much other people make, they don't say so. The reason may be that they think people are paid (30) their worth, and they don't want to have their worth known by others.

21. (A) by no means (B) by all means (C) by means of (D) by any means  
 22. (A) at the first moment (B) for the first time (C) first of all (D) from the very first  
 23. (A) defined (B) referred (C) controlled (D) proposed  
 24. (A) so as (B) as to (C) as such (D) such as  
 25. (A) involving (B) involve (C) involved (D) involves  
 26. (A) bring (B) let (C) come (D) make  
 27. (A) hasty (B) eager (C) crazy (D) gentle  
 28. (A) touch on (B) put on (C) set on (D) come on

29. (A) mastering (B) realizing (C) wondering (D) fulfilling  
30. (A) appealing to (B) attending to (C) amounting to (D) according to

### 第三篇(共3題)

For the Stone Age people, hunting was an important way to get food. Stone Age hunter had only crude weapons made of stone and wood. When they went hunting, their weapons were not powerful enough to kill big game, so they had to rely more upon their wit than weapons. Stone Age hunters often cooperated with each other in hunting big game. Some hunters drove a herd of animals like horses or buffaloes over steep cliffs, and others waited at the bottom of the cliffs to finish the kill. Another popular method was to dig a deep pit. The pit was then covered with branches and dirt. When an animal walked over the pit, it fell in and was trapped. The hunters rolled heavy stones on the animal and killed it.

Modern hunters are equipped with powerful weapons, but for most of them, hunting is more for pleasure than for food. Because many big animals like lions, tigers and elephants are decreasing in number rapidly, they can no longer be hunted at will. Nowadays in many countries, hunting is prohibited in national parks, which preserve wild animals as well as their natural environments. And even in some countries where hunting is permitted, a hunter has to get a license for hunting particular game in a particular season; otherwise he will be punished as poacher.

31. The Stone Age people showed their wit in hunting big game by  
(A) throwing stone weapons.  
(B) inventing powerful weapons.  
(C) using bare hands.  
(D) working together as a team.
32. According to this passage, for most modern hunters, hunting is  
(A) a form of recreation  
(B) supported by the government.  
(C) a way to keep wild animals down.  
(D) for economic gains.
33. Regarding hunting, there are more restrictions on a modern hunter because of  
(A) the limitation of weapons.  
(B) the shortage of manpower.  
(C) the control of governments.  
(D) the lack of cooperation.

### 第四篇(共3題)

In the eyes of a Western visitor, a temple in Taiwan is very different from a church in the West. The following is a report of this Westerner.

For a Western church, you can enter the great door in the center and walk straight down the aisle to the altar, but a Taiwanese temple must be entered through the side gates. This leads you right to a large outer courtyard. From here you can see clearly the roof-line of the main wall and doors. The pillars and the roof-line are frequently decorated with dragons. Walking across the outer courtyard, you will reach the main doors leading you to the inner courtyard, and again the doors are not in the center facing the main altar inside the main building, but to the left and right. Painted on the big doors are the fierce guardian spirits in bright and realistic detail. To cross over the doorsill to get into the inner courtyard, you have to lift your foot or you may trip and fall down. Once inside the inner courtyard, you can walk into main building of the temple and see the images of gods on the altar enclosed within iron bars.

These architectural details are "security measures" just like those a bank has to keep thieves from breaking in. Some of these measures are aimed at evil spirits, because ghosts cannot lift their feet over barriers, nor can they make 90-degree turns. But the iron bars are apparently there for keeping burglars out.

34. According to this Western visitor, a Taiwanese temple differs from a Western church in that
- (A) the former is older than the latter.
  - (B) the former is larger.
  - (C) the former has no central passage.
  - (D) the former is better decorated.
35. Why is a Taiwanese temple compared to a bank by this Western visitor?
- (A) It is as rich as a bank.
  - (B) It is well-protected like a bank.
  - (C) It is run as efficiently as a bank.
  - (D) It is well-designed as a bank.
36. Based on this article, a Taiwanese temple is partly designed
- (A) to prevent bad spirits and people from entering.
  - (B) to welcome worshippers and businessmen.
  - (C) to honor government officials and military officers.
  - (D) to be a tourist attraction.

#### 第五篇(共4題)

Doctors can be so much concerned with curing diseases that they may fail to notice that sometimes what troubles a patient is not really a disease at all. Dr. Meyer Schwartz described such a case in one of his medical reports.

Dr. Schwartz was on duty at a hospital one morning a few days after Christmas when a man came in complaining only of "blueness to his face of one hour's duration." He reported no other signs of illness, no itching, dizziness or shortness of breath, and no history of heart disease or bleeding disorders. It was only 10:15 a.m. and all the patient had done that day was shower, shave, and dress. So far, his hands and body were still their normal color, but on both sides of his face, it was distinctly blue up to the cheekbones. Knowing that blue skin might indicate a lack of oxygen in the blood or an undesirable drug reaction, Dr. Schwartz checked the patient thoroughly. Finding nothing else out of ordinary, he sent the blue man home. At 5:30 p.m. the man called Dr. Schwartz to report that he had "washed his face and the blue came off." He had received blue towels as Christmas gifts and had used none of them that morning for the first time.

37. The blueness to the patient's face was caused by
- (A) shortage of oxygen in the blood
  - (B) a blue washing cloth
  - (C) a serious drug reaction
  - (D) a disease the doctor could not detect.
38. The doctor sent the blue-faced man home after
- (A) washing the patient's face
  - (B) curing the blueness with medicine.
  - (C) consulting with other doctors.
  - (D) a careful examination of the patient.
39. The main point of this passage is that
- (A) some diseases are often difficult for doctors to recognize.
  - (B) doctors are often too careless in their medical treatments.
  - (C) doctors may be misled by a patient's complaints.
  - (D) some patients like to play practical jokes on doctors.
40. The cause of the blueness was known only after
- (A) a series of examinations was carried out on the patient.
  - (B) the blueness suddenly went away with medication.

- (C) another doctor checked the patient more carefully.
- (D) the patient realized what he had done with his Christmas gifts.

### 第六篇(共3題)

A few years ago a gifted young conductor, Clive Wearing, was struck by a strange brain disease that virtually destroyed his memory. For him, every moment in time is separated from every other moment.

Otherwise his intellect is not damaged, which makes his condition even more tragic, and he is often deeply depressed. Yet there are two elements of his former, rich life that haven't deserted him. The first is his love for welcoming her back into his life as though she had been gone for years

The second element of his past life that mysteriously remains is music. When his wife first rakes him into a room where there is a piano and a small group of singers, he doesn't know what to do. But as soon as the singers start to sing, his face immediately brightens and he begins to sing and conduct a song by Mozart. Somehow love and music have remained whole in his weakened brain. No one can explain why this can be, when the rest of his memory seems to have been destroyed. But somehow in his mind and his heart there is a miraculous survival of love and beauty.

- 41. The overall tone of this passage is one of  
(A) sadness. (B) hope. (C) forgiveness. (D) irony.
- 42. The greatest tragedy of Wearing's illness is that he can no longer  
(A) recognize his family. (B) appreciate music. (C) conduct a group of singers.  
(D) recall his past.
- 43. This passage points out that Wearing  
(A) has been away from his wife for a long time.  
(B) didn't learn to play the piano before his illness.  
(C) is sad that part of his memory is lost.  
(D) can only remember Mozart's music.

### 第七篇(共3題)

Books are like people. You may like a person without necessarily wanting to ask him or her home for supper. You may like a book without necessarily wanting to read or possess it. So it is with the books in our shop. We know them all, we like them all we enjoy their companionship, because to a bookseller a book is not something to read; it is something to handle, something to sell. To a bookseller a good book is something that is well designed and well made, and the handing of it gives him or her great pleasure. I know little and care nothing about weapons, yet I know that in my town there are many people with a passion for tanks. I can recognize a well-designed tank book when I am shown one, and it gives me great pleasure to order it, display it, and even introduce it to a customer with my personal recommendation.

Doesn't it seem wrong that I am prepared to say, "Here is a good book." when I have done no more than glance at it? How can I judge a book about which I know nothing? The answer is that I can because I can get the help of others, including the publisher, the reviewer, and other customers. My personal judgment is confined to the book's production, to its look and feel. I leave it to the experts to judge the contents

- 44. This passage states that a bookseller's main concern about a book is its  
(A) contents (B) appearance (C) cost (D) publisher
- 45. The author feels that he or she is NOT  
(A) an expert on how well-written a book is.  
(B) a good judge of a book's design  
(C) someone who recommends books on weapons  
(D) a person who appreciates having books around.
- 46. Which of the following statements does the author argue against?  
(A) Booksellers usually charge customers too much for well-produced books.  
(B) Booksellers should take delight in having books around them.

- (C) Booksellers should always read a book before urging a customer to buy it.
- (D) Booksellers should sell only books that have received good reviews.

### 第八篇(共4題)

First time dog owners may encounter many problems getting to know and train their pets. Sometimes a puppy, or even an older dog, will chew their fingers or bite them. Even in play, this can really hurt. Unfortunately, many pet owners tolerate this in a young dog. However, when the dog gets larger, it is not fun to be bitten by it. Training a dog to never place his teeth on human skin or clothing is an important lesson. From now on, if you feel your dog's teeth while you are playing with him, say "Ouch" in a loud voice and move away from him. He will soon learn that when he bites, you will not play with him anymore.

Another bad habit that many people tolerate in their pets is allowing them to bite and hold on to clothing. Don't let your dog do this to you. When he does something you want him to do, praise him and tell him he's a good dog. You can also give him a treat at the same time he performs the good behavior. Eventually he will learn which kind behavior is acceptable and which is not. Remember that reward is more effective than punishment. If you reward your dog when he does what you want him to, he will become very well behaved. Also remember that puppies need to chew on something. So give him a sock with a knot tied in it or an old shoe. If he chews the wrong thing, take it away while saying "No" and give him something he can chew. If dogs are trained well, they will truly be your friends for a lifetime.

47. This passage focuses on the topic of
- (A) teaching people how to train dogs.
  - (B) showing dog owners how to behave.
  - (C) demonstrating good dog behavior.
  - (D) explaining why a dog chews on something
48. According to this passage, many people tend to
- (A) think puppies should be properly trained.
  - (B) be too rough towards their dogs.
  - (C) give their dogs treats infrequently.
  - (D) allow their dogs to behave badly.
49. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- (A) Our behavior influences our dogs' behavior.
  - (B) Dogs enjoy being rewarded by their owners.
  - (C) Say nothing even when your dog has bitten you.
  - (D) Training a dog takes patience and time.
50. The author thinks that a better way to train a dog is:
- (A) punish him for any mistake he has made.
  - (B) reinforce his good behavior with a treat.
  - (C) tolerate him no matter what he does.
  - (D) always be kind to him and don't scold him.