I. <u>Vocabulary</u> : (30%): 第1到第15題,共15題,每題2分						
1.						
	(A) rental (B) refund (C) ransom (D) region					
2.	I have a very arrangement with my employer so I can work whatever hours suit me.					
	(A) favorite (B) flexible (C) portable (D) prompt					
3.	We were asked to the play over and over again until our performance was perfect.					
	(A) resolve (B) rehearse (C) observe (D) describe					
4.	4. When you walk into a dark room from the bright sunlight, your eyes need a few moments to					
	the change in light.					
	(A) adapt (B) adopt (C) admire (D) alarm					
5.	Do you think it is good for students to be absolutely without making any objections in any case?					
	(A) innocent (B) sincere (C) industrious (D) obedient					
6.	Most plants thrive in a warm, sunny environment when they are also given water and plant food.					
	(A) excessive (B) adequate (C) deliberate (D) condensed					
7.	The living cost is much higher these days, so I find it hard to live within					
	(A) budget (B) margins (C) account (D) finance					
8.	The government to public opinion about reform and began to take new measures.					
	(A) appointed (B) yielded (C) ceased (D) converted					
9.	One important source of information for the shopper, or consumer, is the list of that is required					
	by law on all food labels.					
	(A) experiments (B) preparation (C) merchandise (D) ingredients					
10.	After a long economic downturn, tourism proved to be the that improved the local economy.					
	(A) pursuit (B) myth (C) stimulus (D) horizon					
11.	I don't understand why I'm not if I have been with the company for over a year.					
	(A) affordable (B) subjective (C) responsible (D) eligible					
12.	When he decided to write a children's book, he hired someone to it because he knew his					
drawings weren't very good.						
	(A) participate (B) exploit (C) illustrate (D) distinguish					
13.	Once the boss sees how computers our work, he'll wonder why we didn't start using them years					
	ago.					
	(A) facilitate (B) invade (C) nominate (D) overwhelm					
14.	They ought to make their information more so all the staff know what is going on in the company.					
	(A) extensive (B) accessible (C) numerous (D) addictive					
15.	I'm afraid we don't have any more of Yo-Yo Ma's CD in our, but I can order a copy of his latest release if you like.					
	(A) inventory (B) convention (C) domination (D) guidebook					

II. <u>Cloze Test</u>: (30%): 第16到第30題,共15題,每題2分

Passage A:

Most fire-related deaths are caused by smoke inhalation (16) by the actual flames. Keeping yourself cool and knowing what to do during a fire could mean the (17) between life and death not only for you (18) for those you care about as well.

When you go to a new place – a hotel or a movie theater (19) – take a minute upon your arrival to (20) yourself with where the exits are. Often during a fire there are no lights. If you find yourself in smoke-(21) room, drop down to the floor and crawl along where the floor and wall meet. Smoke (22), so it is much easier to breathe along the floor. Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth; (23) better, with a wet cloth, if possible. Remember an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

16.	(A) but also	(B) rather than	(C) more than	(D) instead
17.	(A) difference	(B) definition	(C) destination	(D) division
18.	(A) and	(B) but	(C) still	(D) also
19.	(A) on duty	(B) for instance	(C) for fun	(D) in example
20.	(A) familiar	(B) family	(C) familiarize	(D) familiarity
21.	(A) filled	(B) full	(C) filling	(D) field
22.	(A) raising	(B) arises	(C) arouses	(D) rises
23.	(A) very	(B) even	(C) more	(D) near

Passage B:

Why does a red fire engine appear red? What makes blue jeans blue? White light, the light emitting from the sun or from a light bulb, is actually (24) of seven different colors of light, each with their own wavelength. The seven colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. When the white light hits the red fire truck, the pigments in the paint absorb all the colors except red, (25) is reflected off the truck. That is why we see a red fire engine. We see all colors (26) the same way. Of course we see many different shades and variation of colors (27) certain pigments reflect different amounts of different colors of light. When we see something white, all light is reflected. When we see something black, all light is absorbed.

This also explains why we can't distinguish colors easily in very __(28)__ light. There is such a small __(29)__ of light being reflected __(30)__ objects appear as gray or black.

24.	(A) consisted	(B) comprised	(C) contained	(D) composed
25.	(A) that	(B) which	(C) what	(D) when
26.	(A) by	(B) at	(C) for	(D) in
27.	(A) because	(B) assuming that	(C) granting that	(D) in case that
28.	(A) bright	(B) dime	(C) dim	(D) brighten
29.	(A) amount	(B) number	(C) quality	(D) plenty
30.	(A) that	(B) which	(C) who	(D) when

III. **<u>Reading Comprehension</u>**: (40%): 第 31 到第 40 題,共 10 題,每題 4 分

Passage A:

It was the article that filled the Internet with comments, links, and blog posts. Entitled "Why Chinese Mothers Are Superior," this short article in both the print and online versions of *The Wall Street Journal* certainly caused quite a controversy in January. Even the article's title rubbed some the wrong way, and many were more disturbed by the article's content.

Written by Amy Chua, a second-generation Chinese-American and law professor at Yale University, the article attempted to explain how Chinese mothers in America are able to raise so many stereotypically successful children. She began by listing all of the things that most American kids do, but that her two daughters were never allowed to do, when growing up: no sleepovers, no play dates, no TV, no computer games,

and no grade below an A. In addition, the two had to learn to play a musical instrument, and it had to be the piano or the violin.

Chua's parents were of Chinese descent, and they immigrated to the United States from the Philippines. Raised in a strict fashion in the United States, Chua excelled academically and ended up with degrees from Harvard. When Chua became a parent, she was determined that her children, third-generation Chinese-Americans, would not be raised like most other American kids. She wanted to raise them, in her words, as a "Chinese mother"—strict, demanding, and unyielding.

Reactions to the article, and Chua's parenting techniques, have been varied. Some say that some of her actions border on child abuse, including calling one daughter "garbage" and not allowing the other to eat dinner or go to the bathroom until a piano piece had been learned. Others point out that the article was published a few days before the release of Chua's book, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, and was deliberately controversial in order to boost sales.

One thing is certain: the article has certainly raised questions in America—and around the world—about which style of parenting is best. Is a more permissive Western style better? Or is a more demanding Eastern style ideal? Or could it be a combination of the two? (355 words)

- 31. What does "second-generation Chinese-American" mean?
 - (A) A person who was born in the U.S.A, and whose parents are Chinese immigrants to the U.S.A.
 - (B) A Chinese who immigrates to the U.S.A.
 - (C) An American who is born in China.
 - (D) A Chinese-American who lives with his or her parents.
- 32. What is the author's attitude toward Amy Chua's parenting style?
 - (A) The author is in favor of Amy Chua's parenting style.
 - (B) The author is against Amy Chua's parenting style.
 - (C) The author thinks Amy Chua's parenting style is Western style, and is more permissive.
 - (D) The author doesn't show personal preference to Amy Chua's parenting style.
- 33. Where were Amy Chua's two daughters born?
 - (A) The U.S.A. (B) China.
 - (C) The Philippines. (D) Taiwan.
- 34. Which of the following actions of Amy Chua's is close to child abuse?
 - (A) Not allowing her daughter to watch TV.
 - (B) Not allowing her daughter to play computer games.
 - (C) Not allowing her daughter to go to the bathroom until a piano piece had been learned.
 - (D) Not allowing her daughter to get a grade less than an A.
- 35. According to Amy Chua, which of the following words is **NOT** for a "Chinese mother"?
 - (A) Strict. (B) Permissive.
 - (C) Demanding. (D) Unyielding.

Passage B:

The Japanese have always had a reputation for a strong work ethic, often staying with the same company throughout their lives. Although this "cradle-to-the grave" mentality is still prevalent, an increasing number of well-educated young people are opting for lifestyles with less stress and more personal freedom.

Known as "freeters", they shun traditional lifetime employment, often prefer to work part-time and change jobs regularly. In 2001, there were over 4 million of them aged 15 to 34; up from 1.8 million in 1990.

While many freeters choose the lifestyle because they're not ambitious for success in the traditional sense – or simply lack direction in their lives – some are victims of Japan's changing economic fortunes. They're unable to find secure jobs because companies, keen to reduce costs, are unwilling to take on large numbers of new graduates as full-time staff, preferring to employ cheaper part-timers instead. As the unemployment rate hovers at a near record 5.4 per cent, competition for new jobs is tough, with only 1.35 positions available per graduate.

The growing number of freeters could have serious implications for Japanese society. Although they can support themselves, they can't afford to feed a family, which means that the birth rate will decline even further. As the population is expected to start shrinking from 2007, the country will probably face long-term labor shortages. In addition, without a secure income, freeters could become a burden to society when they get old and have no savings or relatives to depend on. (248 words)

- 36. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - (A) Japan's traditional work ethic
 - (B) The difficulties of finding full-time employment
 - (C) Young people who don't have a career
 - (D) Rising unemployment in Japan
- 37. From the passage, the "freeter" lifestyle could be described as
 - (A) a waning trend.
- (B) a recent phenomenon.
- (C) a revolutionary activity. (D) an international movement.
- 38. Which of the following is **CORRECT**?
 - (A) The number of freeters tripled between 1990 and 2001.
 - (B) Japan's population is expected to grow in the next twenty years.
 - (C) The "cradle-to-the-grave" lifestyle is no longer the norm in Japan.
 - (D) Some freeters would prefer to have traditional employment.
- 39. What would be the best title for this passage?
 - (A) The Changing Work Ethic in Japan
 - (B) The Future of Freeters in Japanese Society
 - (C) The Dangers of the Freeter Lifestyle
 - (D) Japan's Troubled Economy
- 40. Which of the following is implied in the passage?
 - (A) The freeter lifestyle is condemned by most Japanese people.
 - (B) The number of unmarried people will probably increase.
 - (C) In the future, companies will only employ part-time staff.
 - (D) Freeters are the cause of Japan's high unemployment rate.