

英文

. Vocabulary : Choose the best answer from the given items (A), (B), (C), (D).

- (B)1. The chemicals from the factories pollute the river and the lake.
(A)portrait (B)contaminate (C)poison (D)absorb
- (D)2. The doctor was so busy that he ignored the patient's condition.
(A)emphasized (B)frustrated (C)disgusted (D)neglected
- (D)3. Aviation is related to the transportation of air.
(A)aero plane (B)helicopter (C)spaceship (D)flying
- (A)4. The townhouse he lives in is spacious.
(A)roomy (B)small (C)tiny (D)narrow
- (A)5. Hospital personnel sometimes become callous after years of exposure to the sufferings of patients.
(A)apathetic (B)sensitive (C)sophisticated (D>alert
- (C)6. My friend speculated in the stock market and lost much money.
(A)rotated (B)consumed (C)ventured (D)exhausted
- (D)7. It is impossible for parents to be too lenient in bringing up their children.
(A)causal (B)sever (C)tender (D)merciful
- (D)8. The man spoke ambivalently about her former job.
(A)kindly (B)angrily (C)freely (D)with conflicting feelings
- (C)9. Mr. Smith was jubilant when she received her acceptance from the college.
(A)surprised (B)suspicious (C)cheerful (D)thankful
- (B)10. It is plausible that the typhoon will come tomorrow.
(A)determined (B)likely (C)unlikely (D)doubtful
- (A)11. Some people would like to keep anonymous when they call the police to report an accident.
(A)unknown (B)cautious (C)sheltered (D)guarded
- (C)12. After a tremendous loss at the stock market, he committed suicide.
(A)harmful (B)imaginative (C)huge (D)hectic
- (C)13. Coming from an affluent society, Paul finds it difficult to adjust to a small country town.
(A)over populated (B)complicated (C)wealthy (D)affable
- (C)14. Obesity becomes a serious problem in advanced countries.
(A)slender (B)slim (C)fat (D)fitting
- (A)15. During the medieval epoch, the sciences were considered to be based on the occult.
(A)supernatural (B)fundamental (C)theoretical (D)anthropological
- (B)16. He worked very hard and reached the _____ of his career.
(A)bottom (B)zenith (C)abyss (D)depth
- (C)17. When one goes abroad to travel or study, sometimes he or she needs a _____.
(A)I. D. card (B)university degree (C)health clearance (D)credit card
- (C)18. A _____ is the first person who develops a new area of something.
(A)relative (B)jumper (C)pioneer (D)cosmonaut
- (B)19. Helen is crazy about scientific _____. She tests something using scientific methods to see if it is true or to obtain more information about it.
(A)expectations (B)experiments (C)equipment (D)expressions
- (A)20. On the way to the hospital she began to have breathing difficulties and responded only to painful _____.
(A)coughs (B)chokes (C)stimuli (D)vomit

- (B)21. An _____ attack is a sickness that makes people hard to breathe.
(A)respiratory (B)asthma (C)allergy (D)heart
- (A)22. Your _____ system usually works to protect you. It sometimes treats dust, pollen from plants and animal hair as harmful.
(A)immune (B)circulation (C)digestive (D)neurotic
- (A)23. Pandas are _____ species that needs protection.
(A)endangered (B)rarely (C)antique (D)risky
- (B)24. Some candidates may use _____ to cheat, and even some presidents may use unfair practices to win their presidency.
(A)medals (B)tricks (C)points (D)coaches
- (B)25. Remember to thank your _____ because their fighting against you makes you stronger.
(A)foils (B)opponents (C)swords (D)hormones
- (B)26. Greek philosophers taught their students through the use of _____. They trained the students to take different point of views to look at the world.
(A)mysteries (B)debates (C)wrestling (D)chariot
- (C)27. studies show that 9 in 10 Americans _____ with Christians.
(A)ignore (B)admit (C)identify (D)include
- (B)28. The presidential _____ promised to help the poor children gain admittance to senior high schools if he is elected.
(A)candle (B)candidate (C)canal (D)clergyman.
- (B)29. A gesture that is acceptable in one culture ,may be _____ in another.
(A)defensive (B)offensive (C)responsive (D)intensive
- (B)30. Jones has a _____ mind; he remembers almost everything he sees or hears.
(A)responsive (B)retentive (C)reflexive (D)reproductive

. Grammar Test:

Part A : Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, write down the correct word or phrase.

- (B)31. In order to prevent economic recession on a worldwide scale nations must work together.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (D)32. Your decisions can be done either today or tomorrow, but no latter than tomorrow.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (B)33. Since that time, TV became an important part of everyday life for people around the world.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (D)34. My daughter and his son play one another.
(A)(B) (C) (D)
- (D)35. Black people and white people usually did not marry to each other in USA in 1950's.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (C)36. The use of waves for communication had been part of people's everyday life lately.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (B)37. Throughout history, people tried to stop wars. But they failed because of the foolish mass.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (C)38. Which do you think is the better restaurant in the town.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (A)39. How much eggs do you eat every morning?
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (B)40. They eat many different fish every week and other people eat few fish.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Part B: Choose the best answer from the given items (A), (B), (C) or (D).

- (C)41. A train ran over a farmer and his dog _____ were just crossing the railroad this morning.
(A)which (B)whose (C)that (D)who
- (D)42. John is the only professor _____ can help those students.
(A)which (B)whose (C)that (D)who
- (C)43. We have lost all the food _____ we bought this morning.
(A)which (B)whose (C)that (D)who
- (B)44. _____ the fact that it overpriced, the villa will surely sell.
(A)Despite of (B)In spite of (C)Although (D)while
- (B)45. Not until the 1960s _____.
(A)civil rights movements begin to surge in the States (B)did civil rights movements begin to surge in the States (C)began civil rights movements to surge in the States (D)were civil rights movements began to surge in the States
- (A)46. _____ of alcohol can result in loss of memory, liver failure, and many other physical ailments.
(A)Excessive drinking (B)Drinking in excess (C)To drink excessive (D)The drinking excessive
- (C)47. The way that cancer invades cell is _____ clearly understood.
(A)no (B)none (C)not (D)nor
- (A)48. The population of the earth is increasing at a tremendous rate and _____ out of control.
(A)are soon going to be (B)soon will be (C)they have become (D)why it will be
- (B)49. The couple had hardly seen the boy when the boy _____ the house.
(A)leaves (B)left (C)has left (D)will leave
- (B)50. Only _____ the African American win the civil rights completely.
(A)until 1960s (B)until 1960s did (C)until 1960s do (D)until 1960s have

. Cloze Test: Fill in the blank with proper words

Tranquilizers. These drugs 51 certain areas of the brain. They help to relieve tension and anxiety. Tranquilizers have helped to calm many mentally-ill patients who were very violent. Because to their 52, these drugs are commonly used in mental hospitals.

Barbiturates. These drugs reduce the impulses 53 the brain. People who have trouble sleeping often take barbiturates. Because these drugs are more dangerous than tranquilizers, doctors are using them 54 frequently.

Pain Killers. These drugs 55 the brain's ability to recognize pain. The brain has many areas which can "feel" pain. Different pain killers affect different areas of the brain. Morphine is an important pain killer 56 it blocks many pathways 57 the brain.

LSD. Doctors and scientists are fascinated by this drug. It is very potent only 1/300,000 ounce can make one 58 for hours. No one really understands 59 this drug works. One theory is that it affects the transfer of signals to the brain. Many doctors believe that this drug holds the 60 to under-Standing mental illness.

- (B)51. (A)defect (B)affect (C)effect (D)reflect
- (C)52. (A)efface (B)influence (C)effectiveness (D)affection
- (C)53. (A)reach (B)attain (C)reaching (D)reached
- (C)54. (A)more (B)better (C)less (D)least
- (A)55. (A)block (B)improve (C)accelerate (D)enhance
- (C)56. (A)though (B)until (C)because (D)if
- (B)57. (A)in (B)to (C)for (D)of
- (A)58. (A)hallucinate (B)dizzy (C)enlighten (D)invisible
- (B)59. (A)why (B)how (C)what (D)which
- (C)60. (A)sign (B)signal (C)key (D)track

Freud once said that the artist 61 a world of fantasies because his inner needs are too confused 62 in real life. This analysis may be applied to the life of psychotics as well; sometimes the only successful form of communication 63 the mentally ill are able to use is drawing or painting. Frequently a psychotic patient is unwilling to talk to a doctor or therapist, but is willing to draw. Inmates of mental institutions sometimes cover walls, floors and every scrap of paper with their drawings.

64 of the most common categories of mental illness are depression and mania. The paintings of depressives and manics are striking in their contrast and give convincing evidence that the paintings of psychotics 65 their inner moods. The depressive lives in a world of frustration and despair. Paintings 66 by depressives are usually painted in dark, solemn tones. Conversely, the manic is in a constant state of frustrated excitement. He senses that the world is against him and that he can do nothing about it but scream-using both his voice and his painting brush. The manic paints in bright colors 67 bold, angry strokes.

In one well-known case, a twenty-six-year-old artist recovered from mental illness largely 68 the therapy of painting. He was admitted to a mental institution after he tried to cut the skin off his arm to shock himself back into human feelings. He refused to talk to doctors, but he painted prolifically. In one of his paintings he drew his tormented brain divided into several sections, 69 the various psychological afflictions he suffered from. Using this painting, the doctors were able to successfully 70 the patient's problems. In time he recovered, returned to society, and got married.

- (B)61. (A)forms (B)creates (C)destroyed (D)imagined
 (C)62. (A)to satisfy (B)to be known (C)to be gratified (D)to live in
 (B)63. (A)what (B)which (C)how (D)where
 (C)64. (A)One (B)Three (C)Two (D)None
 (A)65. (A)reflect (B)exposed (C)exhibit (D)affect
 (C)66. (A)did (B)does (C)done (D)doing
 (B)67. (A)in (B)with (C)of (D)for
 (A)68. (A)through (B)with (C)in (D)on
 (D)69. (A)depict (B)depicted (C)drawn (D)depicting
 (D)70. (A)judge (B)observe (C)determine (D)diagnose

. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions related to the passages.

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) has been losing money since 1945. In 1970, Congress passed a law requiring the USPS to become a self-supporting enterprise.

In the past 10 years, the USPS has spent more than \$3.3 billion on fleets of trucks, new machinery, and modern buildings. The Postmaster General predicts that the USPS will not lose any money this year.

Many experts believe that after a few years the USPS will begin losing money again. This will happen, they say, because the USPS has not plans for using electronic communications. Many new private companies have begun competing with the USPS. These companies use computers and facsimile machines to deliver mail electronically. Their biggest customers are banks and credit-card companies; they can send their large volume of monthly mail more easily and cheaply by electronics; they also guarantee over night delivery. It not only costs more to send a letter by the USPS, but it also takes longer-anywhere from two to four days.

At present, the USPS spends only 0.2% of its budget on research and development. Unless it spends more money on developing electronic communications, the Postal service will find itself with fewer and fewer customers.

- (B)71. What year does USPS not lose any money?
 (A)1955 (B)1980 (C)1975 (D)Not Known
- (C)72. Why many experts believe that after a few years the USPS will lose money again?
 (A)Because it spends too much money on new machinery. (B)Because it must correspond to the law of the Congress. (C)Because it doesn't have plans for using electronic communication. (D)Because it invests too much money on stock market.
- (B)73. Compared with private companies, the USPS _____.
 (A)costs less and sends letters quicker (B)costs more and has no night delivery (C)takes quicker time in delivery. (D)has electronic service in mail delivery
- (B)74. If the USPS doesn't use electronic communications, what will happen to it in the future?
 (A)It will have more customers. (B)It will lose more customers. (C)It will save more money. (D)It will spend more budgets.
- (B)75. What is the best title for this article?
 (A)Electronic Communication and the USPS. (B)Can the Postal Service Survive? (C)The Difficulty the USPS has. (D)The Development of the USPS.

Before he was chosen to be the new Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, few people outside of Poland had ever heard of Karol Wojtyla. The election of Karol Wojtyla to the papal office was truly historic. It was the first time in many centuries that a person who was not Italian was chosen to be head of the Roman Catholic Church. It was also the first time in history that the chosen pope was Polish. Soon after he was elected, Karol Wojtyla chose a new name. Today the name Pope John Paul II is known through out the world.

Pope John Paul II enjoys traveling. Through his travels, he has become increasingly popular. He is often able to speak to people in their native language. In addition to Polish, he speaks English, Spanish, Italian, French, and German. Of course, he also knows Latin. In his youth he was an actor. He makes use of his acting ability when he speaks to large crowds, He also often charms people by singing or playing the guitar. He keeps in good physical condition by practicing sports. The Pope's two favorite sports are skiing and swimming.

All of these talents make the Pope seem very human. Pope John Paul II is a man who is respected and loved for his intelligence as well as for his ability to identify with the ordinary person. Karol Wojtyla is a man who will not be forgotten.

- (B)76. Why was the new Pope of the Roman Catholic Church truly historic?
 (A)Because he was famous. (B)Because he wasn't Italian. (C)Because he reformed the Church. (D)Because he revolted the Church.
- (B)77. Karol Wojtyla is _____.
 (A)well-known to the world (B) only known to the Polish (C)well-known to Europe (D)famous in Roman Catholic Church
- (A)78. John Paul and Karol Wojtyla are _____.
 (A)the same person (B)different people (C)form Italy and Poland (D)friends and colleagues
- (C)79. How did John Paul become popular?
 (A)He did much charity. (B)He liked to make speeches. (C)He liked to travel and made speeches. (D)He was an actor.
- (A)80. What kind of person is Pope John Paul II?
 (A)He is a genius in language. (B)He is a teacher. (C)He loves his people. (D)He easily gets alone with people.

. Test of Idiomatic usage:

- (B)81. David _____ a gift to give to his brother.
(A)get out (B)pick out (C)come out (D)take out
- (C)82. The manager and his staff _____ the president's plan and tried to carry it out.
(A)talked in (B)talked to (C)talked over (D)talked of
- (A)83. He must _____ this work before tomorrow because of his boss's requirement.
(A)get through (B)get in (C)take in (D)get off
- (D)84. The police _____ this accident that caused many people hurt.
(A)looked for (B)looked on (C)looked up (D)looked into
- (C)85. If you hear Mary speak English, you'll _____ her _____ a native speaker.
(A)ask for (B)look as (C)take for (D)make for
- (C)86. We drove a long way and _____ gas.
(A)ran over (B)use (C)ran out of (D)ran for
- (D)87. Jimmy made a promise to his mother to quit smoking, and so far he has _____ it.
(A)stamped on (B)stick to (C)sucked up (D)stuck to
- (C)88. Because of the depression, many workers were _____.
(A)brought out (B)hold out (C)laid off (D)let up
- (D)89. He can't speak English, _____ German.
(A)according to (B)on the basis of (C)let go (D)let alone
- (C)90. The murder _____ the victim's family and beat the murderer.
(A)took in (B)boosted (C)stirred up (D)let down
- (B)91. The missing boat was found and the people on the boat should be _____.
(A)in hand (B)on hand (C)by hand (D)at hand
- (D)92. All the doctors' effort to save the poor little girl were _____ and she died late on.
(A)for good (B)by large (C)at random (D)in vain
- (A)93. He studied very hard and _____ the other students.
(A)caught up with (B)kept up with (C)came with (D)went out with
- (D)94. The boss could not _____ his employee because he was always late for work.
(A)stand for (B)call for (C)call at (D)put up with
- (C)95. We _____ hearing from you.
(A)are expecting to (B)hope to (C)are looking forward to (D)are long for
- (B)96. When you want to marry someone, you should _____ his/her personality.
(A)take for granted (B)take into account (C)turn out (D)blow up
- (B)97. He hurt my sister and I wanted to _____ him.
(A)put an end to (B)get even with (C)fool around (D)dry out
- (A)98. Foreigners don't often _____ native speakers' jokes and can only smile with them.
(A)catch on (B)get to (C)take off (D)take up
- (B)99. The earthquake happening at the bottom of the sea usually _____ tidal waver.
(A)result from (B)result in (C)hold over (D)hang on
- (C)100. The thief smashed the window and _____ right away.
(A)burst out (B)went for in (C)got away (D)got up