

英文

一、字彙 (1~11 題，選出最適當選項)

- (B) 1. The health minister's aim is to protect the whole population from the danger of lung cancer and the effects of _____ smoking.
(A) passed (B) passive (C) passively (D) pass
- (D) 2. Egyptian medicine _____ religious beliefs and magical techniques with an impressive array of practical drug treatments and surgical skills.
(A) concluded (B) condemned (C) conceded (D) combined
- (D) 3. Becky was _____ when she said she was very close friends with the President.
(A) dominating (B) stimulating (C) assembling (D) exaggerating
- (A) 4. When the Roman Empire was at the _____ of its power, it controlled the entire Mediterranean world and much of Europe.
(A) apex (B) omen (C) skit (D) feat
- (D) 5. The spy wrote her message in a secret code, but government intelligence agents were able to _____ the message.
(A) disrupt (B) defeat (C) distract (D) decipher
- (C) 6. The police finally caught the _____ at the airport.
(A) aspect (B) chaos (C) culprit (D) etiquette
- (A) 7. The Zuiderzee ports played a major part in the voyages of the Dutch East India Company whose merchants became wealthy from the trade in _____ imports.
(A) exotic (B) exhausting (C) excursive (D) erotic
- (D) 8. The goal of a formal scholastic medical education lay in the _____ of rational knowledge within a philosophical framework.
(A) acceleration (B) abolishment (C) abortion (D) acquisition
- (A) 9. Before the _____ of anesthesia in the 1840s, invasive surgery was limited in scope; lengthy operations or ones demanding great precision were out of the question.
(A) introduction (B) interrogation (C) interspersion (D) illusion
- (A) 10. Trade, war and conquest have always exported disease. The most _____ event for human health was Columbus's landfall on Hispaniola.
(A) cataclysmic (B) calculative (C) constitutive (D) consistent
- (A) 11. The Hippocratic humane _____ demonstrated the physician's devotion to his or her art rather than fame or fortune, and consoled anxious patients.
(A) disposition (B) deployment (C) depression (D) denunciation

二、選出與劃底線部份意義最接近的選項 (12~22 題)

- (D) 12. Oil is of vital importance to the world. It is used both at home and in industry. It is a necessary part of everyone's life.
(A) animate (B) enervate (C) useful (D) essential
- (B) 13. I would raise money through asking teachers and family to sponsor me.
(A) to enroll (B) to fund (C) to accompany (D) to feed
- (C) 14. It is hard to find a place to go where the music is not intrusively loud.

- (A) pleasantly (B) relatively (C) disturbingly (D) moderately
- (D) 15. We had one or two difficulties along the way that we didn't anticipate.
(A) disagree (B) antidote (C) overcome (D) expect
- (C) 16. Throughout the world, warming earlier in spring has induced plants to flower, trees to bud, insects to appear and birds to breed accordingly.
(A) rearranged (B) impeded (C) stimulated (D) reduced
- (D) 17. Work continues on further refining the sequencing of the genes on the chromosomes and eliminating the remaining gaps in the genome map.
(A) describing (B) deciding (C) electing (D) removing
- (B) 18. Autism is a complex neurobiological disorder of development that lasts throughout a person's life.
(A) aversion (B) ailment (C) variance (D) multiplicity
- (C) 19. Our intellectual and active powers increase with our affection.
(A) interfering (B) celebrative (C) cerebral (D) respective
- (B) 20. A flu pandemic would cause massive disruptions lasting for months, and cities, states and businesses must make plans now to keep functioning.
(A) local infectious disease (B) global infectious disease
(C) global adventure (D) local incident
- (C) 21. Scientists who work in the field say there are several possible ways that the drug could have triggered multiple organ failure.
(A) traveled (B) treated (C) prompted (D) prevented
- (B) 22. He was too diffident to do justice to himself; but when his natural shyness was overcome, his behavior gave every indication of an open, affectionate heart.
(A) divergent (B) timid (C) brave (D) determined

三、語法與用法 (23~32 題，選出最適當選項)

- (D) 23. Shakespeare's works _____ into every major living language, and his plays are continually performed all around the world.
(A) have translated (B) is translated (C) has been translated (D) have been translated
- (C) 24. The first hamburgers _____ in Connecticut in 1895 by an American chef named Louis Lassen. He called them hamburgers because the sailors from Hamburg, Germany, gave him the recipe.
(A) used to make and sell (B) made and sold
(C) were made and sold (D) would be made and sold
- (C) 25. There never seems to _____ horror stories about children neglected or abused by their parents.
(A) have shortage of (B) have a shortage of
(C) be a shortage of (D) are shortage of
- (A) 26. Fifteen million Italians are regular smokers, but opinion polls suggest most people _____ the ban.
(A) support (B) supported (C) did support (D) to support
- (C) 27. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
(A) a nuclear breeder reactor (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
(C) does a nuclear breeder reactor (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor
- (C) 28. Evidence suggests that one-quarter of operations _____ bypass surgery may be unnecessary.
(A) they involve (B) involve (C) involving (D) which they involve
- (D) 29. The circuits are _____ that the anthill meets all the essential criteria of an organism.
(A) very intimately interwoven (B) so intimate interwoven

- (C) very intimate interwoven (D) so intimately interwoven
- (B) 30. Chris McCandless hitchhiked to Alaska and arrived in April, 1992. He lived in a bus, and there was a bed and a stove in it. There was very little to eat—small animals, fruits and vegetables, _____ in the wild.
(A) which he was finding (B) which he found
(C) which he will find (D) which are to be found
- (A) 31. Mr. Cooper told a journalist that he _____ a UFO because he insisted that people _____ the right to know the truth.
(A) had seen; have (B) has seen; had (C) saw; had (D) sees; has
- (A) 32. There is another consequence of archeology _____ more of a business than scientific research.
(A) becoming (B) become (C) became (D) will become

四、單句閱讀測驗 (33~35 題)

- (C) 33. Because the supply of natural gas was plentiful in comparison to other choices like coal and fuel oil, and because it burns cleaner, many people changed their heating systems to natural gas, thereby creating shortages.
Why did people prefer gas?
(A) It was natural.
(B) There were no other choices.
(C) The other fuels were dirtier and less plentiful.
(D) There is, even today, a plentiful supply of it.
- (C) 34. These robust and persistent sailors gathered from all the nations of western Europe, and set out on the voyages that laid foundations for four great empires with no other power than sail and oar.
Why were these voyages important?
(A) Sailors came from many countries in Europe.
(B) The voyages laid the foundations for western Europe.
(C) The foundations for empires were established.
(D) Western Europe lost its power.
- (B) 35. While we may be interested in the possibilities of social harmony and individual fulfillment to be achieved through nontraditional education, one cannot help being cautious about accepting any sort of one-sided educational program as a cure for the world's ills.
How does the author feel about nontraditional education?
(A) He believes that it has no possibility of success.
(B) He doubts that it can cure the world's ills.
(C) He is sure that it is a cure for the world's ills.
(D) He believes it will bring social harmony.

五、短文閱讀測驗 (36~50 題)

Passage #1

Less than 4,000 gorillas are left in the world and consequently they are one of the most endangered species on earth. Due to their intimidating features: the large nose, oversized hands and weight of up to 200 kg, they have no predators. They have only one enemy—human beings.

Industrialization is the biggest threat to this creature as population growth has pushed the gorilla deeper into the jungle. Gorillas are typically found in tropical rainforest areas such as Nigeria, Cameroon and the Congo. The gorilla is a member of the primate family and has five distinct features. They have visual depth perception, flat nails instead of claws and can grasp things with their hands. They also have a larger brain than other animals and consequently a higher level of intelligence. Lastly, they nurture their young quite

extensively as infants stay with their mothers for the first 3-4 years of their lives.

While gorillas appear to be fierce, they are actually private animals with strong feelings and a good memory. They live in troops of 4-20 gorillas consisting of several females and a silverback male that is the leader of the group. Gorillas may be one of man's closest cousins and now, only man can help save them.

- (C) 36. Gorillas are endangered species because _____.
 (A) they have no predators (B) they cause pollution
 (C) there are less than 4,000 left in the world (D) they live in natural rainforests
- (A) 37. The natural habitat of gorillas is _____.
 (A) the rainforest (B) the prairie (C) the desert (D) industrialized cities
- (B) 38. One unique feature of the gorilla is _____.
 (A) the gorilla has claws (B) a high level of intelligence
 (C) they stand on two feet (D) their infants live for 3-4 years
- (C) 39. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 (A) Gorillas are fierce. (B) Gorillas have a poor memory.
 (C) Gorillas live in groups of less than 20. (D) Gorillas live with monkeys.
- (A) 40. According to this passage, which of the following statements **CANNOT** support the sentence, "Gorillas may be one of man's closest cousins"?
 (A) They have large noses and oversized hands.
 (B) They live in troops of 4-20 gorillas.
 (C) They have strong feelings and a good memory.
 (D) Their babies stay with their mothers for the first 3-4 years of their lives.

Passage #2

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

- (B) 41. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?
 (A) There was a greater demand there than in America.
 (B) There was less chance of being detected there.
 (C) Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 (D) The prices were higher in England and Canada.
- (C) 42. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
 (A) Southern money (B) signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
 (C) Southern manuscripts and letters (D) Civil War battle plans

- (A) 43. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
 (A) as a forger (B) corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
 (C) running a bookstore in Philadelphia (D) as a respectable dealer
- (B) 44. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to _____.
 (A) sharp-eyed experts (B) persons who aren't experts
 (C) book dealers (D) owners of old books
- (D) 45. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
 (A) The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.
 (B) A little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.
 (C) Robert Spring's daughter.
 (D) An imaginary person created by Spring.

Passage #3

Medicine in the Middle Ages was dominated by religion. Sickness was believed to be a punishment from God for sins committed and the only way to cure someone was to pray for their forgiveness. Doctors in the Middle Ages were usually priests or other religious scholars. Hospitals often sprang up in monasteries and other religious establishments. The patients were given food and comforted by religious nursing staff but little else was done to cure their illness. Traditional cures, using herbal remedies and potions, were seen as witchcraft and outlawed by the church. Laws stated that only trained and registered people could practice medicine. Schools and universities began to educate wealthy individuals in religion, the arts, law and medicine. Generally men, and occasionally a few women, were trained and allowed to become physicians. As universities developed, more and more came from a non-religious background and eventually it was not necessary to be a cleric to practice medicine. The biggest challenge to medieval medicine came in the form of the Black Death, or Bubonic Plague. In 1347, an outbreak of Bubonic Plague broke out in Istanbul (modern day Turkey). Traders soon carried the disease throughout Europe and records show that in some areas it killed up to 90% of the population. That is the equivalent of 49 million people in the UK today. We now know that Bubonic Plague is a form of highly contagious and fatal pneumonia. During the Middle Ages, the only treatments were superstitious remedies, prayer, herbal medicines and recipes for clearing the air of miasma or poison. The plague was considered to be a punishment from God and so public health was not considered to be important. There was never any attempt to control the many rats that infested villages and towns and carried the disease. This was one of the main reasons that the plague was so devastating.

- (B) 46. This passage is chiefly concerned with _____.
 (A) modern medicine (B) medieval medicine
 (C) Bubonic Plague (D) medieval religion
- (D) 47. According to this passage, which of the following statements about Middle Ages is **TRUE**?
 (A) Medicine had little to do with religion.
 (B) Sickness was usually regarded as the bacteria infection.
 (C) Few priests were doctors.
 (D) Herbal treatments were likely to be prevalent in some areas.
- (A) 48. How did the emergence of universities affect the medical practice?
 (A) More non-religious men became qualified physicians.
 (B) The number of female physicians was larger than that of male physicians.
 (C) Physicians became ostracized in most churches.
 (D) Most clerics refused to be a physician.

- (D) 49. Which of the following statements concerning the Black Death is **NOT TRUE**?
- (A) It was the biggest challenge to medieval medicine.
 - (B) In the fourteenth century, an outbreak of Bubonic Plague broke out in Istanbul.
 - (C) The international businessmen considerably extended the affected areas.
 - (D) In the Middle Ages, people knew that the Bubonic Plague was contagious and infectious.
- (A) 50. It can be inferred that miasma is _____.
- (A) toxic (B) fragrant (C) hygienic (D) fresh