

英文

I. Vocabulary

- (C)1. It's not too difficult to perceive the meaning of music. For instance, if the students listen carefully, they can hear the simple _____ throughout the entire score.
(A) scaffold (B) arena (C) motif (D) pillar
- (A)2. The local hospital is very good, and all the _____ members are very kind and friendly.
(A) staff (B) stuff (C) private (D) personal
- (C)3. Two important secrets for a long life are regular exercise and _____ from worry.
(A) hope (B) happiness (C) freedom (D) fear
- (C)4. It's important to include a _____, citing all referenced works, as part of your research project.
(A) biography (B) autobiography (C) bibliography (D) pornography
- (D)5. The bodies had been placed in the _____ until the funeral took place two weeks later.
(A) mortality (B) morality (C) morbidity (D) mortuary
- (A)6. Read the _____ on this stone. This building is now over 500 years old.
(A) inscription (B) subscription (C) transcription (D) prescription
- (D)7. The mayor has made a _____ for a special budget of \$50 million dollars to help reconstruct the disaster area.
(A) sentiment (B) sympathy (C) pension (D) proposal
- (B)8. The traffic was _____ because of the construction on Main Street.
(A) escorting (B) crawling (C) denouncing (D) invading
- (C)9. It's not raining cats and dogs; it's just _____.
(A) drilling (B) trimming (C) drizzling (D) tinkling
- (D)10. The peace talks have _____ a cease-fire.
(A) provoked (B) disgraced (C) given rise (D) brought about
- (D)11. The government has sent delegates to _____ with Japan for a free-trade agreement.
(A) foster (B) interpret (C) launch (D) negotiate
- (C)12. Only when he was stopped by a policeman for a regular investigation did he realize that his passport had _____ and he was forced to return to his country.
(A) expelled (B) excelled (C) expired (D) expensed
- (D)13. Election on its own does not _____ democracy. What is critical is that elections are conducted in transparent, inclusive, and fair manner.
(A) cope with (B) consist of (C) respond to (D) amount to
- (C)14. After lying in bed for 24 hours, the patient suddenly _____ and asked for a cup of water.
(A) broke out (B) wore out (C) came to (D) made sense
- (B)15. In order to prepare for the examination, he _____ late last night.
(A) sat down (B) stayed up (C) stayed around (D) sat on
- (B)16. I wish I _____ about this the day before yesterday.
(A) knew (B) had known (C) have known (D) was known
- (D)17. If you had studied harder, you _____ the exam long ago.
(A) would pass (B) might pass (C) wouldn't pass (D) would have passed
- (B)18. Jennifer smiled _____ at her wedding; she was so happy.
(A) transitionally (B) radiantly (C) fictionally (D) perplexedly
- (C)19. As a result of his _____ manner, Jim's work as a waiter lasted only for one day.
(A) optimistic (B) occupational (C) obtrusive (D) omnivorous
- (B)20. Many countries have regulations which help control exhaust _____ from motor vehicles.
(A) dismissal (B) emission (C) exemption (D) distillation

- (B)21. Most people would agree that _____ is a hazard to your health.
(A) exercising (B) smoking (C) bathing (D) dreaming
- (C)22. All _____ are required to wear a guest pass in order to visit the army base.
(A) soldiers (B) sergeants (C) civilians (D) dreamings

II. Grammar

- (A)1. John didn't buy anything, _____
(A) and neither did I (B) but neither did I (C) and so did I (D) but so did I
- (C)2. (A) Only when all the words in an idiom (B) are viewed together as a whole
(C) you will be able (D) to determine the meaning of the idiom(choose the wrong one)
- (A)3. Although she was very tired, (A) but she still (B) sat up late (C) last night, (D) trying to finish her term paper. (choose the wrong one)
- (D)4. _____, but it also filters out harmful sun rays.
(A) The atmosphere gives us air to breathe
(B) Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe
(C) The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe
(D) Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe
- (D)5. Throughout the lecture, not once _____ the subject of foreign aid.
(A) it was mentioned (B) the speaker mentioned
(C) it was mentioning (D) did the speaker mention
- (C)6. Little _____ the meaning of the saying.
(A) she knew
(B) she is knowing
(C) did she know
(D) is she knowing
- (C)7. Along with the benefits of the industrial revolution came unfortunate abuses, _____.
(A) there are among them small children to be exploited
(B) small exploited children also occurring
(C) among them the exploitation of child labor
(D) although among them are included small exploited children
- (B)8. _____ or not to send an elderly person to a nursing home is one of the most emotionally draining experiences for many families.
(A) Whichever (B) Whether (C) Whatever (D) However
- (C)9. The lunch menu is very short. It's _____ than the dinner menu.
(A) varied (B) more varied
(C) less varied (D) the least varied
- (A)10. Mass production results in lower prices chiefly because _____.
(A) the cost of making each unit is lowered
(B) a larger amount of material is used
(C) competition becomes keener
(D) demand for the product increases
- (A)11. A person who can't make a living is one who can't _____.
(A) earn enough money to live on (B) make friends
(C) find someone to live with (D) live alone
- (B)12. A trip to Paris--that's _____.
(A) a too good opportunity to miss
(B) too good an opportunity to miss
(C) a too good to be missed opportunity
(D) an opportunity good to be missed too

- (B)13. I just passed the grammar test. It seemed much _____ this time.
(A) easy (B) easier (C) easily (D) more easily
- (D)14. Aesop's fables, _____ animals act like human beings, are famous for the moral lessons they teach.
(A) In that (B) which (C) that (D) in which
- (A)15. The 60s was a period _____ the country transformed from agriculture-based to export-oriented economy.
(A) during which (B) with which (C) as (D) then
- (B)16. We _____ this room now and prefer not to change to another one.
(A) used to (B) are used to (C) were used to (D) use
- (D)17. My father _____ your show for years now.
(A) watches (B) is watching (C) had watched (D) has been watching
- (A)18. Perhaps by that time, we _____ that it is better to cooperate than to fight.
(A) will have learned (B) are learning (C) learn (D) have learned
- (D)19. With _____, the adventurers succeeded in making a fire to warm themselves.
(A) they could find (B) which they could find (C) that they could find (D) what they could find
- (B)20. My keys were in my pocket, but I don't remember _____ them there.
(A) to put (B) putting (C) had put (D) have put
- (A)21. After Allen got out of the clinic, he went to the pharmacy to have the prescription _____.
(A) filled (B) fill (C) filling (D) been filled
- (C)22. The essay, _____ from the author's autobiography, is a fine example of how a writer's control of language and detail can re-create the point of view of a child.
(A) takes (B) taking (C) taken (D) took
- (C)23. Before _____ politics, the mayor was actually a Hollywood superstar.
(A) to enter (B) having entered (C) entering (D) enter
- (B)24. I enjoy _____ dinner with you.
(A) to have (B) having (C) for having (D) in having
- (A)25. I _____ a pilot some day.
(A) dream to become (B) dream to becoming (C) dream of becoming (D) dream for becoming
- (A)26. Did you have your assistant _____ this report before sending it out?
(A) edit (B) editing (C) to edit (D) an addition
- (D)27. Let us suppose: the strength of steel and the temperature of boiling water would vary _____ whether human lives were threatened by a given situation.
(A)deciding on (B) dependent on (C) depend on (D) depending on
- (D)28. Because people often have illusions that we can see ourselves in the biographies of famous people, screen biographies tend to be dramatically _____.
(A) satisfy (B) satisfied (C) unsatisfied (D) unsatisfying
- (C)29. You seem to have a cold. You _____ a doctor.
(A) have better see (B) had better to see (C) had better go see (D) better go see
- (C)30. I _____ go to the dentist yesterday because I had a toothache.
(A) must (B) felt like (C) had to (D) would love to

III. Cloze

Chores often become much easier to do when you do them with a smile. In the Disney movie Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, the dwarfs always sing and whistle while they are working. 1 the dwarfs, whistling or humming a song makes work seem easier. They sing a very famous song 2 "Whistle While You Work." The song is about starting a song when you start work, and, more importantly, humming a tune when your task seems hard. They remind people to stay happy and realize that work "won't 3 long when there's a song."

In case you are having trouble whistling and staying cheerful while doing work, the dwarfs have still 4 suggestion: use your imagination. For example, if you have to sweep the room, pretend your broom is 5 you love and keep singing, "and soon you'll find you're dancing." Dancing is much more fun than sweeping, and the time you spend finishing your job will seem much easier.

(D)1. (A) In response to (B) Together with (C) With regard to (D) According to

(C)2. (A) call (B) calling (C) called (D) to call

(B)3. (A) spend (B) take (C) cost (D) postpone

(D)4. (A) other (B) the other (C) others (D) another

(C)5. (A) somewhere (B) somewhat (C) someone (D) somehow

Reading is like skiing. When done well, when done by expert, both reading and skiing are graceful, harmonious activities. When done by a beginner, both are 1, frustrating, and slow.

Learning to ski is one of the most 2 experiences an adult can undergo. After all, an adult has been walking for a long time; he knows where his feet are' he knows how to put one foot in front of the other in order to get somewhere. But as soon as he puts skis on his feet, it is as though he had to learn to walk all over again. He 3 and slides, falls down, has 4, get his skis crossed, tumbles again, and generally looks-and feels - like a fool.

The point about skiing is that you should not 5 the separate acts that, together, make a 6 turn. In other words, you must learn to forget the separate acts 7 perform all of them.

It is the same 8 reading. Probably you have been reading for a long time, too and starting to learn all over again can be humiliating. But it is just as 9 reading as it is of skiing that you cannot 10 a lot of different acts into one complex, harmonious performance until you become expert at each of them.

(C)1. (A) beautiful (B) practical (C) awkward (D) demanding

(B)2. (A) humble (B) humiliating (C) humorous (D) harmless

(A)3. (A) slips (B) slipping (C) slippery (D) slipped

(C)4. (A) trouble to get up (B) trouble to getting up (C) trouble getting up (D) trouble get up

(A)5. (A) be thinking about (B) thinking about (C) be thinking (D) think

(D)6. (A) smoothy (B) smoothly (C) smoothness (D) smooth

(D)7. (A) in order (B) in order to (C) as to (D) in that

(C)8. (A) of (B) as (C) with (D) to

(A)9. (A) true of (B) true with (C) true as (D) true for

(C)10. (A) separate (B) innovate (C) coalesce (D) classify

Anorexia is an eating disorder where people starve themselves. Anorexia usually begins in young people around the 1 of puberty. Individuals suffering from anorexia have extreme weight loss, which is usually 15% 2 the person's normal body weight. People suffering from anorexia are very skinny 3 are convinced that they are overweight. Weight loss is obtained by many ways. Some of the common techniques used are 4 exercise, intake of laxatives and not eating. Anorexics have an intense fear of becoming fat. Their dieting habits develop from this fear. Anorexia 5 affects adolescent girls. People with anorexia continue to think they are overweight 6 they become extremely thin, are very ill or near death. Often they will 7 strange eating habits such as refusing to eat in front of other people. Sometimes the individuals will prepare big meals for others 8 refusing to eat any of it. The disorder is thought to be most common 9 whites, people of higher socioeconomic classes, and people involved in activities where 10 is especially looked upon, such as dancing, theater, and distance running.

- (D)1. (A) youth (B) flux (C) instance (D) onset
 (A)2. (A) below (B) about (C) over (D) within
 (B)3. (A) as if (B) but (C) or (D) though
 (A)4. (A) excessive (B) exclusive (C) expansive (D) expensive
 (B)5. (A) incidentally (B) mainly (C) anxiously (D) frankly
 (A)6. (A) even after (B) immediately before (C) meanwhile (D) primarily because
 (B)7. (A) alter (B) develop (C) transform (D) quit
 (C)8. (A) and (B) in (C) while (D) with
 (C)9. (A) against (B) along (C) among (D) around
 (C)10. (A) commonness (B) effectiveness (C) thinness (D) whiteness

IV. Comprehension Test

- (C)1. Cell phone is the last thing that Mary can live without.
 (A) Mary doesn't want to live without her cell phone.
 (B) Mary can finally live without her cell phone.
 (C) Mary can't live without her cell phone.
 (D) Mary will die if she loses her cell phone.
- (B)2. Victory has a hundred fathers and defeat is an orphan.
 (A) It takes a hundred factors to succeed and only one factor to fail.
 (B) Everyone wants to be related to those who succeed and stay clear of those who fail.
 (C) Victory, is achieved through many helpers and defeat is just one person's fault.
 (D) The winner takes all and the loser gets nothing.
- (A)3. Hollywood, for all its follies, takes great pride in well-researched productions that strive for authenticity, especially when it comes to subjects like warfare, the military and the threat of terrorism.
 (A) Although Hollywood movies are kind of foolish, the pursuit of authenticity in making war movies is considered a great pride.
 (B) Having been regarded as absurd in making stupid movies, Hollywood is proud of having recorded authentic scenes of terrorism.
 (C) Hollywood has produced films of follies, and it pays few respects to those well-researched productions with high authenticity.
 (D) Apart from some absurd productions, Hollywood has produced a great amount of movies like warfare and threat of terrorism.
- (B)4. This area has become a favorite haunt of drug dealers and exemplified the worst of the late-20th-century modernity.
 (A) The residents vacate the area for fear of those murdered drug dealers who are rumored to have become ghosts visiting the place.
 (B) Drug dealers prefer to trade in this area, making it an undesirable spot of the modern city.
 (C) Drug dealers have found this area very friendly to their activities, making the city their favorite.

- (D) The neighborhood of this area is so notorious for drug-dealing crimes that the city government makes plans to change it.

An overcrowded boat carrying revelers from a mass beach party capsized early Tuesday in the Gulf of Thailand, killing at least seven people, including four Western tourists, officials said. Nine others were injured. The speed boat was traveling from Pha-Ngan Island, which attracts thousands of young foreigners to monthly full moon parties, to the larger resort island of Samui. About 30 of the approximately 40 people on the boat were rescued, said police Lt. Col. Somphong Krutsuwan. The dead were three Thais and four Westerners, including one body that was recovered from inside the capsized boat, Somphong said. Their nationalities were not immediately known, but a business card found on one of the bodies indicated he could be American, a hospital official said.

- (C)1. Victims of this accident were attending _____
 (A) an international conference (B) a speed-boat race
 (C) a full-moon party (D) a religious ceremony
- (D)2. The total casualties of this accident are around _____
 (A) seven (B) four (C) eleven (D) sixteen
- (C)3. The most suitable heading for this news is _____
 (A) The Danger of Partying in Sumi
 (B) Another Nature Disaster in Thailand
 (C) Tourist-boat Accident in Thailand
 (D) Thai Resort islands Challenged Again

The first coffee plants are said to have come from the Horn of Africa on the shores of the Red Sea. Originally, coffee beans were taken as a food and not as a beverage. East African tribes would grind the coffee cherries together, mixing the results into a paste with animal fat. Rolled into little balls, the mixture was said to give warriors much-needed energy for battle. Later, around the year AD 1000, Ethiopians concocted a type of wine from coffee berries, fermenting the dried beans in water. Coffee also grew naturally on the Arabian Peninsula, and it was there, during the 11th century that coffee was first developed into a hot drink.

- (C)1. According to this paragraph, coffee was at first used as _____
 (A) medicine (B) drink (C) food (D) currency
- (A)2. According to this paragraph, coffee was first found by _____
 (A) Africans (B) Europeans (C) Asians (D) Americans
- (C)3. Who made coffee a hot drink?
 (A) East Africans (B) Europeans (C) Arabians (D) Ethiopians

You cross paths with someone while leaving your home. You stub your toe on a rock. A certain type of bird cries in the night. You have a recurring dream. Simple, innocuous events for many. But for certain people, these could be viewed as signs, omens, or messages from the spirit world.

Superstitions persist everywhere in the world. In spite of living under years of official atheism surprising number of people in China and in republics of the former Soviet Union still cling to superstitions. In the Western world, many consult their horoscope, dread Friday the 13th, and avoid black cats. Some peoples of the Far North view the northern lights as an omen of war and pestilence. In Japan, tunnel workers believe that it brings bad luck if a woman enters a tunnel before it is finished. Superstitions also flourish in organized sport. One volleyball player attributed a winning streak to his wearing black socks instead of white ones.

Superstitions are sometimes esteemed as part of a cultural heritage, or they may be considered a trivial curiosity—adding spice to life. But many superstitions basically stem from a fear of spirits of the dead or of spirits of any sort. Events are interpreted as attempts by these spirits to contact the living with a threat, a warning, or a blessing.

Superstitions are also closely associated with healing and medicine. Many people in the developing countries may seek cures or try to take preventive measures by turning to ancestral customs, spiritism, and

superstitions. They also feel more comfortable dealing with a witch doctor who knows their customs and speaks their dialect than with a medical doctor.

Superstitions vary immensely throughout the world, and their propagation depends on local folklore, legends, and circumstances. But the common denominator is the belief that someone, or something, from the invisible spirit world needs to be appeased.

- (D)1. Which of the following is generally viewed as a sign of bad luck in Japan, according to the reading?
- (A) A volleyball player wearing black socks.
 (B) A certain type of birds crying in the night.
 (C) A birthday party held on Friday the 13th .
 (D) A woman entering an unfinished tunnel.
- (A)2. What may be one cause of superstitions?
- (A) to seeking cures for a certain disease.
 (B) Drinking some spirit to avoid getting sick.
 (C) Obtaining a winning streak in a tournament.
 (D) Placing curses on dead relatives.
- (C)3. Which of the following statements is true, according to the reading?
- (A) Folklore and legends do not help spread superstitions.
 (B) Without exception, superstitions are the pride of a nation.
 (C) Circumstances may lead people to believe in witch doctors.
 (D) Superstitions persist because they are innocuous events.
- (D)4. According to the reading which country or area used to discourage or prohibit religious activities?
- (A) The Far North (B) England (C) Japan (D) Former Soviet Union
- (B)5. According to the reading, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Many superstitions are formed because of a fear often dead.
 (B) Superstitions do not exist in the West anymore.
 (C) Superstitions may be viewed as a kind of cultural heritage.
 (D) Superstitions and medical care are closely related, especially in developing countries.

After passing through what sociologists call the demographic transition model, Taiwan is today facing the same problems of an aging population that have vexed most countries undergoing modernization. The island's birthrate has been on the decline during the past 30 years, and statistics show that the face of Taiwan is starting to wrinkle. Taiwan's swiftly expanding elderly population has triggered mounting concern, prompting the need to address the possible impact on the island's economic development, family structure, and quality of life.

The government will need to shoulder the burden of providing services that families can no longer afford. One of them is to expand pension programs. Some social scientists are pushing the government to create a pension system for all people over 65, even though this would dramatically increase welfare expenditures. Other services the government will need to offer to elderly people are the provision of nursing homes, daycare centers for the elderly, and in-home caregivers. This also is expected to increase welfare spending.

Moreover, if the number of younger workers declines as expected, the island may have to rely more heavily on imported labor. A shortage of blue-collar workers has already led the government to liberalize regulations and allow a great number of foreign workers to take job on the island over the past few years.

Researchers point out that women are more affected by these social problems because they are more influenced by marriage. In Taiwan, women are still the primary caregivers for elderly and younger family members, and it is they who most often sacrifice their personal interests and careers when they marry or have families. These factors can serve as a disincentive to marrying and having children.

- (C)1. The word "demographic" most likely means "the study of _____."
- (A) age distribution (B) modernization
 (C) human populations (D) sexual behavior

- (D)2. Which of the following is NOT a result of Taiwan's expanding elderly population?
(A) The government needs to increase welfare spending.
(B) The island's economy will be influenced by it.
(C) There will be a decline in the number of younger workers.
(D) The quality of life remains unaffected.
- (C)3. According to the reading, women in Taiwan may be reluctant to get married because_____.
(A) they are often blamed for lower birthrate
(B) they are always asked to stay home
(C) they tend to sacrifice their own interests for their families
(D) they have to always rely on foreign workers for help
- (C)4. Which of the following statements is true according to the reading?
(A) Women have always been the main work force in Taiwan's society.
(B) The extended life span has led to a growing population in Taiwan.
(C) Most modern countries are facing the problem of aging population.
(D) The government in Taiwan is cutting expenses on social welfare.
- (A)5. What does the reading tell us about foreign workers in Taiwan?
(A) Many of them came to Taiwan as blue-collar workers.
(B) The government has made stricter rules on their importation.
(C) There will be more of them marrying local Taiwanese.
(D) They will eventually take over the job market in Taiwan.

The term "cultural genocide" has been used to refer to situations in which whites are given custody of minority children. Members of both black and Native American communities have feared that transracial adoption threatens their cultural survival. This fear was a major reason that the 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act was enacted. Before this legal measure was passed, studies found that about 30 percent of American Indian children were placed in institutions or adoptive care and most were placed with non-Indian families.

- (C)1. What could "this legal measure" refer to?
(A) Cultural change. (B) Cultural genocide.
(C) The Indian Child Welfare Act. (D) Studies done on Indian children.
- (C)2. The word "genocide" probably means _____.
(A) survival (B) failure (C)killing (D)growth
- (B)3. Which of the following is likely to happen as a result of transracial adoption mentioned in the passage?
(A) The dominance of the Asian culture.
(B) The dominance of the white culture.
(C) The survival of the Native American culture.
(D) The survival of the black culture.
- (D)4. What might happen after the Indian Child Welfare Act was enacted?
(A) Indian children will receive better treatment by white families.
(B) Indian children will be adopted by black families.
(C) Indian children will not find an adoptive care.
(D) Indian children will be adopted by Indian families.
- (A)5. Why was the Indian Child Welfare Act enacted?
(A) To protect the Indian culture.
(B) To protect the Indian families.
(C) To place Indian children in non-white families.
(D) To protect transracial adoption.