

科目：語文能力-僅考英文(選擇題號為 01 至 50，每題 2 分，共 100 分)

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

I. Vocabulary and Phrases (16 Questions) 32%

Instruction: Choose the most appropriate answer to each question below. Please be aware that there is only **ONE** answer for each question.

1. "Cul-de-sac" is a French word which means "dead end." The last word, sac, makes you think of something without an opening, like the bottom of a:
A. dingo B. room C. street D. sack
2. Something that is prepared by a special treatment is:
A. wholesome B. processed C. fulfilling D. nutritious
3. A "crevice" is a:
A. hole B. bump C. crack D. service
4. Which word below means "kick off"?
A. begin B. explore C. sightsee D. discover
5. Donuts, like many other western treats, have _____ in Taiwan in recent years.
A. come under B. taken place C. churned out D. caught on
6. The nasal passages are in the:
A. eye B. nose C. stomach D. leg
7. Which word below means "to carry out the natural action of a thing"?
A. function B. travel C. differentiate D. decompose
8. Which word below means "something that is taken for granted"?
A. geography B. calculation C. misery D. assumption
9. When you strike a match, it lights because of:
A. gravity B. friction C. atmosphere D. density
10. When you can see and feel a thing, that thing is:
A. visible B. audible C. tangible D. noticeable
11. To "protrude" means to:
A. draw in B. hold back C. stick out D. put off
12. If you cannot catch a disease, you are:
A. deliberate B. practical C. mysterious D. immune
13. Work that requires much effort and energy is:
A. circulatory B. continuous C. strenuous D. obliged
14. A scientist who studies the remains of past life is:
A. an anthropologist B. a meteorologist C. a psychiatrist D. an archaeologist

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15. The opposite of a "primitive culture" is:
A. an excavation B. a community C. a civilization D. an evacuation
16. During the drought, the city _____ water waste.
A. tucked away B. clamped down on C. chased after D. forced down on

II. Cloze Test (15 Questions) 30%

Instruction: Choose the most appropriate words for the blanks below. Please be aware that there is only **ONE** answer for each blank.

People change. From moment to moment we _____ (17) _____ the same. We wake up in the morning in a (18) _____ mood and turn grumpy before lunch. We find ourselves _____ (19) _____ in a conversational topic one moment, then suddenly lose interest. One moment's anger often _____ (20) _____ forgiveness the next. Health turns to illness and back to _____ (21) _____. Alertness becomes _____ (22) _____, hunger becomes _____ (23) _____, and confusion becomes _____ (24) _____.

We also change from situation to situation. You might be a relaxed conversationalist with people you know but at a loss for _____ (25) _____ with strangers. You might be patient when explaining things on the job and have no _____ (26) _____ for such things at home. You might be a _____ (27) _____ at solving mathematical problems but have a terribly difficult time _____ (28) _____ your thoughts into words.

Over longer _____ (29) _____ of time we also change. We grow older, learn new facts, (30) _____ new attitudes and philosophies, set and reach new goals, and find that others change their way of thinking and acting _____ (31) _____ us.

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|-----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 17. | A. are | B. remain | C. aren't | D. become |
| 18. | A. jovial | B. melancholy | C. dejected | D. curious |
| 19. | A. fascinated | B. pessimistic | C. impassionate | D. comprehensive |
| 20. | A. holds on to | B. puts up with | C. gives way to | D. is subject to |
| 21. | A. normally | B. sickness | C. surprise | D. health |
| 22. | A. accuracy | B. fatigue | C. oddity | D. competence |
| 23. | A. satiation | B. emptiness | C. allowance | D. immoderation |
| 24. | A. appeasement | B. dissipation | C. clarity | D. leniency |
| 25. | A. thoughts | B. words | C. actions | D. interest |
| 26. | A. indulgence | B. temptation | C. insobriety | D. tolerance |
| 27. | A. nerdy | B. handicapped | C. wizard | D. clod |
| 28. | A. explaining | B. putting | C. announcing | D. informing |
| 29. | A. stretches | B. numbers | C. amounts | D. layers |
| 30. | A. deem | B. twist | C. adopt | D. defy |
| 31. | A. before | B. like | C. for | D. toward |

III. Sentence Structures and Written Expression (9 Questions) 18%

Instruction: Choose the most appropriate answers to each question below. Please be aware that there is only **ONE** answer for each question.

32. The _____ just walked by us.
A. Italian handsome young man
B. handsome young Italian man
C. Italian young handsome man
D. young handsome Italian man

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33. William was astonished to find such _____ in his grandmother's house after she died.
A. an incredibly artifact beautiful
B. a beautiful incredibly artifact
C. a beautiful artifact incredibly
D. an incredibly beautiful artifact
34. A _____ characterized the world of American art and architecture in the period between 1880 and the outbreak of World War II in 1939.
A. varying styles proliferation
B. proliferation of varying styles
C. style of proliferation
D. proliferation and varying of styles
35. Electrical disturbances on Earth are frequently _____ storms on the surface of the sun.
A. caused with
B. caused as a result
C. caused by
D. caused as
36. Keeping meats in cold temperature _____ the spread of bacteria.
A. retards
B. retarding
C. to retard
D. is retarded
37. The "no eating in the classroom" rule at the university _____ all teachers, employees, and students.
A. is applied
B. is applied to
C. applies to
D. is applying
38. The athletes were _____ sweat during the practice.
A. working up a
B. working up
C. worked up a
D. worked up
39. It was very obvious that three of the members in the cheer-leading team were _____.
A. out of place
B. held in place
C. stayed in place
D. fixing in place

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40. After breaking up with his girlfriend, he decided to leave his hometown _____ good.

- A. by
- B. without
- C. as
- D. for

IV. Reading Comprehension (10 Questions) 20%

Instruction: Carefully read the passage below and choose the most appropriate answer to each question. Please be aware that there is only ONE answer for each question.

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with a certain considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly. And then, some day, although this is seldom done, you really ought to return it.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality. Books are for use, not for show; you should own no book that you are afraid to mark up, or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down. A good reason for marking favorite passages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly, and then in later years, it is like visiting a forest where you once blazed a trail. You have the pleasure of going over the old ground, and recalling both the intellectual scenery and your own earlier self.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; the instinct of private property, which is fundamental in human beings, can here be cultivated with every advantage and no evils. One should have one's own bookshelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or key; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. The best of mural decorations is books; they are more varied in color and appearance than any wallpaper, they are more attractive in design, and they have the prime advantage of being separate personalities, so that if you sit alone in the room in the firelight, you are surrounded with intimate friends. The knowledge that they are there in plain view is both stimulating and refreshing. You do not have to read them all. Most of my indoor life is spent in a room containing six thousand books; and I have a stock answer to the invariable question that comes from strangers. "Have you read all of these books?"

"Some of them twice." This reply is both true and unexpected.

There are of course no friends like living, breathing, corporeal men and women; my devotion to reading has never made me a recluse. How could it? Books are of the people, by the people, for the people. Literature is the immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality. But book-friends have this advantage over living friends; you can enjoy the most truly aristocratic society in the world whenever you want it. The great dead are beyond our physical reach, and the great living are usually almost as inaccessible; as for our personal friends and acquaintances, we cannot always see them. Perchance they are asleep, or away on a journey. But in a private library, you can at any moment converse with Socrates or Shakespeare or Carlyle or Dumas or Dickens or Shaw or Barrie or Galsworthy. And there is no doubt that in these books you see these men at their best. They wrote for *you*. They "laid themselves out," they did their ultimate best to entertain you, to make a favorable impression. You are as necessary to them as an audience is to an actor; only instead of seeing them masked, you look into their innermost heart of hearts.

(Adapted from a speech given by William Lyon Phelps on April 6, 1933)

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41. According to the author, how should you treat a book you own?
- A. keep it clean
 - B. show affection
 - C. don't write on it
 - D. share it with friends
42. What does the underlined word in the third paragraph "they" refer to?
- A. bookshelves
 - B. doors
 - C. glass windows
 - D. books
43. The author suggested that we can not _____ a borrowed book:
- A. underestimate the influence of
 - B. spend too much time reading
 - C. share with our friends
 - D. damage
44. For the author, book friends are better than living friends because book friends:
- A. are always accessible
 - B. are already dead
 - C. have more personality
 - D. are less intimate
45. Based on the passage, which one of the statements below is true:
- A. Loving to read makes a person a hermit.
 - B. Literature makes history everlasting.
 - C. Good friends are good companions.
 - D. Reading is a hobby for lonely people.
46. The purpose of this passage is:
- A. to show the author's long-time hobby
 - B. to explain how books help one get rid of loneliness
 - C. to encourage people to read different types of books
 - D. to discuss why one should own books
47. In the last paragraph, the author pointed out many similarities between authors and _____?
- A. aristocrats
 - B. lawyers
 - C. painters
 - D. actors

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48. What do you think the underlined word in the first paragraph “sustains” mean?
- A. receives
 - B. prolongs
 - C. extends
 - D. exceeds.
49. For the author, a borrowed book is like:
- A. a friend you miss very much
 - B. a high-school sweet heart
 - C. an honored guest
 - D. an annoying distraction
50. Which statement below could best describe the author’s view?
- A. Many people like to hoard.
 - B. Adults should buy books for children.
 - C. Children should cultivate the habit of owning books.
 - D. Not all books should be displayed in bookshelves.

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