

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

I. According to the context, choose the best words or phrases to complete the sentences. (30%) Mark your answer on the scan sheet. 本大題請於答案卡作答，於本試題紙或答案卷上作答者，不予計分。

1. Compared to Western parents, Asian ones are usually more ____ about their children's future.
(A) comprehensive (B) inclusive (C) apprehensive (D) affirmative
2. Although the mayor is very welcome, it is ____ that he can bring prosperity to the city.
(A) dubious (B) tedious (C) fabulous (D) conscious
3. Peter cannot afford a car, ____ a house.
(A) still less (B) much more (C) even less (D) more or less
4. One gas station is enough for such a small town; another one would be ____.
(A) generous (B) marvelous (C) consensus (D) superfluous
5. Jenny ____ her food as if she had not eaten for three days.
(A) descended (B) demolished (C) devoured (D) discarded
6. We rushed to the station, ____ to find that the train had left.
(A) not (B) only (C) simply (D) got
7. Stephen ____ do his homework.
(A) would play instead of (B) would rather play than (C) prefers playing to (D) prefers
8. The dragon ____ fire, no one dared to go any closer.
(A) are breathing (B) breathes (C) breathing (D) breathed
9. The results of our study are in ____ with earlier research.
(A) accord (B) amount (C) consequence (D) effect
10. Although Josh is a ____ researcher, he still needs to start this project anew.
(A) upcoming (B) sharing (C) promising (D) binding
11. In ____, I think I should have done something to strengthen our relationship.
(A) retrospect (B) respect (C) prospect (D) suspect
12. Despite the abundant UFO sightings around the world, there is still ____ over the existence of extraterrestrial life.
(A) complacency (B) controversy (C) scrutiny (D) clemency
13. Every new employee has to ____ a background check.
(A) devote in (B) correspond with (C) admit to (D) submit to
14. Shakespeare has passed down the greatest literary ____ of mankind.
(A) heritage (B) savage (C) inheritance (D) significance
15. I hope you can work well with others and keep your ____ at the same time.
(A) serenity (B) individuality (C) mortality (D) oddity

(背面尚有題目，請繼續作答)

II. Cloze Test: Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following passage. (20%) Mark your answer on the scan sheet. 本大題請於答案卡作答，於本試題紙或答案卷上作答者，不予計分。

16 mean your life is, meet it and live it; do not shun it and call it hard names. It is not so bad as you are. It looks poorest when you are richest. The fault-finder will find faults in paradise. Love your life, poor 17. You may perhaps have some pleasant, thrilling, glorious hours, even in a poorhouse. The 18 sun is reflected from the windows of the almshouse 19 from the rich man's abode; the snow melts before its door as early in the spring. I do not see 20 a quiet mind may live as contentedly there, and have as cheering thoughts, as in a palace. The town's 21 seem to me often to live the most independent lives of any. Maybe they are simply great enough to receive without misgiving. Most think that they are above being supported by the town; but it often happens that they are not above supporting themselves by dishonest means, 22 should be more disreputable. Cultivate 23 like a garden herb, like sage. Do not 24 yourself much to get new things, 25 clothes or friends. Turn the old; return to them. Things do not change; we change. Sell your clothes and keep your thoughts.

16. (A) How (B) What (C) However (D) Whatever
 17. (A) as it is (B) as it were (C) as you are (D) as it
 18. (A) downing (B) setting (C) evening (D) falling
 19. (A) as brightly for (B) as brightly as (C) as brightly (D) brightly as
 20. (A) but (B) and (C) whether (D) or
 21. (A) impoverished (B) poors (C) poverty (D) poor
 22. (A) which (B) what (C) who (D) that
 23. (A) impoverished (B) poors (C) poverty (D) poor
 24. (A) annoy (B) trouble (C) stumble (D) humble
 25. (A) whatever (B) whoever (C) however (D) whether

III. Reading Comprehension: After reading the passages, choose the best answer for each question. (20%) Mark your answer on the scan sheet. 本大題請於答案卡作答，於本試題紙或答案卷上作答者，不予計分。

Passage A (source: Discover Magazine, Feb., 1996)

Though Madagascar lies only 250 miles off the African coast, linguistic and archeological evidence suggest that its first settlers--who arrived in about 400 A.D.--hailed not from Africa but from Indonesia, more than 3,000 miles to the east. All 13 million of Madagascar's present-day people speak Malagasy, which, though it contains some African Bantu words, is most closely related to the Maanyan language of the Barito River region of Borneo. Africans are not thought to have arrived in Madagascar until much later; exactly

when is unknown.

To check the accuracy of this long-established linguistic evidence, Himla Soodyall, a molecular evolutionary biologist at Penn State, turned to the techniques of modern genetic analysis. She has found that some Malagasy have a genetic kinship with Polynesians, of all people-- indicating that Polynesia and Madagascar may have been settled by the same population of seafaring Indonesians.

Soodyall compared the incidence of a genetic marker known as the Polynesian motif among groups of people from Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, Africa, and Madagascar. The Polynesian motif is found within the mitochondrial DNA, which is usually passed unchanged from mother to daughter.

The motif was common, she found, in Hawaii, Samoa, Easter Island, and coastal Papua New Guinea. But 18 percent of the Malagasy in Soodyall's study group also carried the motif. It was rarer among the people of eastern Indonesia and southern Borneo, less than 5 percent of whom carried it, and absent completely from the Africans sampled.

Modern Polynesians, Soodyall points out, are themselves the descendants of Indonesian seafarers, so the linguistic evidence and the genetic evidence are not necessarily at odds. Both could be true if Polynesians and Malagasy are descended from the same population of Indonesian ancestors. Although the genetic motif is rare among Indonesians, if it happened to be present in those who went down to the sea in ships, it would have become more prevalent in the new populations they founded to the east and to the west. My gut feeling is that when these people were moving out of Indonesia, maybe one boat caught the wrong wind and steered west toward Africa, says Soodyall. They must have all started going off together, and one just got lost.

26. What does linguistic evidence say about the origin of the Malagasy people?
- (A) They came from Africa.
 - (B) They are descendants of both Africans and Indonesians.
 - (C) They came from Indonesia.
 - (D) They came from Hawaii.
27. What does the word "motif" refer to?
- (A) a pattern used for decoration
 - (B) a genetic mark
 - (C) body characteristics
 - (D) a blood type
28. What is the major finding of Soodyall's study?
- (A) The Malagasy people are genetically more related to Polynesians than to Indonesians.
 - (B) The Malagasy people are genetically more related to Indonesians than to Polynesians.
 - (C) The Malagasy people are genetically more related to Africans than to Indonesians.
 - (D) The Malagasy language are related to Polynesian languages.
29. What does the phrase "at odds" mean?

- (A) revealing something important
- (B) having different opinions
- (C) agreeing with each other
- (D) untrue

30. According to Soodyall, the ancestors of the Malagasy people came to Madagascar

- (A) occasionally
- (B) conventionally
- (C) accidentally
- (D) confidentially

Passage B (source: Discover Magazine, Sept., 2010)

One of the most important gases affecting the global climate is both incredibly familiar and persistently mysterious—water vapor. Researchers know that atmospheric water traps heat and insulates the earth, but even after years of intensive study, the magnitude of the effect has remained obscure. By analyzing global water vapor and temperature satellite data for the lower atmosphere, Texas A&M University atmospheric scientist Andrew Dessler and his colleagues found that warming driven by carbon dioxide and other gases allowed the air to hold more moisture, increasing the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. That increase has heated things up even more, creating a positive feedback loop. Dessler's results suggest that vapor's influence could double the effects of other greenhouse gases globally over time scales of about a week. (The study did not address clouds, which probably have their own feedback effect. Dessler plans to tackle that in future research.)

Then the story gets even more confusing. Atmospheric scientist Susan Solomon of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has set her sights higher, on the stratosphere, examining a thin layer between 10 and 12 miles overhead. Using 30 years of satellite and water balloon data, she and her colleagues have found that water vapor there has actually declined by about 10 percent after the year 2000, slowing warming by as much as 25 percent. The findings might help explain why temperatures over the last decade have not skyrocketed as sharply as they did in the 1990s.

The two research teams point out that because they focused on different vertical layers of the atmosphere, there is no contradiction between their results. Both researchers agree that over the long term the positive feedback in the lower atmosphere, which will exacerbate the impact of rising carbon dioxide levels, is probably stronger. And the brake effect discovered by Solomon cannot permanently stave off warming. "There's a finite amount of water vapor in the stratosphere," Dessler says, "so it can't cancel out the effects of CO₂ forever."

31. How does water vapor relate to global warming?

- (A) It heats up the atmosphere.

- (B) It stops heat from going out to the space.
(C) It heats up the earth when going out to the space.
(D) It heats up itself in the atmosphere.
32. What does the phrase “greenhouse gases” refers to
(A) the gases that cause the greenhouse effect
(B) the gases produced by a greenhouse
(C) the gases in a green house
(D) the fuels that power up a greenhouse
33. What is the major difference between Dessler’s and Solomon’s studies?
(A) The part of atmosphere that Dessler explores is closer to the space.
(B) The part of atmosphere that Solomon explores is closer to the space.
(C) The part of atmosphere that Dessler explores is closer to the Northern Hemisphere.
(D) The part of atmosphere that Solomon explores is closer to the Northern Hemisphere.
34. What is the major finding of Solomon’s study?
(A) Carbon dioxide has been decreasing recently on the stratosphere
(B) Water vapor has been increasing recently on the stratosphere.
(C) Carbon dioxide vapor on the stratosphere has become more.
(D) The water vapor on the stratosphere has become less.
35. What does Dessler predict concerning the results of the two studies?
(A) There will not be global warming after some time.
(B) Issues concerning global warming will be taught at school.
(C) There will be intense debates on whether global warming is real.
(D) There will still be global warming

IV. Essay Writing (30%). You must answer on the answer sheet. 本大題請於答案卷上作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Directions: Human euthanasia (mercy killing) has recently drawn much attention in Taiwan. Do you think that euthanasia should be made legal in Taiwan? Write an English essay (at least 300 words) to express your opinion.