

注意事項：不必抄題，但請依序將題號標出，並寫在答案紙上，否則不予計分。

I. 字彙選擇 20%：請選出一個最恰當的答案。

1. This comic is _____ for children to read because it includes many pictures about fighting and killing.
(A) countable (B) dishonest (C) improper (D) royal
2. True friends _____ have a mutual liking and respect for each other.
(A) barely (B) legally (C) normally (D) pretentiously
3. Do you have all the _____ for making cookies, such as sugar and butter?
(A) ingredients (B) nutrients (C) protocols (D) quotations
4. One criterion for a masterpiece is that it _____ strong feelings from the onlooker as he or she is drawn to its beauty.
(A) elicits (B) hinders (C) inhibits (D) quenches
5. This small elevator takes a _____ of six people only.
(A) congress (B) maximum (C) riddle (D) signature
6. Dad had spent a lot of time looking for his cellphone, and _____ found it in the refrigerator.
(A) annually (B) continuously (C) eventually (D) initially
7. The journalist _____ herself as a worker of that factory in order to investigate how the factory owner mistreated the workers.
(A) disguised (B) evacuated (C) outnumbered (D) scorned
8. It was really _____ to read news about the children and old people dying from hunger in that poor country.
(A) enticing (B) jubilant (C) optimistic (D) pathetic
9. Before the earthquake hit the area, I felt several minor _____.
(A) anecdotes (B) fortresses (C) pamphlets (D) tremors
10. To hire more foreign workers is a quick fix to _____ the problem of labor shortage we are facing now, but it may not be effective in the long run.
(A) alleviate (B) deteriorate (C) intensify (D) magnify

II. 文法測驗 20%：請選出一個最恰當的答案。

11. The news report of the basketball games _____ really amusing.
(A) are (B) being (C) is (D) to be
12. Agriculture is a key activity of human being _____ it provides basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter.
(A) or (B) since (C) though (D) unless
13. The teacher told the students _____ their cellphones during the class.
(A) not use (B) using not (C) not to use (D) to not using
14. Most people can get all the calcium their bodies _____ from the food they eat.
(A) require (B) requiring (C) being required (D) to require
15. I did not believe that John would cheat on his wife, _____ my wife.
(A) and did either (B) and neither did (C) so did neither (D) so did not
16. We really appreciated _____ to attend our meeting.
(A) you agree
(B) your agreeing
(C) you to agreeing
(D) for you to agree
17. Stanley is lucky. Whenever he gets into trouble, _____ will give him a hand.
(A) his some friends
(B) many his friends
(C) many of his friends
(D) some friends of him
18. One useful way to control rats is to ensure that they have as _____.
(A) little nourishment possibly
(B) possibly little nourishment
(C) little as possible nourishment
(D) little nourishment as possible
19. Betty is definitely _____ of the two sisters.
(A) hard working
(B) harder working
(C) the harder working
(D) the hardest working
20. Only in the nineteenth century _____ carefully and systematically.
(A) dreams began to analyze
(B) were dreams first analyzed
(C) that it began to analyze dreams
(D) when dreams were first analyzed

III. 克漏字 30%：請依短文文意，選出一個最恰當的答案。

(1) According to the Polly Klass Foundation, about 2.8 million children run away from home each year in the United States. A runaway is a child or teenager who runs away from home 21 the consent of his or her parents. Many runaways are 10 to 14 years old and unable to live independently. 22, many runaway's homes are set up to take care of them. At the runaway's home, one or both parents of the runaways may suffer from alcoholism or substance abuse problems. In situations 23 these, running away seems reasonable. But, there are cases 24 the source of motivation for running away is less evident. Some teenagers, 25, left home because they were emotionally disturbed or suffered from some shame that they could not admit. Today, no one really knows why these young people become runaways, but one thing is clear: they need more help than they are receiving.

21. (A) by (B) for (C) under (D) without
22. (A) However (B) Likewise (C) Otherwise (D) Therefore
23. (A) against (B) like (C) except for (D) rather than
24. (A) that (B) when (C) where (D) why
25. (A) hence (B) then (C) by contrast (D) for example

(2) Returning to school is high on many retired people's to-do lists. To help those retirees' dream come true, Bernard Osher is pouring nearly \$200 million into 26 has become known as lifelong learning, or college-based education for older adults.

Mr. Osher is a successful businessman and created the Bernard Osher Foundation in 1977. He had his first significant exposure 27 the practice of lifelong learning in 2000 when he visited the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning at the University of San Francisco. He was deeply 28 with the joy of learning he witnessed there. Several months later, a trip to the Senior College at the University of Southern Maine in Portland brought to him even higher interest in lifelong learning. The Bernard Osher Foundation then made a \$2.2 million gift to the Maine program in 2001, 29 the university to expand its peer-taught courses and workshops to more than 1,000 students ages 50 and older. 30, the foundation has donated \$73 million to nearly 120 lifelong-learning institutes on university campuses from Maine to Hawaii. Future grants will be used primarily to augment those programs.

26. (A) what (B) when (C) which (D) why
27. (A) at (B) in (C) on (D) to
28. (A) annoyed (B) disgusted (C) impressed (D) puzzled
29. (A) allowed (B) allowing (C) being allowed (D) had allowed
30. (A) Formerly (B) Instead (C) At last (D) Since then

IV. 閱讀測驗 30%：請根據文章，選出一個最恰當的答案。

(1) Have you ever lied? While many people tell lies, they don't usually get caught. To change that, the polygraph machine was invented. The polygraph uses different kinds of machines to see how your body acts when you are telling the truth and when you are lying. The polygraph monitors your heart rate, your blood pressure, your breathing, etc. However, it's only about 80%-90% accurate, as some scientists claimed. So, some people can trick the polygraph. These people may not be able to continue to **beat the system** now, because a new way, the cognitive approach, has been developed to increase the accuracy of detecting lies. This interview-based approach emphasizes the following three major techniques:

First, imposing cognitive load. Cognitive load concerns the demands placed on a person's cognitive resources (e.g., attention, memory). So, environmental distractions (e.g., noise) or strong emotions (e.g., extreme fear or anger) can decrease the cognitive resources available to a person who is recalling the details of an event. But lying, compared to telling the truth, places a greater demand on one's mental resources; thus, when a liar is asked to describe an event in reverse order, he or she may find it more difficult to do it right.

Second, encouraging the person to say more. In general, people who tell the truth can quickly provide more relevant information when asked. Liars, in contrast, will have to make up additional details. As a result, liars are more likely to give details inconsistent with the information already provided.

Finally, asking the person unanticipated questions. As we know, when given enough time, liars can prepare themselves for the interview by anticipating the questions they may be asked. Such prepared lies are usually difficult to detect because they are less likely to be associated with typical deception cues. So, one way to detect lies when the liar has had plenty of time to prepare is by asking unanticipated questions. Compared to liars, truth-tellers will answer these questions more quickly and consistently and provide more information.

While this new cognitive approach still needs more evidence to confirm its accuracy to detect lies, it has served to reinforce the importance of being honest and telling the truth.

31. What is this passage mainly about?
(A) A new way to catch lies
(B) How our brain lies to us
(C) Ways to trick a Polygraph
(D) Why we should tell the truth

32. According to the passage, how often is the polygraph wrong?
- (A) Almost never
 - (B) About 50% of the time
 - (C) About 10%-20% of the time
 - (D) About 80%-90% of the time
33. What do the words “beat the system” in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) be able to beat up some machines
 - (B) be able to fool the polygraph machine
 - (C) be able to give up the habit of telling lies
 - (D) be able to cause a lot of activity in the brain
34. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) It's easy for a liar to lie when he or she is under enormous pressure.
 - (B) In an extremely noisy environment, a liar can lie without much trouble.
 - (C) The new cognitive approach has proved 100% accurate in detecting lies.
 - (D) A liar will have a hard time telling lies when asked unexpected questions.
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a sign to indicate whether a liar is telling lies?
- (A) He answers the questions quickly and consistently.
 - (B) He pronounces all the words correctly in his answers.
 - (C) He provides information different from what he said before.
 - (D) He spends a long time remembering some details to the questions.

(2) William Grant Still was a notable Black American composer and conductor. His music had many diverse influences. He was born in Mississippi in 1895, but raised by his mother and grandmother in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was an excellent high school student and studied medicine at Wilberforce University in Ohio. Before finishing these studies, however, he turned his attention to music. He began his formal musical education at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, and then moved to New England to learn composition with George Chadwick and later Edgard Varese. These two famous composers had great influence on his works. In the 1920s he worked as an arranger for some prominent band leaders such as Paul Whiteman. In 1936 he conducted the Los Angeles Symphony in his own compositions. He became the first Black American to conduct a professional orchestra in the United States. Three years later, he married Verna Arvey, a pianist who later co-wrote many of his librettos.

Still made a lifelong commitment to documenting the disadvantaged position of Blacks in American society. **This** is reflected in many of his works, most notably the ballet "Sahdji", set in Africa and written after an extensive study of African music, and the opera "Troubled Island", with a libretto by the distinguished writer Langston Hughes. His compositions from the 1930s show the jazz band as one of the greatest influences on his musical style. He also made considerable use of traditional folk ballads and spirituals. His work was sometimes criticized as simple and commercial, but was always characterized by the highest standards of professionalism. His "Afro-American Symphony" met with great success. One critic even praised it as "the most characteristically indigenous piece" ever written in the United States.

36. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Influences on the music of William Grant Still
 - (B) The commercial success of William Grant Still
 - (C) Still's impact on the American music education
 - (D) Still's contributions to popular music of the 1920s
37. Which of the following is correct about Still's educational background?
- (A) He learned music from Langston Hughes.
 - (B) He failed to complete his medical studies.
 - (C) He was raised and educated in Mississippi.
 - (D) He left high school due to his love for music.
38. Which of the following does the word “**This**” in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) commitment
 - (B) position
 - (C) society
 - (D) study
39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Still worked with Paul Whiteman after he married Verna Arvey.
 - (B) "Sahdji" reflects Still's difficult life when he studied music in Africa.
 - (C) Still was the first American to conduct a professional orchestra in the US.
 - (D) "Troubled Island" shows Still's concern for the status of Black Americans.
40. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The roots of an important American musician
 - (B) The troubled life and death of William Grant Still
 - (C) William Grant Still's reflections on American music
 - (D) A Black American musician's thoughts on composition