

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)

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※ Questions 1-50 are multiple choice questions (two points each). Choose the best answer (ONE) from A-D and mark your answer (with a 2B pencil) on the answer sheet provided.

I. Vocabulary: Identify the synonym of the word underlined in each sentence. (20%)

1. The research findings debunk previous theories.
A. exploit B. overlook C. disprove D. confirm
2. She has learned to tolerate ambiguity in resolving ethical issues.
A. accept B. prevent C. evade D. debilitate
3. That would be an appropriate way to address the protester's concerns.
A. impolite B. malapropos C. proper D. harmful
4. He is reluctant to confront his wrongdoing.
A. disposed B. disinclined C. amenable D. obligatory
5. There was a discrepancy in his and your accounts of the accident.
A. inconsistency B. misalliance C. resemblance D. congruity
6. The initiative was aimed to assimilate the newcomers.
A. bewilder B. disenfranchise C. alienate D. acclimatize
7. The boy was overwhelmed by his father's sudden death.
A. overjoyed B. devastated C. irritated D. appeased
8. The instructor's teaching strategies facilitate learning.
A. hinder B. demonstrate C. assist D. eliminate
9. The governor has got herself into a catch-22.
A. solution B. accomplishment C. justification D. predicament
10. The abysmal living conditions in the remote areas began to draw the public's attention.
A. cordial B. marvelous C. mysterious D. wretched

II. Cloze (40%)

Insomnia is a common sleep disorder that affects quite a few people. People who have insomnia have trouble falling and/or staying asleep. 11, they may get too little sleep or have poor-quality of sleep, feeling 12 when they wake up. There are two types of insomnia. 13 insomnia, often caused by pressures and stressful life events, may last for days or weeks, while chronic insomnia may last for a month or longer. Most cases of chronic insomnia are 14, being the symptom of certain medical conditions or the 15 of medicines. Primary insomnia, 16, is not due to medical problems, medicines, or other substances. Though its cause is not well understood, primary insomnia 17 many life changes, including long-lasting stress and emotional upset. Insomnia can cause daytime sleepiness and a lack of energy. 18, it can make you 19 anxious, depressed, or irritable. You may have trouble focusing on tasks, paying attention, learning, and remembering. These problems can prevent you 20 your best at work or school. (Source: "What is insomnia" by National Institutes of Health.)

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11. A. However B. Consequently C. Nonetheless D. Whereas
12. A. refreshed B. indifferent C. fatigued D. fascinated
13. A. Acute B. Chronic C. Long-term D. Congenital
14. A. primary B. secondary C. inherent D. original
15. A. non-prescription B. aid C. disorder D. side effect
16. A. on the other hand B. likewise C. as a result D. aside from
17. A. triggering B. triggered C. can be triggered by D. being triggered by
18. A. On the other hand B. Also C. Yet D. Now that
19. A. feeling B. felt C. feel D. to feel
20. A. to do B. from doing C. on doing D. do

Critical thinking means that you, instead of blindly accepting what is taught or written on a page, 21 yourself from the text and decide what is important, logical, or right. It is an active process of discovery, 22 you discover an author's views on a subject; you begin a 23 with the author; you discover the strengths and weaknesses of the author's 24; and you decide if you agree or disagree 25 the author's views and assumptions. 26 where the author stands 27 other experiences or views of the issue, including your own, you actively enter a debate. 28, critical thinking encourages you to question 29 norms, views, and myths. 30, you develop the skills you need to be an active player, and not a passive viewer.

(Adapted from *The Contemporary Reader* by Gary J. Goshgarian)

21. A. preventing B. prevent C. separating D. separate
22. A. in which B. in addition C. and yet D. otherwise
23. A. make-believe play B. conflict C. fight D. dialogue
24. A. dialogue B. argument C. nonsense D. non compos
25. A. from B. over C. with D. for
26. A. Analyzed B. By analyzing C. Compare D. Compared with
27. A. with respect to B. insofar as C. besides D. on account of
28. A. In contrast B. Unlikely C. Simultaneously D. Notwithstanding

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29. A. accepting B. accepted C. inspiring D. inspired
30. A. By so doing B. On the other hand C. However D. Aside from

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Answer questions 31-39 based on the following passage.

Thanksgiving Day, a national holiday primarily in North America, is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November in the United States of America and on the second Monday of October in Canada. While having its historical roots in religious and cultural traditions, today it is celebrated in a more secular manner and in several other places around the world. In the United States of America, the historical event known as the "First Thanksgiving" was a harvest festival held in 1621 by the Pilgrims and their Native American neighbors and allies. The Pilgrims who sailed on the Mayflower set ground at Plymouth Rock on December 11, 1620. Their first winter was devastating, in which nearly half of the Pilgrims died. Yet the harvest of 1621 was a bountiful one, and the remaining colonists decided to celebrate with a feast and to invite Native Americans who had helped them survive their first year. It is believed that the Pilgrims would not have made it through the year without the help of the Native Americans.

This "thanksgiving" feast was not repeated until June of 1676. The governing council of Charlestown, Massachusetts, proclaimed another Thanksgiving to express thanks for the good fortune that had seen their community securely established. Unlike the first Thanksgiving, this celebration did not include Native Americans since the celebration was meant partly to be in recognition of the colonists' recent victory over the "heathen natives." By then, it had become apparent to the settlers that the natives were a hindrance to their quest for more land, and the good will they shared at the first feast had long been lost.

In 1789, George Washington proclaimed a National Day of Thanksgiving, although many, including President Thomas Jefferson, felt the hardships of a few pilgrims did not warrant a national holiday and were opposed to the idea of having a day of thanksgiving. In 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November as a national day of Thanksgiving. Hence Thanksgiving was proclaimed by every president and was finally sanctioned by Congress in 1941 as a legal holiday, as the fourth Thursday in November.

Today, Thanksgiving has acquired significance beyond the bare historical facts and has become a much broader symbol of the entirety of the American experience. While many see this a cause for rejoicing, there are some, however, who find this day sorrowful. On Thanksgiving Day, many Native Americans and their supporters gather at the top of Coles Hill, overlooking Plymouth Rock, for the "National Day of Mourning." The first National Day of Mourning was held in 1970. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts invited Wampanoag leader Frank James to deliver a speech. When the text of Mr. James' speech, a powerful statement of anger at the history of oppression of the Native people of America, became known before the event, the Commonwealth "disinvited" him. That silencing of a strong and honest Native voice led to the convening of the National Day of Mourning.

The dissenting view of Native Americans, who have suffered the theft of their lands and the destruction of their traditional way of life at the hands of the American nation, is equally valid. To some, the "First Thanksgiving" presents a distorted picture of the history of relations between the European colonists and their descendants and the Native People. The total emphasis is placed on the respect that existed between the

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American Indians and the first generation of Pilgrims in Plymouth, while the long history of subsequent violence and discrimination suffered by Native People across America is nowhere represented.

(Adapted from "The History of the Pilgrims and Thanksgiving" from Pilgrim Hall Museum.)

31. The historical event known as the "First Thanksgiving" was a harvest festival held in:
- A. 1620
 - B. 1621
 - C. 1676
 - D. 1970
32. Which of the following is/are true based on the passage above?
- A. The "First Thanksgiving" was held by the Native Americans.
 - B. To all Americans, Thanksgiving is a day of celebrations and rejoicing.
 - C. On Thanksgiving Day, some people gather for the National Day of Mourning.
 - D. All of the above.
33. Which of the following is/are NOT true based on the passage above?
- A. Thanksgiving is celebrated exclusively in the United States of America and Canada.
 - B. Thanksgiving is celebrated on the first Thursday of November in the U.S.A.
 - C. Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Monday of October in Canada.
 - D. All of the above.
34. Which of the following president(s) was/were opposed to the idea of having a day of thanksgiving?
- A. George Washington.
 - B. Thomas Jefferson.
 - C. Abraham Lincoln.
 - D. All of the above.
35. The first National Day of Mourning was held in:
- A. 1620
 - B. 1621
 - C. 1676
 - D. 1970
36. Which historical event(s) led to the convening of the National Day of Mourning?
- A. The massacres of Native Americans in 1621.
 - B. The death of the Pilgrims who did not survive their first winter.
 - C. The silencing of a strong and honest Native voice.
 - D. All of the above.
37. Which of the following is/are NOT true based on the passage above?
- A. Today, all of the Native Americans are not celebrating Thanksgiving due to the long history of oppression and discrimination.
 - B. The dissenting view of Native Americans is valid.
 - C. To some, the "First Thanksgiving" presents a distorted picture of the history of relations between the European colonists and their descendants and the Native People.
 - D. All of the above.

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38. Which of the following is/are true about the thanksgiving feast held in 1676?
- A. The pilgrims invited the Native Americans who had helped them survive their first year.
 - B. The Native Americans were not invited because they were having the National Day of Mourning instead.
 - C. The celebration was meant partly to be in recognition of the colonists' victory over the Native Americans.
 - D. All of the above.
39. What do we know about Frank James based on the passage?
- A. He is a Wampanoag leader killed during the massacres of Native Americans.
 - B. He is a Wampanoag leader who prepared for a powerful speech of anger at the history of oppression of the Native people of America.
 - C. He delivered the famous speech, "I Have A Dream," during the Civil Rights Movement.
 - D. All of the above.

Answer questions 40-42 based on the following passage.

"We, the human species, are confronting a planetary emergency – a threat to the survival of our civilization that is gathering ominous and destructive potential even as we gather here. But there is hopeful news as well: we have the ability to solve this crisis and avoid the worst – though not all – of its consequences, if we act boldly, decisively and quickly.

"However, despite a growing number of honorable exceptions, too many of the world's leaders are still best described in the words Winston Churchill applied to those who ignored Adolf Hitler's threat: 'They go on in strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful to be impotent.'

"So today, we dumped another 70 million tons of global-warming pollution into the thin shell of atmosphere surrounding our planet, as if it were an open sewer. And tomorrow, we will dump a slightly larger amount, with the cumulative concentrations now trapping more and more heat from the sun.

(...)

"In the last few months, it has been harder and harder to misinterpret the signs that our world is spinning out of kilter. Major cities in North and South America, Asia and Australia are nearly out of water due to massive droughts and melting glaciers. Desperate farmers are losing their livelihoods. Peoples in the frozen Arctic and on low-lying Pacific islands are planning evacuations of places they have long called home. Unprecedented wildfires have forced a half million people from their homes in one country and caused a national emergency that almost brought down the government in another. Climate refugees have migrated into areas already inhabited by people with different cultures, religions, and traditions, increasing the potential for conflict. Stronger storms in the Pacific and Atlantic have threatened whole cities. Millions have been displaced by massive flooding in South Asia, Mexico, and 18 countries in Africa. As temperature extremes have increased, tens of thousands have lost their lives. We are recklessly burning and clearing our forests and driving more and more species into extinction. The very web of life on which we depend is being ripped and frayed."

(Source: Al Gore's Nobel Lecture delivered in the Oslo City Hall, 2007.)

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40. What is the main purpose of the speech?
- A. To bring the audience's attention to the severe flooding in South Asia and to call for humanitarian aid.
 - B. To urge world leaders to sign a cease fire agreement.
 - C. To suggest that we exploit solar energy technologies to avoid wildfires.
 - D. To warn the audience of global-warming and to incite action against it.
41. Which of the following is/are true based on the speech quoted above?
- A. Too many of the world leaders have kept ignoring the threat of global-warming.
 - B. The author held that the world leaders were responsible for global-warming.
 - C. The author was pessimistic about our ability to solve the crisis.
 - D. All of the above.
42. Which of the following is/are NOT true based on the speech quoted above?
- A. The author held that our earth is sick.
 - B. The author illustrated that global-warming could potentially lead to cultural conflict.
 - C. The author argued that global-warming affected developed countries the most.
 - D. All of the above.

Answer questions 43-50 based on the following passage.

A shark is a type of fish that has lived in the oceans for 400 million years. Unlike most fish, a shark's skeleton is made of cartilage that is flexible like human ears. Most sharks are active hunters and live alone in the murky underwater world. Their strong jaws and sleek body shape make them some of the most perfect predators on the planet.

There are about 400 species of sharks that vary in size, shape, and color. Some sharks, such as the blacktip reef shark, have a streamlined body for speed. Other sharks, such as the zebra shark, rest on the seabed where they also hunt for food. Ray fish, with a skeleton made of cartilage, are also a type of shark. They have flat bodies with winglike fins and seem to fly through the water. Most rays have their mouths on the underside of their heads for eating animals living on the seabed. While most sharks are found in seas and oceans all over the world, some sharks can live far upriver for several weeks before returning to the sea. Bull sharks, for example, have been spotted in many rivers, including the Congo in Africa, the Amazon in South America, and the Mississippi in the U.S.

Different shark species catch and eat different prey. The megamouth, for example, lives in the dark ocean depths where it is one of only a few creatures that eat plankton and jellyfish. The whale shark, the largest shark, eats only small fish and tiny plankton. The great white shark eats almost everything it catches, though seals are its favorite food. The basking shark swims with its mouth wide open, filtering out plankton from the water. While all sharks should be treated with caution, most types of sharks rarely attack people. Sometimes sharks mistake people for their prey but often do not take another bite when they realize it is not their normal food.

A few large predators such as killer whales will eat sharks, whereas people eat more sharks than any sea predator and kill around 100 million sharks every year. Today, up to 80 percent of shark species are endangered. Their numbers may never recover since sharks produce only a few young. To protect sharks from becoming extinct, people must realize their important role in the oceans' food chain and in the balance of the sea population and, above all, stop killing them. (Adapted from *Sharks* by Stephen Savage.)

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43. Which of the following characteristics makes ray fish a type of shark?
- A. Its flat body with winglike fins.
 - B. Its skeleton made of cartilage.
 - C. Its mouth on the underside of its head.
 - D. Its streamlined body.
44. Which of the following shark(s) eat(s) plankton?
- A. The megamouth.
 - B. The whale shark.
 - C. The basking shark.
 - D. All of the above.
45. Which of the following is/are NOT true?
- A. There are about 400 species of sharks, all similar in size, shape, and color.
 - B. Some sharks can live far upriver for several weeks before returning to the sea.
 - C. Sharks' strong jaws and sleek body shape make them some of the most perfect predators on the planet.
 - D. All of the above.
46. Which of the following sharks has been spotted in the Congo in Africa?
- A. The zebra shark.
 - B. The great white shark.
 - C. The bull shark.
 - D. The megamouth.
47. Which is the largest shark on earth?
- A. The bull shark.
 - B. The great white shark.
 - C. The basking shark.
 - D. The whale shark.
48. Which of the following is/are true?
- A. The only type of shark that attacks people is the great white shark.
 - B. Most sharks rarely attack people.
 - C. People are the sole predator of sharks.
 - D. All of the above.
49. Which is the great white shark's favorite food?
- A. Human beings.
 - B. Seal.
 - C. Jellyfish.
 - D. Plankton.
50. Which of the following is/are true?
- A. Today, up to 80 percent of shark species are endangered.
 - B. Sharks' numbers may never recover since they produce only a few young.
 - C. People should stop killing sharks to protect them from becoming extinct.
 - D. All of the above.

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