

※ 必須用 2B 鉛筆作答，修正請用橡皮擦，答題前請先詳閱答案卡上之畫記說明。

Choose the best answer for each question. To indicate your choice, blacken the appropriate space on your computer card for each question.

Example: It was Joan's first visit to the country and everything was fresh and \_\_\_\_ to her.

- a. dull                      b. quickly                      c. new                      d. excite

Answer: C



**I. Vocabulary/Usage -- Instructions: Please choose the answer that best completes the sentence.**

1. The boss went through the \_\_\_\_ when her secretary arrived late for the fourth day in a row.

- a. door                      b. floor                      c. window                      d. roof

2. The company needs to consider how to \_\_\_\_ more money for its stockholders.

- a. give                      b. cause                      c. generate                      d. induce

3. His view \_\_\_\_ with the general opinion of biologists on this issue.

- a. concurs                      b. approves                      c. accordance                      d. opposes

4. Sally didn't take long to \_\_\_\_ his idea in the bud.

- a. nip                      b. cut                      c. squeeze                      d. grow

5. That action-adventure film was just too \_\_\_\_ for me to believe.

- a. persecuted                      b. far-fetched                      c. disjointed                      d. overrated

6. The assistant was so \_\_\_\_ that I had to copy and staple the entire report myself.

- a. impersonal                      b. uncooperative                      c. implausible                      d. menial

7. Going on someone else's property is considered \_\_\_\_ and is punishable by law.

- a. harassment                      b. trespassing                      c. embezzlement                      d. insider trading

8. I would like to \_\_\_\_ my remarks by first relating a true story.

- a. preface                      b. prelude                      c. present                      d. prepare

9. Not giving Tom that promotion was a real \_\_\_\_.

- a. kick in the bucket                      b. kick in the basket                      c. kick in the teeth                      d. kick in the foot

10. Sam couldn't believe Tom didn't want to \_\_\_\_ after all the meetings they had had on this project.

- a. hammer out a deal                      b. hammer his way                      c. swallow the hammer                      d. come under the hammer

**II. Vocabulary -- Vocabulary in Context -- Instructions: Choose the answer that best explains the meaning of the capitalized word or words in each sentence as used in that particular context.**

11. After you are done with your reading, please decide on the main idea the author is trying to CONVEY.

- a. move                      b. get across                      c. pretend                      d. summarize

12. Americans live with a legal system that FOSTERS predatory trial lawyers.

- a. releases                      b. honors                      c. condones                      d. encourages

接背面

13. Over the New Year, Sam promised his wife he would TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

- a. give her a present    b. take a walk in the woods    c. clean up the leaves in the yard    d. become a better person

14. Sam was so fed up with just sitting around all day TWIDDLING HIS THUMBS that he turned in his resignation.

- a. gambling    b. typing very quickly    c. doing nothing    d. biting his fingernails

15. How often do you come down to this BANK to fish?

- a. skating rink    b. side of the river    c. financial institution    d. stock market

III. Error Recognition -- Instruction: Identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

16. When he saw the traffic accident near the circle, he called his mother right away and

A

B

tell her not to wait for him for dinner.

C

D

17. The recent restructuring of the education system means that student must get used

A

B

to a new set of evaluation methods in order to attain their goal of studying at a university.

C

D

18. Fliers touting various candidates covered bulletin boards, students discussing and

A

B

debated hot topics and a week without some sort of political rally was a rarity.

C

D

19. This is an especially competitive year for the women, too, because the defending

A

B

Champion, UCONN, did not turn out to be the juggernaut it was advertise to be.

C

D

20. Scientists say an enzyme in the brain that monitors energy in cells also appears to

A

B

regulate appetite and weights, a discovery that could lead to new treatments for obesity.

C

D

## IV. Cloze Test -- Instructions: Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

Would you like to create art on your doorstep every morning? If you lived with the Tamil Nadu people in southeastern India, you 21! The Tamil Nadu culture teaches girls to create geometrical designs as part of their daily housekeeping 22.

Traditionally, the girls and women of Tamil Nadu 23 their doorsteps to start the new day. They sprinkle the ground with cow dung and water. Then they create the 24 designs by letting rice powder fall 25 their hands. The designs are called 'Kolam' and are a unique part of the Tamil 26 heritage.

The Kolam tradition serves 27 purposes. Sprinkling the doorstep with cow dung and water is thought to clean the ground because the dung has purifying properties. Using rice powder is seen as an act of kindness towards ants. Drawing the figure each morning on the doorstep is done to both guard the house from evil spirits and to welcome visitors.

The Kolam is made first by creating a grid of dots, such as five dots across and five dots down. Then, the dots are either all 28, or a line is drawn around the dots. It is important to the Tamils that the lines begin and end in the same place. This creates a figure that represents the never-ending 29 of birth, life, and death.

Previously, only anthropologists were interested in studying this ancient cultural tradition. However, recently these Kolam figures have also drawn the attention of computer scientists who are interested in the mathematical ideas contained in these 30.

- |                    |                 |               |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. a. can         | b. could        | c. shouldn't  | d. are         |
| 22. a. dutiful     | b. duty-free    | c. duties     | d. duty        |
| 23. a. sweep       | b. sweeping     | c. swept      | d. sweeps      |
| 24. a. complicated | b. complicating | c. complicit  | d. complicates |
| 25. a. of          | b. from         | c. on         | d. into        |
| 26. a. cultured    | b. cultural     | c. cultures   | d. culture     |
| 27. a. few         | b. four         | c. much       | d. several     |
| 28. a. connections | b. connectors   | c. connected  | d. connects    |
| 29. a. cycle       | b. circles      | c. series     | d. set         |
| 30. a. designers   | b. designs      | c. designates | d. decisions   |

## V. Reading Comprehension -- Instructions: Read each of the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Scientists may have discovered the solar system's most distant object, more than three times farther away from Earth than Pluto. "The sun appears so small from that distance that you could completely block it out with the head of a pin," said Dr. Mike Brown of the California Institute of Technology, who helped in the discovery. The object -- about 8 billion miles (12.8 billion kilometers) from Earth -- has been given the provisional name of Sedna, after the Inuit goddess who created sea creatures of the Arctic. Brown and his team of astronomers, using Caltech's Palomar Observatory, found Sedna in November as part of an ongoing three-year outer solar system project. Days later, the high power Spitzer Space Telescope focused on the object. Initial details indicated Sedna to be made of ice and rock, with temperatures never rising above -400 degrees Fahrenheit (-240 degrees Celsius), according to researchers. Sedna is likely the largest object to be found circling the sun since the discovery of Pluto in 1930. It is still smaller than the ninth planet, though, with a diameter of more than 1,000 miles (1,700 kilometers). The finding has sparked debate over what constitutes a planet. Many astronomers say Pluto, with a diameter of just under 1,500 miles (2,300 kilometers), is too small to be termed a planet and is just one of many minor objects in the outer reaches of the solar system. But those who argue Pluto is a planet are likely to push the assertion for Sedna to become the 10th planet in the solar system.

31. The new planet is named after a:

- (a) mythical figure
- (b) powerful prophet
- (c) telescope
- (d) sea creature

32. The size of the planet is:

- (a) the size of a pin
- (b) 8 billion miles
- (c) 2,300 kilometers in diameter
- (d) 1,700 kilometers in diameter

33. There is disagreement as to:

- (a) whether Pluto and Sedna have suns
- (b) whether Pluto and Sedna have moons
- (c) whether Pluto and Sedna are planets
- (d) whether Pluto and Sedna have water on their surface

34. The best title for the above passage is:

- (a) New Moon Rocks the Solar System
- (b) Sedna Rises from the Deep
- (c) New Planet Found in Solar System
- (d) Ice and Rock Discovered on Sedna

35. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- (a) Pluto is closer to the Earth than Sedna.
- (b) Pluto was discovered in 1930.
- (c) Sedna was first sighted at the Palomar Observatory.
- (d) Temperatures on Sedna range from -400 degrees to -240 degrees.

James Baldwin was born on 2 August, 1924, in Harlem, New York. He was the oldest child in a family of nine. He saw himself as ugly, and he was small for his age. His intelligence and shyness as a child and the harshness of his relationship with his father (Baldwin found out in his teens that the man was really his stepfather) made reading very attractive to him, and his bookishness later nurtured him as a writer. He followed his stepfather into the ministry when he was still a teenager, serving as a junior minister in the Fireside Pentecostal Assembly between the ages of 14 and 16.

Baldwin graduated from high school in 1942 and moved to Elie Meade, New Jersey, to help to support his family with a series of menial jobs. When his stepfather died in 1943, however, James Baldwin gave up the ministry for the life of the writer. He realized while he was still in New Jersey the depth of his rage resulting from the racism any black person confronted constantly, and he decided that either he could live "with it consciously or [surrender] to it."

He moved to Greenwich Village, New York, to be back in the greater freedom of New York City and to be in touch with other writers. In 1948, to escape American racism and homophobia, he moved to Paris, France, where he lived for the next eight years. In Paris, he joined the circle of Richard Wright, another black American expatriate, whom he had already met in Brooklyn years before. He travelled in social circles frequented by Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean Genet, Saul Bellow, and Truman Capote, among others. He said he saw himself as an American writer first and foremost, not as a "black" or a "gay" writer. Although his writings of the 1960s and 1970s are so vividly about racism and black American experience that he will always be considered one of American's foremost African-American writers, he is also a writer about the human condition, especially the destruction wrought on individuals by their hatred and crimes against each other. He wrote about the relation between polarized opposites, black and white, men and women, gays and straights.

36. The essay above is an example of a(n):

- (a) personal narrative
- (b) argumentative essay
- (c) informative essay
- (d) causal analysis

37. Baldwin is primarily known for \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) writing about religion.
- (b) writing about being an expatriate.
- (c) writing on homosexuality.
- (d) writing about contrasts between people.

38. The voice the author uses in this essay is \_\_\_\_\_:

- (a) angry
- (b) impersonal
- (c) mocking
- (d) creative

39. One place where Baldwin did NOT live was \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Paris.
- (b) Harlem.
- (c) Elle Meade.
- (d) Brooklyn.

40. It can be surmised from the third paragraph that Baldwin decided to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) live with racism consciously.
- (b) surrender to racism.
- (c) ignore racism in his writing.
- (d) live without fear of racism.

SARS is not the first viral disease to burst out of China or Hong Kong. The southern Chinese region was the source of influenza pandemics in 1957 and 1968, as well as the source of novel strains of avian flu in 1997 and 2001. Why does this region keep throwing up viruses that have the potential to threaten the lives of people around the world?

Southern China's status as the world's primary breeding ground for new strains of flu is explained by the fact that its people, pigs and domestic fowl, which all harbour influenza viruses, live cheek-by-jowl, increasing the likelihood that two strains will recombine genetically to produce a deadly new variant. Preliminary evidence suggests that SARS followed a different model, apparently crossing over to people from wild animals, rather than livestock. But this, too, is not terribly surprising, given that the southern Chinese make widespread use of wild species for food and traditional medicine — practices that Chinese health officials are now trying to discourage.

Another dietary issue — specific nutritional deficiency — has also been tentatively linked to the emergence of new viral strains in rural China. For instance, in many parts of the country, the diet is lacking in the trace element selenium. A team led by Melinda Beck of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill found that when the coxsackievirus B3 infects mice deficient in selenium, it mutates at a much higher rate and can become more virulent. She has also observed increased mutation rates in flu viruses infecting selenium-deficient mice. "The fact that China has widespread selenium-deficient areas may play a role in the emergence of new viral strains," Beck claims. Other scientists regard Beck's findings as speculative, and doubt whether they offer a general explanation for the emergence of viral diseases in China. When you have the world's largest population interacting closely with livestock and wild animals, say experts, it's hardly surprising that China seems to be the origin of so many viral outbreaks. "It's a matter of exposure probability," suggests Mei-Shang Ho, an epidemiologist with Academia Sinica's Institute of Biomedical Sciences in Taipei, Taiwan.

41. One reason for the high incidence of viral diseases in China is because:

- (a) influenza occurred in 1957 and 1968
- (b) of the close proximity of people to animals
- (c) transmission of the avian flu occurs biannually
- (d) people don't get immunized when they are told to

42. The word 'tentatively' in the first line in the third paragraph means:

- (a) slowly
- (b) possibly
- (c) creatively
- (d) necessarily

43. A working hypothesis is that \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) SARS is a mutated form of the avian flu.
- (b) SARS jumps from livestock to people.
- (c) SARS jumps from non-domesticated animals to people.
- (d) SARS lacks the ability to jump to wild animals from people.

44. The best title for this essay is:

- (a) Dietary Deficiencies Lead to SARS
- (b) Avian Flu Threatens China
- (c) China's Role in Viral Epidemics
- (d) Speculative Findings on SARS

45. It can be inferred from this passage that Dr. Mei-shang Ho thinks \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) the vitamin deficiency hypothesis is plausible.
- (b) selenium should be given to children.
- (c) people and animals living closely together is dangerous.
- (d) infected fowl should be exterminated.

Ever so slowly, some sectors of the U.S. economy are starting to bring more people aboard. In many cases, the ones doing the most hiring are relatively small, nimble, fast-growing outfits and the skills they're looking for reflect that. "There's a real shift in what the most successful companies now want," says Lin Stiles, head of executive-search firm Linford Stiles & Associates. "We're not hearing as much about traditional credentials like MBAs and CPAs. Instead, they're looking for agility, innovation, and a nontraditional approach to problem-solving. So job seekers need to emphasize those skills now more than ever." In our recent conversation, Stiles offered some other tips on getting hired:

**What are the "hot" industries these days?** One is computer chips. A new generation of chips will inspire a fresh round of new consumer products and advances. Cisco, Intel, and Solectron are among the leaders in this field, and they need developers. Microsoft, Apple, Dell and other innovative companies are looking for chip designers, electronic engineers, and marketing people. Consumer products generally are "hot," too. The leaders have suffered less from the recession than almost anyone else. I don't mean just food and cosmetics, but furniture, upscale clothing, appliances. Companies like Nike and Victoria's Secret are growing and doing very well by getting more efficient, with low inventories, and great customer service. It's paying off. And those companies need designers, and talent in marketing and manufacturing.

**No doubt some tech companies are "hot," but isn't outsourcing an issue?** First, product design and marketing really have to stay in the U.S. But, you know, outsourcing may turn out to be a temporary phenomenon anyway, especially in (high-tech) customer service, where there is already a backlash brewing because of language differences and other problems. One thing outsourcing does is, it distances you from your customer, and that is never smart in the long run. There have also been problems with piracy by overseas contractors. And the current vast wage differential is likely to be short-lived. When you add all this together, my view is that more companies are going to realize, "Hey, we don't have to ship operations overseas. We can get a lot more efficient at doing the work here in the U.S., and keep our customers happy, too."

46. "Credentials" in line four of the above essay is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) believability.
- (b) resumes.
- (c) qualifications.
- (d) traditions.

47. Stiles does NOT include the following job type on the list of popular industries:

- (a) product designers
- (b) chip developers
- (c) marketing representatives
- (d) customer service representatives

48. The overall tone of this article is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) glum.
- (b) upbeat.
- (c) cautious.
- (d) placating.

49. Which type of companies are LESS likely to outsource?

- (a) Ones that need 24-hour customer service.
- (b) Ones that have stagnant growth.
- (c) Ones that are worried about piracy.
- (d) Ones that make cosmetics.

50. Stiles feels that outsourcing \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) will not last long.
- (b) is a serious problem.
- (c) is efficient.
- (d) is suitable for customer-service.