

注意：考生必須以 2B 鉛筆在電腦卡上作答

Choose the Best answer. Blacken the appropriate space on your computer card with a 2B pencil for each question to indicate your choice.

Example: The car was completely wrecked, but fortunately no one was ____.

- a. saved b. known c. injured d. insured

Answer:

A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Fill in the blank with the best answer.

1. Please ____ the goods with great care.
a. sell b. handle c. bring d. take care
2. The company is obliged ____ a refund if the tour is cancelled.
a. to give b. giving c. give d. for giving
3. Millions are starving ____ the famine.
a. as resulting from b. as a result of c. resulting in d. from results of
4. I wish I could ____ back what I said to her.
a. carry b. bring c. give d. take
5. India ____ independence from the UK in 1948.
a. got b. claimed c. declared d. gained
6. She ____ him to visit the exhibition before it ended.
a. agreed b. said c. told d. talked
7. Among those ____ the conference were college presidents and administrative executives.
a. attending b. attend c. to attend d. to have attended
8. Did either of the candidates at the forum discuss ____ ideas concerning day care?
a. theirs b. her c. its d. mine
9. What's the ____ date of this season ticket?
a. expired b. expiring c. expiration d. expire
10. The picture was too small for us to see all the details so we asked for an ____ to be made.
a. enlarge b. enlargement c. enlarging d. enlarged
11. Henry studied French ____ he was in prison.
a. while b. during c. throughout d. as much as
12. The victim is thought ____ with poison.
a. to have been killed b. being killed c. as killed d. to be killing
13. We know this man was responsible ____ the disappearance of the money.
a. about b. with c. for d. in
14. It's best to be honest ____ your past.
a. on b. with c. after d. in
15. Most traditional folk songs are of ____ origin.

- a. unsaid b. anonymous c. synonymous d. diachronic

16. In our galaxy, there are about 200 billion stars and a small fraction _____ probably have water.

- a. which b. in which c. from which d. of which

II. Read the following passage and answer question 17 – 21.

Before the Civil War, the economy of the American South was largely dependent on the labor of enslaved Africans. The main products of this region were tobacco and cotton, both of which were labor-intensive crops requiring a great many field workers. Near the end of the Civil War, in 1864, the slaves were given their independence.

But the struggle was not over for either the plantation owners or for the freed workers. The former slaves wanted to get as far away from slavery as possible and to make sure that the freedom they now enjoyed would continue. They also wanted to be able to build successful new lives for themselves as independent citizens of the United States. So these former slaves worked very hard to eliminate any arrangement that resembled the old slave-owner setup. For example, they insisted on moving out of their former slave quarters on the plantation, refused to work under the watchful eye of an overseer, would not work under a gang labor system, and struggled hard during nonworking hours to achieve social autonomy.

The plantation owners, on the other hand, were left with the land, seeds, mules and other items needed to grow crops, but with no labor force to farm the land. In order to keep former slaves as much-needed laborers, many landowners developed two systems of tenant farming. Through the first type of arrangement, former slaves (and some whites who didn't own land), would pay to rent a piece of land from a farm owner. These renters were called "cash rent" tenants. However, most freed slaves had never had any income and it was impossible for most of them to make enough money to pay rent to a landowner. Therefore, a second type of tenant farming arrangement was developed. This was called the sharecropping system. Through this system the laborer who worked a piece of land "shared" in whatever crops he could harvest from the land. In most cases two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop went to the landowner, and only a third to a quarter went to the worker.

17. Former slaves worked hard to ____

- a. build new lives for themselves as independent citizens.
- b. move into the gang labor system.
- c. rebuild living quarters on the plantation
- d. work with cash rent tenants

18. The sharecropping system was developed for people who ____

- a. struggled hard during nonworking hours to achieve social autonomy
- b. were not able to pay the rent.
- c. left the land and with no labor force to farm the land
- d. tried to eliminate any arrangement that resembled the old slave-owner setup

19. The best title for the above passage is ____
- Tenant Farming in American South
 - Cash Crop in American South
 - Autonomy of the enslaved African
 - Plantation and independent farming
20. According to this article, landowners developed two systems of tenant farming because ____
- landowners did not have enough labor to grow crops.
 - landowners wanted to help former slaves achieve social autonomy.
 - former slaves demanded that there should be two systems.
 - the gang labor system was eliminated.
21. Which of the followings is not true?
- Tobacco and cotton were the two major products in American South.
 - After the Civil War, former slaves worked hard to protect the freedom they enjoyed.
 - In the sharecropping system, a tenant could bring two-thirds of his harvest back home.
 - Some white people were also cash renters because they didn't own any land.

III. Complete the blanks in the following passages. (question 22 – 36)

Without doubt, tea is one of the world's great drinks and has become an integral part of many cultures. _ (22), tea is drunk in more than 150 countries, and the world produces an annual (23) of 2.5 million tons, of which 80 per cent is black tea. However, the tea drinking habit is (24) new to many parts of the world even where tea seems inseparable from daily life. For instance, tea is first referred to English only 1615. This was in a letter from an agent of the English East India Company (25) in Japan. A London coffee house first sold tea to the (26) in 1657 but at that time coffee was the most popular drink in Britain. Tea gradually (27) popularity, however, and the first (28) for it appeared in a London newspaper in 1658, but the habit of 'afternoon tea' did not become (29) until the 1840s.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 22. a. Actually | b. Temporarily | c. Momentarily | d. Currently |
| 23. a. total | b. amount | c. sum | d. number |
| 24. a. shockingly | b. amazingly | c. remarkably | d. surprisingly |
| 25. a. made | b. positioned | c. stationed | d. occupied |
| 26. a. natives | b. people | c. public | d. citizens |
| 27. a. found | b. gained | c. received | d. was |
| 28. a. notice | b. commercial | c. announcement | d. advertisement |
| 29. a. settled | b. developed | c. fixed | d. set |

The habit of drinking tea is believed to have (30) in China. The (31) of tea as a beverage started around five thousand years ago, (32) to a Chinese legend. The habit of tea drinking came to Japan about a thousand years ago when many officials went to China and returned home with a (33) of tea

cultivation. At about the same time, the Arab world also knew about tea through (34) with China. However, tea was (35) to Europeans until 1559 when it was (36) by a Venetian author, Gian Battista Ramusio.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 30. a. originated | b. initialed | c. launched | d. practiced |
| 31. a. induction | b. arrival | c. beginning | d. welcoming |
| 32. a. according | b. decoding | c. recording | d. stating |
| 33. a. secret | b. recipe | c. knowledge | d. way |
| 34. a. dwellings | b. communications | c. associations | d. contacts |
| 35. a. unconscious | b. obscure | c. unseen | d. ignored |
| 36. a. written | b. described | c. accounted | d. said |

IV. Read the following passage and answer question 37 – 40.

At the age of sixteen Simon Turner was a pupil at one of Britain's best, and most expensive, public schools. He was about to take his exams and expected to go to university to study Latin and Greek. 'That seems like a distant dream' he said. 'I don't expect I'll ever go to university now.' Simon's world was turned upside down when his parents took him away from the school because they could no longer afford to pay the fees. In fact, the fees had not been paid for two years. Simon's father's business, the source of the family's wealth, had been doing very badly. Simon knew nothing of this. 'My father borrowed heavily to keep the business going but neither I nor my mother realized that anything was wrong.' The family moved to a much smaller house and Simon attended a state school, but worse was to come. 'I think the stress was too much for my father and he died suddenly. The business had already gone bankrupt and I think he was overwhelmed by a sense of failure.'

When the company's assets had been sold to pay off the debts, there remained one small workshop and a few machines, which Simon inherited. 'In fact, it was the original workshop where my great-grandfather started the business in 1930. I was walking around it one day, when I made an important decision - I would, somehow, keep the family business going. I left school - I couldn't stand it any more. I tried to borrow money from the banks but they just laughed at me. I was still under eighteen and if they had lent me anything I would not have been legally obliged to repay. I didn't know what to do, but then I had an idea. Some of our former workers had got new jobs but because of the high unemployment rate, many were still unemployed. I went to see them and made them an offer. If they worked for me without pay for one year, I would pay them two years' salary when the company was a success. Most of them didn't take me seriously and didn't want to take the risk but I managed to persuade six of them to join me, so we started producing furniture again. I discovered some of my grandfather's original designs and copied them. This style of furniture turned out to be popular and soon we could hardly cope with the demand. For the first two years, I worked eighteen hours a day and slept on the premises. I was the manager, the designer, the accountant and the salesman and I had to make do without a secretary. I knew nothing about running a business. I just had to pick up the skills as I went along. It was trial and error. I made some mistakes but we pulled through.'

That was six years ago. Simon, still only twenty-four, has succeeded in doing what he set out to do.

He employs one hundred workers - his original six are now directors of the company - and sells millions of pounds' worth of furniture every year. 'Looking back, I know I took a big risk. It could have been disastrous, but we managed to make a go of it. I feel a great sense of achievement but I am really proud that I've kept the family name alive.'

37. The bank didn't lend Simon the money to start his own business because _____

- a. Simon's father still owed the bank some money.
- b. Simon did not have any savings in the bank.
- c. the workshop Simon had was too small to be a mortgage.
- d. Simon was too young to be legally responsible for his debt.

38. Which of the following is not true?

- a. According to this article, a public school is more expensive than a state school.
- b. Simon asked his grandfather to design furniture for his workshop.
- c. Simon was eighteen when he started his business.
- d. Simon now has a hundred workers producing furniture.

39. How did Simon start his own furniture business?

- a. He got loans from his father's former workers.
- b. He asked his father's former workers to work for him without pay during the first year.
- c. He attended a state school and learned how to run business.
- d. He sold the workshop and got the cash for starting the business.

40. What did Simon's father do when his business started doing bad?

- a. He asked his son to move to a state school.
- b. He sold out part of the business.
- c. He borrowed money to keep the business running.
- d. He didn't do anything.