

注意：考生務必以 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
☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

1. If you want to avoid . . . by a dog, don't try to take away a bone from it.
 a. to be bitten b. biting c. being bitten d. having bitten
2. Mary: Uncle said he would come this evening but it is 9:30 already, and he hasn't come.
 Tom: He might . . . or perhaps he had something to do.
 a. be forgetting b. be have forgotten c. have been forgotten
 d. have forgotten
3. It's time you . . . home, but I would rather you . . . here.
 a. go, stay b. went, stayed c. go, stayed d. went, stay
4. . . . sick, I would have missed the concert.
 a. I had been b. Had I been c. I have been d. Have I been
5. Tourism provides people with jobs – albeit often rather . . . ones!
 a. superficial b. menial c. trivial d. remedial
6. I keep my jewelry in a . . . box.
 a. heartshaped b. heart-shaped c. heart-shape d. heartshape
7. He tries . . . the window to see if his fist is strong enough.
 a. to break b. breaking c. broken d. to broke
8. We have . . . eggs left so we can make a cake.
 a. a little b. little c. a few d. few
9. Tomorrow I'm going to the dentist's for my six-monthly . . .
 a. checking up b. check up c. check-up d. checks up
10. When the accountant checked the books she found that the manager . . . from the company for years.
 a. stole b. had stolen c. was stealing d. had been stealing
11. More than two thousand men were . . . in the battle.
 a. injured b. wounded c. damaged d. bled
12. His . . . daughter, Emily, died yesterday.
 a. six-years old b. six-years-old c. six year old d. six-year old
13. Not only . . . but it can also affect our supply of water.
 a. has lead increased pollution
 b. does lead increase pollution
 c. lead increases pollution
 d. is lead increase pollution
14. This is the first time I . . . a sports car.
 a. drive b. 'm driving c. 've driven d. 'll drive
15. There is a supermarket . . . our house.
 a. in front of b. opposite c. in d. across

16. Her business must be going rather well, . . . by the car she drives.
 - a. deducting b. deciding c. inferring d. judging
17. If you were ever in trouble, I would give you all the help you . . .
 - a. will need b. would need c. need d. needed
18. She had a plane . . . at eight o'clock.
 - a. catching b. to catch c. being caught d. which catch
19. . . . the presents, Amy went to bed"?
 - a. Wrapped b. Being wrapped c. Having wrapped d. Wrapping
20. Many companies . . . seniors say they will be hiring more graduates this year than last year.
 - a. interviewing b. interviewed c. to interview d. being interviewed
21. Archaeologists spend their lives . . . answers to the world's mysteries.
 - a. to seek b. seeking c. having sought d. seek
22. Eugene O'Neill, a twentieth-century dramatist, used his plays . . . his life.
 - a. explaining b. having explained c. to explain d. explained
23. For summer vacation he suggested her . . . Josephine Humphrey's *Dreams of sleep*.
 - a. reading b. to read c. having read d. reads
24. The game proved . . . to all the players.
 - a. challenge b. challenging c. to challenge d. challenged
25. Millie left early . . . the heavy traffic.
 - a. to avoid b. avoiding c. avoided d. avoids

Passage I (Question 26-30)

Americans are buying recreational vehicles for traveling, for vacations, and for camping. More leisure time and more available money mean that these vehicles will be on the highways in greater numbers this summer. If you are considering the purchase of an "RV", you should know that there are several types. A "slide-in" camper is designed to slide into the bed of a pickup truck. When the living facilities are not needed, the unit can be quickly removed. A van conversion is a conventional van that an RV dealer has altered by installing living quarters in the rear. Sometime extra windows and a raised roof are added. A mini-motorhome is built on the frame of a van or pickup that has been cut behind the cab. A conventional motorhome is usually built on a larger truck chassis. These are the large, plush, self-powered units. They have complete facilities for cooking, sleeping, and bathing.

26. The main idea of this paragraph is that
 - a. a "slide-in" camper is more useful than a van conversion.
 - b. most RVs are conversions of regular -vehicles.
 - c. mini-motorhomes are the plushiest of the RVs.
 - d. there are several different kinds of RVs.
27. Conventional motorhomes are not
 - a. large
 - b. plush
 - c. van conversions
 - d. self-powered units
28. We can conclude from this paragraph that
 - a. "slide-in" units are the most inexpensive RVs.
 - b. van conversions have unique engines.
 - c. too many RVs are on the road in the summer.
 - d. the RV industry has a variety of vehicles to suit most people.
29. The paragraph suggests that
 - a. there is a large market for RVs in America.
 - b. the consumer could make his own home cheaper.
 - c. RVs are dangerous on the highway.
 - d. RVs don't get good gas mileage.

30. As used in this paragraph, the word *conventional* means
- traditional
 - convenience-equipped
 - converted
 - expensive

Passage II (Question 31 - 34)

Misconceptions about alcoholism are common. Many people, for example, think that alcoholics are careless, pleasure-seeking people who have moral problems that make them easier prey for liquor. Actually, alcoholics often feel guilty about their drinking and are very self-conscious around other people. Alcoholics quite often have a low self-esteem and are too sensitive about what people may think of them. Another common myth is that the alcoholic is always drunk, but experts say this is not so. In truth, there are three types of alcoholics. Episodic drinkers, for example, drink only now and then, but each of their drinking episodes ends in overindulgence. Habitual excess drinkers are also only occasionally drunk, but their episodes are much more frequent than those of the episodic drinker. The addict is a person who must drink continually simply in order to function. It is the addict who needs medical assistance to withdraw from the support of alcohol.

31. The best title for this passage is:
- What About the Habitual Drinker?
 - Alcoholism: Fact and Fiction
 - Curing the Alcoholic
 - Alcoholism in America
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
- Many alcoholics feel guilty about their drinking.
 - The habitual drinker is only occasionally drunk.
 - The addict needs medical help with his problem.
 - Episodic drinkers never overindulge.
33. We can conclude from the passage that
- few alcoholics are episodic drinkers.
 - episodic drinkers drink more often than habitual drinkers.
 - most alcoholics are emotionally disturbed people.
 - the addict-type alcoholic is always drunk.
34. As used in this passage, the word *episodic* means
- constant
 - periodic
 - suicidal
 - uncontrollable

Passage III (Question 35 - 37)

Henrik Ibsen was a Norwegian dramatist. Born in Skien, a small town in southern Norway, Ibsen spent his entire youth shut off from the world. At 16 he became a pharmacist's apprentice in the tiny town of Grimstad, where he remained for six years. In his childhood and youth he displayed traits which appear in many of his chief dramatic characters. He was stubborn, self-assertive, unsociable, and rebellious, always attacking and resisting the narrow-mindedness of the times. Although Ibsen is no longer considered chiefly a social moralist as he was by his contemporaries, it was a moral and social rebellion against the stagnation of his contemporary world that first stimulated him to write.

35. How old was Ibsen when he left Grimstad?
- 16
 - 18
 - 20
 - 22
36. Many of Ibsen's chief dramatic characters are
- rebellious
 - sociable
 - stagnant
 - apprentice
37. Ibsen was considered to be a _____ by the people of his time.
- social moralist
 - social stagnation
 - social missionary
 - pharmacist

Passage IV (Question 38-41)

A pioneer in studying people's emotional response to packages was Louis Cheskin, a specialist in the psychology of marketing who began his research in the 1930s. He placed identical products in two different packages, one emblazoned with circles, the other with triangles. Then he asked his subjects which product they preferred, and why. Over 80 percent chose the product in the box with the circles. They believed the contents would be of higher quality.

"I had difficulty believing the results after the first 200 interviews," Cheskin wrote later. "But after 100 interviews, I had to accept the fact that the majority of consumers transferred the sensation from the container to its content." And there was another surprise: even after trying these identical products, people overwhelmingly preferred those in the package with the circles.

Cheskin repeated the experiment for a wide variety of product types. He found, for instance, that the look of the packages has an enormous *impact* on how crackers taste or how soaps are perceived to clean.

Cheskin named this phenomenon "sensation transference." It became the foundation not only of his career as a consultant to companies like Proctor & Gamble and McDonald's, but of much of the research in package design done since.

38. Cheskin's subjects selected the product that is contained in a box with circles because they thought that

- a. the product is special.
- b. the product is better.
- c. the product is usually in a box with circles.
- d. the product are perceived to be cleaned.

39. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- a. Cheskin built up his foundation in the research of package design when he was working for Proctor & Gamble.
- b. In his first study, Cheskin asked his subjects to select products they preferred.
- c. In his first study, Cheskin's subjects preferred products contained in boxes with circles.
- d. Before Cheskin did his first study, he thought that people would select products according to their qualities.

40. In this passage, the word *impact* means

- a. stimulus b. food c. energy d. force

41. Cheskin was surprised to find that

- a. subjects did not select the box with triangles.
- b. subjects made the same choice even after trying the product.
- c. subjects bought Coke because of its packing.
- d. the first 200 subjects were indifferent to the package design.

Passage V (Question 42 - 45)

When I first became a house husband in 1979, some people said, "What courage you have!" But it didn't seem courageous to me to give up a high-pressure job for something I wasn't getting enough of: seeing my kids and learning about the place where I lived.

My wife, Barbara, had been home full-time up to that point, Natalie was four years old and Michael was two -- and she wanted to get out and teach. We had always been clear that one of us would stay at home. After we were married in 1968, we joined the Peace Corps and spent three-and-a-half years in Brazil, working together with children--an experience that profoundly changed us. We decided then that when we had our own kids we'd raise them ourselves. So leaving my job as program director of a nonprofit agency to come home to two little children was an exciting adventure for all of us, even though it meant our income was cut in half.

42. The author decide that they would raise their children themselves

- a. when they married in 1968.
- b. when the second child was born.
- c. when their income was cut in half.
- d. when he worked in the Peace Corps.

43. Whom did the author work for before he became a house husband?

- a. a nonprofit agency
- b. the Peace Corps
- c. Brazil
- d. the U.S. government

44. What did Barbara do before the author became a house husband?

- a. a teacher
- b. an adventurer
- c. a house wife
- d. a program director

45. What did the author do when he was in the Peace Corps?
- He worked with children.
 - He worked with cops.
 - He worked with Natalie and Michael.
 - He worked with Barbara.

Passage VI (Question 46 - 50)

The origins of baseball probably stretch back to 1839 when Abner Doubleday, a civil engineering student, laid out a diamond-shaped field at Cooperstown, New York, and attempted to standardize the rules governing the playing of such games as town ball and four old cat, the ancestors of baseball. By the end of the Civil War, interest in the game had grown rapidly. Over 200 teams or clubs existed, some of which toured the country playing rivals; they belonged to a national association of "Baseball Players" that had proclaimed a set of standard rules. These teams were amateurs or semi-professionals, but as the game waxed in popularity, it offered opportunities for profit, and the first professional team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, appeared in 1869. Other cities soon fielded professional teams, and in 1876 the present National League was organized chiefly by Albert Spalding. Soon a rival league appeared, the American Association. Competition between the two was intense, and in 1883 they played a post-season contest, the first "world's series." The American Association eventually collapsed, but in 1900 the American League was organized.

46. Baseball originated in 1839 because
- Abner Doubleday invented a diamond-shaped field.
 - the rules of earlier games were standardized.
 - civil engineering students became interested in playing games.
 - the old games died out and a new one was needed.
47. What was different about "Baseball Players" compared with earlier players?
- They traveled widely.
 - They belonged to many clubs.
 - They played by agreed rules.
 - They were not professional.
48. According to the passage, the Cincinnati Red Stockings were formed in 1869
- because baseball had become more popular by then.
 - to enable the amateur players to become professional.
 - so that the public had the opportunity to profit from a professional team.
 - to produce a means of making money.
49. From the passage we understand that the National League was formed in 1876 to
- reorganize the professional teams.
 - enable more professional teams to be set up.
 - provide a governing authority for baseball.
 - authorize amateur and professional teams to combine.
50. According to the passage, at the turn of the century the only remaining baseball organizations were
- the American League and the National League.
 - the American League and the Cincinnati Red Stockings.
 - the American Association and the American League.
 - the American Association and the National League.