

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
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I. Vocabulary and Grammar (60%) (Question 1-30)

1. The new girls' dormitory is opened. It has five stories; each story _____ 80 students.
A. accommodates B. contains C. allows D. inhabits
2. There was a sudden _____ of violence among protestors after the peaceful march.
A. outbreak B. breakout C. breakup D. breakdown
3. His tie does not _____ his suit. Its color is too garish.
A. enliven B. deserve C. improve D. match
4. The robber _____ in the shadows for his unsuspecting victim.
A. marched B. lurked C. strayed D. wandered
5. Having been officially banned, the political party was obliged to meet and operate _____.
A. superficially B. outspokenly C. reluctantly D. stealthily
6. We left rather late. We arrived on time, _____.
A. as a result B. however C. moreover D. no matter
7. The escaped prisoner had tried to disguise his appearance, but a scar on his forehead _____ him.
A. defeated B. disclosed C. betrayed D. explained
8. The police admitted to having made a _____ mistake in putting an innocent man behind bars for years.
A. regrettable B. flexible C. negligible D. practicable
9. Appearances can often be _____. Don't be taken in by what you see.
A. incomprehensible B. repulsive C. deceptive D. hollow
10. Let's sit down for a while. My feet _____ me.
A. kill B. are killing C. have been killing D. will surely kill
11. A sign on the shop window _____: "Closed for the holiday."
A. indicates B. shows C. reads D. writes
12. The school authorities should _____ direct talks with the protesting parents instead of ignoring them.
A. initiate B. activate C. animate D. provoke
13. His lack of success is beginning to _____ him.
A. oppress B. depress C. impress D. suppress
14. Most people _____ the worsening social order to the rising unemployment in the manufacturing sector.
A. refer B. attribute C. project D. reduce
15. Prostitution is _____ in this country. Those being caught in this business are either fined or put in jail.
A. outsmarted B. overruled C. outlawed D. outdated
16. Tom has had a bad time lately. First he was fired by his boss, then his wife left him, and yesterday he had an accident. To describe his luck, we can use the following proverb that _____.
A. "Once bitten, twice shy." B. "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched."
C. "Nothing venture, nothing gain." D. "It never rains but it pours."
17. Which of the following sentences is not correct?
A. We all took to him as soon as we saw him. B. Turn on the light, please.
C. His landlord turned out him for not paying his rent. D. She didn't turn him down outright.

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18. Vivian takes after her mother, that is to say, _____.
A. she looks like her B. she copies her manner of doing things
C. she clings to her D. she takes what her mother has got
19. Which of the following sentences is not correct?
A. You needn't bother to do this. B. Everyone enjoyed to listen to his speech.
C. The movie is not worth watching. D. You should stop worrying about the exam.
20. _____ made her really angry with him was that he didn't even apologize.
A. How it B. Whatever C. What D. That it
21. This time tomorrow, we _____ the transfer examination.
A. are taking B. are having taken C. shall take D. shall be taking
22. _____ doubt his honesty.
A. Wouldn't for one moment I B. Wouldn't I for one moment
C. Would I not for one moment D. Not for one moment would I
23. She said gently to the child, "_____. I'm your friend."
A. Not be afraid B. Don't be afraid C. No fearing D. Not to fear
24. What could have provoked him into such a fury? It _____ something unendurable.
A. may be B. might be C. must have been D. could be
25. The stamp was something of a rarity, _____ put into circulation.
A. as only a small number ever B. as only a small number having ever been
C. only a small number had ever been D. only a small number having ever been
26. Which of the following sentences is not correct?
A. I can't help her be so rude. B. I can't help to clean the place up.
C. I can't help falling asleep. D. I can't help but laugh out.
27. There are more than ten proposals _____ at the next conference.
A. to discuss B. to be discussed C. being discussed D. discussed
28. _____ he didn't return the book shows that he was not a man of his word.
A. The fact that B. The fact which C. Due to the fact that D. Whether or not
29. His doctor advised him to change to an outdoor job, _____ would be much better for his health.
Which of the following is not correct?
A. as this B. because this C. that D. which
30. The fire started on the first floor of the hospital, _____ were elderly and infirm.
A. many patients of which B. of which many patients
C. many of whose patients D. many whose patients

II. Reading Comprehension (40%)**Passage I (Question 31-34)**

E-mail's intoxicating qualities are now well known: It's convenient, efficient, simple, and informal, a way to stay connected to more people, a democratizing force in the workplace and less intrusive than the telephone. But as e-mail proliferates, its more pernicious effects are increasingly evident. Much as it facilitates the conduct of business, e-mail is threatening to overrun people's lives. It's no longer uncommon for executives—even those at middle levels—to receive 100 to 150 e-mails a day—a veritable torrent that floods "24-7," to use the shorthand of e-business. At a subtler level, e-mail celebrates transaction more than engagement, bite-size information rather than considered reflection, connection without commitment. In the name of better and speedier communication, e-mail can be rude, clipped, superficial, and depressingly dried of content. A boon when it comes to making lunch dates and answering yes-or-no questions, it is also an insistent source of distraction from more demanding work. E-mail has proved fiercely addictive—cocaine for compulsive achievers.

31. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Email
 - B. The pros and cons of email
 - C. The popularity of email
 - D. the downside of email
32. According to the passage, the reason why email is so intoxicating to people is ____.
- A. that it provides speedy communication
 - B. that it promotes connection
 - C. that it is informal, and less intrusive than the telephone
 - D. all of the above
33. Of the adverse effects email may produce, which of the following does not count as one?
- A. When email becomes too short, poor in content or style in the name of speedy communication.
 - B. When email celebrates connection rather than commitment.
 - C. The simplicity and efficiency of email when it is used in making lunch dates and answering simple questions.
 - D. When email becomes an insistent source of distraction from more demanding work.
34. What is the writer's main idea?
- A. Email is as harmful as an addictive drug.
 - B. Email has its negative side in its much celebrated benefits.
 - C. Email can be fascinatingly addictive.
 - D. Email is threatening to overrun people's lives.

Passage II (Question 35-39)

Had the warden at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility in New York agreed to turn off the lights in the exercise yard, it might have been possible to see a galaxy. But turning off the lights is not something you do at a maximum-security prison. So the 18 students in the inmate astronomy class had to content themselves with the moon and Saturn.

But even that was enough to stagger the hardened bunch: some of the inmates actually wept.

The Bedford crowd is not alone in its enchantment with the cosmos. In recent years an odd sort of celestial rapture has spread across the U.S. Whether it's driven by a longing for a larger world, for post-9/11 meaning or simply for the pleasure of a silent field beneath a riotous sky, more and more Americans are falling in love with the heavens. Membership in America's largest amateur group the Astronomical League, has more than doubled since 1990. The market for telescopes and peripherals has exploded too, and with affordable advanced high-tech equipment and star-tracking software, digital cameras and access to global-positioning systems, self-taught stargazers can discover comets and supernovas on their own, thus democratizing this once elite science. And then amateurs helped track the trajectory of the doomed shuttle *Columbia*. Indeed, the very distinction between amateur and professional may be vanishing. There are professionals who can't even tell you the exact location of a galaxy they have been studying, and there are so-called amateurs for whom the sky is a second home.

35. According to the passage, what is the significance of the Bedford crowd watching the stars?
- A. It exemplifies the American fascination with another world.
 - B. It shows the American longing for an infinite space.
 - C. It gives a good example of how popular astronomy has become in America.
 - D. It gives an example of the irresistible charm of the galaxy.
36. Who were those 18 stargazers of the Bedford crowd, and where were they watching the stars?
- A. Mental patients; a hospital yard.
 - B. Students of a community college; a prison yard.
 - C. Detainees; an army camp.
 - D. Prisoners; a prison yard.
37. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. Amateur astronomy in America.
 - B. The enchanting galaxy.
 - C. The contribution of American amateur astronomers.
 - D. Amateur astronomical technology.

38. What has contributed to the vanishing distinction between amateur and professional astronomy?
- A. The fast spread of astronomical knowledge.
 - B. The new, affordable technology.
 - C. The unparalleled enthusiasm of stargazers.
 - D. The successful promotion of stargazing by the Astronomical League.
39. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. In their love of stars American amateur astronomers have come to compete with the professionals.
 - B. Astronomy has become a popular activity in America and thanks to new technology has reached professional standards.
 - C. New technology in America has made the once elite science, astronomy, accessible to lay people.
 - D. More and more Americans are drawn to astronomy because new technology has made it so easy.

Passage III (Question 40-43)

A friend working one summer near Polar Bear Pass on Bathurst Island [in the Arctic] once spotted a wolf running off with a duck in its mouth. He saw the wolf bury the duck, and when the wolf left he made for the cache [the place where the wolf stored the food]. He couldn't find it. It was open, uncomplicated country. He retraced his steps, again took his bearings, and tried a second time. A third time. He never found it. The wolf, he thought, must have a keener or at least a different way of holding that space in its mind and remembering the approach. The land then appeared to him more complicated.

One can only speculate about how animals organize land into meaningful expanses for themselves. The world we perceive around an animal is its environment: what it sees is its *Umwelten*, or self-world. The worlds they perceive, their *Umwelten*, are all different. The discovery of an animal's *Umwelten* and its elucidation require great patience and experimental ingenuity, a free exchange of information among different observers, hours of direct observation, and a reluctance to summarize the animal. This, in my experience, is the Eskimo hunter's methodology. Western scientists usually select only a few aspects of an animal's life to study closely, and fall far short on hours of observation. Under ideal circumstances the Eskimo's can also be the methodology of Western science.

40. In the friend's story, why did the friend try again and again after failing to find the wolf's cache?
- A. Because he wanted to save the poor duck.
 - B. Because he needed to find it to take his bearings.
 - C. Because he thought it wouldn't be hard to find for it was open, uncomplicated land.
 - D. Because his eyesight was far less keen than the wolf's.
41. What can be inferred about the environment in relation to the world perceived by the animals?
- A. A specific environment is singularly composed of the subjective worlds of animals.
 - B. Animals perceive the environment in different terms, more complicated than the humans'.
 - C. Animals live in a more complicated environment than the humans can imagine.
 - D. A specific environment contains many *Umwelten*, no two of which are the same.
42. What does author mean by "a reluctance to summarize the animal" in the second paragraph?
- A. An unwillingness to give a human-centered picture of the animal.
 - B. An unwillingness to make a hasty, oversimplified description of the animal.
 - C. A fear of making mistakes about the animal's inner world.
 - D. A mistrust of the Western scientific classification of the animal.
43. What does the author imply about the methodology of Western science in comparison with the Eskimo's ecological approach?
- A. It only focuses on the environment and pays little attention to the animal's mental world.
 - B. It is flawed and should be replaced completely by the Eskimo's methods.
 - C. It is not broad-based enough to discover the animal's interactions with many aspects of its environment.
 - D. It is inferior to the Eskimo's methods which are more systematic and focused.

Passage IV (Question 44-50)

The United States is said to have a relatively open class system; one's position depends largely on achieved statuses such as occupation, education, and life style, and there is a relatively good chance for upward mobility. The open class system of our society is part of our mythology and is based on the democratic principle of equality and opportunity for all. Many people in the United States find it difficult to accept the evidence that this equality has not yet been fully realized, and that, in fact, social class is an important aspect of social organization in our nation.

Although social scientists agree that class is important in the United States, they do not agree on the exact nature of our class system, nor on how to go about studying it. One study carried out by Harold Hodges points up a social class system that includes six basic divisions: 1) the lower-lower (unskilled blue-collar

workers), 2) the upper-lower (semi-skilled or skilled blue-collar workers), 3) the lower-middle (salespeople, clerks, owners of small businesses), 4) the upper-middle (professionals, businesspeople, managers), 5) newly rich (movie star, international celebrity, etc.), 6) the upper-upper class, which has everything—power, prestige, and the right family background. In general outline, Hodges's class description confirms many earlier studies of social stratification in "typical" American communities.

Hodges' study also shows that social class is more than an economic phenomenon. A social class is also a **subculture**; its members have similar life experiences, occupational roles, values, educational backgrounds, associational affiliation, leisure time activities, buying habits, and political views.

44. According to Hodges's study, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. America is a class society.
- B. American society can be divided into six social strata.
- C. Factory workers' subculture, for example, is no different from lawyers'.
- D. Members of the same social class tend to have the same educational backgrounds.

45. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Americans generally do not think they live in a class society.
- B. The author thinks that Hodges' study gives a false picture of the American social classes.
- C. Hodges' study shows that American social stratification is best explained in economic terms.
- D. Hodges' study shows that American social class system is best explained in political terms.

Some social scientists argue that an approach like Hodges's which emphasizes life style, cultural patterns, and prestige obscures important economic and power differences in American society. Another way that brings economic factors and power into sharper focus is to examine the differences in life chances among social classes. Life chances refer to an individual's opportunity to fulfill his or her potential in society. An individual's life chances include the chance of survival, opportunities to obtain an education, opportunities to participate in associations and cultural life, and opportunities to live in comfort and security.

An individual's life chances are linked to his position in the stratification system. Although the American myth of equality includes the belief that "anyone can become president," the relationship between life chances and social mobility does not uphold this idea. Social mobility is also a life chance that depends on where one already is in the class system. Individuals born into positions of wealth, high status and power strive to maintain those positions and have the means to keep others from achieving mobility. People born into the middle class have a better chance of improving their life chances than people born into a poor class. Low social position not only tends to negate one's own life chances, but also those of one's children. Poverty tends to perpetuate itself through generations, calling into question the openness of the American class system.

46. According to the article, a young man's social mobility is likely to be greatest if his father is a

- A. car mechanic
- B. street vendor
- C. chief executive officer
- D. school teacher

47. Life chances refer to an individual's opportunity to

- A. rise in social class
- B. achieve his or her potential
- C. achieve one's ambition
- D. provide a good future for his or her children

48. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?

- A. One's chance in society has much to do with one's position in society
- B. Regardless of his position in society, every individual has a fair chance to become president
- C. People born into the poor class will remain in that position forever.
- D. Social mobility is not a life chance; people in America can freely change their social positions.

49. What is the best title for this article?

- A. The American Myth of Social Equality
- B. Social Studies of Class in America
- C. Lifestyle and American Social Class
- D. Social Class in America

50. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. American society has a closed class system.
- B. American society has an open class system.
- C. American society has a class system that is controversial.
- D. American society has a class system that gives the lower classes no chance at all.

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