

Choose the **BEST** answer for each question. To indicate your choice, use a 2B pencil to blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet 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. excited

Answer:

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

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

I. Vocabulary: Part I – Vocabulary in Context

Choose the answer that best reflects the meaning of the underlined word in each sentence as used in that particular context.

1. A competition can be free or require an exorbitant fee.
A. overjoyed B. overpriced C. overwhelmed D. overlooked
2. They would come down the stairs, tumbling over each other, delirious with welcome.
A. very excited B. very tasty C. very unhappy D. very sick
3. In the autumn woods they rushed through the bracken in pursuit of rabbits.
A. understand B. undergrowth C. underground D. underneath
4. In literature the ambition of the novice is to acquire the literary language; the struggle of the adept is to get rid of it.
A. amateur B. adopter C. writer D. expert
5. There is still a healthy market for ivory, causing rampant poaching in some national parks.
A. gradual B. uncontrollable C. fortified D. unpleasant
6. Domestic Chinese companies have led the charge into the hinterland, spreading development benefits to China's poor interior.
A. wintry areas B. remote areas C. hilly areas D. developed areas
7. Artists have often been celebrated for their rakish ways, but it is investors in art who are living dangerously these days.
A. admirable B. pointless C. reckless D. straightforward
8. Pundits expect the currency to rise by about 2.1% by next year.
A. analysts B. bandits C. punters D. oracles
9. English style is familiar but not coarse, elegant, but not ostentatious.
A. modest B. delightful C. expensive D. pretentious

10. Concision does not guarantee grace, but it clears away deadwood.
A. being tedious B. being confident C. being wordy D. being brief

Vocabulary: Part II – Sentence Completion

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

11. Publications by _____ young writers are usually thin on the ground.
A. downgrading B. becoming C. upcoming D. regressing
12. In the fight against AIDS, nations can take either a passive path or a _____ one.
A. laid back B. essential C. pro-active D. professional
13. Sink or swim is another way of saying _____.
A. take or give B. make or break C. live or learn D. peace or war
14. The _____ on petty thieves and drug abusers in the neighborhood was unheard of before.
A. crackers B. crack up C. crackdown D. crack of dawn
15. Mass murder reminds people of the 1994 Rwandan _____.
A. genocide B. homicide C. suicide D. pesticide
16. As _____, we need both our pound of flesh and serving of greens.
A. carnivores B. herbivores C. omnivores D. mammals
17. Tony Blair was re-elected with another _____ majority in the 2001 General Election.
A. slipshod B. volcanic C. mudslide D. landslide
18. Multiracial models are bringing a more _____ image to advertising.
A. universal B. cosmopolitan C. metropolitan D. regional
19. Yoga may not cure a back injury, but it is believed to be the best form of _____ medicine.
A. preventative B. presentational C. progressive D. professional
20. True pioneers and adventurers never _____ from risk taking.
A. shame B. embarrass C. guilt D. shy

II. Cloze Test

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

Ever since *The Da Vinci Code* became a worldwide bestseller, religious thrillers have become 21 popular. *The Book of Names*, by Jill Gregory and Karen Tintori, who have written together before under the 22 Jillian Karr, is an intelligent suspense thriller that 23 the Kabbalah, tarot and the forces of good and evil into an tense murder mystery 24 of Sam Bourne's *The Righteous Men*.

21. A. increasingly B. decreasingly C. depressingly D. embarrassingly
 22. A. synonym B. antonym C. pseudonym D. eponym
 23. A. combine B. combines C. combining D. combined
 24. A. reminisce B. reminiscing C. reminiscence D. reminiscent

Following a childhood near-death experience, David Shepherd, 25 Georgetown University professor, is haunted by thousands of names 26 he is compelled to record in a journal. When people 27 this list start appearing in news reports about suspicious deaths, Shepherd's fears lead him to consult a rabbi 28 in Kabbalah. Here he learns of the Book of Names, a biblical text that according to Kabbalistic tradition 29 the names of each generation's 36 righteous souls – the Lamed Vovniks or Hidden Ones. Legend holds that 30 all 36 Hidden Ones in a generation are killed the world will end.

25. A. a B. the C. of D. in
 26. A. what B. who C. which D. where
 27. A. of B. on C. at D. a
 28. A. supervising B. sentencing C. suggesting D. specializing
 29. A. contains B. sustains C. regains D. pertains
 30. A. of B. on C. if D. in

The Book of Names self-assuredly fulfills the requirements of the religious thriller 31 characterization, plot and pace. Where it falls down 32 is in its action sequences, which are over-written; 33 is definitely more when it comes to blood-spurting and fist-pounding. On the whole, 34, this is a minor distraction. With a first printing of 75,000 copies, rights sold in 15 countries and the addition of many religious legends, this story has real breadth. *The Book of Names* gathers together all the elements that 35 make it a huge commercial success.

31. A. in case of B. in terms of C. in return for D. in the event of
 32. A. greatly B. slightly C. unsurprisingly D. unbelievably
 33. A. enough B. too much C. more D. less
 34. A. though B. through C. thorough D. thought
 35. A. could B. would C. can D. shall

III. Reading Comprehension

Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Although most people prefer not to think about it, human guts are full of bacteria. And a good thing, too. These intestinal bugs help digestion, and also stop their disease-causing counterparts from invading. In return, their human hosts provide them with a warm place to live and a share of their meals. It is a symbiotic relationship that has worked well for millions of years.

Now it is working rather too well. A group of researchers led by Jeffrey Gordon, of the Washington University School of Medicine, in St Louis, has found that some types of microbes are a lot better than others at providing usable food to their hosts. In the past, when food was scarce, those who harbored such microbes would have been blessed. These days, paradoxically, they are cursed, for the extra food seems to contribute to obesity. Worse still, these once-benign microbes have even subtler effects, regulating the functioning of human genes and inducing the bodies of their hosts to lay down more fat than would otherwise be the case.

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36. What are the advantages of intestinal bacteria?
- A. Helps digestion.
 - B. Deters bad bacteria.
 - C. Helps digestion and deters bad bacteria.
 - D. Does not help digestion or deter bad bacteria.
37. From your understanding of the text, what is a *symbiotic* relationship?
- A. A relationship that benefits one party.
 - B. A relationship that benefits both parties.
 - C. A relationship that benefits lucky parties.
 - D. A relationship that has no benefits.
38. Why were microbes a blessing in the past?
- A. They helped maximize their host's absorption of nutrients.
 - B. They helped maximize their host's fitness and good shape.
 - C. They helped maximize their host's circulation system.
 - D. They helped maximize their host's appetite for oily food.
39. Why are they a curse today?
- A. They persuade the human genes to produce extra fat in the body.
 - B. They force human genes to mutate so that people look very fat.
 - C. They affect human genes and persuade their hosts to store extra fat.
 - D. They distort human genes and destroy their host's feeding mechanism.

In early August the Bank of England caught the City napping when it increased the base rate to 4.75% after a year at 4.5%. On November 9th the surprise will be if the bank's monetary-policy committee does not push the rate up by another quarter-point, to 5%.

The need for further tightening was set out in the bank's quarterly *Inflation Report*, published shortly after the August rate increase. It takes about two years for changes in monetary policy to exert their full effect on inflation. The forecast showed that keeping the base rate at 4.75% would not be enough to get the annual rate of consumer-price inflation back to the government's 2% target by mid-2008.

Economic developments over the past three months have not shaken the case for a further rate rise. The economy grew by 0.7% in the third quarter, leaving GDP 2.8% higher than in the same period in 2005. More important, inflation remains stubbornly above the target. Despite the recent fall in oil prices, annual consumer-price inflation has eased only marginally, from 2.5% in August to 2.4% in September. Measured by the broader retail-price index, which still features in many pay negotiations, inflation picked up from 3.4% to 3.6%, the highest for over eight years.

When the monetary-policy committee met in October, it left rates unchanged.

The record of its meeting, however, strengthened the City's belief that the bank would act in November. Two of the committee's nine members voted to raise the base rate to 5%. Another group backed an increase but not that month, when a hike would again have surprised the markets and caused an unwelcome jolt in interest-rate expectations.

40. If you increase 4.2% by a quarter-point the rate would be?
A. 4.25%
B. 4.45%
C. 4.5%
D. 4.75%
41. Approximately how long would it take for changes in the monetary policy to take effect?
A. It is not suggested and is impossible to say.
B. It would affect inflation immediately.
C. It usually affects inflation within a year
D. It takes around two years to affect inflation.
42. What is suggested as a possible reason for the sudden rise in inflation?
A. The Bank of England and its monetary policy.
B. Economic developments in the past three months.
C. The war in Iraq and the sudden rise in oil prices.
D. Disagreement over rate increases between the committee members.
43. What do you think is the difference between the two pairs of words *monetary policy* and *monetary-policy*?
A. The first pair acts as an adjective and the second pair acts as a noun.
B. The first pair acts as an adjective and the second pair acts as a verb.
C. The first pair acts as a noun and the second pair acts as a verb.
D. The first pair acts as a noun and the second pair acts as an adjective.
44. Overall, are future prospects for the consumer looking bright?
A. No.
B. Yes.
C. Maybe.
D. In ten years time.

I'm not saying that fiction is dead. Obviously the novelist can take us into hidden places where no other writer can go: into the deep emotions, into the texture of daily existence, into the interior life. What I'm saying is that I have no patience with the snobbery which says that nonfiction is only journalism by another name and that journalism by any name is a dirty word. While we're redefining literature, let's also redefine journalism. Journalism is writing that first appears in any periodic journal. Lewis Thomas's first two books, *Lives of a Cell* and *The Medusa and the Snail*, were first written as essays for the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Most of the writers I just mentioned wrote their books first as journalism. Historically, in America, good journalism becomes good literature. H. L. Mencken, Ring Lardner, Joseph Mitchell, Edmund Wilson and dozens of other major American writers were working journalists before they were canonized in the church of literature. They just did what they did best and never worried about how it was defined.

45. The writer of the above passage is most likely to be
- A. British.
 - B. American.
 - C. European.
 - D. Japanese.
46. What is the writer's essential argument in this passage?
- A. That nonfiction is as good as fiction.
 - B. That nonfiction is worse than fiction.
 - C. That fiction is worse than journalism.
 - D. That nonfiction is as good as journalism.
47. According to the writer, why is fiction an important type of literature?
- A. It allows you to redefine and think about literature.
 - B. It allows you to explore the hidden parts of life.
 - C. It allows other people to look at hidden parts of you.
 - D. It allows you to hide the fact that you are a journalist.
48. What does he say are other's views on journalism?
- A. That journalists usually become good writers.
 - B. That all good writers must start as journalists.
 - C. That journalism is important because it is linked to medicine.
 - D. That journalism is a shameful profession.
49. Is the writer's tone sincere when he refers to non-journalistic writing as the "church of literature"?
- A. Yes.
 - B. No.
 - C. Maybe.
 - D. Definitely.
50. The most appropriate title for the above passage would be
- A. *Writing Good Novels.*
 - B. *Producing Fiction.*
 - C. *On Good Journalism.*
 - D. *On Writing Well.*