

科目 _____ 英文 _____ 類組別 _____ 共 7 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

Part I. (20%) From the four choices under each sentence, choose the one that best fits in the blank in the sentence.

- 1 Archeologists call the household goods, clothing, and other items found in the mounds _____.
 (A) cemeteries
 (B) artifacts
 (C) corpses
 (D) tombs
- 2 In every society, there are _____ of male and female behavior. In other words, society expects men and women to fulfill certain duties and positions based on their sex.
 (A) attributes
 (B) contributions
 (C) stereotypes
 (D) hallmarks
- 3 Cyberspace is an image on a computer screen, so sometimes it is called a(n) _____ world.
 (A) ultimate
 (B) palpable
 (C) virtual
 (D) illusive
- 4 Lisa was on a crash diet for a month. She lost a lot of weight, but she was depressed and _____.
 (A) spirited
 (B) fascinated
 (C) bewildered
 (D) lethargic
- 5 Several of Shakespeare's plays have been turned into 30-min _____ films.
 (A) animated
 (B) abolished
 (C) eloquent
 (D) innovated
- 6 The conclusion has to be considered _____ given the methodological limitations.
 (A) detrimental
 (B) tentative
 (C) affirmative
 (D) contemporary
- 7 Someone who suffers from _____ finds it difficult to sleep.
 (A) insomnia
 (B) anorexia
 (C) hypertension
 (D) anemia
- 8 I don't really enjoy classical music much because I wasn't _____ to it when I was a child. My parents never played classical music at home or took me to concerts.
 (A) interested
 (B) exposed
 (C) addicted
 (D) related

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- 9 Mary looks _____ after being sick for several weeks; she looks extremely thin and weak.
 (A) plump
 (B) hysterical
 (C) emaciated
 (D) disgruntled
- 10 John asked the boys to turn down the TV because the noise _____ him from his work.
 (A) divested
 (B) diverged
 (C) digressed
 (D) distracted

Part II. (20%) For each of the numbered blanks, choose from the four possible answers the one that is most appropriate for that position.

An adult who finds herself in a group of people speaking an unfamiliar foreign language may feel quite uncomfortable. The strange language sounds like (11) : mysterious strings of sound, rising and falling in unpredictable patterns. Each person speaking the language knows when to speak, how to construct the strings, and how to interpret other people's strings, but the individual who does not know anything about the language cannot pick out separate words or sounds, (12) discern meanings. She may feel overwhelmed, ignorant, and even childlike. It is possible that she is returning to a vague memory from her very early childhood, because the experience of an adult listening to a foreign language comes close to (13) the experience of an infant listening to the "foreign" language spoken by everyone around her. Like the adult, the child is (14) the task of learning a language about which she knows nothing.

The task of (15) language is one for which the adult has lost most of her aptitude but one the child will perform with remarkable skill. Within a short span of time and with almost no direct (16) the child will analyze the language completely. In fact, although many subtle refinements are added between the ages of five and ten, most children have completed the greater part of the basic language-acquisition process by the age of five. By that time a child will have (17) the language into its minimal separable units of sound and meaning; she will have discovered the rules for recombining words into meaningful sentences, and she will have (18) the intricate patterns of taking turns in dialogue. All in all she will have established herself linguistically as a (19) member of a social community, informed about the most subtle details of her native language as it is spoken in a wide variety of situations.

The speed with which children accomplish the complex process of language acquisition is particularly impressive. Ten linguists working full time for ten years to analyze the structure of the English language could not program a computer with the ability for language acquired by an average child in the first ten or even five years of life. In spite of the scale of the task and even in spite of (20) conditions—emotional instability, physical disability, and so on—children learn to speak. How do they go about it? By what process does a child learn language?

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 11 (A) graffiti | (B) ghetto | (C) gibberish | (D) gossip |
| 12 (A) let alone | (B) despite | (C) no wonder | (D) all but |
| 13 (A) duplicating | (B) cloning | (C) alternating | (D) implicating |
| 14 (A) bombarded by | (B) afflicted with | (C) plagued by | (D) confronted with |
| 15 (A) studying | (B) acquiring | (C) conferring | (D) investigating |
| 16 (A) construction | (B) prescription | (C) instruction | (D) induction |
| 17 (A) arranged | (B) diagnosed | (C) dissected | (D) investigated |
| 18 (A) analyzed | (B) internalized | (C) translated | (D) induced |
| 19 (A) full-fledged | (B) incompetent | (C) distinguished | (D) obscene |
| 20 (A) afflicted | (B) exceptional | (C) prevailing | (D) adverse |

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Part III. (20%) From the four choices under each item, choose the single answer which best completes the sentence.

- 21 Thomas Edison, _____, took out over 1000 patents during his lifetime.
 (A) America's most famous inventor
 (B) was America's most famous inventor
 (C) for whom America's most famous inventor
 (D) America's most famous inventor who
- 22 _____ in an environment of rural poverty, Jerry Lee Lewis displayed a talent for music from an early age.
 (A) Reared him up
 (B) Reared up
 (C) Rearing up
 (D) He was reared up
- 23 _____ begun to understand the risk of skin cancer associated with excessive exposure to the sun's harmful rays.
 (A) In the past decade have only sun-bathers
 (B) Only in the past decade have sun-bathers
 (C) The only sun-bathers in the past decade
 (D) Only in the past decade sun-bathers
- 24 The meaning of some words will change depending on the context _____ they are used.
 (A) and which
 (B) which
 (C) in which
 (D) what
- 25 The largest city in the state, _____.
 (A) William Penn founded Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the late 17th century
 (B) the founding of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by William Penn in the late 17th century
 (C) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was founded by William Penn in the late 17th century
 (D) in the late 17th century with the founding of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by William Penn
- 26 _____ time and labor, modern factories commonly employ the use of computerized production lines.
 (A) Saving
 (B) Saves
 (C) For save
 (D) To save
- 27 When _____ in the traditional way, the Comanche Indians placed great importance on buffalo hunting.
 (A) lived
 (B) to live
 (C) they living
 (D) living
- 28 The new library with its many books and its quiet reading rooms _____ a long-felt need.
 (A) fills
 (B) fill
 (C) are filling
 (D) filling

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29 The scope of the international trading company is naturally much wider than _____.

- (A) the domestic trading company is
- (B) the domestic trading company
- (C) that of the domestic trading company
- (D) that which has the domestic trading company

30 I hope _____.

- (A) to spend my vacation either in Mexico or in Hawaii.
- (B) either to spend my vacation in Mexico or Hawaii.
- (C) either to spend my vacation in Mexico or in Hawaii.
- (D) All of the above are correct.

Part IV. (40%) For each of the following passages, read the passage and then select the one best answer for each of the questions that follow it.

(A). When I was a young man, people asked me, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" I didn't know, so I said the first thing that popped into my head, "a carpenter." A week later, a fellow from the next town called me up. "I hear you do some carpentry work. I have a job for you." Before I could say anything, he hung up. I didn't have anything better to do that day, so I stopped by and fixed his barn for him. Next day someone called, and I haven't put my hammer down for going on sixty years now.

31 In this story, the carpenter knows words travel quickly because _____.

- (A) he is well-liked
- (B) suddenly many people call him to do jobs for them
- (C) suddenly no one speaks to him
- (D) he's never lonely

32 What is the main idea of the passage? After all these years, the man _____.

- (A) still remembers how his career began
- (B) still does not know what he wants to be
- (C) still has difficulty to fix a barn door
- (D) remembers his first carpentry job

(B). Sporting a luxuriant beard, which caused some persons to suspect him as a spy, St. John roved over Europe during the war years, piling up a series of adventures he later put into two highly readable books. He was in Belgrade when German bombers hit the city and fled just ahead of Nazi troops. With Leigh White of the *New York Post* and Russell Hill, *New York Herald Tribune*, St. John hired a fishing boat to get them across the Adriatic to Greece. They made it, although their pilot was killed by Nazi dive bombers. In Greece, they hopped a troop train which also was sprayed by Nazi aircraft fire. Machine gun bullets found both St. John and White, and the latter was critically wounded. Crawling out of the wrecked train, the three newsmen crouched under a truck as the planes screamed over again and again, dropping bombs and spattering the roadbed with machine gun fire.

33 What is this passage about?

- (A) the value of courage
- (B) the horrors of war
- (C) spying activities during World War II
- (D) some adventures of a man named St. John

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34 What is St. John in this passage?

- (A) spy
- (B) soldier
- (C) newsman
- (D) religious leader

35 The passage says that St. John later described his experiences in _____.

- (A) a series of lectures
- (B) two books
- (C) a series of short stories
- (D) a magazine article

(C). The spread of the desert is not new. In ancient times, for example, the Middle East was a very fertile area. For hundreds of years, desert people moved from place to place with their animals before an area was destroyed. This gave the land a chance to recover. They also raised crops every other year in an area, so they never overworked the land. These traditional ways are disappearing, largely because of modern technology. Today, many factors add to the problem along the edge of the desert. The population is growing, and too many animals feed on the fragile land. There is now a worldwide effort to stop the spread of the desert. This may be the last chance to save the land.

36 The main idea of the passage is to _____.

- (A) define desert.
- (B) point out the spread of the desert.
- (C) introduce the methods to stop the spread of the deserts.
- (D) describe the desert people's way of life.

37 According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- (A) The spread of the desert is not new.
- (B) The spread of the desert can be stopped.
- (C) The spread of the desert cannot be stopped.
- (D) The spread of the desert must be stopped.

38 We may conclude from the passage that _____.

- (A) it is time to stop the spread of the deserts.
- (B) it is too late to stop the spread of the deserts.
- (C) there is no time to stop the spread of the deserts.
- (D) it is too early to stop the spread of the deserts.

39 The passage suggests that _____.

- (A) desert people should stop moving from place to place.
- (B) desert people's existence is not threatened by the spread of the desert.
- (C) the farm land along the edges of the desert is recovering.
- (D) worldwide effort is needed to battle the spread of the deserts.

40 It seems to the writer of the passage that one of the necessary ways to stop the spread of desert is to _____.

- (A) use as many modern technologies as possible.
- (B) slow down the population growth.
- (C) encourage more people to settle down in the desert areas.
- (D) raise crops every year.

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(D). Perhaps the most familiar plant movement belongs to one species of mimosa called the sensitive plant. Within seconds, it can lower its leaves and make its tiny leaflets close up like folding chairs. This movement is thought to be initiated by electrical impulses remarkably similar to nerve signals in animals. But without the animals' sophisticated motion machinery, the mimosa has had to be creative in devising a way to move.

For motion, the plant depends on tiny, bulb-shaped organs located at the base of each leaf stalk and leaflet. Called pulvini, these organs hold the plant parts in place. When the mimosa is stimulated -- say, by a crawling insect or a sudden change in temperature -- an electrical impulse sweeps through the plant. This causes potassium and then water to be shifted from certain cells in the pulvini to others, quickly turning one side of the organs flaccid. Because the pulvini can no longer support the leaves and leaflets, this shift results in a corresponding change in their position.

- 41 The passage is mainly concerned with the _____.
(A) geographical distribution of plant and animal species.
(B) location and purpose of the pulvini.
(C) appearance of the mimosa.
(D) process that causes movement in the mimosa.
- 42 It can be inferred from the passage that the mimosa is called the sensitive plant because it _____.
(A) reacts to outside stimulation.
(B) has smaller leaves than most other plants.
(C) depends on organs called pulvini.
(D) contains potassium and water.
- 43 According to the passage, what is the main function of the pulvini?
(A) To stimulate movement.
(B) To send electrical impulses.
(C) To support leaves and leaflets.
(D) To produce potassium and water.
- 44 The mimosa would be most likely to respond to which of the following?
(A) a crawling fly
(B) a bright light
(C) a loud noise
(D) a gradual warming
- 45 According to the passage, the sensitive plant's leaves move quickly when parts of the pulvini _____.
(A) twitch
(B) become live
(C) revolve
(D) drop off
- 46 According to the passage, what causes potassium and water in the mimosa to shift from some cells to others?
(A) signals from pulvini
(B) movements of the leaf stalks
(C) electrical impulses
(D) nerve signals

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(E). Dreams are the manifestation in consciousness of the operations of the subconscious mind, and the subconscious mind has functions of performing beyond those, and often superior to those, of the conscious reason. This function we may call "intuition," and it operates in our everyday life and all the time, although we may not be aware of it. We are wise if we take heed of its voice. For when we cannot make a decision about something, such as accepting a job, what to do in a domestic crisis, or buying a house, we commonly say, "Let us sleep on it!" For we know from experience that when we do, as likely as not by the morning we find that the problem is solved and we are clear in our minds as to what to do. That is not because our brains are fresh in the morning, for the problem has already been solved in our sleep. Our mind has not been inactive during sleep but has automatically sorted out the various factors in the case and adjusted itself to the situation. That this actually happens in dreams is common knowledge: that it is the function of dreams to do so is our contention. Those who do crossword puzzles have often found that the right answers to many of the questions come to them not by reasoning it out, but suddenly, out of the blue.

- 47 According to this passage, dreams take place _____. [I think A and B are both reasonable interpretations.]
 (A) in the conscious mind.
 (B) in the evening or at night.
 (C) only when we have a problem to solve.
 (D) when our brains are not fresh.
- 48 *Intuition*, as used by the writer, could best be defined as _____.
 (A) a voice we should listen to when we are trying to solve a problem.
 (B) the information-sorting mechanism in our minds.
 (C) an operation of the mind beginning in the subconscious and ending in the conscious mind.
 (D) one of the many functions of our minds.
- 49 The crossword puzzle example at the end of the passage _____.
 (A) suggests that if a person sleeps on the puzzle, he would more likely be able to solve it the next day.
 (B) demonstrates the effect of subconscious thought.
 (C) proves that intuition occurs quite suddenly.
 (D) shows that crossword puzzles cannot be solved by reasoning.
- 50 Dreams _____.
 (A) happen when the conscious mind is active.
 (B) are completely unlike intuition.
 (C) cannot solve our problems if we pay attention to them.
 (D) begin with the workings of the subconscious mind.