

參
考
用

共40題 每題2.5分

Part I: Cloze: Choose the best answer for each blank.

Somewhere between 255 - 206 BC, Chinese soldiers 1) _____ Tsu Chu as a new way of training and developing greater physical fitness. A cloth was strung between two poles and the soldiers would try to kick a ball through a hole 2) _____ no more than 40cm in diameter - a feat requiring considerable skill. Tsu Chu as it was known, appears to be the first team game in which a leather ball was kicked. 3) _____ there is no evidence of a direct link to the game of football that we know today, it 4) _____ the game Kemari which appeared in Japan a short time later. In common with the Chinese game, the Japanese kicked the ball to each other (this was made of deerskin), but it had to remain in the air. 5) _____ modern soccer, it was non-competitive and was mainly played by the upper class.

Before the trouble seen at English football matches during the 1970s and 80s, the term "hooligan" simply referred to a rude, violent young man. It's now used more regularly to 6) _____ the fans of this game. Social commentators frequently blamed this aggressive behavior on the fact that young men were no longer exposed to any form of discipline. One 7) _____ solution was the return of compulsory military service, but this 8) _____ by the government. Before the 1988 Euro championships a massive police operation was set up 9) _____ hundreds of hooligans traveling to Germany and since then travel bans, now totaling around 3,000, continue to be in force. Even so, 10) _____ an international match takes place, it seems that the media cannot wait to blow any minor incident out of proportion. A couple of young men enjoying a drink at a bar suddenly become "a gang of out-of-control troublemakers". As for domestic matches, arrests are down to 1.21 a game.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1) invented | 2) invent | 3) was invented | 4) has invented |
| 2. 1) measured | 2) was measured | 3) measuring | 4) measure |
| 3. 1) Whether | 2) However | 3) While | 4) Although |
| 4. 1) may have influenced | 2) influenced | 3) to influence | 4) influencing |
| 5. 1) Unlike | 2) Like | 3) Unliking | 4) To like |
| 6. 1) applying | 2) application | 3) apply to | 4) to apply |
| 7. 1) common proposition | 2) commonly proposed | | |
| 3) commonly proposing | 4) propose commonly | | |
| 8. 1) taken seriously | 2) was never taken seriously | | |
| 3) was never seriously taking | 4) is never taken serious | | |
| 9. 1) preventing | 2) prevent | 3) to prevent | 4) prevention |
| 10. 1) whenever | 2) however | 3) whichever | 4) whatever |

注: 背面有試題

參
考
用

Part II: Reading Comprehension: Answer each question.

For Questions 11 to 22, please read the following passages.

When you look at "ABC", what's the first thing that comes to mind? For most of us, it would be some kind of language learning experience - perhaps a distant memory of a child's *First Words* book, or if the Roman Alphabet is not your native script, a recollection of time spent in a foreign language classroom. For an estimated 3 percent of the English-speaking population, however, who are affected by synaesthesia, what comes to mind is that A = RED (for a large percentage) B = BLUE (probably), and C = YELLOW (a good chance). Synaesthesia is a neurological condition which results in two or more of the five senses (vision, hearing, touch, taste, smell) combining and giving a person perceptual experiences that the rest of us can only imagine. The majority of researchers are in agreement that this condition occurs as a result of "rewiring in the brain". For instance, if letters evoke colors, researchers believe that the parts of the brain that are normally used to understand color as a result of what a person *sees*, are instead used to understand color as a result of what they *hear* or *read* in speech.

One of the most common combinations is that of grapheme-color synaesthesia, and which is therefore the most studied. Synaesthetics may experience colors when they see letters or numbers, hear the names of letters or numbers, or merely think about them. Although there is no universal synaesthetic color for A, B, C, etc. research has shown some identifiable tendencies or common associations, such as the already mentioned equations between A and Red, B and Blue, and so on. Also, for example, many synaesthetics see the letters / numbers as projected from the page, whereas others seem them in their mind's eye. Vowels appear bold and brighter for the majority, while consonants are more colorful for the rest.

Another fascinating pairing is that of lexical-gustatory synaesthesia, when the sounds of speech produce the sensation of a distinct taste, including a particular food's texture, its location on the tongue, and its usual temperature. Studies have shown that the range of tastes are ones from the synaesthetic's childhood - and which they may not have actually encountered for many years. Researchers have discovered that phonemes, rather than words, seem to have this effect. Of course, not all the tastes are enjoyable. Imagine you are taking part in a conversation where the words the other person or people are using are making you feel distinctly queasy - the overuse of one particular phoneme could be filling your mouth with a taste that you absolutely loathed as a child!

One of the most fascinating aspects of synaesthesia is that many people with the condition are unaware that their perceptual experiences are different to anyone else's until late adulthood. More often than not, synaesthesia does not interfere with the routine way synaesthetics carry on their lives or make them noticeably different in personality or behavior to anyone *without* the condition. You could compare asking this group of synaesthetics what it is like to live with the condition with asking a non-synaesthetic what it is like to have normal vision. You simply have it, you are used to it, there is nothing remarkable about it. On the other hand, for some synaesthetics, their experiences can be so intense that they are unable to focus on a conversation or task. As for the third group, this "re-wiring" is regarded as a gift. A number of current artists, musicians, and writers are now known to have synaesthesia and they admit their condition can be exploited to combine words and color, to translate music into shapes, to connect music with color, and so on.

11. Answer the following questions about the text yes or no.
Do most synaesthetics think of red when they see the letter A?
12. Answer the following questions about the text yes or no.
Do letters have to be seen in order for synaesthetics to experience a color?
13. Answer the following questions about the text yes or no.
Can lexical-gustatory synaesthesia produce a taste a person dislikes?
14. Decide if the following statement is true or false.
Synaesthetics realize they have different experiences to other people when they are children.

注
意：背面有試題

參
考
用

15. **Decide if the following statement is true or false.**
Most researchers share the same opinion about the causes of synaesthesia.
16. **Choose the correct answer.**
Researchers have identified a frequent _____ among people with grapheme-color synaesthesia.
1) *trend*
2) *background*
3) *cause*
17. **Choose the correct answer.**
Some people lose _____ during an intense synaesthetic experience.
1) *memories*
2) *concentration*
3) *creativity*
18. **Choose the correct answer.**
A synaesthetic could begin to feel sick due to the _____ of a phoneme.
1) *repetition*
2) *thought*
3) *sight*
19. **Choose the correct answer.**
Synaesthesia is caused by _____ in the brain.
1) *damage*
2) *stressful activity*
3) *unusual connections*
20. **Choose the correct answer.**
Which of the followings is the key idea of paragraph 2?
1) The impact of synaesthesia on the lives of synaesthetics.
2) An explanation for why people are affected by synaesthesia.
3) Common experiences of synaesthetics who combine color and written forms.
4) How synaesthesia can bring back early experiences.
21. **Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.**
At what stage of life do synaesthetics usually realize they have synaesthesia?
22. **Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.**
What percentage of English-speakers are believed to be affected by synaesthesia?

For Questions 23 to 32, please read the following passages.

So far in these lectures, we've been looking at how certain species are in danger of disappearing, mainly through man's occupation or destruction of their natural habitat. Indeed, you may have seen further media coverage this week of the oil tanker Exxon Valdez, which you may remember from when we dealt with it a few weeks ago, sank near the Alaskan shoreline in 1989. Now scientists working for the U.S. government have found that over 26,600 tons of the original crude oil still remains in Alaskan waters and that the ecosystem is a long way off from recovery. The local wildlife that depends on the water for its survival, for example sea otters, sea ducks, and shore birds, is still being contaminated. The study concluded that the threat to the local ecosystem could in fact last for decades.

注
意：背面有試題

參考用

This week, however, we turn to the issue of invasive species: animal or plant species that have been introduced by man to an environment in which they do not naturally exist. Setting them apart from other introduced species is the fact that invasive species tend to reproduce at a very rapid rate, often leading to the decline of various native species. You will be well aware of the tough regulations regarding the import of food or plant matter into our country and may believe that some of them seem extreme. But if you're a fruit farmer, the last thing you want are viruses coming into the country on someone's apple. Dealing with invasive plants costs the global economy billions: this derives from the loss of grazing land, reduced crop productivity, removal programs, medical costs for the treatment of allergies, and so on. But we'll return to invasive plant species later.

Let's turn to the problem of invasive animal species. Species have become "invaders" through numerous means. Historically, one of the most devastating creatures for many countries was the rat which traveled on cargo ships. Nowadays, of course, all cargo is carefully examined at ports, significantly limiting this kind of rat movement. Some species have been introduced after people of foreign cultures have settled in a new country and have brought along with them for example, fish and shellfish, as food sources they are familiar with, and do not foresee the harm it can do to free them into a new environment. Pet cats and dogs may seem harmless, but for ecologies with flightless birds, such new species can have devastating consequences. Some creatures have been introduced purely for decorative effect, for example the gray squirrel in Britain. Since its arrival, the native red squirrels have all but disappeared. Last but not least, some species have been imported for agricultural purposes, and one infamous case is that of the Cane Toad, native to South America.

In June 1935, 102 adult cane toads were delivered from Hawaii to Australia. Although they were kept in captivity, they were happy to breed and by August, 3,000 young toads were set free in their new land. Unfortunately, none of the project managers predicted the outcome. Today it is estimated that there are over 200 million toads migrating across urban and rural areas. They compete with certain native species for food and have taken over their habitats - leading to serious declines in the numbers of various snakes, birds, and lizards. In their new environment, cane toads are also highly poisonous to any animal that eats or tries to attack one - and therefore have no natural predators. The greatest irony, however, is that the cane toad has done nothing to reduce the numbers of cane beetles they were supposed to feed on. The beetles live at the top of the sugar cane and the toads, whose average weight is 2.5 kilos, have no way to catch their prey.

23. Answer the following questions about the text yes or no.
Does the term "invasive species" refer to both animals and plants?
24. Answer the following questions about the text yes or no.
Have local species moved away from the part of Alaska affected by the oil spill?
25. Choose the correct answer.
Which of the followings is the key idea of paragraph 3?
1) Harm done to some native species by a single invasive species.
2) Harmful effects of pollution in the long term.
3) Definition of what invasive species are and their potential consequences.
4) Explanations why different species have become invaders.
26. Choose the correct answer.
The speaker suggests that cane toads _____.
1) are unable to reach the beetles
2) have only made a small difference to beetle numbers.
3) don't eat beetles as part of their diet
27. Choose the correct answer.
The speaker refers to an apple to suggest _____.
1) which plant species carry a high risk of disease
2) how easy it is to introduce disease to a country
3) that some rules regarding fruit import need to be changed

注意：背面有試題

參考用

28. Choose the correct answer.

In earlier lectures, the focus was on _____.

- 1) species that may become extinct
- 2) that are dangerous to humans
- 3) that have adapted to new environments.

29. Choose the correct answer.

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1) The gray squirrel was brought to England in order to reduce red squirrel numbers.
- 2) The lecturer's students have learned about the Exxon Valdez before.
- 3) According to the speaker, cane toads eat certain snakes, lizards, and birds.
- 4) According to the writer, all introduced species become invasive.

30. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What health problems can be created in humans by invasive plants?

31. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

How many cane toads were originally released into the Australian wild?

32. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What do fruit farmers want to prevent from entering their country?

For Questions 33 to 40, please read the following passages.

It is seen as a sign of civilized eating, one which distinguishes well-fed French workers from the English who eat sandwiches at their desks. But France's tradition of the three-course restaurant lunch is in danger of disappearing for ever as a result of the economic crisis. Around 3,000 traditional French restaurants, cafes and bars went bust in the first three months of 2008 and trade unions are predicting that more will close as people worry about making ends meet. The number of French restaurants going bankrupt rose by 25% from last year, and the number of cafes forced to close rose by 56%.

Le Figaro's well-known restaurant critic, Francois Simon, said yesterday that the unwillingness of French consumers to spend money had changed national eating habits and was pushing restaurant owners towards bankruptcy. Diners were now skipping the traditional aperitif, avoiding starters, drinking tap water, not having wine or coffee and - at most - sharing a pudding.

Even the city's smartest restaurants were getting impatient with smaller orders. In one restaurant near Paris' Gare de Lyon, he reported, two couples were asked to leave by an angry restaurant owner because they would not order starters. The restaurant chain Hippopotamus was now offering discounts to regular customers and special-offer hamburgers, which had become more popular than French steak dishes. Office workers were increasingly buying take-away baguettes and supermarket lunches.

Making ends meet with low salaries and rising food prices has become a national obsession as problems in the French economy continue. Regular TV reports describe the desperation of people forced to eat cheap tinned vegetables or look through bins at markets for food. The restaurant sector has experienced the third highest number of bankruptcies in France this year, after the construction and building trades, according to the credit insurance group Euler Hermes SFAC.

The time French people spend on eating meals in restaurants has already gone down: in 1975, a lunch out would take an average of one and a half hours. By 2005, it had fallen to 32 minutes. Daniele Deleval, vice president of the UMIH restaurant and hotel union, said: "We're very worried. Since the start of the year, the number of restaurant customers has dropped, on average, 20% and we're seeing no signs of improvement."

注意：背面有試題

參考用

Jean Guillaume, owner of Le Bouquet brasserie on Boulevard Haussmann in Paris' smart 8th district, said: "lunch customers used to order a main course, dessert, coffee and a bottle of wine. Now they're just having a main course with tap water, and giving up the rest. Of 75 customers in this lunchtime, none had a bottle of wine ... It's the end of a tradition of lunching out and it looks like figures will stay this low for two to three years." The nearby bakery, however, was busy selling take-away baguettes, with queues down the street at midday.

Restaurant and bar owners are still suffering from a poor summer with fewer international tourists visiting Paris, especially Americans and Japanese. And in Toulouse, cafe owners complained that customers would try to make one drink last as long as possible. Even in French holiday destinations, like Arcachon in the west or the Cote d'Azur in the south, restaurant owners said business was down by at least 10%.

33. Choose the best answer.

Which of the following statements is wrong?

- 1) French people are spending less money on going to restaurants.
- 2) French people are spending less time eating lunch in restaurants.
- 3) The tradition of the traditional French three-course meal might disappear forever.
- 4) People's eating habits are changing because they are worried about their diet.

34. Choose the correct answer.

According to the text, a _____ is a restaurant or bar, especially one that serves French food.

- 1) brasserie
- 2) aperitif
- 3) dessert
- 4) baguette

35. Fine the word from the text.

A _____ is a long, thin loaf of bread made in the French style.

36. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What is the percentage increase in restaurants going bankrupt compared to last year?

37. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What has the fall in the percentage of restaurant customers been since the start of 2008?

38. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What was the average time people spent on restaurant meals in France in 1975?

39. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

What was the percentage loss of business in holiday destinations like the Cote d'Azur?

40. Answer the question with one word or a number only. Write numbers as figures not words.

How many French restaurants, cafes and bars went bankrupt in the first three months of 2008?