

Part I: Choose the synonym for the underlined word (single choice) (28%)

1. The cafeteria is expensive, but serves small quantities of food.
(A) sections
(B) steaks
(C) sums
(D) portions
2. The rules were put together with the help of several faculty members.
(A) summarized
(B) concocted
(C) consulted
(D) compiled
3. Many modern diseases can be connected to today's environment.
(A) accidents
(B) illusions
(C) omen
(D) illness
4. The building next to us obstructs our view of city.
(A) kills
(B) bothers
(C) establish
(D) blocks
5. The construction of the new bridge in 3 years ago utilized for the first time steel wire cables.
(A) urged
(B) acquired
(C) proposed
(D) employed
6. At least six times since the end of the last decade, the river has dramatically altered its course
(A) unfortunately
(B) steadily
(C) radically
(D) inevitably
7. Over 5 million citizens of Taiwan collect benefits from private pension plans last year.
(A) unauthorized
(B) confidential
(C) nongovernmental
(D) nontransferable

Part II: Read the following passages and answer questions. (40%)

Passage (1): The following is excerpted from time magazine.

But while the world waits for WiMAX, wireless operators in Sydney, Johannesburg, Paris and the Bay Area are already deploying ArrayCom's new antenna design, to the dismay of mobile antennae, Copper says, "are really a bunch of sticks – we make them smart." Where conventional masts send out signals in circular arc – a process that wastes transmission power because only the signals that hit a phone are used – an ArrayCom antenna transmit signals in straight line, targeting a particular phone it recognizes using specialized software. Copper says ArrayCom's software, which resides in computers at transmitting base stations, can reach 40 times more people than conventional antenna, and cost six times less to deploy. For now, ArrayComm seems to be leaping ahead of WiMAX.

8. How does an ArrayCom antenna transmit signals?

- (A) In circular arc.
- (B) In tri-angle lines.
- (C) In straight line.
- (D) In diamond lines.

9. What does "ArrayCom" likely stand for in the paragraph above?

- (A) A programming construct known as array.
- (B) A new car model.
- (C) A new TV model
- (D) A company name

10. According to this passage, which of the following is correct in comparing WiMAX with ArrayCom?

- (A) Wireless operators in Paris decide only mobile phones in 3G should be deployed.
- (B) ArrayCom's new antenna design is deployed in Bay areas.
- (C) WiMAX is making a giant lead compared to ArrayCom.
- (D) Wireless service no longer needs base stations.

Passage (2): The following is excerpted from time magazine.

One part of the puzzle is relatively easy. Most people in the world with a little bit of prodding, would accept the fact that schools, clinics, roads, electricity, ports, soil nutrients, clean water and sanitation are the basic necessities not only for a life of dignity and health but also to make an economy work. They would also accept the fact that the poor may need to meet their basic needs. But they might be skeptical that the world could pull off any effective way to give that help. If the poor are poor because they are lazy or their governments are corrupt, how could global cooperation help?

Fortunately, these common beliefs are misconceptions – only a small part of the explanations of why the poor are poor. In all corners of the world, the poor face structural challenges that keep them from getting even their first foot on the ladder of development. Most societies with right ingredients – good harbors, close contacts with the rich world, favorable climates, adequate energy resources and freedom from epidemic disease – have escaped extreme poverty. The world's remaining challenges is not mainly to overcome laziness and corruption, but rather to take on the solvable problems of geographic isolation, disease and natural hazards and to do so with new arrangements of political responsibility that can get the job done. We need plans, systems, mutual accountability and financing mechanisms. But even before we have all of that apparatus in place – what I call the economic plumbing – we must first understand more concretely what such a strategy means to people who can be helped.

11. According to this passage, the poor are poor mostly because of
- (A) structural challenges.
 - (B) laziness.
 - (C) corruptions.
 - (D) the richness of natural reservoirs.
12. Which of the following might not be the basic needs for the people?
- (A) Clean water.
 - (B) Roads.
 - (C) Soil nutrients.
 - (D) Large dumping grounds.
13. The word prodding in this passage nearly means
- (A) the knowledge of rich people.
 - (B) goading
 - (C) common sense
 - (D) education

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Passage (3)

Can trees talk? Yes, but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First, a willow tree attacked in the woods by caterpillars changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so awful that the caterpillars got disgusted and stopped eating them. Then, even more astonishing, the tree sent out special vapors – an alarm signal stimulating its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty. Communication, of course, does not need to be in words. We can talk to each other by a smile, frown, a shrug of our shoulders, or a gesture with our hands. We know that birds and animals use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar for honey. So why shouldn't trees have ways of sending messages?

14. It can be inferred from the passage that caterpillars do not feed on leaves that
- (A) have an offensive taste
 - (B) are lying on the ground
 - (C) have an unfamiliar shape
 - (D) are located near beehives
15. The willow tree described in the passage protected itself by
- (A) growing more branches
 - (B) communicating with birds and bees
 - (C) providing shelter for caterpillars
 - (D) changing its leaf chemistry
16. According to the passage, bees communicate by
- (A) making unusual sounds
 - (B) smelling one another
 - (C) making special movement
 - (D) touching one another
17. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of this passage?
- (A) A scientific term is invented and its definition is provided
 - (B) A phenomenon is described and some possible causes are suggested
 - (C) The views of two researchers are described and contrasted
 - (D) A specific case is given to illustrate a general principle

Part III Choose one that best matches the original sentence. (12%)

18. If you have a problem that hasn't been resolved to your satisfaction through normal channels, ask to speak with a supervisor.
- (A) Ask to speak with a supervisor for help with problem channels.
 - (B) You should consult with a supervisor for any problem you may have.
 - (C) You should consult a supervisor if other employees haven't handled your problem satisfactorily.
 - (D) If your problem is not normal, ask to speak with a supervisor.
19. The more students who enroll, the less attention each one will get from the instructor.
- (A) When there are more students, each gets less attention from the teacher.
 - (B) Instructors devote more attention to more students.
 - (C) More students get more attention from the instructor.
 - (D) Fewer students get less attention from each instructor.
20. Nothing succeeds like success.
- (A) Nothing is success.
 - (B) There is no such thing as success.
 - (C) Nothing but success succeeds.
 - (D) There is no substitute for success.

Part IV Translate the following paragraph to English. (20%)

21. 隨著硬體、軟體的功能越來越強大，利用到多媒體資料（例如：音樂與影片）的可能性也跟著增加。
22. 就如同圖四所示，Equation (1) 表現的比 Equation (2) 來得好，因為 Equation (2) 沒有考慮到溫度的變化。