

注意事項: 1. 答案須全部寫在答案卷上, 否則不予計分。
2. 試題與答案卷一併繳回。

- I. Choose from among A, B, C, and D the one which most nearly means the same as the underlined word or expression. Write on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen: (20%)
- Just as people have different lifestyles at home, their ways of living "on the road" vary, too.
A. in public transportation B. in a car or bus C. when they travel D. on city streets
 - People can be addicted to different things, such as alcohol, drugs, or certain foods.
A. satisfied with B. alcoholic C. unable to have D. unable to stop having
 - For people who buy on credit, charge accounts are even more exciting than money; they feel that with credit they can do anything.
A. spend huge amounts of cash B. waste money C. buy now and pay later
D. have power and influence
 - Most people complain about their work and count the minutes until quitting time--or the days until their next vacation.
A. retirement B. the time for a rest C. the hour to go home D. more money for their work
 - For most workaholics, their jobs provide a challenge; this keeps them busy and creative.
A. solution to problems B. advantage C. prediction of success D. call for energetic work
 - Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity; through participation in work, they get a sense of self.
A. cultural individualism B. special creative qualities C. values and opinions
D. ideas about who they are
 - By the time the train has pulled into Montreal, the traveling detectives will have figured out the mystery and caught the criminal.
A. understood by thinking B. used numbers to watch out C. expected
D. written down the solution
 - There is no question that the rewards of sharing career achievement and child rearing with one's spouse are great, but the price paid can be high.
A. It is expensive. B. Great sacrifices must be made. C. one loses more than one gives.
D. One is bound to fail in one's duty as a father or a mother.
 - Scarcely a month goes by without some frightening reminder of the chemical plague.
A. Every month there is B. Almost every month there is C. Every month there isn't
D. Almost every month there isn't
 - The fifth generation of computers is built out of such esoteric devices as bubble memories and Josephson junctions.
A. understood by only a few B. expensive to produce C. from foreign countries
D. surpassing the achievements of others
- II. Each of the following sentences consists of the four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one which is not acceptable for standard English. Write on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen: (20%)
- Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand, signs the Emancipation Proclamation.
A B C D
 - When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, he was signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.
A B C D
 - We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equally.
A B C D
 - I did not know where this world began and where it ended, where was the center of it, or if there was a center.
A B C D

5. The machine itself counted the pieces, a meter at the top clicked numbers as the punch fell.
A B C D
6. Lateness is a sign of disrespect, the amount of disrespect being correlated to the numbers of minutes late.
A B C D
7. Being more than forty-five minutes late require a sincere apology and an explanation of the circumstances that delayed and prevented you from calling and notifying the person.
A B C D
8. Who was these wretched supplicants, scribbling notes so laden with anxiety, seeking such miracles of postponement and balm?
A B C D
9. That is only half of their story; if they were so dreary I won't so thoroughly enjoy their company.
A B C D
10. Only after payment was laid upon the counter the sack was twisted shut and the moment of indecision ended.
A B C D

III. Choose from among the words marked A, B, C, and D the one that most appropriately completes the thought expressed in the passage. Write on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen: (20%)

A study of art history might be a good way to learn 1 about a culture than is possible to learn in general 2 classes. Most typical history courses 3 on politics, economics, and war. But art history focuses on much more than this 4 art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. In 5, information about the daily activities 6 our ancestors--or of people very different from our 7--can be provided by art. 8 short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, 9 a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding 10 can be found in most history books.

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. something | B. a lot | C. more | D. a little |
| 2. A. history | B. tradition | C. science | D. culture |
| 3. A. deal | B. concentrate | C. discuss | D. emphasize |
| 4. A. that | B. if | C. although | D. because |
| 5. A. short | B. addition | C. sum | D. conclusion |
| 6. A. from | B. for | C. of | D. with |
| 7. A. own | B. activities | C. information | D. emotions |
| 8. A. For | B. Of | C. In | D. To |
| 9. A. but | B. though | C. and | D. besides |
| 10. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. than |

IV. (20%)

Questions 1-7

After reading each of the following passages, choose from among the four answers marked A, B, C, and D the one that most satisfactorily completes each statement on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Write on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen:

Inside Pikes Peak is the cool core of an ancient volcano. In this core was thought to be hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of gold. Ten thousand feet up the peak, miners had sunk shafts into this golden core. Then, very strangely, the shafts filled with water and work had to cease.

When the government began paying \$35 an ounce for gold, the Cripple Creek owners planned to start mining gold in these shafts again. Pumping was too expensive. It was decided to go down to the foot of the mountain and blast a tunnel straight into the bottom of the core. It would cost a million dollars. Would it drain the core that held water like a sponge? Would the water rushing out drown the men when the tunnel reached the core? Nobody knew. It was a wild gamble with a million dollars and with the lives of workmen. Long John Austin, six feet eight inches tall, took charge of the job. On February 20, 1941, when the tunnel was six miles long, a blast of dynamite was followed by a jet of water the size of a pencil. Long John rushed his men to the outside just in time. Huge stones and twenty-five thousand gallons of water every minute followed them. Years later, the water was still flowing from the tunnel beneath the mountain, but within ten days Cripple Creek miners could begin mining gold again in the shafts high up the peak.

1. What main thing was gained from the success of the tunnel? (A) the water from it (B) a short cut for a railroad (C) the gold that was washed out (D) a chance to begin mining again

2. How did the engineers remove the water that filled the mine shafts? They (A) drilled down through the mine shafts (B) pumped water from the shafts (C) blasted in the shafts (D) tunneled in at the mountain's base
3. Where did the old shafts enter the mountain? (A) at the base (B) five thousand feet up (C) ten thousand feet up (D) at the top

Two common types of body decoration in tribal societies are tattooing and scarification. A tattoo is a design or mark made by putting a kind of dye (usually dark blue) into a cut in the skin. In scarification, dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye. In both of these cases, the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nuba--and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people.

4. What is the one main topic of the paragraph? (A) the Yoruba people (B) geometric designs (C) dirt and ashes (D) body decoration
5. What is the main idea of the paragraph? (A) Everyone who wants to be beautiful should get a tattoo. (B) People decorate their bodies for the purposes of identification and beauty. (C) A tattoo is a design made by putting dark blue dye into cuts in the skin. (D) Men more often decorate their faces; women, their backs.

In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny ones are regarded as ugly. A plump woman is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places, light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond.

6. What is the one main topic of the paragraph? (A) hair (B) skin (C) body shape (D) body changes
7. What is the main idea of the paragraph? (A) Individual and groups of people have different ideas about physical attractiveness. (B) Lying in the sun darkens the skin. (C) In some societies, thinness is an indication that a family is poor. (D) Dark-skinned people usually have dark hair.

Questions 8-10

For each of the following questions, choose the answer whose meaning is closest to that of the original sentence:

8. There is hardly a concept more frequently mentioned by public speakers or in print than the concept of "freedom."
(A) Whether in speeches or in publications, the most frequently mentioned concept is that of "freedom." (B) The concept of "freedom" is a concept hardly mentioned by public speakers and publishers. (C) The concept of "freedom" is almost the only concept frequently mentioned either in speeches or in prints. (D) Along with other concepts, the concept of "freedom" is frequently mentioned by public speakers and writers.
9. Today's science is tomorrow's solution--and tomorrow's problem, too.
(A) Today's science can solve contemporary as well as future problems. (B) Today's science can solve tomorrow's problem, and at the same time it will become tomorrow's problem. (C) Today's science will turn tomorrow's solution into tomorrow's problem. (D) Today's science will become obsolete tomorrow, and so both solution and problem will fall into insignificance.
10. Disease-carrying insects become important where human beings are crowded together.
(A) Disease-carrying insects are indispensable to densely populated areas. (B) Disease-carrying insects become a serious problem in areas congested with people. (C) It is important to note the relationship between disease-carrying insects and population explosion. (D) In areas inhabited by human beings, disease-carrying insects are important in the control of overpopulation.

V. Translate the following from Chinese into English, and from English into Chinese: (20%)

- A. 1. 大量貿易出超等於國家把勞力和天然資源賣到國外去, 只換得一疊鈔票。(5%)
2. 增加國內消費, 有助於刺激生產。(3%)
3. 錢要用才有價值。(2%)

- B. When I turned back into the shop, my wife was standing on a stool with her arms submerged to the elbows in a tank where she was rearranging the plants. "Mind telling me what that was 'all about?" she asked "Do you know how many fish you gave them?"