

本試題是否可以使用計算機：可使用，不可使用（請命題老師勾選）

考試日期：0302，節次：4

**Part I. Grammar and Vocabulary 文法與字彙 (Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence) 40% (2% for each question)**

1. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often \_\_\_\_\_ or better than an actual performance.  
(A) as good as (B) as good (C) good (D) good as
2. My pain \_\_\_\_\_ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling alright?"  
(A) must be (B) had been (C) must have been (D) had to be
3. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me \_\_\_\_\_ she could remember who last borrowed it.  
(A) ever since (B) much as (C) ever though (D) if only
4. Observations were made \_\_\_\_\_ the children at the beginning and at the end of pre-school and first grade.  
(A) towards (B) of (C) on (D) with
5. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each \_\_\_\_\_ one major point in contrast with the other.  
(A) makes (B) made (C) is to make (D) making
6. A safety analysis \_\_\_\_\_ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.  
(A) would identify (B) will identify (C) would have identified (D) will have identified
7. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) of last year's (B) those of last year's (C) of those of last year (D) that of last year's
8. For there \_\_\_\_\_ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.  
(A) is (B) to be (C) will be (D) being
9. There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently \_\_\_\_\_ what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.  
(A) giving (B) gave (C) to give (D) given
10. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything \_\_\_\_\_ going on in the world.  
(A) it is (B) as is (C) there is (D) what is
11. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, \_\_\_\_\_ could go penniless by next year.  
(A) the larger one (B) the larger of which (C) the largest one (D) the largest of which

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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12. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always \_\_\_\_\_ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.  
 (A) combined (B) having combined (C) combine (D) being combined
13. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ to the family's disappointment.  
 (A) much (B) more (C) too much (D) much more
14. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ fully occupied the whole of last week.  
 (A) were (B) had been (C) have been (D) was
15. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be \_\_\_\_\_ near what's needed.  
 (A) everywhere (B) somewhere (C) nowhere (D) anywhere
16. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates \_\_\_\_\_ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.  
 (A) and (B) as (C) but (D) or
17. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. \_\_\_\_\_ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.  
 (A) What little (B) So much (C) How much (D) So little
18. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled \_\_\_\_\_ the decision made by our fellow countrymen.  
 (A) for (B) on (C) to (D) in
19. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone \_\_\_\_\_ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.  
 (A) adding (B) to have added (C) to add (D) added
20. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) noticed (B) to be noticed (C) being noticed (D) to notice

**Part II English-Chinese Translation 中英翻譯 20% (4% for each question)**

Directions:

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. (1) Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of

different growth in which preconception of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas. This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable: but it is a frightening trend. (2) This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. (3) This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting "good" as opposed to "bad" science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. (4) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world's more fascinating and delightful aspects. (5) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

**Part III Sentence Writing 寫作(造句)能力測驗 40% (4 for each question)**

Directions: The following sentences test accuracy and effectiveness of expression. In selecting answers, following the rules of **standard written English**; in other words, consider grammar, choice of words, sentence construction, and punctuation. Select the choice that best expresses the meaning of the original sentence. If the original sentence is better than any of the alternative phrasings, choose A; otherwise select one of the alternatives.

1. Congress was in no doubt about who would take credit for winning the war on inflation.  
(A) about who would take credit      (B) about who takes credit  
(C) about whom would take credit      (D) of who would take credit  
(E) over who would take credit

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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2. In *War and Peace*, Tolstoy presented his theories on history and illustrated them with a slanted account of actual historical events.
- (A) illustrated them (B) also illustrating them  
(C) he also was illustrating these ideas (D) then illustrated the theories also  
(E) then he went about illustrating them
3. In the United States, an increasing number of commuters that believe their families to be immune from the perils of city life.
- (A) that believe their families to be (B) that believe their families are  
(C) believes their families are (D) who believe their families to be  
(E) believe their families to be
4. One ecological rule of thumb states that there is opportunity for the accumulation of underground water reservoirs but in regions where vegetation remains undisturbed.
- (A) but in regions where vegetation remains undisturbed.  
(B) unless vegetation being left undisturbed in some regions  
(C) only where undisturbed vegetation is in regions  
(D) except for vegetation remaining undisturbed in some regions  
(E) only in regions where vegetation remains undisturbed
5. There are several rules which must be followed by whomever wants to be admitted to this academy.
- (A) which must be followed by whomever  
(B) that must be followed by whomever  
(C) which must get followed by whom  
(D) that must be followed by whoever  
(E) which must be followed by those who
6. Developing a suitable environment for house plants is in many ways like when you are managing soil fertilization for city parks.
- (A) is in many ways like when you are managing  
(B) is in many ways similar to when you are managing  
(C) in many ways is on a par with managing your  
(D) is in many ways similar to the managing of  
(E) is in many ways like managing

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7. Most students would probably get better grades if writing were to be studied by them.
- (A) writing were to be studied by them (B) they studied writing  
(C) writing was studied by them (D) they would have studied writing  
(E) they were to have studied writing
8. If they do not go into bankruptcy, the company will probably survive its recent setbacks.
- (A) If they do not go into bankruptcy (B) Unless bankruptcy cannot be avoided  
(C) If they can avoid bankruptcy (D) If bankruptcy will be avoided  
(E) Unless it goes bankrupt
9. The variety of Scandinavian health care services offered to residents at reduced cost far exceeds low-cost health programs available in the Unites States.
- (A) far exceeds low-cost health programs  
(B) far exceeds the number of low-cost health programs  
(C) tends to be greater than low-cost health programs  
(D) far exceed the number of low-cost health programs  
(E) are greater than comparable low-cost health programs
10. The politician is benefiting from behavioral research, there are new techniques for them to utilize and new broadcasting methods to experiment with.
- (A) research, there are new techniques for them  
(B) research; he has new techniques  
(C) research; there are new techniques for them  
(D) research, there are new techniques for him  
(E) research; they have new techniques