

Part I. Sentence Completion (2 points for each question)

Directions: Select the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ flying, a bat emits a rapid series of ultrasonic signals, which bounce off any object in its path.
 - (A) When it
 - (B) When it is
 - (C) It is
 - (D) When is

2. Thomas Malthus claimed that disease, war, famine, and _____ act as checks on population growth.
 - (A) moral restraining
 - (B) morally restrain
 - (C) by moral restraint
 - (D) moral restraint

3. _____ phobias do not involve loss of contact with reality, they may severely limit a person's life.
 - (A) Although
 - (B) Despite
 - (C) That
 - (D) As

4. Not _____ anywhere in the thirteen colonies before the American Revolution.
 - (A) a single bank
 - (B) a bank existed single
 - (C) existed a single bank
 - (D) a single bank existed

5. An effective paragraph must _____ be unified and ordered but also complete.
 - (A) in addition
 - (B) either
 - (C) not only
 - (D) as well

6. _____ pipelines are expensive to build, they are relatively cheap to operate and maintain.
 - (A) Because
 - (B) That
 - (C) Although
 - (D) Despite

7. Artificial satellites provide data on atmospheric temperatures, solar radiation, and _____ the earth's surface.
 - (A) reflect
 - (B) reflecting
 - (C) the reflection of
 - (D) can reflect

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

8. Regarded as one of the greatest physicists, _____ .
 (A) the relationship between force and motion was first expressed by Issac Newton.
 (B) the first to express the relationship between force and motion was Issac Newton.
 (C) Issac Newton was the first to express the relationship between force and motion.
 (D) it was Issac Newton who was the first to express the relationship between force and motion.
9. _____ few species that live on the ground, most monkeys live in trees.
 (A) There are
 (B) A
 (C) All but
 (D) Except for
10. Exactly _____ we can replace our soil disappearing through erosion is not known.
 (A) what
 (B) how
 (C) if
 (D) by which

Part II. Error Recognition (2 points for each question)

Directions: Select the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

1. Almost medical doctors have had some training in psychology and psychiatry.
 A B C D
2. Plants, which make up 90 percentage of visible living organisms, get their food energy
 A B C D
 from sunlight.
3. Algae range in size from microscope one-celled plants to huge masses of seaweed.
 A B C D
4. Psychology did not develop into a science based of careful observation and
 A B C
experimentation until the late 1800s.
 D
5. Energy exists in different forms, such as light, heat, and chemical, mechanic, and
 A B C
electrical energy.
 D
6. During the 1850s and 1860s many people began to experiment with the artist
 A B C D
 possibilities of photography.

7. Placebos look like real drugs, but most consist only in sugar or a salt solution.
A B C D
8. In about 1960, chemists have developed synthetic pheromones that are used to control
A B C
insect pests.
D
9. Three months after they have been laid, crocodile eggs are ready hatched.
A B C D
10. Ten percent of blood plasma is made up mainly of blood proteins, which enable itself to clot.
A B C D

Part III. Reading Comprehension (1.5 points for each question)

Directions: Read the following passages and the questions about them. Decide which of the choices—(A), (B), (C), or(D)— best answers the question, and mark the answer.

(I) Cuttlefish

The common cuttlefish is one of the most advanced of marine animals. Closely related to the squid and the octopus, the cuttlefish is a member of the cephalopod family. This is highly evolved and successful class of marine animals that has existed since the Cambrian Period, 600 million years ago. Even the most casual examination of the cuttlefish will quickly *reveal* many of the characteristics that have contributed to this evolutionary success story.

The most apparent feature of cuttlefish anatomy is the arrangement of its short, stubby, seemingly underdeveloped arms, eight of which are placed in pairs in a radial pattern surrounding the mouth. As might readily be concluded from their location, they are used primarily for capturing prey and delivering it to the mouth. They are dramatically shorter and stubbier than those of the majority of the cuttlefish's cephalopod cousins.

The next of the cuttlefish's many distinctive features that is likely to catch one's attention are the undulating ribbon-like fins that run the length of the animal's body. Under normal circumstances, these serve to propel the animal through the water with astounding agility. This may explain the unusually short arms. Enhanced mobility could have made it unnecessary for the cuttlefish to possess the long powerful arms characteristic of the octopus and squid.

There are times, however, when even this level of agility isn't enough. When an aggressive predator, or an overly zealous marine biologist makes life difficult, the cuttlefish can resort to other, more exotic defensive measures, including jet propulsion, a smoke screen and camouflage. By expelling a jet of water mixed with a black ink-like substance, the cuttlefish can move at great speed while simultaneously concealing its departure behind a dark expansion cloud in the water. An additional defensive tactic is that of rapid changes in its color, which can be used to blend into the surroundings, or to confuse, frighten or elude an enemy.

One look into the highly evolved eyes of a cuttlefish conveys an unmistakable impression that this is no ordinary fish. Like its relative the octopus, the cuttlefish is an exceptionally intelligent animal. It has

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even been supposed by some scientists that these intriguing creatures use their capacity to generate rapid, sequential changes of color to communicate with each other. If this turns out to be accurate, it is likely the only instance of such color-based language in the animal kingdom.

1. With what aspect of the cuttlefish is the passage mainly concerned?
 - (A) The typical differences between cuttlefish, squid and octopuses.
 - (B) The distinctive features that contribute to the survival of the cuttlefish.
 - (C) The evolution of the cuttlefish from the Cambrian Period to the present.
 - (D) How the cuttlefish communicate with others of its species.

2. What is mentioned in the passage as evidence of the success of the cuttlefish species?
 - (A) Their prevalence in the world's oceans.
 - (B) Their high level of intelligence.
 - (C) Their long evolutionary history.
 - (D) Their ability to avoid predators.

3. The word **reveal** in paragraph 1 of the passage is closet in meaning to
 - (A) show
 - (B) conceal
 - (C) undermine
 - (D) highlight

4. Which of the following statements is NOT support in paragraph 3 of the passage?
 - (A) The cuttlefish is the most highly evolved of the cephalopods.
 - (B) The fins of the cuttlefish enhance its ability to catch prey.
 - (C) Most other cephalopods are not as agile as the cuttlefish.
 - (D) Longer arms would make the cuttlefish a more efficient predator.

5. With which of the following statements would the author most likely disagree?
 - (A) Cuttlefish share some characteristics of their cephalopod cousins.
 - (B) The success of the cuttlefish is supported by the history of the species.
 - (C) The cuttlefish can compete successfully for prey with squid and octopus despite its shorter arms.
 - (D) The length of a cuttlefish's arms indicates that they serve no useful function.

6. Based on the information in paragraph 2, which of the following is true about the arms of cuttlefish?
 - (A) They are used mainly for the purpose of intimidating predators.
 - (B) They run the entire length of the cuttlefish's body.
 - (C) They are useful in the feeding habits of the cuttlefish.
 - (D) They are little different from those of other cephalopods.

7. According to the passage, all of the following are among a cuttlefish's defense mechanisms EXCEPT its
 - (A) its ability to rapidly change its color.
 - (B) its use of a black ink-like substance.
 - (C) its speed and agility.
 - (D) its eight arms.

8. According to the passage, the cuttlefish's undulating fins chiefly function as something to
- (A) frighten away predators by making the cuttlefish appear to be larger,
 - (B) enhance its quickness in maneuvering through the water.
 - (C) compensate for its poor eyesight.
 - (D) disguise the cuttlefish.
9. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as one of the difference exhibited between the cuttlefish and the octopus?
- (A) The former is more highly evolved than the latter.
 - (B) The former belongs to the class of cephalopods, whereas the latter does not.
 - (C) The former has a far longer evolutionary history than the latter.
 - (D) The latter usually has longer arms than the former.
10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is based mostly on speculation?
- (A) The cuttlefish depends less on its arms than squid and octopus do.
 - (B) The cuttlefish is related to squid and octopus.
 - (C) Cuttlefish use color changes as a form of communication.
 - (D) The cuttlefish has a variety of methods of defense.

(II) Cinematography

Motion pictures are one of the most widely-enjoyed forms of artistic expression and popular entertainment anywhere in the world. The filmmaker expresses his ideas through the manipulation of the motion-picture camera. Louis Lumiere invented the French term *cinematography* over 100 years ago. Since then *cinematography* has been the accepted term for the process of producing motion pictures. The cinematographer is the person responsible for the overall 'look' of the film as the public will see it. Through his use of the camera, and his choice of film, camera lens, camera angle, and illumination, he can convey different moods or impressions. Thus, he has an enormous impact on how the movie is received.

The cinematographer's main role in the filming of a picture is the operation of the camera and the application of practical and creative lighting techniques. He is responsible for determining exposure settings, setting up the lighting for each shot, choosing filters or any other photographic tools to be used, planning camera movements, and in some cases, assisting with the composition of a shot.

A good cinematographer composes or 'frames' each shot in the camera so that it convincingly expresses the emotional and psychological content of the scene. He accomplishes this just by adjusting the position from which the camera views the action. If the scene requires an actor to appear insignificant or inferior, the cinematographer will shot down on the subject with a high-angle shot. If he points the camera up at an actor, he can make the actor appear powerful or heroic. If the scene calls for someone to drag a heavy load up a hill, the cameraman can heighten the impression of **strenuous** effort by shooting the scene from below and at an angle.

The cinematographer must also be able to handle the tension of conflicting pressures when making a film. He has the artistic **imperative** of creating the intended impression with the camera, while at the same time he cannot lose light of budgetary constraints in a situation in which every minute of time spent can cost large

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sums of money. Even the weather is the one of its concerns. When shooting outdoors, the cinematographer has to worry that a weather change could occur during an important scene, necessitating that it be postponed or redone. Actors, dissatisfied with something, may ask that a scene be done over and over until it's just right. No matter how much planning and forethought is put into a film, the unexpected always seems to happen. This means additional planning, more time and more money. The cinematographer cannot afford to concern himself solely with the technical question of how to get the best image. He must always keep one eye fixed on the deadlines and the financial limitations he is working under as well.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - (A) The Evolution of Cinematography
 - (B) Techniques in the Use of the Motion Picture Camera
 - (C) The Central Role of the Cinematographer in Film Making
 - (D) Technical Innovation in Modern Cinematography

2. The word illumination in paragraph 1 of the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) inspiration
 - (B) movement
 - (C) lighting
 - (D) decoration

3. What is NOT mentioned in the passage as something the cinematographer can control to create a desired impression?
 - (A) lighting
 - (B) camera angle
 - (C) equipment choice
 - (D) scene location

4. With which of the following is paragraph 3 mainly concerned?
 - (A) The techniques of proper lighting.
 - (B) The cinematographer's control over the movements of the actors.
 - (C) The use of multiple cameras to shoot a scene.
 - (D) The manipulation of camera position.

5. According to the passage, the cinematographer
 - (A) maintains the camera during the making film.
 - (B) is as important to the success of the film as the director.
 - (C) must understand more than the technical issues of film making.
 - (D) does the film processing and editing himself.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT supported by the essay?
 - (A) The cinematographer is mainly responsible for meeting deadlines and staying within the budget.
 - (B) The cinematographer must be an artist as well as a technician.
 - (C) Camera angles can dramatically change the impression a scene makes.
 - (D) The ability to compose shots is a necessary skill for the cinematographer.

7. The word strenuous in paragraph 3 of the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) continuous
 - (B) arduous
 - (C) intermittent
 - (D) determined
8. What does the author imply about the qualifications of a good cinematographer?
- (A) They are purely technical.
 - (B) A wide range of abilities is required.
 - (C) He needs the same qualifications as the director.
 - (D) They are essentially those of a camera operator.
9. With which of the following tasks is the cinematographer NOT concerned?
- (A) Deciding camera angles
 - (B) Controlling costs
 - (C) Selecting equipment
 - (D) Choosing the actors
10. The word imperative in paragraph 4 of the passage is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to
- (A) necessity
 - (B) obligation
 - (C) triviality
 - (D) commitment

Part IV: English Written Essay (30%)

Before you begin writhing, think about the topic. You will probably want to make some notes to organize your thoughts. The essay should be clear, logical and precise. Support your idea with facts. The quality of your writing is more important than quantity. But you will probably want to write more than one paragraph. Check your essay after you have finished. Give yourself enough time to read over your essay and make minor revisions before the end of the exam.

The use of cellular phone (mobile phone) had significant effects on many fields, including retailing, banking or even entertainment industries. Please describe how cellular phone is positively or negatively affecting your life. Do you think the new models of cellular phone with the function of picture-taking should be seriously regulated because it may intrude the right of privacy?