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考試日期：0302，節次：4

Part I. Sentence Completion (2 points for each question)*Directions: Select the one word or phrase that best complete the sentence.*

1. Settled by English Puritans in 1630, Boston became _____.
 - A. the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - B. the Massachusetts Bay Colony its capital
 - C. it was the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - D. so that the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

2. In 1966 only 60 percent of all five year olds in the United States attended kindergarten, _____ in 1985 almost 82 percent did so.
 - A. with
 - B. which
 - C. whether
 - D. while

3. Most of North America receives _____ some form of continuous plant cover except in the arid and semiarid Southwest.
 - A. moisture to sustain sufficient
 - B. sufficient moisture to sustain
 - C. to sustain sufficient moisture
 - D. sufficient to sustain moisture

4. In 1879, _____, Alice Freeman Parmer became head of the history department at Wellesley.
 - A. twenty- four years
 - B. at the age of twenty-four
 - C. age twenty-four
 - D. of twenty-four years

5. If volcanoes erupt explosively and cast fluid lava high into the air, _____, dispersed by the wind, gives rise to particles of various sizes.
 - A. the lava
 - B. and lava
 - C. when lava
 - D. which lava is

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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6. It would be difficult for a man of his political affiliation, _____, to become a senator from the south.
- A. though charming and capable is he
 - B. even with charm and so capable
 - C. charming and having capability
 - D. however charming and capable
7. Biochemists use fireflies to study bioluminescence, _____.
- A. the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals
 - B. certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
 - C. which certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
 - D. is the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals
8. Nestled along the shoreline of Hudso Bay _____.
- A. are several recently settled Inuit communities are there
 - B. several recently settled Inuit communities are there
 - C. near several recently settled Inuit communities
 - D. is where several recently settled Inuit communities
9. Most fishes and many reptiles have ribs along most of the spine, but in mammals _____ only in the chest area.
- A. they are found
 - B. finding them
 - C. in which they are found
 - D. are found
10. This Information _____ to a great many people.
- A. was proved to be useful
 - B. has proved it useful
 - C. has been proved to be useful
 - D. has proved useful

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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.

- Small to medium-sized marsh birds similar in body shape by cranes, rails are found throughout the world, except in the polar regions.
A B
C D
- The Mississippi riverboat, which evolved from simpler steamship of the early 1800's, became the dominant form of passenger transport on the Mississippi River.
A B
C D
- In the United States, the first roads were paved in colonial times, first with logs, latest with cobblestones or brick, depending on the region.
A B
C D
- The spice plants, what yield the pungent and fragrant substances used all over the world as condiments, are almost all natives of tropical regions.
A B
C D
- It is said that no potential frontier has such fired the imagination or challenged the ingenuity of humankind as has space.
A B
C D
- The teaching of literary and composition has figured prominently in the formation of educational curriculums in the United States at all levels.
A B C
D
- On Long Island's Montauk Point are located a stone lighthouse 168 feet high, equipped with a flashing light white, and a United States lifesaving station.
A B
C D

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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8. Chromosomes as appear long, tangled threads when they first become visible during
 A B C D
 the early prophase stage of mitosis.

9. The Earth travels at a high rate of speed around Sun.
 A B C D

10. Plain wire is used to cut away the finished pot from its basis on the potter's wheel.
 A B C D

Part III. Reading Comprehension (2 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.

(1)

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter. A pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod-shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus, if you enlarged a rounded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile (1.6 kilometers) tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy-looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power, while others can glide along over surfaces by some little-understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view the world is a very different place from what it is to humans. To a bacterium, water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecules move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones; even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The characteristics of bacteria
- B. How bacteria reproduce
- C. The various functions of bacteria
- D. How bacteria contribute to disease

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2. Bacteria are measured in
- A. inches
 - B. centimeters
 - C. microns
 - D. millimeters
3. Which of the following is the smallest?
- A. A pinhead
 - B. A rounded bacterium
 - C. A microscope
 - D. A rod-shaped bacterium
4. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following?
- A. A rider jumping on a horse's back
 - B. A all being hit by a bat
 - C. A boat powered by a motor
 - D. A door closed by a gust of wind
5. In line 16, the author compares water to molasses in order to introduce which of the following topics?
- A. The bacterial content of different liquids
 - B. What happens when bacteria are added to molasses?
 - C. The molecular structures of different chemicals
 - D. How difficult it is for bacteria to move through water

(2)

The novelist Robert Herrick was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 26, 1868. His oldest American ancestor, a nephew of the author of *Hesperides*, had settled at Salem in 1638: he was related to the Hales, the Mannings, the Hawthornes, and the Peabodys: his immediate forebears were lawyers, teachers, and clergymen. At Harvard, he was a contemporary of Santayana, William Vaughn Moody, Norman Hapgood, and Robert Morss Lovett: he nearly wrecked the *Harvard Monthly* when he sullied its chaste pages with the first English translation of Ibsen's *Lady from the Sea*. His teaching began at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but William Rainey Harper lured him to the new University of Chicago, where he remained officially for exactly a generation and where his students in advanced composition found him terrifyingly frigid in the classroom but sympathetic and understanding in their personal conferences. During his later years the spot of earth dearest to his heart was York Village, Maine, but after his retirement from teaching he brought his career to a rather amazing close as government secretary of the Virgin Islands. He died at St. Thomas on December 23, 1938.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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1. To which of the following families was related?
 - A. The Santayanas
 - B. The Hawthornes
 - C. The Moodys
 - D. The Hapgoods

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a profession of Herrick's relatives?
 - A. Farmer
 - B. Teacher
 - C. Clergyman
 - D. Lawyer

3. Herrick moved to the University of Chicago at the request of
 - A. the Hales
 - B. the Mannings
 - C. Robert Morss Lovett
 - D. William Rainey Harper

4. According to the passage, Herrick's students thought he was
 - A. gifted in English translation
 - B. unfair in his grading
 - C. easy to understand
 - D. kind during personal contact

5. In which of the following activities was Herrick involved during the last years of his life?
 - A. University teaching
 - B. Government work
 - C. Translating
 - D. Lecturing

(3)

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radio, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sets out pulses of recorded, they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small; often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astonishing.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It sends a jolt of as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives (An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.). As many as four-fifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Electric eels are potentially dangerous.
 - B. Biology and electricity appear to be closely related.
 - C. People would be at a loss without electricity.
 - D. Scientists still have much to discover about electricity.

2. The author mentions all of the following as results of a blackout EXCEPT
 - A. refrigerated food items may go bad
 - B. traffic lights do not work
 - C. people must rely on candlelight
 - D. elevators and escalators do not function

3. Why does the author mention electric eels
 - A. To warn the reader to stay away from them
 - B. To compare their voltage to that used in houses
 - C. To give an example of a living electrical generator
 - D. To describe a new source of electrical power

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

4. How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit?

- A. 1,000
- B. 800
- C. 200
- D. 120

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the longer an eel is the

- A. more beneficial it will be to science
- B. more powerful will be its electrical charge
- C. easier it will be to find
- D. tougher it will be to eat

Part IV. English Written Essay (30 points)

Topic: The Best City For Travelers