

- I. Complete the blank of each sentence with the most suitable answer from the four choices 40% (two points each)
1. They lost their way in the forest, and \_\_\_\_\_ made matters worse was that night began to fall.  
(A) that (B) it (C) what (D) which
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.  
(A) At (B) On (C) With (D) During
  3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to \_\_\_\_\_ situations.  
(A) similar (B) alike (C) same (D) likely
  4. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in detail (B) in brief (C) in short (D) in all
  5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) admitted (B) acknowledged (C) absorbed (D) considered
  6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise.  
(A) being there (B) should there be (C) there was (D) there having been
  7. By the year 2010, scientists probably \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer.  
(A) will be discovering (B) are discovering (C) will have discovered (D) have discovered
  8. Jim isn't \_\_\_\_\_, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.  
(A) gloomy (B) dull (C) awkward (D) tedious
  9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) command (B) conviction (C) consent (D) compromise
  10. He had \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.  
(A) a rather strong opinion (B) rather strong opinion  
(C) rather the strong opinion (D) the rather strong opinion
  11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) were not able to help laughing (B) could help but laughing  
(C) could not help laughing (D) could not help to laugh
  12. It is better to die on one's feet than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) living on one's knees (B) live on one's knees

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

編號： 4

系所：全校

科目：語文（英文）

- (C) on one's knees (D) to live on one's knees
13. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.  
(A) element (B) spot (C) sense (D) point
14. This watch is \_\_\_\_\_ to all the other watches on the market.  
(A) superior (B) advantageous (C) super (D) beneficial
15. In a typhoon, winds \_\_\_\_\_ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.  
(A) assume (B) accomplish (C) attain (D) assemble
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.  
(A) In spite of (B) But for (C) because of (D) As for
17. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.  
(A) has received (B) ought to have received (C) couldn't have received (D) shouldn't have received
18. \_\_\_\_\_ to speak when the audience interrupted him.  
(A) Hardly had he begun (B) No sooner had he begun (C) Not until he began (D) Scarcely did he begin
19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
(A) being lost (B) having lost (C) losing (D) lost
20. The policemen went into action \_\_\_\_\_ they heard the alarm.  
(A) promptly (B) presently (C) quickly (D) directly

**II. Sentence Correction (寫作能力測驗) 20% (four points each) :** The following sentences test accuracy and effectiveness of expression. In selecting answers, follow the rules of **STANDARD written English**; in other words, consider grammar, choice of words, sentence construction, and punctuation. Select the choice that best expresses that meaning of the original sentence. If the underlined phrasing in the original sentence is better than any of the alternative phrasings, choose A.

1. Although the candidate received crucial votes from rural precincts, but he was defeated by his opponent's broad base of political support.  
(A) but he was defeated by  
(B) defeating him by

- (C) and what made his defeat possible  
(D) he was defeated by  
(E) and he was defeated by
2. Most wholesale dealers are reluctant to reveal either how much they pay for their goods or their profit margin per item sold.  
(A) their profit margin per item sold  
(B) how great a profit margin per item sold  
(C) how great a profit they receive per item sold  
(D) if their profit margin per item sold  
(E) how great the margin of profit
3. This group of artists, masters of the short brush stroke developed by the Impressionists in the nineteenth century, did not believe in selling works of art; however, some giving paintings away.  
(A) some giving paintings away  
(B) giving some paintings away  
(C) paintings were given away by some of them  
(D) some having given paintings away  
(E) some gave paintings away
4. In the closing decades of the eighteenth century, it was believed that young women should not only be obedient and soft-spoken but also master such skills as needlepoint.  
(A) be obedient and soft-spoken but also master  
(B) being obedient and soft-spoken but also mastering  
(C) obey and speak softly but also to master  
(D) be obedient and soft-spoken but also to master  
(E) obeying and speaking softly but also mastering
5. Few of us have seen war, but most of us fearing it.  
(A) most of us fearing it  
(B) most of us fear it  
(C) it is feared by most of us  
(D) it has been feared  
(E) it is being feared by most of us

III. English-Chinese Translation (閱讀與翻譯能力測驗) 40% (8 points each) (背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

*Directions:*

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese (將劃線的句子譯成中文).*

According to the new school of scientists, technology is an overlooked force in expanding the horizons of scientific knowledge. (1) Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools. (2) "In short", a leader of the new school contends, "the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions."

(3) Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. The modern school that hails technology argues that such masters as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, Einstein, and inventors such as Edison attached great importance to, and derived great benefit from, craft information and technological devices of different kinds that were usable in scientific experiments.

The centerpiece of the argument of a technology-yes, genius-no advocate was an analysis of Galileo's role at the start of the scientific revolution. The wisdom of the day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose elaborate system of the sky put Earth at the center of all heavenly motions. (4) Galileo's greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth. But the real hero of the story, according to the new school of scientists, was the long evolution in the improvement of machinery for making eyeglasses.

Federal policy is necessarily involved in the technology vs. genius dispute. (5) Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa (反之) often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.