

系所組別： 全校

考試科目： 英文

考試日期： 0710，節次： 2

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

Part I. Choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences (選擇題):

60% (Each is 2%).

1. I _____ call on you yesterday evening, but it rained (so I didn't call on you).
a). would b). was going to c). would have d). did
2. You should not _____ the food before the guests came.
a). serve b). have served c). have been serving d). have been served
3. You can't see her now; she _____ a bath.
a). had b). has c). is having d). has been having
4. It's beginning to get dark; the street lights _____ on in a few minutes.
a). should get b). will get c). would get d). will have got
5. If it _____ tomorrow, I will not go.
a). rains b). will rain c). is going to rain d). will have rained
6. He _____ her since she was a child.
a). loves b). loved c). has loved d). had loved
7. I _____ here for a whole year by April next.
a). shall live b). will live c). will have lived d). have lived
8. He _____ for two hours when I went to see him.
a). slept b). was sleeping c). has slept d). had been sleeping
9. The child did not know that it was a piece of gold, for she _____ one before.
a). has never seen b). never saw c). had never seen d). had never been seeing
10. Yesterday when I was going upstairs, I _____ someone knocking.
a). was hearing b). had heard c). heard d). was heard
11. I _____ several long trips with my mother when I was a little girl.
a). had taken b). have taken c). took d). had been taking
12. I can't stay long. I _____ to get back the day after tomorrow.
a). am b). will be c). am going d). got
13. If she _____ to be here, she will certainly come.
a) promises b). promised c) has promised d). had promised
14. If it _____ for the kind old lady, the boy would have starved to death.
a). were not b). had not been c). had not being d). has not been
15. If only the rain _____.
a). stopped b). would have stopped c). would stop d). will have stopped
16. Jim and Ruth aren't speaking; they had a serious _____.
a). chore b). raid c). squabble d). concussions
17. Usually such a fine young man, Stephen surprised us with those _____ remarks.
a). staid b). weird c). unseemly d). excruciating

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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18. Barbara is short and fat; her sister, Gill, in contrast, is long and _____.
a). likely b). lanky c). endearing d). foremost
19. I don't mind dry and hot weathers, but I can't stand _____ weathers.
a). boisterous b). worrisome c). sultry d). outlandish
20. Sensing the coming of danger, all birds perching on the tree _____ away.
a). sauntered b). fluttered c). faltered d). aroused
21. The children were so excited about their vacation trip that they became _____ and had to be calmed down.
a). baffled b). boisterous c). grinning d). spry
22. The new movie about the supernatural was _____, wasn't it?
a). outlandish b). adamant c). gruesome d). eerie
23. Tom and Brian are in their room, jumping up and down on their beds. Tell them to stop that _____.
a). racket b). contempt c). scuffle d). twinge
24. He is always self-confident in manner as he _____ into the office every morning.
a). falters b). belches c). quivers d). saunters
25. I can't avoid listening to their talk for I am within _____ of their conversation.
a). chore b). racket c). throng d). earshot
26. It isn't right to _____ for you shouldn't listen to other people's private conversations.
a). eavesdrop b). heckle c). bemoan d). hedge
27. Cindy is a _____; she is always sticking her nose into matters that are no concern of hers.
a). stickler b). busybody c). scoffer d). chore
28. He _____ when he was accused of stealing money from his mother's purse..
a). scowled b). dissuaded c). wended d). clutched
29. Bill is a very reasonable man most of the time, but there are several things about which he is _____, and one of them is tardiness.
a). foremost b). adamant c). preposterous d). soothing
30. Ellen's leg was broken; the pain was _____ especially when she found that she was alone and no one could come to her help.
a). downcast b). gruesome c). clutching d). excruciating

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Part II. Reading Comprehension(閱讀測驗): 24% (Each is 3%)

(A) Sitting down on our family's lop-sided sofa, I turned on the TV by remote control. After clicking my way through sitcoms, commercials, and movies, I settled on the 24-hour cable news channel, where the topic of the hour was the question of what America could do with its nuclear waste. I soon switched channels again, but the question lurked in the back of my brain as I watched two *Mission: Impossible* reruns and the first half of a *Roseanne* episode. All at once, during a commercial break in *Roseanne*, the answer came to me: marketing! To solve the problem of nuclear waste, the government should turn it into souvenir gift items and sell them to the American public.

For purposes of marketing, nuclear waste could assume any number of forms. It could be molded, for instance, into the shapes of the fifty states, or put into bottles with labels such as "100% Pure Nuclear Waste from Oklahoma." Made into shavings, it could be placed into a transparent plastic bubble filled with water and containing a miniature city. When the bubble was shaken, an atomic snowfall would rain down upon the tiny city. This would make a great novelty item and, in addition, the water would help filter out some of the more harmful gamma rays.

Of course it would take massive sales to reduce the vast amount of radioactive by-products now sitting in various dumps around the nation. But if a talented advertising agency took on the account, I believe it could start a run on nuclear gifts that would rival the Cabbage Patch Doll craze of 1983. Furthermore, because the supply of nuclear waste may be limited, advertisers could legitimately claim that nuclear souvenirs would someday become collectors' items. It's quite possible, in fact, that a radioactive bubble on the living room coffee table would become the ultimate status symbol.

31. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the program that the author clicked his/her remote control through?
a) variety shows, b) movies, c) commercials, d) news
32. The question that lurked in the back of the author's brain is
a) The rerun of *Mission: Impossible*, b) The unfinished *Roseanne* episode, c) The 24-hour cable news, d) American nuclear waste
33. Which of the following nuclear waste forms is NOT mentioned by the author?
a) The shape of the state of Oklahoma, b) A bubble, c) A bottle, d) Shavings

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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34. The author's solution to the nuclear waste is to
a) turn it into gift items, b) turn it into gamma rays, c) cast it into safer dumps, d) turn it into a coffee table.
35. The key, according to the writer, to the success of commercializing radioactive by-products is
a) gifts, b) radiation, c) advertising, d) collection.

(B) Reading and listening are similar because they're the ways we receive messages. Yet reading and listening are very different in three important ways. First of all, we cannot usually relisten to something as easily as we can reread it. Unless we have a tape recorder, we cannot hear the message again. And what we listen to is not usually written down. The second difference has to do with control of the speed of the message. When we read, we read at a speed we can control. When we listen, the rate or speed of the message is established by the speaker. And third, we must understand the meaning of words and ideas immediately when listening to something or someone. You can't use a dictionary very easily while you're listening.

Now, how fast do people speak and how fast do they listen? People speak English at a rate of about 125 words per minute. People can listen much more quickly than this, though. Actually, people can listen at a rate of 300 words per minute and not lose any comprehension. So it's easy to stop listening for a while, think about your lunch, your upcoming basketball game, or your plans with a boyfriend or girlfriend, and then listen again without losing the *gist* of what is being said.

36. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned as one of the three differences between reading and listening?
a) We cannot relisten to what was said before. b) We cannot control the speed of the message. c) We have to understand things said immediately. d) We can think about something else while listening.
37. According to the passage above, listening is
a) the only way we receive message. b) dissimilar to reading in some ways. c) easy by using a dictionary. d) like a game you expect to lose.
38. What does the word *gist* probably mean in the last line of the passage?
a) guest speaker, b) best part, c) general meaning, d) guideline

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Part III. Topic sentence:8% Supply a topic sentence to the following passage and write down your answer on the **Answer Sheet** provided (請於閱讀完下文後，寫出「主題句」—即該文主旨，並將該句話寫於答案本內):

_____ . First, you decide which neighborhood would be most convenient for you. Then you must determine how much rent your budget will allow. Utility bills for houses average between \$ 100 and \$ 150 per month. Your next step is to check the classified ads in the newspapers. If you do not plan to buy furniture, you should check under “Apartment for rent—furnished.” Otherwise, check under “Apartments for rent—unfurnished.” . . .

Part IV. Delete irrelevant sentences: 8% Write down the sentences that you think are NOT relevant to the topic sentence in the following passage on the **Answer Sheet** provided (請將與主題不相干之句子挑出，並將其抄錄於答案本內):

Innovations, whether practical or aesthetic, are often resisted by the general population. When the early experimenters in the field of aviation began their work, there were many who said, “If God had wanted man to fly, He would have given him wings.” The Wright brothers made the first powered flights in a heavier-than-air craft in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Even today there are many who strongly object to modern art and music as being nothing more than “splashes of paint and honking horns.” The painter Picasso’s well-known masterpieces “The Three Musicians” is done primarily in blues and browns.