

編號: 2 系所: 全校

科目: 英文

I. 綜合測驗

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____

II. 克漏字

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

III. 閱讀測驗

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. 英文作文

I. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence according to the context. 綜合測驗 30%

1. The (A) evidence (B) crime (C) offence (D) sympathy was so strong against the defendant that it did not seem possible that he could prove his innocence.
2. Some fortune-tellers use their knowledge of astrology to (A) predict (B) prevent (C) promote (D) propose people's future.
3. Many feminist activities blame the mass media for playing an important role in (A) abandoning (B) perpetuating (C) abolishing (D) prohibiting out-dated ideas about differences between man and woman.
4. Columbus took corn to Europe, and from there it (A) exported (B) spread (C) escaped (D) transported to other countries.
5. The sad news about the little girl who was physically abused to death by her drunken father aroused a lot of discussions about (A) parentage (B) sibling (C) domestic (D) adolescent violence.
6. As a(n) (A) haughty (B) frugal (C) diligent (D) liberal person, she always applies herself in whatever she undertakes and works in a constant effort to accomplish the project.
7. There is a special (A) exit (B) excursion (C) exhibit (D) extension of paintings in National Palace Museum.
8. Largely due to the sex scandal, the mayor's political life is (A) built up (B) in private (C) slow down (D) at stake.
9. Time waits for no one, so you should (A) oppose to (B) be responsible for (C) get rid of (D) make the best use of the opportunity you have now.
10. After so many hours at work without a break, I could hardly (A) concentrate on

(背面仍有題目, 請繼續作答)

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- (B) make up with (C) use up (D) subject to what I was doing anymore.
11. By the time I finally reached her office,
(A) the professor had already left.
(B) my girlfriend is gone.
(C) the clock in the hallway struck five.
(D) it has been flooded because of the rain.
12. In spite of the difficult situation,
(A) she managed to finish all tasks.
(B) she failed in the very first attempt.
(C) she never carries out her plans.
(D) she was forced to give up.
13. Because the old man has had nobody to talk to all day long,
(A) he feels rather boring.
(B) he's beginning to get bored.
(C) it's becoming bored for him.
(D) it's begun to boring him.
14. It is not likely that
(A) I'll be richer than him.
(B) I'll be twice as rich as he.
(C) I'll be twice richer as him.
(D) I'll be richer than he twice.
15. Being a very timid and sensitive child before I went to school,
(A) I was never used to be left alone in the evening.
(B) I often asked my mother to stay with me until I fall asleep.
(C) I rarely went to the dark room without company.
(D) I always enjoyed listening to my brother's ghost stories.

II. Cloze test 克漏字 15%

The first Olympic Games were in Greece in 776 B.C. There was only one event. People ran a race the length of the stadium. The Games 1 one day.

Slowly people added more events. The games were only for men, 2 women could not even watch them. Only Greeks competed. They came from all parts of the Greek world. The time of the games was a time of peace, and the government 3 everyone travel safely. Kings competed against common people. The winners became national heroes.

The first modern Games were in 1896 in Athens. The Greeks built a new stadium for the competition. Athletes from several countries competed. Then there were Olympics every four year in different cities in Europe and the United States

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4 1952. After that they were in Melbourne, Tokyo, Mexico City, and Montreal
5 in European cities. Each year there were athletes from more nations.

1. (A) lasted (B) lasting (C) lasts (D) last
2. (A) but (B) and (C) or (D) yet
3. (A) makes (B) allowed (C) let (D) help
4. (A) in (B) since (C) before (D) until
5. (A) besides (B) except (C) also (D) instead

III. Reading comprehension 閱讀測驗 30%

Passage A: Turning Memories into Poetry (by Cass Ericson)

Things were different back then.

Could hire a man for a dollar.

You can't do that now.

Didn't have a tractor in ~~them~~ days.

We had horses, yeah.

Yep, ~~them~~ were the days.

Even the horses were tougher.

--"Different Back Then," spoken by Iver Wevley, made into poem by David Nelson

Once a week, at the West Wind Village, a long-term care facility in Morris, Minnesota, UMM creative writing students ask the residents—some of whom have varying degrees of Alzheimer's—about their lives. Then they turn those answers into poems which are read to the residents the following week.

When the residents hear their poems, they light up. "I wrote that?" they ask. "That's my poem?" "Most of them like to talk about themselves, their past, and what has happened to them," says UMM student Andy Spofford. "They're a lot of fun to listen to and interact with." The students send letters to the residents' families during the semester and also invite them to poetry readings.

The ~~impetus~~ for the project came about when UMM English professor Argie Manolis was a graduate student in creative writing at Arizona State University. Her professor sent her to a local Alzheimer's unit to work on a writing project with the residents, who were not eager to open up. After doing some research, she discovered that if the patients' senses were stimulated, they'd be more conversant and remember things from their past. After arriving at UMM four years ago, Manolis wanted to continue this work with her writing classes as a service-learning opportunity.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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Each week, the students plan an activity that will jog the residents' memories and get them talking. "Since Alzheimer's patients can't tell long narrative stories, but can recall short moments... poetry is a good form to record their stories," says Manolis. "There are conceptual leaps that Alzheimer's patients make that are similar to those that poets make."

1. We learn from the passage that West Wind Village is (A) a day care center for preschoolers (B) a nursing home for the elderly (C) an after-school program for kids (D) a housing unit for creative writing students.
2. The word "impetus" in "The ~~impetus~~ for the project came about when UMM English professor Argie Manolis was a graduate student in creative writing at Arizona State University" means (A) requirement (B) management (C) motivation (D) regulation.
3. What do you learn from the article about a common feature with people with Alzheimer's? (A) bad temper (B) poor interpersonal relation (C) talents in poetry writing (D) memory loss .
4. This article would be most appealing to scholars interested in (A) aging and old age (B) early childhood education (C) art history (D) language acquisition and teaching.
5. In the poem, "Different Back Then," the word "them" appears twice, in line 4 and 6. Following standard English usage, it should be replaced with (A) these (B) those (C) their (D) the.

Passage B

In his Autobiography, Darwin (called Charley and Bobby during this time) describes himself as being a rather "naughty" child. This is borne out in his stories of stealing fruit from the orchard trees on the side of his parents' house, making up wild stories, and striving to be the center of attention in the family. His sister, Caroline, may have helped him become the center of attention by blaming him for everything that went wrong in the household, much to Darwin's dismay. He was also a very clumsy boy. Darwin recounts one story of his childhood in which he was strolling along a stone wall, apparently lost in thought, and walked right off the edge and fell about eight feet to the ground! Darwin had excellent athletic abilities, being a swift runner and an excellent rock thrower. There are some indications that he was a rather gullible child. On one occasion a childhood friend of Darwin's convinced him that if he went into any shop in Shrewsbury and wore a special hat which he moved in a certain way for the shopkeeper, he could take whatever he wanted for free. Well, Darwin tried the hat in a bakery shop, took some cakes, moved the hat for the

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shopkeeper, and headed out the door. Imagine the shock when the man made a rush for poor Darwin as he dropped the cakes and ran for dear life!

Ironic as it may seem, Charles Darwin was a lazy young man, and a slow learner in school. He was at first educated by his sister, Caroline, before attending Revd. Case's grammar school in Shrewsbury. He was a rather shy student but he did take great pleasure in showing off his athletic skills to the other school boys. It is not known how well Darwin did at Revd. Case's school, but it is safe to say that he was likely an unremarkable student.

The first sparks of interest in natural history were developed very early in his childhood. Darwin relates how his mother, Susannah, taught him how to change the color of flowers by giving them water mixed with food coloring. He was also, at a very early age, interested in the variability of plants, and was perhaps influenced here by the gardens his father kept at the house. As a young boy he delighted in collecting minerals, insects, coins, stamps and other odd bits. Darwin did not, however, put much study into these objects, and seemed to have collected them for the mere pleasure of it. Darwin also had an extreme fondness of dogs—easily winning their affection—and took great pleasure in fishing along the River Severn that flowed along the back of his parents' house.

6. Which of the following is true about Darwin at an early age, according to the reading? (A) sociable and fun-loving (B) well behaved (C) easily tricked (D) intelligent and studious
7. What was Darwin good at? (A) English grammar (B) water painting (C) storytelling (D) athletics
8. What can you infer from the reading? (A) Darwin was younger than his sister, Caroline. (B) Caroline was an affectionate sister who always treated Darwin very well. (C) Caroline and Darwin went to the same grammar school. (D) Both Darwin and Caroline were remarkable students.
9. Which of the following statements may *not* be a safe conclusion from the passage? (A) Darwin attributed his early interest in natural history to family influences. (B) School education played an important role in Darwin's curiosity about the variability of plants. (C) Young Darwin enjoyed collecting different sorts of things. (D) Darwin tended to be an attention catcher in the family when he was little.
10. What would be the best title for this passage? (A) Charles Darwin and Natural History (B) Charles Darwin's School Life (C) Charles Darwin's Childhood (D) The Formation of a Scientist

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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IV. English Composition 英文作文 25% :

說明：請寫一篇大約一百二十個單字的英文作文。題目是 **The Joy of Being a College Student** (身為大學生的樂趣)。文章可以不分段。評分標準：內容 7 分，組織 7 分，文法 5 分，用字遣詞 4 分，拼字大小寫及標點符號 2 分。