I. Vocabulary

出題格式
1. ( )
   a. b. c. d.

1. (b) The blue lights might have been _____ of lights from the town.
   (A) relaxations (B) reflections (C) laxation (D) flection

2. (b) The light is too _____ for me to read.
   (A) dime (B) dim (C) dine (D) din

3. (a) I saw some round spots of blue-white light glowed _____ among the graves. It’s horrible.
   (A) ethereally (B) eternally (C) eagerly (D) ejectively

4. (d) ________ the work forces is one of the better way to cut down the cost of production. But sometimes it seems unfair to dismiss the employees just because the boss wants to make more money.
   (A) Downbeat (B) Downcome (C) Downswing (D) Downsizing

5. (a) Mr. Vong rejected the proposal. 句中的 rejected 可用何字代替？
   (A) refused (B) buffed (C) injected (D) relied

6. (b) I'm fond of her with all her faults. 句中的 faults 可用何字代替？
   (A) weak points (B) shortage (C) wrong (D) incomings

7. (c) The plane crash was a major _____, causing hundreds of victims.
   (A) catabolism (B) cataclysm (C) catastrophe (D) catalysis

8. (a) For a scholar, poor memory might be considered a ______.
   (A) liability (B) advantage (C) facility (D) faculty

9. (a) The author has written a ______ of popular books.
   (A) score (B) scald (C) scope (D) scorch

10. (d) The facts proved her ______ wrong.
    (A) consumption (B) resumption (C) instrument (D) assumption

11. (b) He's a tough old man with hands like ______ branches.
    (A) gnawing (B) gnarled (C) gnosis (D) gneissose

12. (b) Such an arrangement is absolutely ______. Nobody has ever been so well treated in this company.
13. (d) Prof. Chang doesn't consider his age to be an ______. He feels capable of teaching, even at 90.
   (A) infancy  (B) infarct  (C) infection  (D) infirmity

14. (b) The dinosaurs are ______ animals.
   (A) paleontologist  (B) prehistoric  (C) archaized  (D) unknown

15. (a) Which term is the synonym of "Bronze age''?
   (A) Chalcolithic  (B) Paleolithic  (C) Neolithic  (D) Mesolithic

16. (a) Though he's retired, he still teaches at this college from time to time as an ______ Sterling Professor.
   (A) emeritus  (B) emetic  (C) emigrant  (D) emissary

17. (c) They put ___ on quality rather than on quantity.
   (A) aside  (B) employ  (C) emphasis  (D) away

18. (c) In America it is ____ that a student's daily life is as important as his learning experience.
   (A) presumed  (B) resumed  (C) assumed  (D) consumed

19. (a) My father bought the house on an_____. And he's regretting now.
   (A) impulse  (B) incompactable  (C) impotent  (D) aptitude

20. (b) ___ is the practice or belief in rule by a select or favored group.
   (A) Emerald  (B) Elitism  (C) Demography  (D) Selection

21. (a) She has acting ______, but she needs training.
   (A) potential  (B) power  (C) submarine  (D) unobtrusiveness

22. (d) Knowing the boss is a cheater, we ___ him from giving up the jo(B)
   (A) disappointed  (B) dismissed  (C) disjointed  (D) discouraged

23. (c) The _____ judge gave the young offender a light sentence.
   (A) relentless  (B) generable  (C) compassionate  (D) graceless

24. (c) Some bubbles of atmospheric gases were ____ within the Antarctic ice.
   (A) swallowed  (B) gripped  (C) trapped  (D) masked

25. (d) Through 15 hours of exhaustive investigation and several irrefutable evidences, he was ______ charged with murder.
   (A) provisionally  (B) officiously  (C) formerly  (D) formally

26. (a) They set a system in wrong directions, and it's like _____ a supertanker.
   (A) steering  (B) stealing  (C) staring  (D) stealing

27. (c) Spain began the __ of the New World in the 16th century.
   (A) expurgation  (B) expropriation  (C) exploration  (D) expulsion

28. (a) The Dutch recaptured their lost ______ of New Jersey, but ceded it back to Britain in 1674.
   (A) territory  (B) predominance  (C) land mass  (D) terrorist
29. (d) This work requires a professional to accomplish. It's an ______.
   (A) emaciation    (B) expiation    (C) employ    (D) expertise

30. (a) Detective novels used to hold a special ______ for me. I even stealthily read them in the class.
   (A) attraction    (B) attribute    (C) distraction    (D) abolishment

31. (a) Children should be carefully ______ from harmful experiences.
   (A) insulated    (B) grown    (C) reserved    (D) saved

32. (a) Electric lights have ____ candles.
   (A) replaced    (B) represented    (C) placed    (D) presented

33. (b) She felt the ____ of accepting the invitation. She must seize this opportunity to show her love to him.
   (A) obligation    (B) necessity    (C) perpetuation    (D) nonsense

34. (d) Your prices are pretty ____. It's too expensive.
   (A) regained    (B) strict    (C) slipped    (D) steep

35. (a) A lawmaker, he was an outstanding member of the ______.
   (A) legislature    (B) illegal    (C) lawsuit    (D) registration

36. (a) Private schools sometimes are stricter to their students. The schools want to _____ the behavior of students.
   (A) regulate    (B) encourage    (C) prize    (D) overlook

37. (a) She was so stingy that she finally gave her money away _____.
   (A) reluctantly    (B) happily    (C) willingly    (D) cheerfully

38. (d) This restaurant sells cheap and delicious food that there's always an _____ of customers waiting in line.
   (A) overheat    (B) endurable    (C) influence    (D) influx

39. (d) The merciless ruler ____ people of the most elementary freedoms.
   (A) took away    (B) omitted    (C) allowed    (D) deprived

40. (b) The museum has a ______ collection of jewels.
   (A) fatidic    (B) fabulous    (C) fatigable    (D) fascinated

41. (c) A _______ police force helps to control crime.
   (A) violent    (B) veering    (C) vigilant    (D) vigorish

42. (c) The ____ of the two parts should help clarify the issue.
   (A) frustration    (B) confrontation    (C) negotiation    (D) constitution

43. (c) Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are _______.
   (A) reptiles    (B) poultry    (C) germs    (D) vegetarian

44. (c) Mary is facing the _____ of obeying her father or marrying the man she loves.
   (A) dilettante    (B) pajama    (C) dilemma    (D) dogma

45. (a) I feel _____ and honored to have worked with her so often.
   (A) privileged    (B) disappointed    (C) unhappy    (D) reluctant
46. (d) Time cannot ____ his memories of the war. He sees the battles in his dreams all the time.
   (A) produce    (B) reinforce    (C) decrease    (D) erase

47. (b) The Prime Minister ______ at the Cabinet meeting. He is the chairperson.
   (A) presides    (B) chairs    (C) officiates    (D) directs

48. (B) _____ driving cost him his life in the accident.
   (A) Serious    (B) Careless    (C) Cautious    (D) Excellent

49. (D) Exercise, enough sleep, and nutritious food are _____ to a healthy life.
   (A) responsible    (B) destructive    (C) enormous    (D) essential

50. (A) His coat is __ to mine, so I often take it by mistake.
   (A) similar    (B) sensible    (C) significant    (D) fantastic

51. (D) You should take your teacher's __, and you'll be able to pass the entrance examination.
   (A) device    (B) proof    (C) evidence    (D) advice

52. (A) Rapid flowers which are made of paper or plastic can last longer, but most people still prefer fresh flowers.
   (A) Rapid    (B) Artificial    (C) Ancient    (D) Expensive

52. (A) A ___, acting like a man, can do the same work without getting bored.
   (A) robot    (B) rocket    (C) rifle    (D) riddle

53. (D) The __ of food may be lost when overcooked.
   (A) goods    (B) price    (C) benefit    (D) nutrients

54. (B) One has to be very __ when he is asked to make a very formal speech.
   (A) sincere    (B) prudent    (C) honest    (D) loyal

55. (D) Those students are full of __ about their food in the cafeteria.
   (A) regret    (B) capability    (C) sorrow    (D) complaints

56. (D) A man of good __ can buy things and receive goods without immediate payments.
   (A) service    (B) cash    (C) talent    (D) credit

57. (B) As a businessman, you should recognize the convenience of being protected from running certain ___.
   (A) stocks    (B) risks    (C) benefit    (D) interest

58. (C) Mary is not happy because I _____ her name in the list when sending these invitations of a dinner party.
   (A) include    (B) notice    (C) omit    (D) accept

59. (A) A ______ person won't do anything foolish.
   (A) sensible    (B) romantic    (C) modest    (D) loyal

60. (A) John is interested in computer so much that he doesn't pay attention to anything else; he is completely ____ in computer.
   (A) absorbed    (B) opposed    (C) deserted    (D) attributed

61. (D) I have to _____ with many people in the exam.
A) complain  (B) compare  (C) consent  (D) compete

62. (C) The size of your hat is __ by the size of your head.
   (A) memorized  (B) improved  (C) determined  (D) prepared

63. (A) We all felt very _____ when he told us that he couldn't lend us any money.
   (A) disappointed  (B) contented  (C) refreshed  (D) excited

64. (D) If you want to turn seawater into drinking water, you have to __ the salt in it
   with certain special machines.
   (A) add  (B) dissolve  (C) squeeze  (D) remove

65. (D) You really have to think about it carefully before entering __ with him.
   (A) argument  (B) ambition  (C) connection  (D) partnership

66. (B) You can't always __ to violence every time when others don’t listen to you.
   (A) notice  (B) appeal  (C) incline  (D) promote

67. (C) We should try not only to make friends but also to __ the friendships
   (A) ignore  (B) damage  (C) maintain  (D) provide

68. (A) She was in great __ trouble because her son had taken away all her money
   secretly. (A) financial  (B) political  (C) electrical  (D) mechanical

69. (B) Museums have both _____ and modern art.
   (A) ambitious  (B) ancient  (C) modest  (D) century

70. (B) It's not easy to get rid of a bad habit once it is __.
   (A) included  (B) acquired  (C) required  (D) displayed

II. Idioms & Preposition 片語及介系詞

出題模式

1. (   )
   a.      b.      c.      d.

1. (A) John is, __ , a walking dictionary.
   (A) as it were  (B) on the other hand  (C) according to  (D) at once

2. (C) The plan for building more parking lots should be __ immediately because
   people who drive can't find any place to park their cars.
   (A) called on  (B) voted for  (C) carried out  (D) picked up

3. (C) He is __ cheating in the examination.
   (A) beneath  (B) under  (C) above  (D) over

4. (B) He has been deprived __ sight for five years.
   (A) off  (B) of  (C) out of  (D) with
5. (C) It's impossible to do away with this rule now even though it is very unreasonable. (A) for (B) from (C) with (D) by

6. (A) The electric light is an invention attributed to Edison. (A) attributed to (B) attributes to (C) is attributed to (D) attributing to

7. (A) The sailors feel lonely on the sea, for there is not a single land in sight. (A) in sight (B) washed away (C) to take place (D) got stuck

8. (D) The moment Rita crossed the finish line she was totally exhausted. (A) Even if (B) Even (C) No sooner (D) The moment

9. (B) A baby learns to stick out its tongue at about 6 months old. (A) put out (B) stick out (C) stuck out (D) cut out

10. (D) The moment Rita crossed the finish line she was totally exhausted. (A) Even if (B) Even (C) No sooner (D) The moment

11. (D) It's easy for an outgoing person to adapt to a new environment. (A) adapting to (B) adapt for (C) be adapted (D) adapt to

12. (C) Manager: Time for lunch … oh, did you mail that letter yet? (A) for one thing (B) all the times (C) by the way (D) to sum up

13. (D) The fire could destroy any living thing as easily as a forest fire burns down trees. (A) as easeful as (B) as easing as (C) as easy as (D) as easily as

14. (C) But for the gentleman pulled the boy over in time, the boy might have been run over. (A) But for (B) Without (C) But that (D) In case

III. Grammar 語法\文法:

出題格式

1. (   )
   a.   b.   c.   d.

1. (D) The purpose of the scheme is not to help the employers but to provide work for young people. (A) only (B) just (C) or (D) but

2. (B) Without your help, I might have made a big mistake when I did the work. (A) could make (B) might have made (C) made (D) will make

3. (B) Without their help, he couldn’t find the treasure now. (A) can’t find (B) couldn’t find
4. (D) Without his help, I ____ last time.
   (A) can’t succeed  (B) couldn’t succeed
   (B) can’t have succeeded  (D) couldn’t have succeeded

5. (C) If I ____ your address, I would have written to you.
   (A) know  (B) knew  (C) had known  (D) would have known

6. (B) If he ____ me, I could not succeed.(D)
   (A) helped  (B) didn’t help  (C) had helped  (D) hadn’t helped

7. (D) But for your help, I ____ yesterday.
   (A) may fail  (B) failed
   (C) could fail  (D) might have failed

8. (B) When I concentrate my attention on the problem, I’m not accustomed
   ____ interrupted.
   (A) to be  (B) to being  (C) being  (D) for being

9. (B) Without that kind lady, the missing child ____ away by bad guys.
   (A) would have taken  (B) would have been taken
   (C) must have taken  (D) must have been taken

10. (B) No one can imagine ____ such a lousy guy.
    (A) her to marry  (B) her marrying
    (C) to marry  (D) her to marrying

11. (C) It’s high time that he ____ to bed.
    (A) goes  (B) go  (C) went  (D) does go

12. (A) His madness has a lot to do with the fact ____ he broke up with his
    ex-girlfriend.
    (A) that  (B) which  (C) in which  (D) where

13. (C) Their wedding ceremony ____ on Saturday next, April 4.
    (A) will be taken place  (B) will hold
    (C) will take place  (D) will take part

IV. Dialogue 對話

出題格式

1. (c)
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d.
1. (C) A: I wish I could swim as well as you, but I’m afraid of water.
    B: Don’t worry. Just _________, you’ll get it soon.
    (A) on the go
    (B) go round and round
    (C) go for it
    (D) go easy

2. (B) Teacher: I read your essay last night. I think ___________.
    Student: Oh, I see, I’ll rewrite it.
    (A) you have done a great job
    (B) it leaves much to be desired
    (C) it leaves well alone
    (D) it leaves nothing to be desired

3. (A) Fred: I wish I could won a Benz.
    Paul: It’s ________. You can’t even afford the fuel and maintenance fee.
    (A) pie in the sky
    (B) as easy as pie
    (C) as light as a feather
    (D) as you wish

4. (C) Smith: How about the argument between John and Tom?
    Maria: They finally came to terms.
    According to Maria, John and Tom finally ___________.
    (A) parted company
    (B) left the problem unsolved
    (C) reached an agreement
    (D) fought fiercely

5. (D) Tina: How is your new job?
    Betty: It is much more than child’s play.
    The job is ______________.
    (A) not as easy as you might think
    (B) to present a play for children
    (C) to present a play for adults
6. (C) Tony: Chemistry is extremely difficult. I have to stay up every night studying.
   Jill: ________________.
   (A) Hang on a second
   (B) Get with the program
   (C) Hang in there
   (D) Get off my back

7. (D) Wife: How did you find Peggy?
   John: She was no more virtuous than intelligent.
   According to John, Peggy was ____________.
   (A) Less virtuous than intelligent.
   (B) Intelligent, but not virtuous.
   (C) Neither virtuous nor intelligent.
   (D) Virtuous, but not intelligent.

8. (B) Lily: Working overtime every day is hard.
   James: It is. ________________.
   (A) I’m all ears
   (B) I’ve been in your shoes before
   (C) I’m with you
   (D) I’m speechless

9. (A) Helen: John lost 15 pounds in 2 weeks.
   Joe: It sounds impossible, but he ____________.
   (A) pulled it off   (B) nodded it off   (C) made it off   (D) took it off

10. (C) Jason: Jim said he needed me to stay late tonight.
    John: Me too. So, we’re both ________________.
     (A) in the know
     (B) in a tight spot
     (C) in the same boat
     (D) in a nutshell

11. (A) Tracy: Excuse me. I want to go back to the Hilton Hotel, but I’m lost. Could you show me how to get there?
    Bob: The Hilton hotel is _____________. You’d better take a bus or taxi.
12. (A) Custom Officer: May I see your passport, please?
   Tourist: Here you are.
   Custom Officer: ________________?
   Tourist: I have some valuable souvenirs as gifts for my friends, and a microwave for my personal use.
   (A) Do you have anything to declare
   (B) Do you have anything to apply for
   (C) How many pieces of luggage
   (D) What’s the purpose of your traveling

13. (B) Alex: I just won the lottery.
   Betty: _____________!
   (A) Take five
   (B) Big deal
   (C) No hard feelings
   (D) Suit yourself

14. (C) Teacher: Could you please name 3 items of gadgets in your lives?
   Students: Yes, they are __________
   (A) living room, bedroom, and bathroom
   (B) sofa, cabinet, and bookshelf
   (C) coffee maker, blender, and MP3 player
   (D) onion, green pepper, and garlic

15. (C) Debbie: Could you describe your personal characteristics?
   Ruby: To tell the truth, I myself have positive attitude toward my life.
   What’s Ruby’s self-image?
   (A) messy   (B) stingy   (C) organized   (D) irresponsible

16. (A) Eva: Hey, don’t you think Janice is a gossip?
   Dan: Why you said that?
   What does Eva’s impression for Janice?
   (A) She usually talks informally about other people in an unkind way.
(B) She usually talks about ordinary things such as the weather.
(C) She usually talks in a friendly and informal way about something.
(D) She usually talks about something serious.

17. (C) Zoe: Hi, Jessie, where are you going?
   Jessie: I’m planning to have these films _____. I took a trip to Thailand last week. There were many tourist attractions, so I took many photos.
   (A) printed out   (B) washed   (C) developed   (D) pressed

18. (B) Howard: What do you usually do on weekends?
   Tiffany: Well, I love to _____________ Gathering some information from the internet is always my favorite leisure activity.
   (A) play the internet
   (B) surf the internet
   (C) go on the internet
   (D) fly over the internet

19. (A) Tourist A : What is the symbol of New York City and the United States?
   Tourist B: Well, I think it’s ________________
   (A) the Statue of Liberty
   (B) Eiffel Tower
   (C) the Hanging Garden
   (D) Great pyramid of Khufu

20. (C) Sandra: When is the holiday of Thanksgiving in the United States?
    Shirley: It’s ________________.
    (A) at the beginning of September
    (B) on July 15th.
    (C) on the fourth Thursday in November
    (D) in late spring

V. Translation 翻譯

出題格式
1. (c)
   a.
   b.
1. (b) The dominant influence in her life was her mother.
   (A) 她的母親對她如何支配並影響別人一生。
   (B) 她一生中對她影響最大的是她母親。
   (C) 她和她母親一生都受到她人的支配。
   (D) 她的母親對她一生的影響是溫柔的。

2. (a) A loss of forests meant less water evaporated back into the atmosphere, resulting in less rainfall.
   (A) 林木消失意味較少水分蒸發回大氣中，導致雨量變少。
   (B) 林木消失意味較多水分蒸發回大氣中，導致雨量變大。
   (C) 林木擴散意味較少水分蒸發回大氣中，導致雨量減少。
   (D) 林木消失意味較少水分蒸發回大氣中，導致雨量增加。

3. (c) Patients are mimicking the illnesses suffered by their favourite soap and television stars, a British survey suggeste(D)
   (A) 一項在美國進行的調查指出，有人會耐心地模仿他們最喜愛的肥皂劇與電視明星，而產生疾病。
   (B) 一項在英國進行的調查指出，病人對他們最喜愛的肥皂劇與電視明星的模仿，導致明星患病。
   (C) 一項在英國進行的調查指出，病人會模仿他們最喜愛的肥皂劇與電視明星所患的疾病。
   (D) 一項在英國進行的調查指出，病人會模仿他們最喜愛的肥皂劇與電視明星的勇敢，而忽略自己所患的疾病。

4. (b) The artist wants to “show living people, perceived at the same time as object and subject through a kind of magnifying glass and to expose man in the situations of his personal life”.
   (A) 這位藝術家想要「展現透過某種放大鏡同時作爲客體和主體被認知的活生生的人，把人公開在公共空間中」。
   (B) 這位藝術家想要「展現透過某種放大鏡同時作爲客體和主體被認知的活生生的人，並且在人的私生活情境中展現人」。
   (C) 這位藝術家拒絕「展現透過某種顯微鏡的同時作爲主詞和動詞而被認知的活生生的人，並且展現人的私生活情境」。
5. ( d ) Blair told a radio station that his healthy tan was thanks to working in his garden over the weekend.

(A) 布雷爾表示，他的健康黝黑膚色是拜週末在一家廣播電台內勞動所賜。

(B) 布雷爾向一家廣播電台表示，他整個週末都沒進到家中的花園，不會曬黑。

(C) 布雷爾向一家廣播電台表示感謝，他即使曬黑也要整個週末在他的花園內工作以便將花獻給主持人。

(D) 布雷爾向一家廣播電台表示，他的健康黝黑膚色是拜週末在花園內勞動所賜。

6. ( a ) We can't act on your advice. Nevertheless, thank you for giving it.

(A) 我們不能照你的建議去辦。不過承蒙您提出來，十分感謝。

(B) 我們不能照你的建議去辦。實在真的非常抱歉。

(C) 我們就算照你的建議去辦，也不會成功的吧。

(D) 我們的確能照你的建議去辦。您的建議真好。謝謝！

7. ( c ) His bank savings, with his wife's jewels, amount to three million dollars.

(A) 他的銀行存款不少，他太太又是賣首飾的珠寶商，家產合計高達三百萬元。

(B) 他的銀行存款付掉他太太的首飾費，僅剩三百萬元。

(C) 他的銀行存款加上他太太的首飾合計達三百萬元。

(D) 他的銀行存款已經沒了，他太太的首飾又讓他多花了三百萬元。

8. ( b ) People need to pay attention to their health care decisions,” Sims said, "we're asking people to take ownership of their health.”

(A) 「民衆的健保由政府決定，」辛姆斯說，「我們一定會為民衆的健康負起責任。」

(B) 「民衆必須注意他們的健保決定，」辛姆斯說，「我們要求民衆為自己的健康負起責任。」

(C) 「民衆必須注意他們的健康，」辛姆斯說，「健保不能負起照顧民衆的責任。」

(D) 「民衆必須注意他們的健保花費，」辛姆斯說，「我們將幫助民衆為自己的健康負起最輕鬆的責任。」
9. (c) The German government said it had started deploying police helicopters equipped with infrared cameras to catch graffiti artists at night despite criticism they are grossly over-reacting.

(A) 德國政府已開始部署配備有紅外線攝影機的警用直升機在晚上協助塗鴉藝術家，儘管有人批評這太浪費公帑。
(B) 德國政府說，它將採購配備有紅外線攝影機的警用直升機在晚上抓塗鴉藝術家，民衆反應良好。
(C) 德國政府說，它已開始部署配備有紅外線攝影機的警用直升機在晚上抓塗鴉藝術家，儘管有人批評這太過小題大作。
(D) 德國政府說，儘管有人建議部署配備有紅外線攝影機的警用直升機在晚上抓塗鴉藝術家，政府並不同意。

10. (d) The mere thought of the ruffian made the poor man shudder.

(A) 那可憐人的朋友僅僅拍了一下他的肩膀。
(B) 雖然環境艱難，那可憐的人還是一邊挑起家庭重擔。
(C) 一但找到那個惡棍，就要叫他向可憐人賠罪負責。
(D) 一想到那惡棍，那可憐的人就不寒而慄。

11. (A) Don’t fuss over such a minor matter

(A) 不要為這無關緊要的小事而著急
(B) 不要為這無關緊要的小事而動怒
(C) 不要討論此無關緊要的小事
(D) 不要任意散播此項小事的消息

12. (C) He’s a Jack of all trades.

(A) 他從事多種貿易工作
(B) 他和傑克合作所有交易
(C) 他是凡事懂一些皮毛，樣樣不精的人
(D) 他極富有交際手腕

13. (C) That out-of-date B-movie actor was given the third degree by the reporter.

(A) 那位過氣的二流演員被記者頒發第三個學位
(B) 那位老在B電影中出現的過氣演員被記者授予三項榮譽
(C) 那位已過時的三流電影演員被記者嚴格拷問
(D) 那位二流的過氣演員不受記者的青睞

14. (D) 現在兩位殺人犯都仍逍遙法外。

(A) At present both the murderers are still out of prison.
(B) At present both the murderers are still out of sight.
(C) At present both the murderers are still flowing away the law.
(D) At present both the murderers are still at large.

15. (B) 機関理全部的車輛我都可以任意使用。
   (A) All the cars of that organization are beyond my control.
   (B) All the cars of that organization are at my disposal.
   (C) I am able to take the advantage of using all the cars of that organization.
   (D) am in charge of all the cars of that organization.

16. (D) 他不躬下問。
   (A) He is beyond asking questions.
   (B) He takes it for granted to ask questions if needed.
   (C) He is not under asking question.
   (D) He is not above asking question.

17. (B) 有一群牛昨晚被偷了。
   (A) A flock of cattle were stolen last night.
   (B) A herd of cattle were stolen last night.
   (C) A flock of cows were stolen last night.
   (D) A herd of cows were stolen last night.

18. (C) 葉之於植物，猶如肺之於動物。
   (A) As leaves are to plant so are lungs to animals.
   (B) What leaves are to plants so are lungs to animals.
   (C) Leaves are to plants what lungs are to animals.
   (D) Lungs are to animals as leaves are to plants.

19. (B) 他略有哲學家之風。
   (A) He is anything of a philosopher.
   (B) He is something of a philosopher.
   (C) He is nothing of a philosopher.
   (D) He is anything but a philosopher.

20. (A) 所有公共服務設施均完全暫停。
   (A) All public services have ground to a halt.
   (B) All public services have been wiped out.
   (C) public services have been destroyed.
(D) All public services have been called off.

21. (A) 請針對現狀說明。
   (A) Please give us a rundown of the current situation.
   (B) Please give us a real picture of the current situation.
   (C) Please account for the current situation.
   (D) Please explain to us the real situation.

22. (A) 情感線越過整個手心，它正好在手指的下方。
   (A) The Heart Line runs across the hand, just below the fingers.
   (B) The Heart Line comes across the hand, just below the fingers.
   (C) The Head Line runs across the hand, just below the fingers.
   (D) The Head Line comes across the hand, just below the fingers.

23. (A) 不要拐彎抹角，直接切入重點吧。
   (A) Don’t speak so far away, just get to the core.
   (B) Don’t turn around the corner, just get it straight.
   (C) Stop beating around the bush, just get to the point.
   (D) Stop tongue twister, just get it straight.

24. (A) 報章雜誌於是根據總統的名字“泰迪”來幫小熊命名。
   (A) The newspapers named the little bear “Teddy” after the president.
   (B) The little bear “Teddy” was named by the president.
   (C) The newspapers named the little bear “Teddy” because of the president.
   (D) The newspapers named the president “Teddy” before the little bear.

25. (C) 不同團體所做的研究顯示，猴子、狗兒，甚至老鼠，都喜歡開懷大笑。
   (A) The groups of monkeys, dogs and even rats love a good laugh.
   (B) People are researching why monkeys, dogs and even rats love a good laugh.
   (C) Studies by various groups suggest monkeys, dogs and even rats love a good laugh.
   (D) Researches by various groups show monkeys, dogs and even rats can’t laugh.

26. (D) 這件事在媒體上被誇大了。(請選出錯誤翻譯)
   (A) The affair was exaggerated in the press.
   (B) The affair was amplified in the press.
27. (b) The affair was blown up in the press.
    (D) The affair was appropriately reported in the press.

28. (a) There's a huge gap in Asian countries' understanding of history
    (C) There's an agreement in Asian countries' understanding of history
    (D) The Asian countries understand the history in the same way.

29. (c) The less pupils use computers at school and at home, the worse they do
    in international tests of literacy and maths.
    (D) The younger pupils use computers at school and at home, the better they do
    in international tests of literacy and maths.

30. (d) Having lived in Ethiopia, she's known to die giving childbirth.
    (B) She died giving childbirth when she was in Ethiopia.
VI. Reading Comprehension

Taiwan - A Paradise for Gourmands

The culinary culture of the Taiwanese people goes back a very long time; and while Chinese food can be enjoyed in every large city in the world today, true gourmets know that only in Taiwan is it possible to enjoy fine authentic cuisine from all the different regions of China. In Taiwan, where it seems the people live to eat, it is said that there is a snack shop every three steps and a restaurant every five. These establishments serve all kinds of Chinese food, from the roast duck, smoked chicken, lamb hotpot, fish in wine sauce, beef with green peppers, and scallop and turnip balls of the north to the camphor-tea duck, salty fried chicken with spices, honey ham, stir-fried shrimp, dry-fried eggplant, and spicy bean curd of the south. As the island's economy has developed rapidly in recent years, its culinary culture has expanded beyond the traditional Chinese foods to Chinese-style fast-food chains, thus bringing greater complexity than ever before to the art of Chinese dining. Foreign foods from all over the world have also made their appearance in Taiwan, and the island is now filled with eateries serving American hamburgers, Italian pizza, Japanese sashimi, German pig's knuckles, Swiss fondue, and just about everything else. All of this makes Taiwan a veritable paradise for gourmards. Taiwan's own native cuisine has also become known around the world, and if you try it just once you will remember it forever.

1. (A) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) In Taiwan, there is a snack shop everywhere.
(B) Taiwan's own native cuisine has not yet become known around the world.
(C) Foreign foods from all over the world are forbidden in Taiwan.
(D) The Chinese-style fast-food chains are rejected by the gourmets.

2. (A) Where do the gourmets consider possible to enjoy fine authentic cuisine from all the different regions of China?
   (A) Taiwan
   (B) Japan
   (C) Singapore
   (D) Indonesia

3. (D) Which of the following terms isn’t relating to food or cooking?
   (A) cuisine
   (B) culinary
   (C) cooking
   (D) cullender

4. (B) Which of the following dishes doesn’t belong to Chinese cuisine?
   (A) fish in wine sauce
   (B) raw fish
   (C) beef with green peppers
   (D) honey ham

5. (C) Which of the following dishes belongs to German cuisine?
   (A) Swiss fondue
   (B) hamburger
   (C) pig's knuckles
   (D) pizza

(B).

Types of galaxies
Galaxies come in three main types: ellipticals, spirals, and irregulars. A slightly more extensive description of galaxy types is given by the Hubble sequence. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way, sometimes simply called the Galaxy (with uppercase), is a large barred spiral galaxy about 30 kiloparsecs or 100,000 light years in diameter and 3,000 light years in width, contains about 300 billion stars and has a total mass of about a trillion times the mass of the Sun.
In spiral galaxies, the spiral arms have the shape of approximate logarithmic spirals, a
pattern that can be theoretically shown to result from a disturbance in a uniformly rotating mass of stars.

Like the stars, the spiral arms also rotate around the center, but they do so with constant angular velocity. That means that stars pass in and out of spiral arms. The spiral arms are thought to be areas of high density or density waves. As stars move into an arm, they slow down, thus creating a higher density; this is akin to a "wave" of slowdowns moving along a highway full of moving cars. The arms are visible because the high density facilitates star formation and they therefore harbor many bright and young stars.

1. (B) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) Our own galaxy has a total mass of about ten trillion times the mass of the Sun.
   (B) The Milky Way is a large barred spiral galaxy containing about 300 billion stars.
   (C) Like the stars, the spiral arms also rotate around the center, but they do so with constant angular velocity. That means that stars don’t move at all.
   (D) The arms are not visible because the high density obstructs star formation and they therefore harbor many bright and young stars.

2. (C) In spiral galaxies, the spiral arms have the shape of __________.
   (A) symmetrical logical curves.
   (B) balanced navire.
   (C) approximate logarithmic spirals.
   (D) proportional antennae.

3. (B) Galaxies come in three main types: ________________
   (A) eclipticals, spirals, and irregulars.
   (B) ellipticals, spirals, and irregulars.
   (C) ellipticals, spiders, and irregulars.
   (D) ellipticals, spirals, and regulars.

4. (A) The alias of our own galaxy is__________.
   (A) the Milky Way
   (B) the Elliptical
   (C) the Spiral
   (D) the Novastar
5. (D) What are thought to be areas of high density or density waves?
   (A) The Milky Way.
   (B) The approximate logarithmic spirals.
   (C) The earth.
   (D) The spiral arms.

(C).
Habitat for Humanity
Over 1 billion people lack adequate housing. These people are found in every country of the world and, indeed, in almost every community. They live in huts made of sticks, mud, cardboard, or metal; in some cases, they don’t even have a roof over their heads. The problem is huge. Does this mean there is nothing that can be done?
According to the people at Habitat for Humanity International, there’s plenty that can be done. HFHI was founded in 1976 by Millard and Linda Fuller, millionaires who decided their money could best be spent helping people. Since then, HFHI has helped fix and build homes for tens of thousands of people in the United States and over 30 other countries.
A look at who builds these homes reveals a lot about HFHI. Jimmy Carter, former U.S. president, and his wife, Rosalynn, spend a week each year helping to build houses. Evinor Mira, a 16-year-old high school student, recently helped to build houses for his family and others in his community in Tepetitan, El Salvador.
HFHI believes that the homes should not be given as charity; instead, the organization follows a system known as partnership housing: The people who will live in the homes, like Evinor, work together with volunteers on the construction and then gradually pay off the basic cost of the homes. These payments, together with contributions, enable HFHI to help other people.
By tackling the problem of inadequate housing, HFHI tackles other important social problems as well. People who have decent homes are better able to manage in life and to be productive members of society. And when homes are improved, neighborhoods and communities can be improved, too.

1. (B) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) HFHI was founded by a poor couple.
   (B) Over 1 billion people don’t have an appropriate place to live.
   (C) HFHI was founded to offer housing to the poor for free.
   (D) Many celebrities donated houses to HFHI.

2. (D) Which of the following statement is true?
According to the people at HFHI, there’s nothing we can do but giving the poor more food.

HFHI follows a system known as apprenticeship housing. The people who will live in the homes have work alone on the construction and then gradually pay the HFHI.

HFHI believes that the homes should not be given as charity.

3. (C) Volunteers are ____________.
   (A) people who are strong and happy
   (B) people who never cry
   (C) people who work without being paid
   (D) people who study and work at the same time

4. (A) People who have _____ homes are better able to manage in life and to be productive members of society.
   (A) proper
   (B) descent
   (C) antique
   (D) depot

5. (D) HFIH believes that when homes are improved, neighborhoods and communities can be thus ________.
   (A) degraded
   (B) deteriorated
   (C) progressive
   (D) ameliorated

The search for alternative sources of energy

The search for alternative sources of energy has led in various directions. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Converting waste products to gas or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of wastes.

Experimental work is being done to derive synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale, and coal tars, but to date that process has proven expensive. Other experiments are underway to harness power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, power from the earth’s heat, is also being tested.

Some experts expect utility companies to revive hydroelectric power derived
from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity used in the United States, but today it supplies only four percent. The oceans are another potential source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to convert the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves to electricity. Experiments are also underway to make use of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

1. (D) How many sources of energy are mentioned by the author in the article?
   (A) Two.
   (B) Three.
   (C) Four.
   (D) More than four.

2. (B) Which of the following sources of energy is NOT mentioned in the article?
   (A) Hydroelectric power.
   (B) Solar energy.
   (C) Geothermal power.
   (D) Burning of garbage and waste products.

3. (A) Which of the following can replace the term “synthetic fuels”?
   (A) Artificially made fuels.
   (B) Biological fuels.
   (C) Natural fuels.
   (D) Chemical fuels.

4. (B) Fifty years ago, the most of the electricity in the United States was provided by ________.
   (A) waste products
   (B) water
   (C) ocean tides
   (D) oil

5. (A) What is the best title for the article?
   (A) Seeking Other Sources of Energy.
   (B) Discoveries in Geothermal Power.
   (C) Well-organized Ways of Disposing of Waste.
   (D) The Utilization of Water for Energy.

VII. Cloze Test 克漏字填空
The Lion and the Mouse

Once when a Lion was asleep a little Mouse began running up and down upon him; this soon __1__ the Lion, who placed his huge paw upon him, and opened his big jaws to swallow him. "Pardon, O King," cried the little Mouse: "forgive me this time, I shall __2__ forget it: who knows but what I may be able to do you a turn some of these days?" The Lion was so tickled at the idea of the Mouse being able to help him, that he lifted up his paw and let him __3__. Some time after the Lion was caught in a trap, and the hunters who desired to carry him alive to the King, tied him to a tree while they went in search of a waggon to carry him on. Just then the little Mouse __4__ to pass by, and seeing the sad plight in which the Lion was, went up to him and soon gnawed away the ropes that bound the King of the Beasts. "Was I not right?" said the little Mouse.

--Little friends may __5__ great friends.--

1. ( A ) (A) wakened (B) weak (C) awoken (D) weakend
2. ( C ) (A) forever (B) ever (C) never (D) clever
3. ( B ) (A) left (B) go (C) leaving (D) ran
4. ( D ) (A) hoped (B) helped (C) just (D) happened
5. ( B ) (A) make (B) prove (C) bring (D) drive

Two articles about learning

(—).

All students need to have good study habits, __1__ you have good study habits, you learn things __2__. You also remember them easily.

Do you like to study in the living room? This is not a good place, because it is usually too __3__. You need to study in a quiet place, like your bedroom. A quiet place will help you only to think about one thing. When you only think about one thing, you will learn __4__. Good study habits are very __5__. If you do not have them, try to learn them.
Some students can get good grades while others don’t. Do you know what the difference? In my opinion, a student’s study habit is very important. If you can manage your time, you may score high in your exam. Besides, you had better be enthusiastic about everything you study. Before the teacher teaches a lesson, it is better to preview it in advance. In class, you have to take notes. It is also important to find a quiet place to study. Don’t study with your radio or television on, for this will distract your attention. Don’t study just for exams. Study regularly, and it will help you learn things better and remember them longer. We can say that your grades will be a result of your efforts and your study habit. Try to develop a good study habit as early as you can.

1. ( C ) (A) the others (B) another (C) others (D) someone
2. ( C ) (A) does (B) takes (C) makes (D) has
3. ( D ) (A) keep guard at (B) get rid of (C) lose track of (D) take advantage of
4. ( D ) (A) with (B) to (C) from (D) about
5. ( A ) (A) in advance (B) in vain (C) on purpose (D) by chance
6. ( D ) (A) devote to (B) take charge of (C) watch out for (D) concentrate on
7. ( C ) (A) off (B) down (C) on (D) in
8. ( A ) (A) Study (B) To study (C) Studying (D) Studied
9. ( D ) (A) according as (B) led to (C) resulted in (D) in proportion to
10. ( C ) (A) as possibly as you can (B) as quick as you can (C) as earlier as you could (D) as hard as possible