I. Vocabulary 字彙

出題格式

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

1. (C) We don't believe him because his action always _____ with his words.
   (A) dislikes  (B) develops  (C) disagree  (D) defines

2. (A) When you enter this country, you need to show your ____ to the official.
   (A) passport  (B) diploma  (C) ticket  (D) catalogue

3. (B) It is true that nothing can _____ a mother's love and care.
   (A) remove  (B) replace  (C) release  (D) revenge

4. (C) Rice is __ by farmers, so we should thank them for every meal we have.
   (A) risen  (B) aroused  (C) raised  (D) arisen

5. (A) This poor woman is dangerously sick, so we must sent her to the ____ at once.
   (A) hospital  (B) library  (C) kitchen  (D) theater

6. (C) As a housewife, she has a lot of ____ to do every day.
   (A) business  (B) material  (C) housework  (D) dishes

7. (C) My father is about six feet in ____.
   (A) weight  (B) width  (C) height  (D) condition

8. (A) John's ____ at the university is civil engineering.
   (A) major  (B) course  (C) subject  (D) item

9. (A) There is a _____ of more than 5.1 billion in the world.
   (A) population  (B) popularity  (C) people  (D) populous

10. (C) I can't __ the situation because it's too complicated.
    (A) accept  (B) solve  (C) handle  (D) expect

11. (B) My bedroom is so small that I can ____ move in it.
    (A) nearly  (B) hardly  (C) recently  (D) mainly

12. (B) All the drivers of cars must obey _____ rules when driving.
    (A) honest  (B) traffic  (C) heavy  (D) conscious

13. (A) We can hear the _____ of cars in the street from here, so we can't sleep well
at night.  (A) noise  (B) voice  (C) sound  (D) tones

14. (C) I can't _____ her name though I have seen her before.
   (A) forget  (B) command  (C) remember  (D) disgust

15. (C) Don't put iron tools outdoors or in the rain for a long time because they will become _____.  (A) tidy  (B) loose  (C) rusty  (D) dirty

16. (B) He thinks _____ life is good to his health, so he moves to the country.
   (A) urgent  (B) rural  (C) social  (D) urban

17. (A) You should know that the law makes no _____ between the rich and the poor.
   (A) difference  (B) sense  (C) agreement  (D) connection

18. (B) Going to college is a _____ in his family.
   (A) decoration  (B) tradition  (C) request  (D) career

19. (B) If you want others to understand you, you should share your _____ with others.  (A) savings  (B) thoughts  (C) conversation  (D) religion

20. (A) It is quite dangerous for a child to _____ in the city too long.
   (A) shut up  (B) give up  (C) get lost  (D) keep on

21. (D) Aunt Mary always says that only poor health ______ one to know the importance of health.  (A) enlarges  (B) endangers  (C) enter  (D) enables

22. (C) That war brings nothing but death and destruction is the strongest _____ against it.  (A) advice  (B) profit  (C) argument  (D) device

23. (B) We should take into __ the fact that it's his first time to be a teacher.
   (A) understanding  (B) account  (C) merit  (D) proof

24. (B) The firemen's job is to _____ fires.
   (A) replace  (B) extinguish  (C) transfer  (D) transmit

25. (B) Writing materials such as pens, pencils, and paper are called ______.
   (A) tool  (B) stationery  (C) stationary  (D) station

26. (C) Everyone knows that a mosquito is an ______.
   (A) inch  (B) American  (C) insect  (D) event

27. (A) If you feel hot, you can turn on the ______.
   (A) air conditioner  (B) heater  (C) light  (D) television

28. (A) Mary was so _____ that she couldn't even talk.
   (A) weak  (B) strong  (C) kind  (D) tall

29. (C) We didn't ___ him that request.  (A) grate  (B) grade  (C) grant  (D) great

30. (A) We haven't seen Sally for a long time. We _____ her a lot.
   (A) miss  (B) think  (C) wait  (D) imagine

31. (B) I can't believe that you are so busy that you can't even _____ the time for a holiday.  (A) invest  (B) spare  (C) create  (D) check

32. (A) Electricity makes most of the things become convenient in our ____ life.
   (A) daily  (B) diary  (C) dairy  (D) deadly
33. (C) John doesn't like milk and cheese; actually, he doesn't like __ products at all.
   (A) daily  (B) diary  (C) dairy  (D) deadly
34. (B) It's a good habit for us to keep a __ because we can review what we have
done every day.  (A) daily  (B) diary  (C) dairy  (D) deadly
35. (D) Cancer is a __ disease.   (A) daily  (B) diary  (C) dairy  (D) deadly
36. (D) If we work hard, we can surely __ our ambition.
   (A) refuse  (B) avoid  (C) arrive  (D) achieve
37. (C) The thief ran into a dead __ and finally got caught.
   (A) market  (B) pond  (C) lane  (D) house
38. (A) Is it true you're getting married? Well, _______!
   (A) congratulations  (B) compassion  (C) stupefaction  (D) graduation
39. (C) What is your __________ television program?
   (A) fear    (B) favor    (C) favorite    (D) prefer
40. (D) I ____ you your good luck.
   (A) enlight    (B) envelop    (C) enunciate    (D) envy
41. (B) Their _______ seemed quite close.
   (A) special  (B) relation  (C) report  (D) space
42. (D) Can you _____ the difference between an ape and a monkey?
   (A) discovery  (B) found  (C) tear  (D) tell
43. (A) Joe wasn't in a very good ____ today. She may have had a quarrel with her
   boyfriend.    (A) mood  (B) mode  (C) measure  (D) metre
44. (C) To tell you the truth, I hate _______ it.
   (A) to doing  (B) in doing  (C) to do  (D) of doing
45. (B) I don't have _____ money. Look! This is all I have.
   (A) lots  (B) much  (C) few  (D) many
46. (A) I locked myself out by mistake. I need to call a ______.
   (A) locksmith  (B) locker  (C) lucker  (D) rocker
47. (C) If you don't _____ I'll open the window.
   (A) mention  (B) matter  (C) mind  (D) manner
48. (D) A one-minute scene in a film can ___ days to shoot. Hard to make a movie!
   (A) catch  (B) get  (C) spend  (D) take
49. (A) One scene may be shot from five or six different ______.
   (A) angles  (B) angels  (C) ankles  (D) uncles
50. (D) Charlie Chaplin was one of the greatest actor ___ the period of silent
   movies.
   (A) until  (B) for  (C) within  (D) during
51. (C) He decided to take up _______ after he graduated from Harvard. Now, he is
   the best staff reporter in New York Times.
52. (c) I’m the movie critic, so I get to see the _____ movies for free.
   (A) less   (B) least   (C) latest   (D) last
53. (c) “_____” is the antonym of “stress”.
   (A) Retired   (B) Anxiety   (C) Relief   (D) Pressure
54. (d) He has a gift for music. 句中的 gift 可用何字代替？
   (A) present   (B) talented   (C) capable   (D) genius
55. (d) He has a gift.
56. (c) There’s no ____ for your being late. Not at all!
   (A) exitement   (B) prediction   (C) excuse   (D) explanation
57. (c) The old professor accused Catholic University ____ “shabbily” treating a truly eminent man. (A) for   (B) to   (C) of   (D) by
58. (b) While they were crossing the Pacific, their boat hit a whale and _____.
   (A) sang   (B) sank   (C) thank   (D) hang
59. (c) He doesn't like having his private life under ______ scrutiny.
   (A) useful   (B) pioneer   (C) public   (D) senile
60. (a) The wish for more messengers from hometown may ______ come true.
   (A) well   (B) yet   (C) yell   (D) asure
61. (a) Which verb means "melt, as ice becomes water"?
   (A) thaw   (B) soften   (C) heat   (D) resolve
62. (b) He ____ the roof with fiberglass in order to stop the leak of water.
   (A) insulted   (B) insulated   (C) isolated   (D) insured
63. (d) The police department put the whole town on ______ after a criminal escaped from the nearby prison.
   (A) alarm   (B) fire   (C) preservation   (D) alert
64. (d) He is ______ to get his job back, even if it means a messy lawsuit.
   (A) terminated   (B) deterrent   (C) detested   (D) determined
65. (c) I cannot refuse this offer; it is ______.
   (A) disgusting   (B) terrible   (C) irresistible   (D) suffering
66. (c) The electricity has made our life ____ and convenient.
   (A) handful   (B) hard   (C) cozy   (D) crazy
67. (c) “I’ll _____ French lessons next semester, how about you?”
   (A) select   (B) elect   (C) take   (D) make
68. (a) I can't give you a ______ date, but I think it might be around april.
   (A) precise   (B) please   (C) press   (D) pledge
69. (a) In the state of Washington, it’s _____ to pretend your parents are rich.
   (A) illegal   (B) inlegal   (C) non-legal   (D) illegible
70. (b) Study hard and you'll find it ______.
71. (a) The tourist season ______ from May till October.
   (A) extends  (B) expands  (C) stretches  (D) trends

72. (d) The sponge _____ in the water on the floor.
   (A) dried  (B) watered  (C) absorbed  (D) soaked

74. (b) We must attract more ____ to shop at our store.
   (A) sellers  (B) clientele  (C) client  (D) clerks

75. (c) In some ____, the independent spirit of the American university that
   foreigners admire comes down to dollars and cents.
   (A) sides  (B) hands  (C) respects  (D) inspects

76. (a) In 1997, the United States emitted about one-fifth of total _____
   greenhouse gases. It's a huge damage to the world!
   (A) global  (B) robotic  (C) earth  (D) ballista

77. (c) It's terribly hot and humid in the ____ countries.
   (A) western  (B) rainless  (C) equatorial  (D) antarctic

78. (b) She ______ that her money was stolen, not lost.
   (A) reclaimed  (B) claimed  (C) proclaimed  (D) declaim

79. (d) She ____ that he was wrong and asked him to apologize.
   (A) persisted  (B) resisted  (C) restricted  (D) insisted

80. (a) Taiwan was once a Japanese _____.
   (A) colony  (B) company  (C) courtesy  (D) country

81. (a) My ____ at school is excellent. I've never been absent.
   (A) attendance  (B) abstraction  (C) addition  (D) attention

82. (a) What is the total ______ of Taiwan?
   (A) population  (B) people  (C) popularity  (D) reproduction

83. (d) A refrigerator was a _____ 20 years ago. Only few families could afford to
   buy one.  (A) abstraction  (B) assumption  (C) leisure  (D) luxury

84. (b) 64 is the ____ of 8.
   (A) cube  (B) square  (C) double  (D) twice

85. (d) He _____ my friendship above everything else.
   (A) primes  (B) prides  (C) prices  (D) prizes

86. (b) The ______ thought of ghost made me shudder.
   (A) mare  (B) mere  (C) little  (D) every

87. (a) She is ______ with her job. She wants to get a new one.
   (A) discontent  (B) satisfied  (C) happy  (D) delighted

88. (d) The nest _____ three vigorous young birds.
   (A) were  (B) bore  (C) had  (D) held

89. (d) An unexpected financial ______ made me lose my jo(B) And there're
millions of people just like me.

90. (d) He likes the ocean. That's why he serves in the ____.
   (A) Office  (B) Army  (C) Air Force  (D) Navy

II. Idioms & Preposition

出題格式

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

1. (d) The kitchen was ____ with cockroaches. How terrible it is!
   (A) full  (B) occupied  (C) taken  (D) flooded

2. (b) I can't ____ the terrible mess and loud noise anymore.
   (A) stand up  (B) stand for  (C) endure of  (D) tolerate in

3. (a) He complained to the police _____ the boys stealing his apples.
   (A) of  (B) for  (C) with  (D) about

4. (c) He will bring a suit _____ his boss.
   (A) at  (B) to  (C) against  (D) upon

5. (b) The plumber made a careful check ______ the pipes.
   (A) out  (B) of  (C) by  (D) with

6. (a) Vice-President Huang flew to Indonesia ______ Thailan(D)
   (A) by way of  (B) by no mean  (C) by the way  (D) go into

7. (a) “Sorry, I’ve got to run __________.”
   (A) right away  (B) off here  (C) hurry up  (D) and so on

8. (c) Don’t look _____ the impossible.
   (A) to  (B) of  (C) for  (D) at

9. (a) It's easy to _____ him out in a crowd because he is very tall.
   (A) pick  (B) leak  (C) see  (D) search

10. (b) I think he did that _______. He just wanted to cheat you!
    (A) mean it  (B) on purpose  (C) intentional  (D) attention

11. (a) Don’t push yourself too much. You’ll make progress ________.
    (A) little by little  (B) few by few  (C) side by side  (D) by the way

12. (c) When will the basketball game______?
    (A) on call  (B) rush in  (C) take place  (D) take part

13. (a) You have to _______ your mind as soon as better.
14. (d) Why was the football match _____?
   (A) put away  (B) taken away  (C) waited on  (D) called off

15. (a) __________, she had bread and egg for breakfast.
   (A) As usual  (B) As possible  (C) As though  (D) As if

16. (b) Students are supposed to arrive at the class _______.
   (A) at time  (B) on time  (C) time after time  (D) for the time being

17. (a) The machine is _______. Don’t insert the coins anymore.
   (A) out of order  (B) out of date  
   (C) out of accord  (D) out of circulation

18. (b) He is the man that you can _______. Trust him!
   (A) put off  (B) count on  (C) count against  (D) count in

19. (b) As a____ of fact, he is my boyfriend, not my brother.
   (A) truth  (B) matter  (C) reality  (D) meaning

20. (a) I hope your troubles will soon______.
   (A) blow over  (B) blow up  (C) blow off  (D) blow away

21. (d) The mother ______ her children with all her might.
   (A) taken care of  (B) be careful  (C) took care  (D) looked after

22. (b) Why does she take me ______ a fool?
   (A) as  (B) for  (C) at  (D) by

23. (a) Work harder and your dream will _______.
   (A) come true  (B) come real  (C) come again  (D) go away

24. (a) My family and I look forward to ______ you next month.
   (A) seeing  (B) see  (C) meet  (D) looking

25. (c) When you ______ with your work, let's go out.
   (A) have done  (B) get along  (C) get through  (D) finish up

26. (d) In her ______ she forgot to leave her phone number.
   (A) rush hour  (B) cabinet  (C) burry  (D) hurry

27. (b) The accident has nothing to do ____ me.
   (A) without  (B) with  (C) by  (D) about

28. (b) Put _____ for a rainy day.
   (A) up  (B) away  (C) ago  (D) above

29. (b) Please ______ the radio. It’s too noisy!
   (A) turn on  (B) turn off  (C) turn out to be  (D) turn up

30. (a) She takes pity _____ the poor beggar.
   (A) on  (B) at  (C) to  (D) in

31. (d) Tom, it’s your_______ to do the dishes tonight.
   (A) round  (B) way  (C) time  (D) turn
32. (a) Please take our products into _____. They are really cheap and handy.
   (A) account (B) consider (C) thought (D) mind

33. (a) When she _____, she could not, for a moment, recognize the surroundings.
   (A) came to (B) came up (C) came down (D) came on

34. (a) He lost ____ of the rope and fell to the ground.
   (A) hold (B) held (C) take (D) grasp

35. (b) I can't _____ him out. He is so mysterious.
   (A) check (B) figure (C) tell (D) see

36. (A) Fruit and vegetables are rich in __ vitamin C.
   (A) in (B) with (C) for (D) of

37. (D) Remember to __ the light before you leave the room.
   (A) pay off (B) call off (C) keep off (D) turn off

38. (C) Mr. Wang is such a kind teacher that all his students __ him.
   (A) put up with (B) see off (C) look up to (D) make up for

39. (C) ____ my opinion, we should help him with all we can.
   (A) At (B) To (C) In (D) By

40. (A) The escaped prisoner is still ___.
   (A) at large (B) in demand (C) far and wide (D) at sea

41. (B) John speaks so fast that we can’t ___ what he means.
   (A) check out (B) make out (C) put out (D) look out

42. (B) When you ___ money, you may borrow some from your brother.
   (A) get along with (B) run out of (C) are full of (D) get tired of

43. (D) Don’t go out with that old jacket; It's ___ now.
   (A) up to date (B) out of work (C) use up (D) out of date

44. (D) ____ my great surprise, Mary has agreed to give them this house.
   (A) In (B) For (C) With (D) To

45. (A) The picnic was __ on account of the bad weather.
   (A) called off (B) putted out (C) taken off (D) turned off

46. (C) This old clock in the living room can still ______.
   (A) have a good time (B) take its time (C) keep good time (D) keep early hours

47. (C) I think that she didn't attend the party ___.
   (A) with care (B) at large (C) on purpose (D) in fact

48. (D) Because the elevator ___, we had to walk up to our office.
   (A) broke through (B) broke out (C) broke in (D) broke down

49. (D) Mary takes ___ her mother; they both have big eyes and round faces.
   (A) for (B) to (C) in (D) after
50. (B) ______, we got married last month in America.
   (A) On general   (B) sum up (C) At short   (D) Shortly

51. (A) _____ people make a living by selling computers.
   (A) Thousands of  (B) Thousand  (C) Two thousands of  (D) Thousand of

52. (D) The table is made _____ wood. (A) into  (B) from  (C) up  (D) of

53. (D) When she asked the little girl why she was here, she just _____ tears.
   (A) full of   (B) burned out  (C) broke out  (D) burst into

54. (C) Don't _____ this element with that lest it should produce poison gas.
   (A) correspond (B) confront (C) combine (D) entrust

55. (B) John doesn't want to _____ his parent's wishes all the time.
   (A) refer to  (B) defer to (C) deal with  (D) get through

56. (D) No one can _____ such nonsense.
   (A) hold on  (B) stand up  (C) turn down  (D) put up with

57. (C) Our teacher ask us to ____ all the new words in the dictionary before class.
   (A) stay up  (B) give up  (C) look up  (D) set up

58. (C) Finally, our boss had to _____ to our demands.
   (A) take after (B) points out  (C) give in (D) come across

59. (C) John's brother is older than he _____ four years.
   (A) from  (B) of  (C) by  (D) to

60. (A) The pie is divided __ six pieces for the children.
   (A) into (B) for (C) among (D) by

61. (C) What he said was __ great importance.
   (A) with (B) about (C) of (D) for

62. (B) Sometimes we people living here can hardly believe that anybody in the world is starved _____ death.
   (A) because  (B) to (C) with  (D) for

63. (D) He asked us to arrive here eight o'clock sharp.
   (A) on  (B) in  (C) for  (D) at

64. (D) There will be a parade __ the tenth of October every year.
   (A) in  (B) at (C) by  (D) on

65. (A) John looked at her his mouth open. (A) with (B)by (C)among (D) to

66. (A) The government must do something to prevent water __ being polluted by mercury. (A) from  (B) for  (C) with  (D) of

67. (D) The goldfish in the pot are swimming ____.
   (A) to and back (B) back and front
   (C) coming and going (D) to and fro

68. (A) The food in the restaurant is excellent. The same is _____ the service.
   (A) true of (B) also (C)in the same way (D) as well as
69. She has studied the lesson carefully and you must do ____.
   (A) the same way  (B) likewise  (C) whereas  (D) as well as

70. In ____ interactions, people all over the world use a great deal of body language to help communicate ideas and feelings.
   (A) day-after-day  (B) day-by-day  (C) day-to-day  (D) day-and-day

71. I can’t figure ____ why you are always late for work.
   (A) out    (B) of    (C) for    (D) up

72. Jason walked ____ on the street searching for his dog.
   (A) on and off          (B) up and down
   (C) back and forth       (D) now and then

73. Before entering the meeting room, you have to ____ your cigarette ____.
   (A) put…out    (B) put…off    (C) put…aside    (D) put… away

74. I once ____ in the lift for 30 minutes because of the power failure.
   (A) went abroad   (B) was put out   (C) was washed by   (D) got stuck

75. Your bad grades have ____ your laziness.
   (A) to do with         (B) done with
   (C) a lot of to do with   (D) to be done with

76. Behave yourself well; otherwise, you’ll be ____ trouble.
   (A) in for   (B) away from   (C) up in   (D) out of

77. We are going to have the spring holidays _____, there will be a graduation tour.
   (A) what’s more   (B) and what’s more   (C) at least   (D) because

### Grammar 語法

出題格式

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

   1. I’m interested _____ math. I suppose I’m kind of good at calculating.
      (A) at   (B) on   (C) over   (D) in

   2. The house is ____ stone, not concrete.
      (A) designed for   (B) made of   (C) built through   (D) put up by

   3. We haven't _____ time, please speak to the subject.
      (A) much   (B) lot   (C) many   (D) a few

   4. He laid a hand ___ my shoulder.
5. (b) She is learning to eat ______ chopsticks.
   (A) in  (B) with  (C) use  (D) by
6. (b) This is the city ______ I was born.
   (A) of  (B) where  (C) for  (D) when
7. (a) He lives in the house _____ is opposite ours.
   (A) which  (B) who  (C) where  (D) whose
8. (c) I prefer the quiet countryside ____ the noisy cities.
   (A) over  (B) then  (C) to  (D) than
9. (a) The boss kicked him out for an ______ remark.
   (A) offensive  (B) opportunity  (C) objection  (D) overturned
10. (c) The witness was _______ the whole accident.
    (A) saying  (B) tell of  (C) telling about  (D) talk on
11. (c) If you _____ older you might understand.
    (A) are  (B) would be  (C) were  (D) will
12. (d) Would you _____ switching the television to channel MTV?
    (A) want  (B) please  (C) just  (D) mind
13. (c) Too much work _____ placed on his shoulders.
    (A) has  (B) had been  (C) has been  (D) has to
14. (a) Generally ______, I think he’s right.
    (A) speaking  (B) speak  (C) talk  (D) saying
15. (b) Small _____ are often shy of anyone they do not know.
    (A) childs  (B) children  (C) kid  (D) pupilage
16. (a) We saw many boats _____ on the se(A)
    (A) sailing  (B) sail  (C) sale  (D) selling
17. (b) He ______ a new skill.
    (A) was learned  (B) has learnt  (C) have learned  (D) learn
18. (d) Most tropical areas have rainy and dry seasons. ____ rains all the time!
    (A) Maybe  (B) Here  (C) There  (D) It
19. (a) He would rather _____ than work.
    (A) play  (B) to play  (C) playing  (D) of playing
20. (c) Golf has gained popularity among ____ wealthy in my country.
    (A) those  (B) people  (C) the  (D) their
21. (a) She is _____ she is the cheerleader of the school.
    (A) proud of  (B) pride of  (C) proud that  (D) pride and
22. (d) You ______ read his novels. The story is so attractive!
    (A) would  (B) could be  (C) are owing  (D) ought to
23. (c) The pilot ______ for years. He’s very experience(D)
    (A) has flew  (B) had fled  (C) has flown  (D) has been flown
24. (c) She might _____ if she hadn't been so busy.
   (A) have to come (B) come (C) have come (D) has come

25. (b) The dike _____ during the flood.
   (A) was held (B) held (C) has held (D) holding

26. (a) I'll take care of your children ______ you are away.
   (A) while (B) whether (C) during (D) within

27. (b) The air became even _____ when I climbed to the top of the mountain.
   (A) thin (B) thinner (C) strong (D) strengthened

28. (b) Tom _____ handsome in uniform.
   (A) is seen (B) looks (C) really (D) looking

29. (c) You can't serve drinks to ____. They are just too young to become alcoholics.
   (A) miners (B) adults (C) teenagers (D) seniors

30. (c) The new country was ____ under the political umbrella of the UN.
    (A) forming (B) found (C) founded (D) finding

31. (c) He entered without ______ at the door.
    (A) knock (B) the knocking (C) knocking (D) knocked

32. (a) Scientists are trying to find ways to ______ disease.
    (A) prevent (B) pretend (C) precise (D) precede

33. (a) It was _____ dark when they got there.
    (A) almost (B) most (C) mostly (D) the most

34. (c) American people use the word "fall" to mean ______.
    (A) spring (B) summer (C) autumn (D) winter

35. (d) I don't believe a _____ word he says.
    (A) little (B) special (C) any (D) single

36. (C) It is true that home will always be ____ one's heart is.
    (A) when (B) what (C) where (D) how

37. (A) Helen Keller was a humanitarian _____ unusual life had a great influence on the disabled.
    (A) whose (B) her (C) of which (D) to whom

38. (C) How dare you ____ at your father like that?
    (A) to yell (B) yelling (C) yell (D) yelled

39. (D) Parents always expect to have a son ____ goal will be high.
    (A) who (B) whom (C) which (D) whose

40. (A) We all need some sense of humor, _____ we won't take life too seriously.
    (A) so that (B) that (C) so as to (D) in order

41. (C) It matters ____ how a man dies, ____ how he lives.
    (A) not … only (B) either … or (C) not…but…(D) neither…nor
42. (D) Mr. Wang is the town’s ____ businessman.
   (A) leading    (B) leaking    (C) leaning    (D) learning

43. (B) _____, she would have caught the train.
   (A) Had she hurried       (B) If she has hurried
   (C) If she hurried        (D) Had she had hurried

44. (C) If I had learned to swim last summer, I ____ able to swim now.
   (A) would have been      (B) had been
   (C) would be             (D) will be

45. (A) I used to ____ swimming in the early morning when I was young.
   (A) go   (B) going    (C) went      (D) be going

46. (B) Without air, no one ____ live.
   (A) can   (B) could      (C) may      (D) will

47. (D) I don’t like those red roses; I prefer the purple ____.
   (A) others   (B) one    (C) the others    (D) ones

48. (C) People do not know the value of freedom ____ they have lost it.
   (A) since   (B) as       (C) until    (D) when

49. (B) You ____ better not give up on English; doing so will never pay off in the end.
   (A) would    (B) had      (C) are      (D) should

50. (A) They write dates differently ____ the way we do.
   (A) from   (B) with       (C) for      (D) by

51. (D) It’s eleven o’clock already, It’s time ____ home.
   (A) we’ll   (B) we’d go    (C) we’re going    (D) we went

52. (A) A: “What time should we finish the plan?”
        B: “The ____ the better.”
   (A) sooner   (B) most early   (C) more quickly   (D) faster

53. (C) Can you imagine ____ a suit?
   (A) him to wear   (B) his wears    (C) him wearing    (D) he worn

54. (B) I do wish that you ____ the truth yesterday.
   (A) have told   (B) had told me    (C) told me      (D) tell me

55. (C) Reading is to the mind ____ exercise is to the body.
   (A) so    (B) that       (C) as      (D) such as

56. (B) Don’t double-park your car, or you’ll have it ____ away.
   (A) tow   (B) towed      (C) towing    (D) to be towed

57. (A) You’d better get some good workers ____ the house.
   (A) to paint   (B) paint    (C) painted    (D) painting

58. (B) Air is to human beings ____ water is to fish.
   (A) so    (B) what       (C) when     (D) how

59. (B) Since Jack and Jennifer will get married, they got their house ____ last
week. (A) decorate (B) decorated (C) decorating (D) to decorate

60. (B) I didn’t know about the tragedy ______ I watched the TV news in the evening. (A) which (B) until (C) that (D) if

61. (B) Not until Ken had a three-day holiday ______ visit his grandparents. (A) and then he (B) did (C) and he (D) when he

IV. Dialogue 對話

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

1. (D) Sally: What is Taiwan’s summer like?
   Rick: It’s hot and humid, but watermelons are now _______.
   (A) out of season
   (B) for a season
   (C) of a season
   (D) in season

2. (C) Carol: Wow! How did you make all these delicious dishes?
   Helen: Don’t forget that I’m a cook. ________
   (A) You have lunch special
   (B) I am a special person
   (C) That’s my specialty
   (D) You get 30% discount

3. (B) Lisa: I appreciate your helping out at the laboratory.
   Angel: ________ I learned a lot.
   (A) Certainly
   (B) Don’t mention it
   (C) As a matter of fact
   (D) To tell the truth
4. (C) Jessie: Can you run fast?
   Teddy: ___________. I’m quite slow.
   (A) Far and wide
   (B) Far and near
   (C) Far from it
   (D) So far so good

5. (C) Lillian: Hello, this is Lillian. I feel very angry, and feel like quarreling with you!
   Tracy: Stop screaming and yelling to me, or I’m going to ___ the telephone.
   (A) pick up
   (B) hold on
   (C) hang up
   (D) loose on

6. (B) Customer: I want to have my hair cut, please.
   Hairdresser: How short do you want to go?
   Customer: Don’t cut it too short. ________, please.
   (A) Just a shave
   (B) Just a trim
   (C) Just a little cut.
   (D) Just a short cut.

7. (A) Billy: What do you think about this project?
   Tony: Actually, I was in the dark about the plan.
   What does Tony refer to the project?
   (A) He was not aware of the plan.
   (B) He was very familiar with the plan.
   (C) He had nothing to do with the plan.
   (D) He was mixed up about the plan.

8. (C) Wang: Hello, this is the Wang residence.
   Jose: May I speak to Tim, please?
   Wang: _______________ , please?
   Jose: This is Jose Chen.
   (A) Who is it?
   (B) Who are you?
   (C) Who is calling?
9. (C) Clerk: How can I help you?
Customer: I saw it on today’s paper that Sony stereos are on sale, but I can’t find anything on the shelf.
Clerk: If there aren’t any on the shelf, ________________.
(A) they are out of order
(B) they are out of stuff
(C) they are out of stock
(D) they are gone

10. (D) Tourist: I am here to return the car I rente(D)
Joyce: Is the gas full?
Tourist: Oh, boy, we’re almost running out of it.
Joyce: Please ________, then get back here.
(A) turn it up
(B) hand it in
(C) pour it in
(D) fill it up

11. (B) Customer: ________________
Waiter: Sure. By cash or by credit card?
Customer: By credit car(D)
(A) How much?
(B) May I have the check?
(C) Would I have the bill?
(D) Check the bill.

12. (A) Petty: How is the relationship between you and Sarah?
Gary: It’s shaping up. ________________.
(A) We are going to get marrie(D)
(B) We’ll break up soon
(C) We get divorce
(D) She is not my ideal wife

13. (B) Gina: Please ________. You are blocking my way.
Ted: I’m sorry.
(A) get my way
(B) step aside
(C) set aside
(D) step away

14. (B) Lisa: ______________?  
Lily: Scrambled.  
(A) How is the weather today  
(B) How would you like your egg done  
(C) How would we prepare for our test  
(D) What’s his personal characteristics?

15. (D) Paul : “stay tuned, don’t go away!“  
What does Paul’s statement take place?  
(A) at school  
(B) at the airport  
(C) at the restaurant  
(D) on the radio show

16. (C) Sarah’s e-mail address is “sarah_lee@yahoo.com.tw”  
How do you pronounce “_” for her address?  
(A) dash  
(B) hyphen  
(C) underscore  
(D) underline

17. (B) Year 2003 is said as ___________.  
(A) two double zeros three  
(B) two thousand and three  
(C) twenty o three  
(D) two o o and three

18. (C) Jim: How’s Smith?  
Cherry: Last Sunday he came across me at a tea party.  
What does Cherry mean?  
(A) Smith caught sight of her at a tea party  
(B) Smith collided with her at a tea party.  
(C) Smith ran into her at a tea party.  
(D) Smith past her by at a tea party.
19. (D) Rick: How’s going?
   Larry: Not bad. I went to Madrid and stayed for 2 weeks.
Which country did Larry travel to?
(A) New Zealand
(B) Malaysia
(C) India
(D) Spain

20. (A) Morris: I usually don’t take the subway during the rush hour. It will drive me mad.
   When is the rush hour for most people in one day?
   (A) 8:30 AM
   (B) 10:30 AM
   (C) 3:30 PM
   (D) 10:30 PM

21. (B) Peggy: Could you help me tie this knot?
   Polo: I’m sorry, I’m ________.
   (A) stubborn
   (B) all thumbs
   (C) all set
   (D) all wet

22. (B) Ellen: Norah Jones is one of my favorite singer. She is quite popular in Asia.
   Stacy: Yes, ____________.
   (A) I always ask for her autograph when I see her
   (B) I always ask for her signature when I see her
   (C) I couldn’t care less
   (D) that’s the last thing I want

23. (C) Leo: I want to ask you a favor.
   Tina: What for?
   Leo: ____________?
   (A) What time is it
   (B) When do you usually leave for work
   (C) Could you help me out with this file
   (D) Would you care for a dessert
24. (C) Julia: How far is it from here the airport?
   Lisa: ____________.
   (A) About 30 minutes
   (B) Not very often
   (C) 100 miles
   (D) Twice a week

25. (D) Waiter: What ______ would you like?
   Customer: Sundae, please.
   (A) drink
   (B) soup
   (C) seasoning
   (D) dessert

1. (c) A- “Do you get along with all your classmates?”
   B- ____________________________.
   (A) No, I don’t get it.
   (B) Yes, of course. I do get some.
   (C) Mostly, yes. But, I have certain classmates I don’t like very much.
   (D) No. I don’t live there.

2. (a) A- “What does your family do on the weekend?”
   B- ____________________________.
   (A) We like to watch TV and eat together.
   (B) We have a big dinner together every Tuesday.
   (C) I think I look like my mother.
   (D) I live with my in-laws.

3. (b) A- “__________________”
   B- “Once in a while. We disagree about things like politics.”
   (A) Why do you disagree with your parents?
   (B) Do you ever argue with your friends?
   (C) I love to share my luck with my friends.
   (D) Once you get into a bad habit, you’ll find it hard to get out of it.

4. (a) A- “Did you meet a lot of people in Taiwan?”
   B- “__________________”
   (A) A few.
5. (d) A- “I want to call my sister, but it’s so expensive.”

B- “____________________”

(A) So, you can call it off.
(B) You’d better call on your friends to help you.
(C) That’s a good idea!
(D) Maybe you can talk on the Internet.

6. (d) A- “What do you live by?”

B- “____________________”

(A) I live bear by Tainan. (台南)
(B) I had to get there by evening.
(C) I often travel by air.
(D) I write for a newspaper.

7. (a) A- “____________________”

B- “That’s why I don’t want to live in the city.”

(A) The air pollution in the city is just unbearable.
(B) I think it’s convenient to live in a city.
(C) I think it’s inconvenient to live in the suburbs.
(D) I prefer the rural life to the urban life.

8. (c) A- “How often do you go shopping for clothes?”

B- “____________________”

(A) I don’t see the movies very often.
(B) Why not? Let’s go!
(C) Whenever I have money!
(D) As often as I’ve tried to go there, I’ve always faile(D)

9. (b) A- “Do you care if your clothes match?”

B- “____________________”

(A) Our side beat the other in the match.
(B) Only if I have a big date.
(C) I don't care for the match.
(D) Yes, I like new clothes.
10. (a) A- “What accessories do you carry?”
   B- “__________________”
   (A) I have about thirty belts, one for each of my outfits.
   (B) I think only a few people have access to the full facts of the case.
   (C) I must carry on.
   (D) I don’t think you’ll have to carry all the stuff with you.

11. (d) A- “__________________”
    B- “On their birthdays and on Christmas.
    (A) What’s going on?
    (B) What will you buy for her birthday present?
    (C) What’s the most significant holiday to you?
    (D) When do you send people greeting cards?

12. (a) A- “When’s she going to be home?”
    B- “__________.”
    (A) I wish I could tell you.
    (B) Yes, she was home yesterday.
    (C) I don’t think so.
    (D) Both ways are fine.

13. (c) A- “How much is your telephone bill every month?”
    B- “It’s around $1800 NT. ________, so my bill isn’t cheap.”
    (A) I seldom use my cellphone
    (B) I am not too talkative
    (C) I’m on-line a lot
    (D) I prefer using Internet

14. (d) A- “Now what are we going to do? We can’t play tennis in this weather.”
    B- “I know. It’s strange. _______________”
    (A) I didn’t know you would be so good at tennis.
    (B) How about playing outside?
    (C) The tennis is really difficult.
    (D) It wasn’t supposed to rain.

15. (b) A- “What natural disasters does your country often get?”
    B- “__________”
We have to treasure the nature.  
A lot of typhoons, and sometimes earthquakes.  
We were all shocked by the disaster.  
I don't know much about foreign countries.

16. ( d ) A- “I just finished reading the news on CNN.com.”  
B- “Anything interesting?”  
A- “______. It’s a bit boring.”  
(A) Yes, of course.  
(B) I prefer CNN to BB(C)  
(C) Everything is fine.  
(D) Not really.

17. ( a ) A- “Do you use any ________ program?”  
B- “No. And that’s why my computer has been hacked several times.”  
(A) anti-virus  
(B) hacking  
(C) service  
(D) telegraphic

18. ( c ) A- “What time of the day can you get the fastest ________ on the Internet?”  
B- “The daytime is the best.”  
(A) email  
(B) url  
(C) connection  
(D) servers

19. ( b ) A- “It’s late November. You know what that means.”  
B- “Yeah, it’s time to shop for ______ presents.”  
(A) Valentine’s Day  
(B) Christmas  
(C) Thanksgiving  
(D) Mother’s Day

20. ( b ) A- “Do you like indie movies?”  
B- “__________”  
(A) Well, I like the music in Indian movies.  
(B) I think they are great.
(C) I’ve seen some on TV. But I don’t speak Indian.
(D) I’ll move out this Sunday.

21. ( b ) A- “Should I call you back in the morning or afternoon?”
   B- “__________.”
   (A) Yes, you should
   (B) Either time is fine.
   (C) Better than never.
   (D) Of course you shouldn’t.

22. ( a ) A- “What’s the _______ for your address?”
   B- “It’s 407.”
   (A) postal code
   (B) post number
   (C) mailbox
   (D) sending number

23. ( c ) A- “How much is it to send a domestic letter?”
   B- “__________”
   (A) It takes only 2 days.
   (B) There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.
   (C) It costs 5 dollars, by normal post.
   (D) I’ll send someone to return the books to the library.

24. ( b ) A- “Does your bank have a lot of _______?”
   B- “No, and that’s sometimes a problem for our clients when they travel to
   the other cities.”
   (A) money
   (B) branches
   (C) staff
   (D) cars

25. ( d ) A- “I deposited a check a few days ago. Can you tell me if it’s cleared?”
   B- “Yes. What was the amount of the deposite?”
   A- “__________”
   (A) He’ll never amount to anything.
   (B) You can deposit your bags at the counter.
   (C) Why do you want to check it out?
26. (a) A - “Do you support any political parties?”
   B - “No, because I only care ___ the politician is good or ba(D)”
   (A) if
   (B) of
   (C) on
   (D) that

27. (d) A - “I think the taxes are too high.”
   B - “Well, they are about _____. But, I wouldn’t want them to be higher.”
   (A) you
   (B) low
   (C) high
   (D) right

28. (b) A - “Who are you going to vote for?”
   B - “_______________”
   (A) I don’t want to do that for anyone.
   (B) I don’t know. I was thinking of any candidate but Wang.
   (C) There were 16 votes in favor of my suggestion.
   (D) Of course they will vote for me.

29. (c) A - “Will computers have emotions and feelings in the future?”
   B - “Thay might. We are making computers _______ every year.”
   (A) lower and lower
   (B) quicker and quicker
   (C) smarter and smarter
   (D) little by little

30. (a) Tom - “Are you ready for Valentine’s Day?”
    Mary - “Almost. I bought a watch for my boyfrien(D)”
    Tom - “______________________”
    (A) My girlfriend probably wants roses.
    (B) Does he like to watch the show, too?
    (C) The music concert is a good ide(A)
    (D) Sure. She must go to school on time.
V. Translation  翻譯

出題格式
1. (c)
   a.
   b.
   c.
   d.

1. (a) How is he getting along with his studies?
   (A) 他學習上進展如何?
   (B) 他滿意他的書房嗎？
   (C) 他和同學相處的怎樣？
   (D) 他如何讀課進步？

2. (a) It didn't occur to him that she would refuse his invitation.
   (A) 他沒有想到她會拒絕他的邀請。
   (B) 他沒有想到她會接受他的邀請。
   (C) 她會拒絕他的邀請早在意料當中。
   (D) 她會接受他的邀請早在意料當中。

3. (d) We'll go on with the work, whether we can find the necessary tools or not.
   (A) 不管天氣好不好，我們一定要找到所需的工具。
   (B) 如果我們找不到所需的工具，這件工作一定做不下去。
   (C) 只要我們能否找到所需的工具，這件工作就可以做下去。
   (D) 不管我們能否找到所需的工具，我們要把這件工作做下去。

4. (c) After the revolution, the climate of the country remained tense.
   (A) 革命以後，那個國家的天氣變得很怪。
   (B) 那個國家希望對國內的氣候加以改良。
   (C) 革命以後，那個國家的氣氛依然緊張。
   (D) 改革以後，那個國家的氣氛終於比較和緩。

5. (a) Perhaps they like you better than me.
   (A) 也許他們喜歡你多過喜歡我。
6. (b) Help yourself to whatever you like.
   (A) 天助自助者。
   (B) 想吃什麼就自己來，別客氣。
   (C) 幫助你自己喜歡的人。
   (D) 這對你喜歡從事的工作有幫助。

7. (a) More than a million foreigners visit the city every year.
   (A) 每年有超過一百萬外國人來訪問該城市。
   (B) 每年有超過一千萬外國人來訪問該城市。
   (C) 來訪問該城市的外國人每年以十萬人的數量持續增加。
   (D) 來訪問該城市的外國人每年以百萬人的數量持續增加。

8. (c) I am of course familiar with Tony’s work.
   (A) 我是 Tony 工作上的夥伴。
   (B) 我是 Tony 同事，也是家人。
   (C) 我當然了解 Tony 的工作。
   (D) 我同意 Tony 選擇工作的路線。

9. (d) For such a tiny woman she had an incredible appetite.
   (A) 因為身材瘦小，這個女人胃口一定是不可思議的小。
   (B) 這麼瘦小的女人的胃口絕對大不到哪裡去。
   (C) 這麼大的食量，讓那位瘦小的女子感到不可思議。
   (D) 對這麼瘦小的女人來說，她的胃口實在大到驚人。

10. (b) The girl became homesick after a week's stay at her aunt's.
     (A) 那女孩家人生病，只好在姑媽家住了一星期。
     (B) 那女孩在姑媽家住了一星期就想家了。
     (C) 那女孩在姑媽家病了一星期才康復。
     (D) 那女孩在姑媽家住了一星期就生病了。

11. (b) 他回憶起許久之前和她的談話。
     (A) He rememberd telling about her long time ago.
     (B) He recalled his talk with her eons ago.
     (C) He was unable to recollect her name.
(D) He was a member of her association.

12. (a) 她渴望得到說話的機會。
(A) She was panting for a chance to speak.
(B) She was longing for his speech.
(C) She was so thirsty that she couldn’t talk.
(D) She was thinking about what to say to the audience.

13. (a) 電燈照亮我們的房屋。
(A) Electric lights illumine our houses.
(B) Electric lights are not installed in our houses.
(C) The electric lights caused the conflagration to our houses.
(D) Electric lights are nothing but an illusion to our houses.

14. (c) 萬一有需要我幫忙的地方，請別吝嗇開口。
(A) You should have told me to do that for you.
(B) If I were you, I would help you immediately.
(C) Just feel free to tell me any time you need help.
(D) If by any remote chance you want me to help you, just open your mouth.

15. (C) He is the last person I want to see.
(A) 他是下一個我要見的人
(B) 他是我最後一個要見的人
(C) 他是否願意見的人
(D) 我們永遠不會見面

16. (A) Our clients in Tokyo “gave me the red carpet treatment”
(A) 把紅色地毯鋪在地上歡迎我
(B) 送給我一塊紅色地毯當作見面禮
(C) 與我熱情洽談紅色地毯的生意
(D) 熱烈隆重的歡迎我

17. (C) Jack turned me down.
(A) Jack 要我小聲一點
(B) Jack 叫我到一樓
(C) Jack 拒絕了我
(D) Jack 轉身背對著我
18. (B) Joan put away one hundred dollars each month.
   (A) Joan 每月投資一百元
   (B) Joan 每月存款一百元
   (C) Joan 每月花掉一百元
   (D) Joan 每月借錢一百元

19. (A) Your apartment is a dump.
   (A) 你的公寓好髒髒
   (B) 你的公寓好乾淨
   (C) 你的公寓地價很便宜
   (D) 你的公寓交通很便利

20. (C) I told your sister to stop fooling around.
   (A) 我告訴你的姐姐停止愚弄別人
   (B) 我告訴你的姐姐不要裝瘋賣傻
   (C) 我告訴你的姐姐不要四處遊蕩
   (D) 我告訴你的姐姐停止欺騙別人

21. (B) He hardly leaves without saying “good-bye”.
   (A) 他總是不告而別
   (B) 他每次離開都會說再見
   (C) 他離開時幾乎很少說再見
   (D) 他每次總留下再見的字條而後離去

22. (A) That’s an awesome plan.
   (A) 那個計畫真是太棒了
   (B) 那個計畫真是太可怕了
   (C) 那個計畫很有挑戰性
   (D) 那個計畫不容易實現

23. (C) What a cheap skate!
   (A) 多輕鬆的交談啊
   (B) 好便宜的鞋子
   (C) 真是吝嗇鬼
   (D) 鬧太貪心

24. (B) It never rains, but it pours.
25. (D) No one knows that she is at home in Chinese history.
   (A) 沒有人知道她在家研究中國歷史
   (B) 沒有人知道她在家收藏許多歷史書籍
   (C) 沒有人知道她熱愛中國歷史
   (D) 沒有人知道她精通中國歷史

26. (B) They should not have gone too far.
   (A) 他們不應該走得太遠
   (B) 他們不應該太過份
   (C) 他們不應該承諾過多
   (D) 他們不應該知道過多事實

27. (A) He tried a second time only to fail again.
   (A) 他再試一次竟然還是失敗
   (B) 他再試一次以避免失敗
   (C) 他第二次比第一次進步很多
   (D) 他怕失敗而不願再嘗試

28. (C) She’s on leave at this time.
   (A) 她正好要離開
   (B) 她正好去洽公
   (C) 她正好休假中
   (D) 她正好外出

29. (D) The shirt you bought is a rip-off
   (A) 你買的襯衫價格很合理
   (B) 你經過一番議價才完成襯衫的交易
   (C) 你買的襯衫價格十分公道
   (D) 你購買襯衫的價格過高，根本是搶錢

30. (C) The machine is past repairing.
    (A) 這部機器已修理過了
    (B) 這部機器需要修理
    (C) 這部機器已無法修理了
31. (D) I cannot help smiling at the baby.
   (A) 他幫忙照顧嬰兒而露出了微笑
   (B) 他因幫不上忙而只好對著嬰兒微笑
   (C) 他沒辦法使嬰兒露出微笑
   (D) 他忍不住而對著嬰兒微笑

32. (A) 這隻筆不能用了
   (A) The pen doesn’t work.
   (B) The pen is out of order.
   (C) The pen is running out.
   (D) We run out of the pen.

33. (C) 貓在各方面外表都像老虎
   (A) In every respect the cat takes for the tiger in appearance.
   (B) In every respect the cat cares for the tiger in appearance.
   (C) In every respect the cat takes after the tiger in appearance.
   (D) In every respect the cat likes the tiger in appearance.

34. (A) 我突然想起我應該拜訪他
   AI. It occurred to me that I should call on him.
   (B) I occurred an idea that I should call on him.
   (C) I stuck an idea that I should call on him.
   (D) An idea was occurred to my mind that I should call on him.

35. (B) 他去海邊戲水竟然淹死了
   (A) He was drowned because of going to the beach.
   (B) He went to the beach only to be drowne(D)
   (C) Going to the beach resulted in his drowning.
   (D) He died of drowning at the beach

36. (B) 我過去習慣親自下廚
   (A) I was used to cook by myself.
   (B) I used to cook by myself.
   (C) I used to cooking by myself
   (D) I was used to cooking by myself.

37. (A) 他不間斷的從事他的學術研究
   (A) He worked on his academic research day in and day out.
   (B) He worked on his academic research day by day.
(C) He worked on his academic research all day long.
(D) He worked on his academic research everyday.

38. ( C ) 我母親實際上是家中經濟支柱
   (A) As a matter of fact, my mother is the economic supporter in our family.
   (B) Actually, my mother is regarded as the main character to support our
       finance in our family.
   (C) Actually, my mother is the breadwinner in our family.
   (D) Our families cannot survive without my mother’s devotion to work.

39. ( B ) 別妄自菲薄
   (A) Don’t look little of yourself.
   (B) Don’t make little of yourself.
   (C) Don’t see yourself nothing.
   (D) Don’t pay little attention to yourself.

40. ( D ) 這個人當場被強盜殺死
   (A) This man was killed by the rubber on the spur of the moment.
   (B) This man was killed by the rubber on the spot.
   (C) This man was killed by the robber on the spur of the moment.
   (D) This man was killed by the robber on the spot.

41. ( C ) 要做出 OK 的姿勢，通常是把拇指和食指連在一起形成一個圈
   (A) To gesture that something is “OK”, it is common to join the pinky and
       thumb together to make a circle.
   (B) To gesture that something is ”OK”, it is common to join the thumb and
       forefinger together to make it round.
   (C) To gesture that something is “OK”, it is common to join the thumb and
       forefinger together to make a circle.
   (D) To gesture that something is “OK”, it is common to join the thumb and
       ring finger together to make a circle.

42. ( B ) 她十分忙碌的照顧她十個孩子
   (A) She holds ten children at the same time.
   (B) She has her hands full with her ten children.
   (C) She is busy holding ten children in her hands.
   (D) She is busy handing ten children everything they need.

43. ( C ) 我聽見他在和老闆商討事情
(A) I heard him taking over something with his boss.
(B) I heard him taking on something with his boss.
(C) I heard him taking up something with his boss.
(D) I heard him taking around something with his boss

44. (A) 我對這進階數學一竅不通
   (A) This advanced math is all Greek to me.
   (B) This advanced math is all Roman to me.
   (C) I have no way to advanced math.
   (D) This advanced math is a big headache for me.

45. (B) 他一抵達火車站，車子正好開走
   (A) Arriving at the train station, the train just left.
   (B) No sooner had he arrived at the train station than the train left.
   (C) Hardly he had arrived at the train station when the train left.
   (D) He arrived at the train station, the train just left.

VI. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗

出題格式
本文

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

(A)
Half expect to be millionaires
Half of all students expect to be millionaires by the age of 35, and nearly a third
expect to make it by the age of 30, according to a survey. However, nine out of 10
students said they expected their parents to provide financial support for them as they
worked toward their first million. The 500 students interviewed said they expected
parents to help them with things like weddings and setting up businesses. Forty-six
percent of would-be millionaires said they thought the best way to make their fortune was through investments. Another 19 percent said they would make their money through business, and 14 percent said they would earn it through salaries if they worked hard enough.

1. (b) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) Students expect to become rich after over 30 years’ hard work.
   (B) Students expect to become rich when they are young.
   (C) The 500 students interviewed said they never asked parents to help them with things like weddings and setting up businesses.
   (D) 46 percent of would-be millionaires said they thought the best way to make their fortune was through hard work.

2. (d) Whom did nine out of 10 students expect to provide financial support for them as they worked toward their first million?
   (A) their brothers and sisters
   (B) their classmates
   (C) the government
   (D) their parents

3. (b) This news is based on a _____.
   (A) rumor
   (B) survey
   (C) scandal
   (D) buzz

4. (d) 14 percent said they would earn their first million through salaries. They decided to _______.
   (A) ask for help
   (B) give up
   (C) steal money from the banks
   (D) work hard

5. (a) A million is _______.
   (A) 1,000,000
   (B) 100,000
   (C) 10,000,000
   (D) 100,000,000

(B)
The Boys and the Frogs

Some boys, playing near a pond, saw a number of frogs in the water and began to pelt them with stones. They killed several of them, when one of the frogs, lifting his
head out of the water, cried out: "Pray stop, my boys: what is sport to you is death to us."

1. (b) What could be the moral of this fable?
   (A) We had better bear our troubles bravely than try to escape them
   (B) One man's pleasure may be another's pain.
   (C) Try before you trust
   (D) Honesty is the best policy

2. (d) Where were the boys playing?
   (A) In the pon(D)
   (B) In the water.
   (C) In the trees.
   (D) Not far from a pon(D)

3. (d) The frog asked the boys to _____.
   (A) stop singing.
   (B) start to throw stones
   (C) to lift its head
   (D) stop killing them

4. (a) In the sentence “What is sport to you is death to us”, the word “sport” could be replaced with _______.
   (A) game
   (B) war
   (C) sense
   (D) sportive

5. (b) The boys killed the frogs with_____.
   (A) pelage
   (B) stones
   (C) water
   (D) pond

(C)

Itchy ears are a problem
Anan Temtan checked in to Vachira Phuket Hospital, complaining of growing itchiness in his ears that could not be cured with cotton buds. Doctors discovered about 50 fly larvae in the octogenarian's ears, which they removed with tweezers and suction instruments. "We believe flies might have gone inside his ears to lay eggs which hatched into larvae, causing the itching," said the doctor. Anan had helped clean up a neighborhood marketplace four days prior to his ear infestation.

1. (a) Which of the following statement is true?
Anan Temtan suffered from growing itchiness in his ears.

Anan Temtan cured by himself the itchiness in his ears with cotton buds.

The fly larvae are organs in human ears.

Flies might have gone inside his ears to lay eggs which cured the itching

2. ( d ) What did doctors remove the larvae with?
   (A) Scissors and cotton buds.
   (B) Shears and clippers
   (C) Flutes and other instruments.
   (D) Tweezers and suction instruments.

3. ( c ) What caused itchiness in Anan’s ears?
   (A) An illness.
   (B) Small powder.
   (C) The fly larvae
   (D) Some medicine.

4. ( b ) Anan was infected because _______
   (A) he had moved out to a new place where were lots of flies.
   (B) he had helped clean up a neighborhood marketplace four days prior to his ear infestation.
   (C) he went to swim in a dirty pond
   (D) his wife had itching ears too.

5. ( d ) What is a larva?
   (A) The egg of many insects.
   (B) A kind of bacteria that we always find in the ears and noses.
   (C) A special kind of fly.
   (D) The wingless immature worm-shaped form of many insects.

The Town of Lugang

Located to the west of Changhua, Lugang is where the earliest mainland Chinese settlers arrived in Taiwan. The town was an important stronghold for the Dutch during their occupation of Taiwan. The city is full of historic sites, including Lungshan Temple, Tianhou Temple, and Literary God Temple. For more information, please consult the pamphlet "Touring Historic Lugang."

1. ( b ) Where is Lukang (Lugang) situated?
   (A) East of Changhua county.
   (B) West of Changhua county.
   (C) South of Changhua county.
   (D) North of Changhua county.
2. (b) “Settler” means _______.
(A) someone who sets up a program
(B) colonist
(C) stranger
(D) local people

3. (b) Lugang was an important stronghold for the Dutch during their ______ of Taiwan.
(A) colonization
(B) compensation
(C) preoccupation
(D) emancipation

4. (d) A temple is _____.
(A) a kind of climate
(B) the speed and rhythm of the music
(C) a temporary job
(D) a building used as a place of worship

5. (a) What is a small leaflet or paper booklet, usually unbound and coverless, that gives information or supports a position?
(A) A pamphlet.
(B) A manual.
(C) A novel.
(D) A handbook.

E. Changhua
In early days of Taiwanese history, Lukang Harbor of Changhua ranked with Anping of Tainan and Wanhua of Taipei as principal seaports during the time of Taiwan cultivation. The three ports once enjoyed beautiful names in the saying of "I-Fu Erh-Lu, San-Mengchia (Tanian first, Lukang second, Taipei third). The Papao Creek that irrigates the entire plain of Changhua was constructed in 1700s’; the earliest and largest scaled water conservancy facilities ever constructed in Taiwan. The cultivation by early immigrants with help of good irrigation system brought about abundant material production and civilization. Rich culture is expressed as we see in the ruins of old times, hamlets, literature, music, dramas, artifact, traditional calligraphy, temple paintings and folk activities. The County not only occupies the first position in the quality and quantity of relics but prides herself on owning 10 artists honored as National Masters, winners of "Hsin Chuan Prize " as well as 4 traditional artistic organizations that rank top in namely, Nankuan Music, Taiwan Opera and Poppet
show that are very unique well Known.

1. (d) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) Lugang was an important seaport actually.
   (B) The Papao Creek was the latest and largest scaled water conservancy facilities ever constructed in Taiwan.
   (C) Nankuan is an antique kind of dance.
   (D) 10 artists from Changhua have been honored as National Masters, winners of "Hsin Chuan Prize".

2. (b) Which place among the following is not one of the three principal seaports during the time of Taiwan cultivation?
   (A) Lugang, Changhua
   (B) Wuchi, Taichung
   (C) Anping, Tainan
   (D) Wanhua, Taipei

3. (c) A relic is ______.
   (A) something relaxing
   (B) a totally ruined place
   (C) something that has survived from a long time ago
   (D) somebody’s relatives

4. (a) Which among the following performances doesn’t have performers on the stage?
   (A) A Poppet show
   (B) Nankuan Music
   (C) Taiwan Opera
   (D) A music concert

5. (c) Calligraphy is the art of writing that people write with _______.
   (A) a knife and blood
   (B) a pencil and an eraser
   (C) a brush and ink
   (D) a ballpoint pen

F.

The Lion in Love

A Lion demanded the daughter of a woodcutter in marriage. The Father, unwilling to grant, and yet afraid to refuse his request, hit upon this expedient to rid himself of his importunities. He expressed his willingness to accept the Lion as the suitor of his daughter on one condition: that he should allow him to extract his teeth, and cut off his claws, as his daughter was fearfully afraid of both. The Lion
cheerfully assented to the proposal. But when the toothless, clawless Lion returned to repeat his request, the Woodman, no longer afraid, set upon him with his club, and drove him away into the forest.

1. (d) What could be the moral of this fable?
   (A) Those who suffer most cry out the least
   (B) One good turn deserves another
   (C) Every man for himself
   (D) Even the wildest can be tamed by love

2. (b) Who wants to get married with the daughter?
   (A) The woodcutter.
   (B) The lion.
   (C) The father.
   (D) The serpent.

3. (b) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) The Father was willing to grant Lion’s request, and marry his daughter to the Lion.
   (B) The Father was smart enough to rid himself of his importunities.
   (C) The Lion refused to extract his teeth, and cut off his claws.
   (D) The Woodman was no longer afraid of the Lion because he had got the teeth and claws longer than the Lion’s.

4. (d) Why did the Lion cheerfully assent to the proposal?
   (A) He thought they were useless.
   (B) He had a toothache.
   (C) He wanted to get married with the woodcutter.
   (D) He didn’t want to scare the daughter.

5. (d) The word “club” in this fable means ________.
   (A) association
   (B) dancing club
   (C) a stick used to help the aged walk
   (D) a stout stick used as a weapon

I.

Indigenous Traditions

In the past, the indigenous peoples on Taiwan were marginalized in the expression of Taiwanese culture. Since 1980, however, aboriginal intellectuals have tried to recreate their own past by reexpressing their peoples’ oral traditions. Thus, a large body of oral narratives about creation myths and tribal heroes have been transcribed and circulated in the form of parallel texts, in which the original aboriginal languages are spelled out.
in romanization and accompanied by Chinese translation. For many aboriginal intellectuals, such texts literally constitute the last utopian hope for their language and traditions to be transmitted in the struggle for cultural survival, for even their children are resisting the use of the native tongue. As a result, many indigenous languages and literatures are on the verge of disappearing.

1. (c) Which of the following statement is true?
   (A) In the past, the indigenous peoples on Taiwan were predominant in the expression of Taiwanese culture.
   (B) Since 1980, aboriginal industrialists have tried to recreate their own past by reexpressing their peoples' oral traditions.
   (C) The original aboriginal languages could be spelled out in romanization.
   (D) Fortunately, many indigenous languages and literatures are quite popular.

2. (d) Who have tried to recreate their own past by reexpressing their peoples' oral traditions?
   (A) The seniors of the tribes.
   (B) The Chinese researchers.
   (C) The foreigners.
   (D) Aboriginal intellectuals

3. (a) What do we call the stories about the beginning of a people?
   (A) creation myths
   (B) starting fables
   (C) long stories
   (D) commencement tale

4. (a) In which languages have the traditional stories of Taiwan aborigines been transcribed and circulated in the form of parallel texts?
   (A) Astronesian and Chinese
   (B) Chinese and English
   (C) Formosan and British
   (D) Atayal and Bunun

5. (c) The utopian is _____________.
   (A) a huge garden where Adam and Eva lived
   (B) a divine place where live the Gods
   (C) a typical of an ideal perfect state or place
   (D) A remote country in Africa

In the fall, the science club at Riverside School planned a science fair. They
began by picking a day for the fair. Then they brainstormed ideas for booths. Maria decided to set up a display of recycled items. She wanted to show how paper, glass, and plastic could be reused. Josh made a solar oven. He planned to use the oven to cook biscuits. Elliot figured out how to make a model of the local watershed. Carly thought of a way to share tips about raising different kinds of rabbits.

When the big day came, things did not go exactly as planned. First the wind kicked up. Next the clouds moved in. Then the rain poured down. There was no sun at all, so the solar oven did not heat up enough to cook the biscuits. Josh had globs of raw dough and no way to cook it. The model of the watershed was made of cardboard. It fell down during the first cloudburst. The rain made the rabbits wet and miserable.

But the science club did not let the weather get them down! Josh and Elliot used the biscuit dough to mold a new watershed model. While Carly put the rabbits under the solar oven to stay dry, Maria used recycled plastic to make a tent. When it was over, everyone thought the fair was a big hit.

(B) 1. What did the students do before they brainstormed ideas?
   (A). They planned a science fair for the school.
   (B). They picked a day for the fair.
   (C). They made a model of the local watershed.
   (D). They made a solar oven.

(D) 2. Why did the watershed model fall down?
   (A). It was made of plastic.
   (B). It was made of recycled glass.
   (C). It was made of biscuit dough.
   (D). It was made of cardboard.

(B) 3. Why were the rabbits miserable?
   (A). They were in a cage.
   (B). They were wet.
   (C). They were in an oven.
   (D). They were under a tent.

(A) 4. Which of the following did NOT happen because of the storm?
   (A). The biscuits got wet.
   (B). The watershed model fell down.
   (C). The rabbits were unhappy.
   (D). The solar oven did not work.

(C) 5. What happened before the clouds moved in?
   (A). The rain poured down.
Chinese paper is used in two formats: scrolls and books. Scrolls are long sheets of paper that have a wooden roller at one end and can be rolled up for storage. Books are made of shorter sheets of paper, usually folded in half and sewn together with string. Chinese paper is usually very thin, so only one side has printing. Many methods have been used to increase its durability. Paper with drawings or paintings is usually mounted. Mounting means adding a piece of paper on the back, to increase weight, eliminate wrinkles, and improve artistic quality. When paper becomes old, it can be remounted to freshen its appearance. If a sheet of paper is torn or worn, it can be mended, or another sheet of paper inserted between the folded sheets of a book to reinforce it. To protect paper from insects, it may be exposed to light to adjust its dryness and temperature. Over a thousand years ago, Chinese book collectors already used special handling for books and scrolls, in order to prolong their life.

(A) 1. According to this article, Chinese people use sunlight to …
   (B). make a book too dry.
   (C). keep a book from being eaten by pests.
   (D). damage a book

(A) 2. Old paper may be mounted again in order to …
   (A). make it look newer.
   (B). mend the tears.
   (C). increase its weight.
   (D). keep it from insects.

(D) 3. People who collected paintings and books wanted to make sure that they …
   (A). were mounted
   (B). were unbreakable
   (C). were worth money.
   (D). lasted a long time.

(D) 4. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is correct about Chinese books?
   (A). have rollers.
   (B). last only a few years.
   (C). cost very little.
(D). require sewing.

(B) 5. How come Chinese books only have writing on one side?
   (A). Because the sheets do not have waterproof.
   (B). Because the paper is not thick enough.
   (C). Because it increases durability.
   (D). Due to artistic quality.

At the San Diego Zoo in California, scientists study giant pandas. The animals live in a cozy habitat made just for them. A shy panda mother and her fragile baby are kept out of the public view.

It is important to take good care of these great creatures. There are less than 1,000 pandas left in the wild. Scientists all over the world are trying to find ways to help pandas survive.

In the wild, pandas live in China. They are found in only six small places high in the mountains. They need to have a foggy forest of pine trees and lots of bamboo in order to survive. They like to be near water and away from people.

People have taken over a lot of the places where the pandas once lived. The trees have been cut down to make room for farms and towns. In some places, the bamboo that pandas eat has been cleared away, or it has all died out. In other places, the pandas cannot travel across the fields and farms to get to the bamboo.

Scientists are trying to find out as much as they can about these quiet animals. Information that they get by studying pandas may save these gentle creatures from extinction.

(A) 1. What does the author tell you that pandas need help?
   (A). There are less than 1,000 pandas left in the wild.
   (B). People like to see the pandas at Zoos.
   (C). Pandas like to live in foggy forests.
   (D). Pandas eat lots of bamboo.

(B) 2. What is the meaning of the first sentence of the fourth paragraph?
   (A). People and pandas lived in the same places long ago.
   (B). People now live in many of the areas that once belonged to pandas
   (C). People have taken over a few places where pandas once lived.
   (D). People from all over the world live with the pandas now.

(A) 3. Which statement does NOT tell why pandas need help?
   (A). The mothers are shy.
   (B). Some of the bamboo they eat has been cleared away.
(C). They cannot travel across all the farms and fields to find foo.(D)
(D). Some of the bamboo has died out.

( D ) 4. Which of the following answers can replace the sentence” It is important to
take good care of these great creatures.”?
(A). We must think about caring for these great creatures.
(B). Pandas think it is important that we take good care of them.
(C). It is not necessary for us to care for these large animals.
(D). It is significant that we provide safety and food for these great creatures.

( C ) 5. How might you describe the last paragraph of the article?
(A). Scientists have learned about how quiet pandas are. They may be able to
save them from extinction.
(B). The information scientists got is helping to save all creatures from
extinction.
(C). Scientists are studying pandas to learn as much about them as they can.
They may learn things that will keep these amazing animals from dying
out.
(D). Scientists have learned things that will save the great panda from
extinction.

A young man called Levi Strauss, an immigrant from Germany, arrived in San
Francisco, California in 1853. At that time, California was in the middle of the Gold
Rush. Thousands of men were coming to California to dig for gol(D) Strauss came to
sell canvas to these gold miners. Canvas is a strong and heavy material, so Strauss
thought the miners could use the canvas to make tents.

One day Strauss heard a miner complain that he couldn’t find clothes strong
enough for the work he was doing. Strauss quickly took some of his canvas to make
pants. These pants were strong enough for miners to wear for a long time. All the
pants he had made were sol(D) However, Strauss wanted to improve his pants. He
bought a material that was softer than canvas but just as strong. This material came
from Nimes, a city in France, and was called serge de Nimes. The miners liked this
material. They called it “denim” (from de Nimes) and bought even more pants from
Strauss.

However, denim had no color. Because of this, the denim pants did not look very
interesting, and they got dirty easily. To solve these problems, Strauss dyed the denim
blue and continued to work to improve his jeans. Today, the company he started is
known around the worl(D) Now jeans are considered not just practical but very
fashionable as well.
1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   (A). Blue jeans are popular with people from all walks of life.
   (B). Where the name of “denim” come from.
   (C). The history of Gold Rush.
   (D). The inventor of blue jeans and the original story of blue jeans.

2. Why did Strauss want to color the denim blue?
   (A). Because miners preferred the color blue.
   (B). Because the denim pants looked boring and got dirty easily.
   (C). Because the color blue was popular at that time.
   (D). Because the color blue is beautiful.

3. Why did Strauss come to California?
   (A). to pan for gold.
   (B). to sell French fabric.
   (C). to sell blue jeans.
   (D). to sell canvas.

4. Which of the following statements is correct?
   (A). Strauss made his first jeans from canvas.
   (B). Strauss came to California because he wanted to make jeans.
   (C). Strauss got the idea to make jeans from France.
   (D). Strauss was born in France.

5. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
   (A). The fabric that was made into jeans came from France.
   (B). The first jeans Strauss made were not blue.
   (C). The fabric that was made into jeans came from Germany.
   (D). Strauss was a young immigrant from Germany.

If silence is indeed golden, it is also becoming as rare as gold. In almost every home a stereo or television will fill the rooms with sound. Music is played in almost every supermarket, restaurant, and post office. Between sunrise and sunset, motorcycles, cars, buses, and trucks are constant sources of noise. Jets and factories are also big noisemakers. You can pass any factory, and the roar of its machinery may deafen your ears. Noise pollution is the new side effect of our technological age.

Noise can hurt our hearing. People’s hearing may be lost if they work for a long time in noisy factories. Also, a study indicates that most disc jockeys in dance clubs have lost part of their hearing. Silence has a soothing effect for people. That is, silence can help people feel calm or relax. If you feel anxious, you had better stay away
from noisy areas.

We all demand silence from time to time, but silence is so hard to find. In the future, laws may have to be passed to protect silence.

(C) 1. According to the passage, silence is becoming hard to find because …
   (A). jets are noisemakers.
   (B). the material of silence is gold.
   (C). of all kinds of noise pollution.
   (D). restaurants are playing music.

(D) 2. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE?
   (A). Noise can help you feel calm.
   (B). Every disc jockey has hearing problems.
   (C). Silence can make you nervous.
   (D). It is bad to stay in a noisy place for too long.

(B) 3. According to the author, the laws must be passed …
   (A). to make silence difficult to find.
   (B). to prevent noise pollution from getting worse.
   (C). to increase the ability of factory worker.
   (D). to keep silence as rare as gold.

(B) 4. The word “roar” in the first paragraph means …
   (A). quiet music
   (B). loud sound
   (C). employee
   (D). boss

(C) 5. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
   (A). People can hear music everywhere.
   (B). Factories make a lot of noise.
   (C). Silence is not easy to find.
   (D). Every household has a television.

In Japan, the city of Sapporo is famous for its beautiful scenery. It is characterized by its particular history and natural beauty.

Sapporo has long been known for its many cultural exchanges with foreign countries. Sapporo's western-style buildings are unique in Japan.

Sapporo annually welcomes visitors to many cultural events, including the famous Pacific Music Festival. In 1972, the city was chosen to host the Winter Olympic Games. The popular annual Sapporo Snow Festival attracts and amazes many visitors. In fact, during winter, Sapporo is often compared to the leading skiing
spots in Switzerland.

On the other hand, spring is the perfect time for visitors to enjoy the blossoms in Sapporo. Fair weather from May through June leads to a comfortable summer climate that attracts visitors both from within Japan and abroad. An international airport and convenient public transportation system make Sapporo’s many attractions accessible. You may like to come to Sapporo to see and experience for yourself why this city is considered as one of the best places to visit in Japan.

(A) 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
   (A). the beauty of Sapporo.
   (B). the heritage in Sapporo.
   (C). the convenience of living in Sapporo.
   (D). the cultural exchanges in Sapporo.

(B) 2. What makes Sapporo mostly different from other cities in Japan?
   (A). Exciting festivals.
   (B). Western-style buildings.
   (C). Amazing scenery.
   (D). Foreign visitors.

(D) 3. It is possible to find this passage in what section of newspapers?
   (A). science section.
   (B). politics section.
   (C). weather section.
   (D). travel section.

(C) 4. In the last paragraph, what does the word “attractions” refer to?
   (A). ways of catching people’s attention.
   (B). characteristics that make something interesting.
   (C). places that people can go to for enjoyment.
   (D). qualities that make people develop a feeling of liking.

(D) 5. What can you conclude from this passage?
   (A). it is better to go to Sapporo in spring, summer or winter.
   (B). Visiting Sapporo in fall is disappointing.
   (C). Sapporo is famous for its blossoms in spring.
   (D). It is worthwhile to visit Sapporo.

Peter Illich Tchaikovsky, one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century, was born on May 7, 1840. The son of a mining inspector, Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of productivity occurred between 1876
and 1890, during which time he enjoyed the patronage of Madame von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a living stipend of about $1,000,000 a year. Madame von Meck later terminated her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance, when she encountered financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame von Meck’s patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets Swan Lake and The Sleeping Beauty. Tchaikovsky’s music, well known for its rich, melodic, and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music behind the dance. Tchaikovsky died on November 6, 1893, ostensibly of cholera, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

(B) 1. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A). Tchaikovsky’s love to Madame von Meck.
(B). Tchaikovsky’s life and music
(C). Tchaikovsky’s friendship with Madame von Meck.
(D). The development of Tchaikovsky’s music

(D) 2. According to the passage, for what characteristics is Tchaikovsky’s music best known?
(A). Its conservative qualities.
(B). Its exciting tones.
(C). Its ballet-like quality.
(D). Its richness and melodic drama

(C) 3. According to the passage, Swan Lake and The Sleeping Beauty are …
(A). fables.
(B). fairy tales.
(C). dances.
(D). operas.

(D) 4. According to the passage, which sentence is incorrect?
(A). Madame von Meck was generous.
(B). Madame von Meck appreciated Tchaikovsky’s music.
(C). Madame von Meck had economic troubles.
(D). Madame von Meck was introduced to Tchaikovsky.

(D) 5. When did Tchaikovsky compose most of his music?
(A). During the years he studied at the St. Petersburg Music Conservatory.
(B). Before he proposed to Madame von Meck.
(C). After Madame von Meck ended their friendship.
(D). During the years he received financial help from Madame von Meck.
VII. Cloze Test 全遗漏字填空

出题格式

Some reading you select for yourself will be for learning, ___(1)___ will be for pleasure or recreation. ___(2)___ your purpose for reading is not always ___(3)___, the way in which you read the ___(4)___ will differ. When you read to learn, you should ___(5)___ main and supporting ideas, trying to ___(6)___ facts and details. You will probably read the material ___(7)____. On the other hand, ___(8)___ you read for pleasure, you should try to read much ___(9)___, not worrying about unknown words. Adjusting your reading style to your ___(10)___ is an important part of becoming a skillful reader.

(78年8月大)

1. (A) few   (B) some   (C) all   (D) others
2. (A) Since   (B) From   (C) Though   (D) But
3. (A) clear   (B) the same   (C) different   (D) right
4. (A) style   (B) purpose   (C) interest   (D) material
5. (A) look up   (B) look into   (C) look for   (D) look through
6. (A) remember   (B) write   (C) supply   (D) support
7. (A) for pleasure   (B) on purpose   (C) more than once   (D) for a long time
8. (A) as   (B) and   (C) when   (D) so
9. (A) faster   (B) slower   (C) more carefully   (D) more patiently
10. (A) ideas   (B) facts   (C) learning   (D) purpose
Walking may not seem fascinating, but it can be. When you walk, you move slowly, you can see the world around you. Walking is great because you can do anytime and anywhere. An evening walk the streets of a big city can be as enjoyable as a morning stroll a country road or a hike in the mountains. In addition, you don’t need any fancy equipment to participate in this activity. If you have a good pair of shoes, you’re ready to go. Another benefit of this pastime is you can enjoy it with friends or alone. You don’t have to worry about winning or losing. Just getting there is enough.

A1. (A) so (B) if (C) that (D) as
A2. (A) around (B) between (C) above (D) besides
D3. (A) on (B) in (C) to (D) it
D4. (A) from (B) over (C) across (D) through
C5. (A) even (B) ever (C) just (D) like
B6. (A) of (B) on (C) at (D) to
B7. (A) For (B) In (C) By (D) On
D8. (A) in (B) up (C) with (D) to
C9. (A) which (B) where (C) that (D) what
A10. (A) also (B) either (C) neither (D) too

Effective listening means listening with a third ear. this I mean trying to listen for the meanings the words and not to the words alone. The way words ---- loud, soft, fast, or slow---- is very important. a mother says, “Come in now” in a soft, gentle voice, it may mean the kids have minutes. But when she says, “Come in NOW”, no question about the meaning of the command effectively, we have to pay attention to facial expressions, body movement, to the quality of the other person’s voice. These cues are a part of any message.

B1. (A) For (B) By (C) With (D) On
A2. (A) behind (B) beneath (C) beside (D) before
A3. (A) simply (B) nearly (C) calmly (D) surely
C4. (A) speak (B) spoke (C) are spoken (D) have spoken
B5. (A) Even (B) If (C) Since (D) Until
C6. (A) a little (B) a longer (C) a few more (D) no
The people in the room were tense. Five young engineers were sitting with their
(A) boss (B) friend (C) client (D) doctor

Suddenly one of the young engineers gave what he thought was a good solution
(A) of (B) at (C) to (D) in
the problem. What he had to say was (A) turned (B) created (C) greeted (D) generated
by an uncomfortable silence. The boss then laughingly pointed out that the same proposal had been made
and (A) agreed to (B) put up (C) called upon (D) turned down
some minutes before.

The incident seemed funny (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for
the time, but several months later it did not. After the project had been successfully finished, most of the engineers who had
worked on it were (A) succeeded (B) promoted (C) exhausted (D) aroused
But the young man who had made a fool of himself at
the meeting was not on the list.

(A) What had happened?

Bad listening habits can hurt you a lot in your daily living. Much of your success,
both in your work and social life, (A) as long as (B) as soon as (C) as far as (D) as well as
how you listen. A number of major
industries and more than twenty leading colleges (A) loyal (B) vital (C) total (D) fatal
have set up
“listening clinics” and courses to find out what is wrong ---- and what to do about it.

(86年推甄)
B) Why must it be finished?
C) Where did the event take place?
D) When will they have another project

8. (A) The engineer was too young.
   (B) It took a whole month.
   (C) The boss was satisfied.
   (D) He was right.

9. (A) is related to    (B) has an impact on
   (C) have a lot to do with   (D) are of great importance to

10. (A) are also interested in the rejected proposal
    (B) have resolved the mystery of listening comprehension
    (C) are doing extensive research on the young engineer
    (D) have become very concerned about our bad listening habits

Idioms and proverbs add color to a language, and they also reveal some of the culture behind the language. The most interesting example is the expression “rain cats and dogs.” Does it mean that cats and dogs come down from the sky? Some people in 17th-century England did believe since many dead bodies of cats and dogs were found around after a heavy fall of rain. This idiom simply means “rain very hard.” There are two more explanations as to this idiom came into being. One comes from the Greek word catadupa, “waterfall.” People often thought of waterfalls when it rained heavily. Since catadupa sounds like “cats and dogs,” heavy rains came to be described falling cats and dogs. stems from the belief of ancient weather prophets that rain was caused by the evil spirits of cats and dogs.

1. (A) Possibly    (B) Basically
   (C) Generally    (D) Accidentally

2. (A) fairly   (B) safely   (C) actually   (D) hardly

3. (A) it    (B) these   (C) those   (D) them

4. (A) fooling   (B) swimming
   (C) wandering   (D) floating

5. (A) As a result   (B) In fact
   (C) At last   (D) In addition
6. (A) what   (B) when   (C) how   (D) where

7. (A) means   (B) meant   (C) meaning   (D) it means

8. (A) the other day   (B) in those days
   (C) for days   (D) these days

9. (A) of   (B) to   (C) in   (D) as

10. (A) The other   (B) The last
    (C) The another   (D) The next

**教育部定 1000 個基本英文字彙**

A—49 a (an), a few, a little, a lot, able, about, above, afraid, after, afternoon, again, age, ago, agree, air, airplane (plane), airport, all, almost, along, already, also, always, (A)m., America, American, and, angry, animal, another, answer, any, anyone (anybody), anything, apartment, appear, apple, April, arm, around, arrive, art, as, ask, at, August, aunt, autumn (fall), away

B—79 baby, back, bad, bag, bakery, ball, banana, band, bank, baseball, basket, basketball, bath, bathroom, be (am, are, is, was, were, been), beach, bear, beautiful, because, become, bed, bedroom, bee, beef, before, begin, behind, believe, bell, belong, below, belt, beside, between, bicycle (bike), big, bird, birthday, bite, black, blackboard, blind, block, blow, blue, boat, body, book, bookstore, bored, boring, born, borrow, boss, both, bottle, bottom, bowl, box, boy, bread, break, breakfast, bridge, bright, bring, brother, brown, brush, build, burn, bus, business, businessman, busy, but, butter, buy, by

C—79 cake, call, camera, camp, can (could), candy, cap, car, card, care, careful, carry, case, cat, catch, celebrate, cell phone, cent, center, chair, chalk, change, change, cheap, cheat, check, cheer, cheese, chicken, child, China, Chinese, chocolate, chopsticks, Christmas, church, circle, city, class, classmate, classroom, clean, clear, climb, clock, close, clothes, cloudy, club, coat, coffee, Coke, cold, collect, color, come, comfortable, comic, common, computer, convenient, cook, cookie, cool, copy, correct, cost, couch, count, country, cousin, cover, cow, crazy, cross, cry, cup, cut, cute

D—39 dance, dangerous, dark, date, daughter, day, dead, dear, December, decide, delicious, department store, desk, dictionary, die, different, difficult, dig, dining room, dinner, dirty, dish, do (does, did, done), doctor (Dr.), dog, doll, dollar, door, down, dozen, draw, dream, dress, drink, drive, driver, drop, dry, during

E—41 each, ear, early, earth, east, easy, eat, egg, eight, eighteen, eighth, eighty, either, elementary school, elephant, eleven, else, e-mail, end, English, enjoy, enough, enter, eraser, eve, even, evening, ever, everyone (everybody), everything, example, excellent, except, excited, exciting, excuse, exercise, expensive, experience, eye
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td>pork, possible, post office, postcard, pound, practice, prepare, present, pretty, price, problem, program, proud, public, pull, purple, push, put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-5</td>
<td>queen, question, quick, quiet, quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-31</td>
<td>rabbit, radio, railway, rain, rainbow, rainy, read, ready, real, really, red, refrigerator, remember, repeat, rest, restaurant, restroom, rice, rich, ride, right, ring, river, road, ROC, room, rose, round, rule, ruler, run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-125</td>
<td>sad, safe, salad, sale, salt, same, sandwich, Saturday, save, say, school, sea, season, seat, second, see, seldom, sell, send, senior high school, sentence, September, serious, seven, seventeen, seventh, seventy, several, shall, shape, share, she (her, hers, herself), sheep, ship, shirt, shoe(s), shop, shopkeeper, short, should, shoulder, show, shy, sick, side, sidewalk, simple, since, sing, singer, sir, sister, sit, six, sixteen, sixth, sixty, size, skirt, sky, sleep, slow, small, smart, smell, smile, smoke, snack, snake, snow, so, socks, sofa, some, someone (somebody), something, sometimes, somewhere, son, song, soon, sorry, sound, soup, south, space, speak, special, spell, spend, spoon, sports, spring, square, stand, star, start, station, stay, steak, still, stomach, stop, store, story, strange, stranger, street, strong, student, study, stupid, successful, sugar, summer, sun, Sunday, sunny, supermarket, sure, surprise, surprised, sweater, sweet, swim</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-72</td>
<td>table, Taiwan, take, talk, tall, tape, taste, taxi, tea, teach, teacher, team, teenager, telephone (phone), television (TV), tell, ten, tennis, tenth, test, than, thank, that, the, theater, then, there, these, they (them, their, theirs, themselves), thin, thing, think, third, thirsty, thirteen, thirty, this, those, though (although), thousand, three, Thursday, ticket, tiger, time, tired, to, today, together, tomato, tomorrow, tonight, too, tooth, touch, towel, town, toy, traffic, train, tree, trip, trouble, truck, true, try, Tuesday, turn, twelve, twenty, two, typhoon</td>
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<td>U-12</td>
<td>umbrella, uncle, under, understand, unhappy, uniform, until, up, USA, use, useful, usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-6</td>
<td>vacation, vegetable, very, video, visit, voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-54</td>
<td>wait, waiter, waitress, wake, walk, wall, want, warm, wash, watch, water, way, we (us, our, ours, ourselves), weak, wear, weather, Wednesday, week, weekend, welcome, well, west, wet, what, when, where, whether, which, white, who, whose, why, wife, will (would), win, wind, window, windy, winter, wise, with, without, woman, wonderful, word, work, workbook, worker, world, worry, write, writer, wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-7</td>
<td>year, yellow, yes (yeah), yesterday, yet, you (your, yours, yourself, yourselves), young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-1</td>
<td>zoo</td>
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