

一.文意字彙 (20%)

- () 1. You shouldn't do vigorous exercise until your food has had a chance to _____.
(A) advertise (B) digest (C) crack (D) roam
- () 2. This book deals with the economic, social, and religious _____ of the ancient Egyptian society.
(A) strands (B) atoms (C) replicas (D) aspects
- () 3. Whether you are a student, a web designer, or a CEO in a company, _____ your work is critical to your success.
(A) prioritizing (B) complementing (C) preserving (D) congesting
- () 4. The 13 euro-area countries will issue close to 90 million €2 coins to _____ the 50th anniversary of the European Union.
(A) brag (B) commemorate (C) identify (D) rescue
- () 5. During her stay in Africa, Susana volunteered to teach English to children of the financially _____ villages to help the poor children receive proper education.
(A) impoverished (B) luxurious (C) unemployed (D) acceptable
- () 6. Several studies show that garlic has many _____ effects on heart. For example, garlic may lower blood pressure and reduce the risk of stroke.
(A) bashful (B) qualified (C) beneficial (D) partial
- () 7. After considerable discussion, there is still no general _____ on who should be the executive director of the division.
(A) expertise (B) ailment (C) consensus (D) abundance
- () 8. Researches show that genes account for _____ thirty percent of longevity in humans.
(A) eventually (B) wisely (C) sheepishly (D) approximately
- () 9. We are tired of being second-class citizens. We are tired of being _____ and treated unfairly.
(A) pulled together (B) carried out (C) cut short (D) pushed around
- () 10. When you are in a contest, you need to _____ out of respect for the competition and all the other contestants.
(A) play it by ear (B) play by the rules (C) play with fire (D) play it cool

二.語法測驗 (20%)

- () 11. She is homely; _____, she isn't a pretty girl.
(A) as a result (B) on the other hand (C) in addition (D) in other words
- () 12. I regret _____ you the news, for I don't know what to do.
(A) to tell (B) having told (C) and tell (D) in telling
- () 13. _____ is from this fruit stand that they make money.
(A) It (B) That (C) What (D) This
- () 14. What _____ the city _____ two hundred years ago?
(A) did, like (B) was, like (C) does, like (D) is, like
- () 15. Japanese often can't help _____ as they talk on the phone.
(A) bow (B) to bow (C) bowing (D) but bowing
- () 16. Diplomatic dance is something _____ happens in international cities _____ people from different

cultures come together at a
play.

(A) that, when (B) when, where (C) which, that (D) when, that

() 17. Moving one's head _____ means yes in Sri Lanka.

(A) in and out (B) from side to side (C) pro and con (D) up and down

() 18. She _____ her experience in a voluntary work in one word: life-changing.

(A) pointed out (B) depended on (C) sent in (D) summed up

() 19. We should use body language _____ when communicating with people, especially foreigners.

(A) as much as possible (B) as many as possible (C) as possible as much (D) as possible as many

() 20. In the past thirty years, the town _____ several dramatic changes.

(A) underwent (B) undergoes (C) has undergone (D) was undergoing

三. 克漏字測驗 (10%)

Say you are asked to name a famous Hollywood filmmaker. Which name is the most likely to pop into your head? It must be Steven Spielberg, the brain behind such movies as *Jurassic Park*, *the Indiana Jones* (21), and *Jaws*. Sure enough, speaking of success, (22) any director outdo the world's favorite camera genius. His films are known for their action, fun, and special effects. He has also impressed moviegoers (23) his skill in portraying human connections and managing movie scenes. Though the filmmaker enjoys filmmaking, he is (24) happy about working overtime. Spielberg's top priority is always his family. Since his net worth is nearly three billion dollars, he does not need to worry that turning down overtime will strain his family (25). As his finances are hardly ever a problem, Spielberg can always dream for a living.

() 21. (A) series (B) strings (C) sets (D) scenes

() 22. (A) never has (B) hardly can (C) has ever (D) can ever

() 23. (A) for (B) at (C) on (D) with

() 24. (A) less than (B) no less (C) far above (D) more than

() 25. (A) efforts (B) honor (C) budget (D) division

四. 閱讀測驗 (10%)

"The great beauty of poetry is that it makes everything and every place interesting." Those were the words of John Keats to his brother George in 1819. Though his life was short, John Keats is recognized as one of England's greatest poets. He is known in particular for his vivid descriptions of the beauty of nature, and for the profound philosophical questions that are a hallmark of his poems. Born in 1795, Keats published three books of poetry in his lifetime. Critics at the time did not like his work, partly because he came from an ordinary background, with no advantages of birth, wealth or education. He had lost his parents in childhood, and one of his brothers died young from disease. Also, Keats was too poor to marry the

woman he loved.

Despite all this suffering, Keats never lost his love of poetry. Few poets have so thoroughly captured the glory of life and nature. When Keats spoke those words to his brother, he was going through his most creative period. In the spring and summer of that year, he wrote his most famous short poems, known as odes. They include *Ode to a Nightingale*, *Ode on Melancholy*, and *To Autumn*.

By 1820, however, Keats had developed tuberculosis, the same disease that had killed his mother and brother. On his doctor's advice, he left the cold air of London and moved to Italy. His health did not improve, however, and he died the next year, at the age of twenty-five. It was not until the mid-nineteenth century that people began to fully appreciate the beauty and significance of John Keats' poetry.

- () 26. What are John Keats' poems noted for?
- (A) Their themes of human suffering.
(B) Their vivid descriptions of people.
(C) The long stories that they tell.
(D) Their deep questions about life.
- () 27. What reason is given for Keats' lack of success as a poet?
- (A) He had a low social standing.
(B) His poems were too short.
(C) He suffered from disease.
(D) He wrote only about nature.
- () 28. In which year did Keats write *To Autumn*?
- (A) 1795 (B) 1810 (C) 1819 (D) 1820
- () 29. Keats went to live in Italy for reasons of _____.
- (A) money (B) health (C) work (D) family
- () 30. When did Keats' poems become popular?
- (A) When he moved to Italy.
(B) Before he spoke to his brother.
(C) In the same year as his death.
(D) A few decades after he died.

五.文意選填 (10%)

Love is a dangerous thing. Though it can bring great happiness, it should always be (31) with (32). Sorrow and regret will come to (33) who expect love to happen quickly. It is easy for the young to fall in love, since they are ready to (34) the chance. Older people have already made their own mistakes because they were (35) young. They can offer good advice about love.

In a famous poem, a wise old man tells a younger man to give his money away, but not his heart. He should keep his (36) free in order not to suffer "(37) rue". But there is no use talking to the young man, for he does not listen. Being young, he has

different ideas about life, and he is too full of energy to do (38) but wait for love. By the end of the poem, however, the young man has been (39) wiser by (40).

- (A) endless (B) nothing (C) those (D) made (E) grasp
(AB) approached (AC) fancy (AD) once (BC) experience (BD) wariness

六.整句式翻譯 (10%)

1. 直到昨天，我才知到這件意外。(Not....) (3%)

2. 父母親所應該做的是為孩子們樹立好榜樣。(3%)

3. 當他一進入屋內，他發現他的妻子雙眼閉著，躺在沙發上。(As...with....) (4%)

4. 談到天然災害，九二一大地震是曾侵襲臺灣的天災中最嚴重的。(worst, ever) (4%)

七.引導式翻譯 (10%)

1. 他們寧可逃走也不願坐以待斃
They _____ sit and _____ to die.
2. 他想為年輕人樹立榜樣，告訴他們大學教育的重要性。
He wanted to _____ young people of the importance of a college education.
3. 談到愛情時，年輕人有著與老年人非常不同的想法。
W _____ love, the young have very different ideas from those of the old.
4. 這廣告節目的目的是要警告年輕人毒品的危險
The purpose of the commercial is to a _____ the dangers of drugs.
5. 直到我一再懇求，媽媽才允許我去音樂會。
Not until I begged and begged _____ to go to the concert.

選擇題

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| B | D | A | B | A | C | C | D | D | B |
| 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. |
| D | B | A | B | C | A | B | D | A | C |
| 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. |
| A | B | D | A | C | D | A | C | B | D |
| 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. | 36. | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. |
| AB | BD | C | E | AD | AC | A | B | D | BC |

六.整句式翻譯

1. Not until yesterday did I know the accident.
2. What parents should do is / to set a good example for/to their children.
3. As soon as he entered the house, he found his wife lying on the couch, with her eyes closed.
4. When it comes to natural disasters, the 921 Earthquake was the worst natural disaster ever to hit (strike) Taiwan.
/ that has ever hit(stricken) Taiwan.

七.引導式翻譯

1. would rather escape than
2. set an example for
3. When it comes to
4. alert young people to
5. did Mother/my mother allow me