

1 請依題序將所有答案寫在答紙上，否則不予計分。

2 本試題分字彙、文法、閱讀、翻譯四大題。前三大題為單選題，只要將正確答案代表字母 (A, B, C, D) 填入答案紙上即可。若用其他方式作答 (用文字) 不予計分。

I. Vocabulary. 30%

A. Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in each of the following sentences, and then write (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

1. Maggie is credulous.

- (A) dull or stupid (B) easygoing (C) too readily believing
(D) conscientious

2. Mrs. Lee looked at the other guests disdainfully.

- (A) in an amusing way (B) in a superior way
(C) in a friendly way (D) in an embarrassed way

3. Our instructions were quite explicit.

- (A) without detail (B) with detail
(C) clearly stated (D) given by someone in authority

4. I am getting bored with her constant innuendoes.

- (A) sad stories (B) bad jokes (C) complaints (D) hint or sly remarks

5. The patient's behavior is regressive.

- (A) moody and changeable (B) going back to an earlier level
(C) regretful (D) lacking control

6. Professor Lee has become quite overbearing.

- (A) domineering (B) humorous (C) tense (D) mysterious

7. The reporter questioned the efficacy of such cold remedies.

- (A) hidden danger (B) side effect (C) effigy
(D) ability to produce the desired effect

8. During the gubernatorial campaign neither of the two candidates maligned the other.

- (A) rejected (B) mentioned
(C) spoke well of (D) spoke ill of

9. The Lee children were incurable last Sunday evening.

- (A) unmanageable or uncontrollable (B) not easily discouraged
(C) not easily encouraged (D) having physical ills

10. Our hopes were dashed when we got the letter.

- (A) We were pleased (B) We were excited
(C) We were discouraged (D) We were hopeful

B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each of the following sentences, and then write the corresponding letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

11. Mary forgot to take a notebook to class, so she had to _____ her notes on the backs of envelopes.
(A) strive (B) scribble (C) snub (D) squander
12. In _____ I see that the problems I encountered last month were really minor.
(A) retrospect (B) relinquishment (C) relieve (D) relentlessness
13. I'll be glad to _____ for you if you want to open a checking account in my bank.
(A) stride (B) yield (C) muse (D) vouch
14. Her kitchen has every _____ invented to make the housewife's work easier.
(A) galaxy (B) garrison (C) garlic (D) gadget
15. Peter stopped practicing his golf on the front lawn after he _____ the living room window with one of his golf balls.
(A) dismissed (B) admonished (C) drooped (D) shattered

II. Structure. 20%

- A. Questions 1-5 are incomplete sentences. Four phrases or clauses, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), are given beneath each sentence. Choose among the four the best answer and then write its corresponding letter on your answer sheet.
1. "Innate" intelligence refers to the intelligence a person is born with, as opposed to "emotional or functioning" intelligence, _____.
(A) which is how intelligently a person is behaving
(B) which is how intelligent a person is behaving
(C) that means the intelligent way the person is behaving
(D) that means the intelligence a person is behaving
 2. In a nation that _____, women's progress in the workplace can only be seen as inevitable and fair.
(A) commit itself to equality of opportunity
(B) committing itself to equality of opportunity
(C) takes pride on equality of opportunity
(D) prides itself on a commitment to equality of opportunity
 3. Social anxiety can be _____, such as hidden hostility or guilt.
(A) the surface sign of much psychological conflicts
(B) the surface sign of much deeper psychological conflicts
(C) the sign of surface psychological conflicts
(D) signed of much deeper psychological conflicts
 4. _____ is widely discussed in the medical literature.
(A) How does cigarettes damages heart, lung, other vital tissues
(B) Cigarettes damage heart, lung, and other vital tissues
(C) Cigarettes damaging heart and lung and other vital tissues
(D) How cigarettes damage heart, lung, and other vital tissues
 5. Although the U.S. Air Force was not officially created until after the second World War, _____
(A) but it existed under other names since the beginning of the century
(B) it nevertheless exists under other names since the beginning of the century
(C) it had existed under other names since the beginning of the century
(D) yet had it existed under other names since the beginning of the century

B. In questions 6-10, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to identify the one that should be corrected and then write its corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

6. The greatest happiness of the greatest number are the foundation of morals and legislation.
A B C D
7. There is no love sincere than the love of food.
A B C D
8. That which was bitter to endure maybe sweet to remember.
A B C D
9. As a man sows, so let him reaps.
A B C D
10. A man cannot be too carefully in the choice of his enemies.
A B C D

III. Reading Comprehension. 30%

In this section you will find two reading passages followed by questions about the meaning of the material. You are to choose the best answer to each question, and then write its corresponding letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

Passage 1 Age of Exploration and Discovery

The explorers of the great Age of Discovery were adventurous men. In the name of God, king, and country, they claimed lands and conquered peoples. Seeking wealth and fame, they found water routes to India and the Orient. They conquered the great empires of the Aztecs and the Incas, brought back treasures to their royal masters, and opened up the New World to trade and colonization.

Columbus discovered the Americas, but Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512) gave the continents their name. By his own account, Vespucci, a Florentine navigator, made four voyages to the New World. On his third voyage, while sailing down the coast of South America, Vespucci realized that he was looking at a new continent. Although many historians question Vespucci's claims, there is general agreement that he was the first to recognize that the lands Columbus explored were part of a New World.

The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama (1469?-1524) earned the title Admiral of the Indian Sea by sailing from Portugal to India around the Cape of Good Hope. Europeans had sought this route as an alternative to the expensive and hazardous overland journey. Da Gama became the first man to find an all-water trade route to India and its riches, traveled nearly 24,000 miles during his two-year voyage.

Lured by tales of a wealthy Indian empire in Mexico, Hernando Cortez (1485-1547) organized an expedition of 600 men and set sail in 1519 from the island of Cuba. Cortez marched inland to the Aztec capital, where he met with a surprisingly friendly reception. The Aztec king, Montezuma, believing Cortez to be a god, loaded the Spaniards with fabulous gifts. Motivated by greed, the conquistadors imprisoned the king and brought about the destruction of his people.

Portuguese sea captain Ferdinand Magellan (1480?-1521) led the Spanish expedition that circled the globe. With a fleet of five ships and a crew of 240, he set sail in 1519 in search of a passage to the Indies. In spite of storms at sea, mutiny, and the loss of several vessels, Magellan and his crew rounded the tip of South America, reached the Pacific Ocean and sailed on to the Philippines. There Magellan was killed in a clash with unfriendly natives. In 1522, one ship and 18 men returned to Spain, the sole survivors of the three-year voyage around the world.

The first European to discover Peru, the conqueror of the Incas, Francisco Pizarro (1478?-1541) was one of the most infamous of the Spanish conquistadors. Pizarro was fascinated by stories of a southern empire rich in gold, and he led several expeditions in search of it. In 1527 or 1528, his efforts were rewarded and he was later named governor of this new territory of Peru. In their quest for the riches of the Incas, Pizarro and his men put thousands of Indians to death, including the Inca king Atahualpa.

Sir Francis Drake (1540?-1596) was the first English explorer to make a voyage around the world. He set sail from Plymouth, England, in 1577, on a three-year voyage that took him around the tip of South America and on to the west coast of North America just north of San Francisco. Drake returned to England by way of the Philippines, the Indian Ocean, and Africa's Cape of Good Hope. The seamanship and military skill of Drake and of others like him helped England become a major sea power during the Age of Exploration.

1. Which period marks the Age of Exploration and Discovery?
(A) 14th century (B) 15th century (C) 14th and 15th centuries (D) 15th and 16th centuries
2. Which of the explorers led the expedition that was the first to sail around the world?
(A) Vasco da Gama (B) Sir Francis Drake (C) Ferdinand Magellan (D) Francisco Pizarro
3. The American continents were named after _____.
(A) Columbus (B) Cortez (C) Magellan (D) Vespucci
4. The first European to sail from Europe to India around the Cape of Good Hope was _____.
(A) an English (B) an Italian (C) a Portuguese (D) a Spaniard
5. Historians generally agree that a navigator from _____ was the first European to recognize that the lands Columbus explored were part of a New World.
(A) England (B) Italy (C) Portugal (D) Spain
6. The most notorious Europeans known as the conquistadors and destroyers of the Indian civilizations of Central and South America were the _____.
(A) Portuguese (B) Spaniards (C) Englishmen (D) Italians
7. What motivated the adventurous men of the Age of Discovery to organize those historical expeditions?
(A) God (B) gold (C) new king (D) wealth and fame
8. The final winners in this competition of the power over the sea, trade, and colonization were the _____.
(A) English (B) French (C) Portuguese (D) Spanish

Passage 2

The Foods We Eat --- Meat

Meat has a special place in the diet of the Western world. For most of us, it is the main attraction of a meal. And this prominence has attracted the intense scrutiny of several interested groups. Nutritionists tell us that we eat more meat than is healthful; anthropologists debate whether a literal thirst for blood is an inescapable fact of our evolutionary history; scientists in the food industry try to find simple chemical combinations that will mimic meat's flavor and make inexpensive meat substitutes more palatable; cooks carry on a running argument about the proper method of roasting.

By the word *meat*, we mean the body tissues of animals that can be eaten as food, anything from frog legs to calf brains. However, we usually make a distinction between the "meat" animals --- cattle, sheep, pigs --- and poultry and fish, and between meats and variety meats, organs like the liver, kidneys, intestine, and so on. Meat proper is muscle tissue, whose function is to move some part of the animal. But, in English, the word *meat* has not always had this meaning, and its evolution suggests a gradual shift in the eating habits of the British people. In the *Oxford English Dictionary's* first citation, from the year 900, meat meant solid food in general, in contrast to *drink*. It was not until 1300 that the word *meat* was used to denote the flesh of animals.

In the first place, why do we like meat at all? According to the legend preserved in Genesis, meat eating is one consequence of the Fall. In the beginning, Adam and Eve are given "every herb bearing seed" and fruits but one, for their meals; animals are not even mentioned as a source of food. After the Flood, however, God says to Noah, "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things."

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the majority of people on the European continent rarely took more than a quarter of their total calorie intake from meat. Often it was closer to 10%, with cereals in the form of bread and gruel making up the deficit. As meat became more of a luxury, the lower classes began to depend heavily on salted meats and on fish; salt cod from Newfoundland became an important commodity in the 16th century. This trend of increasing scarcity was reversed in the 19th century, when the development of artificial meadows, "scientific" stock raising, and imports from the Americas boosted the meat supply.

From the beginning, Americans have enjoyed a relative abundance of meat made possible by the extent and richness of the continent. In colonial days, before livestock became established here, settlers lived on game animals, and had so much meat that visitors from Europe were astonished and a little disgusted. In the 19th century, as the country became urbanized, and more people lived away from the farm, salted meats became the rule. While the staple food in Europe was bread, in America it was salt pork. (The fact that salt pork was stored in barrels gave rise to such expressions as "scraping the bottom of the barrel" and "pork barrel politics.") Per capita meat consumption was huge. In the decade of 1830 to 1840, it averaged 178 pounds annually, a figure not matched again until the 1960s and 1970s.

Since the early 1970s Americans have actually been eating less and less red meat, while the dependence on poultry has tripled in the last 30 years. In 1980, the per capita consumption of red meat in the United States was 150 pounds. Add to that 63 pounds per year of poultry and 14 of seafood, and the grand total is 227 pounds per year, or nearly 2/3 pound per day. With one fifteenth of the world's population, the United States eats one third of the world's meat.

Research in nutrition and medicine over the past few decades suggests that we may be paying for our high consumption of meat and other animal products with our health. Americans eat about twice as much protein every day as they actually need, and most of the protein comes from red meat, eggs, and dairy products. The problem is not so much the excess of protein in the diet as the large amounts of saturated fats and cholesterol that accompany it. These substances have been implicated in the development of heart disease. With heart disease the leading cause of death in the U.S. today, Americans would be better off eating less and leaner meat than they do. So are people in other affluent countries.

9. Since _____ has the word *meat* meant "the body tissues of animals that can be eaten as food?"
(A) AD 1300 (B) AD 900 (C) AD 1200 (D) the time of Genesis
10. According to the Bible, people started to eat meat _____.
(A) because they liked to kill animals
(B) for it was more palatable than vegetables
(C) as a result of the Fall of Adam and Eve
(D) because there were plenty of meat supplies
11. Americans may be paying _____ with their health.
(A) for the high consumption of bread and milk
(B) for their eating twice as much fruit as they actually need
(C) for the excessive intake of white meat and wine
(D) for the high intake of meat and other animal products
12. Before the 19th century, the staple food for Europeans was _____.
(A) bread (B) dairy product (C) salt pork (D) salt cod
13. In the 19th century, the main item of food in America was _____.
(A) poultry (B) seafood (C) preserved red meat (D) bread
14. The U.S. has been ranked as the No. 1 meat consumer because with 1/15 of the world's population, the country eats about _____ of the world's meat.
(A) 20% (B) 30% (C) 40% (D) 50%
15. _____ say we eat more meat than is healthful.
(A) Nutritionists (B) Historians (C) Chefs (D) Meat inspectors

IV. Translate the following paragraph (five sentences) into English. 20%

1. 外籍勞工可能對台灣經濟助益極大，但我們所付出的社會代價也甚大。
2. 我們必須考慮的不單是經濟方面的影響，還得將其對社會的影響作整體考量。
3. 外勞的雇主必須付給經紀人大約兩萬五千元作為介紹費，另外還要付三千元的政府規費。
4. 外勞僅能拿到最低工資。
5. 結果是許多不滿意的雇主及外勞都設法鑽法律的漏洞。