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## 英文科試題 (共 5 頁)

本試題分字彙、文法、閱讀、作文共四大題。前三大題為單選題，每題兩分，請務必將正確答案代表字母(A, B, C, D)依題序劃記在答案卡上。若用其他方式作答(用文字)，不予計分。第四大題為作文，總分 30 分，請在答案紙上作答，否則不予計分。

本科目之選擇題請在答案卡上作答

## I. Vocabulary: 28%

In each of the following sentences there is a blank where a word or phrase has been omitted. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence and write its corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

- Scientists who research a disease are always in great \_\_\_\_\_ of contracting the disease.  
(A) peril (B) rescue (C) chronicle (D) caveat
- People will continue to pollute the river if **environmental laws** are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) aloof (B) lax (C) manipulative (D) pristine
- Mark made quite a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ when he told Katrina that he had a terrible new boss. The new boss, it turns out, is Katrina's father.  
(A) amateur (B) feat (C) meltdown (D) gaffe
- A sudden loss of her father \_\_\_\_\_ her to maturity at a young age.  
(A) encroached (B) initiated (C) resurrected (D) catapulted
- Tom has grown tall and handsome, his green eyes and dark hair so \_\_\_\_\_ of his father.  
(A) ethnocentric (B) bountiful (C) reminiscent (D) reservoir
- The blockbuster *Toy Story* series was made with \_\_\_\_\_ computer graphics.  
(A) down-to-earth (B) state-of-the-art (C) off-the-wall (D) down-at-heel
- Chicago Bulls \_\_\_\_\_ Miami Heat by only two points last night to claim the championship title.  
(A) cluttered up (B) embarked on (C) carved out (D) edged out
- Some \_\_\_\_\_ of the increasing number of international students in higher education as the product of internationalization.  
(A) concern (B) conceive (C) conciliate (D) consolidate
- After the tsunami swept over the Japanese coast, numerous buildings were \_\_\_\_\_, leaving thousands of people homeless.  
(A) demolished (B) established (C) decomposed (D) reconstructed
- Wherever Lady Gaga, one of the most popular singers in the U.S., appears, her presence doubtlessly causes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of excitement among the youth and paparazzi.  
(A) flurry (B) wink (C) enigma (D) panorama

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11. The blazing sun and overwhelming humidity motivated them to \_\_\_\_\_ walk along the water's edge on the beach.  
 (A) jovially (B) languidly (C) amicably (D) stressfully
12. After years of \_\_\_\_\_, Mary, despite being disheartened, finally agreed to be interviewed about her family's tragedy.  
 (A) decline (B) serenity (C) seclusion (D) convoy
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ dessert in this restaurant is a cranberry sundae full of rum-soaked raisins with caramel sauce on top; many cannot help but dig deep for bits of nuts as well.  
 (A) luscious (B) pernicious (C) specious (D) abstemious
14. Due to their unexpected unemployment, hundreds of worried workers \_\_\_\_\_ into their journey home and an uncertain future.  
 (A) tussled (B) straddled (C) smuggled (D) straggled

## II. Grammar: 22%

In each of the following sentences there is a blank where a word, phrase, or clause has been omitted. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence and write its corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

15. Fresh fruits and vegetables are healthier foods than canned \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) ones (B) one (C) those (D) these
16. When Beth gets tired, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) stops to work (B) stops working (C) is stopping to work (D) has stopped work
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful Taroko Gorge in Hualien.  
 (A) have once visited (C) have been visited  
 (B) have ever visited (D) have being visited
18. If I hadn't slipped on the ice, I \_\_\_\_\_ my arm.  
 (A) couldn't break (C) couldn't have broken  
 (B) wouldn't break (D) wouldn't have broken
19. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ was very gentle.  
 (A) examined who was sick (C) was being examined by whom  
 (B) who examined the sick child (D) examined the sick child
20. He who laughs last \_\_\_\_\_ best.  
 (A) laughs (B) laughed (C) is laughed (D) laughing
21. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to become an artist; she always wanted to be a teacher.  
 (A) doesn't intend (B) hasn't intended (C) hadn't intended (D) isn't intending



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22. A man asked his friend about her trip to Bhutan: "\_\_\_\_\_ "

- (A) How was the journey like? (C) How the journey was like?  
(B) What the journey was like? (D) What was the journey like?

23. After spending 5 hours in the interrogation room and conferring with her lawyer, the secretary eventually confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ the money that had been earmarked for company travel.

- (A) steal (B) be stolen (C) having stolen (D) have stolen

24. The Great Depression was an international economic crisis, \_\_\_\_\_ the unemployment rate rose to 25%.

- (A) at which (B) during which (C) that (D) in that

25. China has become a \_\_\_\_\_ market for many electronic products.

- (A) fast-grow (B) fast-grew (C) fast-grown (D) fast-growing

### III. Reading Comprehension: 20%

Each reading passage is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question and write its corresponding letter (A, B, C, or D) on the answer card.

#### Passage 1

Chinese and Indian drug makers now manufacture more than 80 percent of the active ingredients in drugs sold worldwide. But they had never been able to copy the complex and expensive biotech medicines increasingly used to treat cancer, diabetes and other diseases in rich nations – until now. These generic drug companies say they are on the verge of selling cheaper copies of such huge sellers as Herceptin for breast cancer, Avastin for colon cancer, Rituxan for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and Enbrel for rheumatoid arthritis. Their entry into the market in the next year – made possible by hundreds of millions of dollars invested in biotechnology plants – could not only transform the care of patients in much of the world but also ignite a counterattack by major pharmaceutical companies and diplomats from richer countries.

Rich nations and the pharmaceutical industry agreed 10 years ago to give up patent rights and the profits that came with them in the face of an AIDS pandemic that threatened to depopulate much of Africa, but they saw deaths from cancer, diabetes and other non-communicable diseases less of an emergency. These chronic diseases, however, account for two-thirds of all deaths. Mexico alone spends about \$120 million buying Herceptin to treat women with breast cancer, which is nearly one-half of 1 percent of all government spending on health care. These new biotech copycats may be less expensive than the originals, but they will never be cheap.

In retrospect, the battle 10 years ago over AIDS medicines was a small skirmish compared with the one likely to erupt over cancer, diabetes and heart medicines. The AIDS drug market was never a major moneymaker for global drug giants, while cancer and diabetes drugs are central to the companies' very survival.

*The New York Times*



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26. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) treatments for communicable vs. non-communicable diseases  
 (B) health care policies in rich vs. poor nations  
 (C) rising drug giants in China and India  
 (D) transformation made by biotech generics
27. According to the passage, why did nations and drug manufacturers give up patent rights and profits for AIDS medicines?
- (A) because epidemics could claim lives quickly  
 (B) because the manufacturing costs outweighed their profits  
 (C) because there had been too many pirated copies  
 (D) because the death toll of AIDS was under control
28. According to the passage, which of the following countries will most welcome the cheaper substitute drugs?
- (A) China (B) India (C) Mexico (D) U.S.A.
29. We can infer from this passage that drugs for the chronic diseases are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) more profitable (C) more patent-protected  
 (B) less profitable (D) less patent-protected
30. As used in this passage, the word *copycats* means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) cloned cats (C) factories  
 (B) medicines (D) pharmaceutical companies

### Passage 2

Three overlapping concepts will be analyzed: (1) patriarchy, which encompassed the whole of society as the unit of analysis and described universal male domination; (2) sex-role stereotyping, which stressed the individual's internalization of cultural gender roles; and (3) institutional sexism, which addressed the inequalities built into institutional structures and policies.

The patriarchic interpretation asserted that male domination characterized society as a whole. In this view, schools, like all other institutions, revealed a pattern of discrimination against women: men set educational policy and preempted the administration of schools; they determined what knowledge was considered most important; and their values permeated instruction. To dislodge patriarchy would require nothing less than a revolution in attitudes and a profound redistribution of power.

Another approach that had greater currency in educational analysis—the sex-role socialization model—focused on how girls and boys were taught different gender roles. One reason for the popularity of this interpretation may be that psychological thinking has dominated educational research in fields like developmental psychology and in programs like compensatory education. Advocates of this position typically

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took a hierarchical view of sex-role socialization, according to which adults such as parents or teachers inculcated the stereotypes in children. Underlying this approach was an individualist and pluralist idea: that all pupils, if given the right help, could realize all their potential in a world in which people were no longer handicapped by faulty gender socialization.

(An excerpt from David Tyack and Elisabeth Hansot's  
*Feminists Discover the Hidden Injuries of Coeducation*)

31. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) To argue for non-discriminatory schools  
(B) To explicate the process of the socialization models  
(C) To explain the origins of the discriminatory policies  
(D) To describe three developmental stages of coeducation
32. According to the passage, which of the following statements could be true?
- (A) A sexist is determined by genes.  
(B) One can be raised to hold sexist views.  
(C) Men are more adroit at mathematics than women.  
(D) Women and men receive equal pay.
33. In the passage, the word *inculcated* is synonymous with?
- (A) instilled (B) instructed (C) assisted (D) restricted
34. The passage is unfinished. What do you expect to read about next?
- (A) Arguments against gender-based inequality.  
(B) Narratives of how working-class women experience inequality.  
(C) Examples of how to combat gender-based inequality.  
(D) Explanations of how institutional sexism contributes to gender-based inequality.
35. From the passage, the reader can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Men and women are not treated equally  
(B) Sexual discrimination can be un-learned  
(C) Society is accountable for sexual discrimination  
(D) All of the above

#### IV. Composition: 30%

Please write on the answer sheet an essay of about 300 words to describe "How I'd like to be remembered when I die." Be sure to state and justify your own reasons.