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英文科答題須知

1. 請依題序將所有答案寫在答案卷上，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 或 D) 填入答案上即可。若用其他方式作答 (用文字或阿拉伯數字) 不予計分。

I. Vocabulary & Idioms: 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 the corresponding letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet.

1. We will continue to promote pragmatic diplomacy with the principle of good will and reciprocity.  
A. reconciliation B. mutual exchange of privileges  
C. recitation D. enmity
2. A virus is a microorganism that cannot be seen by the naked eye.  
A. microfilm B. microscope  
C. microphone D. a very small living thing
3. How many offspring do the Lees have?  
A. sons B. children  
C. daughters D. pets
4. Is that a new gadget there on the table?  
A. dictionary B. ornament  
C. table cloth D. mechanical device
5. The guests adjourned to the living room.  
A. moved to B. made comments about  
C. preferred D. left
6. Every time he exhaled, his chest hurt.  
A. breathed in B. lay down  
C. breathed out D. stood up
7. That's an unconventional idea.  
A. excellent B. wrongly expressed  
C. against logic D. not ordinary, not common
8. He was indicted for murder.  
A. put in prison B. killed by a murderer  
C. taken by the police D. accused by legal authorities
9. Her reputation is untarnished.  
A. questionable B. unclean  
C. perfect D. sorrowful
10. The party was blemished by the fight between Jack and Peter.  
A. spoiled B. saved from boredom  
C. bored D. livened up

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

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11. I must \_\_\_\_\_ my French before I go to France.  
A. brush off    B. brush up on  
C. brush back    D. buck up
12. A brand-new car will cost you an awful lot of money, \_\_\_\_\_ the thousands of dollars you'll spend on optional equipment.  
A. not mention    B. not to mentioning  
C. not to mention    D. not mentioned
13. Tell Alice to turn in the assignment tomorrow or quit her job; I am \_\_\_\_\_ her excuses.  
A. fed up with    B. fed up  
C. feed up with    D. feeding up with
14. Since I can't afford to buy a new car, I'll just have to \_\_\_\_\_ this old car.  
A. put with    B. put on with  
C. put up    D. put up with
15. I am not sure what there is in the fridge -- you will have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pot luck    B. do pot luck  
C. a pot luck supper    D. take pot luck

**II. Structure and Written Expressions: 20%**

Questions 1-10 are incomplete sentences. Four phrases or clauses, marked (A),(B),(C), and (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the

one phrase or clause that best completes the sentence, and then write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

1. Taiwan is a democratic country \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boasts a healthy economy    B. boasting a healthy economy  
C. boasting about a healthy economy.    D. boasting of a healthy economy
2. After-shave lotion has been designed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. soothe fresh shaved skin    B. soothe freshly shave skin  
C. soothe freshly shaved skin    D. soothing freshly shaved skin
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a common practice in Asia, it is generally considered part of one's attire in the West.  
A. Whereas wear a perfume    B. Where wearing perfume  
C. Wherever wearing perfume    D. Whereas wearing perfume
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is rising so much that we can't afford to go to restaurants as often as we used to.  
A. The standard of living    B. The standard of life  
C. The cost of living    D. The moral standard
5. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must the door be left unlocked    B. the door must be left unlocked  
C. the door must be unlocked    D. must the door be leaving unlocked

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6. The students resent \_\_\_\_\_ two term papers for the semester.  
 A. to have to write      B. of having to write  
 C. that having to write    D. having to write
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_, he could scarcely understand what the man said.  
 A. An unfamiliar dialect      B. Not a familiar dialect  
 C. Not familiar to the local dialect    D. Unfamiliar with the local dialect
  
8. An old lady saw Tom and realized that he was the little boy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that the police were searching for    B. that the police was searching  
 C. who was sought at by the police    D. who was seeking by the police
  
9. I saw a large blue car \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of the road.  
 A. to drive past    B. drive pass  
 C. drive past      D. drove past
  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is something we can take for granted.  
 A. To smoke is harmful to one's health  
 B. Smoking is harmful to one's health  
 C. That smoking is harmful to one's health  
 D. It's harmful to one's health to smoke

**III. Reading Comprehension: 30%**

In this section you will find three reading passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. Choose the best answer to each question.

**Passage one:**

In the long run a government will always encroach upon freedom to the extent to which it has the power to do so; this is almost a natural law of politics, since, whatever the intentions of the men who exercise political power, the sheer momentum of government leads to a constant pressure upon the liberties of the citizen. But in many countries society has responded by throwing up its own defenses in the shape of social classes or organized corporations which, enjoying economic power and popular support, have been able to set limits to the scope of action of the executive. Such, for example, in England was the origin of all our liberties won from government by the stand first of the feudal nobility, then of churches and political parties, and latterly of trade unions, commercial organizations, and the societies for promoting various causes. Even in European lands which were arbitrarily ruled, the powers of the monarchy, though absolute in theory, were in their exercise checked in a similar fashion. Indeed the fascist dictatorships of today are the first truly tyrannical governments which Western Europe has known for centuries, and they have been rendered possible only because on coming to power they destroyed all forms of social organization which were in any way rivals to the state.

1. The main idea of this paragraph is best expressed as  
 A. limited powers of monarchies.  
 B. the ideal of liberal government.  
 C. ruthless ways of dictators.  
 D. safeguards of individual liberty.

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2. The writer maintains that there is a natural tendency for governments to
- assume more power.
  - become more democratic.
  - increase individual liberties.
  - become fascist.
3. Monarchy was first checked in England by the
- church.
  - nobles.
  - political parties.
  - people.
4. Fascist dictatorships differ from monarchies of recent times in
- setting limits to their scope of action.
  - promoting various causes.
  - destroying people's organizations.
  - exerting constant pressure on liberties.

**Passage two:**

Though they were not trained naturalists, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in their explorations of North America in the early nineteenth century came across enough unfamiliar birds, mammals, and reptiles. In keeping with President Jefferson's orders, they took careful note of 122 species and subspecies that were unknown to science and in many cases native only to the West. Clark made sketches of any particularly intriguing creature. He and Lewis also collected animal hides and horns and bird skins with such care that a few of them were still intact nearly two centuries later. While Lewis and Clark failed to meet the mythological monsters reputed to dwell in the West, they did unearth the bones of a 45-foot dinosaur. Furthermore, some of the living beasts they did come upon, such as the woolly mountain goat and the grizzly bear, were every bit as odd or as fearsome as any myth. In their collector's enthusiasm, they even floated a prairie dog out of its burrow by pouring in five barrellfuls of water, then shipped the frisky animal to Jefferson alive and yelping.

5. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- President Jefferson's pets.
  - Collector's techniques for capturing wildlife.
  - Discovery of animal species by Lewis and Clark.
  - Jobs for trained naturalists.
6. In line 3, "In keeping with" can be best replaced by
- following.
  - managing.
  - retaining.
  - delaying.

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7. It can be inferred from the passage that President Jefferson ordered Lewis and Clark to
- bring back animals for a zoo.
  - train to be naturalists.
  - compile sketches for a book.
  - record newly discovered species or animals.
8. In line 9, what does the word "they" refer to?
- Lewis and Clark.
  - Dinosaur bones.
  - Mythological monsters.
  - Western dwellers.
9. The author compares which of the following animals to mythological monsters?
- The lion.
  - The grizzly bear.
  - A tropical bird.
  - A poisonous reptile.

**Passage three:**

Stunt men and women "double" for the stars of movies and television shows. They take the place of the stars in scenes with dangerous actions. It is usually impossible to tell the difference between the stunt person and the star.

A stunt person does a stunt with very careful planning. Every possible danger must be considered. Hal Needham, a stunt man, worked for several weeks to get a difficult stunt ready for the cameras. In that scene, a man was supposed to jump from the wing of a moving airplane onto the back of a man on a galloping horse. First, a plane that could be flown slowly under tight control was chosen. Then, a horse had to be trained so that it could run without being frightened by the plane. The pilot had to keep the plane's nose up to keep the plane under control. That meant he could not see what path the horse was taking. The horse trainer stood by. Hal Needham navigated from the wing of the moving plane, shouting directions to the pilot. The timing had to be just right. On the screen, the action looked easy.

Often, accidents happen because not enough planning is done. Stephanie Epper, a stunt woman, said she learned that lesson the hard way. For many years, she doubled for an actress on western films. Falling off horses, fights, driving wagons--all of those were routine for her. In movies, she has been knocked down by cars and dropped from helicopters into the sea. But the "closest call" she remembers happened when she did not check all the details in a stunt. In that scene, Stephanie was supposed to ride in a jeep with two men while dressed in an evening gown and high heels. The jeep would be traveling at 45 miles per hour over rough ground and high grass. The stunt men in the car said that they had examined the ground and it looked safe. During the stunt, however, the jeep traveled about 10 feet farther than planned. Speeding through high grass on very hard ground, the jeep hit a rock. Stephanie was thrown out. Her leg was badly cut. "Next time, I'll do my own checking," she said.

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10. The passage says that Stephanie Epper's stunts were routine. It means
- she was afraid to do them.
  - she did them regularly.
  - she did them only for television.
  - she planned carefully for them.
11. This passage is mainly about
- the history of stunts in movies.
  - the work of stunt men and women.
  - training a horse for a stunt.
  - daring jumps from airplanes.
12. Why are stunt men and women needed in movies?
- To show more action.
  - To use more airplanes.
  - To keep the stars from getting hurt.
  - To make the movies longer.
13. What should the stunt men **probably have done** to prevent Stephanie's accident?
- Examined more of the ground.
  - Tested the jeep several times.
  - Let Stephanie drive the jeep.
  - Used another vehicle.
14. How many people took part in Hal Needham's airplane stunt?
- One.
  - Two.
  - Three.
  - Four.
15. Which of these is *not* given as one of Stephanie's stunts?
- Driving wagons.
  - Dropping from helicopters.
  - Riding in a jeep.
  - Falling from a building.

IV. Translation: Translate the following sentences into English. 20%

- 對不起，讓你久等了。
- 今天天氣不像昨天那樣熱。
- 我小時候，從沒想到會做律師。
- 他不但會說英語，而且會說日語。
- 如果他們早點出門，就可以避開交通繁忙的時段了。