

I. Vocabulary: 20%

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence, and **mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.**

1. I don't understand your _____ of that passage.
A. interpretation B. qualification C. education D. depletion
2. Most health experts are hopeful that China's strategy will succeed in _____ the disease over the next few weeks or months.
A. containing B. refining C. backing D. securing
3. My protests, my apologies, and the rest of my *utterances* were useless.
Utterances means _____.
A. friends B. clothes C. words D. actions
4. This computer program has been designed to process airline ticket _____.
A. applications B. scanner C. information D. reservations
5. The company will _____ a certain amount of money for research and development.
A. expense B. allocate C. transfer D. tailor
6. You have to admit that Koko is a very _____ gorilla!
A. intelligent B. anxiety C. persuasively D. accomplish
7. When he opens the refrigerator the next morning, he is surprised to find that his sister and her guests have _____ everything he bought the day before.
A. consented B. comprised C. converted D. consumed
8. SARS virus is _____, so you need to be aware of who you come to contact with.
A. rigorous B. contagious C. hilarious D. gregarious
9. Exercises will help building up your _____ system.
A. humane B. detain C. immune D. innate
10. When asked to draw an ideal room, many people _____ drew it for themselves, and no one else.
A. inevitably B. inexplicably C. invariably D. inaccessibly

II. Grammar and Structure: 20%

Choose the word, phrase or clause that best completes the sentence, and then **mark its corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.**

11. This was a very _____ situation for his parents.
A. disturbance B. disturbing C. disturbed D. disburbingly
12. If the main-idea statement sums up a paragraph,

- A. this can be a topic sentence.
 - B. there is the topic sentence.
 - C. we have a topic sentence.
 - D. it is called the topic sentence.
13. My interest is in the future
- A. that e-mail will replace a lot of paper the post office and overnight services carry around today.
 - B. so people won't use pens and pencils as much as they do now.
 - C. then the office of the future will have lots of flat screens.
 - D. because I am going to spend the rest of my life there.
14. In economic policy, he'll continue _____ is going on now.
- A. what
 - B. that
 - C. which
 - D. there
15. Sara was an extraordinarily lovely girl,
- A. and everyone watched her as she walked casually by.
 - B. everyone watched her as she walked casually by.
 - C. when everyone watched her as she walked casually by.
 - D. that everyone watched her as she walked casually by.
16. Gender roles _____ to us on the basis of our sex, age, our position in the family, our economic and social status.
- A. maybe assigned
 - B. maybe assign
 - C. may be assigned
 - D. may be assign
17. Latin American peasant clothing for daily use differs significantly from _____ worn on special occasions.
- A. that
 - B. what
 - C. such
 - D. which
18. _____ he was gone, they hired someone to replace him.
- A. If
 - B. While
 - C. Until
 - D. Provided
19. When we had finished _____, we cleaned all up.
- A. to eat
 - B. eaten
 - C. eating
 - D. eat
20. Tell the truth and everything will come _____ alright.
- A. off
 - B. up
 - C. out
 - D. down

III. Reading Comprehension: 30%

Read the following passages, choose the best answer to each question, and then **mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.**

All of us communicate with one another nonverbally, as well as with words. Most of the time we're not aware that we're doing it. We gesture with eyebrows or a hand, meet someone else's eyes and look away, shift positions in a chair. These

actions we assume are random and incidental. But researchers have discovered in recent years that there is a system to them almost as consistent and comprehensible as language.

21. This passage is mainly about
- A. body language B. communication skills C. our actions D. the system of comprehension.

Protein has assumed an almost religious importance in the American diet. Some people still believe that eating protein makes you stronger and that strenuous exercise requires eating extra protein, though those notions were disproved long ago. Protein's primary function in the body is the creation and repair of tissue—from skin, muscles, and bones to hair and toenails. The amount of protein you need, therefore, depends more on your size and age than on your activity.

22. This paragraph explains:
- A. why eating protein makes you stronger.
 B. the function of protein.
 C. how much protein you should eat every day.
 D. reasonable daily amount of protein intake.

Recent studies of patients at sleep clinics have revealed significant facts about the causes of insomnia as well as ways to deal with it. It's no surprise that stress and depression (over family, health, job, or other problems) are linked to insomnia. Also, insomnia may be caused by physical illness; itching, aches, asthma, arthritis, ulcers, and heart problems that involve shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing.

In order to overcome insomnia, millions of Americans turn to drugs—both over-the-counter drugs and prescription drugs. "No pill will produce normal sleep." Says Dr. James Minard, sponsor of Sleep Studies at New Jersey Medical School. "You reach no proper levels of sleep through a pill; you're merely sedated."

23. The first paragraph gives examples of:
- A. recent studies at sleep clinics.
 B. ways to deal with insomnia.
 C. some causes of insomnia.
 D. why you should sleep 8 hours every day.
24. If a person with a sleep problem came to Dr. Minard, he would:
- A. immediately prescribe some drug.
 B. have the person sedated.
 C. definitely recommend a sleeping pill.
 D. probably not recommend a sleeping pill.

國立政治大學圖書館

"I wouldn't dream of marrying someone I hadn't lived with," young people frequently say today. "That's like buying a pair of shoes you haven't tried on." Sounds logical, doesn't it? A couple have a trial period of cohabitation. If they find they are compatible, they get married. If not, they go their separate ways. They find out before they marry whether they'll get along. And that should cut down on the divorce rate. Right?

25. What is the analogy in the paragraph?
- If they find they are compatible, they get married.
 - Getting married is like buying shoes.
 - Cohabitation is important before getting married.
 - Marriage needs a trial period.

Harry woke early the next morning. Although he could tell it was daylight, he kept his eyes shut tight. "It was a dream," he told himself firmly. "I dreamed a giant called Hagrid came to tell me I was going to a school for wizards. When I open my eyes I'll be at home in my cupboard." There was suddenly a loud tapping noise. "And there's Aunt Petunia knocking on the door," Harry thought, his heart sinking. But he still didn't open his eyes. It had been such a good dream.

26. Which of the following four sentences is not true?
- Harry enjoyed the dream.
 - He was going to become a wizard.
 - He was happy to hear the knocking on the door.
 - His eyes were closed.

Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the conventional lunch; it's apparently more natural. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish biorhythm may be tuned more closely to our biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are "biphasic" creatures, requiring days broken up by two periods of sleep instead of one "monophasic" shift. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the food but from the time of day.

27. The main idea of the paragraph is that _____.
- the conventional lunch break is natural and healthy.
 - all animals have biological clocks.
 - food makes you feel drowsy.
 - it's natural for humans to nap.

American business knows how important the college market is.

College students, from the minimum drinking age to age 24, are potential

customers who are just establishing brand loyalties. They make up more than a third of what's called the "young adult market."

It is obvious to manufacturers of such products as electronic equipment, automobiles and beer to know the importance of these early brand decisions. Many activities are designed by major brewers and other industries to establish a lifetime of loyalty to a specific brand: extensive college promotional and advertising programs, campus events and employing student representatives.

For brewers, this means encouraging individuals to use a specific brand when drinking beer. It does not mean encouraging non-drinkers to drink beer nor does it mean encouraging excessive or illegal use of beer or alcoholic beverages in general.

This kind of college marketing by the alcoholic-beverage industry is a concern of many university officials, industry groups and others. This concern legitimately stems from the growing recognition of alcohol abuse on campuses. Often, it is perceived that a link exists between these problems and all marketing of alcoholic beverages on campus, a perception that is not supported by the best available evidence.

28. What is the author's position about the need for and effects of marketing alcoholic beverages on college campuses?
- A. To encourage college students to drink when they reach the minimum drinking age
 - B. To employ student representatives in industries
 - C. To help college students to recognize alcohol abuse on campus
 - D. To establish early brand loyalties for the young adult market
29. Which of the following statements is implied in the reading?
- A. Many college students are employed by marketing companies.
 - B. Advertising beers on campus will encourage drinking.
 - C. Marketing alcoholic beverages is linked to campus abuses.
 - D. Marketing alcoholic beverages is not the cause of increasing alcohol abuse on campuses.

The most difficult problem on business trip abroad is lunch. Every country has different customs. You might forget the language barrier, and you might forget about jet lag. But you can't afford to get IT wrong.

In the south of Europe, lunch breaks last a long time. In Italy they can last three hours. In Spain they can be followed by a siesta. Some Greek people actually have a siesta instead of lunch, so they can prepare for a very substantial late dinner. And when dinner comes, everyone's attention is on the food. The business discussion is slow, simply because the goal is to eat well, demonstrate hospitality and develop relationships. Business can wait. The French are infamous for taking a long time over

their lunch. One traveler can recall a French lunch that lasted seven hours. Anything under about two hours is classed as a coffee break.

Some lunches are lighter than the others. A business lunch is sometimes just a plate of sandwiches in Scandinavia. And your hosts may refuse alcohol and drink milk instead. They are so health conscious, and that has led one Russian businessman to remark, "The Americans are always complaining about smoking and drinking. In Russia, we have no problem. We do both."

30. According to the writer, which of the statements is true?
- A. If you are dining with Greek people, they will talk about business all the time.
 - B. French people and Italians prefer long lunch breaks.
 - C. Scandinavians eat substantial lunches.
 - D. Americans drink and smoke a lot at lunch.
31. What does that mean by "you can't afford to get IT wrong" in the first paragraph?
- A. Buying the wrong lunch will cost you money.
 - B. Business people cannot risk having language barriers or jet lag during business trips.
 - C. Getting lunch customs wrong can bring serious problems to your business.
 - D. It is wrong to buy lunches for your potential customers.

Few studies report any differences on IQ tests of overall, general intelligence between men and women. It is possible that no measurable differences between the IQs of men and women may be due to the fact that our tests are designed to minimize any such differences.

When we look at specific intellectual skills, however, there seem to be some reliable signs of sex differences. It is usually the case that on average females score higher than males on tests of verbal fluency, reading ability, and ability to handle small objects. Males, on the other hand, do better than females on mathematical reasoning and spatial relations.

It is curious that males seem to perform better than females on spatial relations from an early age, and the gap widens through the school years, though this ability is only slightly related to any academic coursework. This means that sex differences cannot be easily attributed to differences in educational opportunity.

However, educational experiences may be related to differences in mathematical ability. Scores on tests of mathematics skills are correlated with the number and the nature of the math classes taken in high school. Males tend to enroll in advanced math courses at a higher rate than females. By the time they leave high school, there are significant differences between men and women on tests of mathematical ability.

It seems that any differences found between males and females on intellectual

tasks are reasonably small, and probably due to environmental influences and schooling experiences -- though all the data are not yet in on the last conclusion.

32. According to the text, which differences seem to be due to environmental factors?

- A. spatial relations
- B. math
- C. reading
- D. verbal fluency

33. What is being highly correlated according to the text?

- A. Math skills and school experiences.
- B. IQ test scores and gender differences.
- C. Ability in spatial relations and years of school work.
- D. Gender differences and intellectual tasks.

34. What is an IQ test?

- A. a test on specific intellectual skills
- B. a test on verbal and reading abilities
- C. a test on general intelligence
- D. a test to measure gender differences

35. Which of the following statements is implied in the text?

- A. Women may score high on tests of mathematical ability if they have chances to enroll in advanced classes.
- B. It is concluded that males and females differ quite widely in their ability to do school work.
- C. It is obvious that males perform better than females on spatial relations.
- D. Any young women would score higher than any males on tests of reading ability.

IV. Composition: 30%

Use the paragraph below as the first paragraph, develop an article of approximately 250 words and make sure you provide a **title** for your composition.

Several centuries of experience saw the growth of cities, and growth brings transportation problems. Governments and countries solve transportation problems either by building bigger roads and more bridges or by accommodating more people in one vehicle. When we run out of spaces on the city surface, we lift traffic above the ground or move it below. All of these methods of dealing with congestion have obvious limits, because only so much space in a city can be used for freeways and tunnels.