

考試科目	英文	所別	共同科目	考試時間	7月10日 星期五	第三節
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本科目之選擇題，請在答案卡上作答；非選擇題（作文）答案，請直接寫在答題本上；否則不予計分。

### I. Vocabulary and Phrase: 20%

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

- The profession of doctors used to be a male \_\_\_\_\_. But now we can see more and more female doctors.  
A. ambiguity      B. epilogue      C. preserve      D. sanitation
- In the conference, the President was applauded enthusiastically. But it was the legislator from Taichung who received the largest \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. transaction      B. oracle      C. tenacity      D. ovation
- Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ under the transplant law which bans the sales of organs could lose their right to practice medicine.  
A. alerted      B. convicted      C. diagnosed      D. endowed
- Initially wine was distilled as a \_\_\_\_\_ method and as a way to make the wine easier for merchants to transport.  
A. prevention      B. preservation      C. persistence      D. precaution
- No longer \_\_\_\_\_ to simply contribute cheap labor for Western baubles, developing-world markets are creating luxury designs in their own image.  
A. candid      B. cardinal      C. content      D. cautious
- In the noisy debate over the restitution of ancient artworks to their original locale, no case is more controversial or \_\_\_\_\_ than the question of the Parthenon marbles: should the British finally send them back?  
A. inflamed      B. explicit      C. conducive      D. exaggerated
- At 26, Kyle MacDonald has \_\_\_\_\_ a new trail in trading on the Internet from his computer in Montreal, Canada.  
A. blazed      B. bled      C. blemished      D. blistered
- Countries that sucked in lots of foreign capital or relied heavily on exports suffered the worst. India managed to avoid both \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exemptions      B. allusions      C. misconceptions      D. extremes
- With America's involvement in Iraq beginning to \_\_\_\_\_, many Westerners share the concern of Arab leaders that the big winner will be Iran.  
A. take off      B. sum up      C. wind down      D. drop out

備 考 試 題 隨 卷 繳 交

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10. Some researchers at the University of British Columbia in Canada have \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting way of quantifying the seemingly unquantifiable.

- A. taken out      B. come up with      C. brought along      D. drawn up

## II. Cloze Test: 20%

Read the following passages, choose for each blank the most appropriate answer, and then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card.

### Passage 1

A good lab course is an exercise in doing science. As such it differs totally in mission from a good lecture course where the object is learning \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ science. In the same way that one can gain vastly greater insight \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ music by learning to play an instrument, one can experience the doing of science only by going into the lab and trying one's hand at measurement.

11. A. in      B. about      C. beyond      D. for  
12. A. with      B. on      C. into      D. from

### Passage 2

Although meat eaters have usually regarded vegetarians as emaciated fanatics who pick at a few leaves, nuts and berries, these fastidious leaf lovers may know something that most steak lovers don't want to know. As populations continue to grow and available land \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly, there will be less and less food for the world's hungry mouths. Because vegetarian diets encourage wiser use of our animal resources and land, we should shift to basically vegetarian diets. \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ we make this shift, we face massive, global hunger.

13. A. dwindles      B. engraves      C. intrudes      D. conforms  
14. A. Since      B. If      C. Or      D. Unless

### Passage 3

Easter Island, in the South Pacific, is famous for its giant stone statues. \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ around A.D. 1400-1600, they are each on average almost four meters high and weigh nearly 14 tons. They were probably made to show political and spiritual power. \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ how these huge stones were lifted up the hills is a mystery. Some modern research suggests that islanders \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ the statues using logs and ropes. The problem with this idea is that there are no trees on the island. One theory is that over time, islanders made so many statues

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that they destroyed all the trees.

15. A. Have made    B. Making    C. To make    D. Made  
 16. A. But    B. Therefore    C. And    D. Unless  
 17. A. will be moving    B. could move    C. might have moved    D. to move

**Passage 4**

By analyzing life-satisfaction surveys that consider four key factors in job satisfaction, some researchers at the University of British Columbia 18 how much each is worth, in terms of salary increases. For example, trust in management -- by far the biggest component of job satisfaction -- is worth as much in your overall happiness as a very substantial raise. Say you get a new boss and your trust in your workplace's management goes up a bit. Even that small increase is like getting a 36 percent pay raise, the researchers calculate. 19, that will boost your level of overall satisfaction in life by about the same amount as a 36 percent raise would. 20, if you lose a similar amount of trust in management, the decline in your overall happiness is like taking a 36 percent pay cut.

18. A. will figure out    B. figure out    C. having figured out    D. have figured out  
 19. A. In addition    B. In spite of    C. In other words    D. In this case  
 20. A. Conversely    B. Consequently    C. Apparently    D. Certainly

**III. Passage Completion: 12%**

Read the passages and choose for each blank the most appropriate answer from the four sentences given below each passage. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D on your answer card. **(Three of them are answers, and one is not.)**

**Passage 1**

Whoever does the cooking has a great deal of work to do, and anything to ease that workload is certainly appreciated by any home-maker. 21. Take, for example, devices to save time cutting. A specially designed cutter will slice six pieces of pie at the same time, each piece the same size. 22. Still another removes the corn from the cob, easily and quickly. Although these devices may save time in the actually cutting, just think of how much time the person lost trying to find the device in the first place and then cleaning it up afterward! The same problem applies to a hand-sized electric drink mixer. 23.

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- A. Another device cuts an apple in thin slices and removes the core all in one shot.
- B. Unfortunately, some of these clever items that claim to save time might actually end up making us waste time.
- C. It might save the host or hostess some muscle, but not aggravation when he or she finds the batteries are dead and there none in the house.
- D. Certainly anyone would also appreciate items that make our lives more comfortable.

### Passage 2

Extreme sports are activities that combine athletic ability with a high level of risk. 24. Participants share a love of danger and a need to test their physical and mental strength with exhilarating challenges. Exactly when extreme sports started becoming popular is hard to determine, but it might go back to the early 1970s, when surfing, rock climbing, and marathon running gained popularity and became recognized as sports. 25. Extreme athletes seek to take their sports to new levels. Sometimes they do this by pushing the established safety limits. For example, extreme skiers go down steep mountains across uncharted terrain, and extreme rock climbers use no ropes. 26. For example, mountain boarding, street luge and wakeboarding are some exciting variations on how to use a board.

- A. At that time, they were considered extreme, and they were soon followed by other exciting sports that promised participants an adrenaline rush, such as skateboarding, BMX bike riding, and then snowboarding.
- B. These dangerous sports might fill a basic need in some people for a feeling of danger in their everyday lives.
- C. They usually involve a combination of speed, height, balance, and spectacular feats of skill and daring.
- D. In addition, because creativity is encouraged in the innovation of new moves and techniques, enthusiasts have also come up with fresh ideas to develop or adapt their sports.

### IV. Reading comprehension: 18%

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

#### Passage 1

It's hard to stay calm in the face of the market's volatility and the constant drumbeat of recession, unemployment, bills to pay, and bailouts. A recent American Psychological Association survey found that 8 out of 10 Americans cite money and the economy as their top sources of stress. These worries are taking a physical

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and psychological *toll*, and people are dealing with them in ways ranging from the self-improving (more exercise) to the soporific (late-night viewings of *Judge Judy*). Doctors see recession anxiety in many forms.

27. This is an introductory paragraph of an article. What is it likely to talk about in its following paragraphs?

- A. Some bailout plans provided by the government.
- B. How to invest in stocks during the recession.
- C. How to deal with unemployment.
- D. Different cases of worries or concerns.

28. What does "toll" refer to in line 5?

- A. A long distance call.
- B. A bad influence.
- C. A payment.
- D. A duty.

### Passage 2

Scientists are creating new forms of life, and these new creatures do not have bolts through their necks, like Frankenstein monsters. These forms of life involve gene transplants and are locked away in research laboratories, hopefully in safekeeping. No one knows what would happen if some of these organisms were to escape from the laboratory, but doubtless there is a risk of disease or death in humans. Yet they may be more dangerous than any Frankenstein monster could ever be. These creations are a part of recombinant DNA research, which involves transplanting one or more foreign genes into loops of DNA in a bacteria. Because transplanted genes can be inserted into bacteria which are able to reproduce themselves in succeeding generations, the result of the transplant is a permanent new life form. Its observable physical characteristics are all that is known about this new life. No one knows precisely how it may react to the environment outside the laboratory or to humans and animals.

29. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The story about the movie Frankenstein.
- B. Recent research on DNA technology.
- C. Concerns over new organisms created by scientists.
- D. The creation process of Frankenstein monsters.

30. What is the tone of the passage?

- A. sarcastic
- B. exciting
- C. optimistic
- D. serious

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### Passage 3

Many foods owe their existence to accidental discoveries resulting from the need to create something to provide a quick solution to a problem. The inventors sometimes did not realize the importance of what they had done until later, when a particular food gained great popularity.

So it was with the creation of the ice cream cone. But the story has a twist. Most people interested in the history of the cone are told that two vendors at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri in 1904 are responsible for this creation. One ice cream vendor, selling next to a pastry vendor, ran out of containers for his ice cream. The pastry vendor then rolled up one of his thin Persian waffles, called Zalabia, and handed it to the ice cream vendor, who put some ice cream into it. The resulting ice cream cone became a hit with the crowds at the Fair.

This account is largely based on a story written by the pastry vendor, Ernest M. Hamwi, in 1928. By then, he had established the Cornucopia Waffle Company, which eventually grew into the Missouri Cone Company. Given the popularity of the ice cream cone in the 1920s and 1930s, it's not surprising that there were some 250 million cones produced every year during that time by the cone-making industry.

However, the twist in the story is that numerous vendors sold pastries at the World's Fair, and several of them claimed to have invented the ice cream cone. The owners of Doumar's Cones and BBQ in Norfolk, Virginia, claimed that their uncle, Abe Doumar, sold the first ice cream cone at the St. Louis World's Fair. A New Yorker, Italo Marchioni claimed that he had been selling lemon ice in edible pastry holders since 1896. He even received a patent in December 1903 for making pastry cups to hold ice cream. Contrary to popular belief, his patent was not for a cone, and so he lost the legal battles with cone manufacturers.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The controversies surrounding who first invented the ice cream cone.
- B. The popularity of the ice cream cone.
- C. The manufacturing of ice cream cones in 1920s and 1930s
- D. The St. Louis World Fair in 1904.

32. According to the passage, which of the following events is NOT mentioned?

- A. The waffle vendor rolled a waffle into a cone at the World Fair in St. Louis.
- B. Italo Marchioni received a patent to manufacture pastry holders.
- C. A machine for making ice cream cones was invented.
- D. Ernest M. Hamwi created the Cornucopia Waffle Company.

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33. According to the passage, which of the following events occurred first?

- A. The St. Louis World Fair.
- B. The invention of pastry cups for ice cream by Italo Marchioni.
- C. The production of 250 million ice cream cones per year.
- D. The establishment of Missouri Cone Company.

#### Passage 4

Being aware of one's own emotions -- recognizing and acknowledging feelings as they happen -- is at the very heart of Emotional Intelligence. And this awareness encompasses not only moods but also thoughts about those moods. People who are about to monitor their feelings as they arise are less likely to be ruled by them and are thus better able to manage their emotions.

Managing emotions does not mean suppressing them; nor does it mean giving free rein to every feeling. Psychologist Daniel Goleman (1995), one of several authors who have popularized the notion of Emotional Intelligence, insisted that the goal is balance and that every feeling has value and significance. As Goleman said, "A life without passion would be a dull wasteland of neutrality, cut off and isolated from the richness of life itself". Thus, we manage our emotions by expressing them in an appropriate manner. Emotions can also be managed by engaging in activities that cheer us up, soothe our hurts, or reassure us when we feel anxious.

Clearly, awareness and management of emotions are not independent. For instance, you might think that individuals who seem to experience their feelings more intensely than others would be less able to manage them. However, a critical component of awareness of emotions is the ability to assign meaning to them -- to know why we are experiencing a particular feeling or mood. Psychologists have found that, among individuals who experience intense emotions, individual differences in the ability to assign meaning to those feelings predict differences in the ability to manage them. In other words, if two individuals are intensely angry, the one who is better able to understand why he or she is angry will also be better able to manage the anger.

34. Which of the followings is the best title for the reading passage?

- A. Personal Components of Emotional Intelligence.
- B. Emotions and Feelings.
- C. How to Manage Intense Emotions.
- D. Awareness and Management of One's Emotions.

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35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?

- A. Managing emotions does not mean ignore them.
- B. It is important to be aware of our emotions, so we can stop feeling angry.
- C. If people pay attention to their feelings, they can control their emotions better.
- D. Emotions are part of a satisfying life.

**V. Composition: 30%**

Read the following passage about stereotypes. Then write a composition of around 250 words to discuss your personal views, from your experiences, about stereotypes. Do not copy or paraphrase any sentence from the passage.

Is a girl called Gloria apt to be better-looking than one called Bertha? Are criminals more likely to be dark than blond? Can you tell a good deal about someone's personality from hearing his voice briefly over the phone? Can a person's nationality be pretty accurately guessed from his photograph? Does the fact that someone wears glasses imply that he is intelligent? The answer to all these questions is obviously, "No."

Stereotypes are one way in which we "define" the world in order to see it. They classify the infinite variety of human beings into a convenient handful of "types" towards whom we learn to act in stereotyped fashion. Life would be a wearing process if we had to start from scratch with each and every human contact. Stereotypes economize on our mental effort by covering up the blooming, buzzing confusion with big recognizable cutouts. They save us the "trouble" of finding out what the world is like – they give it its accustomed look.

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