

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(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: 20%

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

- Benjamin Franklin was known for his _____.
A. prognosis B. frugality C. hazard D. sheen
- Arnold's _____ intentions were discovered when a message to the enemy he sent was intercepted.
A. simplistic B. obsolete C. traitorous D. convoluted
- Our _____ to Bali was very pleasant and restful.
A. sojourn B. conjunction C. vestige D. diffidence
- Manufacturers who enjoy a _____ can charge as much as they like for their product.
A. restoration B. monogamy C. reduction D. monopoly
- Thomas issued the command like a Roman _____, raising his voice to a querulous crescendo.
A. hurdle B. edict C. guile D. theology
- The defendant's _____, in which he apologized to the families of victims of his crimes, was not well received; they wanted to hear a spoken apology.
A. missive B. liability C. impediment D. venom
- The _____ wind finally blew over our tent.
A. petulant B. convivial C. unrelenting D. fastidious
- Working on new business _____ is what keeps many entrepreneurs enthusiastic about their work.
A. sustenance B. torrents C. ventures D. remnants
- No _____ was made between the armies during the peace talks.
A. headway B. entity C. stamina D. tedium
- He crossed the sales floor quickly, snatching up a large paper sack displaying the _____ of the store, and slipping a quarter to the girl clerk.
A. epoch B. pedestal C. formula D. emblem

II. Cloze Test: 20%

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

Passage 1

Human history 11 by a preoccupation with food. Ever since prehistoric times, the search for food has determined where people have lived, what they have invented, who they have befriended, and how they have lived. Throughout history, conditions related to the food supply 12 where ports and cities were built,

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

where expeditions of exploration were sent, which wars were fought, and who would rule nations. 13 has occupied more human time and energy than the tasks related to finding, collecting, transporting, and preparing food. Food both reflects the societies 14 it is found and shapes the character of the people 15. As a famous food historian said in the 19th century, "The destiny of nations has depended on how they have nourished themselves."

11. A. has shaped B. have shaped C. has been shaped D. shaped
 12. A. has determined B. is determined C. were determined D. have determined
 13. A. It B. Nothing C. Anything D. Whatever
 14. A. in which B. to which C. which D. on which
 15. A. inside it B. in them C. in it D. with them

Passage 2

Advertisers are aided in their efforts 16 of technological developments. 17 the development of the printing press and the advent of widespread literacy, radio and television have perhaps been most responsible for 18 the advertiser's power. Print advertising appeals to only one of our senses, the visual, and 19, presents a static image. Radio added the auditory dimension, enabling advertisers to drive us crazy with jingles. Television combines the visual stimulation of print advertising with the auditory stimulation of radio and 20 adds motion.

16. A. in continue stream C. for continuing stream
 B. by a continuing stream D. to continue a stream
 17. A. While B. Except for C. According to D. As for
 18. A. deflecting B. dissecting C. unleashing D. monitoring
 19. A. in doing such B. in such doing C. in so doing D. for doing so
 20. A. to these B. to this C. to it D. to that

III. Passage Completion: 10%

Read the passage and choose for each blank the most appropriate answer from the five sentences given below. Then mark the corresponding letter A, B, C, D, or E on your answer card. One of the choices is not an answer.

It soon became increasingly difficult to find interesting new scenes to film, but inventive movie makers overcame the problem by hiring actors to perform scenes for the camera. 21 When the place or time of the action changes, the scene is over. Since these movies comprised only one scene, the plots were simple. Frequently they depicted a daring rescue from a dangerous situation. 22 For instance, a film might include a scene of a child in a burning house, a scene of a rushing fire engine, and a scene of a fireman subsequently rescuing the child.

As pioneer film makers attempted longer and more complex stories, they were concerned that audiences

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考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

might not be able to follow the plot. 23 For example, new camera techniques were employed. Instead of the camera remaining stationary with the action moving in front of it, the camera itself moved to focus on parts of a scene. An amusing scene in a restaurant might show a shot, or view, of a man eating soup, then a shot of a woman eating soup, then a close-up shot of a spider falling into one of their bowls. 24 In this scene, perhaps the man will try to flirt with the woman as the spider crawls up his spoon. A long-distance shot serves a different narrative function. 25 For example, a long-distance shot of a prison suggests that the next scene will occur inside the prison.

- A. This prompted them to create additional narrative devices to make film stories comprehensible.
- B. A scene, in film terminology, is an event that occurs in one place and at one time.
- C. The close-up focuses the audience's attention on something significant in the story.
- D. It often establishes the place where the subsequent action will occur.
- E. Longer films were created by putting two or three scenes together.

IV. Reading Comprehension: 20%

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

The art of memorization rose to its peak before the heyday of the written word, at a time when it wasn't only nice to remember, but essential to do so if one was to transmit any sort of cultural or historic—or any other, for that matter—information on to others. If you couldn't remember, you couldn't pass on—and you couldn't even return to the information for your own personal use. Poetry didn't originally emerge simply because it was beautiful, but because it was also an effective means of historical and cultural transmission: in poetic form, metered and rhymed, it was far easier to remember.

26. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Poetry was created to be beautiful.
- B. Memorization is an art.
- C. Information is for personal use.
- D. Poetry served an important purpose.

Passage 2

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

We've all been there: desperately trying to shake the last few drops of ketchup or salad dressing out of the bottle, becoming more and more frustrated as the condiment stubbornly sticks to the sides and refuses to come out.

A few months ago, a group of MIT scientists led by a grad student decided to do something a little more productive than shaking. They created a remarkably slippery substance called LiquiGlide that, when applied as a coating to the inside of bottles, sends viscous condiments like ketchup pouring out in no time.

The team reports that LiquiGlide is made entirely of nontoxic, FDA-approved substances and can easily be applied to the insides of bottles made of glass, plastic and other materials. At first glance, the project seems a little frivolous—are a few drops of ketchup really worth the time of such talented researchers?—but the possible benefits go beyond reducing the annoyance of sandwich-makers and french fry-eaters.

27. This is the beginning of an article. What is likely to be discussed in following paragraphs?

- A. The financial benefits of this creation.
- B. The toxicity of food containers.
- C. An overview of the ketchup and salad dressing industry.
- D. Choosing appropriate names for new creations.

28. Which of the following statements is true according to the article?

- A. Ketchup bottles are not well made.
- B. LiquiGlide is safe for use with food.
- C. MIT researchers solved a serious problem.
- D. People will be relieved to avoid this problem.

29. What does "We've all been there" in line one mean?

- A. We've all been to restaurants.
- B. We've all had this experience.
- C. We've all traveled to MIT.
- D. We've all been desperate.

Passage 3

It's no longer just foodies at farm markets or Whole Foods buying antibiotic-free, pasture-raised meats. Increased demand is coming from lots of big players, including Hyatt Hotels and the fast-food chain Chipotle Mexican Grill. And it's changing the game. In fact, this year, Chipotle, which is growing so quickly

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註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

that it's opening about three new locations each week, will slowly braise and sell about 120 million pounds of naturally raised pork, chicken and beef that meets its antibiotic-free standards.

The company's transition to antibiotic-free meat began more than a decade ago when Chipotle realized its pork wasn't selling very well. And Steve Eells, the founder, wanted to make some changes. He stumbled upon an article called "The Lost Taste of Pork" in *The Art of Eating*, a food-lover's journal, which detailed the practices of a family farmer in Iowa who raises pigs on pasture, the old-fashioned way. At the time, these methods were a radical departure from the large, industrial operations that confine pigs indoors and feed them regular doses of antibiotics. Eells was intrigued and ordered some pork from the Iowa farmer. Despite a jump in price from \$4.50 to \$5.50 for a carnitas burrito, sales improved. "We started selling twice as many carnitas as we had been before," Chipotle's manager said. He acknowledged that it's hard to know whether people truly detected a big difference, or if the in-store marketing about the switch to all-natural, antibiotic-free pigs caught people's attention.

And increasingly, consumers seem to be making the connections about what they eat. Concerns about antibiotic resistance in humans have led the Food and Drug Administration to issue voluntary guidelines that recommend limiting the use of antibiotics in livestock animals. As consumer awareness has grown, a chef at Hyatt Hotels says people are showing that they're willing to pay more for food that they perceive to be more healthful. "I think we're at that groundswell moment, at that tipping point right now," he says.

This month Hyatt announced it will offer antibiotic-free, naturally raised meat, poultry, and dairy options at all of its hotels. The chain decided to expand these options, in part, after it saw the success of a natural burger on the menu. "When they [consumers] were given a choice between just burger, and burger that was naturally raised and hormone-free, 30 percent paid a premium, a couple of bucks" to get the antibiotic-free option.

30. According to the passage, why are people willing to pay more for antibiotic-free meat?

- A. They consider it a bargain.
- B. They want clean food.
- C. They think natural food is better.
- D. They don't care about the cost of food.

31. According to the passage, why did Chipotle decide to use antibiotic-free meat?

- A. They liked it the old-fashioned way.
- B. They believed it was safer to eat.
- C. They wanted to make more money.
- D. They sold twice as many burritos.

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

32. According to the passage, why are restaurants switching to antibiotic-free meat?

- A. They want to offer a choice to customers.
- B. They want to compete with other big players.
- C. They want to follow US government guidelines.
- D. They want to protect animals.

Passage 4

Margaret Mead's professor, Franz Boas, was the dominant figure in early twentieth-century anthropology. He sent generations of his students to the field to document preliterate cultures and small-scale societies whose way of life was changing because of contact with the modern world. Boas wanted Mead, with her training in psychology, to study Native American adolescents, but she wanted to go to Polynesia, the culture area she had researched for her doctoral dissertation. They compromised, and she went to American Samoa, where there was an American military presence and boats arrived regularly.

Between 1925, when she set out for Samoa, and 1939, Mead studied seven cultures in the South Pacific and Indonesia. In all of these studies, she focused on the relationship between the individual and culture, particularly in the transmission of culture to children. Mead was one of the earliest American anthropologists to apply techniques and theories from modern psychology to understanding culture. She believed that cultures emphasize certain aspects of human potential at the expense of others. Mead was especially interested in how cultures standardize personality and what happens to people temperamentally at odds with the behavior expected of them. Her pioneering research projects included looking at different cultural expectations for males and females, an early attempt at understanding what are now called "gender roles".

Some of Mead's conclusions have been questioned, both during her lifetime and since her death. One frequent criticism of her work--particularly in her writings for general audiences--has been that she drew conclusions too broadly without offering sufficient evidence. Although Mead often responded sharply to criticism, she was sensitive to the possibility of observer bias in her field research. Primarily for this reason, she preserved her complete field notes and other materials for other researchers to consult and interpret.

33. What would be the best title for this reading passage?

- A. Professors and their Students
- B. Early Research on Culture
- C. Studying Behavior in Samoa
- D. Early Studies of Roles of Males and Females

考試科目	英文	系別	共同科目	考試時間	7月6日(五)第三節
------	----	----	------	------	------------

34. Which of the following is not discussed in the passage?

- A. How Mead studied how children learn culture.
- B. Why Mead tried to find out what happened to people who didn't fit in society.
- C. How psychology can be used to understand culture.
- D. Why students are sent to do field studies.

35. Which statement is true about Mead?

- A. She couldn't accept criticism.
- B. She was too sensitive to criticism.
- C. She often generalized too much.
- D. She was biased in her observations.

V. Composition: 30%

You have some international friends coming to Taiwan for a short visit and would like to take them for a one-day trip. Write a composition of between 300 and 400 words comparing and contrasting the two itineraries below; include a discussion of which one you would choose and why.

Choice #1: One-day Tamsui Tour

Guandu Nature Park → Fort San Domingo → boat ride on the Tamsui River → Tamsui Old Street

Choice #2: One-day tour of Taipei City

Presidential Office Building → Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall → National Museum of History → Longshan Temple → Huaxi Street Night Market