

第壹部份：單一選擇題

一、詞彙與慣用語 (15%)

說明：第1至15題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。
每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. With her teachers' and parents' _____, Jane regained her confidence and has made great progress.
(A) construction (B) movement (C) association (D) encouragement
2. One of Jane's finest qualities is that she takes the _____. She always takes the necessary action and does not wait for orders.
(A) initiative (B) charity (C) vision (D) advantage
3. Mr. Li is a senior _____ at a local bank. He keeps and examines financial records of people and companies.
(A) volunteer (B) traitor (C) accountant (D) economist
4. Jack doesn't look _____, but he is, in fact, excellent at sports, especially baseball.
(A) athletic (B) graceful (C) enthusiastic (D) conscientious
5. The jury spent over five hours trying to decide whether the defendant is _____ or guilty.
(A) evident (B) considerate (C) mature (D) innocent
6. Now that my computer is connected to the Internet, I can browse e-papers, send and receive e-mail, and _____ software.
(A) upset (B) overcharge (C) undertake (D) download
7. The traffic on Main Street was _____ for several hours due to a car accident in which six people were injured.
(A) detected (B) obstructed (C) survived (D) estimated
8. Hundreds of people _____ in the desert storm and many more were left homeless.
(A) perished (B) inspired (C) mistreated (D) dismissed
9. Mike arrived at the meeting _____ at ten o'clock—as it was scheduled—not a minute early or late.
(A) flexibly (B) punctually (C) numerously (D) approximately
10. A power failure _____ darkened the whole city, and it was not until two hours later that electricity was restored.
(A) precisely (B) roughly (C) illogically (D) temporarily
11. Sam couldn't _____ how to print out the document until the teacher showed it to him.
(A) go through (B) come up (C) figure out (D) get over
12. When they go for a walk, Johnny has to take long steps to _____ with his father.
(A) break even (B) keep pace (C) win pride (D) take chance
13. The man is _____ a serious nervous breakdown because he is unable to deal with pressure from daily life.
(A) on behalf of (B) in the light of (C) on the verge of (D) in front of
14. _____ treating the homeless man as a shame of the society, Mrs. Wang provided him with food and water.
(A) Regardless of (B) As a result of (C) In the event of (D) Instead of

15. Mrs. Lin _____ her husband's complaints because, to her, facing the music is more constructive than complaining all day.
(A) turned a deaf ear to (B) took part in (C) showed him the way to (D) took notice of

二、綜合測驗 (15%)

說明：第16至30題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

More than 2.7 billion people will face severe shortages of fresh water by 2025. There is, __16__, only a limited amount of water on the planet. Less than 3 percent of the world's water is fresh, and most of __17__ is trapped in polar ice or buried underground in springs too deep to reach. Freshwater lakes, rivers and reservoirs may seem __18__ but provide just a drop in the bucket. Even __19__ supplies are sufficient or plentiful, they are increasingly at risk due to various forms of pollution. Fierce national competition __20__ water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict. International cooperation is therefore by all means urgent.

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|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. (A) meanwhile | (B) besides | (C) in fact | (D) for example |
| 17. (A) which | (B) it | (C) what | (D) them |
| 18. (A) scarce | (B) empty | (C) numerous | (D) polluted |
| 19. (A) how | (B) why | (C) what | (D) where |
| 20. (A) for | (B) with | (C) to | (D) at |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

There are six international science Olympiads in the world. They are all organized with a simple intention—to __21__ global understanding and mutual appreciation among young scientists in all countries. Each of the six science Olympiads __22__ its specific aims. The aims of the International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO), for example, are three-fold. With arduous but interesting math problems, the first aim of the IMO is to discover, to encourage and, most important of all, to challenge __23__ gifted young people all over the world. Secondly, it is by participating in any IMO contest that young mathematicians of all countries can foster friendly __24__. Based upon its second aim, more international exchanges are encouraged and established. Any IMO contest brings not only young mathematicians together but also their instructors; __25__, the IMO has its final aim to create opportunities for the exchange of information on math schedules and practice throughout the world.

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|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) sponsor | (B) promote | (C) determine | (D) calculate |
| 22. (A) has | (B) is | (C) have | (D) are |
| 23. (A) destructively | (B) effectively | (C) mutually | (D) mathematically |
| 24. (A) behaviors | (B) messages | (C) relations | (D) guests |
| 25. (A) whereas | (B) nevertheless | (C) therefore | (D) likewise |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Many entertainment celebrities, on April 5, 2002, attended an anti-piracy demonstration in Taipei. The purpose of the rally was to ask fans to respect the copyright and to stop buying __26__ CDs. Although the intellectual property right is to be protected by law, the fans may think otherwise. Obviously, it is the recording industry that wants to __27__ piracy. Celebrities in the rally probably have no idea about how much a CD of their music albums costs. After signing million-dollar contracts with recording companies,

singers devote most of their time __28__ their music perfect while companies are busy commercializing their products. It is the fans that support the kingdoms of the recording companies; __29__, the industry never gives its feedback to the fans—by lowering the prices of CDs. It is an easy arithmetic __30__. When one can buy a CD of pop music for NT\$50 anywhere on the streets, why does he or she want to spend NT\$300 or more for the same one?

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) pirating | (B) pirate | (C) piracy | (D) pirated |
| 27. (A) fight | (B) kill | (C) win | (D) shut |
| 28. (A) in doing | (B) for singing | (C) to making | (D) at playing |
| 29. (A) indeed | (B) however | (C) hence | (D) furthermore |
| 30. (A) question | (B) feedback | (C) product | (D) industry |

三、文意選填 (10%)

說明：第31至40題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/9分。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Are you someone who practically lives in front of the computer—a *mouse potato*? Or are you nervous about new technology—a *technophobe*? __31__, if you want to master the English language, you will need to be __32__ those new computer words that seem to be popping up everywhere.

Luckily, most computer words are easy to learn. __33__, many of these words probably already have similar forms in your own language. __34__, the German word for computer is *Computer*, in South American Spanish it is *computador*, and in Japanese we __35__ *konpyuta*.

Another reason why computer words are easy to learn is that many of them are so __36__. They are words that often make us smile when we first hear them such as __37__ (traditional mail rather than Internet-based mail) or *wysiwyg* (what-you-see-is-what-you-get).

To get a feeling for computer words, it helps to __38__ the world that created them— *cyberculture*, as it is often called. The computer industry is __39__ young people who think of themselves as very different from __40__ business people in suits. It is a world that avoids heavy scientific-sounding language in favor of words that are simple, fresh and playful.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (A) For one thing | (B) full of | (C) understand | (D) familiar with | (E) find |
| (F) In either case | (G) For example | (H) traditional | (I) snail mail | (J) colorful |

四、篇章結構 (10%)

說明：第41至50題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (E) 選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/4分。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 41 至 45 題為題組

Fiction is the name we use for stories that are make-believe, such as *Harry Potter* or *Alice in the Wonderland*. __41__ It can be so close to the truth that it seems as real as something that happened to you this morning. Or, fiction can be as fantastic as the most unbelievable fairy tale.

Not everything in a fictional story has to be made up. __42__ *You*, of course, are real, and the *moon* is real, and many of the things that you could describe, such as the stars, the wind, and the pull of gravity, would be real. __43__ It would be a trip you took in your imagination.

Nonfiction, on the other hand, is all about true things. __44__ Someone's biography is nonfiction; so is your autobiography. So are articles in your local newspaper, and school reports on science. __45__ Imagine writing history about the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, or a report about a high school sports team. An old proverb says, "Truth is stranger than fiction." Do you think that's true?

- (A) Nothing is made up.
- (B) History is nonfiction, too.
- (C) But your trip through space would be fiction.
- (D) You could write a story in which you fly to the moon.
- (E) But fiction isn't always different from the way things usually are.

第 46 至 50 題為題組

Windshield wipers of a car were invented by Mary Anderson on a trip in New York City in 1903. While touring the city on a streetcar, Mary was not interested in the views on the streets. __46__ Repeatedly, the motorman had to get out of the streetcar to wipe off the snow and ice collected on the windshield. New York streetcar motormen at that time had tried various ways to solve this problem. __47__ Mary, sitting on her seat, quickly drew her device in her sketchbook. __48__ Mary's device allowed the motorman to use a lever inside the streetcar to activate a swinging arm on the windshield to wipe off the snow and ice. Because the device was first designed for cold weather, it could be easily removed when warmer weather arrived. __49__ Even though her friends teased her about her awkward invention attached to a streetcar, Mary didn't give in to peer pressure. __50__ By 1913, her invention became standard equipment on American cars. Windshield wipers save lives and make it easier to drive through storms.

- (A) Her solution was simple.
- (B) A year later, she received a patent for it.
- (C) Its function of wiping rain was later considered and added.
- (D) Instead, she paid much attention to the streetcar motorman.
- (E) Wiping off the snow and ice by hands, however, seemed to be the only solution.

五、閱讀測驗(30%)

說明：第51至65題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2分，答錯倒扣2/3分。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 51 至 53 題為題組

Both the Eskimos and the Plains Indians used open fires in their shelters for warmth but with very different consequences. The Eskimo house was an airtight igloo made of blocks of ice with a small tunnel-like entrance and a small chimney in the center for smoke from the fire. Temperatures inside this structure easily reached 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit although outside temperatures frequently dropped well below zero. Often, the igloo was so hot that the loss of body fluid through perspiration would force the Eskimos to drink cup after cup of ice water. The Plains Indians, on the other hand, placed their fire in a tepee made with long poles and animal skins with an entrance cut directly into one wall. In contrast to the Eskimo shelter, the tepee was far from airtight; drafts came in around the door and through gaps between

the skins. At night the Indians would crawl under their blankets, cover their heads, and shiver all night—so much that the blankets would shake! The difference between the Eskimo igloo and the Indian tepee was insulation: the igloo's walls were solid and airtight whereas those of the tepee permitted a great deal of air to enter.

51. This passage most likely occurs as part of _____.
(A) a weather forecast (B) a book on fire prevention
(C) a report on animal conservation (D) a magazine on house construction
52. From the passage, it can be inferred that _____.
(A) to enter an Eskimo house, one had to go through a long tunnel
(B) the Eskimo igloo had better insulation than the Indian tepee
(C) the Plains Indians enjoyed living in their shelters in winter days
(D) there was a small chimney in every Indian tepee to release the smoke from the fire
53. This passage is written mainly to _____.
(A) compare (B) tell a sad story
(C) amuse the readers (D) report a scientific discovery

第 54 至 57 題為題組

Soapy's life was fine during spring, summer and autumn, but not so good in the winter. When November arrived, Soapy always found the way to stay indoors, away from the cold, and had three meals a day without paying one cent. The trick was simple: he broke the law.

Last autumn, when nights got too cold to sleep in the park, Soapy realized it was time to make arrangements for his annual winter trip. He walked over to Fifth Avenue around 10 a.m. one morning and sent a stone crashing through a glass window of a big department store. Then he stood calmly by the window, waiting. As he had expected, a policeman came running around the corner. Soapy confessed immediately that he was the one who had broken the window. Yet the policeman did not believe him. Soapy also failed in his second scheme: the woman he tried to harass verbally was, much to his surprise, overwhelmed and in fact thanked him for being the first man ever to say such sweet words to her.

It was about noon that Soapy came near a fancy restaurant. He decided to walk in for a big free lunch. When it was time for the bill, he told the manager he had no money and suggested that *he* have him arrested. The manager, realizing what was going on, asked Soapy to follow him into the kitchen, where a big pile of dirty dishes was waiting to be washed. Three hours later, the exhausted Soapy returned to the street.

Then the night came, and it was too cold for Soapy to sleep in Central Park. So he wandered about until he found himself standing in front of a church. The choir were practicing a song. "We often sang it in church. I showed great promise once, but look at me now. I've got to change. Yes, I'll take the job offered last week as a truck driver." At this moment, the policeman appeared again, arresting him on a charge of vandalism. Soapy was then taken to the night court, where the judge sentenced him to three months in jail.

54. What is the moral of this story?
(A) You can do exactly what pleases you.
(B) One has to pay for what he or she has done.
(C) It's never too late to change into a better self.
(D) We have to get well-prepared for the winters.
55. Soapy _____.
(A) broke a big pile of dishes while he was having lunch
(B) was put in jail though he had decided to turn over a new leaf
(C) was slapped on the face for saying inappropriate words to a woman
(D) sang a song with the choir of the church and was greatly moved

56. Who does **he** in line 2, paragraph 3 refer to?
(A) The policeman. (B) Soapy. (C) The manager. (D) The judge.
57. Which of the following statements about the story is **TRUE**?
(A) Soapy usually spent the cold winter in jail where he could have warmth and free meals.
(B) Though Soapy had a job and a home, he enjoyed wandering on the streets, doing nothing.
(C) The policeman did not believe what Soapy said because he dressed like a dignified gentleman.
(D) The judge put Soapy in jail even though Soapy strongly protested that he had done nothing wrong.

第 58 至 61 題為題組

Queen Victoria was monarch of Great Britain from 1837 until her death in 1901. This period is often called the Victorian Age.

Queen Victoria was a stern and serious woman. One reason she was so serious was that she had suffered a great loss. When she was twenty years old, she married a German prince named Albert. Victoria and Albert were deeply in love, and their marriage was extremely happy. In 1861, after they had been married for twenty-one years, Albert died, leaving Queen Victoria heartbroken. For the rest of her life, the lonely Victoria **mourned** his loss. It was customary in those days for a widow to dress in black for a short time after the death of her husband. But Queen Victoria dressed in black for *forty years*. And for forty years, as another sign of her grief, she wrote her letters on white paper edged in black.

Even before Prince Albert died, Queen Victoria was known as a very serious woman. She had a strong sense of duty and worked very hard at all her tasks. In her diary she wrote, “I *love* to be employed; I *hate* to be idle.” She never forgot that she was Britain’s queen and always acted with great dignity. Victoria had high ideals and moral standards that sometimes made her seem stuffy. She was also very sure of herself. She always thought that she was right, and she expected everyone to agree with her.

58. Which of the following statements about Queen Victoria is **NOT** true according to the passage?
(A) She had great confidence in herself.
(B) She ruled Great Britain for sixty-four years.
(C) She enjoyed her marriage to a German prince.
(D) She became a serious woman after her beloved husband died.
59. Queen Victoria wrote her letters on white paper edged in black because _____.
(A) she was a very stern woman
(B) black was her favorite color
(C) that was one way to show her feeling of sadness
(D) it was a custom among monarchs of Great Britain
60. All of the following characteristics **EXCEPT** _____ can be used to properly describe Queen Victoria.
(A) moral (B) lonesome (C) workaholic (D) compromising
61. The word **mourned** here means _____.
(A) felt sad or sorrowful in a social situation
(B) expressed publicly one’s sadness because someone has died
(C) checked regularly in order to find out what was happening
(D) included in a group of numbers, ages, measurements with particular fixed limits

第 62 至 65 題為題組

Boll, a German scientist who was the star of the Manhattan Project, is lecturing at a New York university on the 50th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan. The speech has become part of his summer routine, self-justifying what was done near the end of World War II. The scientific triumph of his career, in fact, has been paralyzing his life, silently troubling his conscience. He has been haunted with visions of the devastation of the Japanese city, Hiroshima. “Dreams have become nightmares,” he concedes. Then when his wife, an Austrian Jew whose parents were victims of the Nazi death camps, falls seriously ill, she designs a salvation journey for her husband, bringing together Boll and Amai, a woman from Hiroshima who lost her face to the world’s first atomic blast.

Following his speech, Amai, wearing a face reconstructed by the skilled hands of an American surgeon, approaches Boll. Now 56 and a documentary filmmaker, she wants to interview him about his role in making the bomb. Boll looks to Amai to redeem himself for what he has done. And when Amai sees through Boll’s façade to his inner depressed state, she recognizes a shadowy reflection of the despair and exhaustion that possessed the Japanese after the war, and begins to comprehend the price he has paid for victory.

62. Boll _____.
(A) is a professor at the State University of New York
(B) has been enjoying the triumph over the Japanese
(C) was one of the scientists who made atomic bombs
(D) has convinced himself that he had done nothing wrong
63. Amai _____.
(A) is a documentary filmmaker, who was not personally involved in World War II
(B) lost her face in the world’s first atomic bombing and is now wearing a new face
(C) cannot forgive and forget those who have done so much harm to her and her country
(D) sees the despair of the bomb-makers and enjoys the price they have paid for what they did
64. Boll’s wife _____.
(A) will not forgive the Nazis because her parents were killed in the Nazi concentration camps
(B) fails to understand how troubled her husband feels after the destruction of Hiroshima
(C) arranges the meeting for Boll to save him from the recurring nightmares about the atomic bombing
(D) hopes that Amai will help Boll continue his life career as an atomic bomb-maker after her death
65. What is the author of the passage trying to tell the readers?
(A) Killers hardly ever seek forgiveness from their victims.
(B) People can always justify whatever they have done wrong.
(C) Boll and his wife take great pride in the success of the Manhattan Project.
(D) Victory in war will never be gained without paying the price.

第貳部份：非選擇題

英文作文(20%)

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長約120至150個單詞左右。

提示：

文章請以 “If I won two million dollars in the lottery, I would help ...” 開始，敘述如果你或妳贏得台灣樂透彩新台幣兩百萬元之後，最想把全數金額拿去幫助的人、機構或組織，並寫出理由。