

I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answer to make a meaningful or logical statement. 20%

1. The term UFO is an _____ for Unidentified Flying Object.
(A. allegation B. ontology C. abbreviation D. animation)
2. Some analysts estimate that as many as 30% of ATM _____ worldwide are cases of theft.
(A. transformations B. transfers C. transmissions
D. transactions)
3. Cosmetic surgery refers to _____ that try to improve the appearance of the patient.
(A. procedures B. defects C. reflections D. transplants)
4. Within the next twenty or thirty years, most glaciers in Africa and South America will _____ completely, as they are melting very rapidly.
(A. remain B. vanish C. appear D. form)
5. People are worried that automobile emissions and industrial waste are increasing the quantity of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, possibly causing increased _____.
(A. temperatures B. benefits C. constructions D. sources)
6. Mistaken eyewitness identification is the major cause of false _____ of innocent people.
(A. depression B. conviction C. explosion D. contradiction)
7. Next week's film festival should be a real _____ for cinema-goers who have been waiting for it for a year.
(A. hazard B. discomfort C. feast D. scandal)
8. Thinking negative thoughts all the time may _____ your body's ability to fight disease.
(A. texture B. cultivate C. hinder D. nourish)
9. The sea wall is being _____ with tons of cement for the safety of the residents in this area.
(A. collapsed B. reinforced C. old-fashioned D. devalued)
10. The nuts are crushed to _____ the oil from them.
(A. pose B. engage C. undertake D. extract)

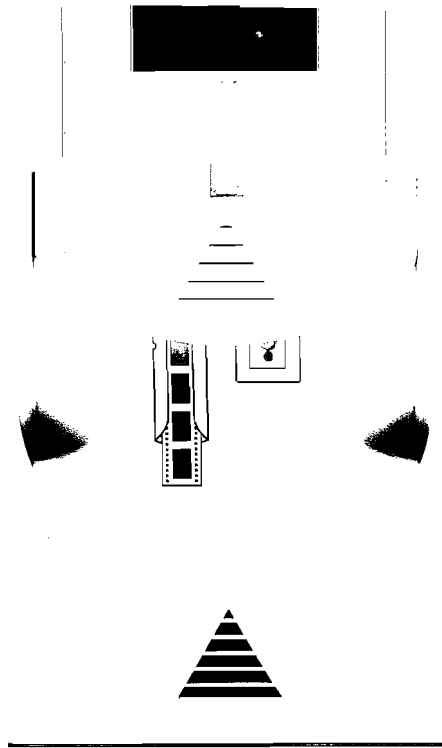


II. Structure 20%: Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The Rocky Mountain goat of North America is not a true goat ___ a goat antelope.
(A)and (B) but (C) any (D) yet
2. ___, Aza Griggs Chandler became a pharmacist in Atlanta, Georgia, where he patented Coca-Cola in 1886.
(A)the private study of medicine and pharmacy (B) Medicine and pharmacy were studied privately (C) After studying medicine and pharmacy privately (D) He privately studied medicine and pharmacy
3. Recent estimates show that ___ more than two million bird-watchers in the United States.
(A)there are among (B)are there the (C) there are (D) among the
4. ___ of a newspaper nor the number of pages in an edition has ever been standardized.
(A)The page size is neither (B) Neither is the page size (C) The page size, neither (D) Neither the page size
5. Of the three common salicylates, _____.
(A)the preference of aspirin for most therapeutic uses (B) for most therapeutic uses aspirin preferred (C) preferring aspirin for most therapeutic uses (D) aspirin is preferred for most therapeutic uses
6. Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually _____.
(A)Generate new seeds (B) new seeds generated (C) by generating new seeds (D) new seeds generated there
7. Ellis Haizlip began his stage career in Washington, D. C., ___ supervised the Howard University Players during their summer season.
(A)he was (B) where he was (C) was where he (D) where he
8. The greater an object's mass, the more difficult it is _____.
(A)to speed it up or slow it down (B) it speeds up or slows down (C) than speeding it up or slowing it down (D) than speeding up or slowing down

題採
印刷

共4頁



9. Venus is perpetually covered by thick, opaque clouds ___ the planet's surface from view.
(A) that they shield (B) that shield (C) they shield (D) the shield is
10. ___ brings about happiness has utility, according to the doctrine of utilitarianism.
(A) It (B) Whatever (C) Each (D) Why

III. Cloze 20%: Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence in the following passages.

Life in a French town in 1250 was not very comfortable, even for wealthy merchants like the Le Blanc family. The houses of rich and poor people looked almost (1) from the outside. All were very narrow and four (2) tall. Inside, the houses were very different. In a poor neighborhood, one house was shared by many families, (3) in only one room. In a rich neighborhood, one family-used the whole house.

In a merchant family's house, the first floor was a place of business, (4) the family lived on the second and third floors. The servants lived in small, dark rooms on the top floor, under the roof. Behind the house (5) a stable and storage rooms for the business, and there was a garden that produced vegetables and herbs for the family's kitchen.

Family members spent most of the day (6) in the shop and the workrooms on the first floor. (7), the largest room was called the solar. In the middle of this large hall was a fireplace (8) a fire was constantly burning. Even in daytime, most of the light came from the fire, because the windows were very small and covered with parchment. There was an oil lamp that was used only at night.

The solar was used as both a living room and a dining room, but it was bare and cold. Its walls were covered with painted cloth, but (9) didn't keep the room very warm. The floor was made (10) tile. There were only a few simple pieces of furniture, including cupboards and chests. At meal times, a long table was made by putting boards across two stands, and the family members sat on benches.

1. (A) identity (B) identically (C) identical (D) identifying
2. (A) buildings (B) stories (C) blocks (D) lines
3. (A) each lives (B) each lived (C) each living (D) each live
4. (A) with (B) when (C) where (D) while
5. (A) was (B) were (C) being (D) there was
6. (A) working (B) work (C) works (D) worked
7. (A) Upstairs (B) Upstair (C) Up stairs (D) Up stair
8. (A) where (B) when (C) while (D) when
9. (A) it (B) these (C) those (D) this
10. (A) from (B) up (C) into (D) of



IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the answer according to the following 2 passages 20%

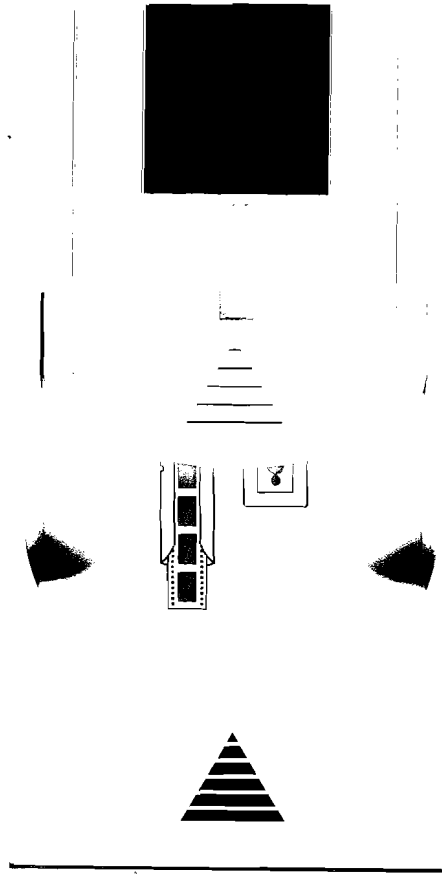
Part 1: The Great Wall of China

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. These people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period – when ramparts of pounded earth were used - to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for “city” in Chinese (ch’eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads.

本 試 題 採
双 面 印 刷

第 2 頁 共 4 頁

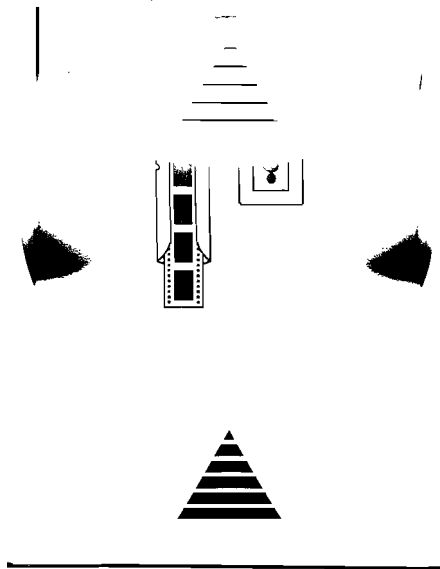


Especially three of these states: the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanzi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch'in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country's trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia – the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defense institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

1. Chinese cities resembled a maze,
 - A. because they were walled.
 - B. because the name for cities means 'wall'.
 - C. because walls have always been important there.
 - D. because the houses has no external windows.

2. Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country
 - A. honored the god of walls and mounts.
 - B. was an absurdly laborious task.
 - C. may have made sense within Chinese culture.
 - D. made the country look like a huge maze.



3. The Great Wall of China
- A. used existing foundations.
 - B. was built in a single dynasty.
 - C. was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC.
 - D. was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen.
4. Crops were planted
- A. on wasteland.
 - B. to reclaim wasteland.
 - C. on reclaimed wasteland.
 - D. along the canals.
5. The Great Wall
- A. helped build trade only inside China.
 - B. helped build trade in China and abroad.
 - C. helped build trade only abroad.
 - D. helped build trade only to remote areas.

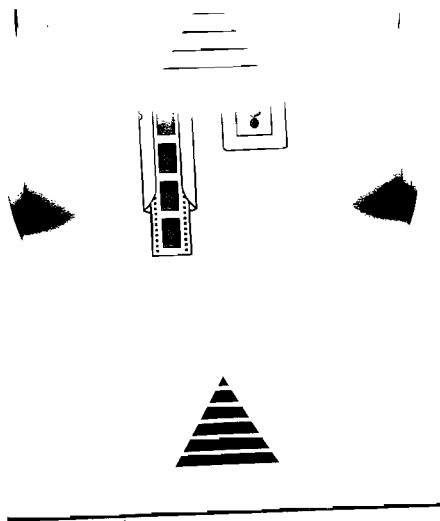
Part 2: Mark Rothko

Mark Rothko, one of the greatest painters of the twentieth century, was born in Daugavpils, Latvia in 1903. His father emigrated to the United States, afraid that his sons would be drafted into the Czarist army. Mark stayed in Russia with his mother and older sister; they joined the family later, arriving in the winter of 1913, after a 12-day voyage.

Mark moved to New York in the autumn of 1923 and found employment in the garment trade and took up residence on the Upper West Side. It was while he was visiting someone at the Art Students League that he saw students sketching a nude model. According to him, this was the start of his life as an artist. He was twenty years old and had taken some art lessons at school, so his initial experience was far from an immediate calling.

本 試 題 採
雙 面 印 刷

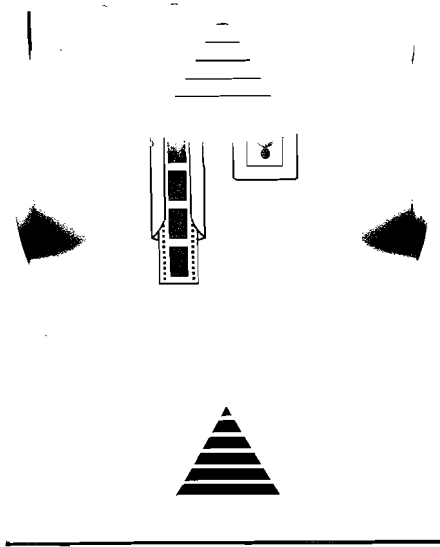
第 3 頁 共 4 頁



In 1936, Mark Rothko began writing a book, which he never completed, about the similarities in the children's art and the work of modern painters. The work of modernists, which was influenced by primitive art, could, according to him, be compared to that of children in that "child art transforms itself into primitivism, which is only the child producing a mimicry of himself." In this same work, he said that "the fact that one usually begins with drawing is already academic. We start with colors."

It was not long before his multiforms developed into the style he is remembered for; in 1949 Rothko exhibited these new works at the Betty Parsons Gallery. For critic Harold Rosenberg, the paintings were a revelation. Rothko had, after painting his first multiform, secluded himself to his home in East Hampton on Long Island, only inviting a very few people, including Rosenberg, to view the new paintings. The discovery of his definitive form came at a period of great grief; his mother Kate died in October 1948 and it was at some point during that winter that Rothko chanced upon the striking symmetrical rectangular blocks of two to three opposing or contrasting, yet complementary colors. As part of this new uniformity of artistic vision, his paintings and drawings no longer had individual titles; from this point on they were simply untitled, numbered or dated. However, to assist in distinguishing one work from another, dealers would sometimes add the primary colors to the name. Additionally, for the next few years, Rothko painted in oil only on large vertical canvasses. This was done to overwhelm the viewer, or, in his words, to make the viewer feel enveloped within the picture.

6. Mark Rothko emigrated to the United States
- A. with his mother and elder sister.
 - B. with his father and elder sister.
 - C. with his mother and brothers.
 - D. with all his family.



7. Rothko wanted to be an artist
- A. from his early childhood.
 - B. when he watched students drawing.
 - C. when he joined the Art Students League.
 - D. when he moved to the Upper West Side.
8. Rothko thought that modern art
- A. was primitive.
 - B. could be compared to children's pictures.
 - C. was already academic.
 - D. was childish.
9. Rothko's distinctive style
- A. was inspired by Rosenberg.
 - B. resulted from moving to Long Island.
 - C. resulted from his grief.
 - D. evolved in 1948.
10. Who named paintings by their colors?
- A. Rosenberg
 - B. Rothko
 - C. Dealers
 - D. Steindecker

V. Writing 20%: Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.

本 試 題 採
雙 面 印 刷

第 4 頁 共 4 頁

