

- I. Vocabulary (20%): Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.
- The mouse disappeared ___ when we turned on the light, so we could not catch it.
A. remarkably B. instantaneously C. virtually D. fundamentally
 - The restaurant has the menu with many ___ for people who are vegetarians.
A. measures B. parts C. alternatives D. methods
 - Poor people are more likely to become disable as a result of poor nutrition, disease and natural disasters, which shows that poverty ___ to disability.
A. contributes B. distributes C. attributes D. construct
 - They looked ___ standing out in the cold rain without a raincoat or even a jacket.
A. wretched B. malicious C. indiscriminate D. complacent
 - Taking care of her children was her first ___, so she decided not to go back to work.
A. concession B. era C. priority D. evidence
 - The drivers should not ___ their direction on the track.
A. abuse B. presume C. straighten D. reverse
 - I ___ that the car was expensive, judging by its size and speed.
A. reverse B. refuse C. continue D. presume
 - Smaller families have become the ____.
A. norm B. era C. security D. justice
 - I mastered the fine art of biking around the ___ streets without getting hit.
A. spacious B. congested C. deserted D. lonely
 - She is not ready to make a lifelong ___, so she decided not to marry him.
A. donation B. portion C. commitment D. reliance

II. Phrases and Idioms (20%): Choose the best answer to complete the meaning of each sentence.

1. If I get ___ with someone, I gain revenge on him.
A. up B. back C. return D. even
2. If someone is taken ___, he is deceived.
A. in B. out C. on D. over
3. If someone is ___ to something, he or she is plotting or scheming something.
A. in B. on C. off D. up
4. He is a hard worker, and I am sure that he will make ___ in that job.
A. good B. succeed C. done D. long
5. He has tried many times to give ___ smoking.
A. off B. out C. up D. down
6. He never takes into ___ the fact that I am very busy.
A. reason B. control C. account D. pity
7. At first we thought the man was dead, but soon he came _____.
A. on B. to C. in D. with
8. Your plan will call ___ a lot of money.
A. out B. for C. in D. off
9. William wants to take ___ medicine when he goes to college.
A. in B. on C. up D. down
10. Which of your parents do you take ___?
A. before B. alike C. up D. after

III. Grammar: Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20%)

1. ___ wild dogs have very keen senses of sight, hearing, and smell.
A. Like the cats, B. Cats are like C. Although the cats like D. They are like the cats,
2. The loud noise of the subway trains and the trolley cars _____.
A. frighten people from the country C. frighten persons from the country
B. frightens persons who come from the country D. frightens country people
3. Ball-point pen manufacturers work with measurements ___ used in spacecraft.
A. those precisely B. they are precisely C. as those are precisely D. as precise as those
4. Today's vehicles differ greatly from _____.
A. The past B. that are past C. those of the past D. those past
5. Give this to ___ you think can do the work well.
A. whoever B. who C. whomever D. whatever
6. Taiwan is considered by foreigners as _____.
A. have the ideal combination of climatic conditions
B. having the ideal combination of climatic conditions
C. to have the ideal combination of climatic conditions
D. has ideal combination of climatic conditions
7. Peter Joseph Debye developed a method for bringing substances to the lowest temperatures _____.
A. knowing science B. know science C. known to science D. science is known

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8. Encouraged by his mother, ____.
- A. art was studied in Florence by John Singer Sargent
 - B. John Singer Sargent studies art in Florence
 - C. Florence was where John Singer Sargent studied art
 - D. the study of art in Florence by John Singer Sargent
9. ____ art was a relatively late development in the United States.
- A. Not until dance as a performing
 - B. Dance was a performing
 - C. Dance was performed as an
 - D. Dance as a performing
10. Lemons differ from all other citrus fruits ____ more edible after they are picked.
- A. become
 - B. in that they become
 - C. in they become
 - D. that they become

IV. Cloze: Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra. (20%)

Part A:

Although in the last 60 years, new systems have been implemented to dramatically (1) the loss of life from tornados, particularly in the United States, it is important to note (2) warning methods are still insufficient, and (3) an improved knowledge of how these storms work, it is (4) thought that they are not easily predicted (5) current tools and methodology, if at all.

A. despite	B. using	C. reduce	D. contribute	E. widely	F. that
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Part B:

The pretzel, (6) is a salted and glazed biscuit that is shaped like a knot, (7) an interesting history. The first pretzels were made in an Italian monastery in A.D. 610. These twisted strips of bread were (8) called *pretiola*, which means "little reward" in Latin. They were (9) as treats to local children. The pretzel rapidly became popular (10) Europe.

G. originally	H. however	I. given	J. which	K. throughout	L. has
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V. Reading comprehension. (20%)

Passage A:

But the success of science, both its intellectual excitement and its practical application, depends upon the self-correcting character of science. There must be a way of testing any valid idea. It must be possible to reproduce any valid experiment. The character or beliefs of scientists are irrelevant; all that matters is whether the evidence supports their contentions. Arguments from authority simply do not count; too many authorities have been mistaken too often. I would like to see these very effective scientific modes of thought communicated by the schools and the media; and it would certainly be an astonishment and delight to see them introduced into politics. Scientists have been known to change their minds completely and publicly when presented with new evidence or new arguments. I cannot recall the last time a politician displayed a similar openness and willingness to change.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The rewards of intellectual excitement
 - B. Practical applications of an abstract theory
 - C. An important characteristic of science
 - D. Some similarities between politics and science
2. What did the paragraph preceding the passage most probably discuss?
 - A. the achievements of science
 - B. the scientific community
 - C. self-correction
 - D. faulty information
3. According to the passage, if a scientist repeats an experiment several times and does not produce similar results each time, the experiment must be
 - A. extremely complex
 - B. incorrectly recorded
 - C. invalid
 - D. scientific
4. According to the passage, which of the following is most essential to scientists' work?
 - A. character
 - B. beliefs
 - C. authority
 - D. evidence
5. The author implies that, in science, arguments from authority are
 - A. effective
 - B. irrelevant
 - C. uncomplicated
 - D. accountable

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Passage B:

From the philosopher's point of view, wisdom and knowledge are two different things. One may know countless facts without being a lover of wisdom. Indeed, such a person may actually detect the person who seeks wisdom. The philosopher is not satisfied with a mere assemblage of facts. Rather, he seeks to interrelate and interpret the facts, in order to discern the subtle meanings and deeper sense that lie beyond the obvious to paraphrase Plato; the philosopher's purpose is to be a spectator of time and existence, that is to observe the reality of human and natural existence from a vantage point that encompasses the whole of life. The philosopher seeks to penetrate the surface of life, a task that is often overlooked by those who become distracted by the minutiae of science. Philosophers assume that human beings are born with an inherent love of wisdom. Deep down each person seeks to penetrate the mysteries of life, thereby having the potential to become a philosopher. Before undertaking the formal study of philosophy, this longing appears in various forms. Therefore, every human being, to the extent that he is a lover of wisdom, possesses a philosophy of life.

6. According to the passage, a philosopher is a person who
 - A. has encyclopedic information.
 - B. looks down on facts.
 - C. loves wisdom.
 - D. seeks a knowledge of facts.
7. According to Plato, one of the philosopher's objectives is
 - A. to be a spectator of the surface of life.
 - B. to see the reality of existence.
 - C. to assemble the facts.
 - D. to be interested in science.
8. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the attitude of the philosopher?
 - A. To have an insight into the depth of reality.
 - B. To seek wisdom.
 - C. To penetrate the surface of life.
 - D. To interrelate and interpret the facts presented by Plato.
9. According to the passage, even the man in the street
 - A. is potentially a philosopher.
 - B. has a talent for Plato.
 - C. can seek all types of facts.
 - D. overlooks the results of science.
10. If a man wants to have a philosophy of life, he must be at least
 - A. a man of knowledge.
 - B. a lover of wisdom.
 - C. a man of science.
 - D. a student of philosophy.