

英文科

Choice:

A. Vocabulary: (1~37, each/1)

Directions: *Of the four following words, choose one word that best fits the meaning of the entire sentence.*

1. We Asians have come up with many styles of democracy, such as centralized democracy, guided democracy, authoritarian democracy, which can be considered _____ by international standards.
A. invalid B. ingenuous C. inimical D. innocuous
2. Legislative Yuan approved a budget to finance the construction of the Fourth Nuclear Power Plant despite strong protests _____ by environmentalists and the opposition DPP.
A. lavished B. lamented C. lodged D. lumbered
3. U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton urged the African Union (AU) to take tougher _____ on Libya.
A. serenity B. sobriety C. stance D. stigma
4. Contenders for the Republican presidential _____ hit out at President Obama's economic record in the first major debate of the 2012 race.
A. nominal B. nomination C. nominee D. notoriety
5. Pumpkin seeds are particularly high in disease-fighting plant _____ called phytosterols.
A. compunctious B. complex C. concord D. compounds
6. According to Susan Leal, when researching solutions to improve access to freshwater, people looked for solutions that were proven and could be _____ around the globe.
A. rectified B. rebuked C. rationed D. replicated
7. Haibing Ma of the Worldwatch Institute said many of China's wind _____ can't connect to the country's larger electric grid.
A. tidings B. turbines C. tributes D. tolerances
8. Things really turned around, interestingly, about the times of the Three Mile Island and Chernobyl disasters, which _____ occurred in 1979 and 1986.
A. repeatedly B. respectively C. reformed D. recruited
9. Steve's _____ manner during the job interview stemmed from his nervous nature and lack of experience in the field.
A. diffident B. diplomatic C. discredit D. diligent
10. Moses returned from the mountain with tablets on which the commandments were _____.
A. enumerated B. enunciate C. enjoined D. encumbered
11. The class was fairly _____, since almost all of the students were senior journalism majors.
A. homosexual B. holocaust C. homogenous D. hypochondria
12. Public needs real information about effects of _____, including DEHP, DNOP, DBP, BBP, DIDP, DINP, DMP and DEP.
A. plastics B. plaintiffs C. plasticizers D. plasters
13. New Yorker's Metropolitan Museum of Art owes much of its collection to the _____ of private collectors.
A. philanthropy B. philistine C. philately D. philology
14. The reporter lived a _____ life, staying in one place only long enough to cover the current story.
A. transparent B. transcendent C. tranquil D. transitory
15. In a traditional Confucian society, the young _____ their elders, deferring to the elders' wisdom and experience.
A. vacillate B. venerate C. volatile D. verify

16. Fascinated by the period of Dutch and Spanish rule, Menno Goedhart has used clues from _____ oral histories to track down traces of his ancestors.
 A. penitent B. furtive C. fluvial D. indigenous
17. Chou Meng-tieh sold books on the street in Astoria Café; his stall was a hot spot for discussion amongst readers and authors, though he always conceals a passionate heart with his _____ expression.
 A. circumstantial B. comedian C. composed D. compatible

B. Sentence Completion:

Directions: Of the five following words or sets of words, choose the one word or set that, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the entire sentence.

18. Male sperm whales are normally _____ creatures; however, when they are jealously guarding their territory, they have been known to _____ ships.
 A. docile...attack B. aggressive...strike C. large...assault D. peaceful...ignore
19. The _____ genius of the late Glenn Gould is apparent in this imaginative _____ for piano of Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," which the composer originally scored for full orchestra and presented to his wife Cosima on her birthday.
 A. ineluctable...diminution B. exceptional...music
 C. incommensurate...homage D. unmistakable...adaption
20. Opponents of affirmative action by quota, the practice of hiring on the basis of race or sex as well as _____, maintain that both the hired and the rejected suffer _____ when not judged on their abilities alone.
 A. loyalty...prejudice B. status...nepotism C. competence...injustice D. creed...indignity
21. An ancient and mythopoeic neurological disorder, epilepsy is _____ in part by the sensation of intense and altered consciousness doctors call an "aura," which _____ the epileptic seconds before a seizure.
 A. neutralized...overcomes B. characterized...grips
 C. obviated...afflicts D. enhanced...debilitates
22. Although the European Economic Community was established to _____ the economic growth of all its member nations equally, some express _____ at what they claim is their unfair burden in maintaining the organization.
 A. regulate...favoritism B. retard...vehemence C. promote...resentment D. measure...irritation
23. Those who make up their minds that life should be a succession of triumphs are soon enlightened by _____ reality; even money can _____ the truth only briefly.
 A. bland...quench B. dread...encourage C. limpid...hold back D. harsh...stave off
24. In 1921, Antioch College adopted a policy requiring students to _____ beyond their stacks of books and contribute their talents to the working world in order to earn their bachelor's degree.
 A. rise B. venture C. probe D. excel
25. The candidate announced, to the _____ of her devoted campaigners, that unless her performance in the polls improved she would _____ the race.
 A. consternation...withdraw from B. bewilderment...abstain from
 C. mortification...continue D. delight...step up to
26. The _____ private contributions for disease research creates _____; the money goes for research into the best-publicized disease, which is not always the most serious or widespread one.
 A. lack of...a reallocation B. infirmity in...a debt
 C. colloquialism of...a paradox D. indispensability of...a disparity
27. Her charisma was a double-edged sword; in her friends, it aroused both admiration and _____.
 A. envy B. laudation C. obstinacy D. affection

C. Passage Completion:

Directions: Of the following words in the box, choose the word that best fits the meaning of the entire passage.

A. version	B. address	C. controversy	D. duty	E. personal	F. statute
G. status	H. vigilantism	I. dues	J. violence	K. available	L. recommended

In the wake of a case in March when a teenager, surnamed Yeh, was killed by a repeat sex offender who had been released from prison only one month before, lawmakers and child protection groups urged the government to amend the law. They also __ (28) __ making registered sex offenders information __ (29) __ to the public by introducing a Taiwanese __ (30) __ of “Megan’s Law.” However, Interior Minister Jiang Yi-huah said the government will not publish ex-convicts’ __ (31) __ information online. He noted that the “Megan’s Laws” has caused a great deal of __ (32) __ since some argue that the __ (33) __ encourages acts of __ (34) __. The publication of offenders’ photographs and addresses in the U.S. has resulted in actual physical __ (35) __ against the offenders and their families. Publication of such information also does not give offenders who have paid their __ (36) __ the chance to re-enter society. Jiang argued that the latest amendment to the Sexual Assault Prevention Act would __ (37) __ the current loophole by forcing all released sex offenders to undergo medical treatment once it passes legislatures.

D. Reading Comprehension: (38~47; each/2)

Directions: Each passage in this test is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a selection, choose the best response to each question. Your replies are to be based on what is actually stated or implied in the passage.

- a) The acquisition of vocabulary has been less intensively studied than the internalization of operational grammar, but it is an equally complex task. To learn a new word, a child must associate sound and meaning; surprisingly, the concept may take less time to master than the mechanics of recognizing and producing the word. It is also harder to learn distinctions within semantic categories than between them: A child may know that fuchsia refers to a color and not a smell, but be unsure of what color it is.

Vocabulary study through word lists and dictionaries, as practiced in school, poses new problems, primarily because of the mechanics of dictionary study as opposed to interaction with responsive adults. The most common error is that of substitution: A child looking up an unfamiliar word such as *meticulous*, and finding a familiar phrase such as *very careful* as part of the definition, will treat the new word as interchangeable with the familiar phrase, producing sentences such as *I was meticulous about falling off the cliff*. Hence, though the normal child masters some 80,000 words in sixteen years—about fourteen per day—little of this learning takes place in school.

38. The author is primarily concerned with

- A. encouraging more intensive study of vocabulary acquisition
- B. describing some aspects and problems of the process of vocabulary acquisition
- C. criticizing the teaching of vocabulary in schools
- D. comparing the processes of learning vocabulary and grammar

39. The passage implies that learning vocabulary from dictionaries may be difficult because

- A. the child cannot test the understanding of new words by interaction with another person
- B. dictionary definitions do not reveal all the shades of meaning of a word
- C. the child is required to learn too many words each day
- D. teachers disagree over the proper way to study from a dictionary

40. The author suggests that a child studying with a dictionary may use a new word incorrectly in a sentence because he or she

- A. is not familiar with any of the words used in the definitions
- B. is able to understand the word’s meaning but not to compose a sentence using the word
- C. is unaware that the word may not have exactly the same meaning as a phrase used in defining it
- D. does not know how to use the alphabetized entries in a dictionary

41. It can be inferred that a typical growing child learns most of his or her vocabulary

- A. before acquiring a knowledge of grammar
- B. from dictionaries and word lists
- C. without being able to associate sound and meaning
- D. through interaction with adults

b) It is notorious that breakthroughs in science often come in tandem: The same, or almost the same, theoretical advance is made simultaneously by two or more investigators. Watson and Crick “raced” Linus Pauling to verify the helical structure of DNA; Darwin and Alfred Wallace announced the essentials of evolutionary theory simultaneously in 1858. Why should this occur? Why—to take another example—should Newton and Leibniz have worked out the differential calculus independently and in isolation from one another, when they were not even working on the same sorts of problems/

Newton’s work on the calculus stemmed from his interest in the physical problem of the measurement of continuously changing quantities. Take, for example, the problem of determining the velocity of a freely falling body at a given instant. The body is constantly accelerating due to gravity. An approximate velocity at any time may be found by measuring the distance traveled over a very brief time interval, such as a hundredth of a second; if one reduces the time interval measured until it approaches zero, the approximate velocity over the interval approaches the actual velocity at any instant as a limit. Newton’s genius was to grasp how to calculate such a change over an infinitesimal time period through a mathematical operation known as differentiation.

For various reasons, Newton delayed publishing a clear account of his calculus for nearly forty years. In the meantime, Leibniz approached the calculus from a completely different standpoint, that of the formal geometric problem of determining the tangent to a curve (later, for the integral calculus, the area under a curve). This geometric problem was mathematically equivalent to Newton’s consideration of bodies in motion, however, since the changing position of such a body over time can be plotted graphically as a curve in which the tangent to the curve at any point represents the velocity of the body at a given instant. Thus, Leibniz’s formal geometric approach duplicated Newton’s results.

This phenomenon of simultaneous discovery is surprising only to a public that views such breakthroughs as solitary acts of genius. In reality, Newton and Leibniz’s ground had been thoroughly prepared in advance. In the century before Newton’s birth, Europe had seen an explosion of scientific inquiry. Copernicus, Kepler, and others had formulated the laws of planetary motion and celestial mechanics. More specifically, when he began his mathematical work, Newton was already familiar with Descartes’ coordinate geometry, the mathematics of infinitesimal intervals recently developed by John Wallis, and the method of finding tangents through differentiation worked out by Isaac Barrow. Thus, both the scientific problems and the conceptual tools that stimulated and facilitated Newton’s astonishingly rapid development of the differential calculus were already the common property of science. Given Newton’s delay in publishing his work, an independent discovery of the calculus by some other genius became not only possible but likely.

42. The primary purpose of this passage is to
- present mathematical discoveries
 - clarify a recurring phenomenon in scientific history
 - solve a long-standing puzzle in intellectual history
 - describe a period of rapid scientific change
43. According to the author, Newton devised the differential calculus in an attempt to understand
- why falling bodies accelerate
 - how to measure continuously varying quantities
 - how to measure the area under a curve
 - the relationship between average and actual speeds
44. It can be inferred that the author regards the development of the calculus as
- an outgrowth of previous intellectual developments
 - a unique act of genius
 - an achievement whose significance has been overestimated
 - a breakthrough that solved a classic scientific problem
45. The passage implies that Newton and Leibniz arrived at similar results because
- they used similar approaches
 - no one had previously considered the problem of continuous motion
 - the problems they considered were mathematically equivalent
 - they were competing to win recognition for the discovery of the calculus
46. The author suggests that cases of simultaneous discovery
- cannot really be called breakthroughs, since the important work has been done by others
 - are extremely rare in science
 - are made by individuals unaware of the historical influences on their thought
 - seem remarkable to a public influenced by an inaccurate notion of genius
47. In the final paragraph the author draws connections between the work of Leibniz and Newton and the work of Copernicus and Kepler primarily in order to
- argue that the work of most scientific geniuses reveals usually coincidental patterns of discovery
 - expose the myth of independent scientific discovery
 - describe the evolutionary nature of scientific achievement
 - compare the work of physicists to that of mathematicians

E. 英文科解答

F. Choice

1	A	2	C	3	C	4	B	5	D	6	D	7	B	8	B	9	A	10	A
11	C	12	C	13	A	14	D	15	B	16	D	17	C	18	A	19	D	20	C
21	B	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	A	26	D	27	A	28	L	29	K	30	A
31	E	32	C	33	F	34	H	35	J	36	I	37	B	38	B	39	A	40	C
41	D	42	B	43	B	44	A	45	C	46	D	47	C						