

貳、英語專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.5 分，共 60 分）

I. Vocabulary: (41~61)

41. A grizzly bear is an \_\_\_\_\_ animal.  
(A) opaque (B) ostensible  
(C) omnivorous (D) incessant
42. Usually you must \_\_\_\_\_ your native country's citizenship to become a citizen of another country.  
(A) interdict (B) forfeit (C) intercept (D) foster
43. The radio communications were subject to \_\_\_\_\_ sunspot interference.  
(A) sporadic (B) frivolous  
(C) loathsome (D) prolific
44. The work of a teacher seldom produces \_\_\_\_\_ results until years after a student has graduated.  
(A) tangible (B) unruly  
(C) translucent (D) shrewd
45. The engineer had a \_\_\_\_\_ reason for changing the design of the building.  
(A) sluggish (B) slack  
(C) legitimate (D) boisterous
46. This research is still at an early stage, and it would be \_\_\_\_\_ to conclude that the findings apply to all patients.  
(A) placid (B) premature (C) plenary (D) suppliant
47. The supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ her preference for hard-working employees during the performance appraisal.  
(A) smeared (B) tarnished  
(C) accentuated (D) transfixed
48. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ to think that money will bring you happiness.  
(A) gauge (B) volition (C) nomad (D) fallacy
49. The airlines had to cancel an \_\_\_\_\_ number of flights due to the fog.  
(A) inordinate (B) unscathed  
(C) exhaustive (D) indigent
50. The girl's parents were \_\_\_\_\_ about not allowing her to go on a dangerous backpacking trip.  
(A) inconspicuous (B) congenial  
(C) austral (D) adamant
51. Tornado experts predicted a \_\_\_\_\_ season this year, and many have begun studying whether global climate change is driving more frequent tornado-spawning thunderstorms.  
(A) decorous (B) dexterous  
(C) despicable (D) devastating
52. Scientists say that overuse of antibiotics in humans is a significant problem and the antibiotics given to animals are \_\_\_\_\_ the threat.  
(A) countermanding (B) compounding  
(C) capitulating (D) conciliating

53. These technology circuits are bringing your brain to \_\_\_\_\_ levels of potential. You have a heightened ability to react quickly to visual stimuli and to shift through large amounts of information rapidly to decide what's important and what isn't.  
(A) effeminate (B) haggard  
(C) extraordinary (D) inchoate
54. Development and human rights are integral. More than two billion people worldwide live on less than two dollars a day, and many suffer daily \_\_\_\_\_ of their dignity and human rights.  
(A) violations (B) profusions  
(C) deference (D) continence
55. Some blind people are able to use the sound of echoes to "see" where things are and to \_\_\_\_\_ their environment. Now, a new study finds that these people may even be using visual parts of their brains to process the sounds.  
(A) contaminate (B) navigate  
(C) contemplate (D) nauseate
56. Philosophers have compared Confucian ideals regarding interpersonal \_\_\_\_\_ with Western ideals regarding individual achievement at least since the 19th century.  
(A) turbulence (B) circumvent  
(C) transgression (D) enlightenment
57. The successful host has built an empire that has redefined the media landscape, and challenged the \_\_\_\_\_ idea of everything from daytime TV to publishing.  
(A) combustible (B) convivial  
(C) conventional (D) cognate
58. Military force may sometimes be necessary, but diplomacy and development are equally important in creating peaceful, stable and \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.  
(A) prosperous (B) querulous  
(C) rapacious (D) sagacious
59. Most floods take hours or even days to develop, giving residents ample time to prepare or \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) evacuate (B) elucidate  
(C) entrench (D) protrude
60. Solar energy is lauded as an \_\_\_\_\_ fuel source that is pollution and often noise free.  
(A) unearthly (B) ungainly  
(C) irreparable (D) inexhaustible
61. In many dictatorial nations, the death penalty can be a political tool — people who do not have a protector, or who irritate their superiors, or who get caught on the wrong side, are often chosen as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) conspiracy (B) coalition  
(C) proponent (D) scapegoat

II. Cloze Test: (62~70)

Cloze 1 (62-66)

There are few places on Earth where people need not be concerned about flooding. Any place where rain falls is vulnerable, although rain is not the only \_\_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_\_ for flood.

A flood occurs when water overflows or inundates land that's normally dry. This can happen in a \_\_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_\_ of ways.

Most common is when rivers or streams overflow their banks. Excessive rain, a ruptured dam or levee, rapid ice melting in the mountains, or even an unfortunately placed beaver dam can overwhelm a river and send it spreading over the adjacent land, called a floodplain. Coastal flooding occurs when a large storm or tsunami causes the sea to surge inland.

Moving water has awesome destructive power. When a river overflows its banks or the sea drives inland, structures poorly 64 withstand the water's strength are no match. Bridges, houses, trees, and cars can be picked up and carried off. The erosive force of moving water can drag dirt from under a building's foundation, causing it to crack and tumble.

When floodwaters recede, affected areas are often 65 silt and mud. The water and landscape can be contaminated with hazardous materials, such as sharp debris, pesticides, fuel, and untreated sewage. Potentially dangerous mold blooms can quickly overwhelm water-soaked structures. Residents of flooded areas can be left without power and clean drinking water, 66 outbreaks of deadly waterborne diseases like typhoid, hepatitis A, and cholera.

62. (A) impetus (B) maneuver (C) prototype (D) upheaval

63. (A) conflict (B) disguise (C) hegemony (D) multitude

64. (A) merged to (B) inclined to

(C) equipped to (D) enough to

65. (A) made into (B) blanketed in

(C) broken up into (D) resulted in

66. (A) leading to (B) limited to

(C) comparing to (D) contributed to

#### Cloze 2 (67-70)

High-tech may have a clean image — all smooth-edged iPhones and liquid crystal displays — but the elements that go into mobile phones, computers and TVs can be polluting to the environment and dangerous to human health if incorrectly 67. And that's exactly what happens in parts of the developing world, where the poor take apart your phone with little protection, 68 themselves to mercury, lead, cadmium and other dangerous metals so that they can get to the gold, copper and other valuable materials within. So-called e-waste is the fastest growing part of the solid waste stream, and some 20 to 50 million metric tons of it are thrown out every year.

But there are ways to recycle e-waste, reducing the need to mine more of the metals that go into high-tech items, and preventing the environmental consequences of poorly processed electronics. CloudBlue, based in New Jersey, helps tech companies take care of their e-waste, arranging for direct pickup and processing, ensuring that valuable metals can be reused and recycled for future electronics. For customers like banks that have to worry about sensitive data that might be 69 on old computers, CloudBlue can also process the waste onsite. With all this, the company can ensure that no e-waste will ever 70 a landfill — or worse, poisoning a child in Africa or China.

67. (A) made up  
(C) connected to

(B) disposed of  
(D) involved with

68. (A) dedicated  
(C) exposed

(B) dedicating  
(D) exposing

69. (A) focused  
(C) depended

(B) encoded  
(D) based

70. (A) come up with  
(C) end up in

(B) take place in  
(D) be accused of

#### III. Reading Comprehension: (71~80) (71~73)

As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople. The High Street Market was continuously enlarged throughout the period until 1736, when it reached from Front Street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation.

Along with market days, the institution of twice-yearly fairs persisted in Philadelphia even after similar trading days had been discontinued in other colonial cities. The fairs provided a means of bringing handmade goods from outlying places to would-be buyers in the city. Linens and stockings from Germantown, for example, were popular items. Auctions were another popular form of occasional trade. Because of the competition, retail merchants opposed these as well as the fairs.

Although governmental attempts to eradicate fairs and auctions were less than successful, the ordinary course of economic development was on the merchants' side, as increasing business specialization became the order of the day. Export merchants became differentiated from their importing counterparts, and specialty shops began to appear in addition to general stores selling a variety of goods.

One of the reasons Philadelphia's merchants generally prospered was because the surrounding area was undergoing tremendous economic and demographic growth. They did their business, after all, in the capital city of the province. Not only did they cater to the governor and his circle, but citizens from all over the colony came to the capital for legislative sessions of the assembly and council and the meetings of the courts of justice.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Philadelphia's agriculture importance.
- (B) Philadelphia's development as a marketing center.
- (C) The sale of imported goods in Philadelphia.
- (D) The administration of the city of Philadelphia.

72. It can be inferred from the passage that new markets opened in Philadelphia because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) they provided more modern facilities than older markets
- (B) the High Street Market was forced to close
- (C) existing markets were unable to serve the growing population
- (D) farmers wanted markets that were closer to the farms



73. What does the author mean by stating that "economic development was on the merchants' side"?
- (A) Merchants had a strong impact on economic expansion.
  - (B) Economic forces allowed merchants to prosper.
  - (C) Merchants had to work together to achieve economic independence.
  - (D) Specialty shops near large markets were more likely to be economically successful.

(74~76)

Many scientists believe the red-eyed tree frog developed its vivid scarlet peepers to shock predators into at least briefly questioning their meal choice.

These iconic rain-forest amphibians sleep by day stuck to leaf-bottoms with their eyes closed and body markings covered. When disturbed, they flash their bulging red eyes and reveal their huge, webbed orange feet and bright blue-and-yellow flanks. This technique, called startle coloration, may give a bird or snake pause, offering a precious instant for the frog to spring to safety.

Their neon-green bodies may play a similar role in thwarting predators. Many of the animals that eat red-eyed tree frogs are nocturnal hunters that use keen eyesight to find prey. The shocking colors of this frog may over-stimulate a predator's eyes, creating a confusing ghost image that remains behind as the frog jumps away.

Red-eyed tree frogs, despite their conspicuous coloration, are not venomous. They are found in tropical lowlands from southern Mexico, throughout Central America, and in northern South America. Nocturnal carnivores, they hide in the rain forest canopy and ambush crickets, flies, and moths with their long, sticky tongues.

Red-eyed tree frogs are not endangered. But their habitat is shrinking at an alarming rate, and their highly recognizable image is often used to promote the cause of saving the world's rain forests.

74. According to the passage, the technique "startle coloration" refers to which of the following EXCEPT
- (A) the frogs flash their bulging red eyes.
  - (B) the frogs reveal their huge, webbed orange feet.
  - (C) the frogs change their bodies into neon-green.
  - (D) the frogs reveal their bright blue-and-yellow flanks.
75. All of the following are mentioned as characteristics of red-eyed tree frogs EXCEPT
- (A) they are nocturnal hunters.
  - (B) they can be found in northern South America.
  - (C) they are iconic rain-forest amphibians.
  - (D) they are shrinking at an alarming rate.
76. The word "venomous" in line 18 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) mercurial
  - (B) poisonous
  - (C) formidable
  - (D) aggressive

(77~80)

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes

these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd; Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science; A Modest Proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is a need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

77. Why does the author mention Don Quixote, Brave New World, and A Modest Proposal?
- (A) They are famous examples of satiric literature.
  - (B) They present commonsense solutions to problems.
  - (C) They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
  - (D) They are books with similar stories.
78. Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?
- (A) Newly emerging philosophies.
  - (B) Odd combinations of objects and ideas.
  - (C) Abstract discussion of morals and ethics.
  - (D) Wholesome characters who are unselfish.
79. According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) informed about new scientific developments
  - (B) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
  - (C) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
  - (D) told how they can be of service to their communities
80. As a result of reading satiric literature, readers will be most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) teach themselves to write fiction
  - (B) accept conventional points of view
  - (C) become better informed about current affairs
  - (D) reexamine their opinions and values