

請填寫准考證號碼 \_\_\_\_\_

I. Cloze 15% (1% for each question)

(A)

Many changes are taking place in “food styles” in the United States. The United States is traditionally famous for its very solid and unchanging diet of meat and potatoes. Now we have many different alternatives to choose from: various ethnic food, health food, and fast food, \_\_1\_\_ the traditional home-cooked meal.

Ethnic restaurant and supermarkets are commonplace in the United States. Because the United States is a country of \_\_2\_\_, there is an immense variety. Any large American city is filled with restaurants serving international cooking. Many cities even have ethnic sections: Chinatown, Little Italy, or Germantown. With this vast ethnic choice, we can enjoy food from all over the world. This is pleasant for those who come here to travel or to work; they can usually find their native specialties: *tabouli*, *arepasm* or *miso* soup. Besides sections of the cities, there are regions that are well known for certain food because of the people who settled there. For example, southern California has many Mexican restaurants, and Louisiana has a strong Creole accent to its food. (Creole is a mixture of French, African, and Caribbean Island food.)

Health food \_\_3\_\_ when people began to think more seriously about their physical well-being. Health food is fresh, natural, \_\_4\_\_ food. It does not contain preservatives to make it last longer or chemicals to make it taste or look better. Some health food enthusiasts are vegetarians: They eat no meat; they prefer to get their essential proteins from other sources, such as beans and rice, cheese, and eggs. More and more people are eating healthy food and trying to eat less fat and red meat.

Fast-food restaurants continue to expand rapidly all over the country. In the United States, \_\_5\_\_ at lunchtime is a very important factor. People usually have a short lunch break, or they just do not want to waste their time eating. Fast-food restaurants are places that take care of hundreds of people in a short time. There is usually very little waiting, and the food is usually cheap. Some examples are “burger and pizza places.”

America’s attitude toward meals is changing, too. The traditional big breakfast and dinner at 6:00 P.M. are losing popularity. People are rediscovering the social importance of food. Dinner with family or friends is again becoming a very special way of enjoying and sharing. Like so many people in other cultures, many Americans are taking time to relax and enjoy the finer tastes at dinner, even if they still rush through lunch at a hamburger stand,

1. (A) except for (B) beside (C) apart from (D) in addition
2. (A) a large population (B) immigrants (C) regional distinctions (D) food addicts
3. (A) brings in profits (B) gains popularity (C) lose people’s favor (D) advances in prices
4. (A) scanty (B) obnoxious (C) unprocessed (D) appetizing
5. (A) quantity (B) companion (C) speed (D) atmosphere

(B)

Tropical rain forests are located near the equator between 30 degrees north and 20 degrees south, \_\_6\_\_ four continents and nearly 50 countries. Tropical rain forests cover 7% of the world’s land, and they \_\_7\_\_ in the relatively constant hot temperatures and abundant rainfall of the equatorial regions.

We need rain forests for several reasons. First, we need them because the trees act as a watershed, holding the water and then gradually releasing it into the surrounding land, preventing erosion. Deforestation sometimes \_\_8\_\_ a loss of rainfall. The average rainfall in Panama is 17 inches less per year than historical averages, \_\_9\_\_ the stripping of forest land. The forests also help deter sedimentation of streams, rivers, and hydro-electric dams. In Thailand, many rivers are no longer \_\_10\_\_ due to sedimentation because many rain forests have been destroyed.

Second, we need rain forests to \_\_11\_\_ the greenhouse effect. Tropical rain forests absorb an enormous amount of sunlight, preventing the sun’s rays from being reflected back into the atmosphere. However, as deforestation occurs through the burning of tropical forests, the CO<sub>2</sub> released, \_\_12\_\_ emissions from industry and automobiles, traps the sun’s rays. This phenomenon, now known \_\_13\_\_ the “greenhouse effect,” can lead to a shift of the world’s weather pattern, a rising of global temperatures, causing the melting of the polar ice caps.

Finally, we need rain forests because they \_\_14\_\_ to medicine and science. For instance, curare, used in muscle relaxants, comes from tropical plants. Genetic engineers and other medical researchers are realizing that tropical forests are a valuable resource for other chemicals. A promising new cure for cancer may come from the chemical phyllanthostatin, which is found in the jungles of Costa Rica. Scientists have also used tropical rain forests to upgrade the genes of rice, peanuts, and sugar cane.

We need the tropical rain forests because they help to maintain the soil and the balance in the climate. \_\_15\_\_, they provide a resource for scientific research and advancement.

6. (A) lasting (B) spanning (C) winding (D) reaching
7. (A) flourish (B) boom (C) prosper (D) wither
8. (A) accredits to (B) arises from (C) holds responsible to (D) results in

9. (A) in comparison (B) in spite of  
(C) as a result of (D) in response to
10. (A) navigable (B) available (C) feasible (D) eligible
11. (A) deteriorate (B) catapult (C) accelerate (D) inhibit
12. (A) as for (B) while (C) such as (D) along with
13. (A) to (B) as (C) for (D) with
14. (A) expose (B) donate (C) contribute (D) dedicate
15. (A) Nonetheless (B) In addition  
(C) As a matter of fact (D) As a consequence

**II. Contextual Filling 20% (1% for each question)**

- |             |             |             |               |               |                  |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| (A) where   | (B) passing | (C) confess | (D) of        | (E) nor       | (F) nothing      |
| (G) through | (H) confirm | (I) with    | (J) something | (K) assurance | (L) accumulation |

Curiosity is not something you get simply by wishing for it. The curiosity we expect is more than a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ interest. We will not be satisfied by your ability to ask an occasional bright question, \_\_\_17\_\_\_ yet by your assimilation of a lot of predigested information. The \_\_\_18\_\_\_ of information is a necessary part of scholarship, and unfortunately the part most likely to be tested in examinations, especially those wretched one called “objective examinations” \_\_\_19\_\_\_ the truth is always supposed to lie in answer space A, B, C, D, or E. But the curiosity we expect \_\_\_20\_\_\_ you cannot be satisfied by passing examinations or by memorizing other people’s answers to other people’s questions. We do not wish to put you \_\_\_21\_\_\_ a mere course of mental gymnastics. We want you to be content with \_\_\_22\_\_\_ less than the whole truth about the subject that interests you. This means that we want you to be forever discontent with how little you know about it and \_\_\_23\_\_\_ how little we know about it. We want you to back us into corners, show us up, and make us \_\_\_24\_\_\_ we don’t know. Does this sound formidable? It is not. We may tell you what we know with great \_\_\_25\_\_\_, but push us and you will find the gaps.

- |               |              |             |                 |             |                 |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) homegrown | (B) pounding | (C) at risk | (D) releases    | (E) such as | (F) conferences |
| (G) shields   | (H) sourced  | (I) shifted | (J) peeling off | (K) monsoon | (L) on display  |

Philippine Daily Inquirer/Asia News Network--The plastics technology has been buried in an avalanche of bad press \_\_\_26\_\_\_ owing to fears it has worsened the impact of climate change on the environment.

But plastic does offer a vital service to the food industry. During the recent World Food Expo in Baguio City, \_\_\_27\_\_\_ companies marketed plastic containers to the region's vegetable

producing sector, saying that this technology would keep farm produce fresh and healthy during shipping, especially during the \_\_\_28\_\_\_ season.

Roderick Flores, pitchman for the First Pinnacle Trading Corp. at the expo, said container firms have \_\_\_29\_\_\_ their sights to the upland communities where most salad vegetables sold in Metro Manila are grown.

Also up \_\_\_30\_\_\_ were the polyetheylene screens and plastic crates of Amazon Manufacturing Corp., which is based in Valenzuela City, Metro Manila. The screens serve as cages for chicken and swine, or as construction \_\_\_31\_\_\_ to protect work crew from falling debris.

Benguets vegetable farmers are productive but they lose profits due to poor post-harvest procedures, \_\_\_32\_\_\_ when they improperly ship out vegetables, said Flores.

So farmers end up \_\_\_33\_\_\_ cabbage leaves on their way to the vegetable trading post in La Trinidad, Benguet, until each head of cabbage arrives with far less weight and sells for far less its value, he said.

According to Pantaleon Bangloy, a vegetable trader, half of the 4 to 5 tons of vegetables delivered to La Trinidad daily are lost because of the \_\_\_34\_\_\_ each shipment endures from the mountain road trips.

Marites Salazar, the trading posts revenue collector, said up to 150 trucks and vans bring in vegetables everyday from Benguet, Mt. Province and Ifugao.

Flores said the company had been holding workshops to convince farmers to use their products, which are designed to contain vegetable produce without damaging them.

“We also scanned the greenhouse industry, which \_\_\_35\_\_\_ materials from as far as Israel, so we introduced the locally designed plastic frames and screens,” he said.

**III. Discourse Structure 20% (2% for each question)**

(A)

One of the best known Chinese Buddhist monks is Ji Gong (濟公), which literally means Relief Lord. As his name suggests — “Gong” is more often the title of honor and reverence given a Taoist priest or immortal — Ji Gong has just as many followers among the Taoist faithful as among adherents to Gautama Buddha. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ His hearty partaking of the tabooed drink and food may have endeared him to the largely Taoist nation. Incidentally, most of the Chinese worship Confucius and his distinguished disciples, the Buddha and his bodhisattvas, and Laozhi and his immortals in an ever-increasing pantheon all at the same time.

\_\_\_37\_\_\_ Getting drunk and eating meat isn't as bad a sin as going against the vow of celibacy, they reason. Buddhism teaches man to get rid of his craving or tanha. One way to get

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rid of it is by abstention. That's why monks are forbidden to drink, eat meat or get married.

Another way is by satiating oneself to the extent that the craving doesn't exist any more. So, some Buddhists believe it really doesn't matter whether a monk drinks, eats meat or gets married, if he can be enlightened. To be enlightened is the ultimate objective monks want to achieve. Then they can teach followers like the Buddha, who in Sanskrit means the Enlightened One.

\_\_\_38\_\_\_ He is Shinran and his school is the Jodo Shinshu (淨土真宗) or True Pure Land School. His descendents still preside over the two sects of the school, Higashi honganji (東本願寺) and Nishi honganji (西本願寺) or East and West Purvap-pravidhna (Original Vow of the Amitabha Buddha).

Mad Monk is also known as Relief Lord Living Buddha or Ji Kong huo-fu (濟公活佛). He is enshrined as such in at least 13 temples across Taiwan, three of them in Taipei. \_\_\_39\_\_\_

It is believed that an unknown soldier in the Huai Army of Liu Ming-chuan brought an image of Mad Monk from China to Taipei and started the Ji Gong worship in Taiwan. Liu, the then governor of Fujian and a top-ranking general in Li Hung-chang's Huai (Anhui) Army, led a division in defense of Taiwan against the French foreign legionnaires in the Sino-French War of 1884-85. Liu fought well and forced the legionnaires, who had occupied Keelung, to withdraw to the Pescadores. Admiral Amede Anatole Courbet, commander of the French Asiatic Squadron, had to stay on Penghu, the largest of the Pescadores, until the war ended. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ After the war, Liu was made the first governor of Taiwan and started modernizing his island province.

- (A) He had died there, before the foreign legionnaires were withdrawn.
- (B) Buddhist adherents to Mad Monk are more than willing to condone his sinful drinking and eating habit.
- (C) Well, at least one Japanese monk was enlightened and married and then founded the largest Buddhist school in Japan.
- (D) Better known in English as Mad Monk, he never shied away from wine and meat, which of course are taboos to a Buddhist bonze.
- (E) His birthday, the second day of the second moon on the Chinese lunar calendar, is jubilantly celebrated by the faithful.

(B)

The first hints of baseball's distinction as a gentle, lighthearted affair emerge long before game time. The players are scattered about, busying themselves in conversation,

autograph-signing, playing catch or pepper in front of the dugout or cards in the clubhouse. During BP—batting practice for the uninitiated—the players cluster around the batting cage where laughter and extravagant smiles abound, reflecting the banter that accompanies this pre-game ritual.

By contrast, football players devote their pre-game hours to trying to arouse themselves into frenzied hostility. They pound on lockers and each other. \_\_\_41\_\_\_ At a pre-determined moment, often specified by a television director, the players trudge from the locker room, through a tunnel, ceremoniously onto the field, accompanied by the sounds of bands, cheerleaders, and a raucous crowd.

As game time approaches in baseball, the guys wend their way unhurriedly to their appropriate places on the bench. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ A crew of relief pitchers and extra catchers shuffles off for the bullpen. At the appropriate moment the starting nine jog onto the field and stir polite applause among the spectators.

At most ballparks, an organist, already having played "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" and other familiar favorites, grinds out the national anthem. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ It's considerably different, of course, at the start of a football game. \_\_\_44\_\_\_

Once under way, baseball offers a leisurely, relaxed pace, giving the fans, reporters, broadcasters, and players plenty of time to ponder the proceedings, exercise their imaginations, and allow their minds to wander.

Baseball drama is at its best in the late innings, perhaps the eighth, with the score tied or with one team leading by a run. \_\_\_45\_\_\_ The pitcher then leans toward home plate, squints and stares interminably as the batter menacingly wigwags his bat. Finally, after glancing at the runners one more time, the pitcher delivers, the umpire bellows strike two, the entire routine is repeated and the drama continues to build.

- (F) All 50,000 fans are on their feet screaming. It's tradition, you understand.
- (G) The coaches grimly review the game plan one more time.
- (H) Base-runner dance off first and second, trying to unnerve the pitcher, who peers at them through the corner of his eye.
- (I) A more forward player might find a spot slightly to the side of the dugout, making himself more visible to the fans.
- (J) Then the game commences, though many of the fans are still setting into their seats or gazing around the ballpark.

**Reading Comprehension 20% (2% for each question)**

(A)

It was uncharacteristically low-key for the industry's greatest showman. But the essay published by Steve Jobs on his firm's website under the unassuming title "Thoughts on Music" has nonetheless provoked a vigorous debate about the future of digital music, which Apple dominates with its iPod music-player and iTunes music-store. At issue is "digital rights management" (DRM)—the technology guarding downloaded music against theft. Since there is no common standard for DRM, it also has the side-effect that songs purchased for one type of music-player may not work on another. Apple's DRM system, called FairPlay, is the most widespread. So it came as a surprise when Mr. Jobs called for DRM for digital music to be abolished.

This was a change of tack for Apple. It has come under fire from European regulators who claim that its refusal to license FairPlay to other firms has "locked in" customers. Since music from the iTunes store cannot be played on non-iPod music-players (at least not without a lot of fiddling), any iTunes buyer will be deterred from switching to a device made by a rival firm, such as Sony or Microsoft. When French lawmakers drafted a bill last year compelling Apple to open up FairPlay to rivals, the company warned of "state-sponsored piracy." Only DRM, it implied, could keep the pirates at bay.

Mr. Jobs gave another explanation for his former defense of DRM: the record companies made him do it. They would make their music available to the iTunes store only if Apple agreed to protect it using DRM. They can still withdraw their catalogues if the DRM system is compromised. Apple cannot license FairPlay to others, says Mr. Jobs, because it would depend on them to produce security fixes promptly. All DRM does is restrict consumer choice and provide a barrier to entry, says Mr. Jobs; without it there would be far more stores and players, and far more innovation. So, he suggests, why not do away with DRM and sell music unprotected?" This is clearly the best alternative for consumers," he declares, "and Apple would embrace it in a heartbeat."

Why the sudden change of heart? Mr. Jobs seemed chiefly concerned with getting Europe's regulators off his back. Rather than complaining to Apple about its use of DRM, he suggested, "Those unhappy with the current situation should redirect their energies towards persuading the music companies to sell their music DRM-free." Two and a half of the four big record companies, he helpfully points out, are European-owned. Mr. Jobs also hoped to paint himself as a consumer champion. Apple resents accusations that it has become the Microsoft of digital music.

Apple can afford to embrace open competition in music players and online stores.

Consumers would gravitate to the best player and the best store, and at the moment that still means Apple's. Mr. Jobs is evidently **unfazed** by rivals to the iPod. Since only 3% of the music in a typical iTunes library is protected, most of it can already be used on other players today, he noted. (And even the protected tracks can be burned onto a CD and then re-ripped.) So Apple's dominance evidently depends far more on branding and ease of use than DRM-related "lock in".

The music giants are trying DRM-free downloads. Lots of smaller labels already sell music that way. Having seen which way the wind is blowing, Mr. Jobs now is seen not as DRM's defender, but as a consumer champion who helped in its downfall. Wouldn't it lead to a surge in piracy? No, because most music is still sold unprotected on CDs, people wishing to steal music already can do so. Indeed, scrapping DRM would probably increase online-music sales by reducing confusion and incompatibility. With the leading online store, Apple would benefit most. Mr. Jobs' argument, in short, is transparently self-serving. It also happens to be right.

46. Which of the following statements about Mr. Jobs' idea of DRM is **NOT TRUE**?

- (A) DRM places restrictions on consumers' choice of digital music products available.
- (B) DRM compels iTunes buyers to switch to a device made by Sony or Microsoft.
- (C) DRM constitutes a barrier for potential consumers to enter digital music markets.
- (D) DRM hinders development of more stores and players and technical innovation.

47. The word "**unfazed**" in paragraph 5 means\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) refused
- (B) welcomed
- (C) not bothered
- (D) not well received

48. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** if DRM was scrapped?

- (A) Apple would gain the most profit.
- (B) More customers would be "locked in".
- (C) A sudden increase in piracy would occur.
- (D) Online-music sales would probably decrease.

49. Which of the following is the best title for the article?

- (A) Selling Digital Music without Copy-protection Makes Sense
- (B) Apple Takes the Lead in Transforming Digital Music Market
- (C) Music Labels Use DRM to Keep Music from illegal downloading
- (D) Steve Job's Vision on How DRM Benefits Apple and Music Companies

50. What can we infer from the article?

- (A) If DRM was cancelled, Sony would certainly dominate the international digital music Market.
- (B) Apple depends far more on DRM rather than branding for its dominance of the digital

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music devices.

(C) Lack of standardization in DRM makes songs bought for one kind of music player may not function on another.

(D) DRM is a government decree issued with a purpose to protect downloaded music from theft by consumers.

(B)

Writing, I crushed an insect with my nail  
And thought nothing at all. A bit of wing  
Caught my eye then, a **gossamer** so frail

And exquisite, I saw in it a thing  
That scorned the grossness of the thing I wrote.  
It hung upon my finger like a sting.

A leg I noticed next, fine as a mote,  
"And on this frail eyelash he walked," I said,  
"And climbed and walked like any mountain goat."

And in this mood I sought the little head,  
But it was lost; then in my heart a fear  
Cried out, "A life—why beautiful, why dead!"

It was a mite that held itself most dear,  
So small I could have drowned it with a tear.

*Karl Shapiro*

51. Which of the following makes the best title for the poem?

(A) "An Insect Stings" (B) "An Insect Walks" (C) "A Tiny Life" (D) "A Poet's Tears"

52. As the poet crushed the insect, his mood was \_\_\_\_.

(A) uncaring (B) angry (C) downcast (D) victorious

53. The word **gossamer** in the third line indicates that the insect's wing is \_\_\_\_.

(A) sharp and thin (B) light and delicate (C) tiny and colorful (D) pale and ragged

54. The rhyme scheme of the first three stanzas is \_\_\_\_.

(A) aba cdc efe (B) abc bde dfg (C) abb cdd eff (D) aba bcb cdc

55. The poet comes to feel that the insect is more valuable than \_\_\_\_.

(A) a human being (B) any other insect (C) a mountain goat (D) the poem he is writing

#### IV. Test Evaluation 10% (1% for each question)

##### (A) Cloze Test: 5 %

Based on the given passage in the answer sheet, give a cloze test of five questions, each with four multiple choices.

Underline and number (56--60) in the text the target word(s) you want to leave blank. Write the choices in alphabetical order in the given space.

Example:

Text: This is a book which I enjoy reading very much.

56

Question: ( D ) 56. (A) who (B) where (C) when (D) which

##### (B) Vocabulary in Context : 5 %

Give a vocabulary test of five questions by using the five given words in the answer sheet.

Be sure to number (61-65) and write the questions in the given space.

#### V. Composition 15%

##### “If I Should Live with a Handicap”

**Instructions:** Suppose one day you should be stricken physically challenged and had to live with a handicap for the rest of your life. What kind of attitude would you take toward yourself and your future life and what would you do to cope with this plight to live an enriched life? In your writing, first choose a specific situation of **a certain** (just one) physical or mental handicap you should live with. Then elaborate on your opinions of this topic.