

注意事項：1.本試題為雙面印製，請注意題號並仔細檢查後作答。  
 2.一律於答案卡上作答，如未依規定塗寫不予計分。  
 3.配分方式：每題2分，答錯不倒扣，共100分。

## I. Vocabulary

1. \_\_\_ of the rainbow were vivid against the bright blue sky.  
 (A) Lines (B) Textures (C) Structures (D) Hues
2. Bob was suggested to \_\_\_ in a painting class to develop his art potential.  
 (A) rank (B) occupy (C) enroll (D) launch
3. The subject matter of the book was \_\_\_ to masses, and it did not sell.  
 (A) attractive (B) colorful (C) loathsome (D) limited
4. The typhoon \_\_\_ severe damage on the seaboard villages.  
 (A) conflicted (B) inflicted (C) effected (D) affected
5. War \_\_\_ after the negotiation between the two countries failed.  
 (A) submerged (B) emerged (C) erupted (D) vanished
6. Taiwanese are not known for championing their \_\_\_ to the world.  
 (A) recommendations (B) commendations  
 (C) accomplishments (D) accommodations
7. Waves of feminism in the 1880s and the 1960s fuelled \_\_\_ about women's place in history.  
 (A) curry (B) curiosity (C) courier (D) cruise
8. There is a connection between the \_\_\_ economic times in the West and the increasingly melancholy of our songbook.  
 (A) worsening (B) writhing (C) wonting (D) wasting
9. His name, his major, and the year of his graduation were all \_\_\_\_\_ in the ring of Harvard Graduate School of Linguistics.  
 (A) describe (B) proscribe (C) prescribe (D) inscribe
10. No matter how \_\_\_\_\_ our society becomes, the necessity to work will still remain in the center of our existence.  
 (A) affluent (B) influential (C) effluent (D) influent

## II. Grammar

11. Amy showed us her family photos, \_\_\_ were taken in Los Angeles.  
 (A) which the majority of (B) the majority of which  
 (C) which of the majority (D) of the majority which
12. In next January my parents \_\_\_ for fifty years.  
 (A) will be married  
 (B) shall have been married  
 (C) will have been married  
 (D) will have married
13. Do you know that these gloves \_\_\_ the bureau all week?  
 (A) had laid on (B) have lay on  
 (C) have laid on (D) have lain on
14. Mother Teresa devoted her life \_\_\_ the poor in Calcutta.  
 (A) in helping (B) for helping  
 (C) to helping (D) at helping
15. I am wondering where \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) can I have my car fixed (B) I can have fixed my car  
 (C) can my car have I fixed (D) I can have my car fixed
16. Early birds are \_\_\_\_\_ than night owls, according to a new study of psychology.  
 (A) happy and healthy (B) more happy and healthy  
 (C) happy and more healthy (D) happier and healthier.
17. Discoveries in brain science are prompting new theories about how our senses work and \_\_\_ our understanding of the world.  
 (A) how they affect (B) what they affect  
 (C) how it affects (D) what it affects

18. The average North American home \_\_\_ function as a residence if it lost its connections to the outside world.  
 (A) could not barely (B) could barely  
 (C) could have (D) could have not
19. \_\_\_\_\_ one or more units of living substance called protoplasm.  
 (A) In all living things consisting of  
 (B) All living things consist of  
 (C) Although all living things that consist of  
 (D) All living things consisting of
20. Not until the early 1800's, when the value of field corn as grain and livestock feeding was recognized, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) increasing acreage began  
 (B) its acreage began to increase  
 (C) did its acreage begin to increase  
 (D) with the beginning of increased acreage

## III. Error correction

21. In medical school, there is very few(A) formal teaching of leadership training(B) but in the military(C) you receive a lot(D).
22. The(A) "walking piano" is a musical(B) instrument invents(C) in 1976 by(D) Philadelphia artist and inventor Remo Saraceni.
23. With(A) the recent improvement, the numbers of(B) complaints has(C) dropped significantly(D).
24. Since(A) fall 2010, the university's(B) information technology department launches(C) two rounds of upgrades(D).
25. Only in the last(A) 100 years large areas(B) of tropical jungles been cleaned(C) for banana plantations(D).
26. Statistics are(A) a branch of mathematics concerned with(B) the analysis(C) of information expressed in(D) numbers.
27. Recently, Japan has suffered an unprecedented(A) series of natural disaster(B), causing(C) a large amount of loss and deaths(D).
28. It's extremely(A) important that every(B) civilian has(C) the freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly(D) and association.
29. Some symbolic decorations(A) often found on traditional architectural details(B) in temples creating an air(C) of nostalgia as well as beautiful(D).
30. A desert is a land where(A) animals and people cannot get all the water they in need(B) because the climate is either(C) too dry or too cold(D).

## IV. Dialogue

31. A: Tuition at the university will increase again next year.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) That's right! It's one of the most popular courses.  
 (B) Yes, everyone agrees that he deserves it.  
 (C) Be prepared. There are more registered students  
 (D) Right. The news says that it'll be 10 percent higher this time.
32. A: I have a bad cold. Do you have anything that can make me feel better?  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Yes, he feels better with a coat.  
 (B) No, this sweater is quite warm.  
 (C) Yes, these tablets should help.  
 (D) No, I'm feeling much better now.

33. I bumped into your brother at the gym.  
 (A) I didn't know he would work out.  
 (B) What's his preference for books?  
 (C) Oh, he's the man in the red.  
 (D) Ouch. Did you both hurt badly?
34. A: Can you break a hundred dollar bill?  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) I'm sorry. I can't afford it. (B) How much is it?  
 (C) That's very cheap. (D) Don't you have anything smaller?
35. A: Excuse me. I'm looking for the National Palace Museum.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Look it up in the dictionary.  
 (B) There is a big garden near there.  
 (C) It's right over there, under the bed.  
 (D) Go straight down this road and you'll find it.
36. A: I'm sorry, Mr. Lee. Mr. Wang isn't available right now. He's on another line.  
 B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Where did he go?  
 (B) When will he be back?  
 (C) Could I leave a message?  
 (D) What is he doing?
37. M: Could you borrow a twenty to ride me out till next Tuesday?  
 W: You are in luck. I've just cashed the check.  
 Q: What does the woman mean?  
 (A) She would give him a twenty-dollar check.  
 (B) She would not help him because her money has been taken out.  
 (C) She would give him 20 dollars to fill the gasoline of his car.  
 (D) She would help him get through with his financial difficulty.
38. M: What's up with you? You sure don't look like yourself.  
 W: Stay away from me. I don't know what I've got. But whatever it is, you don't want to catch it.  
 Q: What happened to the woman mean?  
 (A) She's angry with the man.  
 (B) She prefers to study alone.  
 (C) She doesn't get along with some people.  
 (D) She feels sick and doesn't want the man to be infected.
39. W: Hi, I thought your article on the school newspaper was right on target. You certainly convinced me anyway.  
 M: Thanks. However, based upon the general response, you and I are definitely in the minority.  
 Q: What does the man mean?  
 (A) Very few people have read the article.  
 (B) He doesn't expect the article to be published.  
 (C) Few people agreed with his idea in the article.  
 (D) She doesn't fully understand his idea in the article.

## V. Cloze

A lack of clothing may indicate (40) of status of social position. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children—who had no social status—(41) no clothes (42) they were about twelve years old. In ancient times in Peru, South America, the Mohica soldiers used to (43) the clothing of their (44) of war; the Mohica believed that if the enemy had no clothes, he also had no status or power. In many societies, furthermore, several hundred years in Europe, for example, fur, purple silk, or gold cloth could be used only by (45) families.

40. (A) a plus (B) a presence  
 (C) an absence (D) an association
41. (A) worn (B) wore (C) wear (D) were worn
42. (A) until (B) after (C) behind (D) prior

43. (A) prepare for (B) take away (C) look after (D) put on
44. (A) comrades (B) companions (C) pioneers (D) prisoners
45. (A) loyal (B) royal (C) pitiful (D) needy

## VI. Reading

The village of Vestmannaeyjar, in the far northern country of Iceland, is as bright and clean and up-to-date as any American or Canadian suburb. It is located on the island of Heimaey, just off the mainland. One January night in 1973, however, householders were shocked from their sleep. In some backyards, red-hot liquid was spurting from the ground. Flaming "skyrockets" shot up and over the houses. The island's volcano, Helgafell, silent for 7,000 years, was violently erupting!

Luckily, the island's fishing fleet was in port, and within 24 hours almost everyone was ferried to the mainland. But then the agony of the island began in earnest. As in a nightmare, fountains of burning lava spurted 300 feet high. Black, baseball-size cinders rained down. An evil-smelling, eye-burning, throat-searing cloud of smoke and gas erupted into the air, and a river of lava flowed down the mountain. The constant shriek of escaping steam was punctuated by ear-splitting explosions.

As time went on, the once pleasant village of Vestmannaeyjar took on a weird aspect. Its street lamps still burning against the long Arctic night, the town lay under a thick blanket of cinders. All that could be seen above the 10-foot black drifts were the tips of street signs. Some houses had collapsed under the weight of cinders, while others had burst into flames as the heat ignited their oil storage tanks. Lighting the whole lurid scene, fire continued to shoot from the mouth of the looming volcano.

The eruption continued for six months. Scientists and reporters arrived from around the world to observe the awesome natural event. But the town did not die that easily. In July, when the eruption ceased, the people of Heimaey Island returned to assess the chances of rebuilding their homes and lives. They found tons of ash covering the ground. The Icelanders are a tough people, however, accustomed to the strange and violent nature of their Arctic land. They dug out their homes. They even used the cinders to build new roads and airport runways. Now the new homes of Heimaey are warmed from water pipes heated by molten lava.

46. What is the main purpose of the reading?  
 (A) To define the meaning of volcano eruption.  
 (B) To give reasons for a natural disaster.  
 (C) To describe how a tragic event developed.  
 (D) To discuss possibilities for avoiding volcano eruption.
47. Where is the village located?  
 (A) On an island of Vestmannaeyjar.  
 (B) On American or Canadian suburb.  
 (C) On an island of Heimaey.  
 (D) On an island of Helgafell.
48. Despite the eruption, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) The buses kept running.  
 (B) The radio stations kept broadcasting.  
 (C) The police kept working.  
 (D) The street lamps kept burning.
49. How long did this volcanic eruption last?  
 (A) Six weeks. (B) Six months.  
 (B) Six hours. (D) Six days.
50. How did the people in Iceland react to the eruption?  
 (A) They felt despair and gave up the island.  
 (B) They stayed close to observe the awesome natural event.  
 (C) They rebuilt their homes and made use of the lava remains.  
 (D) They provided the island for scientists to observe and never returned there.