

## 一、字彙題

說明：第 1~8 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字或片語，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字或片語意義最接近的答案。第 9~15 題，請選擇一個最適當的答案，以完成該句。

1. The waiter will tell us when our table is ready.  
(A) share (B) notice (C) shout (D) number
2. Drivers should slow down and watch when passing crossroads.  
(A) lifts (B) intersections  
(C) looks (D) interviews
3. Thanks to our dog's warning, we fortunately avoided the burglary's happening.  
(A) affected (B) progressed  
(C) advised (D) prevented
4. People were heartily thankful to Dr. Mackay for his great medical services and charity deeds.  
(A) grateful (B) powerful (C) graceful (D) playful
5. Sufficient sleep will help a person feel full of energy.  
(A) energetic (B) personal  
(C) evil (D) proud
6. Joyce always has a topic for her birthday and this time it is all about Texas.  
(A) mountain (B) school  
(C) moon (D) subject
7. Jasmine is afraid that she can't stand the life away from her family after entering college.  
(A) sit (B) benefit (C) stay (D) bear
8. Jimmy bought some gifts from his graduation trip for his family as a token of thanks for their support of him to this day.  
(A) soup (B) muscles  
(C) souvenirs (D) mice
9. Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, Jack? Salmon or baked potato?  
(A) deer (B) dish (C) doll (D) date
10. When you get to the train station, you can take the \_\_\_\_\_ bus to the city hospital.  
(A) month (B) shuttle  
(C) movie (D) scooter
11. My parents and I will \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher to a nice dinner in a fancy restaurant after the college entrance exam.  
(A) treat (B) reject (C) trick (D) raise
12. The program is quite well-planned and there is no reason to \_\_\_\_\_ that it won't work.  
(A) explain (B) suppose (C) enable (D) support

13. The teacher explained the problem in great \_\_\_\_\_, trying to make the students understand it.  
 (A) deed (B) creation (C) detail (D) cooker
14. The angry father \_\_\_\_\_ his son for not having been honest in the past.  
 (A) understood (B) fooled (C) blamed (D) praised
15. Mark can help us find materials for this project; he is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) restful (B) acceptable  
 (C) resourceful (D) achievable

## 二、對話題

說明：第 16~25 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適當的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

16. Henry: I'd like two tickets for the 10:30 train to Kaohsiung.  
 Ticket seller: That will be NT\$550 each.  
 Henry: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ticket seller: That's right, sir.  
 (A) So that will be NT\$1,100 altogether.  
 (B) It will be the hottest day this year.  
 (C) So you will pay me NT\$550.  
 (D) It is the longest line I've waited.
17. Jason: Did you have a good time last night?  
 Judy: Absolutely. The party was wonderful. Thanks for inviting me.  
 Tom: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) No way! (B) My pleasure.  
 (C) Never mind. (D) Go ahead.
18. Waiter: May I take your order?  
 Customer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Waiter: How about some fried onion rings?  
 (A) Rare, please.  
 (B) I want to take out.  
 (C) Great. May I have the menu?  
 (D) What do you recommend?
19. Linda: Are you going to Frank's party tonight?  
 Josh: Yes. Why?  
 Linda: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Josh: Sure. I'll pick you up at 6:30.  
 (A) Do you know where his place is?  
 (B) Great! Could you give me a ride?  
 (C) Why don't you go yourself?  
 (D) May I have a share?

20. Dannis: My mom had a car accident last night.  
Sherry: \_\_\_\_\_ How is she now?  
Dannis: Well, she is now in the hospital taking some examinations.  
Sherry: I hope she could get well soon.  
(A) None of your business.  
(B) I am sorry to hear that.  
(C) Congratulations! She made it!  
(D) God bless you.
21. Ken: May I borrow your motorcycle?  
Mr. Brown: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ken: It seems fun to ride a motorcycle on the street.  
(A) How long have you been in Taiwan?  
(B) How often do you ride a motorcycle?  
(C) May I ask why?  
(D) How far is it from the school to the bus station?
22. Luisiana: I am afraid of the Devil very much. Do you know what can keep me away from it?  
Mary: A cross will do. \_\_\_\_\_  
Luisana: Really? Then, I should get one quickly.  
(A) It will make the Devil lose all his power.  
(B) It will make the Devil come inside your heart.  
(C) It will make the Devil stronger.  
(D) It will make the Devil move in the bag.
23. Chien-Ming: Come over to my house and you can use my computer.  
Steven: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_  
Chien-Ming: You are most welcome. See you then.  
(A) What a pity!  
(B) Just leave me alone.  
(C) You must be kidding me.  
(D) I really appreciate it.
24. Peter: Do you want to go hiking or watch DVD at home tomorrow?  
Janet: \_\_\_\_\_  
Peter: What do you mean by that?  
Janet: I mean if it is a sunny day tomorrow, we go hiking; if it rains, we watch DVD at home.  
(A) Sounds great.  
(B) It depends.  
(C) That's all right.  
(D) It's not my business.

25. Billy: I just cut my thumb. It's still bleeding.  
 Nurse: Stay calm. \_\_\_\_\_, and Dr. Chang will be with you in a minute.  
 Billy: Thank you so much for your help!  
 (A) I'll bring you the fire extinguisher  
 (B) I'll bring you the flashlight  
 (C) I'll bring you the knife  
 (D) I'll bring you the first aid kit

### 三、綜合測驗

說明：下面兩篇短文共有十五格空格，為第 26~40 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Lin Hwai-min studied modern dance in New York and came back to Taiwan in 1973. Then he 26 Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan, which later became popular around the world. In 1977, he was injured and went to America 27 medical treatment. When he was there, he began to 28 his family history. He remembered the days 29 his ancestors struggled to cross the Taiwan Strait for better life chances. Lin decided to 30 the story 30 a dance since many Taiwanese people had the same history. The resulting work was named Legacy, a modern dance with traditional music. At the beginning of the presentation, the dancers are modern Taiwanese people 31 prayers to their ancestors. Then, the time shifts back to 300 years ago. The dancers are now the people deciding to move to Taiwan due to their hard lives in southwest China. They had to work hard in the new place back then. Finally, the time changes back to 32. This piece helps people to realize how hard our ancestors worked. It's a story not just for the Taiwanese people but for everyone.

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| 26. (A) founded      | (B) found            |
| (C) find             | (D) finds            |
| 27. (A) with         | (B) for              |
| (C) in               | (D) at               |
| 28. (A) result in    | (B) come from        |
| (C) end up           | (D) meditate on      |
| 29. (A) how          | (B) what             |
| (C) why              | (D) when             |
| 30. (A) make....into | (B) exchange.....for |
| (C) remove.....from  | (D) remind.....of    |
| 31. (A) say          | (B) saying           |
| (C) said             | (D) says             |
| 32. (A) the present  | (B) the presence     |
| (C) present          | (D) presence         |

For thousands of years, people have adorned themselves with all types of jewelry. Feathers, bones, teeth, stones and shells were some of the earliest materials 33. Yet over time, shining gemstones found beneath the earth's surface have replaced these simple materials. Among the best-known and most 34 are pearls. They are said to be the oldest known gems. It is said that ancient Egyptians cherished the jewel 35 much that they wanted to be buried with them. Throughout the centuries, natural pearls were 36 valued and worn only by society's wealthiest members. 37 after Kokichi Mikimoto introduced cultured pearls in the early 1900s, the jewel became more available and affordable.

Diamonds are another type of precious gemstones. The Hope Diamond and the Darya-i-Nur ("Sea of Light") are two famous diamonds. Different from the former, the 38 is a rare pink diamond that weighs anywhere from 175 to 195 carats. Today, diamonds 39 the gem of choice for wedding rings and other expensive jewelry. Traditionally, only rubies, diamonds, sapphires and emeralds were considered precious jewels. Today, however, many jewelers simply refer to all natural jewels as "precious." And most customers would agree: 40 they own jade or diamonds, their jewels are precious to them.

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| 33. (A) been used  | (B) are using    |
| (C) used           | (D) using        |
| 34. (A) run after  | (B) looked after |
| (C) named after    | (D) sought after |
| 35. (A) so         | (B) very         |
| (C) too            | (D) as           |
| 36. (A) high       | (B) highly       |
| (C) short          | (D) shortly      |
| 37. (A) And        | (B) Or           |
| (C) But            | (D) So           |
| 38. (A) latter     | (B) upper        |
| (C) former         | (D) lower        |
| 39. (A) figure out | (B) depend on    |
| (C) throw away     | (D) serve as     |
| 40. (A) therefore  | (B) otherwise    |
| (C) whether        | (D) besides      |

#### 四、閱讀測驗

說明：下面兩篇短文，每篇各有 5 個問題，為第 41~50 題，請閱讀短文後，選出每題最適當的答案。

The Internet is a place where numerous people get news about what's going on around the world. Do you believe everything you read on the Internet? If you do, you may have put yourself in some kind of blindness. There is a lot of "information" on the Internet that is completely false. In the same way, some of the Internet "news" that may seem true at first could eventually turn out to be nothing more than lies.

People need to be cautious when they decide what to believe and what not to believe. There are steps one can take to find out whether something online is true or false. Checking out other websites is one of such **measures**. Certain websites offer information that has been proven to be true. Wikipedia, for example, is a very quality website with information in many languages. More than that, other sites like Google and Yahoo allow Internet users to spot websites that are helpful for confirming the truth of something they've read.

Apart from surfing the Internet, it's always the best choice to go to the library. Before the Internet came into our lives, the library was the best place to go and check the truth of information. It's still a reliable place to check the facts today.

Don't believe everything you read easily—check out for yourself!

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) All news on the Internet is reliable.
  - (B) Google and Yahoo are best websites for Internet users to check the truth.
  - (C) While people get news from the Internet, they need to check the truth of the news.
  - (D) Wikipedia is an excellent website with a lot of information in many languages.
42. According to the author, which step should be taken to find out whether something read online is true or false?
- (A) Go to see a doctor.
  - (B) Ask your parents or teachers.
  - (C) Ask the workers in the library.
  - (D) Check the other websites.
43. Which is the best place to check the truth of information?
- (A) A museum.
  - (B) A library.
  - (C) A theater.
  - (D) A café.
44. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word "**measures**" in the second paragraph?
- (A) methods
  - (B) memories
  - (C) moments
  - (D) mysteries
45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Only Wikipedia, Google and Yahoo are the best websites.
  - (B) Because of the Internet, more and more libraries will close in the future.
  - (C) There's no truth on the Internet.
  - (D) Internet users must be smart enough to pick out truth from lies online.

In history, there was a man who was swallowed by a whale and yet lived to tell his story. It was James Bartley. The records to prove his unusual adventure are in the British Admiralty.

This incident took place at a time when whales were hunted for meat and oil. Bartley was making his first trip on the whaling ship *Star of the East*. All of a sudden, the lookout spotted a huge sperm whale. The whalers knew it was a large whale by the size of the spray it blew into the air. And then they lowered their small boats. James Bartley happened to be in the first longboat. The crew rowed until they were near the whale. A harpoon was thrown and found its mark. And it sank into the whale's flesh. Then the maddened beast crashed into the boat, smashing its tail at the men and the wreckage of their boats. When the survivors were picked up, James Bartley was missing.

Not long before the sunset, the whale was eventually captured. The sailors tied the whale's carcass to the side of the ship. Owing to the hot weather, it was urgent for them to cut up the whale right away. Otherwise, the meat would begin to rot and the oil would start to spoil. When they got to the stomach, they saw something moving around wildly. They thought it might be a big fish struggling alive inside. But when they opened the stomach they found James Bartley. After this trip, Bartley settled in Gloucester, England, and never returned to sea thereafter.

46. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how we can hunt a whale for its oil and meat
  - (B) the tough yet interesting lives that whalers had
  - (C) the rights and responsibilities of each man on whaling ship
  - (D) a story in which a man was swallowed by a whale and yet miraculously survived
47. The sailors knew that something was in the whale's stomach because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they could feel something moving around wildly
  - (B) the whale looked very heavy
  - (C) the whale was bulging out at its eyes
  - (D) the sailors heard Bartley shouting from inside the whale's mouth
48. According to this passage, James Bartley never went back to sea again probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) he desired different kinds of adventures
  - (B) of fright and panic
  - (C) he was handicapped by the whale
  - (D) he often got seasick
49. The author, in telling James Bartley's story, informs us by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) telling the plain facts
  - (B) discussing whaling in general
  - (C) comparing whaling to other fishing
  - (D) dramatically telling what happened
50. Based on the context, the word carcass in the third paragraph most likely refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) whale's eyes
  - (B) whale's blubber
  - (C) whale's dead body
  - (D) whale's stomach