

一、字彙與片語題

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 strong typhoon has brought great destruction to the mountainous areas.
(A) image (B) damage (C) message (D) passage
2. Mr. White is very pleased with his son's improvement at school.
(A) profit (B) promise (C) project (D) progress
3. Sandra is feeling great pressure as the day of the entrance exam approaches.
(A) secret (B) tremendous (C) portable (D) confident
4. I could barely see 10 meters away from the car due to the heavy fog.
(A) hardly (B) recently (C) accidentally (D) willingly
5. Mrs. Donald had the master bedroom redesigned to suit her personal needs.
(A) medical (B) cultural (C) individual (D) wasteful
6. The temperature in the Sahara Desert changes greatly at different times of the day.
(A) insists (B) affects (C) maintains (D) varies
7. This is a very elaborate issue that needs more discussion and further exploration.
(A) blank (B) realistic (C) complicated (D) average
8. I must say that I completely agree with what Professor Lee said in the speech yesterday.
(A) partially (B) occasionally (C) equally (D) thoroughly
9. The train is about to leave, so we'd better get _____.
(A) board (B) broad (C) aboard (D) abroad
10. If there is a fire in the department store, you can escape through the emergency _____.
(A) exist (B) exit (C) expert (D) experiment
11. The bank clerk asked Steve how much he would like to _____ from his account.
(A) withdraw (B) withstand (C) propose (D) pose
12. Henry made a phone call to the restaurant to _____ a table for five for this evening.
(A) conserve (B) serve (C) deserve (D) reserve
13. The door heats quickly in a fire because it is made of _____.
(A) metal (B) medal (C) meadow (D) miracle
14. When seeing the old woman standing on the bus, Jason _____ his seat to her.
(A) took over (B) gave up (C) laid off (D) figured out
15. I can't tell you anything about the man because I don't know him _____.
(A) at ease (B) at least (C) at all (D) at random

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，使其成爲有意義的對話。

16. Posada: Hello.
 Jeter: Hello. This is Derek Jeter, and I'd like to speak to Chien-ming Wang.
 Posada: _____ Wang, it's for you!
 (A) There's no one by that name.
 (B) Speaking.
 (C) Sorry, but he's not in.
 (D) Hold on, please.
17. Pauline: Excuse me, where can I wash my hand?
 Waitress: _____
 Pauline: Thank you.
 (A) Yes, here are the menus.
 (B) I'll bring your wine shortly.
 (C) The restroom is down the hallway.
 (D) Sirloin steaks are all sold out today.
18. Salesperson: Good afternoon. May I help you?
 Chun-mei: Yes. I bought an MP3 player here, and now it doesn't work anymore.
 Salesperson: _____
 Chun-mei: Let me show you. See, nothing happens when I press the "play" button.
 (A) What's the problem?
 (B) When did you buy it?
 (C) Do you have the receipt and the warranty?
 (D) We'll call you as soon as possible.
19. Clerk: YoYo Airways. May I help you?
 Dora: Yes. _____
 Clerk: OK. We have one flight to London on that day. It leaves at 10 a.m.
 Dora: That will be fine.
 (A) I'd like to confirm my flight to London.
 (B) Do you have beds available on September 21?
 (C) How long are you going to stay in London?
 (D) I'd like to book three seats to London on January 23.
20. Brad: Do you mind if I smoke here?
 Angelina: _____ Don't you know that second-hand smoke is bad for the babies?
 Brad: I'm sorry. I forgot that you are pregnant.
 (A) Help yourself. (B) Of course I do.
 (C) Certainly not. (D) Who cares?

21. Shrek: I'll just have a fruit salad.
Fiona: _____ Are you on a diet or something?
Shrek: No. Perhaps I just overate last night.
(A) You shouldn't eat so much.
(B) What's the matter?
(C) Rare, medium, or well-done?
(D) May I take your order now?
22. Jolin: What's the big emergency, Jay? Are you OK?
Jay: No, I'm terrible. Jolin, _____
Jolin: I rushed out here because you're having love problems? I have finals to study for!
Jay: I'm serious, Jolin. I'm in love with a girl, but she doesn't even know I'm alive.
(A) I'm dying to see you!
(B) Will you marry me and be my wife?
(C) Can you keep it a secret?
(D) I need your advice about a girl.
23. Obama: Hey, Hillary. _____
Hillary: It's a magazine showing different kinds of hairstyles. I need a new look.
Obama: Really? I like your hair the way it is!
(A) How's your husband?
(B) You've got a big change in your hairstyle!
(C) What are you reading?
(D) Do you know that pretty hairdresser?
24. Clerk: Excuse me, but there is no return address. You should write your address in the corner.
Sue: Why? I want to mail this package to my grandmother.
Clerk: _____ Then if there is a problem, we can mail it back to you.
Sue: Oh, I see. Could you lend me a pen?
(A) That will be 120 dollars.
(B) What's the difference?
(C) A return address is necessary.
(D) If so, forget about the return address!
25. Hebe: Did you know that Stella won 100 million in the lottery last month?
Ella: No kidding! I wish I were the lucky one!
Hebe: You don't have to! She has lost all the money in the stock market.
Ella: Well, that's the way how life goes, isn't it? _____
(A) Easy come, easy go.
(B) Well begun is half done.
(C) The tailor makes the man.
(D) Knowledge is power.

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。

There are 15 kinds of bird flu; however, in December 2003, a different kind of bird flu puzzled scientists. It was the H5N1 type, a disease the medical community was not yet prepared to control. This worried the World Health Organization and the Red Cross. It seemed that unlike the other kinds of bird flu, H5N1 could be 26 to humans.

The H5N1 virus is able to get genes from viruses capable of infecting other species. The virus is known to live in birds. 27 birds are able to spread the virus for ten days before they die. This ten-day period makes it 28 that the sick bird will infect other birds. Chickens sold on markets, as well as birds flying from one area to another are the ones that will most likely spread the virus over a wide area. Normally, bird flu does not spread to humans, but there have been some cases reported since 1997. The signs of bird flu are similar to 29 of other kinds of flu. What makes this flu more dangerous than the others is that it worsens the patients' health quickly, 30 them with severe pain and suffering. For most people, the result is death. The World Health Organization has said that this virus could spread widely and become 31 worse, but several scientists have responded to that, saying such things only alarms people. Research and public education are the only ways to stop this disease 32 spreading.

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| 26. (A) referred | (B) transferred |
| (C) preferred | (D) inferred |
| 27. (A) To infect | (B) Infecting |
| (C) Infected | (D) Infect |
| 28. (A) probably | (B) popularity |
| (C) perfectly | (D) possible |
| 29. (A) those | (B) these |
| (C) them | (D) what |
| 30. (A) left | (B) leaving |
| (C) it leaves | (D) being left |
| 31. (A) very | (B) so |
| (C) much | (D) more |
| 32. (A) from | (B) without |
| (C) to | (D) of |

Lance Armstrong defeated cancer and went on to win the Tour de France cycling race a record seven times in a row. His story of overcoming an incredible hardship is an inspiration for anyone 33 a seemingly impossible challenge.

Armstrong, one of the world's top cyclists, 34 that he had cancer in 1996. In the following months, he 35 testicular cancer that had spread to his brain and lungs, and his chances of recovery were slim. However, 36 the help of his doctors, he beat the cancer and was soon able to start racing again. He 37 the first of his seven Tour de France victories in 1999. He said that he would have never won the race if he had not had cancer.

38 his illness, Armstrong decided to make raising public awareness about cancer his new mission. In 1997, he established Livestrong, a foundation that helps fund research into new treatments for cancer. Many people, from politicians 39 actors, now wear rubber bracelets around their wrists to show their support for Armstrong's foundation. The bracelets are yellow, the same color as the leader's jersey in cycling, and anyone that donates time or money to the foundation can wear one.

Lance Armstrong's courageous example helps people understand that they should never quit, 40 difficult the challenge might be. His impressive record at the Tour de France proves that extreme hardship may be a blessing in disguise, which may sometimes prompt people to attain great success.

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| 33. (A) faced | (B) facing |
| (C) faces | (D) whose face |
| 34. (A) discovered | (B) who discovered |
| (C) discovering | (D) he discovered |
| 35. (A) participated in | (B) stemmed from |
| (C) provided with | (D) struggled against |
| 36. (A) Despite | (B) With |
| (C) Use | (D) For |
| 37. (A) wins | (B) is winning |
| (C) won | (D) will win |
| 38. (A) In fact | (B) So that |
| (C) Even if | (D) Because of |
| 39. (A) but also | (B) as well |
| (C) to | (D) by |
| 40. (A) however | (B) when |
| (C) no matter what | (D) wherever |

四、閱讀測驗

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

Many students dream about going away from home after they finish college. They desire a trip as far away from home as possible. Indeed, going abroad and seeing exotic places in person can be a great learning experience, but there is one big problem that these young travelers **encounter**— lack of money. To help these young adventurers fulfill their dreams, most countries nowadays offer a six-to-twelve-month working holiday for anyone between the ages of 18 and 30. This way, they will be able to experience new cultures while making enough money to survive.

In Australia, the working holiday program has been very successful. In 1975, the year when the program first came into existence, 2,000 working holiday visas were issued by the Australian government. By 2006, this number had increased to 113,000, which was estimated to have added US\$1.3 billion to Australia's economy in that year. Many of the positions available are in the hospitality industry or harvest work, but some travelers are getting jobs in finance, health care, and education.

As for young Australians, a popular place to spend a working holiday is Canada, where there are numerous ski and snowboard resorts. Jobs as lift operators, snowboard coaches, or as member of the resort staff are relatively simple. Overall, a working holiday is the perfect solution for those who want to see the world but need some help to finance their once-in-a-life-time trip.

41. This article is mainly about _____.
- (A) an international activity launched by an Australian charity organization
 (B) a project that helps the poor to survive under harsh conditions
 (C) a study group formed by students from different countries
 (D) a program that encourages travel and cultural exchange
42. We may infer from this article that a working visa is _____.
- (A) a credit card owned by a young student who works overseas
 (B) a document to show a young student's nationality and identification when he or she travels in a foreign country
 (C) a travel permit which allows travelers to undertake employment in a certain country
 (D) an official report that records the performance of a foreign student worker
43. Which of the following jobs is **NOT** mentioned in this article as an option in a working holiday program?
- (A) A waiter or waitress. (B) A computer engineer.
 (C) A cram school teacher. (D) A care worker.
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**encounter**" in the first paragraph?
- (A) face (B) predict (C) clear (D) respect
45. According to this article, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Generally speaking, a working holiday lasts six to twelve months.
 (B) The working holiday program has greatly contributed to Australia's economy.
 (C) Working holiday programs are not available to people above 30.
 (D) Australians like to work in Canadian ski resorts because they can get a better pay.

We tend to believe that all animals need sleep, but this is not always the case. Every mammal needs to sleep from time to time, and so do birds and reptiles, such as snakes. However, amphibians, like frogs, do not sleep. And what about insects? Do they need sleep? Scientists have been trying to discover the truth about insects “sleeping” behavior for years. Scientists first thought insects did not need sleep. According to them, the insect brain wasn’t complex enough to need it. Scientists emphasized that some kinds of brain activity, like dreaming, were sleep behaviors. Since insects do not dream, scientists were convinced that insects did not sleep. They believed that insects “rested” instead.

Nevertheless, new studies have shown that some insects may actually sleep. There are four types of behaviors during sleep. First, sleeping people or animals don’t move much. Also, they have a position for sleeping; for example, they lie down. Additionally, they don’t wake up easily upon hearing noises or seeing light. Lastly, they are able to come out of sleep quickly. Scientists have now seen similar behaviors in fruit flies. For instance, fruit flies become **motionless** every night for about seven hours. They sit lower and droop their antennae. They do not respond to quiet noises. However, they start to move around when louder noises are made. From the case of fruit flies, scientists now feel that some insects may have their own unique kind of sleep.

46. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) How fruit flies respond to noises when they sleep.
- (B) Why scientists believed that insects do not sleep.
- (C) How scientists changed their views about insect sleep.
- (D) What the scientists have done to study the sleeping behavior of mammals.

47. Which of the following statements can **NOT** be inferred from this article?

- (A) Black bears do not sleep.
- (B) Tree frogs do not sleep.
- (C) Rattlesnakes need sleep.
- (D) Chickens need sleep.

48. How did scientists come to the conclusion that fruit flies do sleep?

- (A) They compared them with other insects.
- (B) They put them in a quiet room and turned off all the lights.
- (C) They found that their brains were complex enough to need sleep.
- (D) They observed them closely.

49. In the second paragraph, the word “**motionless**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) still
- (B) emotional
- (C) fruitful
- (D) animated

50. We can learn from this article that _____.

- (A) fruit flies lie down when they sleep
- (B) there may be some insects that actually sleep
- (C) all insects need sleep like we do
- (D) fruit flies lose their antennae once they fall asleep