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第一部分：選擇題 80%

I. 字彙、片語、文法測驗 (1-15 題, 30 分)

說明：請依各題文意選出最恰當的答案。

1. That country began to _____ a democratic system last year after 30 years under a dictatorship.
(A) reinforce (B) overthrow (C) implement (D) indicate
2. Letters to the editor must be submitted with proper identification. All _____ letters will be returned.
(A) ambiguous (B) mysterious (C) anonymous (D) suspicious
3. It is very important that our product _____ to very strict safety standards.
(A) conforms (B) reaches (C) confirms (D) allows
4. Vaccination is an important method of controlling the spreading of many _____ diseases.
(A) melancholy (B) infectious (C) fictitious (D) impotent
5. As with many things _____ to good health, care and moderation are generally the way to go.
(A) retaining (B) detaining (C) attaining (D) pertaining
6. An early warning system would do little to help _____ a disaster in light of a similar occurrence.
(A) call off (B) stave off (C) serve up (D) switch off
7. Good team members do not always _____ each other, but in the end they can settle their differences and reach a consensus.
(A) take issue with (B) mend their fences with (C) see eye to eye with (D) part company with
8. When America, as an economic powerhouse, sneezes, the other countries will begin to cough. Thus, a drop in share prices in America can send the worldwide stock market _____.
(A) tumbling (B) tumbled (C) tumble (D) to tumble
9. John is in a difficult _____, so he asked my advice on how to deal with it.
(A) sanctuary (B) temperament (C) predicament (D) torment
10. I have to be not intimidating, because some of the information that I give them may be hard to listen to. And so you need a sense of compassion, you need _____ skills.
(A) counseling (B) eligible (C) hypocritical (D) intelligible
11. _____ their number grows from zero to thirty in three years, community universities in Taiwan are demanding legal status and more government funding.
(A) Whenever (B) Due to (C) With (D) As
12. Our conversation was via phone, so the quotes below are paraphrased as best as my distracted brain could _____ them.
(A) prescribe (B) transcribe (C) describe (D) proscribe
13. It is difficult to _____ a contract after it has been signed. No changes to it will be allowed without the approval of the other party.
(A) execute (B) terminate (C) violate (D) modify
14. He broke his ankle very badly, and it was thought he would have to have his foot _____.
(A) debilitated (B) cogitated (C) amputated (D) facilitated
15. In order for your claims to be accepted, _____ evidence would be required.

第 1 頁

背面有題，請繼續作答。

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- (A) inconsiderate (B) inconclusive (C) incontrovertible (D) inconsolable

II. 綜合測驗 (16-30 題, 30 分)

說明：以下共有三段短文，每段各有若干空格，請從四個選項中，選出一個最恰當的答案，完成下列短文。

(I) Wandering through an IKEA store can be heaven for some and hell for (16). Those (17) enjoy the trip are taken by the amazing variety of items at good price. The people that loathe IKEA find the swirling paths and crowd too much to handle, not to mention that items purchased there still need to be assembled at home. When people think of IKEA, they automatically think of Sweden, but there is (18) to Sweden than just a huge furniture store.

16. (A) others (B) another (C) the other (D) ones
 17. (A) whom (B) which (C) that (D) what
 18. (A) up to (B) much more (C) less than (D) no longer

(II) Early Swedes were known for trading by water routes all over Europe. A lot of the men were Vikings and enjoy plundering new places looking (19) valuable loot. During the 17th century, Sweden fought against Denmark, Russia, and Poland and came out (20). It was then known as one of the Great Powers of Europe. Eventually, Sweden bit off more than it could chew when it tried to attack Moscow in 1709. The exhausted army was beaten and Sweden's leader, Charles X, lost his empire. In the 1800s, Sweden (21) itself from a rural society into an industrial one. Also, it learned from all its fighting over the years and decided to stay neutral in World War I and II. Nowadays, the country is known for its progressive social welfare policies (22) sustained economic development. Sweden is always near the top of the best-countries-to-live lists because there are so many (23) natural wonders to experience there.

19. (A) through (B) up (C) over (D) for
 20. (A) victorious (B) vicious (C) vicarious (D) victimized
 21. (A) prevented (B) removed (C) overthrew (D) transformed
 22. (A) or (B) as well as (C) let alone (D) rather than
 23. (A) primary (B) pristine (C) privileged (D) progressive

(III) Psychologists agree that most of us have creative ability that is greater than (24) we use in daily life. (25), we can be (26) more creative than we realize. The problem is that we use mainly one hemisphere of our brain—the left. From childhood, in school, we (27) reading, writing and mathematics; we are (28) to very little music and art. Therefore, many of us might not “exercise” our right hemisphere much, (29) through dreams, symbols, and those wonderful insight in which we suddenly find the answer to a problem that has been bothering us and do so (30) the use of logic.

24. (A) as (B) which (C) this (D) what
 25. (A) In other words (B) In addition (C) For example (D) As a result
 26. (A) other (B) rather (C) ever (D) far
 27. (A) taught (B) are taught (C) have taught (D) teach

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28. (A) imposed (B) disposed (C) exposed (D) proposed
 29. (A) than (B) except (C) apart (D) instead
 30. (A) without (B) with (C) according to (D) far from

III. 閱讀測驗(31-40 題, 20 分)

說明：以下共有三篇短文，請根據文章內容，從四個選項中，選出正確答案。

Question 31-34

The concept that intelligence could be or should be tested began with a nineteenth-century British scientist, Sir Francis Galton. Galton was known as a dabbler in many different fields, including biology and early forms of psychology. After the shake-up from the 1859 publishing of Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, Galton spent the majority of his time trying to discover the relationship between heredity and human ability. The general attitude of the time held that the human race had a tiny number of geniuses and a tiny number of idiots, while the vast majority was composed of equally intelligent people. Whatever someone achieved in life was the result of hard work and willpower. Although a comfortable view, this wasn't enough to satisfy Galton, who believed mental traits are based on physical factor, and are in fact inheritable traits—the same as eye color or blood type.

Galton's ideas on intelligence were influenced also by the work of a Belgian statistician named Lambert Adolphe Jacques Quetelet. Quetelet was the first to apply statistical methods to the study of human characteristics, and actually discovered the concept of normal distribution—the tendency for the bulk population to fall somewhere between two extremes, with numbers dropping sharply at either extreme. If plotted on a chart, these values assume a shape roughly like that of a bell.

31. What is the most appropriate title for this article?
 (A) Who is Smart and Who Isn't?
 (B) Scientific Methods Used in Intelligence Testing
 (C) Sir Francis Galton's Ideas on Intelligence
 (D) How to Discover How Intelligent You Are
32. What Scientific problem was Galton particularly interested in?
 (A) Determination of eye color and blood type
 (B) Darwin's theories about survival of the fittest
 (C) Psychological disorders
 (D) The connection between inherited and human ability
33. According to paragraph two, how does the concept of normal distribution apply to intelligence?
 (A) Bells are often used in intelligence tests.
 (B) Intelligent people are usually quite extreme in their actions.
 (C) The intelligence of majority of the population falls within a short range.
 (D) It shows us that most people don't understand statistics.
34. What was the generally held belief about the nature of intelligence during Galton's time?
 (A) Geniuses must be raised to be geniuses.
 (B) Most people possess roughly equal amounts of intelligence.
 (C) There are many geniuses in the world.

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(D) Most people are idiots.

Question 35-37

On the subject of hypnotism, people have been known to espouse extreme opinions. Some see it as a useful medical tool for helping people to overcome phobias, such as a fear of open spaces or an aversion to spiders. It is seen by others, however, as a potentially dangerously uncontrollable force somehow akin to witchcraft. There are yet others who deny the very existence of hypnotism. They would claim that hypnotism is no more than suggestion accepted by willing participants, perhaps with a weak mind.

Be it merely suggestion or a form of mind control, there is no doubt that hypnotism has an effect on many people and, in fact, is not limited in its effectiveness to humans. There are many recorded cases of, for example, the hypnotism of chickens. Moreover, there are clear instructions as to how to go about such a procedure.

A person wishing to hypnotize a chicken should hold it firmly by the back of the neck and force it to focus on the ground ahead of it by pushing its face into the earth. Once this has been done, if one draws a line in the earth leading away from the chicken, and if one continues to do so repeatedly for a couple of minutes, the chicken will remain in that position, head down facing the earth, once the grip in its neck is released. There have been recorded cases of chickens remaining in this position, in an apparent state of hypnotism, for a period of several hours.

35. Which of the following is not cited in the article as a view of hypnotism that some people hold?
- (A) It has potentially useful medical applications.
 - (B) It can be used to immobilize chickens.
 - (C) It is a dangerous form of witchcraft.
 - (D) It is a kind of entertainment like a kind of magic show.
36. What is the first thing a person should do in order to hypnotize a chicken?
- (A) Keep it there for several hours.
 - (B) Draw a line in the sand.
 - (C) Let go of the chicken.
 - (D) Take hold of it by the back of its neck.
37. Which of the following could be a suitable title for the passage?
- (A) Hypnotism Explained.
 - (B) Hypnotism and its Effects on Chickens.
 - (C) Chemical Imbalance in the Minds of Chickens.
 - (D) Drawing a Line in the Sand.

Question 38-40

George Orwell (1903-1950) was one of the most important English writers of the 20th century. Best known for his two anti-utopian novels, *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Orwell left many well-written and thought-provoking essays and novels which have served both as a timeless standard for prose and reminder of the terrors that governments can impose on their citizens.

Born in Bengal during the British colonial period of India, young George was nonetheless sent

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home to Great Britain for a “proper” education. He was admitted to preparatory school and then Eton, still now the top academy for young scholars. Unlike his classmates who graduated into top government, business, or academic professions, Orwell instead returned to Asia, taking a minor post as a policeman in what today is Myanmar.

This experience formed many of his doubts about European governance. He returned to France and England, and then moved to Spain to fight in their Civil War. Exposure to the downtrodden there gave Orwell the sense of hopelessness that would later permeate his novels.

Ironically, the powerful, even imposing writing of George Orwell came from a frail and shy man. Fortunately, his works of skepticism toward utopian governments live on, giving caution to present and future generations of the need for citizens to monitor the activities of their governments to ensure their basic human rights.

38. How did the young Orwell differ from his classmates?
- (A) He was already a renowned writer upon entering school.
 - (B) He was much older than they were.
 - (C) He was not interested in a “successful” occupation.
 - (D) He was much richer than they were.
39. Where did Orwell probably learn firsthand and most deeply of human suffering?
- (A) In France.
 - (B) In Spain.
 - (C) In Britain.
 - (D) In Myanmar.
40. What, in the writer’s opinion, is the most important lesson to be learned from Orwell?
- (A) An early death prevents one from realizing a worthwhile career.
 - (B) People born in other country can still be a good writer.
 - (C) Novels are more important than essays in influencing public thought.
 - (D) Governments must be watched by their citizens to ensure freedom.

第二部分：英文作文 20%

說明：請依下面提示，寫一篇至少 150 字的作文。

The stray dogs captured and brought to dog shelters are put to death after twelve nights if nobody adopts them. This is the theme of a newly released Taiwan documentary *Twelve Nights*. Please argue for or against the policy.