

注意：請將所有答案填寫於答案卷上，否則不予計分。所有選擇題皆為單選題，答錯不倒扣。

一、選擇題部分：80%

字彙測驗(第 1-10 題)

說明：以下十題，請從(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中，選出一個最恰當的答案，使文意完整。

- In many slums, especially in poor countries, people live in small alleys that do not allow vehicles to pass. The lack of services such as routine garbage collection allows rubbish to \_\_\_\_\_ in huge quantities.  
(A) accumulate (B) consume  
(C) propose (D) refine
- Knights believed in the code of chivalry. They promised to defend the weak, be \_\_\_\_\_ to all women, be loyal to their king, and serve God at all times.  
(A) biased (B) courteous  
(C) flamboyant (D) mandatory
- Cats can't taste sweetness because they lack a functional gene for sweetness taste receptors. But they do have genes for the receptors that \_\_\_\_\_ the umami flavor of wide array of amino acids in protein.  
(A) admonish (B) bully  
(C) chastise (D) detect
- Stress occurs when people perceive that the demands placed on them exceed their ability to cope. While stress can at times be beneficial, an extreme amount of stress can bring \_\_\_\_\_ health consequences.  
(A) adverse (B) chronological  
(C) euphoric (D) obsolete
- Pine seeds are commonly eaten by birds and squirrels. Some birds, notably the Spotted Nutcracker, Clark's Nutcracker and Pinyon Jay, are important in \_\_\_\_\_ pine seeds to new areas.  
(A) corroding (B) distributing  
(C) obstructing (D) scrutinizing
- Many marriages fall apart because either partner cannot imagine what the other wants or cannot communicate what he or she needs or feels. Anger builds until it \_\_\_\_\_ into a volcanic burst that buries the marriage in ash.  
(A) eliminates (B) envisions

- (C) equates (D) erupts
7. One way to beat the afternoon slump at work is to clean your desk and clear out your email inbox. Both are relatively mindless tasks that don't require great amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ or clear thinking, and both will leave you feeling more \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) concentration; energized (B) infection; deadly  
(C) lethargy; makeshift (D) paralysis; vicious
8. Among the \_\_\_\_\_ Turkana of East Africa, a wife generally considers it an economic advantage for her family to have co-wives. Women may even help their husband find a new bride. They interview prospective wives to find one who will be \_\_\_\_\_ and hard working.
- (A) legendary; biodegradable (B) polygamous; compatible  
(C) perfectionist; mystique (D) restless; photosynthetic
9. People go to expensive spas hoping for \_\_\_\_\_ in a few days. But to \_\_\_\_\_ from the body cholesterol and the effects of years of smoking and heavy drinking takes a lot longer than a few days.
- (A) caution; compensate (B) fusion; escape  
(C) rejuvenation; purge (D) sizzle; remove
10. Dark, fierce and fanatical are these narrow streets of Marrakech market. The crowds swarming in them are so \_\_\_\_\_ that it is hardly possible to \_\_\_\_\_ the tiny space, where the merchants sit.
- (A) aggressive; attract (B) dense; approach  
(C) passive; waken (D) sentimental; reveal

**綜合測驗 (第 11-32 題)**

說明：以下共有四篇短文，每篇短文各有若干空格。請依文意，從(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中，選出一個最恰當的答案，完成下列短文。

※下篇短文共有5個空格，為第11~15題。請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

That school choice is valuable is beyond dispute. That's (11)\_\_\_\_\_ there's a multi-billion dollar private school industry serving millions of students. Because school choice is so dependent on financial means, students from well-off families are much more likely to (12)\_\_\_\_\_ schools that have both high quality and are tailored to their specific educational needs. These are the same children who, studies have shown, also (13)\_\_\_\_\_ much more enriching education environments *outside of*

school than their less privileged (14)\_\_\_\_\_. In combination, this goes a long way toward explaining the persistent educational achievement (15)\_\_\_\_\_ between rich and poor children.

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|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 11. (A) all         | (B) how        | (C) somewhat    | (D) why     |
| 12. (A) attend      | (B) celebrate  | (C) donate      | (D) pay     |
| 13. (A) benefit     | (B) experience | (C) ignore      | (D) lease   |
| 14. (A) collapses   | (B) efforts    | (C) peers       | (D) virtues |
| 15. (A) flexibility | (B) gap        | (C) institution | (D) testing |

※下篇短文共有5個空格，為第16~20題。請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Albert Einstein's first tour of America was an extravaganza unique in the history of science, and indeed would have been remarkable for any realm: a grand two-month processional in the spring of 1921 that (16)\_\_\_\_\_ the sort of mass frenzy and press adulation that would thrill a touring rock star. Einstein had recently burst into global stardom (17)\_\_\_\_\_ observations performed during a total eclipse dramatically confirmed his theory of relativity by showing that the sun's gravitational field bent a light beam to the degree that he (18)\_\_\_\_\_. So when he arrived in New York in April, he (19)\_\_\_\_\_ by adoring throngs as the world's first scientific celebrity, one who also happened to (20)\_\_\_\_\_ a gentle icon of humanist values and a living patron saint for Jews.

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|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) evoke     | (B) evoked             | (C) evoking       | (D) had evoking   |
| 17. (A) that      | (B) thereby            | (C) when          | (D) where         |
| 18. (A) predicted | (B) has been predicted | (C) has predicted | (D) had predicted |
| 19. (A) greeted   | (B) had greeted        | (C) was greeted   | (D) was greeting  |
| 20. (A) be        | (B) being              | (C) have been     | (D) have had      |

※下篇短文共有6個空格，為第21~26題。請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

In Africa, while Arabic was the language of the Qur'an, as well as of the discourses of the several schools of Islamic law, it could not (21)\_\_\_\_\_ every institutional and literary need of the region's powerful and politically complex empires. In traditional medical books, for example, you will often find the text written in two (22)\_\_\_\_\_ of script, Arabic and Ajami. The main text may be in Arabic, (23)\_\_\_\_\_ you usually have commentaries and the names of local plants and local medicines written in Ajami. Writers of Ajami modified the Arabic alphabet, often creating new letters. (24)\_\_\_\_\_ of Ajami did was to add dots above or below letters that were their closest

Arabic counterparts. Collectively, all of these (25)\_\_\_\_\_ became known as Ajami—the scripts of African medical texts, botanical surveys, works on the occult and astronomy, political, commercial and personal correspondence and religious texts written well (26)\_\_\_\_\_ the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 21. (A) meet         | (B) nullify      | (C) require    | (D) worsen           |
| 22. (A) accounts     | (B) bifocals     | (C) layers     | (D) perspectives     |
| 23. (A) as usual     | (B) but          | (C) lest       | (D) typically        |
| 24. (A) Every writer | (B) Most writers | (C) No writers | (D) What the writers |
| 25. (A) adaptations  | (B) divisions    | (C) quests     | (D) rivals           |
| 26. (A) for          | (B) into         | (C) unlike     | (D) without          |

※下篇短文共有6個空格，為第27~32題。請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Monarchs publicly argued that coffee was poison for the bodies and souls of their subjects, but their real concern was political. Coffee has a tendency to loosen people's imaginations and mouths, and inventive, chatty citizens (27)\_\_\_\_\_ dictators. According to one story, an Ottoman Grand Vizier secretly visited a coffeehouse in Istanbul. He observed that the people drinking alcohol would just get drunk and sing and be jolly, (28)\_\_\_\_\_ the people drinking coffee remained sober and plotted against the government. Coffee also fueled (29)\_\_\_\_\_ — not just in the Ottoman Empire but all through the Western world. The French and American Revolutions were planned, in part, in the dark corners of coffeehouses. In Germany, a fearful Frederick the Great demanded that Germans (30)\_\_\_\_\_ from coffee to beer. He sent soldiers (31)\_\_\_\_\_ through the streets, searching for the slightest whiff of the illegal bean. In England, King Charles II issued an order to (32)\_\_\_\_\_ all coffeehouses after he traced some clever but seditious poetry to them.

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|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 27. (A) deliver    | (B) recreate | (C) scare     | (D) transplant  |
| 28. (A) all        | (B) like     | (C) none      | (D) whereas     |
| 29. (A) asymmetry  | (B) dissent  | (C) moisture  | (D) permission  |
| 30. (A) switch     | (B) switched | (C) switching | (D) to switch   |
| 31. (A) consulting | (B) lifting  | (C) sniffing  | (D) stimulating |
| 32. (A) break even | (B) give up  | (C) invest in | (D) shut down   |

## 閱讀測驗 (第 33-40 題)

說明：以下共有兩篇短文。請根據文章內容，從(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項中，選出一個正確答案。

Questions 33-36

For the past 30 years, botanist Nicholas Money has studied the microorganisms that most people associate with bad smells, itchy toes, damp basements and rotten food. A renowned fungal researcher at Miami University in Ohio, Money has devoted his career to studying indoor molds, fungal movements and the mysterious world of mycology.

In his book *Mushroom*, Money explores the history and science behind the fungal organisms that appear overnight on lawns, are occasionally poisonous and sometimes end up in our medications and on our dinner plates. But not every fungus among us produces mushrooms, he says. The term "mushroom" is used to describe the fruiting body of various types of mostly gilled fungi, with or without stems. (Gills are the papery, riblike ridges under the cap of some mushrooms.)

Mushrooms sometimes grow in places you really don't want to see them: on ceilings and in basements, in bathrooms and in crawl spaces. Money says one of the most alarming places he ever saw a mushroom was in the back of a person's throat. "This was actually photographed in some very unfortunate individual whose immune system was really crashing," he says. "A mushroom growing in that area is something none of us want to experience."

Mushrooms grow everywhere, says Money, because fungal spores are literally everywhere. All they need is a food source — which can come from any damp place. "Every breath that we take — from first gasp to last breath — we're inhaling fungal spores," he says. "They're always available, they're always in the air, and they're always trying to exploit the opportunities to grow and reproduce."

Mushrooms are fungal sex organs, and they have a strange way of reproducing. It's hard to see with the naked eye, so Money takes ultra high-speed video of mushrooms releasing their spores from their fertile surfaces. He then slows down the tape to watch what happens next. It's a good thing he does: Individual mushrooms can release as many as 30,000 spores a second and billions of spores in a day.

"The mechanism in mushrooms involves tiny droplets of fluid that are about the same size of the spore, and they condense on the spore surface under wet conditions and then they **coalesce** — they jump together — very, very swiftly," he says. "This is on a time scale of millionths of a second. And it's that very fast movement in the center of the structure that kicks the spores into the air. It really is extraordinary."

33. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) “Edible vs. Poisonous Mushrooms”
  - (B) “How to Study Mushrooms with High-speed Videos”
  - (C) “The Man Who Studies the Fungus among Us”
  - (D) “The Science of Fungal Organisms”
34. According to Money, which is one of the most alarming areas to find a mushroom growing?
- (A) A patient’s photograph.
  - (B) Damp bathrooms.
  - (C) Itchy toes.
  - (D) The back of a person’s throat.
35. Which statement about fungi is FALSE?
- (A) All fungi produce mushrooms.
  - (B) Fungi grow everywhere, even within human bodies.
  - (C) Mushrooms reproduce by releasing a large number of spores.
  - (D) Some mushrooms can be used in medications.
36. Which word in the following has the closest meaning to “coalesce” (line 2 of the last paragraph)?
- (A) combine
  - (B) improve
  - (C) move
  - (D) sprinkle

Questions 37-40

The Personal Genome Project is an initiative in basic research, not personal discovery. Yet the technological advance making it possible — the plunging cost of genome sequencing — will soon give people an unprecedented opportunity to contemplate their own biological and even psychological makeups. We have entered the era of consumer genetics. At one end of the price range you can get a complete sequence and analysis of your genome from Knome (often pronounced “know me”) for \$99,500. At the other you can get a sample of traits, disease risks and ancestry data from 23andMe for \$399. The science journal *Nature* listed “Personal Genomics Goes Mainstream” as a top news story of 2008.

Like the early days of the Internet, the dawn of personal genomics promises benefits and pitfalls. It could usher in an era of personalized medicine, in which drug regimens are customized for a patient’s

biochemistry rather than juggled through trial and error, and screening and prevention measures are aimed at those who are most at risk. It opens up niche for bottom-feeding companies to terrify hypochondriacs by turning dubious probabilities into Genes of Doom. [a] Depending on who has access to the information, personal genomics could bring about national health insurance because piecemeal insurance is not viable in a world in which insurers can cherry-pick the most risk-free customers, or in which at-risk customers can load up on lavish insurance.

The pitfalls of personal genomics have already made it a subject of government attention. In 2008 President Bush signed the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act, outlawing discrimination in employment and health insurance based on genetic data. [b] And the states of California and New York took action against the direct-to-consumer companies, arguing that what they provide are medical tests and thus can be ordered only by a doctor.

With the genome no less than with the Internet, information wants to be free, and I doubt that **paternalistic measures** can stifle the industry for long. [c] The human mind is prone to essentialism—the intuition that living things house some hidden substance that gives them their form and determines their powers. Over the past century, this essence has become increasingly concrete. Growing out of early, vague idea that traits are “in the blood,” the essence became identified with the abstractions discovered by Gregor Mendel called genes, and then with the iconic double helix of DNA. But DNA has long been an invisible molecule accessible only to a white-coated priesthood. Today, for the price of a flat-screen TV, people can read their essence as a printout detailing their very own A’s, C’s, T’s and G’s. [d]

37. According to the passage, which statement about the purpose of “The Personal Genome Project” is TRUE?
- (A) The purpose of the project is to make personal genomics available on the Internet.
  - (B) The project is to promote personal genomics for commercial purposes.
  - (C) The project aims to help average people compile family histories.
  - (D) The project is a mission to identify the human DNA sequence organization.
38. What does the phrase “**paternalistic measures**” (line 2 of the last paragraph) refer to?
- (A) The government attempts to analyze the structure of DNA.
  - (B) The health insurance policies which become increasingly concrete over the years.
  - (C) The legislation that intends to give protection to one’s genetic information.
  - (D) The technological advancement that enables researchers to scan DNA.
39. What does the author suggest when he says that “the human mind is prone to essentialism”?

- (A) All the secrets of personality traits are hidden in blood cells.  
(B) Development in personalized medicine brings new hopes to people with genetic diseases.  
(C) The knowledge of genomes is essential in understanding human psychology.  
(D) People tend to believe that their genomes determine who they are.
40. Which is the best place in the passage to insert the following sentence?  
“For better or for worse, people will want to know about their genomes.”
- (A) [a]  
(B) [b]  
(C) [c]  
(D) [d]

二、非選擇題部分：寫作能力測驗 20%

說明：請依下面提示，寫一篇至少 150 字的英文作文。

提示：A role model is an admirable person who possesses the qualities that you would like to have. He or she may help you become the person you want to be or inspire you to make a difference. Describe **someone in your field** who serves as a role model in your life. Explain why you chose this person to be your role model and how he or she has influenced you.

請將所有答案填寫於答案卷上，否則不予計分。