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第一部分：選擇題 80%

I. 字彙片語 (1-15 題, 30%) : 請依各題文意選出最適當的答案。

1. The sailors were _____ and therefore had to be given fluids through an intravenous feeder.
(A) disenfranchised (B) unseemly (C) dehydrated (D) dehumidified
2. After our house and store were flooded, we _____ to higher ground.
(A) refracted (B) relocated (C) dislocated (D) related
3. We are having a(n) _____ number of mosquitoes this year due to the excessive rain last winter, so I am putting up screen windows.
(A) abnormal (B) subnormal (C) reduced (D) infinitesimal
4. There are kids from six different countries in my son Jim's class. It is very _____.
(A) homogenous (B) polymorphic (C) interscholastic (D) multinational
5. If the weather _____, we need to cancel the expedition.
(A) declines (B) deteriorates (C) delays (D) defies
6. In the process of Facebook becoming a juggernaut, the word "friend" has become _____ and trashed.
(A) ubiquitous (B) utmost (C) unprecedented (D) uprising
7. The architect himself was an _____ widower in search of an opportunity to erect a monument to his own wife.
(A) inclined (B) inappropriate (C) inconsolable (D) imperative
8. Visitors to the Temple are _____ by its serene elegance.
(A) spellbind (B) spellbinding (C) spellbound (D) spelling
9. Philosophers and scientists have struggled to _____ the definition of beauty for a long time.
(A) pin (B) pin down (C) pin up (D) pinch
10. Sounds that have no _____ pattern to people are not generally considered beautiful.
(A) disruptive (B) discountable (C) discernible (D) dispensable
11. His ability to hear any piece of music just once, _____ it in his brain, and repeat it on the piano on command and in its entirety has brought him fame.
(A) imply (B) impart (C) impose (D) imprint
12. Through public education, political _____ and protests, they sought to protect open spaces.
(A) affluence (B) agony (C) advocacy (D) absence
13. The short-term memory is a more or less fixed quantity; it reaches _____ quickly.
(A) overflow (B) surface (C) saturation (D) discharge
14. Most employers would request that you submit your college _____ along with your job application.
(A) transcript (B) transcription (C) transgression (D) transience
15. His idea was _____. Upon closer examination we saw it wouldn't work for many reasons.
(A) thoughtful (B) well-thought (C) half-baked (D) half-tone

II. 綜合測驗 (16-30 題, 30%) : 請依照文意選出最適合的選項, 完成短文。

The story of Edward Snowden, a contractor at America's National Security Agency (NSA) ¹⁶ _____ leaked tens of thousands of secret documents in 2013, is remarkable. From the brashness of the act to the broad reach of spying he revealed, the tale has all the makings of a thriller. Several books have ¹⁷ _____ the subject. Now the American journalist who broke the story, Glenn Greenwald, has produced his own.

It offers juicy details on how the stories were produced—and almost weren't. It provides an excellent overview of the NSA's still classified activities and lack of legal controls, ¹⁸ _____ the pieces together in a way that daily journalism cannot. Mr. Greenwald is very good at showing that much NSA activity was ¹⁹ _____; for example, the agency collected raw data from Americans and secretly gave it to Israel. It also discusses how Messrs. Snowden and Greenwald were ²⁰ _____ by officialdom, including the mainstream press that the author argues has shed its watchdog role. Hence the villain of the book is not just the

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NSA, but also the mainstream American media.

16. (A) who (B) which (C) where (D) what
 17. (A) finished (B) come up (C) come along (D) taken up
 18. (A) put (B) putting (C) putting in (D) putting on
 19. (A) against the law (B) against the dark (C) against the odds (D) against the wall
 20. (A) smearing (B) smears (C) smeared (D) contempted

As a service, Google has become indispensable to people's interactions online. ²¹ _____ a business worth \$400 billion after 16 years, its success has been breathtaking. Yet in terms of management, it has set up radically different ways of organizing itself ²² _____ those of traditional businesses. Few people have focused on this.

Now two of Google's architects have analyzed what they think worked and why. Eric Schmidt, the current chairman and former chief executive, and Jonathan Rosenberg, a former senior manager, decrypt the firm's methods for other business leaders ²³ _____.

Most important is thinking extremely big—the ²⁴“ _____,” as it is called in Silicon Valley. Google's leaders often have to wrest employers ²⁵ _____ seeking a 10% percent improvement and towards finding one that is “10X” (that is, ten times better)—something that requires them to do things in an entirely new way, not just optimize what already exists. Most 10X attempts will fail, but that is accepted.

21. (A) Like (B) Since (C) To be (D) As
 22. (A) from (B) for (C) into (D) to
 23. (A) to learn to (B) to lean to (C) to learn from (D) to lean on
 24. (A) moonlight (B) moonbeam (C) moon swing (D) moonshot
 25. (A) along from (B) away from (C) against from (D) above from

According to Marina Warner, fairy tales originated in folklore, “not among the elite, but among the unlettered.” They were ²⁶ _____ through generations, mainly by women, and served as cautionary fables. Popular tales railed against injustice, ²⁷ _____ infanticide, incest, rape and murder, but in a magical realm that seems closer to dreams than reality. This supernatural environment allowed “allegories of alternatives to the world we know.” More importantly, it ²⁸ _____ a world where justice was served and the protagonist always found happiness.

Certain stories have captured the wider imagination. More than 500 versions of “Cinderella” exist in Europe alone, for example. Whether this is because similar tales have ²⁹ _____ in different cultures owing to a “collective unconscious,” or because they simply diffuse over time and space is still a matter of debate.

Story “collectors” were at their most prolific in the 19th century, collating and anthologizing the tales. The most famous of these were the Grimm brothers, ³⁰ _____ were attempting to “retrieve a record of the German spirit.”

26. (A) passing down (B) passing on (C) passed down (D) passed over
 27. (A) take on (B) taken on (C) taking on (D) on-taking
 28. (A) composed up (B) conjured up (C) cancelled up (D) came up
 29. (A) taken room (B) taken root (C) taken up (D) taken down
 30. (A) those (B) that (C) they (D) who

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III. 閱讀測驗：20%

(1)

Baghdad was born in 762 A.D. straight into the *fitna*, the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims. The Sunni caliph Mansur, whose new empire stretched from India to the Atlantic, sailed up and down the Tigris to reconnoitre a place for his home. He settled on an s-bend that abutted desert tracks running from the Levant to Persia. When he died a decade later he left behind a crypt filled with the corpses of Shia men, women and children. This was the beginning, says Justin Marozzi, author of *Baghdad: City of Peace, City of Blood*, “of a pattern of bloodshed that can be traced across the centuries.” Saddam Hussein was by no means alone in the tyrants’ gallery.

And yet, in between the slayings and sackings, Baghdad also gained a reputation as one of the most cultured places known to history. Its storytellers, scientists, artists and scholars, perched at the crossroads of Eurasia, left marks as deep as those of the cruelest rulers. They translated most of what was known to the ancient world into Arabic, pioneered irrigation systems in the fertile strip between the Tigris and the Euphrates, stocked one of the world’s great libraries and composed much of the *Arabic Nights*.

To enliven such dusty tales, Mr. Marozzi plunges into the modern city, dangers and all, to visit tombs and charnel grounds and to interview current residents, including Ahmed Chalabi, the man who egged the Americans on to invade in 2003 and then turned on them with a guile that would have been familiar to his forebears.

31. Which of the following statements is true about Baghdad's history?

- (A) It was founded before the Roman Empire.
- (B) It was caught between the conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims from the very beginning.
- (C) It was by the Euphrates river.
- (D) Its founder was not a tyrant.

32. What was true of Baghdad's founder?

- (A) He ruled a huge empire.
- (B) He massacred Sunni people.
- (C) His victims did not include children.
- (D) He was no tyrant like Saddam Hussein.

33. Which of the following statements **does not** contribute to Baghdad as one of the most cultured places known to history?

- (A) Baghdad pioneered irrigation systems in the fertile strip between the Tigris and the Euphrates.
- (B) Baghdad scholars translated most of what was known to the ancient world into Arabic.
- (C) Baghdad storytellers composed much of the *Arabian Nights*.
- (D) Baghdad has established a pattern of bloodshed traced across the centuries.

(2)

Carl Sagan, an American astronomer and one of the 20th century’s great popularizers of science, believed that television was a great educational tool. And he proved his theory in 1980 when he presented “Cosmos,” a sweeping and lyrical account of the beauty of the universe, the history of civilization, and the unparalleled power of science to illuminate reality.

The series was one of the most popular programs ever made by America’s Public Broadcasting System (PBS) and was watched by more than half a billion people. Speak to scientists under 50—especially astronomers—and there is a good chance that they will admit that “Cosmos” was one reason they chose the

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career they did.

Perhaps the same will be true in another 30 years; the mode for reboots has caught up with “Cosmos.” Fox, a big commercial network, has commissioned a remake that begins on March 9th, 2014. Sagan died in 1996. The new presenter is Neil deGrasse Tyson, an astronomer who runs New York’s Hayden Planetarium.

Fans of the original will be happy that the new version takes a reverential approach. It begins with exactly the same shot: the presenter on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The two big set pieces of the first episode—a journey through the universe in a computer-generated spaceship and a compression of the history of the universe into a single Earth year—were also in the original.

But there are changes, too. The original gave a potted history of astronomy back to the time of Eratosthenes, a Greek mathematician who correctly inferred the circumference of the Earth in 200 B.C. by measuring the shadows cast by sticks on the summer solstice. The remake focuses on Giordano Bruno, a 16th-century Italian heretic.

34. What was **not true** about the 1980 “Cosmos” TV program?

- (A) It was presented by Carl Sagan.
- (B) It was made by Fox.
- (C) It was watched by more than half a billion people.
- (D) It attracted a lot of people to become astronomers.

35. What is true about the 2014 remake of “Cosmos”?

- (A) It will still be presented by Carl Sagan.
- (B) It begins with exactly the same shot of the original.
- (C) There are no changes from the original.
- (D) The program has not yet been aired on TV.

36. What counts as a change in the 2014 remake?

- (A) A presenter on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.
- (B) A reverential approach.
- (C) A focus on Giordano Bruno.
- (D) A potted history of astronomy traced back to ancient Greeks.

37. What is true about Carl Sagan?

- (A) He held TV to be a great educational tool.
- (B) He did little to popularize science.
- (C) He died in 1990.
- (D) He was against a remake of “Cosmos.”

(3)

The British Museum’s “Treasures of Tutankhamun” show in 1972 was the world’s first blockbuster exhibition. For nine months, more than 7,000 people queued every day, filling the museum’s forecourt in Bloomsbury, to see the wonders from the boy-king’s tomb. Since that traveling exhibition, no display of Egyptian antiquities has come close. Not that this has stopped curators from trying.

The latest effort is at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. By focusing on the excavation rather than the contents of the tomb, the show manages to convey the thrill of unsealing a grave still stuffed with treasure. The story begins in November 1922, when a British archaeologist, Howard Carter, sent a telegram to his patron, George Herbert, saying: “At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley: a magnificent tomb with seals intact.”

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Yet nearly a century after the Carter expedition, Tutankhamun, the boy behind the mask, remains a mystery even to Egyptologists. According to the Ashmolean's curators, only 30 percent of the 5,398 objects found in his tomb have so far been studied; at this rate, it would take 150 years to examine them all. The famous pharaoh has become a neglected subject, scholars preferring little-known areas whether they can make more of a mark.

Political turbulence in Egypt has also interrupted research. But now the government is building a Grand Egyptian Museum near the Giza Pyramids which is destined to house the Tutankhamun treasures. Modern conservation labs are already up and running there. The new museum may well lead to more discoveries about a pharaoh of whom so little is still known.

38. Which is true about Tutankhamun?

- (A) We know quite a lot about him now.
- (B) Scholars have already studied most of the objects found in his tomb.
- (C) He was one of the Egyptian pharaohs.
- (D) Scholars prefer researches on him to those on other little-known areas.

39. Which is **not true** of the world's first blockbuster exhibition?

- (A) It was held in the British Museum.
- (B) It attracted about 5000 people every day.
- (C) It was a traveling exhibition.
- (D) It lasted nine months.

40. Which is true about Tutankhamun's excavation history?

- (A) His tomb has been raided before archaeologist Howard Carter entered it.
- (B) George Herbert worked together with Howard Carter to locate the tomb.
- (C) The tomb was excavated by Egyptians.
- (D) The tomb was found by Howard Carter in 1922.

第二部分：英文作文 20%

Write an essay of about 150 words on the following opinion:

“Every technology will alienate you from some part of your life. That is its job. Your job is to notice.” The technology under discussion here is the internet. Reflect on how the internet has impact on how we live our lives differently from our pre-internet ones, and evaluate the gain and loss caused by endless connection.