# 一、字彙題

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			以完成該英文句子。第 9~15 固與劃底線的字詞意義最接近		
1. Taking exercise regul	arly is always considered	the major secret to	healthy.		
(A) supporting	(B) stopping	(C) supplying	(D) staying		
2. She looks	to me, but I just could no	ot remember where we l	nave met.		
(A) fearsome		(C) frightened			
3. After consideration, J	ohn's parents gave him	to go mounta	in climbing with his friends.		
	(B) permission				
4. College students are skills and abilities.	encouraged to take part i	in activities,	, which help them develop their		
(A) outgoing	(B) exceptional	(C) extracurricular	(D) forbidden		
5. Many people are no environment.	t aware of the impact of	f deforestation and	its serious harm to the		
(A) upgrade	(B) underestimate	(C) uncover	(D) undergo		
6. This parking space is	available only to the disa	bled. You are not	to occupy it.		
(A) linked	(B) restricted	(C) supposed	(D) related		
7. The computer industr	ne computer industry must constantly its products to r		et the needs of the market.		
(A) innovate	(B) wound	(C) describe	(D) treasure		
8. I've called the restaurant to my reservation for a table for my family reunion on Mother's Day.					
(A) confirm	(B) deny	(C) eliminate	(D) convert		
9. Albert was <u>upset</u> beca	9. Albert was <u>upset</u> because he got poor grades in the entrance exam.				
(A) touched	(B) worried	(C) excited	(D) amazed		
10. The bill does not <u>include</u> tips for the waitress. You have to make extra payment for her.					
(A) cover	(B) govern	(C) tolerate	(D) resolve		
11. When the earthquake	occurred, she ran out of t	he building immediatel	Υ.		
(A) absolutely	(B) certainly	(C) currently	(D) instantly		
12. It is <u>apparent</u> that the (A) clear	y are twin sisters because (B) interesting	they look the same. (C) offensive	(D) beneficial		
			× /		
(A) foundation	ation, Yani Tseng has bec (B) will	(C) attitude	(D) value		
14. John looked so <u>ridicu</u> (A) distinctive	<u>lous</u> in that hat that every (B) humble	classmate laughed at h (C) silly	im. (D) convincing		

15. According to the weather report, there will be lots of rain next week. (A) Aside from (B) Except for (C) With regard to (D) Based on 二、對話題 説明:第16~25題,請依對話内容,選出一個最適合的答案,使其成為有意義的對話。 16. Michael: Would you like to join us for dinner tonight? Albert: Michael: Great. By the way, we'll eat Thai food. Do you like it? Albert: Absolutely. (A) Why not? (B) I feel very sorry for it. (C) I'm afraid not. (D) It's none of my business. 17. Ben: Hello, may I speak to Kevin? Kevin: Ben: This is Ben. I'm calling to tell you about the game tomorrow. (A) He's not at home. (B) Do you have a new game? (C) This is he speaking. (D) Where are you? 18. Henry: Mrs. Chen, your daughter is the best girl I've ever seen. Mrs. Chen: Thank you for your compliment. You're just being nice to say so. Henry: No, I mean it. She is kind, smart, and pretty. (A) That's true. (B) She is not that good. (C) Life is full of ups and downs. (D) Hope you enjoy your life. 19. Daniel: I can't believe he finally tied the knot! He's pushing 36, you know. Jenny: Daniel: I'm happy for him. He finally found the woman he's been looking for. (A) And he just got his hair cut yesterday. (B) Well, it's about time! (C) Yes, he finally paid the bill. (D) He is too young to get married. 20. Tony: Wow, what a stereo system! Rita: Yeah, this is top of the line, state-of-the-art stuff. Tony: Rita: Well, it is definitely worth it. It's a cut above all other brands. (A) Money is not everything, you know. (B) Where did you buy it? (C) It must have cost you a fortune. (D) Don't you know that all sales are final?

- 21. Brian: That was a wonderful dinner, Jessica. Can I help you with the dishes?
  - Jessica: \_\_\_\_\_ It's been a long day.
  - Brian: Sure thing! It's my pleasure.
  - (A) Thanks, I really appreciate it, Brian.
  - (B) Leave me alone.
  - (C) You've gone too far.
  - (D) Let's go Dutch.

#### 22. Lucy:

- Tina: Really? I don't think that many people would go for horror movies these days.
- Lucy: Oh, it's a thriller! You'll love it. They say it's one of the best hits of the summer.
- Tina: You're really getting me pumped up for this movie. I hope it's as great as you say it is!
- (A) No comment on the movie.
- (B) I really enjoyed the movie.
- (C) This movie scared me a lot.
- (D) This movie is a real box office hit in Taiwan.
- 23. Tom: I can't believe it! I completely forgot Judith's birthday. It just slipped my mind.

Amy:

- Tom: That's true. She's been dying to go to that great new French restaurant. I'll treat her to dinner there this Sunday.
- Amy: Great idea. I'm sure she'll love it.
- (A) That's too bad.
- (B) What a shame!
- (C) Well, you can make it up to her.
- (D) You really have a poor memory.
- 24. Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Mary: Coke, please.

Waiter: Yes, and how about you, sir? A glass of white wine?

John: \_\_\_\_\_ Just water, please.

(A) I don't drink.

- (B) Are you sure there is no M.S.G. in your food?
- (C) Yeah, I'll order Tomato Beef Chow Mein, please.
- (D) Is Kung Pao Chicken hot and spicy?

25. Paul: I can't believe that Albert accused Jane of being unfair at the meeting.

- Tony: That was very dramatic. It's hard to believe he actually did that.
- Albert: Hi, what's up, you guys?
- Paul & Tony: \_\_\_\_\_\_ We were just saying that you did a wonderful job yesterday by calling Jane unfair.
- (A) Speaking of the devil!
- (B) No way!
- (C) Be my guest!
- (D) Business is business!

#### 三、綜合測驗

<b>説明:以下三篇短文,共有十五格空格,</b>	爲第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。	

▲下篇短文共有5個空格,爲第26至30題,請依短文文意,選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Television is an important medium for transmitting and receiving moving images with accompanying sounds. It became commercially <u>26</u> in the late 1920s. Since then, the television set has become commonplace in homes, businesses and institutions, <u>27</u> as a vehicle for news, advertising, and a source of entertainment. Since the 1970s, the video cassettes, laserdiscs, DVDs and now Blue-ray Discs, have <u>28</u> the television set frequently used for viewing recorded material. In recent years, the television industry has been working with the Internet and <u>29</u> more program choices than ever before. It is modern technology <u>30</u> enables TV to perform more functions and draw a much larger audience. The golden age of TV is now being on the move.

26. (A) exclusive	(B) sensitive	(C) aboriginal	(D) available
27. (A) hurriedly	(B) particularly	(C) illegally	(D) occasionally
28. (A) resulted in	(B) derived from	(C) resulted from	(D) resided in
29. (A) defeating	(B) offering	(C) assisting	(D) sharing
30. (A) that	(B), that	(C), which	(D) in that

▲下篇短文共有5個空格,爲第31至35題,請依短文文意,選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

3D virtual worlds are not just limited to video games. Virtual worlds represent a powerful new media in terms of employee training and student education. <u>31</u> the rise of the Internet, employees have been able to learn and to follow online trainings. Video Conferencing is probably the most common tool. Employees can stay in their office to <u>32</u> a live conference or a recorded meeting. In addition, the use of 3D environment allows virtual education. <u>33</u> going to school, students stay at home, receiving 3D online homeschooling. <u>34</u> traditional learning, the word "boring" is never associated with virtual education. Incorporating 3D virtual worlds into the learning process gives students, as self-learners, a chance to be creative in their thinking. Students can enjoy every aspect of their online learning and, <u>35</u>, develop a lifelong love of learning. People are now being able to learn through virtual worlds, no matter where they are or how old they are.

31. (A) Because	(B) Thanks to	(C) Prior to	(D) As a result
32. (A) maintain	(B) produce	(C) spread	(D) attend
<ul><li>33. (A) Instead of</li><li>(C) Regardless of</li></ul>		<ul><li>(B) Being capable of</li><li>(D) Upon</li></ul>	
34. (A) For	(B) With	(C) Unlike	(D) By means of
<ul><li>35. (A) more importantly</li><li>(C) as I mentioned before</li></ul>		<ul><li>(B) putting this another way</li><li>(D) in addition to</li></ul>	

▲下篇短文共有5個空格,爲第36至40題,請依短文文意,選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

There is currently no reason to believe that plants can experience pain. Since plants <u>36</u> a complex nervous-sensory system, they are not able to have feelings or perceive human emotions or intentions. <u>37</u> plants, we humans can feel pain if we touch something hot. Plants don't have feelings but they can recognize changes in the environment. They can <u>38</u> to many stimuli such as chemicals, light, temperatures, moisture, touch, and oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations and so on. They have a variety of <u>39</u> to detect such stimuli and make a variety of reactions. For example, light is essential for plants to grow. They produce a growth hormone in their tips <u>40</u> auxin. When light comes from only one direction, more auxin flows down the dark side of the plant and causes this side of the plant to grow faster. The resulting unequal growth causes the plant to lean towards the light.

36. (A) lack	(B) save	(C) stand	(D) notice
37. (A) Equipped with	(B) Similar to	(C) Contrary to	(D) Noted by
38. (A) belong	(B) point	(C) move	(D) respond
39. (A) means	(B) paints	(C) marks	(D) objects
40. (A) is called	(B) calling	(C) which called	(D) called

## 四、閱讀測驗

説明:以下有三篇短文,共有10個題目,爲第41~50題,請閱讀短文後,選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文,回答第41-43題。

Uniqlo is a famous Japanese clothing company. It sells T-shirts, shirts, coats, socks and jeans, which are not normally considered the most exciting part of the business. However, they are found in almost everyone's collection of clothes, and Uniqlo has successfully transformed them into a goldmine. Having conquered Japan, it is now taking the world by storm. The company owns 800 stores in Japan and 140 overseas, and it plans to open 500 new stores annually over the next three to five years. Since 2010, it has opened several flagship stores in Taipei. The long-waiting lines outside the stores prove the success of their marketing strategies. Their success lies in the fact that this company employs world-class designers to guarantee the high quality of their products. The clothes are fashionable, meeting the latest trends for the customers, and these stylish clothes are sold at reasonable prices. The stores have posed a threat to brands such as Giordano, Hang Ten, and even Gucci and Burberry. From now on, fashion does not belong to the rich only: everyone has the opportunity to wear cheap and **chic**.

41. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) How Uniqlo's products make a rise to popularity.
- (B) The expansion of Uniqlo in Japan.
- (C) Customers' preference for clothes.
- (D) People's need to wear cheap clothes.

- 42. According to the passage, which of the followings is **NOT** the factor leading to Uniqlo's growing market share?
  - (A) The company provides high quality casual wear at remarkably low prices.
  - (B) The clothes sold in Uniqlo are cheaper than those sold in luxury brand shops.
  - (C) The designers of Uniqlo design high-end clothes.
  - (D) The company makes its products in Mainland China and therefore could offer lower prices.

43. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the underlined word <u>chic</u>?

- (A) tasty
- (B) fashionable
- (C) spicy
- (D) one of a kind

▲閱讀下文,回答第44-47題。

Coca wine is an alcoholic drink combining wine with cocaine. One popular European brand was Vin Mariani. Maybe inspired by the success of Vin Mariani, John Pemberton, an American pharmacist in Atlanta, developed a drink called Pemberton's French Wine Coca based on Vin Mariani. It proved popular among American consumers. In 1886, Georgia state government introduced prohibition of alcohol, which is the practice of stopping the manufacture, transportation, import, export, sale, and consumption of alcohol and alcoholic drinks. Therefore, Pemberton in his drugstore had to replace the wine in his new recipe with non-alcoholic syrup. It was the prototype of Coca-Cola recipe, which included two key ingredients, cocaine and caffeine. The cocaine was derived from the coca leaf and the caffeine from kola nut, leading to the name Coca-Cola. The "K" in Kola was replaced with a "C" for marketing purposes. Cocaine is a powerful nervous system stimulant. It can be addictive and cause drug abuse problems. At the end of the 19th century, the fear of drug abuse made coca-based drinks less popular. It also led to the prohibition of cocaine in the United States. Therefore, the ingredient cocaine was removed in 1903, though coca leaf remained. Coca-Cola now uses a cocaine-free coca leaf extract.

44. Which of the followings can be the best title for this passage?

- (A) Coca-Cola: Its Origin and Key Ingredients
- (B) The Influence of John Pemberton
- (C) Cocaine: the Harmful Ingredient of Coca-Cola
- (D) How Coca-Cola Became Popular

## 45. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Coca-Cola was not very popular all the time
- (B) at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the ingredient cocaine was also removed from coca wine
- (C) Americans liked European wine, especially the wine from French
- (D) John Pemberton finally became the boss of Coca-Cola company
- 46. Why is the letter "**K**" in Kola replaced with "**C**"?
  - (A) The new word "Cola" reflects a person's tastes, status in society, and economic background.
  - (B) The word "Kola" is easier to pronounce for consumers.
  - (C) Consumers think of "K" as an unlucky letter.
  - (D) A new brand name helps to sell products to a wider market.

- 47. Which of the followings is **NOT** the reason why Pemberton replaced the wine with non-alcoholic syrup?
  - (A) People were not allowed to have alcoholic drinks.
  - (B) Stores were banned to sell wine from foreign countries.
  - (C) Americans in Georgia liked to taste the non-alcocholic syrup.
  - (D) The state government limited the production of wine.

▲閱讀下文,回答第48-50題。

The Louvre Museum welcomes over 8 million visitors a year. About 30 years ago, an enormous number of visitors caused a series of problems because the Louvre's original main entrance could not handle too many visitors. In 1983, French President François Mitterrand laid out the plan to renovate the building. Architect I. M. Pei was awarded the project. At the center of the courtyard he designed a glass and steel pyramid and created an underground lobby beneath it to serve as the main entrance.

The pyramid triggered considerable controversy. Some people liked the contrasting styles between the old and the new, the classical and the ultra-modern. However, many people didn't feel that way. For example, one opponent said in a nationalistic overtone, "I am surprised that one would go looking for a Chinese architect in America to deal with the historic heart of the capital of France."

Despite the opposition, Pei still considered the pyramid as the most suitable for the Louvre. Soon, Pei and his team won the support of several key cultural icons, including the conductor Pierre Boulez and Claude Pompidou, widow of former French President Georges Pompidou. Pei also accepted a suggestion and placed a full-sized cable model of the pyramid in the courtyard. Some critics eased their opposition after witnessing the proposed scale of the pyramid.

The new Louvre courtyard was opened to the public on October 14, 1988, and the Pyramid entrance was opened the following March. By this time, public opinion had softened on the new installation. As time went by, more and more people praised the marvelous design. The Louvre Pyramid has become Pei's most famous structure.

48. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The influence of the idea of designing museum entrance.
- (B) The style of the Louvre Pyramid.
- (C) The process of how the Louvre Pyramid became acceptable.
- (D) The successful career of a Chinese architect.

#### 49. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) the new entrance of the Louvre Museum was opened in March, 1990
- (B) the idea of the Pyramid entrance came from Egyptian architects
- (C) the Louvre Museum is the world's most visited museum
- (D) the experience of this design was exhausting for Pei, but also rewarding
- 50. What did Pei do in an attempt to ease public anger?
  - (A) He accepted some constructive advice.
  - (B) He held a press conference to make explanations.
  - (C) He changed his designing idea.
  - (D) He explained his design to many famous cultural celebrities.