測驗題共 40 題，每題 2.5 分，共 100 分

I. 選擇題：請從所提供的選項中，選出最佳的答案。

1. You like fish, ______
   A. didn’t you?   B. don’t you?   C. did you?   D. aren’t you?

2. They arrived on Sunday, ______
   A. don’t they?   B. aren’t they?  C. didn’t they?  D. do they?

3. She wouldn’t enjoy this, ______
   A. will she?     B. won’t she?  C. wouldn’t she? D. would she?

4. Your brother is an architect, ______
   A. isn’t he?     B. doesn’t he?  C. is he?   D. was he?

5. They are living by the coast now, ______
   A. don’t they?   B. aren’t they?  C. were they?   D. weren’t they?

6. Juliette hurt herself ______
   A. sings in the bathtub.
   B. when she was playing volleyball.
   C. when she goes to bed.
   D. inside the washing machine.

7. In the past, people used to ______
   A. to work 6 days a week.
   B. living in the countryside.
   C. sit in the sun, but now they are more careful.
   D. ate little meat.

8. My sister and her husband ______
   A. buying a big house.
   B. goes fishing at week ends.
   C. was buying a dog.
   D. love each other very much.
9. I was reading my book _____________
   A. when the phone rang.
   B. When he comes into the room.
   C. The TV is turned on.
   D. When she wants to go shopping.

10. Kerry hugs her mom _____________
    A. when she goes to bed.
    B. when the phone rang.
    C. when Sara had arrived home.
    D. when she was watching TV.

11. to make ______
    A. class
    B. a fight
    C. a phone call
    D. yourself

12. to shake ________
    A. special food
    B. hands
    C. a chat
    D. a phone call

13. to have ______
    A. a cold
    B. wash
    C. himself
    D. house

II. 改錯：下面的短文中，畫底線的地方是錯誤的，請由各題四個選項中選出正確答案。

“My name is Sophie Noden. I’m a history (14)professor in a high school in Tennessee. I live
with my husband and three(15)childs in a townhouse in the(16)suburbs. I have a large family.
I am very(17)near with my sister, who is like my best friend. At the moment, she is working
in Asia so I miss (18)to see her very much.”

14. A. profess       B. teacher       C. teach       D. learn
15. A. child        B. baby         C. babys       D. children
16. A. suburbs      B. suburb       C. local       D. locality
17. A. close to     B. near to      C. close with  D. distant with
18. A. see          B. seen         C. seeing      D. seer
III. 邏輯題：下面兩題各有一個句子，請從每題的四個選項中選出正確推論。

19. John used to have a car.
   A. He doesn’t have a car anymore.  B. He didn’t have a car.
   C. He will have a car.              D. He has a car.
20. Nowadays, John is a non-smoker.
   A. He has never smoked.          B. He used to smoke.
   C. He smokes.                     D. He is smoking.

IV. 克漏字：請根據上下文選擇最適合填入空格中的字。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You are about to go to the hospital for a routine surgical procedure. Which _<strong>21</strong> is healthier?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. “I’d better <em><strong>22</strong></em> out everything I can about this operation-----you can never know too much.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. “Don’t tell me the details. It’s going to be <em><strong>23</strong></em>.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer B is supposed to be the wrong one. It’s an example of <em><strong>24</strong></em> psychologists call “denial,” a defense mechanism <em><strong>25</strong></em> minimizes uncomfortable information. Denial, they have argued, is stupid, self-defeating and ultimately <em><strong>26</strong></em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But research is showing that answer B is a faster route to <em><strong>27</strong></em> after an operation. Denial—of a certain sort and at certain times—can be <em><strong>28</strong></em>. Of course you do need to <em><strong>29</strong></em> attention to some unpleasant facts. The <em><strong>30</strong></em> is to know when it is helpful to worry and when it is not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 21. (A) way (B) attitude (C) plan (D) behavior |
| 22. (A) find (B) discover (C) point (D) take |
| 23. (A) good (B) discover (C) fine (D) right |
| 24. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) how |
| 25. (A) that (B) who (C) what (D) when |
| 26. (A) satisfactory (B) difficult (C) pleasant (D) dangerous |
| 27. (A) operation (B) sickness (C) recovery (D) success |
| 28. (A) wealthy (B) healthy (C) expansive (D) destructive |
| 29. (A) supply (B) take (C) make (D) pay |
| 30. (A) ability (B) desire (C) trick (D) attempt |
Passage B

It has often 31 said by people 32 in language teaching that a student who really wants to learn will succeed 33 the circumstances are under 34 he studies. It is certainly true that students do learn in unfavorable conditions, and it is also true that students often succeed 35 using methods that experts have considered 36. The motivation of the student is perhaps the single most important thing that he brings to the classroom.

Motivation encourages us to 37 a course of action. It seems to be the case that if we perceive a goal and 38 that goal is sufficiently attractive, we will be strongly motivated to do whatever is necessary to reach that goal. Goals may be 39 many types, for example, we may work overtime in order to earn 40 money and reach the goal of owning a new car or a stereo set.

31. (A) is (B) was (C) been (D) being
32. (A) engaged (B) absorbed (C) interested (D) unskilled
33. (A) however (B) whatever (C) whichever (D) whomever
34. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) how
35. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) of
36. (A) satisfaction (B) satisfy (C) unsatisfactory (D) unsatisfied
37. (A) keep (B) adopt (C) grasp (D) pursue
38. (A) since (B) if (C) when (D) because
39. (A) of (B) in (C) with (D) for
40. (A) many (B) much (C) more (D) most