

第壹部分：選擇題

I. Vocabulary: 20%

1. Whether her motives for donating the money are _____ is doubtful - she's probably looking for publicity.
(A) substantial (B) pejorative (C) centrifugal (D) altruistic
2. When asked if he was particularly wounded by the _____ criticism of the film from African-American commentators, the director smiled bitterly.
(A) lambent (B) mellifluent (C) virulent (D) pecuniary
3. The army found a _____ in the enemy's fortifications and penetrated their lines.
(A) succor (B) verity (C) breach (D) wrangle
4. The senator has died mysteriously, and his wife also finds her life in _____ when she discovers the real reason for her husband's death.
(A) repulsion (B) jeopardy (C) prestige (D) allocation
5. A three-year-old boy can be quite _____. Sometimes, he will be unreasonably determined and will insist on his own decision regardless of what his parents say.
(A) obstinate (B) omniscient (C) obsolete (D) obituary
6. The accountant always adopts a(n) _____ and responsible attitude and she seldom makes mistakes.
(A) indulgent (B) delinquent (C) ambivalent (D) prudent
7. At the entrance to the hall was a figure, standing still and barely _____ in the darkness.
(A) invincible (B) eligible (C) perceptible (D) invisible
8. The manufacturer _____ the merchandise to be exactly as described in the catalog.
(A) warranted (B) insured (C) withdrew (D) interdicted
9. Jack and Jackie _____ a kind of magnificent grace and courage that was visible even in grainy old television clips.
(A) exhorted (B) exuded (C) obfuscated (D) obsessed
10. Afraid of being _____ by his parents, the student decided to conceal his report card.
(A) dispersed (B) absolved (C) reprimanded (D) deviated
11. The police fired tear-gas and shot into the air to _____ several thousand angry demonstrators last night.
(A) vacillate (B) exculpate (C) disperse (D) desecrate
12. Hundreds of people _____ in the desert storm and many more were left homeless.
(A) perished (B) inspired (C) mistreated (D) dismissed

13. All the students are required to attend the two-day _____ program so that they can have a complete understanding of the university they are admitted to.
(A) admonition (B) orientation (C) compendium (D) compunction
14. Our English teacher always emphasizes the importance of learning new words in context rather than learning each of them _____.
(A) individually (B) exclusively (C) approximately (D) frivolously
15. I don't know for sure what I am going to do this weekend, but _____ I plan to visit an old friend of mine in southern Taiwan.
(A) inevitably (B) numerously (C) unknowingly (D) tentatively
16. Thousands of people flooded into the city to join the demonstration; as a result, the city's transportation system was almost _____.
(A) testified (B) paralyzed (C) stabilized (D) dissatisfied
- (17-20 Choose the one that is synonymous with the word underlined.)**
17. This time of year, berries abound. Luckily the diminutive fruits pack enough pluck and flavor to lend complexity to a main course.
(A) miniature (B) mischievous (C) dispensable (D) delectable
18. This tactic has been used to talk controversial legislation into oblivion.
(A) platitude (B) reparation (C) abeyance (D) vacillation
19. Local biodiversity, the number of species found in any one habitat, fluctuates greatly.
(A) amends (B) abides (C) ostracizes (D) oscillates
20. Overlooking from the observatory, he fought the panic of vertigo.
(A) dismay (B) dizziness (C) trepidation (D) inhibition

II. Cloze: 10%

(A)

Some of the great mysteries of science hide in plain sight—and, in this case, roll on two wheels. As hands-free cyclists know, a bicycle in motion can __21__ wobbles with no steering input, or even with no rider at all. But physicists have never agreed on how this self-balancing act works. Some argue the rotating wheels act like a gyroscope to help the bicycle correct itself; others believe the “trail” (the angle between a bike's steering axis and its point of contact with the ground) forces the bike into a stabilizing turn. Now American and Dutch engineers have built a bicycle that __22__ both theories.

The team devised a bike with a minimal trail and with discs that rotate in the opposite direction of its wheels to cancel the gyroscope effect. __23__ lacking either form of self-stabilization, the cycle can cruise along riderless. “It shows that what everyone has thought about bicycle self-stability for the past 110 years is a

misconception,” says Cornell engineer Andy Ruina. “__24__the trail __24__ gyroscopes are necessary.” The team found that other factors, including the distribution of mass in the front frame, __25__ a role in keeping bicycles upright, an insight that could open up new design possibilities for bike manufacturers.

21. (A) convert into (B) fall from (C) recover from (D) recline on
 22. (A) eliminates (B) salutes (C) approves (D) defies
 23. (A) Because of (B) In spite of (C) In addition to (D) Except for
 24. (A) Neither...nor (B) Either...or (C) Both...and (D) Not only...but
 25. (A) plays (B) play (C) playing (D) which plays

(B)

Groupon founder Andrew Mason has built a castle. His Internet coupon empire will harvest some \$2.4 billion in sales this year __26__ rapid growth in its wittily worded email offers for discount pole-dancing lessons and two-for-one chicken Parmesans. Mason’s next trick needs to be __27__ around his business. That’s arguably tougher, and it means being more __28__ online restaurant-booking outfit OpenTable—or buying it.

__29__ Groupon persuades investors that it can fend off competition, it will probably continue to rival Facebook as the crappiest big Internet IPO of the past year. Mason knows he must protect the fruits of Groupon’s aggressive expansion, and his solution is to step it up a notch. The 31-year-old wants merchants to come to Groupon for more than one-off email blasts and hopes to provide services __30__ reserving customer appointments and rewarding them for their loyalty to managing deliveries and even payments.

26. (A) giving rise to (B) on behalf of (C) on account of (D) in case of
 27. (A) digging a moat (B) beating bush (C) turning its back (D) standing a chance
 28. (A) concerned (B) alert (C) like (D) aware
 29. (A) Not until (B) Until (C) Unlike (D) Though
 30. (A) consisting of (B) combined with (C) dedicated to (D) ranging from

III. Insertion: 10%

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) be | (B) provoked | (C) unnoticed | (D) elucidate |
| (E) render | (F) in light of | (G) are | (H) opposite to |
| (I) hostile | (J) opprobrium | (K) visualize | (L) across |

The idea of vaccinating drug addicts against their affliction is an intriguing one. In principle, it should not be too hard. The immune system works, in part, by making antibodies that are specific to particular sorts of __31__ molecule. Such antibodies

recognize and attach themselves to these molecules, and thus __32__ them harmless. Vaccines work by presenting the immune system with novel targets, so that it can learn to react to them if it comes __33__ them again.

The problem is that the molecules antibodies recognize and react to __34__ the big ones, such as proteins, viruses and other infectious agents. Small molecules, such as drugs, go __35__. But not for much longer, if Kim Janda of the Scripps Research Institute has his way. In a paper just published, Dr Janda and his colleagues __36__ how a vaccine against methamphetamine, a popular street drug, might be made.

In the new study, Dr Janda and his colleagues used computer models to __37__ the haptens in three dimensions and thus work out how the molecules could be rearranged such that they could not spring or twist when being examined by the immune system; __38__ this information they designed six new methamphetamine-like haptens. Once built, they attached the new hapten molecules to carrier proteins, mixed them with adjuvant, injected the results into mice and waited. After several weeks they found three of the six new haptens successfully __39__ the mice to make such antibodies. That is still a long way from providing a working vaccine, but it is an important step forward. And if human immune systems react in the same way to the new vaccines as murine ones do, the day when a drug addict might be offered vaccination rather than __40__ will have come a little closer.

IV. Discourse: 10%

In 21st century anthropology there has been a great deal of concern over the necessity of preserving what still exists of the cultural heritage of vanishing tribal societies. __41__. The expansion of communication and transportation networks, large-scale migration to urban areas, the economic need to exploit ever more remote natural resources and the consequent penetration of the world's last remaining wilderness areas has pushed many of these cultures to the brink of extermination. __42__.

The concern for the preservation of this irreplaceable information is not as recent a phenomenon as one might expect. __43__. Researchers of the time were convinced that these cultural traditions were on the verge of extinction and they felt an acute need to record as much as they possibly could about them while it was still possible to do so. In pursuit of the best method to achieve this, they hit upon the idea of recording the individual life stories of tribal members. __44__. It seemed an effective way to gather the linguistic, cultural and historical data, which they were sure, would otherwise be lost.

Not all contemporary anthropologists saw the merit of the approach. Franz Boas—one of the late 19th century's most prominent anthropologists—argued

vehemently and persuasively against it. Boas was most famous for expounding the concept of cultural relativism—the idea that a culture can only be fully understood from the perspective of one who is truly a part of it. Once one is aware of the emphasis he placed on putting everything in the appropriate cultural context, it becomes apparent why Boas would harbor serious doubt about the interview method. ___45___; the imperfection of the interviewee’s memory; and the inability of the interviewer, as a cultural outsider, to understand in the proper sense what he was being told.

- (A) At risk is a vast body of information known only to the diminishing numbers of people who still pursue these tribal lifestyles
- (B) They did this by personally interviewing Native Americans
- (C) Boas was not the only anthropologist of his time who harbored such misgivings
- (D) This concern is well founded
- (E) Its roots actually go back over 100 years to studies being done on Native Americans before the turn of the century
- (F) He felt that it would inevitably introduce distortion from at least two resources

V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

(A)

Maurice Sendak, the most important American writer and illustrator of children’s literature, died last week at the age of 83. He was famously acerbic and unsentimental. Much of his Jewish family did not escape the terrors of 20th-century Eastern Europe and some even died in The Holocaust; terror and sundered families figure prominently in his work: *Bumble-Ardy’s* parents get eaten; the girl in *Outside Over There* gets stolen by goblins. He once claimed that he refused to lie to children or to cater to innocence in an interview, and indeed he did not.

His books are often called dark; they are not, or not deliberately so. They are instead faithful to the powerlessness and terror that comes with being a child, with having to figure out the rules as you go, and with being entirely subject to the whims not merely of the world, as we all are, but to the imperfect people who raise you.

Among all his creations, *Where the Wild Things Are*, the Caldecott Medal winner in 1964, is no doubt a classic. The story opens with Max pounding nails into a wall as a pathetic-looking stuffed animal dangles from a noose tied to a clothes hangar. He then chases a frightened-looking dog out the door, and when his mother yells at him he yells right back. Sent to his room, Max retreats into his imagination to conjure up the opposite of childhood: a realm peopled by wild things whom he controls with a magic trick. The trick involves a stern expression and threatening hand gestures:

precisely the same trick adults often use to control children. There are no adults in this book; they exist entirely offstage. The book does not end with a hug and a word of acceptance from a parent. Max does not apologize for being naughty. There are no lessons learned, just a brief, blissful time-out from the terrifying and unjust world, and dinner at the end.

What Mr. Sendak's books get so frighteningly right about childhood is that uneasy, violent imbalance between total narcissism and total oppression, between being king of the world and being a squashed bug. Eventually, as we grow into ourselves, we learn to strike the right balance between our needs and those of others. Childhood offers no such comforts. To his eternal credit Mr. Sendak refused to pretend otherwise.

46. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) A review of the classic, *Where the Wild Things Are*
- (B) An introduction of Maurice Sendak's growing background
- (C) An introduction of the characteristics of Maurice Sendak's works
- (D) A memorandum about a famous writer and illustrator of children's literature

47. What is the main message conveyed through Maurice Sendak's books?

- (A) Both children and adults are vulnerable.
- (B) Good things will always happen to well-behaved children in real life.
- (C) Only in the world of fantasy can children be disobedient to parents.
- (D) In children's eyes, they may actually live in the situation of power asymmetry and are oppressed by adults.

48. Which of the following words can best describe the protagonist in most of Mr. Sendak's books?

- (A) Headstrong and bossy
- (B) Dutiful and acquiescent
- (C) Curious and submissive
- (D) Parent-loving and witty

49. Which of the following statements about Maurice Sendak is INCORRECT?

- (A) He won the Caldecott Medal in his mid-thirties.
- (B) He was both good at making up stories and illustrating.
- (C) The childhood experience might not be pleasant to him.
- (D) He deliberately delivered clear moral lessons in his books.

50. Which of the following plots is most likely to be found in Maurice Sendak's book?

- (A) A compliant but curious boy tromps around snowy city streets and then returns home to a maternal embrace.
- (B) A boy floats into the kitchen and falls into a giant mixing pot. While he is

buried in the mass, three bakers mix the batter, unaware of the boy's existence.

(C) Owen's parents try to get him to give up his beloved blanket. When their efforts fail, they come up with a solution that makes everyone happy.

(D) With the help of a kind fairy, a child and her waitress mother save dimes to buy a comfortable armchair after all their furniture is lost in a fire.

(B)

Toward year's end, NASA plans to send a new \$1.8 billion rover to scout for evidence that life could have existed on the Red Planet. Nicknamed Curiosity, the craft will examine rocks that scientists believe could have formed only in warm, wet conditions that may have harbored living beings.

The product of almost 10 years of work by 1,000 people, Curiosity has all the ingredients of a scientific triumph.

If only another rover wasn't poised to steal its thunder.

Opportunity, which has been ambling across Mars for seven years, is more than a little worn. It's also on track to reach similar crucial rocks months before Curiosity does. The thought that Opportunity might scoop Curiosity has competitive juices flowing among the **pocket-protector** set.

"It's a race for the most interesting part of Mars history," crowed Matt Golombek, a geologist who has been working on Opportunity for 11 years. "We're going to beat them!"

But John Grotzinger, head scientist for Curiosity's mission, is a little dismissive of the idea that Opportunity could upstage his cutting-edge rover. "To think that this is a possibility ... it's unbelievable," he said, shaking his head.

The wildly successful Mars Exploration Rovers—Opportunity and its identical twin Spirit—blasted off in 2003 to look for evidence that water, a prerequisite for life, once existed on the planet.

Within weeks of landing, Opportunity sent data that showed that extensive areas on Mars had indeed been warm and wet for extended periods. Mission accomplished, it has rolled along for six-plus years, helping enrich scientists' understanding of the Red planet.

Spirit, which uncovered evidence of hot springs or steam vents, has retired from service. With only five wheels working, it got trapped in soft soil in 2009. It last communicated with NASA on March 22, 2010, and engineers gave up hopes of reestablishing contact last month.

Curiosity is supposed to take over where the older rovers left off.

A nuclear-powered lab on wheels, Curiosity has a nearly two-year mission targeting sites containing clay rocks called phyllosilicates that could hold clues about

the Martian climate.

"A home run would be that the rover can drive far enough, climb high enough, go low enough that we can see enough layers to read the storybook of Mars," said Grotzinger, who has been preparing Curiosity for almost four years.

About twice as long and five times as heavy as the earlier rovers, Curiosity carries far more instruments and will be able to conduct dozens of tests.

It will zap rocks with a laser from more than 20 feet away to see what they're made of. It will pulse neutrons underground to detect ice. It will take high-definition, 3-D color photographs of the Martian landscape.

It will also scoop up, grind and sift samples and load them into testing chambers. These should determine what minerals lurk in the Martian crust, and whether organic carbon compounds — the building blocks of life — are among them, Grotzinger said.

After traversing a 17-mile route that is nearly 40 times longer than it was ever intended to travel, opportunity now drives best in reverse because its front right wheel can't be steered.

The rover's robotic arm sticks out awkwardly as it scoots along. Extreme temperatures disabled the mechanism that used to move it in and out of its stowed position. It takes days for some of Opportunity's sensors and tools to handle tasks that once took them minutes.

Still, if Opportunity can trek about two miles to reach a giant crater called Endeavour and then a couple of miles farther to phyllosilicates along the crater's rim, it could provide useful information.

The rover rivalry has the attention of space enthusiasts, who track both vehicles. The Planetary Society, a space exploration advocacy organization, has been playing up the competition since last summer.

"It's a fun thing to put one team against another," said Bill Nye, executive director of the group. "Who doesn't love that?"

51. Which is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Spirit, Opportunity, and Curiosity
- (B) Satisfy your Curiosity about *Curiosity*
- (C) For Mars Rovers, a Friendly Rivalry
- (D) Phyllosilicates, Clues about the Martian Climate

52. What does the word "**pocket-protector**" mean in the 4th paragraph?

- (A) A person with excessive interests in computers or related technologies
- (B) A wireless radio triggering system which can be connected to rovers
- (C) A reserved and shy person who cherishes his belongings and checked them regularly

- (D) A sheath designed to hold pens while preventing them from damaging the wearer's shirt pocket
53. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the Mars Exploration Rovers is **INCORRECT**?
- (A) Opportunity was designed to take a route of 0.425 miles.
- (B) Opportunity drives best in reverse after it got trapped in soft soil in 2009.
- (C) After turning up evidence of hot springs or steam vents, Spirit, has retired from service.
- (D) Spirit, and its identical twin, Opportunity, were launched to explore the Martian surface and geology.
54. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the function of Curiosity?
- (A) It will pulse neutrons underground to detect ice.
- (B) It will destroy rocks with a laser to see what they're made of.
- (C) It can scrutinize samples in testing chambers and determine whether organic carbon compounds are among them.
- (D) It can take high-definition, 3-D monochrome photographs of the Martian landscape.
55. In the passage, the two rovers pit against each other to see ____.
- (A) which can carry out the mission for a longer period of time.
- (B) which can scout for water, which is a prerequisite for life, first.
- (C) which can reach the targeting sites containing phyllosilicates first.
- (D) which can find phyllosilicates which are believed to harbor living beings.

第貳部分：非選擇題 30%

1. Below is a sample of student writing. Please make corrections, give scores, and give comments or advice to help the student make improvements in the future college entrance examinations. (10%)

說明：(1) 請以滿分 20 分對以下學生作文進行評分。

(2) 請直接在作答卷的學生作文上訂正其錯誤並做適度修改，無須重新謄寫一遍。

(3) 最後附上簡短的評語與寫作上的建議(以英文書寫，約 40~70 字)。

Topic: The Person I Admire Most

說明：文分二段，第一段請描述你所欣賞的人，第二段請寫出你欣賞他的原因。

The person I admire most.

The person I admire most is my mother. She is short and plump and has a round face, who has short hair and wears a pair of glasses. She is kind and tender. Although

she is a housewife, but she doesn't like cooking. Her hobby is reading and yoga. Her favorite foods are tea and cakes.

When I was a baby, she decides to be a housewife, so she can take care of me by herself. I always think that if I am her, can I sacrifice for my kid like her? I admire my mother because she is clever and teaches me a lot of things. She is gentle when I am in a bad mood, she loves me so much, and she is my mother.

2. (1) Read the following passage and write a 150-180 word summary so that it will suit average senior students. (10%)
- (2) Make a cloze test with five questions out of your summary and be sure to give the answer to each question. (10%)

Adolescents today face a widespread chronic health problem: sleep deprivation. Although society often views sleep as a luxury that ambitious or active people cannot afford, research shows that getting enough sleep is a biological necessity, as important to good health as eating well or exercising. Teens are among those least likely to get enough sleep; while they need on average 9 1/4 hours of sleep per night for optimal performance, health and brain development, teens average fewer than 7 hours per school night by the end of high school, and most report feeling tired during the day (Wolfson & Carskadon, 1998). The roots of the problem include poor teen sleep habits that do not allow for enough hours of quality sleep; hectic schedules with afterschool activities and jobs, homework hours and family obligations; and a clash between societal demands, such as early school start times, and biological changes that put most teens on a later sleep-wake clock. As a result, when it is time to wake up for school, the adolescent's body says it is still the middle of the night, and he or she has had too little sleep to feel rested and alert. The consequences of sleep deprivation during the teenage years are particularly serious. Teens spend a great portion of each day in school; however, they are unable to maximize the learning opportunities afforded by the education system, since sleep deprivation impairs their ability to be alert, pay attention, solve problems, cope with stress and retain information. Young people who do not get enough sleep night after night carry a significant risk for fall asleep automobile crashes; emotional and behavioral problems such as irritability, depression, poor impulse control and violence; health complaints; tobacco and alcohol use; impaired cognitive function and decision-making; and lower overall performance in everything from academics to athletics.