First Part  Multiple Choice: 1-53, total 66 points, machine-graded.

I. Listening Test  15%  (1-5, each 1 point; 6-10, each 2 points)

<Part A> Best Response Questions
Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

1. (A) I didn’t realize he went hiking so much.
    (B) He must really love fashion then.
    (C) Really? I can’t stand the new TV series.
    (D) It’s good that he watches the news regularly.

2. (A) That’s silly to give him the answer first.
    (B) Of course. He can use my pencil.
    (C) Yes. He understood the problem instantly.
    (D) A little help is all he needs to understand.

3. (A) I’m sorry that I ruined your soup.
    (B) You’re right. Let’s not make soup tonight.
    (C) The soup wasn’t very good before you put salt in it.
    (D) I agree. I should not put so much salt.

4. (A) He’s right. Math is the most difficult subject.
    (B) Yes. It’s important to make friends in school.
    (C) True. You can then get a job when you graduate.
    (D) Can you change schools in the middle of the year?

5. (A) You must have spent hours cleaning yesterday.
    (B) I guess you have to clean the house tonight.
    (C) That’s OK. You can go to sleep early tonight.
    (D) How long did the laundry take?

<Part B> Conversation Questions
Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

6. (A) Something he keeps money in.
    (B) Something he plays games with.
    (C) Something he cooks with.
    (D) Something he reads at night.

7. (A) In a nearby car store.
    (B) On a magazine.
    (C) On his cell phone.
    (D) On the Internet.

8. (A) It snows all the year.
    (B) It’s usually hot.
    (C) It is very far away.
    (D) It is undiscovered.
<Part C> Short Talk Questions

Listen to the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

9.     (A) A bird needs to touch one wire.
       (B) Electricity needs to be particularly powerful.
       (C) A wire must touch the ground.
       (D) Electricity must go through an object and then come back.

10.    (A) It will get zapped.
       (B) Nothing will happen.
       (C) The electricity will hit the ground.
       (D) It won’t make a circuit.

II. 詞彙與結構 15% (11-25 題，每題 1 分)

11. I called Jane and ________ her that the meeting had been canceled.
    (A) reminded (B) benefited (C) forgave (D) delivered

12. Fred ________ to jump over the river, but one foot still got wet.
    (A) swallowed (B) fainted (C) erased (D) attempted

13. The country depends on ________ for much of its income. That’s why it is trying hard to attract foreign travelers.
    (A) complex (B) tourism (C) temperature (D) disappearance

14. The bus driver announced to everyone that the town was only a little bit ________.
    We would arrive soon.
    (A) playful (B) fragile (C) further (D) various

15. Kevin feels ________ that he can pass the exam. He is sure of his own ability.
    (A) embarrassed (B) confident (C) loose (D) bold

16. There are several ways to catch mice, such as setting a ________, keeping cats and dogs, and so on.
    (A) stable (B) carriage (C) schedule (D) trap

17. Jenny screamed because a fierce dog was ________ her from the house.
    (A) approaching (B) choking (C) spraying (D) confirming

18. The Tobacco Control Act ________ from January 2009 and all workplaces will become smoke-free.
    (A) sets off (B) takes effect (C) goes off (D) sets up

19. Australia’s Great Barrier Reef, the largest coral reef system in the world, ________ fish and ocean plants.
    (A) hands over (B) leads to (C) is based on (D) is home to

20. Helen thinks that no birthday party would be ________ a cake, so she insisted that I bring one for her.
    (A) a far cry from (B) a soft spot to (C) worn down by (D) complete without

21. Kimberly speaks English ________ to work as your secretary.
    (A) good enough (B) enough good (C) well enough (D) enough well

22. The invisibility cloak that works just like the one Harry Potter wore is made of special ________ materials, unlike any in nature.
    (A) man-made (B) men-made (C) man-making (D) manly-making

23. There are plans to pave the road to a nearby resort town, which would make ________ for tourists to visit the Monteverde Cloud Forest.
    (A) easier (B) easilier (C) it easier (D) it easily

24. Sadie is ________ old dog that she needs help walking.
    (A) such (B) so (C) such an (D) a such

25. Betty doesn’t often argue with Don. ________, she agrees with him on everything he says.
    (A) To my surprise (B) In most cases (C) Rather (D) On the other hand
III. 段落填空 20% (26~45 題, 每題 1 分)

(A) Picture yourself walking up to the teller at the “Bank of Time.” Surprisingly, you are told that $86,400 have been credited to your account. It’s all yours to keep until the end of the day when the remains of the balance is written off. No balance is carried over to the next day. The teller went on to warn you that no overdraft or advance is allowed. What would you do? Use up every cent, of course!

Each of us has such an account. Every morning, we are given 86,400 seconds. Everyone is given the same amount of time—24 hours a day, 7 days a week. No one can take it away from us. What’s more, no one except us can decide how valuable our time is. Some people use time according to well-planned schedules; some save time for leisure setting priorities right. Sadly, there’re always people who fail to put time to good purpose and live every day in regrets. These people often do not realize the importance of something until it is lost. So, what can we do? Live on today’s deposits and treasure every moment of the 86,400 seconds in a day!

26. (A) when (B) until (C) on (D) at
27. (A) amount (B) number (C) size (D) value
28. (A) in (B) with (C) on (D) by
29. (A) unable to (B) succeed at (C) try to (D) fail to
30. (A) Live, on (B) Feed, on (C) Make, of (D) Invest, to

(B) I will never forget how amazing it was to watch the penguin parade on Phillip Island, Australia. It was a typical summer evening; we were sitting on the beach looking at the setting sun. Suddenly, a Little Penguin popped out of the water and waddled up the beach. Then, many more penguins came into sight and they all walked towards their burrows are—like a group of tourists following their tour guide! 1 kg and measuring 33 cm tall, Little Penguins are the world’s smallest penguins. Even though they’re “little” in size, they are great parents. We saw parent penguins taking turns sitting on eggs, searching for food, and taking care of their babies. The way they stay together and share responsibilities as a family is somewhat similar to that of human beings; no wonder they’ve become one of the most popular animals Down Under.

31. (A) Once in a while (B) From day to day (C) All of a sudden (D) Altogether
32. (A) To weigh (B) Having weighed (C) Weighing (D) Weighed
33. (A) who takes turns (B) who keep on (C) took turns (D) taking turns
34. (A) similar to (B) same as (C) different from (D) against

(C) Sue and Joanna are two poor artists whose tastes in many things are similar. They share a studio apartment in Greenwich Village pneumonia is taking its toll. As winter approaches and the weather gets colder, Joanna becomes ill the disease. She gets so sick that she gives up all desire to live, focusing on an ivy vine she can see on a brick wall opposite her bedside window. She believes that when the last ivy leaf falls from the vine, she will die.

Time passes, but a single last leaf remains firmly to the vine, much to Joanna’s growing astonishment. Finally, she takes this last leaf as a sign that she should not let go of everything, and with this new attitude, her health begins to improve.

In the meantime, Behrman, an old artist who is a masterpiece in art and lives in the same building, catches pneumonia and later dies. His wet clothing and shoes indicate that he stays up all night in the icy rain to paint the perfect image of a single leaf on the brick wall—a leaf that will never fall.

36. (A) where (B) ,where (C) in which (D) ,which
37. (A) of (B) by (C) with (D) from
38. (A) cling (B) clung (C) clinging (D) to cling
39. (A) die of (B) set off (C) end up in (D) let go of
40. (A) success (B) loss (C) masterpiece (D) failure
Pinghsi is a rural township in the north eastern part of Taiwan. Located in a remote mountain area outside of Taipei and through by the Keelung River, it was a small coal mining town in the early 20th century.

Pinghsi’s connection with sky lanterns started in the 19th century. Back then, many bandits traveled around this mountain area, so frightened villagers left their homes and hid in the mountains. To let others know that the bandits were and that they were safe and sound, the leaders released sky lanterns into the air, which has become a popular practice celebrated every year during the Lantern Festival.

During the Sky Lantern Festival, of red and orange sky lanterns light the still night sky of Pinghsi, creating a scene of unusual and peaceful beauty. People write their New Year wishes on the lanterns before launching them into the sky. They believe that these wishes will be carried into heaven where the deities will them come true. The mood of the festival nowadays is exactly the same as the mood it first started a century ago.

41. (A) run (B) ran (C) running (D) was run
42. (A) done (B) gone (C) present (D) disappearing
43. (A) thousand (B) a thousand (C) thousands (D) tens of thousand
44. (A) get (B) allow (C) make (D) enable
45. (A) that (B) what (C) how (D) when

IV. 閱讀理解 16% (46-53，每題 2 分)

One day an expert in time management was delivering a speech to a group of business students and, to drive home a point, used an illustration those students would never forget. As he stood in front of the highly motivated group overachievers, he said, “O.K., time for a quiz.”

Then he pulled out a one-gallon jar with a wide mouth and set it on the table in front of him. Then he produced a dozen fist-sized rocks and carefully placed them into the jar. When the jar was filled to the top, he asked, “Is this jar full?” Everyone in the classroom answered, “Yes.”

Then he said, “Really?” He reached under the table and pulled out a bucket of gravel. Then he dumped some gravel in and shook the jar, causing pieces of gravel to work their way down into the space between the big rocks. He asked the group once more, “Is this jar full?” By this time, the class started to see what he was doing. “Probably not,” one of them answered.

“Good!” he replied. He reached under the table and brought out a bucket of sand. He started dumping the sand in the jar and it went into all of the spaces between the rocks and gravel. Once more he asked the question, “Is the jar full?” “No!” the class shouted. Once again he said, “Good.” Then he grabbed a pitcher of water and began to pour it in until the jar was filled to the brim. Then he looked at the class and asked, “What is the point of this illustration?”

One eager student raised his hand and said, “The point is, no matter how full your schedule is, if you try really hard, you can always fit some more things in it.”

“No,” the speaker replied, “that’s not the point. The truth this illustration teaches us is: If you don’t put the big rocks in first, you’ll never get them in at all.”

46. How many rocks did the expert put in the jar?
   (A) Two
   (B) Twelve
   (C) Twenty
   (D) Not mentioned.

47. Which of the following is NOT true of the students mentioned in the article?
   (A) They kept being trapped by the expert’s tricks.
   (B) They were keen to manage their time well.
   (C) They did learn a great lesson from the expert.
   (D) They had great motivation to be successful businessmen.
48. Which of the following is the point the expert wanted to make clear?
   (A) Pick a big jar if you want to hold rocks.
   (B) Do everything at the same time.
   (C) Have a tight schedule and you will feel your life worth living.
   (D) Give priority to the most important things, and then you can achieve more.

   The emperor penguins, unlike all other species, breed during the dark and stormy polar winter. The emperors return in March to their breeding grounds on sea ice close to the Antarctic shore. In May the female lays one egg, which weighs about one pound. She gives the egg to her mate and goes off to sea to break her fast. The male keeps the egg warm until it hatches about 64 days later. He tucks the egg on top of his feet, between his legs. There it is kept warm by a flap on his belly. He can shuffle short distances without dropping the egg. While incubating the egg, the male lives in continuous cold and darkness. During the gales and snowstorms of the Antarctic winter, the temperature may drop as low as -70 degrees F. To protect themselves from the cold during this time, the males huddle close together.

49. The sentence “She goes off to sea to break her fast” means the female penguin goes to sea to ________.
   (A) look for food
   (B) break the egg
   (C) learn to swim
   (D) split up with the male quickly

50. How do male penguins protect themselves from the cold while hatching the egg?
   (A) They stay away from the Antarctic winter.
   (B) They go to warmer islands.
   (C) They give up the egg they are hatching.
   (D) They stay together with other males.

   Great literary works do not fade with time. Shakespeare’s plays, for example, have been read again and again by generation after generation; they also have been adapted for the big screen and shown at places other than the theater. Great literature also knows no language boundaries. For example, Chinese classical novels like The Dream of the Red Chamber and Journey of the Monkey King have been widely read not only by Chinese but also by sinologists, people who study Chinese culture, from many language backgrounds.

   People read literature to enjoy great writers’ ways with words and their humor. In the English language world, William Somerset Maugham is a novelist who is good at using irony, i.e., saying the opposite of what is meant, to create humor. Another reason why Maugham’s novels are well-loved is that he never fails to provide a surprise ending to amuse his readers.

   When readers become involved with what they are reading, they may behave as if they have traveled through time to live with the characters in the story. Readers of Maugham’s short story, The Luncheon, may often stop and wonder about how the main character is so easily fooled when he has lunch with a woman he met once in Paris. They may also grow to love or hate this woman in the course of their reading.

   Literary works often provide room for different interpretations. For example, poetry, because of its succinct use of words, can often be interpreted in a number of different ways. Skits, or short plays, on the other hand, contain more elaborate descriptions of the setting and the moods of the characters, not to mention the stage directions. However, almost all literary works make use of symbols to suggest ideas indirectly. Because symbols can carry different meanings in different cultures, one person’s interpretation of a symbol can be very different from another person’s.

   Great literature is not bound by time or language barriers. It will continue to speak to generations of people.

   (from Far East English Extensive Reading Series)
51. Which of the following works of literature is not mentioned in paragraph 1?
(A) The Dream of the Red Chamber
(B) The Plays of Shakespeare
(C) Journey of the Monkey King
(D) The Three Kingdoms

52. In paragraph 3, whom does “he” refer to?
(A) The author.
(B) The main character.
(C) The reader.
(D) the author’s friend.

53. What would be the best title for this article?
(A) The Many Languages of Literature
(B) Great Literature Has No Barriers
(C) Great Literature Has No Future
(D) The Symbols of Literature

第二部分 非選題: 1-26 題，共 34 分，由人工閱卷。

V. 文意字彙與詞類 20 % （1~20 題，每題 1 分）
1. Mary is such a charming girl. I am really a _______ to her. How I wish she were my girlfriend!
2. D_______ns are marine mammals that are closely related to whales and porpoises, and they are highly intelligent animals.
3. He l_____d the tray on the table, put on his glasses and started to read the novel.
4. There was a f_______ce fight between the two men last night. Now both of them are staying in hospital with serious injuries.
5. The food was bad and the service was d_______l. I don’t think I will go to that restaurant again.
6. David, if you really think the service is so bad, why don’t you c_______ to the manager?
7. Peter came down with a heart attack last year, but thankfully, he finally r_______d from it quite well.
8. Be p_______t with these kindergarten kids. You can’t expect them to finish the job in 3 minutes.
9. The girl over there keeps looking in our d_______n. I think she’s looking at you.
10. I think what a_______ls to me the most in the novel is the vivid description of the war.
11. Ted has a very pleasant p_______y so we are all happy to be friends with him.
12. Cell phones and the Internet are two very important m_______s of communication in the 21st century.
13. O_______ly, John had wanted to study computer science, but then he changed his mind and became a biology major.
14. He sounds extremely funny when he i_______tes the way our English teacher speaks in class.
15. Ken is a poor daily l_______r with 3 kids to feed all by himself, but we know he is tough enough to survive.
16. The e_______r thought this article was very amusing so she decided to publish it.
17. D_______e chocolate from our shopping list, James. John shouldn’t eat any more of it. He is overweight.
18. Many people think that stocks are a good long-term ________(invest), but I would rather put all my money in a bank.
19. Although she gave so many interviews during her lifetime, the actress’s private life remains a ________(mysterious).
20. The scientific study shows that the ________(behave) of rats under stress shares a lot with that of human beings.

VI. 連貫翻譯 14 % （21~25 題，每格 2 分；26 題，每格 1 分）每格答案至少二個 words
※本大題題目在非選題答案卷上，請直接作答於空格上。※
V. 文意字彙與詞類 20％ (1~20 題，每題 1 分)

1. attracted  
2. Dolphins  
3. laid  
4. fierce  
5. dreadful  
6. complain  
7. recovered  
8. patient  
9. direction  
10. appeals  
11. personality  
12. means  
13. Originally  
14. imitates  
15. laborer  
16. editor  
17. Delete  
18. investment  
19. mystery  
20. behavior

VI. 連貫翻譯 14％ (21~25 題，每格 2 分; 26 題，每格 1 分) 每格答案，至少二個 words

21. I still can recall how I felt on my first day in the HSNU as if I had just experienced it yesterday.

22. I seem to be able to realize why our senior schoolmates often come back to visit the HSNU, no matter how long/however long it has been after their graduation.

23. I found the HSNU fascinating with two features.

24. The other is its various activities which gather all school members to form a united big family.

25. I should appreciate what I have and enjoy being here in order not to waste the special gift from heavens. 或 so that I won’t/may not/might not waste the special gift

26. I can become more mature and learn better as well, with my teachers and my classmates being around.

I~IV 選擇題答案

1~20   BDCCB/ ADBDA/ ADBCB/ DABDD
21~40  CACCB/ BADDA/ CBCDA/ BCCDD
51~53  ABCCD/ BBDAD/ DBB
Section One. Listening Comprehension

Part A. Best Response Questions
Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

(B) 1. Matthew makes sure he follows the latest trends.
   (A) I didn’t realize he went hiking so much.
   (B) He must really love fashion then.
   (C) Really? I can’t stand the new TV series.
   (D) It’s good that he watches the news regularly.

(D) 2. He needs a clue to solve the problem.
   (A) That’s silly to give him the answer first.
   (B) Of course. He can use my pencil.
   (C) Yes. He understood the problem instantly.
   (D) A little help is all he needs to understand.

(C) 3. The addition of salt to the soup made it taste great.
   (A) I’m sorry that I ruined your soup.
   (B) You’re right. Let’s not make soup tonight.
   (C) The soup wasn’t very good before you put salt in it.
   (D) I agree. I should not put so much salt.

(C) 4. My dad says I should learn a trade in school.
   (A) He’s right. Math is the most difficult subject.
   (B) Yes. It’s important to make friends in school.
   (C) True. You can then get a job when you graduate.
   (D) Can you change schools in the middle of the year?

(B) 5. Instead of cleaning the house last night, I went to sleep early.
   (A) You must have spent hours cleaning yesterday.
   (B) I guess you have to clean the house tonight.
   (C) That’s OK. You can go to sleep early tonight.
   (D) How long did the laundry take?

Part B. Conversation Questions
Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

(A) 6. M: I can’t find my wallet. Have you seen it?
   F: I think it is in the kitchen.
   Q: What is the man looking for?
   (A) Something he keeps money in.
   (B) Something he plays games with.
   (C) Something he cooks with.
   (D) Something he reads at night.

(D) 7. M: There isn’t much time to search for a new car.
   F: I know a place we can find a huge selection.
   M: Well, I don’t want to drive to many places.
   F: No, it’s OK. Your car is just an easy click away.
   Q: Where does the woman tell the man to find his car?
   (A) In a nearby car store.
   (B) On a magazine.
   (C) On his cell phone.
   (D) On the Internet.

(B) 8. M: Have you made any plans for your vacation?
   F: Oh, yeah! I just got my ticket yesterday.
   M: So, what have you decided on?
   F: I’m going to a tropical island.
   Q: What do we know about the island?
   (A) It snows all the year.
   (B) It’s usually hot.
   (C) It is very far away.
   (D) It is undiscovered.

Part C. Short Talk Questions
Listen to the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

How can birds sit on electrical wires all day long? Power lines carry thousands of volts of electricity. By touching one, you would get a terrible shock. Actually, one touch might kill you! The reason the birds are safe is that they don’t make a circuit the way you would. Electricity wants to travel through an object and then back to where it came from. If you touched the wire, you’d be on the ground and the electricity would go through you, hit the ground and zap you. In the case of a bird, it is touching the wire and nothing else. If the bird spreads its wings and touches another wire, it’ll be fried!

(D) 9. To make a circuit, what must happen?
   (A) A bird needs to touch one wire.
   (B) Electricity needs to be particularly powerful.
   (C) A wire must touch the ground.
   (D) Electricity must go through an object and then come back.

(A) 10. What happens when a bird touches two wires?
   (A) It will get zapped.
   (B) Nothing will happen.
   (C) The electricity will hit the ground.
   (D) It won’t make a circuit.