1. (A) Learning that  (B) With  (C) Apart from  (D) As for
2. (A) took…into consideration  (B) held…in high esteem  
   (C) put…into practice  (D) put…to the test
3. (A) to building  (B) that they built  (C) on building  (D) building
4. (A) for the sake of  (B) to concern  
   (C) by means of  (D) under the name of
5. (A) turned out to be  (B) added up to  
   (C) gave way to  (D) focused on

6. (A) takes to  (B) takes on  (C) takes up  (D) takes in
7. (A) one-twelve as tall as  (B) first-twelfth as tall as  
   (C) twelve-first the size of  (D) one-twelfth the size of
8. (A) he gets  (B) that he gets  (C) is he given  (D) gives he
9. (A) risk of  (B) risk  (C) take a risk  (D) are at risk
10. (A) convicted with  (B) sentenced to  (C) charged with  (D) deprived of

Gulliver’s Travels is an adventure story involving several voyages of Lemuel Gulliver, a practical-minded Englishman trained as a surgeon who ___ the seas when his business fails. On his first voyage, Gulliver is washed ashore after a shipwreck and awakes to find himself a prisoner of a race of people ___ normal human beings, who are inhabitants of Lilliput. Not until Gulliver gives assurances of his good behavior ___ a residence in Lilliput. To repay the hospitality of the Lilliputians, who ___ famine in their land by feeding him, Gulliver assists them to subdue their enemy — the Blefuscuadians. However, his decision to make peace with the Blefuscuadians displeases the emperor of Lilliput, and he is thus ___ treason. He then flees to Blefuscu, where he finds an abandoned boat. He sets sail for England and is rescued by a passing ship which takes him back home.

11. (A) stared   (B) staring  (C) to stare  (D) to be stared
12. (A) sold out   (B) sold off           (C) paying off      (D) paying back
These years, the news has been full of reports about bizarre weather events. Scientists believe that these abnormal weather phenomena are signs that the earth’s climate is changing. This change, scientists claim, is being brought about by human industrial activity, in a process known as global warming. Scientists have also observed changes in the north and south polar ice sheets, both of which are melting, and thus the sea level is getting higher. Some predict that it could rise so much that some cities like London could be underwater by the end of this century.

Being a teacher in Taiwan is pretty cool, because of the importance given to teachers in Chinese culture. There’s a Chinese saying that goes, “One day my teacher, my father for life.” It just shows the respect and reverence that are given to teachers in the East. This is a total contrast to how teachers are treated in the West. Westerners also have a nifty saying about teachers: “Those who can, do. Those who can’t, teach.” There is a huge difference in attitudes towards teachers.

Despite knowing this, I didn’t really realize the reverence that teachers commanded in Taiwan until one day I was at a café having a drink. There were a couple of rowdy students who were arguing with each other loudly, hitting each other and generally being a nuisance. It all changed, however, when two of their teachers came in and they all greeted them with the “Teacher, hello!” and got up to hand their seats over. It was from that day on that I really noticed how differently teachers are treated here.

All this respect for the teacher in Taiwan comes with a lot of responsibility, however. In the West, parents are considered a child’s first and foremost teachers, school teachers are only responsible for academic matters. If children do bad or misbehave, it’s the parents who are to blame. In Taiwan, teachers are left holding the bag when a child errs—even though the parents are ultimately responsible.

In the animal world, out in the wilderness, a disability usually means that the animal will die at an early age. At least that is what researchers had thought until recently. Pandora is the name given to a gorilla which was discovered to have a disability. Her hands had been caught in a trap some time ago, her with only one working thumb on one hand and just two working fingers on the other. This, she is not only surviving, but doing very well indeed in the Budongo jungles of Uganda. In another study, a fourth of chimpanzees were found to have been injured in some way. The chimps had found ways of coping with their new disabilities, monkeys with similar injuries are not usually able to survive for long. One chimpanzee, called Tinka, had severely damaged hands but had learned to use his mouth as a tool. He was also able to climb trees to look for food using his hands like hooks gripping the branches. Gorillas and chimpanzees continue to impress researchers with their remarkable ability to adapt to new situations. Perhaps it is this characteristic that makes them so similar to humans.

(A) despite (B) severe (C) rather than (D) whereas (E) leaving

(AB) similar (AC) adapt to (BC) means (BD) as (CD) almost
III. 篇章結構 10%

People who are troubled by ailments visit doctors or therapists in search of good health. Doctors have traditionally prescribed pills, liquid medications, dietary modifications, rest, and exercise. This therapy is extremely different; this “medicine” is alive and emotionally responsive. This new kind of doctors’ prescription is a pet. Recent data show a strong link between having a pet and good health and longevity. Remarkable data have emerged from research on pets and people with physical and mental disorders. In one study, two groups of patients, one having pets, the other not, were compared. The former showed dramatic strides in health and positive attitudes. To illustrate, heart attack patients owning pets recovered more quickly than those without pets. In fact, doctors have found that pet owners in general enjoy better health and longevity and have higher resistance to disease than those who don’t own pets.

The love that emanates from pets is unique. When children are reprimanded, they can always depend on their pets to lend a sympathetic, uncritical ear. Pets are also a stabilizing influence for adolescents, who often experience turbulent emotions. With health professionals opening up broader horizons in health care through pet therapy, pet ownership is a medical option that is increasingly being considered.

(A) In everyday life, too, having a pet is beneficial to people of all ages.
(B) In many cases, pets bring about health gains where other therapies and medications were ineffective.
(C) Furthermore, blood pressure in the former group dropped more readily within the normal range.
(D) The comfort pets provide diminishes feelings of alienation from peers and parents.
(E) Currently, however, doctors are beginning to count on a new therapeutic device with which to treat certain conditions.

IV. 閱讀測驗 30%

There is scarcely anyone who hasn’t heard the proverb, “No pain, no gain.” It means that we cannot achieve success in anything without effort or sacrifice. At first sight this may seem to be not quite true, for we can think of examples of people who have gained much without any trouble to themselves. A man who happens to have been born the son of a millionaire will get great wealth on the death of his father without any effort on his part; and people sometimes win a large sum of money in a lottery without the slightest effort. But such cases of luck are exceptional, and cannot be counted on. For most people it remains true that success can be won only at the cost of hard work.

41. Based on the reading, the proverb “No pain, no gain.” means that _______.
   (A) all success depends on hard labor
   (B) we need to be ready for effort or sacrifice if we want to achieve success
   (C) sacrifice is less important than effort if one wants to be successful
   (D) success by no means depends on effort and sacrifice

42. At first sight the proverb seems to be untrue, because ______.
   (A) nobody has achieved success without effort
   (B) some people have gained much without effort and sacrifice
   (C) we all have had success without effort
   (D) effort alone leads to success.

As any dieter knows, willpower is weak in the face of food that’s convenient and delicious. A crisis of willpower on a national scale now threatens American health, says Kelly Brownell, Ph.D., and he’s proposed a radical measure in response.

Brownell, an expert on eating disorders at Yale University, notes that nutritionists have been offering the same dietary advice for decades: eat a variety of fruits and vegetables, lots of grains and starches, and keep fat and sugar to a minimum. They’ve driven their point home with educational campaigns and improved food labeling. And yet Americans keep getting fatter: obesity has increased 25 percent in the past 10 years alone.

Brownell thinks that a “toxic food environment” is to blame: high-fat, high-calorie, high-sugar foods that are easy to get, cheap to buy, and taste delicious. “When you put
these things together, you get a recipe for disaster,” says Brownell, pointing to the rise not only in obesity, but in diet-related illnesses such as cancer, hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease.

It’s time to acknowledge that the efforts of individuals are not enough, says Brownell, and that the government needs to regulate food as it would be a potentially dangerous drug. He suggests a tax on unhealthy foods and a subsidy for healthy ones, like whole grains and fresh produce. “If people reconceptualize food as a potentially healthy or unhealthy substance,” he says, “then that opens the door to dealing with food just like we do cigarettes or alcohol.”

43. Which of the following is part of the radical measure proposed by Kelly Brownell?
(A) Food Labeling. (B) Education. (C) Subsidy for obese people. (D) Tax on junk food.

44. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) Education campaigns and improved food labeling have successfully helped prevent Americans from gaining weight. (B) “Toxic food,” in Brownell’s definition, refers to food polluted by poisonous substances. (C) Whole grains and starches are considered high-fat and high-calorie. (D) Correct knowledge on nutrition is not sufficient in fighting against obesity.

While the majority of parents see children as the ultimate miracle of life, some people view that children are in fact a threat to the future of our planet.

The argument put forward by those who advocate a ‘no children’ position is based on the idea that each additional child uses more of the planet’s limited resources (food, water, fossil fuels, trees) while at the same time producing additional rubbish, pollution and greenhouse gases.

The contrary argument is that by producing a limited number of children we have a small or negative impact on population growth and ultimately produce citizens that contribute to the tax base of the economy, and thus contribute money which can be channeled into ecologically sustainable projects and technology.

While in the end this is all a matter of opinion and personal choice, many of the issues we seek solutions to will require a focus on behavior and technology change. If we choose to have children, the education we provide for them on ecological issues will contribute to the long-term health of planet earth.

45. What is the best title for the passage?
(A) Ecological Impact on Children (B) Child: to Have or Not (C) The Role of Parents in Education (D) How to Control Birth Rate

46. Based on the reading, which statement is NOT true?
(A) A child is the ultimate miracle to most parents. (B) A child may be a threat to the future of our planet. (C) The addition of a child means the use of more of the limited resources and the production of additional pollution. (D) When a child grows up, he may contribute to the tax base of the economy, which, nevertheless, causes a more severe environmental problem.

47. We can infer from the passage that the author ________________.
(A) encourages us to have more children (B) blames those who add extra burden to the environment by producing too many children (C) suggests that education may be the solution to environmental problems (D) has a pessimistic attitude toward the future of our environment

Life unfolds in the present. But so often, we let the present slip away, allowing time to rush past unobserved and unseized, and squandering the precious seconds of our lives as we worry about the future and ruminate about what’s past. “We’re living in a world that contributes in a major way to mental fragmentation, disintegration, distraction, decoherence,” says Buddhist scholar B. Alan Wallace. We’re always doing something, and we allow little time to practice stillness and calm.

When we’re at work, we fantasize about being on vacation; on vacation, we worry
about the work piling up on our desks. We dwell on intrusive memories of the past or fret about what may or may not happen in the future. We don’t appreciate the living present because our “monkey minds,” as Buddhists call them, vault from thought to thought like monkeys swinging from tree to tree.

Most of us don’t undertake our thoughts in awareness. Rather, our thoughts control us. “Ordinary thoughts course through our mind like a deafening waterfall,” writes Jon Kabat-Zinn, the biomedical scientist who introduced meditation into mainstream medicine. In order to feel more in control of our minds and our lives, to find the sense of balance that eludes us, we need to step out of this current, to pause, and, as Kabat-Zinn puts it, to “rest in stillness—to stop doing and focus on just being.”

We need to live more in the moment. Living in the moment—also called mindfulness—is a state of active, open, intentional attention on the present. When you become mindful, you realize that you are not your thoughts; you become an observer of your thoughts from moment to moment without judging them. Mindfulness involves being with your thoughts as they are, neither grasping at them nor pushing them away. Instead of letting your life go by without living it, you awaken to experience.

Cultivating a nonjudgmental awareness of the present bestows a host of benefits. Mindfulness reduces stress, boosts immune functioning, reduces chronic pain, lowers blood pressure, and helps patients cope with cancer. By alleviating stress, spending a few minutes a day actively focusing on living in the moment reduces the risk of heart disease. Mindfulness may even slow the progression of HIV.

48. The word “squandering” can be replaced by _____.
(A) seizing (B) repaying (C) accelerating (D) wasting

49. Based on the reading, which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) We worry about the future because of our past experience.
(B) We have “monkey minds” because we change our minds quickly.
(C) It is suggested that we focus on being instead of on different thoughts.
(D) Being mindful requires correct judgment.

50. The purpose of this article is to _____________.
(A) warn people against the danger of stress
(B) emphasize the importance of time management
(C) teach people how to judge their own thoughts
(D) encourage people to live in the moment

On Feb 2, 2007, the United Nations scientific panel studying climate change declared that the evidence of a warming trend is “unequivocal,” and that human activity has “very likely” been the driving force in that change over the last 50 years. The last report by the group, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in 2001, had found that humanity had “likely” played a role.

The addition of that single word “very” did more than reflect mounting scientific evidence that the release of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases from smokestacks, tailpipes and burning forests has played a central role in raising the average surface temperature of the earth by more than 1 degree Fahrenheit since 1900. It also added new momentum to a debate that now seems centered less over whether humans are warming the planet, but instead over what to do about it. In recent months, business groups have banded together to make unprecedented calls for federal regulation of greenhouse gases. The subject had a red-carpet moment when former Vice President Al Gore’s documentary, An Inconvenient Truth, was awarded an Oscar; and the Supreme Court made its first global warming-related decision, ruling 5 to 4 that the Environmental Protection Agency had not justified its position that it was not authorized to regulate carbon dioxide.

The greenhouse effect has been part of the earth’s workings since its earliest days. Gases like carbon dioxide and methane allow sunlight to reach the earth, but prevent some of the resulting heat from radiating back out into space. Without the greenhouse effect, the planet would never have warmed enough to allow life to form. But as ever larger amounts of carbon dioxide have been released along with the development of industrial economies, the atmosphere has grown warmer at an accelerating rate: since 1970, temperatures have gone up at nearly three times the average for the 20th century.

51. The word “unequivocal” can be replaced by _____.
(A) vague (B) clear (C) urgent (D) the latest
52. The “It” in line 9 refers to ______.
   (A) the average surface temperature of the earth
   (B) the scientific evidence of the release of greenhouse gas
   (C) the fact that humans are warming the earth
   (D) the addition of the word “very”

53. The greenhouse effect ____________.
   (A) did not have an influence on the earth until the Industrial Revolution
   (B) keeps the earth warm
   (C) does nothing but harm to humanity
   (D) causes the carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere to increase

54. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) Business enterprises are against the legislation of environmental regulations because these regulations decrease their commercial profits.
   (B) The issue of global warming now focuses more on what to do, instead of who or what causes the problem.
   (C) The issue of global warming had always received considerable attention until the documentary An Inconvenient Truth was awarded an Oscar.
   (D) Whether the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to regulate carbon dioxide is still open for debate.

55. ______ is NOT mentioned in the passage.
   (A) The relation between human activity and global warming
   (B) The change in temperature in the past thirty years
   (C) Some of the Americans’ efforts to cope with global warming
   (D) The predicted catastrophes in the future environment

56. D ______ e of toxic waste from factories into rivers not only pollutes the water but also does harm to the health of the residents along the rivers.

57. People in Taiwan have the reputation of being very friendly and h ______ e to foreign tourists; they are willing to offer help at any time.

58. As soon as I realized I had left my bag in the classroom, I ran back there to r ______ e it and was relieved to find it still there.

59. His request to build a shopping mall on the site was g ______ e d by the local government as it would help create more job opportunities for the people around the area.

60. Providing more c ______ e examples while writing can help explain your statements and abstract ideas more clearly.

61. The doctor informed her parents that the blindness caused by the disease would be p ______ e d. That is, she would live in darkness for the rest of her life.

62. To stop the argument, the two boys met halfway, reaching a c ______ e and then shared the table with each other.

63. A brave person isn’t afraid of admitting his own fear; instead, he tries his best to c ______ e r it.

64. Plants a ______ _ b nutrients from the soil. As a result, if the soil is contaminated, crops growing in the soil will be contaminated too.

65. Mudslides are more likely to happen on b ______ n hills, because forested hills and mountains act as giant sponges, soaking up rain, holding on to it for months and slowly releasing it.

66. Some of the angry and irrational crowd s ______ e d forward, trying to attack the police by throwing eggs or stones.

67. One scoop of ice cream costs 1000 dollars! This is unreasonably expensive; it is e ______ e!

68. Life is unpredictable and full of surprises. No one can f ______ e what will happen and that is exactly the fun of life!

VI. 翻譯 12%

69. 除非必要，我們應儘可能使用大眾運輸而不要開車。

70. 要是那時他們沒有參與這項任務的話，我們可能無法獨力完成。(Had…)

71. 大部份的運動員認為藉由非法藥物的幫助來贏得比賽是不公平的。
   (用 consider+ it + adj./N + to V 的句型)
Answer Key
1—10  BDCAA,  ADCBC
11—20  BCDAB,  CBADA
21—30  CDDBB,  BC, B, E, A, CD
31—40  D, BD, C, AC, AB,  EBCAD
31—50  BBDDB,  DCDCD
51—55  BDCBD

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(一題四分，每一部分各占一分，錯一處扣 0.5 分，最後總分無條件捨去)
69  Unless (it is) necessary, // we should use public transportation // instead of driving/rather than drive (cars) // as much as possible/we can.
70  Had they not // participated in/took part in // this mission/task (then/at that time), // we could/might/would not have completed/finished it alone.
71  Most athletes/sportsmen // consider it unfair // to win a game/competition/contest // with the help/aid of illegal drugs.