



本試題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共計 100 分

第一部分：詞彙和結構

本部分共 15 題，每題含一個空格。請就試題上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞。

1. The disappointed students falsely _____ his failure in the test to the teacher's bad teaching.
(A) effaced (B) evinced (C) attributed (D) revitalized
2. We shall have to _____ some device to help us raise that boat out of the mud.
(A) laud (B) nettle (C) improvise (D) perpetuate
3. Your reluctance to accept his advice may _____ our entire plan.
(A) jeopardize (B) lope (C) revert (D) maim
4. When did mankind begin to _____ the earth?
(A) live (B) reside (C) inhabit (D) dwell
5. One who _____ law is a lawyer.
(A) does (B) carries (C) brings (D) practices
6. The teacher tried to _____ on the students the importance of diligence.
(A) compress (B) depress (C) impress (D) suppress
7. She is almost ninety but still _____ the use of all his faculties.
(A) obtains (B) retains (C) pertains (D) sustains
8. Every student in our department must work hard to _____ a good knowledge of English.
(A) acquire (B) inquire (C) require (D) enquire
9. This can't do done _____ such a short notice.
(A) from (B) with (C) at (D) for
10. The fact that she had survived the earthquake was really _____ short of miracle.
(A) more (B) much (C) few (D) little
11. These dishes have got to be washed, _____ they?
(A) don't (B) haven't (C) didn't (D) mustn't
12. Such a stupid person like him _____ have thought of such a brilliant idea.
(A) could (B) must (C) couldn't (D) would



13. It was his recommendation that the boy _____ to our school without a test.
(A) be admitted (B) admit (C) was admitted (D) were admitted
14. I noticed a man _____ in strange clothes.
(A) dress (B) dressed (C) dressing (D) to dress
15. Though _____ next door to her, I seldom see her.
(A) living (B) having lived (C) being lived (D) having living

第二部分：段落填空

本部分共 10 題，包括二個段落，每個段落各含 5 個空格。請就試題上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合題意的字或詞。

Questions 16-20

According to a popular belief, artists and musicians are supposed to be temperamental. That is, they seem to _____ 16 _____ easily. A famous pianist, for example, left the stage during one of his concerts because some people in the front row were _____ 17 _____ a lot of noise. Certain members of the spectators said that the pianist had acted like a child. They thought that he had _____ 18 _____ everyone who had come to hear him. _____ 19 _____, however, they should have _____ 20 _____ people in the front row, for it was they who had insulted the pianist.

16. (A) become dreaming (B) absent their mind (C) get mad (D) paint and sing
17. (A) bringing (B) making (C) sounding (D) giving
18. (A) amused (B) attacked (C) pleased (D) insulted
19. (A) Actually (B) Seemingly (C) Supposedly (D) Interestingly
20. (A) killed (B) injured (C) blamed (D) confined

Questions 21-25

Stubbornness is frequently a characteristic of young and inexperienced people. A young man from New York, for example, once decided to climb a dangerous mountain by himself. His friends _____ 21 _____ him to give up his dangerous plan, but he stubbornly refused. _____ 22 _____ might be expected, he slipped and fell, _____ 23 _____ several ribs and his right arm. _____ 24 _____ his stubbornness, he had to spend several months in the hospital. But stubbornness is not always a fault. Madame Curie, for example, succeeded in



25. radium through her stubborn research and experiment. Thanks to stubborn determination, science can use this valuable mineral.

21. (A) advised (B) remained (C) dissuade (D) promised
 22. (A) It (B) As (C) Surely (D) Which
 23. (A) cutting (B) tearing (C) breaking (D) interrupting
 24. (A) Thanks to (B) But for (C) In addition to (D) Due to
 25. (A) extracting (B) detracting (C) subtracting (D) detaching

第三部分：閱讀理解

本部分共 25 題，包括數段短文，每段短文後有 2~5 個相關問題。請就試題上 A、B、C、D 四個選項中選出最適合者。

Questions 26-28

The place of our retreat was a little neighborhood consisting of farmers, who tilled their own grounds, and were equal strangers to wealth and poverty. As they had almost all the conveniences of life within themselves, they seldom visited towns or cities in search of what is more than needed. Remote from the polite, they still retained the ancient simplicity of manners; and frugal by habit, they scarcely knew that self-control is a virtue.

26. The farmers described here were _____.
 (A) very rich (B) very poor (C) extravagant (D) temperate
 27. This passage mainly describes _____.
 (A) an ancient neighborhood
 (B) a place of seclusion
 (C) virtues of the farmer
 (D) comforts on the farm
 28. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be TRUE?
 (A) Quiet life leads to self-control.
 (B) Politeness and simplicity of manners go hand in hand.
 (C) Troubled people seek superabundance.
 (D) Farmers who till their own soil experience poverty

Questions 29-33

Strange is our situation here upon earth. Each of us comes for a short visit, not knowing why; yet sometimes seeming to divine a purpose. From the standpoint of daily life, however, there is one thing we do know: that man is



here for the sake of other men, above all, for those upon whose smile and well-being our own happiness depends, and also for the countless unknown people with whose fate we are connected by a bond of sympathy.

Many times a day I realize how much my own outer and inner life is built upon the labors of my fellow men, both living and dead and how earnestly I must exert myself in order to give as much as I have received.

29. What is the situation that the author thought strange?
- (A) The political situation
 - (B) The international situation
 - (C) The situation of the British people
 - (D) The situation of all human beings
30. According to the passage, how are we connected with other people?
- (A) by a common language
 - (B) by contact in ordinary life
 - (C) by mutual sympathy
 - (D) by smile
31. According to the passage, why should one exert oneself?
- (A) to give as much as one can
 - (B) to repay what one has received
 - (C) to influence one's fellow men
 - (D) to resist what one has to receive
32. According to the passage, is there a purpose in our life like a short visit?
- (A) No, there is no purpose.
 - (B) Yes, we know there is a purpose.
 - (C) There is a purpose, but we don't know it.
 - (D) We simply guess that there is a purpose.
33. What is the author preaching here?
- (A) political correctness
 - (B) altruism
 - (C) Theory of Relativity
 - (D) morality

Questions 34-38

We cannot for a moment admit that by simply applying an unpopular name to men, whether that name be anarchist or socialist, capitalist or vagabond, republican or democrat, an officer can be justified in depriving men of rights guaranteed by the fundamental law, and can



break up their meeting, can club, search and imprison them, not for what they have done, but for what he, in his wisdom, or his prejudice, or his caprice, fears they might do.

If this principle were once admitted, there is no limit to its application. While it is sought to apply it to one class today, it could be applied to any other class tomorrow, and a precedent made in one case would be sure to be cited and acted on in another and a political party, for the time being in power, could prevent its opponents from meeting and put them in jail.

34. This selection most likely was excerpted from _____.

- (A) a newspaper article
- (B) a high-school textbook
- (C) a novel
- (D) a legal decision

35. The writer of this statement would most likely agree that _____.

- (A) Communists should not be allowed to run for office
- (B) Communists should be punished for breaking laws
- (C) Communists should be protected from themselves
- (D) Communists should not allowed to hold open meetings

36. The **officer** referred in this selection is _____.

- (A) a political leader
- (B) a congressman
- (C) head of the government
- (D) a policeman

37. A fundamental principle recognized by the writer is that _____.

- (A) citizens have equal rights in the eyes of the laws
- (B) men must be able to preserve their rights
- (C) officers have their own prejudices
- (D) an anarchist may be right

38. The writer feels that an officer does not have the right to _____.

- (A) judge others
- (B) attend meetings
- (C) fear others
- (D) arrest others

Questions 39-43

The leader who in order to hold his power suppresses every superiority, does away good men, forbids education and light, controls every movement of



the citizens and, keeping them under perpetual servitude, wants them to grow accustomed to baseness and cowardice, has his spies everywhere to listen to what is said in their meetings, and spreads dissension and calumny among the citizens and impoverishes them, is obliged to make war in order to keep his subjects occupied and impose on them permanent need of a chief.

39. The type of leader described here would usually be called _____.
- (A) the president (B) a dictator (C) the king (D) the lawyer
40. Such a leader does NOT need _____.
- (A) loyalty (B) propaganda (C) secret police (D) control of the newspapers
41. His government remains in power through _____.
- (A) elections (B) respect (C) fear (D) mass murders
42. A device such a leader would NOT use would be _____.
- (A) using a large portion of population to build roads
(B) spreading distrust of religion different from one's own
(C) destroying all libraries
(D) having Peace Corps representatives go among his people
43. War that such a leader would NOT advocate would be against _____.
- (A) ignorance (B) poverty (C) disease (D) his strong neighbors

Questions 44-48

I must again repeat that constant touch with people is bringing me to believe that there are very few ignorant people among them. The ordinary citizen is better posted than the average Senator or Congressman—the reason is that they read more recent literature. In this connection I see only one danger—and it is a grave danger—the purchase by corporations which have “interests to protect,” and by enormously wealthy men who have ambitions to serve, of so many newspapers. Newspapers thus owned give the people only such information as will help their owners, suppressing all the information that might injure them, on the one hand; and on the other hand, giving them information that will help the owners. This, of course, poisons the source of the people's information, and so far as their influence goes, makes them a good deal worse than ignorant, because it makes them misinformed.

44. The writer praises the citizenry because _____.
- (A) they refuse to be misinformed
(B) they tell their leaders what to do
(C) they can keep up with the affairs of the day
(D) they vote intelligently



45. The writer would object if _____.
- (A) the local newspaper broadcast news over the district television station
(B) the workers on a newspaper owned it cooperatively
(C) the local paper subscribed to a nationwide news agency
(D) very rich people bought a newspaper chain
46. The people are in true danger when _____.
- (A) they are unable to get an unbiased account of the news event
(B) their legislative representatives disregard the interest of the people
(C) the enemy threatens from without
(D) businessmen run advertisements in the local newspapers
47. A basic principle accepted by the writer is that _____.
- (A) Senators are too busy to keep up with current events
(B) management runs business primarily for its own interests
(C) wealthy people can not be trusted
(D) newspapers misleads people
48. The writer is most likely a person who believes in _____.
- (A) fascism
(B) rule by kings
(C) democracy
(D) authoritarianism

Questions 49-50

There is an expression, "Let the facts speak for themselves." But facts do not speak; people do. Facts are meaningless without interpretation. When people ask the question, "Why?" or "What does it mean?" they want an interpretation or evaluation. Thus, it seems inevitable that people will require philosophies.

49. The author of this passage implies which of the following?
- (A) Most people are full of questions.
(B) Some expressions are more correct than others.
(C) Facts are not meaningful if they are independent of people.
(D) Some facts do speak for themselves.
50. The author suggests that "philosophies" consist of _____.
- (A) interpretation or evaluation
(B) facts speaking for themselves
(C) belief in meaningless facts
(D) persons asking constant questions