



本考科試題共 40 題，每題 2.5 分，共計 100 分，請依題號作答並將答案以 2B 鉛筆畫記在答案卡上，違者不予計分。

第壹部分：單一選擇題

一、詞組(30%)

說明：第1至12 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2.5分，答錯不倒扣。

1. In many societies, the parents of a child are responsible for his welfare and therefore perform a function for society by _____ the next generation.
(A) bringing down (B) looking up (C) passing for (D) looking after
2. Socialization is not _____ communication and the relationship between parents and their children, nor does it finish in childhood but it goes on throughout life.
(A) considered as (B) confined to (C) according to (D) subjected to
3. As soon as the enchanting concert was over, the audience _____ applause.
(A) broke up (B) broke into (C) turned over (D) turned down
4. As a member of the extended family an individual is able to eat, to have somewhere to sleep, and also is able to _____ someone taking care of him if he is ill.
(A) count on (B) fit in (C) come around (D) fit out
5. Much of that scholar's later writing _____ social and political problems.
(A) hangs up (B) requires of (C) deals with (D) drops by
6. An irrational person is _____ lose his temper when people disagree with him.
(A) prone to (B) allowed for (C) allergic to (D) eager for
7. Many business establishments fail to _____ the fire regulations.
(A) clean up (B) carry about (C) adhere to (D) derive from
8. The local tourist industry is better equipped than ever before to _____ the competition and win out.
(A) turn into (B) take on (C) account for (D) hang back
9. Governments, politicians and planners do not begin social schemes without _____ the cost in human terms.
(A) weigh up (B) to weigh up (C) being weighed up (D) weighing up
10. The committee would require an analysis of existing activities which _____ the problems.
(A) bear upon (B) open up (C) lay off (D) bank on
11. You must _____ your friends by writing, telephoning, or seeing them regularly.
(A) creep into (B) build on (C) keep up with (D) make off with



12. The real recovery for the auto industry won't come until the recession _____.
- (A) runs out of time (B) comes to terms with
(C) falls into place (D) runs its course

二、綜合測驗(37.5 %)

說明：第13至27題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2.5分，答錯不倒扣。

第 13 至 20 題為題組

In the first major step toward making millions of videos on YouTube accessible to deaf and 13 people, Google unveiled new technologies on Thursday that will automatically bring text captions to many videos on the site. The technology will also open YouTube videos to a wider foreign market and make them more searchable, which will make it easier for Google to profit from them. While the technology can 14 captions only on English-language speech, Google is giving users the choice of using its automatic translation system to read the captions in 51 languages. That could broaden the 15 of YouTube videos to millions of other people who do not speak English but could use the captioning technology to read subtitles in their native language. The speech recognition technology that Google uses to turn speech into text is not new; Google currently uses it 16 voice mail messages for users of its Google Voice service. But Ken Harrenstien, a deaf engineer who helped develop the automatic captioning system, said the technology 17 on such a large scale. "This is something that I have dreamed of for many years," Mr. Harrenstien said, speaking through an interpreter. "To see it happen is amazing." He said a vast majority of clips 18 YouTube did not have captions and the new Google technology would generate them automatically. YouTube is initially applying the captioning technology only to a few channels, most of them 19 educational content. Google also introduced a related service to give anyone who uploads a video to YouTube the option of uploading as well a text file of the words spoken in the video. Google will turn the text file into captions, automatically matching the spoken words with the files. 20 helping people who are deaf or do not speak English, the captions will make it easier for anyone to search text inside videos and find specific snippets within a video.

13. (A) hearing-impaired (B) hearing-impairment
(C) hearing-impairing (D) being impaired-hearing
14. (A) implant (B) instill (C) impress (D) insert
15. (A) attract (B) appearance (C) observation (D) appeal
16. (A) being transcribing (B) to transcribe
(C) to be transcribed (D) to transcribing



17. (A) has never been applied (B) is never being applied
(C) had never been applied (D) had never applied
18. (A) in (B) on (C) to (D) for
19. (A) specializing (B) expertise (C) especial (D) specifying
20. (A) On account of (B) In addition to (C) As long as (D) As a result of

第 21 至 27 題為題組

“Neet” is a UK Government term for 16- to 19-year-olds not in education, employment or training. It's 21 there are 150,000 of them in the UK and they cost the taxpayer an extra £100,000 over the course of their lifetime. This lost generation of neets are 20 times more likely to 22 a crime and 22 times more likely to be a teenage mum. The Government's big idea to help Neets was Connexions, a careers and advice service for young people. It works for the motivated, 23 it has less success on the borough's big estates. Ministers think Connexions isn't working, which is 24 they have proposed big changes to the service, giving more power to local authorities. One policy that is 25 expand is the education maintenance allowance. This gives £ 30 a week to poor students to 26 their studies. The government has no choice. If it doesn't crack the Neet problem, it will have an 27 underclass on the margins of society.

21. (A) accounted (B) regarded (C) estimated (D) numbered
22. (A) commit (B) make (C) demonstrate (D) produce
23. (A) however (B) despite (C) but (D) plus
24. (A) why (B) what (C) how (D) while
25. (A) brought up (B) counted on (C) relevant to (D) bound to
26. (A) put on (B) carry on (C) keep from (D) deliver to
27. (A) ever expended (B) ever expending
(C) ever expanding (D) ever expanded

三、篇章結構(20%)

說明：第28至35題，共有兩篇短文，每篇各有四題，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2.5分，答錯不倒扣。

(1) 第 28 至 31 題為題組

The Lost Boys of Sudan are new immigrants in America, eager to start a new life. They are called “the Lost Boys” because, after their families were killed in war, they went from country to country until some of them found a home in America.

The Lost Boys were just children living in southern Sudan when their long journey to America began in the late 1980s. While these young boys were in the field taking care of their cattle, their villages were bombed. These boys, mostly between the ages of 4 and 12 years old, ran for their lives. For three months, they walked



hundreds of miles until they reached Ethiopia. They survived by eating leaves, roots, and wild fruits. 28 They finally reached Ethiopia, where they stayed in refugee camps until 1991, when a war started in Ethiopia and the camps were closed. 29 Of the approximately 27,000 boys who left Sudan, only 11,000 of them survived.

During their time in the refugee camp, they got some schooling and learned basic English. In 1999, the United Nations and the U.S. government agreed to resettle 3,700 lost boys in the U.S. 30 Things in the U.S. would certainly be different.

Now in their twenties and early thirties, the Lost Boys living in America have had to learn a completely new way of life. When they moved to their new homes, they had to learn about new foods, different appliances, and new technologies. 31 In addition to their home surroundings, their world around them was completely different. When John Bol of Chicago saw an American supermarket for the first time, he was amazed at the amount of food. He asked if it was the palace of a king.

Agencies helped them with money for food and rent for a short time until they found jobs. Most of them have been studying English and working full time since they arrived. Although their future in the U.S looks bright, whenever they think about their homeland, they are sad because so many of their family members and friends have died.

- (A) As they were coming to America, they were thinking about the new and uncertain life ahead.
- (B) They had not even seen a refrigerator or stove or telephone until they came to America.
- (C) They ran again, back to Sudan and then to Kenya, where they stayed in a refugee camp for almost ten years.
- (D) During that time, many died of starvation and disease or were eaten by lions.

(2) 第 32 至 35 題為題組

Five years ago, when I was 18 years old and living in my native Estonia, I read an article about an “au pair” program in the U.S. This is a program where young people, mostly women between the ages of 18 and 25, go to live in the U.S. with an American family for a year to take care of their small children. 32

When I heard about it, I became very excited and asked my mother if I could join. At first she said, “Absolutely not.” She asked me why I wanted to leave our family for a year. I told her that it would be an opportunity for me to improve my English. 33 My mother said she would talk it over with Dad, and they finally agreed to let me go.

After filling out the application, I had an interview. The interviewer asked why I wanted to be an au pair. She also asked me whether I knew how to drive. Sometimes an au pair has to drive kids to school and to play in the park. I told her that I had just gotten my license. I asked her how many hours a week I would have to work, and she said 45. 34 I also wanted to know if I would have the opportunity to go to school in the U.S., and she said, “Yes.” 35 I asked her if I had to do housework, and she said no, that my job was only to take care of the kids: wake them up, get them dressed, give them breakfast, take them to school, and help them with homework.



I was so excited when I was accepted. Friends often ask me if I am happy that I spent a year in the U.S., and I say, "This was the opportunity of a lifetime."

- (A) I have always wanted to be an English teacher in Estonia, but my English was far from perfect.
- (B) She told me that the family would have to help pay for my schooling.
- (C) In the process, these young people can improve their English, learn about American culture, and travel in the U.S.
- (D) I wanted to know if I would get paid, and she said I would be paid about \$200 a week.

四、閱讀測驗(12.5%)

說明：第36至40題，每題請分別根據本篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2.5分，答錯不倒扣。

第 36 至 40 題為題組

Before moving abroad, Alecia Myers and her husband Ken drove to Chicago to attend a daylong cross-cultural training seminar designed to teach them how to understand and relate to people from foreign cultures. There they learned about high context and low context cultures, and sub-cultures, the seven dimensions of culture, and increasing intercultural business competency. One year later, happily settled in Austria, Alecia looks back favorably on her cross-cultural training and tries to remember what she learned. (1)

"The thing I most remember is Austrians are like coconuts and Americans are like peaches," she says smiling. (2)

Cross-cultural and intercultural training, a marginal idea 30 years ago, has boomed into mainstream acceptance in the past 10 years with international businesses tapping into a large and sometimes expensive array of cross and intercultural training programs for their outgoing expatriate employees. (3)

Supporters of cross-cultural training, and there are many, say that it eases the stresses of relocation, wards off culture shock and smoothes cross-cultural business relations. But even some intercultural professionals warn that the field is still unregulated and that trainers come from a wide variety of backgrounds. There are also those who question whether expatriates can really learn to communicate effectively with people of other cultures in one day. (4)

Done well, expatriates say, cross-cultural training makes their moves easier, especially when it focuses on practical information about their host country. Done poorly, they add, it's a waste of money and time. (5)

The study of global differences, once the province of social scientists and anthropologists, has made increasing inroads into the business community. International human resource managers are now deluged with materials advertising



cross-cultural training seminars, videotapes, CDs, workbooks and Web sites. The number of vendors is estimated at more than a thousand worldwide, ranging from housewives with a few years experience abroad to academics with doctorates in “intercultural studies.” In recent years, big companies like Berlitz and Prudential have added intercultural service divisions. (6)

Fortune 500 companies now routinely purchase one- or two-day seminars at a typical cost of around \$ 5,000 for an expatriate family. Some highly sought-after trainers can make \$ 25,000 a day. (7)

In its pure form, intercultural training seeks to teach people the knowledge, skill and motivation to communicate effectively and appropriately in a wide variety of cultural contexts. (8)

But most intercultural trainers working with overseas assignees take the more pragmatic “cross-cultural” approach, combining practical information about the assigned country with comparisons to the home country. While some clients are happy to have some intercultural communication theory mixed in, most say they want specific information about the culture they are about to enter and that they are most pleased with that aspect of the program. (9)

“Culture specific is what they want,” Bennet says, “and I don’t blame them.” Academics in the field complain that unless handled sensitively, such comparisons end up promoting cultural stereotypes like the peach and the coconut. While cross-cultural training is expensive for companies, some are finding that a failed overseas assignment is even costlier. (10)

“It costs us from \$ 150,000 to \$ 200,000 a year for us to keep a family abroad,” says Carl Burke, manager of Human Resource Global Services at Guidant Corp. “When you look at it like that, \$ 5,000 is only a drop in the bucket.” (11)

Experts in the intercultural field acknowledge that the industry is still largely unregulated and companies and individuals wishing to buy these services should proceed with caution when choosing a trainer. (12)

36. The writer mentions that intercultural trainers are, by and large:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) under-qualified | (B) over-paid |
| (C) unregulated | (D) over-burdened |

37. On the whole, the majority of participants prefer:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) theory | (B) practical information |
| (C) a mixture of theory and practice | (D) nothing in particular |

38. The expressions “make inroads” in paragraph 6 means:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) take advantage of | (B) become very popular |
| (C) be practical | (D) make progress |



39. What is the author's opinion about cross cultural training?
- (A) It needs government regulation.
 - (B) It is worthwhile for both individuals and companies.
 - (C) It is insignificant in the global economy.
 - (D) It needs to have a good foundation in theory to be effective.
40. What is the expert saying in paragraph 12?
- (A) Trainers vary in abilities, knowledge and price.
 - (B) Companies need to plan carefully before sending employees overseas.
 - (C) It is important to hire an expert that is acknowledged in the industry.
 - (D) Some kind of industry regulation is needed.