科目:英文

適用系所:各系所

注意:1.本試題共 7頁,請依序在答案卡上作答,否則不予計分。

I.	Vo	cabulary: Choose t	he word that best co	ompletes the senter	ice (2 points each; 30 points in total)							
	1.	. I don't know if you should invest in a business that's teetering on the brink of										
		(A) expansion	(B) bankruptcy	(C) starting	(D) launching							
	2.	Make sure you don	't the daily in	ntake of this medicin	ne.							
		(A) exceed	(B) contribute	(C) induce	(D) excel							
	3.	I was outraged at the way the man spoke to his wife.										
		(A) awkward	(B) downward	(C) lengthy	(D) disdainful							
	4.	Simon went out to o	celebrate when he lea	arned he had been _	to junior partner in his firm!							
		(A) promoted		(C) assumed								
	5.	We dubbed her the	"Queen" because she	e's always taking	·							
		(A) notes	(B) after	(C) charge	(D) candy							
	6.	. I feel so disoriented in this basement because it's so much like a										
		(A) field	(B) hallway	(C) maze	(D) home							
	7.	Trevor was and couldn't read between the lines to understand his wife's true feelings.										
			(B) clueless									
	8.		s team is trying to dea									
			(B) inspiration									
	9.		s to money to									
			(B) steal									
	10.		this television because									
			(B) distorted									
	11. What kind of medication did the physician for you this time?											
		(A) describe	(B) prescribe	(C) accept	(D) download							
	12.		ch of a for yo									
			(B) worry									
	13.		hiring a consultant t	_	project is?							
		(A) capable	(B) viable	30 - 150 - 1 00 0	(D) visible							
	14.				s to become a motivational speaker.							
			(B) powerful		(D) fragile							
	15.				rge before our massages.							
		(A) extra	(B) expensive	(C) complimentary	(D) refreshing							
11.				es the passages (2 p	points each; 30 points in total)							
Passage A: Questions 16-20												
					great works of literature. If you're							
					sit on a literary pilgrimage to the							
	cou	ntry. London, of cou	rse, is an undisputed	must-see. It 17	the backdrop for stories such							

as C	hauce	er's Cante	rbury	Tale	s, Helen Fieldi	ng's	Bridget Jo	ones se	eries,	and of course, S	Sherlock	
as Chaucer's <i>Canterbury Tales</i> , Helen Fielding's <i>Bridget Jones</i> series, and of course, Sherlock Holmes and Charles Dickens' work. If you're a fan of Dickens, then you'll want to18 on												
to Portsmouth. This was the author's birthplace in 1612, and his home is now the Charles Dickens Birthplace Museum. Inside, you'll find Regency-style décor and Dickens'												
authentic mementos. Oxford is another place to visit. It's a beautiful city that produced												
noteworthy writers, including Tolkien, author of Lord of the Rings, and C.S. Lewis who authored												
the Chronicles of Narnia.												
16.	(A)	lover	(B)	perso	on (C)hoar	der	(D)	chara	cter			
17.	(A)	provides	(B)	negle	ects (C) instr	ructs	(D)	forese	ees			
18.	(A)	abide	(B)	trave	l (C) inter	rvene	(D)	linger	ľ			
19.	(A)	future	(B)	cheaj	pest (C) forn	ner	(D)	fallen	1			
20.	(A)	possibly	(B)	huge	ly (C) sing	le	(D)	sever	al			
Passage B: Questions 21-25												
Money is a key issue when it comes to marriage, so it's important to come up with plans on												
how to money even before you tie the knot. Many financial planners that												
spouses keep separate accounts, but John Lee, a reporter and author, says that you should23												
your money together to "promote financial honesty." By combining your finances, you'll have more												
accountability and trust, and it helps with planning for the future together. 24 for more than												
just solvency is a goal most couples have, but it could mean a poorer relationship because of how												
much time you'd spend apart at your jobs to earn more. Instead, figure out ways to earn money that												
are more efficient. Finally, you need to make sure one of you isn't out of the loop when it comes to											es to	
					be25							
21.	(A)	involve		(B)	manage	(C)	license		(D)	deal		
22.	(A)	restrain		(B)	require	(C)	rebut		(D)	recommend		
23.	(A)	pool		(B)	center	(C)	test		(D)	include		
24.	(A)	Aiming		(B)	Proving	(C)	Controlli	ing	(D)	Basing		
25.	(A)	cautious		(B)	proactive	(C)	aware		(D)	sensing		
Pas	sage	C: Quest	ions	26-30								
	Cof	fee drinke	ers ca	n rejo	ice. Another to	wo sti	idies have	show	n tha	nt coffee can	26	
lifespans. These two separate studies, conducted by scientists on different continents,27												
hundreds of thousands of people of different ethnicities over many years. Scientists aren't sure what												
it is in coffee that is so "It's a complex concoction," said Peter Adams, a professor at												
Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute.												
The American study found that drinking one cup of coffee daily lowered the risk of											risk of	
1-41 from board disease concernstrate dishetes respiratory and kidney disease by 12 per cent												

Drinking three cups a day increased the 30 to 18 per cent. The European study that followed 520,000 adults from 10 European countries found similar statistics of lower death risks from ailments that included digestive, circulatory and liver diseases.

- 26. (A) induce
- (B) prorate
- (C) prolong
- (D) filter

- 27. (A) tracked
- (B) supplemented (C) convinced
- (D) honed

- 28. (A) partial
- (B) negative
- (C) beneficial
- (D) immediate

- 29. (A) single
- (B) really
- (C) likely
- (D) just

- 30. (A) multiple
- (B) reduction
- (C) continuance
- (D) research

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer. (2 points each; 40 points in total) Passage A: Questions 31-35

It's time for consumers to take charge of their own data security. While firms that hold sensitive information do have to play their part, we shouldn't rely solely on them to keep our information safe. It's pretty much guaranteed that someone has some piece of information about us already. You probably haven't had your identity exploited yet only because there aren't enough thieves around. So what can you do to prevent cybercrimes from affecting you? Protect yourself from unauthorized activity by doing more than just making up strong passwords and checking your account statements and credit reports. You also need to set up your accounts with multi-factor authentication. Whenever you sign in to an account, a one-time code is sent via text message or phone call that you have to input to log-in. It's like a second password but makes life harder for a thief to guess since it changes all the time. You should also set up your accounts with a verification process. Anytime a change is made to your account, an email or text is sent to you to notify you of the change. If it wasn't you that made the change, you will get a heads up that something fraudulent is happening.

- 31. Why can't we trust companies to protect our information?
 - (A) It's not easy for consumers to get data.
 - (B) It's something they don't want to invest in.
 - (C) It's not in their best interest to do so.
 - (D) It's nearly impossible to keep it a secret.
- 32. Why haven't some people's accounts been hacked?
 - (A) The thieves just haven't had time to do so.
 - (B) The thieves want to hack richer people.
 - (C) The thieves are still working on their systems.
 - (D) The thieves don't want to get caught.
- 33. What's one method of protecting your data?
 - (A) Don't use Internet banking at all.
 - (B) Use fingerprint ID to confirm your identity.

- (C) Use a system that verifies you twice.
- (D) Keep all your documents off of the Internet.
- 34. What can some account settings do?
 - (A) They can find information for you.
 - (B) They can alert you about any changes.
 - (C) They can let you know if someone is bad.
 - (D) They can have decoys for thieves.
- 35. Why would someone commit a cybercrime?
 - (A) A thief can pretend they're someone else.
 - (B) A thief can feel like they're anonymous.
 - (C) A thief can make comments on a news article.
 - (D) A thief can get a better-paying job.

Passage B: Questions 36-40

There've been advances in regenerative medicine research that could improve the treatment of those with blood cancers such as leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma. The new research brings hope that there will one day be the ability to create customized human stem cells that can form blood. The idea is that doctors would take a patient's own cells to make "hematopoietic" stem cells. The patient's mature cells would be "reprogrammed" so that they can become any kind of human cells. If this can be done, it would change what patients with blood cancers would have to go through. Currently, patients with blood cancers have to undergo strong radiation and chemotherapy treatments to kill the cancer cells. But along with getting rid of the cancer cells, the treatments also destroy their white blood cells. As a result, patients often need bone-marrow transplants, which are usually lengthy and often unsuccessful. The reprogrammed cells, however, would not get rejected by a patient's body and would eventually be able to recreate healthy new blood cells. If this ever works out, it'll be like getting the holy grail in this field of research.

- 36. What do some people equate the possibility of customizing stem cells to?
 - (A) Obtaining something extremely difficult.
 - (B) Winning a renowned music or art award.
 - (C) Discovering how people used to live.
 - (D) Becoming a world that's free from sickness.
- 37. Who would benefit most from this research?
 - (A) Hospitals that don't have enough beds.
 - (B) Doctors involved with cancer surgery.
 - (C) People who suffer from a particular cancer.
 - (D) Anyone who wants to change their lifestyle.
- 38. What is involved with this stem cell customization?
 - (A) A person's cell would first be reset.

- (B) A person's cell would first be cloned.
- (C) A person's cell would first be deleted.
- (D) A person's cell would first be reduced.
- 39. What happens during typical cancer therapies?
 - (A) The patient finds the pain to be unbearable.
 - (B) The patient loses patience with the slowness.
 - (C) The patient becomes unaware of everything.
 - (D) The patient's good cells are wiped out.
- 40. What's the problem with bone-marrow transplants?
 - (A) They happen too frequently.
 - (B) They have a strong rate of failure.
 - (C) They involve a lot of work and money.
 - (D) They end up hurting other body parts.

Passage C: Questions 41-45

If you want to have a successful career, you need to start by examining yourself first. Everyone has some sort of Achilles Heel, and identifying it is the first step towards preventing your career from derailment. James Waldroop is a business psychologist and the creator of Career Leader, an online career assessment program. The program came about after Waldroop and Harvard University business professor Timothy Butler studied employees and their bad habits for almost two decades. They found that bad habits such as letting low self-esteem undermine your ability, doing too much, avoiding conflict, not establishing boundaries, letting fear drive you, not being emotionally in tune, fighting too much with authority and convention, and having no purpose or direction contributed to career paralysis. However, these behaviors could be changed. First, you have to admit your weakness, then make a plan for change and then actually do something to rewire your brain to eliminate the bad habits. For example, someone who has problems with authority needs to take a more middle-of-the-road approach by listening to a supervisor without becoming overly deferential.

- 41. What does the author mean by "Achilles Heel"?
 - (A) It means a small fault or weakness a person has.
 - (B) It means a muscle ache in the ankle.
 - (C) It describes a work function or outing.
 - (D) It describes a work habit or strategy.
- 42. Which of these would be a bad habit at the office?
 - (A) Studying a subject outside of your expertise.
 - (B) Using your skill set to solve a problem.
 - (C) Asking for a promotion to advance ahead.
 - (D) Believing that you can do things all alone.

- 43. What does the author say about your belief in yourself?
 - (A) Don't ever be overly confident.
 - (B) Don't let it lessen your self-respect.
 - (C) Allow it to determine your next steps.
 - (D) Allow it to overpower other's ideas.
- 44. What can be done about your bad habits?
 - (A) You should ignore them at all costs.
 - (B) It's possible to pass them off as excuses.
 - (C) It's possible to change them.
 - (D) You should learn how to live with them.
- 45. What's the best way to deal with those in power?
 - (A) Ignore anything that you don't agree with.
 - (B) Find a way to become more dominating.
 - (C) Obey whatever they tell you to do.
 - (D) Be polite but don't let them run over you.

Passage D: Questions 46-50

With the advance of technology comes the decline of manual labor. New devices and appliances are saving us time and energy. Car manufacturers, fruit growers, and construction workers are all relying more and more heavily on machines to do the work. The trajectory indicates that one day, there may be no need for humans to manually do any of this work anymore. And yet there seems to be a proliferation of interest in the kinds of work that people claim to want to avoid. The large number of reality-television shows about people who have menial jobs: farmers, loggers, truckers, drillers and fishermen, points to the fallacy that people look down on these professions. While the audiences of these shows might not actually want to have these professions, they enjoy living vicariously through those starring in these shows. What is it that draws people to watch these workers in action? Perhaps it's a primordial need for physical labor that involves creation using our hands. Or maybe it's how we can feel the materials we work with because you can't get that working a desk job. Whatever the reason, we all still depend on these trades – technology still hasn't replaced people when it comes to driving cars, building houses and installing electric wires.

- 46. What is the correlation between technology and physical work?
 - (A) Physical work improves as technology does.
 - (B) Physical work lessens as technology lessens.
 - (C) More tech means less physical work.
 - (D) More tech means better physical work.
- 47. What does the author say about the reality shows that depict the life of manual labor workers?
 - (A) These shows manipulate audience's thinking.

- (B) These shows make audiences feel superior.
- (C) People want to become stars on the shows.
- (D) People are fascinated by these shows.
- 48. What does the author believe about physical labor?
 - (A) That it's a basic human need.
 - (B) That it's a requirement for growing up.
 - (C) That it should have been obsolete long ago.
 - (D) That it is no longer necessary.
- 49. What does the author think about people looking down on trades professions?
 - (A) The author thinks this idea is funny.
 - (B) The author thinks this view isn't true.
 - (C) The author thinks this idea is old-fashioned.
 - (D) The author thinks this view isn't his.
- 50. What do viewers of the reality shows enjoy about them?
 - (A) They like experiencing the jobs via TV.
 - (B) They like how they make fun of people.
 - (C) They like figuring out the workers' salaries.
 - (D) They like how the shows follow people.