

1-1

系別： 各學系、研究所

科目：英 文

考試日期：5 月 25 日 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

本試題雙面印刷

I. Vocabulary: choose the correct answer

- _____ 1. If something *evolves*, it _____.
- a. no longer exists
 - b. changes in some ways
 - c. moves in a circle
 - d. takes part in something
- _____ 2. Which of the following words help explain the meaning of the word *precious*?
- a. valuable
 - b. huge
 - c. necessary
 - d. unpredictable
- _____ 3. If an event is *random*, it is _____.
- a. unstoppable
 - b. beautiful
 - c. welcome
 - d. unplanned
- _____ 4. If something is *definitive*, it _____.
- a. is late
 - b. is especially interesting
 - c. cannot be questioned
 - d. has serious consequences
- _____ 5. Which of the following show what the word *furthermore* means?
- a. in addition
 - b. however
 - c. so
 - d. finally
- _____ 6. If you do something on *behalf* of someone else, _____.
- a. that person doesn't want you to do it
 - b. you do it but that person does not know it
 - c. you don't do anything for that person
 - d. you do it in that person's place

1-2

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本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

_____ 7. Which of the following sentences describe something that is *finite*?

- a. It is unlimited in size.
- b. It is extremely fast.
- c. It has a definite end.
- d. It is very widespread.

_____ 8. Which of the following receive *wages* for what they are doing?

- a. a teacher teaching a class
- b. an architect selling his house
- c. a cook preparing dinner for her family
- d. a doctor washing his car

_____ 9. Which of the following can mean the same as *denote*?

- a. indicate
- b. judge
- c. encourage
- d. predict

_____ 10. *Meanwhile* _____.

- a. can mean *while something else has happened*
- b. describes *while something is happening*
- c. can mean the same as *although*
- d. shows that an event probably won't happen

II. Cloze Test:

Can we see ___(11)___ the earth is a globe? Yes, we can, when we watch a ship that sails out to sea. If we watch closely, we see that the ship begins ___(12)___. The bottom of the ship disappears first, and then the ship seems to sink lower and lower, ___(13)___ we can only see the top of the ship, and then we see nothing at all. What is hiding the ship from us? It is the earth. Stick a pin most of the way into an orange, and ___(14)___ turn the orange away from you. You will see the pin disappear, ___(15)___ a ship does on the earth.

- _____ 11. (a) if (b) where (c) that (d) whether
_____ 12. (a) being disappeared (b) to be disappeared, (c) to have disappeared, (d) to disappear
_____ 13. (a) until (b) since (c) after (d) by the time

1-3

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考試日期：5月25日 第1節

本試題共4大題，8頁

- ____ 14. (a) reluctantly (b) accidentally (c) slowly (d) passionately
 ____ 15. (a) the same (b) alike (c) just as (d) by the way

In summer people ____ (16) ____ to grill because the sun is high and the days are much longer. Grill safety is an important element to having a great grill party. There are many important ____ (17) ____ to remember. The first is ____ (18) ____ a grill that is safe and will last at long time outdoors. Buying a grill can be a challenging but it can also be fun. There are gas grills and charcoal grills as well. For safety, be sure to keep all the grill supplies away from children if you get a charcoal or a gas grill. Gas grills ____ (19) ____ cost more money over time since you need to buy more gas. The food made with a gas grill also has a different flavor. The good news is that many modern grills work both with charcoal or gas! The second factor is to make sure you have cleaning supplies and the right tools for your grill. You should have ____ (20) ____ tools that keep your hands and arms safe from getting burnt. You should also have supplies that allow you to keep your grill clean after use. This summer, enjoy grilling with safety and fun.

- ____ 16. (a) hate, (b) love, (c) loathe, (d) cry
 ____ 17. (a) goodies, (b) particularity, (c) influence, (d) factors
 ____ 18. (a) getting, (b) losing, (c) grab, (d) get
 ____ 19. (a) largely, (b) normally, (c) not, (d) exactly
 ____ 20. (a) the common, (b) the right, (c) the wrong, (d) the expansive

Owning a car has several advantages. ____ (21) ____ you can go whenever you want, wherever you want. You don't have to depend on public transport and ____ (22) ____ you feel more independent. ____ (23) ____ you are able to give lifts to friends, or carry heavy loads of shopping. ____ (24) ____, there can be problems, especially if you live in a city. Running a car can be very expensive, and you have to spend money on items ____ (25) ____ petrol, servicing the car, and repairs. You might also have problems with parking, as everywhere is becoming more and more crowded with cars. ____ (26) ____, most people feel that the advantages of owning a car outweigh the disadvantages. ____ (27) ____ most young people of my age start driving as soon as they can. ____ (28) ____, I think cars nowadays have become essential, but I also feel that they cause a lot of problems, ____ (29) ____ they are noisy and dirty. ____ (30) ____, the large numbers of cars on the road means that most towns and cities are organized for the convenience of cars and the needs of pedestrians are ignored.

- ____ 21. (a) First of all, (b) As a result, (c) Personally, (d) Besides this

系別： 各學系、研究所

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本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

- _____ 22. (a) however, (b) personally, (c) since, (d) as a result
- _____ 23. (a) In contrast, (b) In my view, (c) Besides, (d) However
- _____ 24. (a) On the other hand, (b) To sum up, (c) Thus, (d) For example
- _____ 25. (a) as, (b) such as, (c) owing to, (d) then
- _____ 26. (a) Finally, (b) Secondly, (c) However, (d) As
- _____ 27. (a) For, (b) Next, (c) As well as this, (d) Consequently
- _____ 28. (a) For example, (b) Personally, (c) Nevertheless, (d) However
- _____ 29. (a) for example, (b) however, (c) thus, (d) since
- _____ 30. (a) As a result, (b) Moreover, (c) Personally, (d) For example

III. Grammar:

- _____ 31. I really think that apologizing is _____ you can do.
(a) not as much as, (b) a little, (c) the least, (d) as far as
- _____ 32. Although Brenda came last, everyone agreed she had _____ her best.
(a) done, (b) made, (c) had, (d) got
- _____ 33. I've never owned _____ independent cat as this one!
(a) a more than, (b) such an, (c) a so, (d) as much an
- _____ 34. This exercise will give you _____ practice.
(a) farther, (b) much more, (c) as better, (d) a lot
- _____ 35. In order to prove John is guilty, we must find some _____.
(a) means, (b) information, (c) knowledge, (d) evidence
- _____ 36. I try to go jogging at least four times _____.
(a) the week, (b) of the week, (c) a week, (d) of a week
- _____ 37. The weather was fine, and everyone was _____ the coast.
(a) going in for, (b) making for, (c) joining in, (d) seeing about
- _____ 38. Losing my job was a great shock, but I think I'm _____ it.
(a) seeing to, (b) putting up with, (c) standing for, (d) getting over
- _____ 39. Jack has decided to _____ the time he spends watching television.
(a) run out of, (b) see to, (c) cut down on, (d) come up with
- _____ 40. I was passing their house, so I _____ Nancy and Peter.
(a) dropped in on, (b) came up with, (c) got on with, (d) ran into

IV. Reading Comprehension:

Please choose the best answer.

Investigating the Snow Leopard

系別：各學系、研究所

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考試日期：5 月 25 日 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題，8 頁

Reading # 1:**Habitat**

Snow leopards live in the high mountains of central Asia in an area that includes parts of China, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Russia as well as Mongolia, Bhutan and several other areas. Although these animals are very scarce, the frozen landscape in which they can be found covers an area of about two million square kilometers, about the size of Greenland or Mexico. China accommodates approximately 60 percent of the known snow leopard population.

A large percentage of these animals live near international borders, where the edges of two or more different countries come together. Some of these countries have serious conflicts about where the border actually is and enforce rules which do not allow outsiders to visit the affected area while they fight over the land. To some extent, eliminating human visitors has helped protect the snow leopard from human threats. On the other hand, this situation makes it more difficult to study these rare animals and to determine exactly how many of them there are and where they are living.

Life Cycle

Snow leopards usually mate between the months of January and March. After the mating season is over, the males leave and the females have to raise their young on their own. Because of the difficulties involved in taking care of their young, snow leopards generally mate every other year. Snow leopards normally give birth in June or July, with the number of cubs rarely exceeding three. The cubs are totally helpless when born, to the extent they cannot even open their eyes for the first week. They also depend on their mother for milk for the first few weeks of life. There is evidence that the mother cat protects her young from the cold by lining an area in a cave with her own fur to create a warm, soft nest.

At about two months of age, the cubs eat their first solid food. Soon after that, they begin following their mother around and learn how to hunt their own prey so they can feed themselves. At around two years of age, baby snow leopards become independent of their mother. Females at this age are already able to mate and have cubs of their own.

Behavior

Snow leopards are very shy and are rarely seen in the wild. There is no known record of snow leopard attacks on humans. If a person does happen to meet one, it will usually not hesitate to run away and or try to drag off the animal it has just killed for food. The sounds they make with their voices are similar to those of other large cats with one exception---they do not have the loud, dramatic roar of lions and tigers.

系別： 各學系、研究所

科目：英 文

1-6

考試日期：5 月 25 日 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

When left alone, snow leopards do most of their hunting in the early morning and early evening. However, when there are people in the area, they may change their habits and hunt only in the darkness of the night. Snow leopards are also solitary animals and always live alone, never with a mate or other companions.

41. The purpose of this reading is to _____.

- a. explain why the snow leopard population should be protected
- b. give the reader some background information about snow leopards
- c. describe some threats to the current snow leopard population
- d. show several recent changes in the habitat of the snow leopard

42. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a. Snow leopard cubs are very dependent on their mother.
- b. The life of a snow leopard female is very difficult.
- c. Male snow leopards do not take care of their young.
- d. Snow leopard cubs need a warm, safe place to grow up.

43. In paragraph 3, sentence 3, what does the sentence *snow leopards generally mate every other year* mean?

- a. Snow leopards usually have cubs several years in a row.
- b. Snow leopards sometimes have two mates in one year.
- c. Snow leopards normally have cubs one year but not the next year.
- d. Snow leopards change mates every year.

44. In paragraph 2, sentence 4, what does *this situation* refer to?

- a. The borderline between two countries.
- b. The conflict between two countries.
- c. Snow leopards which are rarely disturbed by human beings.
- d. Unfamiliar habitats for snow leopards to survive.

45. Which of the following choice is *incorrect* about snow leopards?

- a. There are documents reporting snow leopards have killed humans.
- b. Snow leopards live alone.
- c. Snow leopards usually hunt in the morning and evening.
- d. 60% of snow leopards are found in China.

1-17

系別：各學系、研究所

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本試題共 4 大題，8 頁

Reading #2:**Inside Your Skin**

The skin is an organ, just like the brain, the heart and the stomach, and since it's an external organ, it's the most visible one. The appearance of the skin is a fundamental part of how people present themselves to the world. However, people have highly subjective ideas about how skin should look. Some people avoid the sun because they have the notion that light-colored skin makes them more attractive, while others allow their skin to darken in order to imply that they have enough leisure time to relax in the sun. Makeup is sometimes used to give the skin a uniform look. Markings on the skin, such as tattoos, are another way people alter their appearance in order to tell the world who they are, or who they think they are. But what is the skin's actual physical function?

First of all, skin helps protect us from extreme temperatures, damaging sunlight, and harmful chemicals. It also contains elements that help the body fight off infection. In addition, the skin manufactures vitamin D which helps the body use sunlight to build healthy bones. The rich supply of nerves just under the surface of the skin provides another important function---the ability to sense changes in temperature and feel when something touches the body. This sense of touch helps the brain know what is happening in the outside world. At the same time, skin allows parts of the body to move freely.

The skin is made up of three layers. The outer layer, called the 'epidermis', contains a tough material called 'keratin' which is also found in the hair and nails. This strong covering is crucial in protecting the body. The epidermis is constantly growing as the mature outer part is rubbed off and new skin grows to replace it. As new skin takes five weeks to reach the surface, the outermost layer is actually all dead skin. This protective coating varies in thickness on different parts of the body. For example, it is ten times thicker on the soles of the feet compared to the skin around the eyes since it needs to protect us from constant impact with the ground while walking.

The layer of skin below the epidermis is called the 'dermis'. The way it is constructed gives the skin its strength and also allows it to stretch when necessary. In addition, the rich blood flow through this layer helps the body regulate its temperature by increasing blood flow to the skin to allow heat to escape when it's hot outside, or by decreasing blood flow to raise the body's temperature when it's cold.

Under the dermis is another layer called the 'subcutis'. It includes a sheet of fat which serves as a

1-8

系別： 各學系、研究所

科目：英 文

考試日期：5 月 25 日 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題， 8 頁

reserve supply of energy in case the body experiences a food shortage. The fat also protects the body from sudden changes in heat and cold, and defends the body against injury from knocks and falls. The skin is a truly amazing organ, one which both connects us with and protects us from the outside world.

_____ 46. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- a. A person's skin tells the world something about them.
- b. People have similar opinions about skin color.
- c. Changing the appearance of the skin is easy to do.
- d. The physical function of the skin is more important than its appearance.

_____ 47. In paragraph 3, sentence 7, the words *soles* means _____.

- a. bottom
- b. top
- c. sides
- d. inside

_____ 48. All three layers of skin covering the body _____.

- a. have a rich flow of blood
- b. contain keratin
- c. contain a certain amount of dead skin
- d. serve an important function

_____ 49. What is this reading mainly about?

- a. To explain why people have skin.
- b. To explain why some people like light-complexioned skin color while others don't.
- c. To explain the layers of our skin and their function.
- d. To explain the importance of protecting our skin

_____ 50. In paragraph 4, sentence 2, what does an underlined *it* mean?

- a. Blood.
- b. Skin.
- c. Temperature.
- d. Strength.