1. For centuries people made up stories about dragons.
   (A) constructed  (B) beautified  (C) created  (D) prepared
2. Viruses are microscopic organism that causes a number of important diseases in man, animals and even plants.
   (A) extremely minute  (B) very active  (C) out of proportion  (D) enlarged
3. In the learning situation, exposure to language and motivation are crucial factors in language learning.
   (A) moderate  (B) vital  (C) mere  (D) drastic
4. Formerly a palace, the Louvre was made a museum after the French Revolution.
   (A) Henceforth  (B) Previously  (C) Eventually  (D) Frequently
5. I’m on pins and needles.
   (A) happy  (B) nervous  (C) angry  (D) confused
6. John: Pay raises are few and far between in my workplace.
   What does John mean?
   (A) John gets lots of raises at his job.
   (B) there are no raises given at John’s job.
   (C) People in John’s workplace don’t get raises very often.
   (D) John has to go far to get a raise.

Questions 7-15 根据段落文意选出最适当的答案

What I Have Lived For

Three passions, simple but _7_ strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown hither and thither, in a wayward course, over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the verge of despair.

I have sought love, first, because it brings ecstasy—ecstasy so great that I would often have _8_ all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness—that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold _9_ lifeless abyss. I have sought it, finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring _10_ of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and thought it might seem too good for human life, this is what—at least—I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the stars shine. And I have tried to apprehend the Pythagorean power by which number holds sway above the flux. A little of this, but not much, I have _11_.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain _12_ in my heart. Children in _13_, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hatred burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a _14_ of what human life should be. I long to _15_ the evil, I cannot, and I too suffer.

This has been my life. I have found it worth living, and I would gladly live it again if the chance were offered to me.

Bertrand Russell

7. (A) overwhelmingly  (B) outrageously  (C) overbearingly  (D) outstandingly
8. (A) deflated  (B) suspended  (C) sacrificed  (D) deleted
9. (A) inevitable  (B) invaluable  (C) unequivocal  (D) unfathomable
10. (A) vision  (B) pray  (C) curse  (D) blindness
11. (A) achieved  (B) abhorred  (C) avoided  (D) abandoned
12. (A) withdraw  (B) desiccate  (C) reverberate  (D) saturate
13. (A) festival  (B) banquet  (C) beverage  (D) famine
14. (A) blunder  (B) commitment  (C) diversity  (D) mockery
15. (A) alleviate  (B) boost  (C) exaggerate  (D) indulge

II. 文法：請選出最適當的答案使句子合乎文法

16. Winning first place in an event was the only glory in the ancient Games because second and third places _
   (A) did not recognize  
   (B) are not recognized  
   (C) was not recognized  
   (D) were not recognized
17. The body uses proteins for energy _ and fats cannot meet its energy needs.  
   (A) that carbohydrates  
   (B) when carbohydrates  
   (C) when they are carbohydrates  
   (D) that when carbohydrates
18. The foods that contain _ are made of animal fat whereas vegetables have the least energy.  
   (A) as much energy as  
   (B) the more energy  
   (C) the most energy  
   (D) more energy than
19. Many mental disorders are believed to result from a combination of emotional, _, and biological factors.  
   (A) society  (B) social  (C) socially  (D) to be social
20. Tears not only _ foreign substances from the eyes, but also contain chemicals that fight many common  
   pathogens.  
   (A) wash  (B) are washing  (C) washing  (D) are washed

Questions 21-25

Through science, we discover not only what we didn’t know but what we thought we knew but didn’t.  
Something that for ages may have been taken as a self-evident truth—the flatness of the Earth, for  
instance—_21_. What is easy to overlook is that even science does not always know what it thinks it knows.  
Myth, in the form of theoretical speculation, _22_ many of the bricks of scientific discoveries are laid. Or you  
might say that it is the dark matter that holds the universe of scientific knowledge together. And dark matter,  
of course, is itself an example of a scientific “myth.” Though its existence remains speculative, _23_.  

But another myth _24_ that most of us would never even think to question it: gravity. Who would think  
there was doubt in something that seems to be substantiated simply by picking up an apple and _25_? But, as  
the Times reported, a respected Dutch physicist has declared that gravity is an illusion. “Gravity doesn’t  
estand,” Erik Verlinde told the Times.

21. (A) exposing it as a myth  
   (B) can be exposed as a myth  
   (C) a myth can be exposed  
   (D) to be a myth exposed
22. (A) the mortar in which  
   (B) is the mortar in which  
   (C) which the mortar and  
   (D) it is the mortar which
23. (A) there is an increase to be taken as factual  
(B) it is increasingly taken as factual  
(C) increasingly it takes as factual  
(D) it is a fact taking increasingly

24. (A) has for so long and so well masqueraded as fact 
(B) for long and well masqueraded as fact 
(C) to have for long and well masqueraded as fact 
(D) which for so long and so well masqueraded as fact

25. (A) letting it drop 
(B) let it drop 
(C) drop it 
(D) to drop it

III. 閱讀測驗：請選出最適當的答案

26. The idea of a car that knows where to go may seem impossible. However, new technology may soon make this possible. Cars will have computers to tell drivers which roads have the least traffic. That way the drivers will not waste time in traffic jams. There will also be less pollution because the car engines will be running less. These new cars will be known as ___. 
(A) “expensive cars” 
(B) “fast cars” 
(C) “traffic cars” 
(D) “smart cars”

27. The tulip is a flower that originally grew in Turkey. In the 17th century it became very popular in Holland. Some Dutch merchants became very rich by importing tulips. They sold them to the ___. 
(A) Dutch at very high prices 
(B) Turkish at very high prices 
(C) Turkish at very low prices 
(D) Dutch at very low prices

28. It may be possible in the future to choose the sex of your child. Researchers in France believe that they have found a way to influence the sex of the unborn child. They say that it depends on what the woman eats in the period before she gets pregnant. However, other researchers are doubtful about this theory. They say that the process is really much more complex. According to these critics, the new theory ___. 
(A) will change the way women eat 
(B) is much too complicated 
(C) does not deal with other factors 
(D) will influence the French peoples’ love of good food

29. In many countries these days, it is rarely necessary to go inside a bank. You can do all your banking at automatic banking machines. You can use these machines when the banks are closed. You need French money to buy dinner. You can use your own bank card in a French automatic banking machine. And in just a few seconds, ___. 
(A) you will be rich 
(B) it will take all your money from you 
(C) you can telephone to anywhere in the world 
(D) it will give you money from your own bank account
30. What is the world's largest living creature? It may be a fungus that scientists have discovered in the state of Wisconsin. This fungus is huge—it spreads over about 37 acres and is still growing. This may seem like science fiction nightmare. However, in fact, the fungus lives underground in the woods, and does not disturb its environment. It also grows very slowly, having taken 1,500 years to reach its present size. The scientists used to think that this fungus was made up of many different fungi. Now with DNA testing, they have definite proof that it is really ___.
(A) just one individual fungus
(B) separate fungi living close together
(C) dead material
(D) a science nightmare

31. Strictly speaking, cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps. The explorers and surveyors go out and make the measurements and gather the information from which the cartographers draw their maps. Sometimes the field work and the creation of the map are done by the same person. But when the scope is broad and the sources of information many, maps are more often a compilation of that information. They represent the accumulated work of many people, brought together under the supervision of one person, the compiler. The value of the map depends, of course, on the expertise of the compiler, who must sift through available information, select the most accurate data, and come up with a thoughtful and accurate synthesis of the geographic knowledge of the region.
What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) The definition of cartography is the drawing or compiling of maps.
(B) Maps are the product of a group effort brought together usually by one person.
(C) Not all of the information initially compiled for maps is accurate.
(D) The compiler’s task is more important than that of the explorers and surveyors.

32. The few places left on earth that have not been altered by humankind are almost invariably hostile to humans. One such place is the Alaskan Arctic, which is inhabited, where inhabited at all, by only a scattering of Eskimos, native Americans and whites. But while the Arctic is indeed a chill and inimical realm of snow, ice, and polar bears, it also a region of great beauty and, above all, purity, where plants and animals still exist undisturbed in a state of natural balance. Nearly one-third of Alaska lies north of the Arctic Circle and consists of pristine land. The Brooks Range cuts across the region like a wall, making access difficult. Even today, in an age of jet travel, the number of persons who have had first-hand experience in the Alaskan Arctic remains small, and countless valleys and mountains go unnamed and even unexplored.
What is the primary topic of the passage?
(A) The Alaskan Arctic is a beautiful pristine realm of snow, ice and polar bears.
(B) The Alaskan Arctic is habitable only to arctic animals and a few hardy humans.
(C) Remarkably, parts of the Alaskan Arctic still remain unexplored.
(D) The ruggedness of the Alaskan Arctic makes it one of the last few remaining pristine areas in the world.

Questions 33-36
Scientists disagree about the place of instinct in human behavior. Sociologists argue that even complicated forms of human behavior can have an instinctive basis. They believe we have an inborn urge to propagate our own genes of those of our biological relatives. Social customs that enhance the odds of such transmission survive in the form of kinship bonds, courtship rituals, altruism, taboos against female adultery, and many aspects of social life. Other social scientist have argued that human behavior can be explained solely by learning. Psychologists today generally take a middle path. They acknowledge that human behavior is influenced by our geological heritage, but most doubt that either imprinting or true instincts occur in human beings.
Questions 37-44

On a September day in 1991, two Germans were climbing the mountains between Austria and Italy. High up on a mountain pass, they found the body of a man lying on the ice. At that height (3,200 meters), the ice is usually permanent. But 1991 had been an especially warm year. The mountain ice had melted more than usual and so the body had come to the surface.

It was lying face downward. The skeleton was in perfect condition, except for a large wound in the head. There was still skin on the bones and the remains of some clothes. The hands were still holding the wooden handle of an ax. On the feet there were very simple leather and cloth boots. Nearby was a pair of gloves made of tree bark and a holder for arrows.

Who was this man? How and when had he died? Everybody had a different answer to these questions. The mountain climbers who had found the body said it seemed thousands of years old. But others thought that it might be from this century. Perhaps it was the body of a soldier who died in World War I. In fact, several World War I soldiers had already been found in that area of the mountains. On the other hand, a Swiss woman believed it might be her father. He had died in those mountains 20 years before and his body had never been found.

When Italian and Austrian scientists heard about the discovery, they rushed to the mountaintop. The body couldn’t possibly be the Swiss woman’s father, they said. The boots, the gloves, and the ax were clearly from further back in the past, for the same reason, they said it couldn’t be a World War I soldier. It had to be at least several centuries old, they said maybe even five centuries. It could have been one of the soldiers in the army of Frederick, Duke of Austria.

Before they could be sure about this guess, however, the scientist needed more data. They needed to bring the body down the mountain so they could study it in their laboratories. The question was, whom did it belong to? It was lying almost exactly on the border between Italy and Austria. Naturally, both counties wanted the frozen man for their laboratories and their museums. For two days, the body lay there in the mountains while diplomats argued. Finally, they decided that it lay on Austrian ground. By that time the body was partly unfrozen and somewhat damaged.

When the Austrian scientists examined the body more closely, they changed their minds. They did not know yet how he had died, but they did know when: in about 2,700 B.C. This was a very important discovery, they said. It would teach them a great deal about this very distant period of European history, they said. From the clothes and tools they could learn about how men lived in those times.
37. The passage is about ___.
   (A) a soldier who died in World War I
   (B) mountaintop discoveries
   (C) how men lived in the distant past
   (D) a frozen body found in the mountains

38. The body was found by ___.
   (A) some Austrian scientists
   (B) a Swiss Woman
   (C) soldiers in the army of Frederick of Austria
   (D) two German mountain climbers

39. The body was in good condition because ___.
   (A) it had always been frozen
   (B) the scientists took good care of it
   (C) the air is very dry
   (D) it had just fallen there

40. When the body was first found ___.
   (A) everyone thought it must be 20 years old
   (B) everyone had a different theory about it
   (C) no one had any idea about where it came from
   (D) scientists were sure it was thousands of years old

41. When the scientists saw the body, they said it ___.
   (A) might be five centuries old
   (B) must be from this century
   (C) was probably the Swiss woman’s father
   (D) probably was a soldier from World War I

42. The body lay on the mountain for two days because ___.
   (A) the Swiss woman didn’t want anyone to touch it
   (B) no one could find it
   (C) the Austrian and Italian governments were fighting over it
   (D) neither the Austrians nor the Italians wanted it

43. After examining the body, the scientists said ___.
   (A) the frozen man had died in war
   (B) it was partly unfrozen
   (C) the frozen man was almost 5,000 years old
   (D) they did not know the cause of his death

44. We can learn about how people lived in the distant past from ___.
   (A) their feet
   (B) their clothes and tools
   (C) their museums
   (D) the mountains

Questions 45-50

(1) For a century before the Erie Canal was built, there was much discussion among the general population of the Northeast as to the need for connecting the waterways of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. A project of such monumental proportions was not going to be undertaken and completed without a supreme amount of effort.

(2) The man who was instrumental in accomplishing the feat that was the Erie Canal was DeWitt Clinton. As early as 1812, he was in the nation’s capital petitioning the federal government for financial assistance on the project, emphasizing what a boon to the economy of the country the canal would be; his efforts with the federal government, however, were not successful.

(3) In 1816, Clinton asked the New York State Legislature for the funding for the canal, and this time he
did succeed. A canal commission was instituted and Clinton himself was made head of it. One year later, Clinton was elected governor of the state, and soon after, construction of the canal was started.

(4) The canal took eight years to complete, and Clinton was on the first barge to travel the length of the canal, the *Seneca Chief*, which departed from Buffalo on October 26, 1825, and arrived in New York City on November 4. Because of the success of the Erie Canal, numerous other canals were built in other parts of the country.

45. The information in the passage ___.
   (A) gives a cause followed by an effect
   (B) is in chronological order
   (C) lists opposing viewpoints of a problem
   (D) is organized spatially

46. When did Clinton ask the federal government for funds for the canal?
   (A) One hundred years before the canal was built
   (B) In 1812
   (C) In 1816
   (D) In 1825

47. Look at the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3. What does it refer to?
   (A) the New York State Legislature
   (B) funding for the canal
   (C) a canal commission
   (D) construction of the canal

48. In what year did the actual building of the canal get underway?
   (A) In 1812
   (B) In 1816
   (C) In 1817
   (D) In 1825

49. Which paragraph mentions a committee that worked to develop the canal?
   (A) Paragraph 1
   (B) Paragraph 2
   (C) Paragraph 3
   (D) Paragraph 4

50. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses ___.
   (A) the century before the building of the Erie Canal
   (B) canals in different U.S. locations
   (C) the effect of the Erie Canal on the Buffalo area
   (D) Clinton’s career as governor of New York