Questions 01~10: Verbal Analogies  Directions: Seek the relationship between the given terms. 例如：
father : son = mother : (A. daughter  B. female  C. child  D. aunt) 答案是 A。因為父親對兒子，而母親則對女兒。
01. sheep : lamb = dog : (A. kitten  B. pup  C. pony  D. chick)
02. today : yesterday = present : (A. now  B. current  C. past  D. last)
03. race : track = swim : (A. pool  B. court  C. arms  D. swimming suit)
04. pyramid : cube = (A. rectangle  B. triangle  C. Egypt  D. ice) : square
05. cape : continent = gulf : (A. island  B. land mass  C. strait  D. ocean)
06. distracting : noise = (A. chaotic  B. strident  C. pleasing  D. deafening) : harmony
07. faculty : staff = university : (A. intern  B. student  C. hospital  D. patient)
08. prescience : prejudice = see : (A. bigot  B. witch  C. shaman  D. scientist)
09. ingénue : knave = naivety : (A. smartness  B. niceness  C. chicanery  D. naive)

Questions 11~20: 单字与片语测验（请依据绘出的字或词选出最恰当的意思）
11. Money is very difficult to come by (A. save  B. put away  C. value  D. get) at this moment.
12. I suppose it's OK, as long as you give the source (A. resource  B. flavor  C. information  D. origin).
13. The tool for the experiment was invalid (A. unbalanced  B. undone  C. unacceptable  D. well-founded).
14. Universities have historically taken advantage of recessions to bring austerity (A. strictness  B. autism  C. paucity  D. easiness) to teaching.
15. The unlawful importation of controlled substance (narcotics and chemicals) regardless of amount is a violation (A. honor  B. breach  C. observation  D. regulation) of U.S. law.
16. I supervised construction work in progress to ensure compliance (A. complement  B. supplement  C. conformity  D. regulations) with landscape specifications and to advise client and construction personnel on landscape features.
17. Are you able to make clear-cut decisions under pressure? Do you stand behind (A. conceal  B. deny  C. retreat from  D. defend) them later?
18. Can you stick to a task even when your enthusiasm and patience wear thin? Have you ever accomplished something in spite of seemingly insurmountable (A. undetectable  B. easy-to-overcome  C. overpowering  D. dutiful) obstacles?
19. They seem to think becoming a humanities professor is a reliable prospect — a more responsible and secure choice than, say, attempting to make it as a freelance (A. self-employed  B. permanent  C. stable  D. flush) writer.
20. The year after I graduated from college was a recession (A. prosperity  B. affluence  C. depression  D. boom), and the best job I could find was selling memberships in a health club, part time, in a shopping mall in Taipei.

Questions 21~30: 文法测验（请选出最恰当的答案）
21. From the factories in Taipei (A. comes many products  B. come many products  C. many products come  D. many products comes) that are sold throughout the country.
22. In (A. 1940’s  B. the year 1940’s  C. the 1940’s  D. the year of 1940’s), Taipei had a higher number of rich families than any other cities in Taiwan.
23. The weather (A. has been  B. it was  C. became  D. it has been) changeable these days.
24. Paul and Jill (A. they like  B. have liked  C. were liked  D. they liked) to play the piano together since they were children.
25. Dodie has already decided (A. on how to travel  B. what to travel  C. on where to travel  D. how to travel). She has Hung Kong for Thanksgiving break, Guam for Christmas, and Australia for summer.
26. Paul did not prepare for the entrance examination; (A. regardless B. however C. besides D. consequently) he failed.
27. (A. So strange his appearance was B. So strange was his appearance C. His appearance so strange was D. So was his strange appearance) that everyone came out to watch.
28. The center (A. was the B. it was the C. it was at the D. was) control center for the high speed train.
29. Jill studies very hard. She gets good grades (A. however B. though C. in addition D. while).
30. This experiment examines the effect of a powerful drug (A. on B. in C. with D. of) sleep pattern.

Questions 31–40: Context Clues Directions: Please select the word or phrase that best fits each sentence.

Chemicals have long been useful in preparing food for market. Chemicals give food a brighter, fresher color and prevent spoiling. These chemicals, of course, are (31. A. tested B. tasted C. sniffed D. pounded) before they are used. Food must be (32. A. secured B. cooked C. safe D. packed) before it can be sold.

The horned toad of the West probably has the most unusual defense of any animal alive. When alarmed, the animal raises its head. Blood squirts from its eyes! Enemies (33. A. flee B. disguise C. appeal D. plead) for (34. A. merciful B. cover C. conceal D. transfusion). Can you blame them?

The penalty for telling frequent lies is not to be believed. Remember the story of the little boy who cried "wolf" too often? At first people believed him, but not in the end. If we tell many lies, we will not be bothered by wolves, but most (35. A. uncertainly B. openly C. certainly D. luckily) we will not be (36. A. punished B. heard C. believed D. fined).

Tattooing is a form of skin decoration. A needle dipped in coloring matter is used in making a design on the skin. Tattooing is not only painful, but somewhat dangerous, since a skin infection may result. What some people will (37. A. like B. see C. enjoy D. endure) for the (38. A. joy B. love C. sake D. picture) of beauty!

Some words have changed very little in thousands of years. The word elephant was called "Elephas" by the ancient Greeks. The ancient Romans called it "elephantus." In the English of 500 years ago it was written "olifant," Isn't the word of today (39. A. to some extent B. not at all C. totally D. strikingly) (40. A. similar B. unlikely C. identical D. opposite)?

Questions 41–45: 閱讀測驗 (Please select the answer that best fits the context.)

His name was Fleming, and he was a poor Scottish farmer. One day, while trying to make a living for his family, he heard a cry for help coming from a nearby bog. He dropped his tools and ran to the bog. There, mired to his waist in black muck, was a terrified boy, screaming and struggling to free himself. Farmer Fleming saved the lad from what could have been a slow and terrifying death.

The next day, a fancy carriage pulled up to the Scotsman's sparse surroundings. An elegantly dressed nobleman stepped out and introduced himself as the father of the boy Farmer Fleming had saved. 'I want to repay you,' said the nobleman. 'You saved my son's life.' 'No, I can't accept payment for what I did,' the Scottish farmer replied waving off the offer. At that moment, the farmer's own son came to the door of the family house. 'Is that your son?' the nobleman asked. 'Yes,' the farmer replied proudly. I'll make you a deal. Let me provide him with the level of education my own son will enjoy. If the lad is anything like his father, he'll make no doubt grow to be a man we both will be proud of.' And that he did.

Farmer Fleming's son attended the very best schools and in time, graduated from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, and went on to become known throughout the world as the noted Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of Penicillin.

Years afterward, the same nobleman's son who was saved from the bog was stricken with pneumonia. What saved his life this time? Penicillin. The name of the nobleman? Lord Randolph Churchill. His son's name? Sir Winston Churchill.
Questions 46-50: 閱讀測驗（請根據下面的文章選出最恰當的答案。）

Nearly six years ago, I wrote a column called "So You Want to Go to Grad School?" It was a message many prospective graduate students were not getting from their professors, who were generally too eager to clone themselves. Having heard rumors about unemployed Ph.D.'s, some undergraduates would ask about job prospects in academe, only to be told, "There are always jobs for good people." If the students happened to notice the increasing numbers of well-published, highly credentialed adjuncts teaching part time with no benefits, they would be told, "Don't worry, massive retirements are coming soon, and then there will be plenty of positions available." The encouragement they received from mostly well-meaning but ill-informed professors was bolstered by the message in our culture that education always leads to opportunity.

All these years later, I still get letters from undergraduates who stumble onto that column. They tell me about their interests and accomplishments and ask whether they should go to graduate school, somehow expecting me to encourage them. I usually write back, explaining that in this era of grade inflation (and recommendation inflation), there's an almost unlimited supply of students with perfect grades and glowing letters. Of course, some doctoral program may admit them with full financing, but that doesn't mean they are going to find work as professors when it's all over. The reality is that less than half of all doctorate holders — after nearly a decade of preparation, on average — will ever find tenure-track positions.

The follow-up letters I receive from those prospective Ph.D.'s are often quite angry and incoherent; they've been praised their whole lives, and no one has ever told them that they may not become what they want to be, that higher education is a business that does not necessarily have their best interests at heart. Sometimes they accuse me of being threatened by their obvious talent. I assume they go on to find someone who will tell them what they want to hear: "Yes, my child, you are the one we've been waiting for all our lives." It can be painful, but it is better that undergraduates considering graduate school in the humanities should know the truth now, instead of when they are 30 and unemployed, or worse, working as adjuncts at less than the minimum wage under the misguided belief that more teaching experience and more glowing recommendations will somehow open the door to a real position. (THOMAS H. BENTON, Chronicle of Higher Education, January 30, 2009)

46. The purpose of this selection is to (A. entertain the readers. B. warn undergraduates away from pursuing Ph.D.'s in the humanities. C. compare different graduate programs. D. inform the reader of the value of degrees).

47. The selection mainly tells the readers that (A. massive retirements are coming soon, and then there will be plenty of positions available for doctorates. B. it's hard to tell young people that universities view their idealism and energy as an exploitable resource. C. most college professors are well-meaning but ill-informed. D. education always leads to opportunity.)
48. "...in this era of grade inflation (and recommendation inflation), there's an almost unlimited supply of students with perfect grades and glowing letters." This sentence implies that (A. good grades and a nice recommendation are essential when applying for a graduate program.  B. too many good students compete for attending graduate programs. C. grades and recommendations fail to reveal one's true capability. D. most college professors are well-meaning.)

49. Which of these sentences is probably untrue?
   A. Less than half of all doctorate holders will find tenure-track positions.
   B. In academe, there are always jobs for good people.
   C. We live in an era of grade inflation and recommendation inflation.
   D. No one has ever told prospective doctoral students that they may not become what they want to be.

50. The best title of this selection is (A. How College Professors Have Been Fooling Graduate Students  B. How to Find Tenure-track Positions After Graduation  C. Graduate School in the Humanities: Just Don't Go  D. Unemployment and Higher Education)