注意：
1. 本試題均為單選題，共 32 項。
2. 請將答案依題號填在答業卷上，答錯或未答者得零分。
3. 試題隨答業卷併繳回。

一、文法測驗（共 20 項，每題 2 分，共 40 分）

說明：下面有二十題，每題均有四個候選的選項，分別用 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 加以標示，其中一個是錯誤的，請將該錯誤的選項選出來。

1. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its original direction.
   (A) (B) (C) (D)

2. The mandolin, a musical instrument that has strings, was probably copied from the lute, a
   (A) (B)
   many older instrument.
   (C) (D)

3. The tongue is capable of many motions and configurations and plays a vital role in chewing,
   swallowed, and speaking.
   (A) (B) (C)
   (D)

4. Instead of being housed in one central bank in Washington, D.C., the Federal Reserve
   (A) (B)
   Systems is division into twelve districts.
   (C) (D)

5. Philodendrons of various kinds are cultivated for their beautifully foliage.
   (A) (B) (C) (D)

6. Kiwi birds mainly eat insects, worms, and snails and searched for their food by probing the
   ground with their long bills.
   (A) (B) (C) (D)

7. William Penn founded the city of Philadelphia in 1682, and he quickly grew to be the largest
   city in colonial America.
   (A) (B) (C) (D)

8. Fewer people reside in Newfoundland than in other any Canadian province except Prince
   (A) (B) (C) (D)
9. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of Bethune-Cookman College, served as adviser to (A) (B) (C) both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman. (D)

10. Some plants produce irritating poisons that can affect a person even if he or she merely brushes against them. (A) (B) (C) (D)

11. These days, people are very aware of the health benefits caused by cigarette smoking. (A) (B) (C) (D)

12. Most people thought I was crazy to open a hamburger restaurant next to a McDonald’s, but I decided to take the risk and do it anywhere. (A) (B) (C) (D)

13. Mr. Wang called to see you meanwhile you were in the meeting. (A) (B) (C) (D)

14. This is the best Thai restaurant in Taipei. I wonder you like this style of cooking. (A) (B) (C) (D)

15. Mr. Wu needed temporary accommodation for five months, so he started an apartment in Taipei. (A) (B) (C) (D)

16. Lately, Vicky has been really miserable at work. She feels that she’s in a pit, so (A) (B) she’s looking for a new job. (C) (D)

17. I am really excited because my family is moving to London. It will be largely new (A) (B) experience for me. (C) (D)

18. Sometimes I get sick of studying, but I know it will be worthwhile in the end. (A) (B) (C) (D)

19. It is very annoyed when someone uses a cell phone during a movie because it (A) (B) (C) (D) disturbs other people.

20. The choice is very simple. Neither you study hard, or you will fail your exams. (A) (B) (C) (D)
二、閱讀測驗（共 2 篇，每篇 5 題，共 10 題，每題 4 分，共 40 分）

說明：下面有二篇性質不同的英文短文，請於仔細閱讀後，根據文章所述，在每篇短文後的四個題目裏，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，選出一個最佳答案。

I.

(Line 1) In general, the influence of Anglo patrons has been much less pronounced on Hispanic arts than on American Indian arts. The Hispanic crafts revival was confined to a much shorter period of time, beginning in the early 1920’s, reaching its peak in the late 1930’s, and dying down by the Second World War, less than 20 years. During this period, in spite of the enthusiasm of the wealthy Anglo patrons in northern New Mexico, Hispanic crafts never “caught on” nationally in the way American Indian crafts did. Interest was fairly well limited to the Southwest and Southern California, the areas in which the adobe hacienda revival was taking place. The major interest in Hispanic crafts was as furnishings for these comfortable Southwestern-style adobe homes. These crafts were not, as were American Indian crafts, viewed as valuable art objects in themselves purchased with an eye for speculation. Hispanic arts to a great degree have been ignored by the speculative Anglo art market. A beneficial consequence of this oversight is that the artisans have been freer to work according to their own standards and within their own traditions. Their work has not been "emptied of previous vital meanings" and become a meaningless revival, as has so much ethnic art of this day. Rather it has remained as an object of cultural pride and identity and not simply the product of the tastes and demands of the art market.

21. What does this passage mainly discuss?
   (A) Differences in the degree to which Hispanic and American Indian arts have been influenced by Anglo patrons
   (B) Marketing strategies for Hispanic artists
   (C) American Indian influence on Hispanic crafts
   (D) Negative consequences of the influence American Indian and Hispanic arts have had on Anglo artists

22. According to the passage, during which of the following periods were Hispanic crafts most popular?
   (A) The early 1920’s
   (B) The late 1930’s
   (C) In the middle of the Second World War
   (D) At the end of the Second World War
23. In line 5, the author says that Hispanic crafts never “caught on” to indicate that they
   (A) failed to become fashionable
   (B) were hard to hang on walls
   (C) were impossible to understand
   (D) seldom stayed glued together

24. In line 14 of the passage, to which of the following does the word “it” refer?
   (A) The clay
   (B) Ethnic art
   (C) Their work
   (D) A meaningless revival

25. Which of the following places is NOT mentioned in the passage as a place in which Hispanic
   crafts were popular?
   (A) Northern New Mexico
   (B) The Southwest
   (C) Southern California
   (D) New England

(II)

There are different kinds of color blindness. Being completely color-blind means that you see
the world in only shades of gray, but this is extremely rare. Most people who have this condition
are only partially color-blind. They either cannot see the difference between red and green, or
between orange and blue. In most cases, people are born with the condition, but it can sometimes
result from an injury to the brain or eyes. Color blindness may not stop people from performing
everyday tasks, but it can be a problem in situations like driving. Some people have argued that
color blindness may actually give an advantage when it comes to hunting. People who are
color-blind are better at detecting items in disguise.

26. In the case of complete color blindness, what does a person see?
   (A) Nothing but black.
   (B) Everything in orange and blue.
   (C) Everything in red and green.
   (D) Everything in shades of grey.
27. According to the passage, which of the following statements about color blindness is NOT true?
(A) Most people are completely color-blind.
(B) Brain injuries may cause it.
(C) It comes in various types.
(D) It can make driving difficult.

28. Why do some people think color blindness can be an advantage when hunting?
(A) Color-blind people have better aim.
(B) Color-blind people can concentrate better than others.
(C) Color-blind people can discover disguised objects more easily.
(D) Color-blind people are good at setting traps for animals.

29. What is the tone of this passage?
(A) Joyful.
(B) Informative.
(C) Protective.
(D) Inspirational.

30. What difficulty may color-blind people encounter?
(A) Drinking.
(B) Eating.
(C) Driving.
(D) Dancing.

三、写作组织能力测验（共 2 篇，每篇 1 题，每题 10 分，共 20 分）
说明：请重新组合下列句子，由(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个选项，选出一个最恰当的反义词，以还原短文。

(I)
A. Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid.
B. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops.
C. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all.
D. Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years, it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights.
E. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild—and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

F. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of peoples, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes.

G. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken.

H. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical.

31. Which is the best sequence of the sentences above?
   (A) AFGEBHDC
   (B) EADGFBHC
   (C) DHFCAGBE
   (D) CFAGEBD

32. What is the best sequence of the sentences above?
   (A) ABECDFGH
   (B) CDBEAGHF
   (C) GHBEAFCD
   (D) BEAGFCHD