

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

Choose the BEST answer for each question. To indicate your answer, use a 2B pencil to blacken the appropriate space on your answer sheet for each question.

Example: It was Joan's first visit to the country, and everything was fresh and _____ to her.

A. dull B. quickly C. new D. excited

Answer:

A	B	C	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I. Vocabulary

Choose the answer that best captures the meaning of the underlined word in each sentence.

- None of the disciples has doubted David's integrity.
A. explanation B. honesty C. faith D. ability
- Paul made some rather startling statements that shocked the audience.
A. strange B. interesting C. dumb D. surprising
- Hundreds of residents of factory towns died early from tuberculosis and other ailments aggravated by exposure to the waste.
A. caused by B. related to C. carried by D. made worse by
- My father led a very austere life in his adolescence.
A. exciting B. comfortable C. busy D. strict
- The check issued by the bank was not redeemable right away.
A. able to be cashed B. able to be returned C. able to be deemed D. waiting
- The truth has been distorted.
A. verified B. twisted C. dislocated D. disqualified
- I struck a swift lethal blow with my right hand.
A. brutal B. accurate C. fatal D. hard
- Surreptitious people are always among the group members.
A. secretive B. proud C. quarrelsome D. timid
- Their supplies dwindled.
A. decreased B. increased C. were stolen D. were negotiated
- The director told the students to stay out of the controversy.
A. argument B. program C. garden D. meeting
- John did not expect any mishap.
A. protest B. adventure C. visitor D. accident

見背面

12. Challenges in life are ubiquitous.
 A. inevitable B. everywhere C. difficult D. ridiculous
13. Their tasks are arduous.
 A. exciting B. profitable C. difficult D. beneficial
14. William finds the undertaking to be an ordeal.
 A. discovery B. task C. opportunity D. mistake
15. The financial issue nowadays is paramount.
 A. unexpected B. important C. high D. evolving

II. Cloze Test

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank

Passage A

By the mid century there emerged a trend 16 writing that favored a new approach 17 constructing the novel that abandoned man of the time honored traditions of the form. Indeed, there has been debate about 18 many of the works of the times should rightly be considered novels at all. Although not all writers of the period pursued experimental methods, two of them, William Burroughs and Henry Miller, served 19 exemplary figures. The impact of these two writers 20 contemporary American literature is undeniable.

16. A. for B. on C. in D. at
 17. A. of B. in C. to D. for
 18. A. when B. as C. what D. whether
 19. A. as B. x C. for D. in
 20. A. in B. on C. at D. during

Passage B

A number of factors 21 the growth of animal communities, usually 22 in terms of population density patterns. Populations may mature and remain stable, may 23 regularly while remaining within a specified range, or may 24 between large growths or sudden declines. The annual increase in births, following the spring months, in 25 with the heavy mortality of the winter months is a good example of regular deviation.

21. A. increase B. determine C. take D. decrease
 22. A. tested B. differentiated C. measured D. nested
 23. A. shrink B. inflate C. jump D. deviate
 24. A. alternate B. transfer C. depend D. control
 25. A. terms B. transmission C. conjunction D. determination

Passage C

Prior to the Civil War, the railroad had become the 26 factor in the economy of the free North and a powerful influence upon the general 27 of the entire nation. But the railroad had to fight for 28, and during the period of its rise, other forms of transport were helping to 29 the country. Before the railroad 30 of the 1850's water carriers almost monopolized domestic commerce, and of these carriers the oldest and for a long time the most successful were the coastal sailing ships.

26. A. wonderful B. dominating C. incredible D. successful
 27. A. consideration B. development C. welfare D. success
 28. A. evolution B. ancestry C. ascendancy D. revolution
 29. A. destroy B. build up C. transfer D. take over
 30. A. boom B. zoom C. doom D. loom

III. Reading Comprehension

Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Passage A

Not all damage during hurricanes is caused by high winds. Sometimes associated with hurricanes, tidal waves are among the most fearful of natural disasters. Along the sea coast, tidal waves break upon the land and form a foaming wall of water that can cause appalling damage with flood waters finishing off what the force of the water left behind. In Galveston, Texas, in 1900, a tide rose 15 feet during a hurricane, topped the sea wall, and drowned nearly 6,000 people. Usually tidal waves are formed when rising tides coincide with storms such as hurricanes, but the tug and pull of the moon can be a factor as well.

The worst tidal waves, however, are not formed by tides at all, and the popular usage of this term for them is an error. Scientists have suggested calling these waves by the Japanese name, "tsunami." They are huge waves formed by volcanic eruptions or gigantic earthquakes beneath the sea. The disturbances cause low waves to pass at high speeds across the ocean, averaging about 450 miles an hour with individual waves following each other at about 15 minute intervals. A tsunami doesn't rise until it approaches shallow water, and then it rises to frightful heights and strikes with tremendous force. Tsunamis have been known to rise 60 feet on flat, low-lying shores and more than 100 feet when they enter narrow inlets.

31. What did the paragraph preceding this passage probably discuss?
 A. Tidal waves during storms
 B. Wind damage from hurricanes
 C. Flooding from swollen rivers
 D. Underwater earthquakes

32. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
- How to avoid tidal waves
 - Disasters in history
 - The history of tidal waves
 - The destruction caused by tidal waves
33. The word "damage" in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- Devastation
 - Detriment
 - Deterrents
 - Decisions
34. What are some of the causes of damage during hurricanes?
- High winds and the pull of the moon
 - High winds and tidal waves
 - Tidal waves and earthquakes
 - Volcanoes and tidal waves
35. In line 3, the phrase "a foaming wall of water" refers to which of the following?
- A hurricane
 - An earthquake
 - A giant wave
 - An underwater volcano
36. Which of the following is NOT a cause of giant waves?
- Hurricanes
 - The moon
 - Underwater earthquakes
 - Heavy rains
37. The word "gigantic" in paragraph two is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- Eminent
 - Dangerous
 - Ridiculous
 - Enormous
38. According to the passage, a tsunami is not dangerous until
- it achieves a speed of 450 miles per hour
 - the waves follow each other at 15 minute intervals
 - it strikes an inhabited area
 - it hits shallow water and rises to great heights
39. According to the passage, which of the following is likely to experience the highest waves?
- A narrow inlet
 - A low, flat shoreline
 - A sea wall
 - An inland lake

40. In line 17, the word "they" refers to

- A. flat shorelines
- B. narrow inlets
- C. tsunamis
- D. large cities

Passage B

Educational measurement is a relatively new application of statistical methods. While some measurements of learned skills were pioneered in the last century, it was not until the first quarter of the twentieth century that widespread efforts began. A blind alley in the development of testing procedures resulted when researchers attempted to develop I. Q. (Intelligence Quotient) tests to supposedly measure "natural" intelligence. This area became controversial first because it was linked with attempts to demonstrate racial superiority of whites over blacks, and more recently because critics have demonstrated that the tests are not free of cultural, ethnic, and racial bias – they do not really measure what they are supposed to.

More sober applications of educational measurement really began with World War II when the government wished to develop tests to find out what skills government agency employees and servicemen were best suited for. This began the era of standardized testing methods (tests which occur in uniform formats for use on large groups) for specific skills such as mathematics, engineering, and language skills. Companies wished to test potential employees to determine their capabilities, the government wished to use tests to screen applicants for career positions, and colleges and universities wished to use standardized tests for admissions evaluation. With this impetus, educational testing has matured in the past 50 years. While many criticisms have been leveled against the accuracy of standardized tests, they remain popular because they are easily administered and readily scored for large groups. In addition, the test user incurs minimal expenses since in most cases examinees pay a price to take the test.

41. With what is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The drawbacks of educational statistics
- B. Various applications of statistical methods
- C. The growth and use of standardized testing
- D. How to test educational skills

42. The word "widespread" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Well-known
- B. Extensive
- C. Famous
- D. Measured out

43. According to the first paragraph, educational measurement is used for

- A. Learning statistical methods
- B. Measuring learned skills
- C. Determining intelligence
- D. Measuring brain capacity

見背面

44. The words "blind alley" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Education for the blind
 - B. Poorly designed tests
 - C. Improper statistical methods
 - D. Unfruitful test applications
45. Why does the author mention "cultural, ethnic, and racial bias" in the first paragraph?
- A. To point out flaws in the test instruments
 - B. To introduce intelligence tests
 - C. To explain how skills are tested
 - D. To present background data
46. The word "era" is closest in meaning to
- A. Beginning
 - B. Development
 - C. Period
 - D. Error
47. Which of the following is NOT indicated as users of standardized tests?
- A. Government agencies
 - B. Municipal zoos
 - C. Colleges and universities
 - D. Private companies
48. The word "capacities" is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- A. Competence
 - B. Accuracies
 - C. Disabilities
 - D. Problems
49. Which of the following statements about standardized tests can be inferred from the passage?
- A. They have many critics.
 - B. They have not been widely used.
 - C. They are in their infancy.
 - D. They are hard to score.
50. Where in the passage is a definition given of standardized testing?
- A. Lines 5-6
 - B. Lines 8-9
 - C. Lines 13-14.
 - D. Lines 19-20

試題隨卷繳回