系所:<u>共同</u>

科目:<u>英文</u>

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

## 共5頁,第1頁

| Vocabulary and Structure: (30%)  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Please choose the best fitted vocabulary for the blank in each question.                           |  |  |  |  |
| Proponents of the construction procedure believe that it will yield, that is , the best decisions. |  |  |  |  |
| A) opaque (B) optimal (C) ordinance (D) overwhelm  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. There were some books and articles I included in my that you might want to look up at the       |  |  |  |  |
| ibrary.  |  |  |  |  |
| A) bibliography (B) anonym (C) integration (D) implementation                                      |  |  |  |  |
| 3. We realized that one of the antennas that were supposed to transmit data had That's why they    |  |  |  |  |
| could not process the data.  |  |  |  |  |
| A) intrigued (B) dictated (C) runoff (D) malfunctioned   |  |  |  |  |
| 4. An increasing number of people are a switch from chemical pesticides to more organic            |  |  |  |  |
| approaches to raising and protecting the food supply.  |  |  |  |  |
| A) dissolving (B) scorching (C) advocating (D) prescribing   |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Recently more and more cobras are crawling here and there. Cobra belongs to snakes, be          |  |  |  |  |
| careful not to be bitten by.   |  |  |  |  |
| A) venomous (B) pupa (C) pretentious (D) facade  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. In large museums such as Louver, electronic of exhibitions and historical monuments would       |  |  |  |  |
| act as a deterrent.  |  |  |  |  |
| A) prodigy (B) parsimony (C) abdomen (D) surveillance  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. The new emphasis upon credentials and made schooling increasingly important for                 |  |  |  |  |
| economic and social mobility.  |  |  |  |  |
| A) sediment (B) protege (C) expertise (D) obstacle   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

#### B. Please choose the most appropriate grammatical structure for each blank.

Psychologists say the distance between bully and victim on the Internet is leading to an unprecedented and often unintentional degree of brutality, especially when <u>8</u> with a typical adolescent's lack of impulse control and underdeveloped empathy skills. The new weapons in the teenage arsenal of social cruelty include stealing each others' screen names and sending inflammatory messages to friends or to objects of someone's affection, <u>9</u> private material to people <u>10</u> it was never intended and anonymously posting derogatory comments about students <u>11</u> Web journals called blogs. Online bullying has a particular appeal <u>12</u> girls, who specialize in emotional <u>13</u> physical harassment and strive to avoid direct confrontation. But boys do their share <u>14</u>, often using modern methods to betray the trust of adolescent girls. Many schools are holding assemblies to talk about such situations and experts in traditional bullying <u>15</u> to develop strategies to prevent them. There's something about the medium that has a coarsening effect.

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### 共5頁,第2頁

| 8. A. combine   | B. combined   | C. combining   | D. being combined |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 9. A. forward   | B. forwarding | C. forwards    | D. has forwarded  |
| 10. A. who      | B. that       | C. whom        | D. for whom       |
| 11. A. on       | B. in         | C. at          | D. of             |
| 12. A. to       | B. for        | C. of          | D. with           |
| 13. A. than     | B. rather     | C. rather than | D. more than      |
| 14. A. as well  | B. as well as | C. well        | D. as similar     |
| 15. A. scramble | B. scrambled  | C. scrambling  | D. are scrambling |
|                 |               |                |                   |

#### II. Reading Comprehension: 3 points for each item; 30 points total (閱讀測驗: 每題 3%,共 30%)

#### A. Questions 1-3

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of extinct volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are receding from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving (in opposite directions) or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material welling up from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows it develops deep fissures; in at least a few cases the continent may rupture entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability.

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#### 共5頁,第3頁

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements indicate that Africa and South America once adjoined one another?

I. They share certain common topographic traits.

II. Their shorelines are physical counterparts.

III. The African plate has been stable for 30 million years.

- (A) I only (B) I and II only (C) II and III only (D) I, II and III
- 2. According to the passage, the hot spot theory eventually may prove useful in interpreting

(A) the depth of the ocean floor (B) the relative motion of the plates

(C) current instruments of measurement (D) major changes in continent shape

3. The author regards the theory of plate movement as(A) controversial (B) irrefutable (C) tangential (D) dubious

#### **B.** Questions 4-7

In the American colonies there was little money. England did not supply the colonies with coins and it did not allow the colonies to make their own coins, except for the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which received permission for a short period in 1652 to make several kinds of silver coins. England wanted to keep money out of America as a means of controlling trade: America was forced to trade only with England if it did not have the money to buy products from other countries. The result during this prerevolutionary period was that the colonists used various goods in place of money: beaver pelts, Indian wampum, and the tobacco leaves were all commonly used substitutes for money. The colonists also made use of any foreign coins they could obtain. Dutch, Spanish, French, and English coins were all in use in the American colonies.

During the Revolutionary War, funds were needed to finance the war, so each of the individual states and the Continental Congress issued paper money. So much of this paper money was printed that by the end of the war, almost no one would accept it. As a result, trade in goods and the use of foreign coins still flourished during this period.

By the time the Revolutionary War had been won by the American colonists, the monetary system was in a state of total disarray. To remedy this situation, the new Constitution of the United States, approved in 1789, allowed Congress to issue money. The individual states could no longer have their own money supply. A few years later, the Coinage Act of 1792 made the dollar the official currency of the United States and put the country on a bimetallic standard. In this bimetallic system, both gold and silver were legal money, and the rate of exchange of silver to gold was fixed by the government at sixteen to one.

4. The passage mainly discussed

(A) American money from past to present

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#### 共5頁,第4頁

(B) the English monetary policies in colonial America

- (C) the effect of the Revolution on American money
- (D) the American monetary system of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
- 5. The expression "a means of" in line 5 could best be replaced by
  - (A) an example of (B) a method for
  - (C) a result of (D) a punishment for
- 6. It is implied in the passage that at the end of the Revolutionary War, a paper dollar was worth (A) just under one dollar (B) just over one dollar
  - (C) almost nothing (D) exactly one dollar

7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the bimetallic monetary system?(A) Gold could be exchanged for silver at a rate of sixteen to one.

- (B) The monetary system was based on two metals.
- (C) It was establish in 1792.
- (D) Either gold or silver could be used as official money.

### C. Question 8-10

When I arrived at a few minutes before seven, I found the platoon assembled and ready to go. It was cold, and in the ranks the men were shivering and dancing up and down to keep warm. I was only the second-in-command of the platoon at that time, under instruction from a senior lieutenant, who was the platoon commander. Punctually at seven I said to Broadhurst, "March off, Sergeant. To the aerodrome, at the double."

Broadhurst asked doubtfully whether we hadn't better wait for the platoon commander, who had not turned up. Unversed in the ways of the army, I said, "No, march off. The men are cold." We doubled off.

Three or four minutes later the platoon commander, who had about fourteen years of service, appeared. He was in a towering rage. He rushed straight up to Broadhurst and asked him furiously what he meant by marching off without permission.

Broadhurst said, "I'm sorry, sir."

My feet wouldn't move. My mouth wouldn't open. I made a gigantic effort and said, "Sir—" But the lieutenant had given Broadhurst a final blast and taken command. I looked at Broadhurst, but he was busy. After parade I apologized to him, but I never explained to the lieutenant. Broadhurst told me the incident wasn't worth worrying about.

Does this seem a small crime to remember all one's life? I don't think so. It was the worst thing that I ever did in the army, because in it I showed cowardice and disloyalty. The only excuse I could find for myself were that it happened quickly and that I was very young. It had a result, though. I had been frightened of the lieutenant, frightened of being reprimanded, frightened of failure even in the smallest

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endeavor. I discovered now that being ashamed of yourself is worse than any fear. Duty, orders, loyalty, obedience - all things boiled down to one simple idea: whatever the consequences, a man must act so that he can live with himself.

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the narrator never explained the truth to the platoon commander because

- (A) army custom forbade his doing so.
- (B) he left that the incident was unimportant.
- (C) he feared the reaction of the platoon commander.
- (D) the episode happened too quickly.
- 9. From the passage the reader can most logically infer that Broadhurst was
  - (A) familiar with army routine.
  - (B) proud of the platoon.
  - (C) friendly with the platoon commander.
  - (D) higher in rank than the platoon commander.
- 10. In looking back on the episode which he describes in the first five paragraphs, the narrator concludes that the episode
  - (A) proved that he had been improperly trained in army discipline.
  - (B) helped him to gain self-understanding.
  - (C) caused him to "lose face" with the troops.
  - (D) showed his greater power over the troops.

### III. 英翻中 (10%)

If it were not part of the euro system, Greece might not have gotten into its current predicament and, even if it had gotten into its current predicament, it could have avoided the need to default.

## IV. 中譯英 (10%)

中國相信舉辦世博會將會為上海提供國際交流的舞台,促進上海與國際發展接軌。世博將會為13 億中國人民打開世界之窗,也讓外國人進一步的瞭解中國的成就、歷史、和文化。

### V. Composition: (20%)

By what do you think a person's future is mostly determined? By destiny, by pure luck or by the action he/she takes? Use about 100 words to explain and illustrate your points with specific examples.

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## 共5頁,第5頁