

考試科目：英文

注意事項：

- (一) 試卷共8頁，請用橫式作答。
- (二) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (三) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

(item 1-35 each counts 2 points, items 36-45 each counts 3 points)

I. Choose the best answer for the following blanks

1. It probably took weeks 1 false starts and stumbles before your toddler learned how to walk – and chances are, it'll take at least as long (and at least 2 many false starts and stumbles) before your toddler learns how to stay clean and dry. This new skill will require awareness, concentration, coordination, muscle control and, of course, split-second timing.

The majority of children begin to start staying clean about the same time they start staying dry. 3 the remainder, most learn to control their bowel movements first. Not surprisingly, boys usually lag a bit behind girls in controlling their urination.

A few toddlers will learn toileting seemingly overnight and very rarely have an accident. Others may need to take 4 the toilet-learning process much more gradually. 5 parents of these children, patience will particularly crucial to success.

--- "What to Expect: the toddler years"

- 1. a). in, b). to, c). of, d). at
- 2. a). as, b).so, c). such, d). with
- 3. a). In, b). To, c). Of, d). From
- 4. a). from, b). to, c). with, d). in
- 5. a). On, b). With, c). Without, d). For

2. Start reading to children at a very early age—basically, as soon as they are able to sit 6 your lap. A 6-month-old may not understand the words to Dr. Seuss but he will, 7 time, think of reading as a pleasurable activity and associate it 8 your love and warmth. When reading to young children, it's important to be flexible. You may want to proceed from beginning to end in an

orderly fashion. He may want to stay _9_ one page and study it intently. Don't think of this as stubbornness. Consider it an early _10_ of art appreciation; he's probably just pondering the mysteries of the illustration.

--*Newsweek*

6. a). in, b). to, c). on, d). at
7. a). as, b).so, c). on, d). in
8. a). from, b). to, c). with, d). in
9. a). at, b).to, c). on, d). in
10. a). from b) form c) front d) after

II. Vocabulary: Choose a most appropriate word for the following blanks

1. Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be directly connected to loss of international competitiveness. But it does affect our future as a democratic nation and as individuals. "People without a sense of history are __11__," says Diane Ravitch, professor of history and education at Columbia University Teachers College. "They wake up and don't know who they are."

11. a). harbingers b). neurotics c). amnesiacs d). paroxysm
2. Although more than 300 recent reports have lamented the __12__ state of science education, and "science illiteracy" has become a cliché, few districts have implemented the agreed-upon __13__. Rather than having students grow radishes in the dark or figure out how to make Christmas light __14__, the vast majority of school systems still make them memorize the biochemical __15__ for photosynthesis, read chemistry texts __16__ with more new vocabulary than a foreign-language course and sit through lectures on __17__.

12. a). scandalous b). itinerant c). innate d). inclement
13. a). reproach b). remedy c). prelude d). quarry
14. a). fiat b). glee c). gaudy d). blink
15. a). galvanize b). modifications c). maladies d). formulas
16. a). crammed b). concocted c). flamboyant d). obsessed
17. a). impotence b). impedance c). imminence d). imprudence
3. Reading this book (*The Dragon in the Land of Snows*) as China continues its __18__ tactics toward Taiwan, it is striking how little Beijing's methods have changed. Likewise, the responses of international powers. Shaky's (the author) tale of the Chinese __19__ in Tibet reveals the same single-minded pursuit of a goal without reference to context. Consider the importation of

thousands of People's Liberation Army troops, too many for the thin Tibetan terrain to _20_, and the introduction of unsuitable crops which caused a __21__. Han __22__ so pervaded PLA conduct in Tibet that even Mao Zedong condemned it. Yet the communists adopted even more brutal means of crushing dissent when Tibetans raised resistance.

18. a). sally b). bully c). blatant d). malignant

19. a). encroachment b). fiasco c). consternation d). opulence

20. a). maintain b). retain c). sustain d). pertain

21. a). taboo b). bulwark c). recoil d). famine

22. a). desist b). dissent c). coup d). usurp

4. Old doctrinaires never die, it seems. They just become __23__. A case in point is the pronouncement last week on press freedom by a senior official at Beijing's Lianson Office in Hong Kong. By stating __24__ that local media should not report views which advocate Taiwan independence, Wang Fengchao triggered a wave of protest.

23. a). fabricated b). indecorous c). persevere d). skirmish

24. a). rudimentarily b). irate c). furtively d). flatly

5. The Lianson Office, especially in its former incarnation as the Xinhua News Agency, has been known as a bastion of "leftism," especially during the years of __25__ with Hong Kong's last colonial governor, Chris Pattern.

25. a). metamorphosis b). iniquity c). praise d) confrontation

III. Reading Comprehension 50 %

A. 6%

Anna Mary Robertson Moses was 80 years old when she had her first one-woman exhibition. It was called "What a Farmwife Painted." It showed 34 small paintings of 19th-century country life. When Grandma Moses died 21 years later, she was world-famous. People called her the "grand old lady of American art."

She was born in 1860 on a farm in upstate New York. Life was not easy for her as a young girl. She had nine brothers and sisters. She did not have much education. When she was 12, she went to work. She took a job as a hired girl. She went to live with an old couple and did their cooking and housekeeping.

In 1887, Anna Married Thomas Salmon Moses. He was a farmer. They had ten children, but five of them died when they were babies. The marriage lasted until Thomas died in 1927.

Eleven years after her husband died, she started to paint. She was in her seventies. She always like drawing, but had been too busy to paint before. Now farm work was difficult for her.

She needed something to keep her busy.

—Alison Rice

26. The story tells us that
- do not learn to paint at late age
 - age should not be a factor in people's learning.
 - do not paint after you got married.
 - should paint in order to get famous.
27. Grandma Moses began to paint because
- Her children asked her to do so.
 - She got time to paint.
 - She missed her husband.
 - She needed to earn a living by painting.
28. Which statement is true?
- Few people knew Grandma Moses's painting.
 - She had her first exhibition in the age of 80.
 - She married to a businessman.
 - She got a high education.

B. 6%

As consumers, we are the most important link in the recycling industry. If we sort through our recyclable materials and make good selections when buying, we will help keep the cycle going. The first step is to precycle. Precycling means making a buying choice that will make recycling easier and reduce the amount of garbage we throw away. Here are some things you can do:

- Carry your own reusable shopping bag when you go shopping.
- Buy in bulk—get a larger container of pop rather than a six pack. This cuts down on the cost of packing.
- Buy recycled paper packaging. If the unprinted side of a paper box is gray, not white, it's made from recycled material.
- Avoid throwaway products. Examples are disposable plastic diapers, plastic razors, and non-refillable pens.
- Avoid excess packaging, such as single helping packages.

—From Anita Sokmen

29. According to the text above, why consumers are the most important link in the recycling industry?
- because consumers spend a lot of money in shopping.
 - because consumers like to ride the bicycle.
 - because consumers walk in a cycle.
 - because consumers is able to keep the cycle of recycling running.

30. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. When you go shopping, you should use shopping bags provided by stores.
 - b. We should use disposable products.
 - c. We should buy one large soft drink instead of six packs.
 - d. We should try to get pop.
31. The advantage of precycling is to
- a. generate less amount of garbage.
 - b. make a buying choice.
 - c. make recycling more difficult.
 - d. All of them are wrong.

C. 8%

A revolution is under way. Most Americans are already well aware of the gee-whiz gadgetry that is emerging, in rapidly accelerating bursts, from the world's high-technology laboratories. But most of us perceive only dimly how pervasive and profound the changes of the next twenty years will be. We are at the dawn of the era of the smart machine—an "information age" that will change forever the way an entire nation works, plays, travels and even thinks. Just as the industrial revolution dramatically expanded the strength of man's muscles and the reach of his hand, so the smart-machine revolution will magnify the power of his brain. But unlike the industrial revolution, which depended on finite resources such as iron and oil, a new information age will be fired by a seemingly limitless resource—the inexhaustible supply of knowledge itself. Even computer scientists, who best understand the galloping technology and its potential, are wonderstruck by its implications. "It is really awesome," says L. C. Thomas of Bell Laboratories. "Everyday is just as scary as the day before."

—Merill Sheils

32. What is the relationship between the industrial Revolution and the next "Revolution"?
- a. Both depend on finite resource, such as iron and soil.
 - b. Both rely on infinite resource, such as unlimited supply of knowledge itself.
 - c. Both strengthen human's ability and potentials.
 - d. all of them are correct.
33. "Everyday is just as scary as the day before" (says L. C. Thomas) because of
- a. computer's potential and implication
 - b. high crime rate
 - c. computer's virus
 - d. failure in gun control

34. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. People do not change the way they think in this new information age.
 - b. Most American is aware of emerging revolution.
 - c. We do not have new revolution.
 - d. All of the above are wrong.
35. From the text given above, what is an information age? Select one true statement.
- a. It changes in a very fast speed.
 - b. It will change how human beings work but not how they travel.
 - c. It creates technological problem.
 - d. It creates unemployment.

D. 15%

The belief that all genuine education comes about through experience does not mean that all experiences are genuinely or equally educative. Experience and education cannot be directly equated to each other. For some experiences are mis-educative. Any experience is mis-educative that has the effect of arresting or distorting the growth of further experience. An experience may be such as to engender callousness; it may produce lack of sensitivity and of responsiveness. Then the possibilities of having richer experience in the future are restricted. Again, a given experience may increase a person's automatic skill in a particular direction and yet tend to land him in a groove or rut; the effect again is to narrow the field of further experience. An experience may be immediately enjoyable and yet promote the formation of a slack and careless attitude; this attitude then operates to modify the quality of subsequent experiences so as to prevent a person from getting out of them what they have to give. Again, experiences may be so disconnected from one another that, while each is agreeable or even exciting in itself, they are not linked cumulatively to one another. Energy is then dissipated and a person becomes scatter-brained. Each experience may be lively, vivid, and "interesting," and yet their disconnectedness may artificially generate dispersive, disintegrated, centrifugal habits. The consequence of formation of such habits is inability to control future experiences. They are then taken, either by way of enjoyment of discontent and revolt, just as they come. Under such circumstances, it is idle to talk of self-control.

—John Dewey (1938).

36. According to the text mentioned above, Dewey believes that
- a. All experience are equally positive.
 - b. Experience is equal to education
 - c. All education depends on experience.
 - d. none of them is correct.

37. The difference between educative and mis-educative experience is determined by:
- whether experience will provide the growth of further experience
 - whether the experience is enjoyable or not.
 - whether the parents have taught the children or not.
 - whether school can provide any experience.
38. To Dewey, which of the following experiences is miseducative?
- an given experience that increase a person's automatic skill but make him a nut.
 - an enjoyable experience that promote the formation of a careless attitude.
 - all experiences that disconnect from each other.
 - all of them are correct.
39. Select one true statement
- an educative experience will create dispersive, disintegrated, centrifugal habits.
 - an educative experience will generate richer future experience.
 - an educative experience cannot have self-control.
 - all of them are correct.
40. Disconnected experience will:
- dissipate energy
 - be able to control future experience.
 - have self-control
 - promote positive experience.

E. 15%

Even if it's a bluff, Beijing may have succeeded in making voter think twice when they got to the polls. Its rhetoric will likely have the biggest impact on Taiwan's older voters, especially those who have memories of the 1949 exodus from communist China. Both Lien and Soong are battling for those conservative voters who want nothing more than to preserve the status quo. Soong, who presents himself as a savior, promises to lead Taiwan away from confrontation with mainland China. "In Taiwan, the radicals don't have a market," Soong told Newsweek, as he sped in his van between nighttime rallies. "We're just buying time until China moves toward greater openness and a much more pluralistic society."

Not everybody is so sanguine. In the southern city of Tainan, a 51-year-old man in grease-stained jeans listens to Chen, his favorite candidate, give a speech. "We are Taiwanese," said the man, Kuo Teh-an, distinguishing himself from the 15 percent of the population who—like both Song and Lien—were born on the mainland. "We have always been opposed to unification," he said. "we are not afraid. If they want to come and fight, let them." Chen, a pro-independence politician who has soften on the issue since becoming a candidate, does not want to appear so

belligerent. But he is still defiant. “This election is the people of Taiwan choosing a future leader,” he says. “It is not the People’s Liberation Army choosing a future leader.”

—Newsweek

41. According to the information above, which two candidate compete to gain the votes from conservative voters?
 - a. Lien and Chen
 - b. Chen and Soong
 - c. Lien and Soong
 - d. All of the above are correct.
42. Select one true statement,
 - a. Soong believe that the radicals will be popular in Taiwan.
 - b. Chen has strengthened his stance and raised his voice in term of independence since he becomes candidate.
 - c. Soong disagrees to negotiate with Mainland China in any time
 - d. Chen encourages Taiwanese to make their own choices on the future leaders.
43. The text above is likely to be written
 - a. before presidential vote (March 18, 2000)
 - b. after presidential vote
 - c. in the date of presidential vote
 - d. All of them are wrong.
44. One of the interviewee Kuo Teh-an were born in:
 - a. Mainland China
 - b. the same place as Soong and Lien.
 - c. Taiwan.
 - d. We cannot tell from the text.
45. “This election is the people of Taiwan choosing a future leader,” he says, “it is not the People’s Liberation Army choosing a future leader.” Which of the following statements can best describe these sentences?
 - a. People’s Liberation Army cannot vote in Taiwan because they do not have Taiwanese citizenship.
 - b. Taiwanese should not change their votes under the threat from People’s Liberation Army.
 - c. Taiwanese are smart enough to votes.
 - d. All of the above are wrong.