

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。

I. VOCABULARY (30%)

A. Choose the letter of the word or phrase closest in meaning to each italicized word.

- We found her feeding Roger *surreptitiously*.
A. quietly B. secretly C. cheerfully D. carelessly
- I'm quite *mystified* about what happened.
A. startled B. infuriated C. challenged D. puzzled
- He said, "That's quite *chicken* and I've got a reputation to consider."
A. silly B. crazy C. cowardly D. dishonest
- The man stood *irresolute* just inside the door.
A. undecided B. anxious C. timid D. panic-stricken
- The sky was *interspersed* with stars.
A. interrupted B. mixed in C. confused D. explained
- David arrived, *resplendent* in a new white suit.
A. gaudy B. vivacious C. splendid D. active
- To *avenge* this great wrong, Meneiaus called together all the warriors of his country.
A. attack B. punish C. fight against D. correct

B. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

- Today, household chores have been made much easier by electric ____.
A. facilities B. appliances C. instruments D. equipment
- The police took drastic ____ against the criminals.
A. ways B. methods C. measures D. procedures

10. I can hear a tap ___ somewhere.
A. splitting *B. dribbling* *C. pattering* *D. dripping*
11. I've just had my bank ___ and of course I'm overdrawn.
A. notice *B. account* *C. invoice* *D. statement*
12. It is better to forget past injuries and not ___ over your wrongs.
A. sit *B. hug* *C. brood* *D. stay*
13. The trouble with him is that he has no sense of ___; he never knows when to compromise.
A. pretence *B. proportion* *C. prevarication* *D. precaution*
14. There is going to be a ___ of television programs on the great artists of the Renaissance.
A. serial *B. broadcast* *C. production* *D. series*
15. I much prefer factual books such as biographies to ___ of any kind.
A. romantics *B. phantasms* *C. fiction* *D. narration*

II. Read the passage and the answer choices that follow it. Choose the best answer to complete each blank. (18%)

Wherever you are, and _16_ you may be, there is one thing _17_ you and I are just _18_ at this moment, and in all the moments of our existence. We are not at rest; we are _19_ a journey. Our life is a movement, a tendency, and a steady, ceaseless progress towards an unseen goal. We are gaining something, or _20_ something, everyday. Even when our position and our character seem _21_ precisely the same, they are changing. It is not the same thing _22_ a bare field in January and in July. The season _23_ the difference. The limitations _24_ are childlike in the child are childish in the man.

--Henry Van Dyke

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 16. <i>A. who</i> | <i>B. whom</i> | <i>C. whoever</i> | <i>D. whomever</i> |
| 17. <i>A. that</i> | <i>B. which</i> | <i>C. in that</i> | <i>D. in which</i> |
| 18. <i>A. like</i> | <i>B. likely</i> | <i>C. alike</i> | <i>D. likeness</i> |
| 19. <i>A. on</i> | <i>B. in</i> | <i>C. at</i> | <i>D. for</i> |
| 20. <i>A. lost</i> | <i>B. lose</i> | <i>C. losing</i> | <i>D. loss</i> |
| 21. <i>A. to remain</i> | <i>B. remaining</i> | <i>C. remain</i> | <i>D. remains</i> |
| 22. <i>A. have</i> | <i>B. to have</i> | <i>C. to having</i> | <i>D. has</i> |
| 23. <i>A. does</i> | <i>B. costs</i> | <i>C. takes</i> | <i>D. makes</i> |
| 24. <i>A. in which</i> | <i>B. to that</i> | <i>C. to which</i> | <i>D. that</i> |

III. COMPREHENSION (52%)

A.

Thunder Pools
Robert P. Tristram Coffin

Now the sudden shower's done,
 A new world and a deeper one
 Is lying under every tree,
 Small blue cousins of the sea.

Made of water from on high,
These pools of unearthly dye
Show the elm tree's arching crown
And the white clouds upside down.

Such pools are not pools to wade,
It would make the feet afraid
To walk through such a lovely wonder
Poured from the hogsheads of the thunder.

25. What is the "new world" referred to in line 2 of this poem?
A. *outer space* B. *Eternity* C. *Pools of rainwater* D. *A dream world*
26. What are the "small blue cousins of the sea" in line 4?
A. *The pools* B. *The trees* C. *The showers* D. *The thunder*
27. In line 6, the pools are described as being of "unearthly dye." Why?
A. *The water is stagnant.* B. *The water reflects the sky's color.*
C. *The water has been artificially dyed.* D. *Something magical has happened.*
28. According to the poet, why should anyone hesitate to wade in the pools?
A. *They are too deep.* B. *Someone might object.*
C. *They are too beautiful to spoil.* D. *Lightning might strike.*

B. "I can't give you self-confidence," I said to her. "I just can't do that for you, Jane. But I can explore with you why you don't feel self-confident. And we can also talk about what you can do to get some self-confidence."

"How can I talk about self-confidence when I don't even know what it is?" Jane shouted at me.

"But you have some idea of what self-confidence is," I answered her. "If you didn't, you wouldn't bring it up in the first place. After all, that's what you said you wanted to talk about. I didn't bring it up, you know."

When she looked at me, I knew I had really made her mad.

"Okay! So I know—or at least I think I know, I know some people have it, and some don't. I know it means putting yourself over; it's being glad you're you. It's being popular. It's knowing you can do something if you set your mind on it. Self-confidence is all those things."

"Right!" I told her. "You sure do know what self-confidence is. Then you must also know that you have to work at being self-confident!"

"Are you crazy?" she answered.

"No, I'm not crazy," I replied. "You have to build self-confidence."

"Okay, I'll bite," she answered. "How do you build self-confidence?"

I could see she thought I was kidding her. It was going to be hard to show her what I meant.

"You build self-confidence by being the kind of person you would like to be. Who would you like to be?"

She thought a minute. Then she said, "I can't think of anybody I would like to be." She looked a little sad when she said that.

"Well, think of somebody! For goodness sake, there must be somebody you would like to be!"

Jane thought some more.

"I kind of like you," she said to me.

Well, I don't have to tell you, that made me feel pretty good. Pretty good! That's a lie—I felt great!

"You're pretty good-looking," she continued. "You always look pretty nice. And you like people. I'd like to be like that."

"Good!" I answered. "Well, I work at it."

"How's that?" she asked.

"This is what I do," I said. "I see that I am well-groomed. Next, I try to be very good at my job. Not just average, mind you, but really good. Then, I made the most of my good points. Finally, I treat other people the way I like to be treated. And I also complain if I am not treated right."

"Pretty good," she answered. "And you feel confident?"

I looked her right in the eyes.

"Yes, I feel confident—most of the time anyway."

"And the rest of the time?"

"I work at it, Jane. I work at it," I answered.

Jane got up to leave. "You may be right," she said. "I'll give it a try, anyway. How long does it take to build confidence?"

I looked at her again. "All your life, Jane."

"That's a long time," she said.

"I know," I answered. "But if you really work hard at it, you'll see a big difference pretty soon."

She was at the door now. She had her hand on the knob.

"I'll give it a try, anyway. See what happens. It's no good this way.

"That's right," I said. "And I'll see you."

She smiled at that. "I'll see you," she answered. And then she closed the door.

29. The best title for this selection is ____.
- A. *Jane Learns Something About Self-confidence*
 - B. *All About Self-confidence*
 - C. *Jane*
 - D. *Popularity*
30. At the very first, Jane said that ____.
- A. *she didn't even know what self-confidence is*
 - B. *she wanted to work at being self-confidence*
 - C. *she liked herself*
 - D. *she didn't like the person to whom she was speaking*
31. Self-confidence, according to this selection, is ____.
- A. *something you either have or don't have*
 - B. *something you are born with*
 - C. *something you build*
 - D. *something nobody has*

32. What do you think Jane has made up her mind to do, after this?
- A. *She will work at building self-confidence.*
 - B. *She will give up.*
 - C. *She will forget about the whole thing.*
 - D. *She will just walk out the door and never go back to see her friend.*

33. The person to whom Jane is speaking ____.
- A. *is always self-confident*
 - B. *is lying*
 - C. *doesn't have to work at being self-confident*
 - D. *works at being self-confident just as Jane must*

34. If you want to become self-confident ____.
- A. *model yourself on someone you would like to be*
 - B. *wait and it will come to you*
 - C. *forget about it because you won't be able to do anything*
 - D. *just make sure other people treat you right*

- C. The following is part of a day-by-day log. A teenage boy wrote the log while on a Navy ship headed for Greenland.

JUNE 28: Today we saw land for the first time since the ship left port. I went to the ship's bridge to find out where we were. We were about 25 miles south of Nova Scotia. Later, I watched our first "man-overboard" drill. A life ring was thrown overboard. Some crewmen went out in a lifeboat and "rescued" the ring.

JUNE 30: I woke up to the sound of a ship's mate shouting "Icebergs!" I saw my first iceberg, but there were many more to come. Ships have to watch out for icebergs. They can cut a hole in steel in minutes.

JULY 3: I heard I would get my first look at Greenland today. The ship came near the coast. Everyone was quiet and tense. We were passing near some dangerous rocks. Then we all breathed a sigh of relief. The ship passed between the cliffs on Greenland's coast. Up ahead, snow-covered mountains reached to the clouds. Greenland!

35. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. *a lifeboat drill*
 - B. *how icebergs put ships in danger*
 - C. *the people of Greenland*
 - D. *a trip to Greenland by ship*
36. On June 28 the ship was ____.
- A. *near Greenland*
 - B. *near Nova Scotia*
 - C. *in a port*
 - D. *on an iceberg*
37. Why did the crew "rescue" a life ring?
- A. *to show how a person could be rescued*
 - B. *to show how to swim*
 - C. *to search for a lifeboat*
 - D. *to find an iceberg*
38. Ships must watch out for icebergs because ____.
- A. *icebergs can sink*
 - B. *icebergs are under a bridge*
 - C. *icebergs cannot be seen*
 - D. *icebergs can make a hole in a ship*
39. At the end of the passage, the writer feels ____.
- A. *afraid*
 - B. *angry*
 - C. *relieved*
 - D. *tired*

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D. Your feet take a lot of wear and tear. Most people walk over 100,000 miles in a lifetime. That's like walking four times around the earth. No wonder our feet get tired! Four out of five Americans have foot problems, some doctors say. The shoes we wear cause some of these problems.

Heels on women's shoes are on the rise. That is why some women have foot problems. Shoes with high heels and narrow toes can harm the feet. High heels pull the body forward with each step. After a while, the bones in the feet may begin to bend. The feet may really start to hurt.

What kinds of shoes are best for the feet? Shoes should have low heels, and the soles should not be too thin. A shoe should be at least half an inch longer than your longest toe. Sneakers and sandals should be as well made as other kinds of shoes.

40. This selection is mostly about ____.

A. *bones in the feet*

B. *walking around the world*

C. *our foot problems*

D. *sneakers and sandals*

41. About how many Americans have foot problems?

A. *forty-five*

B. *four out of five*

C. *one hundred thousand*

D. *one million*

42. Many foot problems are caused by ____.

A. *walking too much*

B. *sneakers and sandals*

C. *wearing high heels*

D. *sore feet*

43. Which of these is the best title for this selection?

A. *"Be Good to Your Feet"*

B. *"The Longest Walk"*

C. *"The High Cost of High Heels"*

D. *"New Shoe Style"*

44. A shoe that fits the best is ____.

A. *just as long as your foot*

B. *longer than your heel*

C. *narrow in the toe*

D. *longer than your longest toe*

E. Why bring up the question of the equality of men and women? Of course, they are equal, but as George Orwell said in *Animal Farm*, "Some [people] are more equal than others."

God created men and women physically and psychologically different. And that difference is not merely sexual. Of course, a woman is so fashioned as to be able to bear children and is, quite certainly, much more capable of nurturing them than a man. A man, on the other hand, is physically better constructed to do adventurous or hard work.

A man working long hard hours, day after day, year after year will, most probably, show less emotional strain than a woman would, if he has a happy family life. A woman, especially a mother working away from her home, will usually not be able to cope with that sort of hard work and survive, because she never forgets that she has another world to master in her home.

Both parents are necessary for the complete education of their children. No father can be a mother to his daughters and no mother can replace a father in the training of boys. A daughter also needs a father's guidance, especially when she is dating. Girls are quite romantic idealists and it takes a loving father, who more or less thinks that no other man is good enough for his daughter, to size up and judge his daughter's boy friend.

And, similarly, a boy needs a mother as an ideal of womanhood. If he has such a mother, he will expect and look for her qualities in the girls he dates. And, of course, a mother, being a good judge of all women (and women are always severer judges of other women than men are of all women), will be sure to uncover the defects in her son's dates, if they do not measure up to her standards.

Any clever woman instinctively knows that a soft voice and an agreeable disposition will help her achieve what is good for the home without scolding or shrieking at her husband.

The question of equality usually comes up when people discuss equal social and political opportunities and equal wages for both sexes. Today most enlightened employers are willing to pay the same wages to men and to women equally capable of doing the same amount and kind of work. But there aren't very many of such employers around.

Pope Pius XII well expressed the need and the place of both parents in a family when he said, "A man is the head of the home; a woman is its heart." A man, of course, doesn't dominate his home. To be a good head of it, he must discuss matters with his wife, not necessarily his business or professional doings unless he realizes that she is, at least, as clever as he is in them, and even listen willingly to his children and enlist their wholehearted co-operation in family schemes and programs.

Whether women will ever become as keen philosophers or rulers as men have been or as great architects, painters and poets is a question that only the future can answer. As for the past, one wonders whether women, except a very few, were ever given the education or the opportunity to exert themselves to the fullest.

In the past when women lacked the opportunities they rightly enjoy nowadays, they even consoled themselves with the thought that "Behind every great man there's a great woman." How often was that a true statement? It certainly wasn't true in the family of Socrates and Xanthippe. But Socrates made the most of his situation by reasoning: "Marriage is a great blessing. Either you have a happy marriage and that is wonderful or you have an unhappy one and that is even better, because then you become a philosopher."

45. Which idea does the writer most stress?

- A. Men and women are not equal because only men can do manual work.
- B. Men and women are not equal because only women can bring up children.
- C. Men and women are not physically and psychologically the same.
- D. Men and women have been equal.

46. The author says that a working mother ____.

- A. forgets the work she has to do at home.
- B. Suffers more emotional strain than a man.
- C. Is not the mistress of her home.
- D. Loses her interest in her work and home.

47. The essay emphasizes the point that ____.

- A. a father and a mother are necessary for the education of their children.
- B. a mother can assume the role of a father.
- C. A father can assume the role of a mother.
- D. Both parents are not always indispensable to the education of their children.

48. The seventh paragraph says that ____.

- A. as long as work is equal, the pay for men and women should be equal.
- B. As long as work is equal, the pay for men and women should not be equal.
- C. If a woman's work is easier than a man's, the pay should be equal.
- D. In the past, only enlightened employers gave the same pay to men and women.

49. The main idea of the final two paragraphs is that ____
- A. *only when men and women have the same opportunities for education will we be able to compare their capacities.*
 - B. *many great men depended on their wives for success.*
 - C. *men have always been more capable than women.*
 - D. *there have been great women educators and philosophers.*
50. Of the following suggested titles, the one that most accurately sums up the passage is ____
- A. *'Frailty – thy name is woman!'*
 - B. *'Equal work and equal pay for man and woman'*
 - C. *'Men are more equal than women'*
 - D. *'Equality of man and woman'*