I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank. (20%)
1. With such controversial subjects there is always the risk that any standards set up will yield or be _______ in one way or another.
   (A. extolled  B. circumvented  C. enforced  D. intercepted)
2. His efforts to keep the peace were so _______ that he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
   (A. ridiculous  B. mercenary  C. commendable  D. heavy)
3. When human relationships are involved in a job, it is difficult to set precise _______ for judging how well the job is being done. Merely physical or monetary standards are inadequate.
   (A. operas  B. criteria  C. behavior  D. reports)
4. His cynicism was _______; it was written all over him.
   (A. affected  B. covert  C. incipient  D. manifest)
5. Propaganda is a(n) _______ of the truth; it is a mixture of half truths and half lies calculated to deceive people.
   (A. revision  B. perversion  C. retroversion  D. invasion)
6. Because of the storm Mr. Smith was _______ in Chicago for a day.
   (A. detained  B. affirmed  C. excelled  D. refrained)
7. There will be a heavy _______ if you don’t pay this bill on time.
   (A. precaution  B. penalty  C. petition  D. preference)
8. His ignorance of the best ways of investing in the stock market brought him to the _______ of ruin.
   (A. peak  B. bank  C. brink  D. break)
9. Little Red Riding Hood had a frightening escape from a _______ wolf.
   (A. friendly  B. tolerable  C. likable  D. ferocious)
10. Though the flowers looked very real, they were actually _______.
    (A. artificial  B. prosperous  C. abundant  D. fundamental)
II. Grammar (20%)

1. Unless economic conditions improve next season, ______ widespread unrest all over the world. (A. there is B. there will be C. there would be D. there should be)

2. The purpose of the instructions ______ for the new students to find their way around campus. (A. is to make it easy B. is making it easy C. is easy to make D. make easily)

3. _____ general acceptance of photography as an artistic medium, most museums today house collections of the photographs. (A. Only the B. Although C. Whereas the D. With the)

4. Body temperature ______ the afternoon or evening. (A. usually high in B. usually is highest inside C. is usually highest in D. mostly high between)

5. It ______ everyday so far this month. (A. is raining B. rains C. rained D. has rained)

6. A logarithm is _____ in algebra as an exponent. (A. known what B. what it is known C. what is known D. known what it is)

7. Vaporization in connection with general _____ has a marked effect on long-term climate. (A. atmospheric conditions B. atmospheric conditions that C. are atmospheric conditions D. conditions are atmospheric)

8. The report confirmed ______, in both the public and the private sectors, and it urged the passage of new legislative and administrative laws. (A. that it is widespread discrimination B. that there was widespread discrimination C. which of widespread discrimination D. it had widespread discrimination)

9. Characters in realistic literature tend to be more complex than ______. (A. romantic literature B. those are romantic literature C. those in romantic literature D. romantic literature is)

10. If he had known the facts, he _____ what to do. (A. will tell us B. could have told us C. would tell us D. told us)

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

A. for questions 1-5

On the Monday afternoon the Trefoils arrived. Mr. Morton, with his mother and both the carriages, went down to receive them – with a cart also for the luggage, which was fortunate, as Arabella Trefoil’s big box was very big indeed, and Lady Augustus, though she was economical in most things, had brought a comfortable amount of clothes. Each of them had her own lady’s maid, so that the two carriages were necessary. How it was that these ladies lived so luxuriously was a mystery to their friends, as for some time past they had enjoyed no particular income of their own. Lord Augustus had spent everything that came to his hand, and the family owned no house at all. Nevertheless Arabella Trefoil was to be seen at all parties magnificently dressed, and never stirred anywhere without her own maid. It would have been as grievous to her to be called on to live without food as to go without this necessary...
appendage. She was a big, fair girl whose copious hair was managed after such a fashion that no one could guess what was her own and what was purchased. She certainly had fine eyes, though I could never imagine how any one could look at them and think it possible that she should be in love. They were very large, beautifully blue, but never bright; and the eyebrows over them were perfect. Her cheeks were somewhat too long and the distance from her well-formed nose, to her upper lip too great. Her mouth was small and her teeth excellent. But the charm of which men spoke the most was the brilliance of her complexion. If, as the ladies said, it was all paint, she, or her maid, must have been a great artist. It never betrayed itself to be paint. But the beauty on which she prided herself was the grace of her motion. Though she was tall and big she never allowed an awkward movement to escape from her. She certainly did it very well. No young woman could walk across an archery ground with a finer step, or manage a train with more perfect ease, or sit upon her horse with a more complete look of being at home there. No doubt she was slow, but though slow she never seemed to drag. Now she was, after a certain fashion, engaged to marry John Morton and perhaps she was one of the most unhappy young persons in England.

1. After describing each of Miss Trefoil’s features, the author __________.
   A. tells us how beautiful they are
   B. makes us admires her
   C. adds something to negate their beauty
   D. discusses her attitude toward her maid

2. Apparently Miss Trefoil and Lady Augustus __________.
   A. have plenty of money
   B. live beyond their means
   C. like to visit friends
   D. have limited wardrobes

3. Miss Trefoil’s complexion appears brilliant because __________.
   A. she gets plenty of fresh hair
   B. she is a horseback rider
   C. her mother is a great artist
   D. she uses makeup skillfully

4. Lord Augustus, it is implied, has __________.
   A. provided his wife and daughter with spiritual wealth
   B. moved from the family home
   C. wasted his inheritance
   D. become a mystery to his friends
5. The reader can infer that Miss Trefoil is planning to marry for __________.
   A. new clothes
   B. love
   C. money
   D. happiness

B. for questions 6-10

   When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States in 1932, not only the United States but also the rest of the world was in the throes of an economic depression. Following the termination of World War I, Britain and the United States at first experienced a boom in industry. Called the Roaring Twenties, the 1920s ushered in a number of things – prosperity, greater equality for women in the work world, rising consumption, and easy credit. The outlook for American Business was rosy.

   October 1929 was a month that had catastrophic economic reverberations worldwide. The American stock market witnessed the “Great Crash,” as it is called, and the temporary boom in the American economy came to a standstill. Stock prices sank, and panic spread. The ensuing unemployment figure soared to 12 million by 1932.

   Germany in the postwar years suffered from extreme deprivation because of onerous reparations it was obliged to pay to the Allies. The country’s industrial capacity had been greatly diminished by the war. Inflation, political instability, and high unemployment were factors conducive to the growth of the embryonic Nazi party. Germans had lost confidence in their old leaders and heralded the arrival of a messiah-like figure who would lead them out of their economic wilderness. Hitler promised jobs and, once elected, kept his promise by providing employment in the party, in the newly expanded army, and in munitions factories.

   Roosevelt was elected because he promised a “New Deal” to lift the United States out of the doldrums of the depression. Following the principles advocated by Keynes, a British economist, Roosevelt mustered the spending capacities of the federal government to provide welfare, work and agricultural aid to the millions of down-and-out Americans. Elected President for four terms because of his innovative policies, Roosevelt succeeded in dragging the nation out of the Depression before the outbreak of World War II.

6. A good title for this passage would be __________.
   A. The Twenties
   B. The End of World War I
   C. The Great Crash
   D. The Depression
7. The 1920s were called the Roaring Twenties because __________.
A. social and economic affairs were prospering
B. women were advancing in the fight for equal rights
C. there was little unemployment
D. people were celebrating the end of World War I

8. The “Great Crash” refers to __________.
A. the end of World War I
B. the Great Depression
C. a slump in the stock market
D. high unemployment figures

9. You can infer that the author of this passage __________.
A. thinks the Depression could have been avoided
B. blames the Depression on the “Great Crash”
C. thinks that the appeal of Roosevelt and Hitler was similar
D. disapproves of Roosevelt’s “New Deal”

10. Both Roosevelt and Hitler were successful in their bids for leadership because __________.
A. they had dynamic leadership qualities
B. their nations needed innovative economic policies
C. their nations were suffering from a depression
D. all of the above

C. for questions 11-14

All this activity and taking of responsibility runs right down into the smaller villages. There are at least 200,000 organizations, associations, clubs, societies, and lodges in the United Stats, along with innumerable social groups and ad hoc committees formed for specific causes. Except for the few intellectuals who don’t believe in “joining,” and the very poor who can’t afford to, practically all adult Americans belong to some club or others, and most of them take part in some joint effort to do good. This prodigious army of volunteer citizens, who take time from their jobs and pleasure to work more or less unselfishly for the betterment of the community, is unique in the world. It is, in a way, the mainspring as well as the safeguard of democracy. For the volunteers are always ready to work and fight for what they think is right.

11. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
   A. the busy citizen and his activities
   B. the joiner
   C. group action in a democracy
   D. soldiers as civilians
12. An ad hoc committee is one appointed
   A. under parliamentary rules
   B. to enlist volunteers
   C. for a particular service
   D. on a permanent basis

13. The author states that Americans who join clubs are interested in
   A. the welfare of society
   B. making friends
   C. a unique organization
   D. using their leisure profitably

14. According to the passage, most Americans join some social groups except for those who are
   A. intellectuals
   B. in extremely economic disadvantage
   C. adolescents
   D. all of the above

D. for questions 15-20

   Feather cloaks are the most spectacular of all objects of native Hawaiian manufacture. In the highly stratified society of the islands before their discovery by Captain James Cook in 1788, the cloaks were never very numerous, but powerful chiefs often acquired several through inheritance or as battle prizes.

   Although the feathers were gathered by the common people to defray part of their taxes, and women were permitted to clean and sort them, only men of high rank, surrounded by sacred taboos, were allowed to make the cloaks. The manufacturing process involved tying small bunches of red, yellow, green, or black feathers with olona fiber. Large cloaks like the royal robe worn by Kamehameha I, the first king of all the islands, required some half-million feathers.

   Today these cloaks are ethnological treasures, but to the early ship captain they were little more than seemingly plentiful curiosities that the Hawaiians highly valued but gave away or traded for such trifles as iron knives. In turn, the Europeans traded these curiosities. This practice began with Cook’s officers, who traded the cloak now in Leningrad in exchange for provisions.

   In 1825, Lord Byron, commander of the British ship Blonde, predicted that “the splendid war-cloak” would soon be more easily found in Europe than in Hawaii. Brigham found only five in Hawaii when he made his featherwork survey in 1899. Today twenty of the fifty known cloaks are still in the British Isles.
15. Before the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Europeans, feather cloaks were regarded by the Hawaiians as
   A. objects of utilitarian value only
   B. objects of little value
   C. expensive souvenirs
   D. status symbols

16. The passage states that Hawaiian feather cloaks were made only by
   A. ordinary citizens
   B. men of high status
   C. battle prisons
   D. traders

17. According to the passage, women helped in making feather cloaks by
   A. putting the feathers in order
   B. dyeing the feathers different colors
   C. tying the feathers together
   D. saying prayers over the feathers

18. Feathers used in making cloaks were gathered mainly by
   A. high-ranking women
   B. high-ranking men
   C. people of low rank
   D. powerful male chiefs

19. It is clear from the passage that before the arrival of Captain Cook Hawaiian society was
   A. peaceful and prosperous
   B. lacking in religious organization
   C. lacking in practical skills
   D. rigidly class structured

20. Why would the feather cloaks more easily found in European countries than in Hawaii?
   A. They were brought out by Captain James Cook
   B. They were traded in exchange for supply of food and drinks.
   C. They were fewer feather cloaks found in Hawaii.
   D. They were brought out by Brigham.
IV. Translation: For questions 1 and 2, translate the sentences into Chinese. (10%) For questions 3 and 4, translate the sentences into English. (10%)

1. Culture hides much more than it reveals, and strangely enough what it hides, it hides most effectively from its own participants. (The Silent Language by Edward T. Hall, p. 30)
2. The mystery of creation is like the darkness of night – it is great. Delusions of knowledge are like the fog of the morning.
3. 藝術家是大自然的情人，因此，他是她的奴隸，也是她的主人。
4. 現今找工作的情態最大的改變就是使用網路，愈來愈多雇主在他們的網頁刊登工作職缺，愈來愈多的求職者也透過網路應徵工作。