

- I. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 20%
- _____ no conclusive evidence exists, many experts believe that the wheel was invented only once and then diffused to the rest of the world.
(A) Even (B) But (C) Although (D) So
 - Color and light, _____, very powerfully influence the aesthetic impact of the interior of a building.
(A) if taking together
(B) taking together
(C) have taken together
(D) taken together
 - _____ around us gives us vital information about our environment.
(A) The sounds are heard
(B) That the hearing of sounds
(C) Hearing the sounds
(D) Whatever the sounds are heard
 - Beneath the streets of a modern city _____ of walls, columns, cables, pipes, and tunnels required to satisfy the needs of its inhabitants.
(A) where exists the network
(B) the existing network
(C) the network's existence
(D) exists the network
 - Despite its wide range of styles and instrumentation, country music has certain common features _____ its own special character.
(A) give it that
(B) give
(C) that give it
(D) that gives it to

- II. Choose the statement whose meaning is closest to that of the one given. (選擇語意最接近者。) 20%
- Our group broke up at two.
(A) Only two of our group members left.
(B) We left at two o'clock.
(C) We divided into two groups.
(D) Our group meeting was cancelled at two.
 - The more we discuss the trip, the less likely it seems we can afford it.
(A) We'll talk less about the trip we want to take.
(B) The price of the trip went up after we discussed it.
(C) The trip probably will be too expensive.
(D) We don't like to take the trip after we discussed it.
 - No sooner did he finish washing the car than it started to rain.
(A) After it rained, he washed his car.
(B) He was unable to finish washing his car because it was raining.
(C) It began to rain right after he washed his car.
(D) He had to finish washing his car in the rain.
 - Joan's manner of speaking brightened up what would have been a boring speech.
(A) Joan's manner of speaking brightened up during the boring speech.
(B) Joan is bright, but made a boring speech.
(C) Joan's speech is not very clear.
(D) Joan's speech was not as boring as it could have been.
 - I'd have bought a television earlier if I'd known there were so many good programs.
(A) I haven't bought a TV set because there aren't many good programs.
(B) I think I should have bought a TV set earlier.
(C) I bought a TV earlier when there were lots of good programs.
(D) If I'd known there weren't many good programs, I wouldn't have bought a TV.

- III. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the passage. 20%

All literary and dramatic enjoyment involves, to some degree, the reader's imaginative identification with the roles portrayed in the story or play, and her projection of 1 into the situations described. The same principles 2 for poetry and advertising, of course. In reading poetry, we identify ourselves with the 3 the poet creates, or with the poet himself. Advertisers also invite us to identify ourselves with the roles they portray. "Put yourself in this picture!" says the advertiser, showing radiant groups of young people drinking Seven-Up; families wide-eyed with joy as they try out their new Suzuki Samurai or sit down to their dinner of fried chicken made with new, improved Mazola; aristocratic gentlemen and sportsmen wearing Armani shirts; and the lovely young woman who, having found a toothpaste that cleans her breath while it cleans her teeth, is now a happy bride.

The identification that great poets invite us to make requires of the 4 both close attention and imaginative strenuousness; it is not everyone who can 5 with Lucifer in Milton's *Paradise Lost* or with "The Ancient Mariner" of Coleridge. The identifications that advertisers invite us to make are easy and pleasant: most of us would like to be as handsome and well-dressed and joyous and radiant as the people in the advertisements.

- (A) herself (B) him (C) the reader (D) her
- (A) find (B) create (C) hold (D) claim
- (A) situations (B) plots (C) characters (D) stories
- (A) writer (B) reader (C) advertiser (D) poet
- (A) empathize (B) express (C) emphasize (D) explain

- IV. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the questions. 20%

Archaeology has long been an accepted tool for studying prehistoric cultures. Relatively recently the same techniques have been systematically applied to studies of the more immediate past. This has been called "historical archaeology," a term that is used in the United States to refer to any archaeological investigation into North American sites that postdate the arrival of Europeans.

Back in the 1930's and 1940's, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects.

The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by the 1950's and 1960's. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training, social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation, and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained circumscribed. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented. This newer emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown great promise, and indeed work done in this area has led to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being

smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area. And in Sacramento an excavation at the site of a fashionable nineteenth-century hotel revealed that garbage had been stashed in the building's basement despite sanitation laws to the contrary.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Why historical archaeology was first developed
 - (B) How the methods and purpose of historical archaeology have changed
 - (C) The contributions architects make to historical archaeology
 - (D) The attitude of professional archaeologists toward historical archaeology
2. According to the first paragraph, what is a relatively new focus in archaeology?
 - (A) Investigating the recent past
 - (B) Studying prehistoric cultures
 - (C) Excavating ancient sites in what is now the United States
 - (D) Comparing findings made in North America and in Europe
3. According to the passage, when had historical archaeologists been trained as anthropologists?
 - (A) Prior to the 1930's
 - (B) During the 1930's and 1940's
 - (C) During the 1950's and 1960's
 - (D) After the 1960's
4. In the third paragraph, the author implies that the techniques of history and the techniques of social science are
 - (A) quite different from each other
 - (B) equally useful in studying prehistoric cultures
 - (C) usually taught to students of archaeology
 - (D) both based on similar principles
5. The author mentions an excavation at the site of a hotel in Sacramento in order to give an example of
 - (A) a building reconstruction project
 - (B) the work of the earliest historical archaeologists
 - (C) a finding that conflicts with written records
 - (D) the kind of information that historians routinely examine

V. Choose the best Chinese translation for the underlined part. 20%

1. Popular discussion of communication style in recent years has centered on differences between the sexes.... But Sarah McGinty believes language style is based more on power than on gender.
 - (A)說話方式的不同，與說話者的權位有關，與其人格無關。
 - (B)有份量的言語勝於有禮貌的言語。
 - (C)言語要有格調，應注重說話時的力道，而非強調自己的性別。
 - (D)一個人的說話方式，受其權位影響，多於受其性別影響。
2. Without a doubt, today's women are beneficiaries of the considerable efforts made by the feminist movement begun nearly 30 years ago. Old stereotypes have faded as barriers to women's progress have fallen in most fields.
 - (A)婦女在大多數領域長足發展，舊有的音響系統退化成了裝飾品。
 - (B)隨著阻礙婦女在大多數領域發展的障礙消失，舊有的刻板印象也已褪色。
 - (C)舊有的刻板印象發展成為障礙，婦女在大多數領域的成長也大大的降低。
 - (D)舊有的音響系統已然褪色，婦女在大多數領域更是慘澹經營。

3. Writing might be the only means we have of preserving who we are. More than photography or even home videos, a personal journal keeps the past alive and, more importantly, keeps us in touch with someone we used to be.
 - (A)一本個人喜愛的雜誌，使得過去的日子充滿活力，更重要的是，它讓我們與過去的友人保持連繫。
 - (B)一本個人的日誌，使得過去的日子歷歷在目，更重要的是，它讓我們接觸到過去的自己。
 - (C)一本個人專輯，使得過去的日子充滿活力，更重要的是，它讓我們接觸到過去的自己。
 - (D)一本個人的日誌，使得過去的日子歷歷在目，更重要的是，它讓我們與過去的友人保持連繫。

4. A 12-year-old boy touched a stranger in a sexual way in a public place during the daylight and then struck her when she protested. The boy goes unpunished. The woman is thought to be "lucky" to have "only" suffered bad cuts and bruises, humiliation and a shattering loss of confidence. That such a sequence of events barely merits public notice says more about the way we live now than does the occasional outrage evoked by more extreme events.
 - (A)這一連串的事件未能引起大眾的注意，比偶發的、由更極端的事件所引起的暴行，更能說明我們現在過的是什麼樣的生活。
 - (B)這樣一連串的事件出現在我們的生活裡，比偶發的、由更極端的事件所引起的暴行，更值得大眾注意。
 - (C)這一連串的事件難以得到大眾的注意，彰顯出的是我們現在的生活方式，而非偶發的由更極端的事件所引起的暴行。
 - (D)這樣一連串的事件出現在我們的生活裡，如果大眾不予注意，則有可能引起更極端的事件與暴行。

5. The growing reality of America's multiculturalism has produced in the last decade a heightened sensitivity to language that is offensive to members of minority groups. In response, a number of bias-free language guides have been produced—guides that caution against terms that might offend not only racial and ethnic groups but women, gays, senior citizens, the handicapped, animal lovers, and the overweight.
 - (A)上一代的美國文化，屬於多元文化，敏感度高的語言也順勢產生，保護了少數族群。
 - (B)美國文化，在上一代發展成多元文化，以高度敏感的語言，迎合少數族群的成員。
 - (C)美國文化多元發展的事實，使得過去十年裡，對可能得罪少數族群的言語，產生了高度的敏感。
 - (D)過去十年裡，美國文化越來越多元，語言也越來越敏感，少數族群也越來越難馴服。