1. The bird had a deep significance to me because I desperately wanted to be able to fly too.  
   (A) name  (B) appearance  (C) meaning  (D) symbol

2. They were reluctant to accept the offer without knowing all the details.  
   (A) anxious  (B) hesitant  (C) interested  (D) relegated

3. People buy insurance in order to substitute a small, certain, tolerable loss for a large, uncertain, catastrophic one.  
   (A) exchange  (B) predict  (C) return  (D) provide

4. A good tool-box is a handy thing to have in the house.  
   (A) convenient  (B) manual  (C) funny  (D) dangerous

5. All living organisms, regardless of their unique identity, have certain biological, chemical, and physical characteristics in common.  
   (A) considering  (B) as a result of  (C) cognizant of  (D) whatever

6. Proper exercise plays an important role in the rehabilitation of patients with back illness.  
   (A) doctors  (B) recovery  (C) finances  (D) relaxation

7. Researchers have found a new way to treat cancer, which could mark a great breakthrough in diagnosis and treatment of this deadly disease.  
   (A) crucial situation  (B) sharp decline  (C) significant advance  (D) serious disappointment

8. Women who get 30 minutes of vigorous exercise every day, even just a brisk walk, can reduce their chances of having a stroke by as much as 30 percent.  
   (A) energetic  (B) effective  (C) elusive  (D) evasive

9. In order to meet the demands of the new era of e-communications and commerce, the Motor Company recently launched its new Web site.  
   (A) set free  (B) designed  (C) changed  (D) started

10. People who do not sleep well tend to become irritable.  
    (A) unhappy  (B) easily annoyed  (C) weary  (D) ill

11. Through assiduous research work in museums and libraries, some very rare drawings have been recovered for this exhibition.  
    (A) diligent  (B) prolonged  (C) efficient  (D) perspective

二、仔细阅读下列各句，并选出最适当的答案。  
   (每题七分。)

12. Police and fire department officials sought the cause today of a chain of three explosions in a fashionable area which left five dead and more than 40 injured.  
    This sentence is about:  
    (A) the deaths of five people  
    (B) a problem between the police and the fire department  
    (C) an attempt to find the cause of three explosions  
    (D) an attempt to find 40 people
13. A teenager who was promised a trip to Washington by US Health Secretary Joseph Califano if she quit smoking for six months has decided she'd rather smoke than travel.

The teenager in the story:
(A) has quit smoking for six months
(B) has traveled to Washington with Joseph Califano.
(C) has decided not to quit smoking.
(D) traveled to Washington to quit smoking

14. As the leaders of North and South Korea broke the ice and concluded landmark accords Wednesday, elderly Koreans cried.

"To break the ice" in this story means:
(A) to disagree violently  (B) to make a first move
(C) to agree to disagree  (D) to offer an unacceptable proposal

15. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers.

*Compared to the children of nonsmokers,*
(A) children of smokers have double the chance of developing lung cancer
(B) children of smokers will develop lung cancer more quickly
(C) children of smokers will develop lung cancer two times
(D) children of smokers are more likely to have children of nonsmokers

16. Among the most obvious inheritors of the legacy of Conrad is Graham Green.

Based on this sentence, we can guess that:
(A) Graham Green has something in common with Conrad.
(B) It is not easy to see the relation of Conrad and Green.
(C) Conrad is among Green.
(D) Conrad inherited something from Green.

17. The Saturday Evening Post did not buy them nor did any other magazine, and I doubt if worse stories were ever written.

This sentence means:
(A) The stories were good.  (B) The author is not sure what to think about the stories.
(C) The stories are bad.  (D) Other magazines bought the stories.

18. In late November 1921, Ernest packs his papers for storage in a trunk.

Ernest is:
(A) Reading his papers.  (B) Putting his papers away.
(C) Moving his papers.  (D) Getting ready to leave the country.

19. Frederic was an insider; befriended by bar men and diplomats, he understood the war in a way that his younger friend Jacob never did.

*Compared to Jacob, Frederic is:*
(A) A younger man  (B) More friendly
(C) More knowledgeable  (D) More diplomatic

20. In 1914, the first year of the war, the British lost eight men out of every one thousand wounded to tetanus infection.

*Tetanus infection can:*
(A) Make men get lost.  (B) Help the British.
(C) Kill people.  (D) Wound men

21. After Catherine has been in labor for a whole day, the doctor tells her husband that she appears unable to have the baby naturally.

*Catherine is*
(A) About to give birth.  (B) Working too hard.
(C) Not married.  (D) Not natural.
三、請閱讀以下三段短文，並依內容選一個最合適的答案。（單選題：每題五分）

第一段

Education became common in Europe during the High Middle Ages, a period which lasted from 1050 to 1300. There were many important accomplishments in education during this time, including the spread of reading among the common people, the growth of elementary education for children, and the acquisition of Greek and Arab science and philosophy. The most important development, however, was the development of the university.

The first Italian university was established in the city of Bologna during the twelfth century. Like most of the early universities, Bologna taught advanced liberal arts, such as literature and writing, and professional courses, such as medicine and religion. Bologna was most famous, however, as the first European center for the study of law.

In France, the earliest university was the University of Paris. The University began as a church school, but it soon became recognized as a center of French intellectual life. There were many reasons why the University became so famous so quickly. Paris was relatively safe from war and fighting. It was a wealthy area, with many businesses. There were also many farms nearby, so there was plenty of cheap food.

Most important, however, were the famous teachers who came to teach there. The most famous of these was Peter Abelard. Although Abelard had controversial views on many subjects, students came from all over Europe to learn from him. One story, probably not true, says that Abelard was forbidden to teach on French land because of his ideas. He therefore climbed up into a tree and began to lecture there. Soon hundreds of students were sitting under the tree listening to his lectures. He was then forbidden to teach from trees. He bought a boat and started lecturing on a river in Paris. Soon the river bank was covered with students.

Bologna and Paris were recognized as models for universities and other countries and cities began to organize similar schools. During the thirteenth century, famous universities appeared in England at Oxford and Cambridge, in France at Montpellier, and in Italy at Naples. The first university in Germany, at Heidelberg, was established later, however, in 1385. This was probably because of political and economic instability in Germany at the time.

22. What is the main subject of this passage?
(A) the accomplishments of education in the High Middle Ages
(B) the growth of universities in Europe
(C) Peter Abelard's teaching skills
(D) Famous universities

23. Which of the following was not an important achievement in High Middle Age education?
(A) widespread reading
(B) child education
(C) fine arts education
(D) the discovery of Greek and Arabic science

24. What was the most important subject taught at the University of Bologna?
(A) literature
(B) science
(C) medicine
(D) law

25. Which of the following was not a regular subject in medieval universities?
(A) business
(B) theology
(C) writing
(D) literature

26. What was the main reason the University of Paris became a center of learning?
(A) It was near a great river.
(B) It had great teachers.
(C) It was safe
(D) The king supported it.
27. What kind of teacher was Peter Abelard?
   (A) warm                               (B) controversial
   (C) devoted                             (D) wealthy

28. Which countries established universities in the 1200s?
   (A) England and Germany                (B) Germany and Italy
   (C) Italy and France                   (D) France and Spain

29. Why did Germany develop universities later than other countries?
   (A) It was not as rich as other countries.
   (B) Germans were not interested in education.
   (C) Germans had stronger religious beliefs.
   (D) It was too unstable.

30. Which of the following statements would the author of this essay disagree with?
   (A) The university is one of most important institutions of the High Middle Ages.
   (B) Paris was not an ideal place for a university.
   (C) Political and economic stability are important for universities.
   (D) Peter Abelard was an accomplished teacher.

第二段

Rabies, or "mad-dog disease," is one of the most dangerous diseases in the world. This viral disease affects all mammals, including humans. It is transmitted in saliva, most often by being bitten by an animal that has the disease. The disease works by attacking the central nervous system. Signs of the disease begin to show ten to fifty days after the bite. In humans, the most common symptoms include depression, feeling tired, and fever. The sick person then becomes very excited, has too much water in the mouth, and finally has convulsions, and is unable to control his muscles. The person is unable to drink water, even though he is very thirsty. Death follows within ten days of the first symptoms, usually because the sick person is no longer able to breathe. Once the first signs occur, it is too late to cure the disease.

The first treatment for rabies was invented by a French doctor named Louis Pasteur in the 1880s. Pasteur used a method called vaccination. In this method, the doctor gives the patient a shot, or injection, using a needle filled with weak or dead rabies virus. The vaccination "immunizes" them, so that the disease will have no effect. This method works both for people, and animals as well. In countries like the United States, pets such as dogs and cats have to receive shots. This has reduced human cases of rabies greatly. People working with wild animals, however, such as veterinarians and forest workers, should still get vaccinations. The few cases of rabies reported in America each year are mostly in wild animals. Animals that often have rabies include bats, squirrels, and other kinds of rodents.

If a person is bitten by an animal that runs away, so doctors are unable to check it for rabies, it is best to start rabies treatment right away. Rabies is too dangerous to take chances. The treatment is very painful however; you must have four shots over a month before you are safe.

31. Which of the following would be a good title for this passage?
   (A) Diseases I Have Known               (B) Symptoms of Rabies
   (C) Rabies: A Dangerous Disease        (D) How Rabies Spreads

32. Which of the following includes all animals which get rabies?
   (A) humans                             (B) pets
   (C) rodents                            (D) mammals

33. Which of the following is not a symptom of rabies?
   (A) depression                         (B) extreme thirst
   (C) sleepiness                         (D) convulsions
34. What is the ultimate consequence of untreated rabies?
   (A) death   (B) disease   (C) depression   (D) despair

35. What is the most common cause of rabies in humans?
   (A) exposure to saliva   (B) bites from wild animals
   (C) too much water   (D) vaccinations

36. Why should a veterinarian get immunized for rabies?
   (A) He is likely to have contact with animals that might have rabies.
   (B) He is more nervous about disease
   (C) His insurance will be lower.
   (D) He should set a good example.

37. How long does it take to treat rabies if you have been bitten?
   (A) ten days   (B) fifty days
   (C) One month   (D) Rabies cannot be treated

38. How does the rabies virus make people sick?
   (A) it causes convulsions
   (B) it attacks the nervous system
   (C) it makes it impossible to drink water
   (D) it creates overexcitement

第三段

Marketing experts--people who try to help companies sell products--use many methods to decide how to make new products will sell well. This is called product development. They are also very interested in how to make a product look good, so that people will buy more. This is called product presentation. There are many ways to accomplish these goals. One of the most reliable methods is to build the product, put it in a store and see how many people buy it. Another method is to actually package the product, or put up the advertising or displays, then analyze sales figures to see which designs result in the most sales. Both these methods are expensive and time-consuming. Now, however, there is a new technology that allows companies to quickly and cheaply test products and advertising. It is called "virtual shopping." This technology involves the use of computer software that generates images of new products and advertising displays. Consumers are asked to use the software to examine and select goods, and the results of the testing are then analyzed for the information marketing experts need.

In a typical use of this new technology, the problem of product presentation was investigated by a chain of fast-food restaurants. Managers were worried that the company was losing dinnertime business because its customers were taking too long to order. Patrons would stand at the registers, staring at the menus and talking about which of the many different combinations to choose. Even those who knew what they wanted had to wait in line for a long time, and many left without buying anything, angry or upset at the long delay. To investigate how it could improve its menus, so that people could find what they wanted more quickly and easily, the company designed several different kinds of menus and then used the virtual shopping software to test the designs and see which one got the fastest response. The study showed that putting foods together into "dinners" with slightly cheaper prices, customers not only ordered more quickly, they ordered more food as a whole, meaning that the restaurants actually increased their profits.

39. Marketing experts are
   (A) people who sell products.
   (B) people who research how to sell things.
   (C) people who help companies purchase products.
   (D) people who develop products.
40. Product presentation means
   (A) product analysis          (B) sales figures analysis
   (C) product packaging        (D) product development

41. Virtual shopping is
   (A) a familiar technology
   (B) expensive and time consuming
   (C) a new way to evaluate products and packaging
   (D) statistical software

42. In the example above, the restaurant chain used new technology to
   (A) improve its menus           (B) change its image
   (C) save time                    (D) find more customers

43. Which of the following was not a problem that concerned the restaurant chain?
   (A) losing business             (B) customer confusion
   (C) long lines in its restaurants (D) high costs

44. The restaurant decided to change the packaging of its foods in order to
   (A) increase orders             (B) speed up cooking
   (C) increase prices             (D) satisfy employees

45. The restaurant chain decided to make its menus:
   (A) simpler                      (B) more detailed
   (C) more attractive              (D) less offensive

46. The main idea of this passage is
   (A) Product presentation is very important.
   (B) Virtual shopping is convenient for the customer.
   (C) Business should take advantage of new technology to improve operations.
   (D) Computers can improve the quality of life.