I. 下列每題，各附有四個選項，請依照文意選出最正確的答案。(每題 4 分，共計 40 分)

1. Martha Graham, ____ of the pioneers of modern dance, didn't begin dancing until she was 21.
   (A) who, as one (B) she was (C) one (D) was one
2. Platinum is harder than copper and is almost as pliable ____.
   (A) gold (B) than gold (C) as gold (D) gold is
3. Many communities are dependent on groundwater ____ from wells for their water supply.
   (A) that obtained (B) obtained (C) is obtained (D) obtain it
4. ____ often raise funds from the sale of stock.
   (A) For corporations to operate (B) The operations of corporations
   (C) Corporations operate by (D) To operate, corporations
5. The bread making process involves first pressing flour, water, and yeast together to make dough, leaving it to rise, and then ____ it in an oven.
   (A) bake (B) be baked (C) to bake (D) baking
6. The Masters, one of the most important of all golf tournaments, ____ every year in Augusta, Georgia.
   (A) has held (B) being held (C) is held (D) holding
7. Not only ____ places of beauty, but they serve scientific and educational purposes as well.
   (A) are botanical gardens (B) botanical gardens to be
   (C) botanical gardens are (D) to be botanical gardens
8. ____ many powerful storms, only about half a dozen generate the strong, circling winds of 75 miles per hour or more that give them hurricane status.
   (A) From (B) Of (C) Like (D) With
9. In 1791, Quebec was divided into two sections, Upper Canada and Lower Canada, ____ were ruled by elected assemblies.
   (A) they both (B) both of them (C) in which both (D) both of which
10. Designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholde, ____.
    (A) the United States was given the Statue of Liberty by the people of France
    (B) the people of France gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States
    (C) the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by the people of France
    (D) the French people presented the United States with a gift, the Statue of Liberty

II. 下列每題，各附有四個選項，請從其中選出一個不含文法結構的答案。(每題 4 分，共計 40 分)

11. A fresco is a painting applied directly to the damp plaster of a wall themselves.
    A B C D

12. The cicada exemplifies an insect species which use a combinatorial communication System.
    A B C D

13. The simplest kind of plant, alike the simplest kind of animal, consists of
    A B C
14. Euphemism is accomplished by understatement, uses words which have combined
   sematic features that do not add up to the meaning intended.
   A  B  C
   D

15. Chestnuts were once the most common tree in the eastern United States, but
   almost of them were destroyed by a disease called chestnut blight.
   A  B  C  D

16. In the late nineteenth century, many public buildings, especially that on college
   campuses, were built in the Romanesque Revival style of architecture.
   A  B  C  D

17. Physical therapists help patients relearn how to use their bodies after disease or
   injury.
   A  B  C  D

18. Either through the dowry or through be hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win
   herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.
   A  B  C  D

19. The most distinguishing feature of the planet Saturn are the system of rings which surround
   it.
   A  B  C  D

20. A wooden barrel is made from strips of wood called staves holding together with
   metal hoops.
   A  B  C  D

III. 下列每題，各附有四個選項，請將每題中劃有底線的字，找出與其意義最接近的答案。(每題4分，共計40分)
21. Detectives combed the cavernous Jackson's headquarters without finding a solid clue.
(A) tiny (B) empty (C) large (D) rundown

22. One of Japan’s oldest customs may become obsolete. Almost half of the elementary school children can’t eat with chopsticks, the Ministry of Education reported recently.
(A) popular (B) disliked (C) lost (D) disgusting

23. When the perpetually on-time and the forever late try to get together, trouble often brews.
(A) never (B) occasionally (C) always (D) seldom

24. Busy yourself with something that will take your mind off waiting—economics or world peace are two worthwhile subjects to ponder.
(A) discuss about (B) think about (C) care about (D) complain about

25. The elderly consume far more health care resources than do children, and new technologies to extend life are bound to escalate health care costs.
(A) retain (B) increase (C) support (D) produce

26. There are not many competitors in the race—several people pulled out of it at the last minute.
(A) bumped into (B) joined in (C) put off (D) dropped out of

27. The history lecturer is on maternity leave and Mr. Jones is standing in for her.
(A) carrying out the duty of (B) taking care of (C) paying attention to (D) falling out with

28. The family had to set off at dawn to get to the airport in time for their flight.
(A) start packing (B) begin a journey (C) examine carefully (D) get out of bed

29. I hope that Jane gets a good mark in her exam because she’s banking on it.
(A) calling in at (B) breaking into (C) relying on (D) trying out

30. Tom is supposed to have stopped smoking, but he won’t last out until tonight without a cigarette.
(A) give up (B) survive (C) start up (D) tolerate

IV. 4. 閱讀測驗：閱讀下列文章並依文章內容選擇最適合選項作答。答對每題4分，答錯不扣分。
(每題4分，共計80分)

Just as the receiver’s filters and other noise may keep messages from getting into the receivers, sometimes the speaker has difficulty getting message out. The barriers to outgoing messages are censors. The message that finally comes out of a communicator’s mouth or pen sometimes differs in important ways from the message he or she intended to express.

5. What forces take a message in its free-formed internal state and censor it for public consumption? Some psychologists suggest that we each carry around parenthood-like judges inside. When we begin to speak or write, these voices shout, “Wait! Is that a safe move? Have you accidentally revealed how dumb you really are? Have you opened the door to questions you can’t answer?” These critical voices make us think about our statements again and again before actually speaking or writing. We try it this way and that. Ironically, we sometimes have to create crisis moments (such as the night before a deadline) to quiet the internal censors enough to get a few thoughts onto paper.

No wonder we often feel awkward about the words that we write and speak. As with many things, the solution is easier to say than to do. Don’t try to be someone you’re not and don’t mentally beat yourself because you’re not prefect. Don’t let internal censors make you uncomfortable because you fall short of some mythical standard of excellence.
At some point, every speaker and writer should give himself or herself permission to simply be. The real you can speak out, for better or for worse. Almost without exception, the experience proves for the better, not for the worse. We all respond to someone’s straightforward, open effort to communicate. We are far less critical of slips and hesitancies than most speakers imagine. What counts most is a communicator’s best effort to touch us with his or her thoughts, and in turn, to be influenced by ours.

31. Which can be best used to entitle the above passage?
(A) What do we know about communication?
(B) What stops you from communicating to me?
(C) How can you find out whether I understand you?
(D) Why don’t I understand you?

32. The barriers to outgoing messages are
(A) censors
(B) feedbacks
(C) filters
(D) noise

33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) Barriers occur only when we try to make a public speech.
(B) The real you to speak out can only prove for the worse.
(C) We are far more tolerant of slips and hesitancies than most speakers imagine.
(D) Critical internal voices help us to a better job communicating messages to others.

34. What does the word respond in Line 19 mean?
(A) react
(B) rebound
(C) reject
(D) return

35. According to some psychologists, which of the following is NOT an internal barrier voice?
(A) Have you accidentally revealed how dumb you really are?
(B) Wait! Is that a safe move?
(C) Have you opened the door to questions you can’t answer?
(D) Who cares? I will just have to say what I want to say?

My descent into neurosurgery began in medical school, where I sought refuge from the real world. I took my undergraduate degree in theoretical physics—a great field if your name is Einstein. I was a steelworker, so my personality tended toward careers which offered me some realistic chance of making a living. The great Enrico Fermi, father of nuclear fission, once said that there are two types of physicists: the very best, and those who shouldn’t be in the field at all. Any theoretician who isn’t the best is a fraud, a pretender. I had done well in physics, but not well enough to pass Fermi’s test. I decided virtually by default, to become a doctor.

Although a certain amount of rowdiness exists in any medical school, we were not picked for our social skills. I divided our freshman class into three groups. I was in the largest: the slackers, consisting of students who had garnered acceptable grades with a minimum of effort since first grade. We studied only as much as absolutely necessary (and only at the last possible moment). We lurk in the rear of the lecture hall, in the “prime bolt
seats," from where an unobtrusive exit could be made if the lecture got too tedious or a good basketball game formed outside. Most importantly, slackers never asked questions in class. Asking questions was a sign of weakness.

The second group, the keeners, were overachievers, who hacked and bludgeoned their way to success through work and more work. They planted themselves in the front of the lecture hall, never exiting a class prematurely even if diarrhea dribbled into their shoes. And they always ...ALWAYS... asked questions. A lecture on the tying of shoelaces would still draw some keener into the lecturer's face after class, waving a grade-school ring binder and saying, "I didn't quite get it, the loop goes under or over?"

The third group, the wild cards, entered medical school because they knew someone, because one of their parents had graduated from the school decades earlier, or because someone on the admissions committee was intrigued by an unusual entry on their résumés—"Spend one year in Uganda ladling gruel into starving children." Unfortunately, these admission criteria did not correlate with IQ. The wild cards became our "cretin buffer," fattening the grade curve for us slackers. The wild cards never sat in the front or the back of the class—they never went to class.

36. The author of the above passage is likely to be a
   (A) physicist   (B) physician
   (C) neurosurgeon   (D) medical school freshman

37. The rhetorical scheme used by the author in the above passage is
   (A) illustration   (B) classification
   (C) comparison and contrast   (D) cause and effect

38. Why did the slackers never ask questions in class?
   (A) They did not have questions to ask.
   (B) They were more interested in basketball games.
   (C) The lecture was tedious.
   (D) To ask questions in class was a sign of weakness.

39. The word descent in Line 1 is an understatement of
   (A) declination   (B) demotion
   (C) entry   (D) enjoyment

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) The author did not continue physics because he was Fermi's student and was failed by him.
   (B) The slackers form the largest group of the author's freshman class.
   (C) The keeners are not too hard-working students.
   (D) Wilde cards are accepted because of their outstanding academic achievements.

Showmen have been trying to make three dimensions from two for centuries. The "stereoptikon", which appears to depict three-dimensional scenes, was wildly popular at the 1851 Great Exhibition in London. The stereoptikon works by showing a slightly different photograph to each eye, fooling the brain into creating a three-dimensional composite. Engineers use the same technique in a recently developed 3D liquid-crystal display (LCD).
The trouble with the stereoptikon, and with many contemporary 3D displays, is that they call for special eyewear. Although the colored glasses of recent vintage are less obtrusive than the microscope-like stereoptikon apparatus, it is believed that, for a 3D display to become truly popular, it must work without any glasses at all.

The ploy that engineers use is to set up a zebra-like grating, known as a parallax barrier, either just in front of or just behind an ordinary LCD. The opaque stripes on the grating block different pixels for each eye, because the angle from the screen to the left and right eyes differs. The grating itself is fine enough to be imperceptible. Because the grating is made of polarizing liquid crystals, it can be turned off, and the screen can switch to displaying two ordinary dimensions. However, for it to work in 3D mode, the observer must be put in just the right place. Otherwise the angles do not line up and a disorienting jumble results. Disorientation has long been a problem with 3D screens; earlier efforts towards a 3D display ran into problems because the illusion was at times too good, inducing nausea. To be on the safe side, the research team has constrained the depth-of-field in their screen to about 15 centimeters, a distance they found optimal.

Though the ideas behind the 3DLCD are not new, implementing them remains tough. On several previous occasions, engineers had thought themselves ready to introduce the 3D display technology—only to find that it could not make the screens accurately enough. To a great extent, scientists have now succeeded, even though the display still works only at the “sweet spot” where the viewing angles coincide. To make this easy to find, they have put a little bar at the bottom of the screen. From most positions, the bar appears red; at the sweet spot, however, it turns black.

41. The passage is about
   (A) how “stereoptikon” works.
   (B) the development of a new 3DLCD.
   (C) the difference between 3DLCDs and traditional 2DLCDs.
   (D) how to get perfect 3D images by locating the “sweet spot”.

42. The word fine in Line 13 means
   (A) good quality
   (B) thin
   (C) punish
   (D) bright

43. The pronoun them in Line 21 refers to
   (A) ideas
   (B) 3DLCDs
   (C) occasions
   (D) engineers

44. The pronoun this in Line 25 refers to
   (A) sweet spot
   (B) viewing angle
   (C) bar
   (D) bottom

45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) The “stereoptikon” is by no means a new idea.
   (B) For a 3D display to become successful, it must work with goggles.
   (C) The new 3DLCD is perfect because 3D images could be seen from all angles on the display.
   (D) “Stereoptikon” works by fooling the brain into creating a 3D composite.
How fast is the world economy growing? How important is China as an engine of growth? How much richer is the average person in America than in China? The answers to these huge questions depend crucially on how you convert the value of output in different countries into a common currency. Converting national GDPs into dollars at market exchange rates is misleading. Prices tend to be lower in poor economies, so a dollar of spending in China, say, is worth a lot more than a dollar in America. A better method is to use purchasing-power parities (PPP), which take account of price differences.

The theory of purchasing-power parity says that in the long run exchange rates should move towards rates that would equalize the prices of an identical basket of goods and services in any two countries. This is the thinking behind The Economist's Big Mac index. Invented in 1986 as a light-hearted guide to whether currencies are at their "correct" level, our "basket" is a McDonalds' Big Mac, which is produced locally in almost 120 countries.

The Big Mac PPP is the exchange rate that would leave a burger in any country costing the same as in America. First, we convert the local price of a Big Mac into dollars at current exchange rates. The average price of a Big Mac in four American cities is $2.90 (including tax). The cheapest is in the Philippines ($1.23), the most expensive in Switzerland ($4.90). In other words, the Philippine peso is the world's most undervalued currency; the Swiss franc is most overvalued.

Second, we calculate Big Mac PPPs by dividing the local currency price by the American price. For instance, in Japan a Big Mac costs ¥262. Dividing this by the American price of $2.90 produces a dollar PPP against the yen of ¥90, compared with its current rate of ¥113, suggesting that the yen is 20% undervalued. In contrast, the euro (based on a weighted average of Big Mac prices in the euro area) is 13% overvalued. But perhaps the most interesting finding is that all emerging-market currencies are undervalued against the dollar.

The Chinese yuan, on which much ink has been spilled in recent months, looks 57% too cheap.

The global economic picture thus looks hugely different when examined through a PPP lens. Take the pace of global growth. Anyone wanting to calculate this needs to bundle together countries' growth rates, with each one weighted according to its share of world GDP. Using weights based on market exchange rates, the world has grown by an annual average of only 1.9% over the past three years. Using PPP, as the IMF does, global growth jumps to a far more robust 3.1% a year.

The main reason for this difference is that using PPP conversion factors almost doubles the weight of the emerging economies, which have been growing much faster. Measured at market exchange rates, emerging economies account for less than a quarter of global output. But measured using PPP they account for almost half.

Small wonder, then, that global economic rankings are dramatically transformed when they are done on a PPP basis rather than market exchange rates. America remains number one, but China leaps from seventh place to second, accounting for 13% of world output. India jumps into fourth place ahead of Germany, and both Brazil and Russia are bigger than Canada. Similarly, market exchange rates also exaggerate inequality. Using market rates, the
average American is 33 times richer than the average Chinese; on a PPP basis, he is "only" seven times richer.

All measures of PPP are admittedly imperfect. But most economists agree that they give a more accurate measure of the relative size of economies than market exchange rates—and a better understanding of some of the dramatic movements in world markets. The humble burger should be part of every economist's diet.

46. The word currency in Line 4 means
   (A) money
   (B) moment
   (C) cash flow
   (D) exchange rate

47. Why the McDonald's Big Mac is being chosen by The Economist to evaluate the world's economy?
   (A) It is because that editors at The Economist love to have the Big Macs for their lunch.
   (B) It is because that The Economist is working with McDonald’s to determine how much a Big Mac should be sold outside the US.
   (C) It is because that Big Mac is common among the countries around the world.
   (D) It is because that only Big Mac can be used to calculate purchasing-power parities of different countries.

48. What does much ink has been spilled in recent months mean?
   (A) It has been widely discussed on papers.
   (B) The Chinese yuan has undergone revising.
   (C) The editor spilled ink on the desk a couple of weeks ago.
   (D) Emerging economy such as China has been over-developed.

49. The word lens in Line 28 means
   (A) glasses
   (B) eyes
   (C) perspectives
   (D) mirrors

50. According to the passage, which ranks the fifth in the global economy on a PPP basis?
   (A) America
   (B) China
   (C) Germany
   (D) India