Part 1: 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。（每題四分，共計 120 分）

1. Barley, a cereal grass, is probably one of the earliest cereals cultivated by man.  
   (A) grown  (B) discovered  (C) eaten  (D) developed

2. The author adopts the persona of a cultivated gentleman in order to describe the wild, untutored, catch-as-catch-can doings of the old frontier regions.  
   (A) prudish  (B) refined  (C) circumspect  (D) distinguished

3. As Indian people dominating central Mexico at the time of the Spanish Conquest, the Aztec people created a composite civilization based on a Toltec and Mixteca-Puebla heritage.  
   (A) compound  (B) colorful  (C) centralized  (D) consistent

4. The Cynics in Ancient Greece viewed all earthly goods and pleasures with contempt.  
   (A) muddy  (B) terrestrial  (C) delectable  (D) mythical

5. Chicago’s material progress was evidenced in the Century of Progress Exposition of 1933-34.  
   (A) augmented  (B) summarized  (C) eulogized  (D) shown

6. According to Christian ecclesiastical symbolism, Christ is “the stone that the builders rejects, “ which became “the head of the corner.”  
   (A) detested  (B) disclaimed  (C) discarded  (D) distorted

7. We find in practically all civilizations an urge to erect stone monuments to commemorate famous men or the sites of important events.  
   (A) each and every  (B) almost all  (C) scarcely any  (D) absolutely no

8. The year 1957 saw the launching of the first, artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, by the Soviet Union.  
   (A) astronomical  (B) numerical  (C) man-made  (D) sizable

9. Despite its numerous dialects, Greek has been a single language throughout history.  
   (A) ephemeral  (B) numberless  (C) extensive  (D) exclusive
10. Atonal, musical writing began after about 1908 as a rejection of the 19th-century musical heritage.
   (A) tradition (B) style (C) topicality (D) scholasticism

11. High-altitude deserts are often perpetually covered with ice or snow.
   (A) desolately (B) aridly (C) deficiently (D) perennially

12. The production and advertising of cosmetics are kept under strict surveillance.
   (A) limitation (B) control (C) investigation (D) supervision

13. The common species of clovers are red, crimson, and white.
   (A) deep red (B) yellow (C) yellowish brown (D) golden

14. Catacombs discovered in the vicinity of Rome in 1959 contained frescoes of notable historical interest.
   (A) suburbs (B) center (C) region (D) adjacent areas

15. Carbon monoxide may cause fatal poisoning if inhaled.
   (A) burned (B) breathed in (C) decomposed (D) ignited

16. The first wave of agrarian reform swept through the Middle East and North Africa in the 1950s.
   (A) aggressive (B) aggravating (C) agonizing (D) agricultural

17. Problem plays are pointed at existing problems which may in time be alleviated if the action they call for is taken.
   (A) mitigated (B) elucidated (C) sunned (D) solved

18. The number of times an object is magnified by a telescope can be determined by the focal length of the objective lens of the eye-piece.
   (A) observed (B) located (C) exposed (D) enlarged

19. The art of puppetry has been reduced to one of the blandest forms of juvenile entertainment.
   (A) most fictitious (B) most illustrious (C) mildest (D) most imaginative

20. Most landsmen who are not swimmers have rather a dread of water, which perhaps deters them from learning to swim.
   (A) discourages (B) frightens (C) bans (D) distracts
21. Charles Baudelaire’s works include exceptionally fine translations of Edgar Allen Poe, to whom he felt great affinity.  
   (A) attraction   (B) animosity   (C) ambivalence   (D) affection  
22. Large-scale, scientific camouflage was developed in the First World War when false landscapes were created to conceal forts and factories. 
   (A) warfare   (B) disguise   (C) reconnaissance   (D) research  
23. When the price of a scarce commodity skyrocketed, much of the blame is invariably assigned to evil “speculators”. 
   (A) fluctuates   (B) plummet  (C) causes chaos   (D) rises rapidly  
24. Most astronomical research centers on the optical telescope, either the refractor or the reflector, used in conjunction with photography. 
   (A) focus   (B) accordance   (C) combination   (D) contraction  
25. Magnetic storms can be correlated more often than would be expected, by chance, with the presence upon the sun of very large spot groups. 
   (A) diverted   (B) destroyed   (C) converted  (D) connected  
26. Being near the sun, Venus receives a great deal of illumination. 
   (A) heat   (B) light   (C) energy   (D) helium  
27. A democracy can reach down to include all its citizens in its decision-making without, at the same time, cheapening and vulgarizing its highest social, cultural and ethical ideals.  
   (A) making obscene   (B) bringing around   (C) complying with   (D) resorting to  
28. Melville used a literary, Shakespearean diction to chronicle Ahab, and a much more vernacular, colloquial diction to report on the activities of the crew.  
   (A) decent   (B) cognate   (C) conversational   (D) expressive  
29. Finding, documenting, and authenticating the original material has always been the most time-consuming task for the compilation film maker.  
   (A) compiling   (B) diminishing   (C) making vivid   (D) proving genuine  
30. The Atlantic Charter, a program of peace aims, was jointly enunciated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, of Great Britain, and President F.D. Roosevelt, of the U.S., in 1941.  
   (A) contrived   (B) drafted   (C) published   (D) announced
Passage 1

What do nuclear submarines, jackhammers, operas, paintings, power tools and ball bearings all have in common? They would all have been categorized as art by speakers of the English language until the middle of the eighteenth century. It wasn’t until then that the French distinction between the beaux-arts (the beautiful arts) and the useful arts was introduced. Prior to that point in history, English had followed from its Latin mother and used this same word to describe both technological and artistic products.

In Latin, the language of ancient Rome, the distinction between those items that we now call artistic and technological were quite different from the modern English categories to which we ascribe those terms. In those times, the division was between pursuits, which required higher mental faculties, particularly logic and arithmetic, and those which merely necessitated the use of one’s hands. This definition led to the belief that arts such as drama, painting and sculpting were inferior to the mental art of argumentation or the practice of mathematics.

Although it seems that art has a more refined meaning in modern English, there are still some very important instances in which the older definitions still show through. Most significantly, when we refer to the liberal arts as a course of study in a university, we reveal the intimate association the modern English language continues to hold with the ancient Roman tongue. The word liberal comes from the Latin liberalis, which means “suitable for a free man”. The arts practiced by this category of individuals in the ancient nation-state were contrasted to the servile arts, or those activities suitable for the slave class. It is this distinction, rather than the distinction between the fine arts and the useful arts, which allows us to better
understand why such diverse traditional subjects as political science, philosophy and business are all frequently classified as arts.

31. What is the primary topic of the passage?
   (A) Latin artwork
   (B) Definitions of art in English
   (C) History of English
   (D) Liberal arts

32. It can be inferred that the concept of useful arts emerged in English because of
   (A) influence from universities
   (B) renewed interest in Latin
   (C) contact with the French language
   (D) technological advances

33. According to the passage, which of the following would NOT have been classified as art by English speakers before the mid-eighteenth century?
   (A) Paintings
   (B) Tools
   (C) Machines
   (D) Plants

34. In line 10, the term *in those times* most probably refers to
   (A) In the age of Latin as a spoken language
   (B) After the French distinction of the beaux-arts
   (C) After the advent of modern English
   (D) In the eighteenth century

35. What was the key element the Romans used to determine the value of a pursuit?
   (A) It is ability to inspire feelings of beauty
   (B) It ultimate complexity
   (C) Its reliance on physical abilities
   (D) Its importance to the community

36. Which of the following was considered a superior, artistic talent in ancient Rome?
   (A) Sculpting
37. In line 16, the word instances is closest in meaning to
   (A) pursuits
   (B) terms
   (C) artistic works
   (D) technological products

38. According to the passage, where are Latin roots apparent in modern English definitions of art?
   (A) The servile arts
   (B) The liberal arts
   (C) The useful arts
   (D) The fine arts

39. It can be inferred that which of the following would NOT be classified as liberalis by the Romans?
   (A) Voting
   (B) Public debate
   (C) Owning slaves
   (D) Painting

40. According to the passage, which of the following would NOT be classified as a liberal art?
   (A) Political science
   (B) Business
   (C) Philosophy
   (D) Electrical engineering

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Passage 2

America’s relations with Cuba began to sour shortly after the overthrow of
Fulgencio Batista’s rule, in 1959, by Fidel Castro. The new government alienated the United States by confiscating American property on the island as well as establishing diplomatic and economic ties with socialist powers, most importantly the USSR, whose communist way of life was anathema to many Americans in the 60’s. Furthermore, Castro alarmed the U.S. by attempting to provoke revolutions in several other Latin-American countries.

These events caused several members of the U.S. Congress and Senate to begin denouncing Castro publicly. By June of 1960, Congress had passed legislation that enabled President Eisenhower to place a ban on Cuban sugar and, soon after, an embargo on all exports to Cuba, with the exceptions of food and medicine. In January of 1961, Eisenhower, shortly before leaving office, broke diplomatic ties with Cuba.

In the meantime, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had begun planning an invasion of the island. When John F. Kennedy came into office, the plan was approved and, on April 15, 1961, three U.S. airplanes piloted by pro-Batista, American-trained Cubans, bombed air bases on the island. Two days later, Pro-Batista troops landed at several sites, including La Bahia de los Cochinos-the Bay of Pigs. However, the Cuban rebels were no match for Castro’s troops. By April 19, the American-backed Cubans surrendered any hope of success, with 1,100 of their men captured by Castro’s troops.

In the aftermath of the failed invasion, the CIA was aggressively accused of providing the President with faulty information. Likewise it came to light that, despite the President’s clear orders to do otherwise, the CIA had excluded members of the ex-patriot Cubans belonging to the non-communist People’s Revolutionary Movement, which was deemed the most capable anti-Castro group, from the invasion.

The Kennedy Administration quickly entered into unofficial, ransom negotiations with Castro in efforts to free the imprisoned soldiers. After several rounds of painstaking negotiations, Castro finally agreed to release the prisoners in exchange for $53 Million worth of food and medicine. The survivors began to arrive back in the U.S., starting in December, 1962. Resentment lingered, however, and many criticized the President for only supporting the invasion half-heartedly. A
feeling of unfinished business settled throughout the nation and it was clear that America’s conflict with Cuba was only just beginning.

41. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to
   (A) detail the Cuban Missile Crisis
   (B) describe the fighting between Batista and Castro
   (C) relate events leading up to the Bay of Pigs invasion
   (D) outline legislative action against Cuba

42. Find the word **provoked** in the last sentence of the first paragraph. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to it?
   (A) distort
   (B) trace
   (C) sketch
   (D) initiate

43. The passage supports all of the following statements EXCEPT
   (A) The Batista government was overthrown.
   (B) Batista supporters agreed to invade their own country.
   (C) Members of the U.S. government openly criticized Castro.
   (D) Eisenhower approved a universal embargo before exiting office.

44. Choose the paragraph where the author first mentions the American invasion of Cuba.
   (A) 1st paragraph
   (B) 2nd paragraph
   (C) 3rd paragraph
   (D) 4th paragraph

45. What does the author mean when referring to **ex-patriot** Cubans?
   (A) People born in the U.S. to Cuban parents.
   (B) People born in Cuba but living in the U.S.
   (C) Cubans opposed to Castro’s government.
   (D) Cubans allied with the U.S. government.
46. According to the passage:
   (A) Cubans were imprisoned by Castro when they bombed the island.
   (B) The Cuban prisoners were not members of the people’s Revolutionary Movement.
   (C) America secured the freedom of the prisoners in December, 1962.
   (D) Kennedy approved the exclusion of the People’s Revolutionary Movement for the mission.

47. Find the word **painstaking** in the fifth paragraph. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to it?
   (A) unique
   (B) thorough
   (C) drastic
   (D) indispensable

48. It can be inferred from the passage that
   (A) The U.S. quickly agreed to ransom the prisoners.
   (B) The U.S. could not agree with Cuba on a deal to free the prisoners.
   (C) The U.S. did not find it easy to settle on a deal to free the prisoners.
   (D) The U.S. paid $53 MN in cash in return for the release of the prisoners.

49. The author’s attitude towards the subject matter can be described as:
   (A) cynical
   (B) critical
   (C) respectful
   (D) admiring

50. This passage may be an excerpt from a book concerning which of the following topics?
   (A) literature
   (B) music
   (C) astrophysics
   (D) history