壹、中英文翻譯
一、慣用語中英文翻譯。請選出畫線處最適當的中英文翻譯方式。
1. 他花了十分鐘才到達火車站。
   (A) He spent ten minutes……
   (B) It took him ten minutes…..
   (C) It cost him ten minutes…..
   (D) He cost ten minutes…..
2. 這房間專供婦女使用。
   (A) ..... is used by women only
   (B) ..... is absolutely for women
   (C) ..... is exclusively for women
   (D) ..... is extremely for women
3. 畢竟他是個外國人。
   (A) Anyway ..... 
   (B) No matter what ..... 
   (C) After all ..... 
   (D) As a matter of fact ..... 
4. 我從沒想過要問問自己她的感覺如何。
   (A) It never occurred to me…..
   (B) I have never thought……
   (C) It has never been occurred ..... 
   (D) I never thought…..
5. 一旦戰爭爆發，我們會有什麼後果？
   (A) ..... what shall we become? 
   (B) ..... what consequences shall we have?
   (C) ..... what shall happen to us?
   (D) ..... what results shall we have?
6. Three days’ journey in the wagon found him in the heart of a busy northern town.
   (A) 在馬車上的三天旅行讓他發現……
   (B) 在馬車上旅行三天後，他來到……
   (C) 三天的旅行在馬車上帶他到……
   (D) 三天馬車上的旅行發現他……
7. The village is on the side of the mountain.
   (A) ..... 在山邊。
8. I cannot read their mind yet.
   (A) 不能了解他們的意志。
   (B) 不能讀取他們的心智。
   (C) 不能瞭解他們的心情。
   (D) 不能清楚他們的用意。

9. It is said that his days are numbered.
   (A) 他在世的日子屈指可數了。
   (B) 他的日子可以計算了。
   (C) 他的日子被計算著。
   (D) 他在世的日子還很長。

10. Would you give me your hand?
    (A) 來幫我忙嗎？
    (B) 來拉我一下嗎？
    (C) 來嫁給我嗎？
    (D) 來給我你的手嗎？

二、句子中翻英。請選出最適當的英文翻譯方式。

11. 他去過日本沒有？
    (A) Did he go to Japan before?
    (B) Has he gone to Japan?
    (C) Was he in Japan before?
    (D) Has he been to Japan?

12. 我看見你就回想起你那仁慈而和藹的父親。
    (A) When I see you, I remember your kind and gentle father.
    (B) Seeing you, I always remember your kind and gentle father.
    (C) Looking at you reminds me your kind and gentle father.
    (D) You always remind me of your kind and gentle father.

13. 林教授代表致理技術學院，出席了會議。
    (A) Professor Lin represented Chihlee Institute of Technology and attended the conference.
    (B) Professor Lin represented Chihlee Institute of Technology to attend the conference.
    (C) Professor Lin attended the conference, on behalf of Chihlee Institute of Technology.
    (D) Professor attended the conference as a representative of Chihlee Institute of Technology.

14. 這紳士要急忙趕回家，便從機場搭了一部計程車。
    (A) The gentleman, in a hurry to get home, took a taxi from the airport.
    (B) The gentleman took a taxi from the airport to get home quickly.
    (C) The gentleman wanted to get home hurriedly and took a taxi from the airport.
15. The gentleman is hurry to get home so he took a taxi from the airport.
   (A) I talked with my grandfather very long.
   (B) I had a long talk with my grandfather.
   (C) I spoke to my grandfather for a long time.
   (D) I had a long speech to my grandfather.

16. A day not to see is as long as three years.
   (A) A day not to see is as long as three years.
   (B) A day of not seeing seems to be three autumns.
   (C) A day of separation seems as long as three autumns.
   (D) A day of separation seems to be three years.

17. He took action because of anger.
   (A) Anger stung him to action.
   (B) Anger is the cause of his action.
   (C) He took action because of anger.
   (D) He was so angry that he took actions.

18. I am a man who believes he is happy.
   (A) 我相信他是快樂的。
   (B) 我是個相信自己是快樂的人。
   (C) 我是個相信他是快樂的人。
   (D) 我是個人，相信自己很快樂。

19. I don’t like her because she is rich.
   (A) 我不喜歡她，因為她很有錢。
   (B) 我不因為她很有錢而喜歡她。
   (C) 我喜歡她，不是因為她很有錢。
   (D) 我不喜歡她很有錢。

20. Riding a horse takes skill.
   (A) 騎一匹馬需要技巧。
   (B) 騎馬需要技巧。
   (C) 騎一匹馬得用上技巧。
   (D) 騎馬得用上技巧。

21. His generosity cost him ten thousand dollars.
   (A) 他生性慷慨，因而損失了一萬元。
   (B) 他生性大方，所以浪費了一萬元。
   (C) 他的大方花了他一萬元。
   (D) 他的慷慨使他損失了一萬元。

22. The rumor has spread so fast that the whole town already knows about it.
23. They agreed to break off their intercourse.
   (A) 他們同意中斷他們的往來。
   (B) 他們同意切斷彼此的互動。
   (C) 他們同意停止交往。
   (D) 他們同意結束雙方關係。

24. Many people don’t like tomato juice when they first drink it; it is an acquired taste.
   (A) 許多人開始喝蕃茄汁的時候，都不喜歡；那種胃口有待後天培養。
   (B) 許多人開始喝蕃茄汁的時候，都不喜歡，那是一種獲得的胃口。
   (C) 許多人都不喜歡蕃茄汁，在剛開始的時候，那種胃口是學來的。
   (D) 許多人開始喝蕃茄汁的時候，都不喜歡，那是一種後天的品味。

25. The treasure of intellectual good which I hope to find in my secluded dwelling had never come to light.
   (A) 我希望在我幽靜的住所發現智慧的寶藏，從未出現過。
   (B) 我住進這幽靜的居所，想要找到智慧的寶藏，可是希望一直未能實現。
   (C) 智慧的寶藏從未出現過，即使我住進這幽靜的居所。
   (D) 我住進這幽靜的居所後所希望找到的智慧的寶藏，從未出現過。

26. After the teacher collected the tests, she _____ the class.
   (A) closed   (B) discontinued   (C) dismissed   (D) disallowed

27. Since noise can change the heart rate and increase blood pressure it is _____ to the body.
   (A) healthful   (B) harmful   (C) advantageous   (D) regulatory

28. Rock musicians and construction workers can lose their hearing because they are _____ to loud noise over long periods of time.
   (A) exposed   (B) exhibited   (C) expressed   (D) explored

29. A good advertisement _____ to emotions of potential customers.
   (A) appeals   (B) adheres   (C) abandons   (D) adjusts

30. Although U.S. English and British English are _____ understandable languages, there are quite a few differences.
   (A) commonly   (B) largely   (C) widely   (D) mutually

31. The mix of cultures in Hawaii makes wedding there very special _____.
   (A) occupations   (B) occasions   (C) constructions   (D) recreations

32. In the past 100 years or so, there has been an _____ of popular music styles in the West.
   (A) exploration   (B) expansion   (C) exposition   (D) explosion
33. Unless you live on _____ island in the middle of a big ocean, you cannot escape advertising.
   (A) a metropolitan  (B) a civilized  (C) an uninhabited  (D) a residential

34. College students as adult learners are _____ enough to take charge of their own learning.
   (A) mature   (B) mortal   (C) moral   (D) marine

35. Everyone agrees that television has had a _____ influence on society since it was developed in the 1940s.
   (A) terrific   (B) fabulous   (C) astonishing   (D) tremendous

五、篇章銜接。請選出最適合的字彙或片語。

   Store owners who understand the differences between men and women shoppers can use this kind of knowledge to design their stores. First of all, women shoppers use their five senses when they shop. ___36____, they want to touch and feel fabrics and visualize themselves in clothes. ___37____, owners of women’s clothing shops place clothes with lots of frills and luxury fabrics at the front of the shop. Furthermore, they place items near one another to allow a woman to visualize them together as an outfit. They also group clothes not by item but by style — ___38____, for instance. Men shoppers, ___39____, shop quite differently. Men shop for clothes only when they have to. For instance, a man buys a pair of jeans because his old ones have worn out. He probably wants exactly the same jeans. Moreover, men want everything in its place ___40____ they can buy what they want quickly and leave. They want all shirts together over here and all pants together over there. ___41____, men’s clothing stores are arranged very differently from women’s.

36. (A) Secondly    (B) However    (C) For example    (D) In addition to
37. (A) On the contrary  (B) Moreover  (C) Since then  (D) Therefore
38. (A) classic or casual  (B) expensive or cheap  (C) large or small  (D) silk or cotton
39. (A) Meanwhile  (B) On the other hand  (C) Accordingly  (D) For example
40. (A) not only  (B) although  (C) like wise  (D) so that
41. (A) No matter what  (B) As a result  (C) In sum  (D) Likewise

The city of London has many great tourist ___42____. For example, most tourists make a stop at Westminster Abbey. In this famous church, tourists can see where English kings and queens ___43____. Westminster Abbey is the ___44____ place of famous people such as poet Geoffrey Chaucer, scientists Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin, and actor Laurence Oliver. Tourists also like to ___45____ of royal life while in London. For instance, they can watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace, or they can tour the Tower of London, where the British crown jewels are kept.

42. (A) attractions  (B) ambition  (C) attention  (D) affections
43. (A) are admired  (B) are crowned  (C) are beloved  (D) are envied
44. (A) marvelous  (B) lovely  (C) celebrating  (D) burial
45. (A) keep acknowledged  (B) catch a glimpse  (C) took a peek  (D) be part
六、篇章結構。請選擇最適當之主題句（Topic Sentence）或結論句（Concluding Sentence）。

46. _______________. Trail climbing is the easiest. Climbers just walk along trails to the top of a mountain. The trails are not very steep, and the mountains are small. The second type, rock climbing, takes place on steeper slopes and bigger mountains. Climbers generally have to use special equipment such as climbing shoes, ropes, and metal nails called pitons. The third type is ice climbing. Ice climbing takes place only on very high mountains and requires a lot of special equipment. Equipment used in ice climbing includes ice axes and crampons, which are spikes attached to a climber’s boots for walking on ice and hard snow. Indeed, the sport of mountain climbing can range from an easy uphill walk to a difficult climb up a frozen waterfall.

(A) Mountain climbing requires special skills and equipment.
(B) The sport of mountain climbing is practiced worldwide.
(C) There are three main types of mountain climbing.
(D) Some types of mountain climbing is more difficult than the others.

47. _______________. For example, Kansas City, in the very center of the United States, is known for its beef, and Kansas City barbecue is everyone’s favorite way to enjoy it. In Boston, people love baked beans. In the Southwest, chili, a stew made of meat, beans, tomatoes, and hot peppers, is the regional dish. Wisconsin, a state with many dairy farms, is famous for its cheese. Go to Maryland and Virginia for crab cakes and to the Northeast for clam chowder and maple syrup. Indeed, many U.S. cities and regions have a special food for everyone to enjoy.

(A) There is a variety of food in the United States.
(B) Food in the United States varies from sweet desserts to spicy stews.
(C) Everyone’s favorite foods are different from regions to regions.
(D) Different regions of the United States have their own traditional foods.

48. Animals living in modern zoos enjoy several advantages over animals in the wild. The first advantage is that zoo animals are separated from their natural predators. They are protected, so they live without risk of being attacked. Another advantage is that someone feeds them regularly, so they do not have to hunt for food. Also, they do not suffer times when food is hard to find. A third advantage of living in zoos is that veterinarians give animals regular check ups, and sick animals get prompt medical attention. _________________.

(A) In conclusion, because all their needs are taken care of, most zoo animals are healthy and contented.
(B) In short, living in a zoo has many advantages for animals, but it also has some disadvantages.
(C) Indeed, zoos keep animals safe from predators.
(D) To sum up, regardless the numerous advantages of living in a zoo, animals should live in the wild.
49. The college cafeteria is an inexpensive place to eat. For example, you can get a cheeseburger, French fries, and a soda for only $3.00. A slice of pizza is only $1.50, and a cup of coffee is only 50 cents. There is a daily special for about $2.50. It includes an entrée, rice or potatoes, and a vegetable. The salad bar is the best deal of all. You get all you can eat for $2.00.

_____________________________

(A) In sum, the college cafeteria provides a variety of foods.
(B) It is clear that the daily special of the college cafeteria is the cheapest selection.
(C) All in all, you can get different foods at low price in the college cafeteria.
(D) These examples show that the prices in the cafeteria are negotiable.

50. Cell phones have taken over! Any time of the day or night, you see automobile drivers chatting away at 65 miles per hour (mph) on the highway. On sidewalks, in restaurants, and even in office building elevators, cell phone users carry on the most private conversations. Many places of business now have signs asking people to turn off their cell phones, and phones are banned in hospital waiting rooms, movie theaters, and concert halls.

_____________________________

(A) Indeed, it is impolite to speak on cell phone loudly in public.
(B) To sum up, cell phones are inseparable from modern lives.
(C) In short, more and more public areas are requesting people not to use cell phones.
(D) In conclusion, modern people should pay attention to cell phone manners.