一、字彙與慣用語：請在每題選出最符合文意的答案，以完成該句。（每題 1.75 分）

1. _____ reality is the environment produced by a computer; this technology is truly fascinating.
   (A) Virtual  (B) Virtuous  (C) Abstract  (D) Absent

2. All the quizzes will _____ your final score.
   (A) influence  (B) effect  (C) consist  (D) affect

3. He is an honest man because lying is _____ to his nature.
   (A) similar  (B) foreign  (C) familiar  (D) entangled

4. I just bought a _____ camera; it is very small and easy to carry and use.
   (A) bulky  (B) compact  (C) immense  (D) vast

5. I prefer listening to music on my laptop when I work, so I usually _____ CDs onto the computer.
   (A) burn  (B) rip  (C) toll  (D) wear

6. My roommate and I get _____ with each other very well, as we share everything and often hang out together.
   (A) alone  (B) aloof  (C) along  (D) alternative

7. On _____ I have to type 15 letters for my manager every day.
   (A) acquit  (B) assemble  (C) average  (D) aware

8. Our company is going to move abroad because the _____ in this country is too great to make any profits.
   (A) phenomena  (B) liberally  (C) coordinate  (D) competition

9. The noise outside distracted me, so I could not _____ on my study. That was really annoying.
   (A) eccentric  (B) concentrate  (C) centric  (D) decenter

10. The regulation is obviously unreasonable; therefore, people have reacted with _____ and indignation.
    (A) dismay  (B) diligence  (C) delight  (D) generosity

11. The speech was so _____ that I fell asleep all the way through.
    (A) dull  (B) enjoyable  (C) pleasant  (D) popular

12. These two parties are completely different: one is traditional and _____; the other, aggressive and radical.
    (A) conservative  (B) drastic  (C) modern  (D) adventurous

13. Tokyo is a _____ populated city, as many people come here looking for a better job.
    (A) sparsely  (B) scantily  (C) densely  (D) adequately

14. Without _____, we go to market and swap for things we need every Sunday morning.
    (A) word  (B) moment  (C) interval  (D) fail
15. You can tell from the incredibly low price: this watch is not genuine; it is _____.
   (A) attractively  (B) authentic  (C) candid  (D) counterfeit

二、综合测验：请依文意，在每题选出最适当的答案。（每题2分）
(A)

Jane was a student in American, and one day she crossed the road. _16_ she heard a whistle _17_ and a police officer came _18_ after her. He said, “You must wait at a crosswalk and only cross if the ‘walk’ light is on.” He was very _19_ her, and she _20_ into tears!
16. (A) Attention  (B) Horrible  (C) Shock  (D) Suddenly
17. (A) blowing  (B) carrying  (C) puffing  (D) panting
18. (A) asking  (B) looking  (C) running  (D) taking
19. (A) angry with  (B) content with  (C) happy for  (D) proud of
20. (A) burst  (B) changed  (C) put  (D) transferred

(B)

Podcasting _21_ in 2004, but already many websites have _22_ or video podcasts. Students can keep them on their computers. _23_, it’s also possible to _24_ them onto MP3 players. Then the students can listen or watch them where or when they want. That’s why they’re so _25_.
21. (A) started  (B) ending  (C) ultimate  (D) lasting
22. (A) acoustic  (B) audio  (C) sight  (D) vision
23. (A) However  (B) Beside  (C) Although  (D) Acutely
24. (A) rap  (B) mop  (C) lift  (D) download
25. (A) serene  (B) popular  (C) downcast  (D) bland

(C)

We take it for _26_ these days that we have the right to go just about anywhere we want to. If there is an airplane, or a boat, or someone we can pay to take us, then we will go there, no matter how far or _27_ the place is. However, have you ever stopped to think how _28_ this is to the places we visit? Tourism is _29_ many of the beautiful places so many of us dream of visiting. For example, the ruins of Petra in Jordan are in danger of being destroyed by the thousands of tourists that go there every day. The ruins are made of a soft stone, _30_ by the footsteps of each visitor.
26. (A) gained  (B) granted  (C) affordable  (D) abundant
27. (A) wonder  (B) seduce  (C) remote  (D) attachment
28. (A) wonder  (B) endanger  (C) harmful  (D) benefit
29. (A) forming  (B) constructing  (C) building  (D) destroying
30. (A) wearing  (B) soak  (C) perish  (D) eroded

(D)

The management would like members to note that the Seagull Fitness Center is not _31_ for any items left in the coin lockers. Should you lose anything from the locker, we _32_ that we will be unable to _33_ you in any way. Therefore, it is important that you make certain that your locker is kept locked while you’re using our _34_. Also, for security reasons, we do not keep a record of
members’ locker combination codes, so it is _35_ that you remember the combination you choose.

31. (A) reasonability (B) remarkably (C) depend (D) liable

32. (A) regret (B) regardless (C) refund (D) rueful

33. (A) receive (B) locate (C) assist (D) apply

34. (A) attempts (B) facilities (C) faculties (D) reception

35. (A) insignificant (B) irrelevant (C) trivial (D) vital

三、閱讀測驗：請閱讀短文後，每題選出最適合的答案。（每題 2.25 分）

(A)

The New York City Marathon was started by a man named Fred Lebow. It began in 1970 as a small, unimportant race. Only 127 people ran, and just 55 of them finished. They ran around Central Park four times. Few people watched them run. However, over the years the marathon grew and became more popular.

Today people come from all over the world to run in the marathon. Runners must be at least 18-year-old man, but there is no age limit. In fact, the oldest runner was an 89-year-old man. Recently, more than 27,000 people ran in the New York City Marathon. Large crowds cheered the runners and offered the participants cold drinks and encouragement.

The course of the marathon has changed, too. Instead of running around Central Park, the participants go through the five boroughs of New York City: Queen, Brooklyn, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island.

Although it has changed since 1970, the New York City Marathon is always exciting. Through the years, many unusual events have happened during the marathon. For example, Pat Tuz and John Weilbaker got married a few minutes before the race. Then, they ran the race with their wedding party. Some people run the whole marathon as a family. Other people run the race backwards.

In the fall of 1992, Fred Lebow, the founder of the New York City Marathon, slowly ran his last race. He was very ill with cancer, but he did not want to stop running. In October 1994, Fred died. However, the New York City Marathon, and all its excitement, will continue for many years to come.

36. In 1970 only 127 people ran, and just 55 of them finished. The word “just” means

(A) but

(B) because

(C) only

(D) more than

37. “Over the years” means

(A) as the years went by

(B) one year after

(C) many more years

(D) the years before 1970
38. Today runners must be at least 18-year-old man, but there is no age limit. “No age limit” means
   (A) people of any age can run.
   (B) older people cannot run.
   (C) anyone older than 18 years old can run.
   (D) the rule is applied to male runners only.

39. The course of the marathon has changed, too. In this sentence, “course” means
   (A) class
   (B) security
   (C) reason
   (D) direction

40. The participants are
   (A) the crowd
   (B) the runners
   (C) the organizers
   (D) the police

41. “In the fall” means
   (A) when someone fell down
   (B) the time before winter
   (C) the beginning of the year
   (D) the year the founder of the New York City Marathon died

42. The New York City Marathon
   (A) is no longer held as the founder passed away
   (B) is held for New York City citizens only
   (C) still brings excitement to people every year
   (D) becomes a biannual event

(B)

No other city, ancient or modern, can be compared with Rome in terms of world domination. For a period of more than a thousand years the metropolis was the hub of Western civilization. Eventually, however, the very life of the Empire was threatened by economic unrest and a series of rapid changes in government.

Matters reached such a state that no person of importance dared to walk the streets of the capital without an escort. Many notables were literally surrounded by armed bodyguards; members of such a guard were known as satellites, from an old name for an “attendant.”

Despite their satellites, one aristocrat after another was murdered. External difficulties multiplied, the Empire crashed, and classical Latin ceased to be the language of commerce and science. But learned men revived the ancient tongue ten centuries later and used it for most formal speech. Among the resurrected terms was satellite, which medieval rulers applied to their personal
guards.

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) thought of the king’s satellites when he heard about the strange bodies revolving about Jupiter. Discovered by Galileo, the secondary planets hovered about the planet like guards and courtiers encircling a prince. So in 1611 Kepler named them satellites; soon the term was applied to all heavenly bodies that revolve about planets.

43. Which word is most similar in meaning to “domination?”
   (A) government
   (B) balance
   (C) power
   (D) courage

44. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “hub” as used in the passage?
   (A) mystery
   (B) center
   (C) spectacle
   (D) origin

45. What is an “escort?”
   (A) a weapon used for protection
   (B) a person who guards another
   (C) a record for writing down appointments
   (D) a horse-drawn vehicle

46. Which of these statements of “notables” is true?
   (A) They are people who worked as personal guards.
   (B) They are people who worked for the government.
   (C) They are notorious people.
   (D) They are famous or important people.

47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “literally surrounded?”
   (A) actually surrounded
   (B) surrounded by educated people
   (C) surrounded by piles of books
   (D) surrounded by numerous letters

48. What would be another way of expressing the word “ceased?”
   (A) accepted
   (B) completed
   (C) stopped
   (D) concluded

49. What does “hovered about” mean?
   (A) moved around in the air
   (B) moved cautiously about
   (C) stayed in the air in one place
(D) stayed in a line in the air

50. According to the article, the word “satellite”
(A) is a modern invention
(B) is an old name for the notables.
(C) was invented by Johannes Kepler.
(D) had a different meaning from what we use today.