		請務必填寫姓名: 應考編號:
		選擇題:每題2分,共50題,計100分
1.	[1]	I can't find my backpack, and since the last place I had it was the library, I left it there. (1) must have (2) should have (3) can't have (4) couldn't have
2.	[3]	We need to examine if the safety standards we have established with existing laws. (1) agreement (2) agreeing (3) agree (4) to agree
3.	[2]	Ms. Simons for nearly 15 years by the time she retires. (1) served (2) will have served (3) serves (4) had served
4.	[3]	When Mei Lin was an hour late, she realized that she set her alarm. (1) might have (2) couldn't have (3) should have (4) can't have
5.	[4]	In a survey of 3,000 youths aged twelve to seventeen, twice as many said they could talkto their mothers than to their fathers. (1) easy (2) easier (3) easily (4) more easily
6.	[3]	Ten thousand dollars will be presented to the graduate who has the grade point average in the entire class. (1) high (2) higher (3) highest (4) highly
7.	[4]	The factory manager reports that currently all the machinery at full capacity. (1) will have been operated (2) was operating (3) had operated (4) is operating
8.	[3]	When the hall tonight, please consider contributing to the South Oaks Community Museum restoration fund. (1) exit (2) exited (3) exiting (4) exits
9.	[2]	Funding might have been available to us if we agreed to turn this project into an environmental campaign. (1) must have (2) would have (3) should have (4) have
10.	[3]	All employees at Good Life are to participate in professional training events and industry conventions. (1) encouraging (2) being encouraging (3) encouraged (4) to encourage

11.	[3]	Alterations to work schedule cannot be made until they by the shift supervisor. (1) will be cleared (2) were cleared (3) are cleared (4) will be clearing
12.	[2]	The personnel manager has decided to hire the candidate with the degree in computer science she interviewed last week. (1) whose (2) whom (3) what (4) which
13.	[3]	during the typhoon, the bridge was the last remaining road crossing between the island and the mainland. (1) Destroys (2) Destroying (3) Destroyed (4) Destroy
14.	[1]	the damage is cleared away, the residents cannot return to their houses. (1) Until (2) Since (3) During (4) Because of
15.	[2]	Our group is united by the common concern that the booming economy, many are not sharing in the prosperity. (1) when (2) despite (3) although (4) because of
16.	[4]	Please keep hold of your receipts if you want to be reimbursed for incurred during business trips. (1) deposits (2) invoices (3) reductions (4) expenses
17.	[3]	The government plans to several changes in the fields of healthcare and social services. (1) supplement (2) regard (3) implement (4) enclose
18.	[3]	Passengers should store their either under the seat in front of them or in the overhead compartments. (1) reservation (2) context (3) baggage (4) refund
19.	[1]	Fewer patrons than expected attended the museum's annual fundraising (1) function (2) stability (3) commission (4) method
20.	[4]	Several employees have complained that the construction work outside is with their ability to concentrate. (1) obscuring (2) confusing (3) rejecting (4) interfering
21.	[3]	The corporate scandal received coverage in the mainstream media both at home and overseas. (1) wealthy (2) attractive (3) extensive (4) absolute

22.	[2]	The maintenance worker is optimistic that he can finish the repair work by tomorrow afternoon. (1) evenly (2) cautiously (3) shortly (4) capably
23.	[1]	the shortened working hours at the factory, the new machinery has increased the production rates. (1) In spite of (2) However (3) Due to (4) While
24.	[4]	There has been a lot of interest in the workshop led world-famous expert Steven Brown. (1) of (2) before (3) beside (4) by
25.	[3]	All bids for acquiring the bankrupt company must be made sometime the next month. (1) until (2) from (3) within (4) since
26.	[2]	Ramiro was worried. It looked as though he was going to have to close his store because sales were so slow. Then he created a web site and sales took off. He didn't have to worry any more. (1) departed quickly (2) increased dramatically (3) removed (4) leave
27.	[1]	At first Lian thought that she would never learn English. She studied every night, however, and practiced as often as she could. She was surprised that she could <u>pick</u> it <u>up</u> so quickly. (1) learn (2) lift (3) obtain (4) choose
28.	[1]	You need to <u>chill out</u> about your English test! You studied so you're prepared, but if you don't stop worrying, you won't do as well as you could. (1) calm down (2) depart quickly (3) obtain (4) freeze
29.	[4]	A list of all the pieces in the for tonight's orchestra performance can be found online. (1) arrangement (2) detour (3) auditorium (4) program
30.	[3]	Peter failed to his appointment with the important client due to a family emergency. (1) hold (2) meet (3) keep (4) have
31.	[2]	You're coming to the company picnic, aren't you? (1) I had a great time. (2) I wouldn't miss it for the world. (3) Sandwiches and coffee, I think. (4) I don't know who's going to accompany him.

- 32. [3] Did the bank manager approve the loan?
 - (1) He says it won't improve. (2) No, he's not the manager.
 - (3) He hasn't got back to us yet. (4) No, I don't have enough money.
- 33. [4] Didn't you want to transfer to the Kaohsiung office?
 - (1) Two doors down on the right. (2) I'll transfer the funds today.
 - (3) No, I don't have any proof. (4) I change my mind.
- 34. [4] What project should we work on first?
 - (1) Call the police immediately. (2) We came in first place.
 - (3) It doesn't work. (4) The budget plan is most urgent.
- 35. [3] You must really be tired. Fifteen hours on a plane can take a lot out of you!
 - (1) No. The food was actually pretty good. (2) Absolutely! There's a lot more space in first class. (3) It's no big deal; I'm used to it. (4) I have to get at least seven hours of sleep every night.
- 36. [2] Mr. Webbers, I'd like you to meet Ms. Lin, our marketing director.
 - (1) No, we have never met before. (2) A pleasure to make your acquaintance. (3) Our marketing department has been very successful.
 - (4) It's on the other side of the office.
- 37. [2] What do you want me to do with the invoice once I receive it?
 - (1) There are five of us. Please make sure there is enough food.
 - (2) Fax a copy over to Mr. Chen before you do anything else.
 - (3) Do exactly as she says. It's easier that way.
 - (4) Smile and say that you're sorry.
- 38. [1] Gary, how's the job hunting going?

 (1) Good, I've gotten a few leads so far
 - (1) Good. I've gotten a few leads so far. (2) I haven't captured anything yet. (3) Thanks, I feel a bit better now. (4) No, I don't really want to go.
- 39. [3] How long will it take to clean up the oil spill at Kenting?
 - (1) Then you'll have to go buy some more.
 - (2) They'll probably clear out before Saturday.
 - (3) It'll be ten years before it's completely done.
 - (4) It's about an hour and a half by car.
- 40. [4] Can you believe the weather we've been having?
 - (1) That was a fantastic meeting, wasn't it? (2) No, I never believe what the weatherman says. (3) I haven't been feeling well either. (4) I hope it will stop raining soon.

閱讀測驗 41-45

The world's oceans have warmed 50 percent faster over the last 40 years than previously thought due to climate change, Australian and US climate researchers reported Wednesday. Higher ocean temperatures expand the volume of water, contributing to a rise in sea levels that is submerging small island nations and threatening to wreak havoc in low-lying, densely-populated delta regions around the globe.

The study, published in the British journal *Nature*, adds to a growing scientific chorus of warnings about the pace and consequences rising oceans. It also serves as a corrective to a massive report issued last year by the Nobel-winning UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), according to the authors.

Rising sea levels are driven by two things: the thermal expansion of sea water, and additional water from melting sources of ice. Both processes are caused by global warming. The ice sheet that sits atop Greenland, for example, contains enough water to raise world ocean levels by seven meters (23 feet), which would bury sea-level cities from Dhaka to Shanghai.

Trying to figure out how much each of these factors contributes to rising sea levels is critically important to understanding climate change, and forecasting future temperature rises, scientists say. But up to now, there has been a perplexing gap between the projections of computer-based climate models, and the observations of scientists gathering data from the oceans.

The new study, led by Catia Domingues of the Center for Australian Weather and Climate Research, is the first to reconcile the models with observed data. Using new techniques to assess ocean temperatures to a depth of 700 meters (2,300 feet) from 1961 to 2003, it shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.53 millimeter-per-year rise in sea levels rather than the 0.32 mm rise reported by the IPCC.

- 41. [1] What happens when the ocean's temperature rises?
 - (1) It causes sea levels to rise. (2) It causes sea levels to remain constant.
 - (3) It causes sea levels to decrease. (4) None of the above.
- 42. [1] The rise in water levels is especially dangerous for small island nations and: (1) low-lying urban areas. (2) all coastal cities. (3) people who live on the beach. (4) None of the above.
- 43. [3] The new study:
 - (1) shows that thermal warming contributed to a 0.32 millimeter-per-year rise in sea levels.
 - (2) did not reveal anything that scientists didn't already know.
 - (3) used new techniques to assess ocean temperatures.
 - (4) None of the above.

- 44. [2] Ultimately, the new study should help scientists to:
 (1) lower water levels. (2) better predict climate change. (3) bury sea-level cities like Dhaka and Shanghai. (4) None of the above.
- 45. [2] What was the main finding of the study?
 - (1) That not enough is being done about global warming.
 - (2) That ocean waters have warmed faster than scientists had previously thought.
 - (3) That the warming of the world's oceans is not a threat.
 - (4) None of the above.

閱讀測驗 46-50

While the seven Harry Potter novels have enjoyed amazing success, it is doubtful that their author, J. K. Rowling, will ever be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Only one British woman has received such an honor, eighty-nine-year-old Doris Lessing. Born in Persia (now Iran) in 1919 to British parents, Lessing moved to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in white-ruled southern Africa when she was a child. She lived a comfortable yet sheltered life in the racially divided colonial society. In her early twenties, however, she met and began socializing with intellectuals and other émigrés from Hitler's Europe, ultimately developing a lifelong interest in leftist politics. In 1949, with a finished manuscript of her first novel, *The Grass is Singing*, Lessing left Africa for Europe to pursue writing full-time.

Lessing's approach to writing has evolved through three separate periods, characterized by the themes expressed in her books. The first of these, politics, lasted from 1949 to 1956, and the semi-autobiographical Martha Quest is regarded as her best work from this time. The novel centers on a white woman in Africa who develops a political conscience and works to better the lives of the poor. The second, psychology, lasted from 1956 to 1969. Her best-known work from this period was 1962's The Golden Notebook, the story of a woman writer and the independence her career brought her. The book has been hailed as a classic feminist novel, but Lessing insists that many readers failed to grasp its theme of emotional healing. The third stage of Lessing's writing career, from 1969 onwards, emphasizes spirituality and has been influenced by her conversion to Sufism, a mystical form of Islam. She has chosen to explore the implications of this philosophy from within a genre that few serious British writers are willing to embrace. Shikatsa, published in 1979, analyzes human history from the perspective of creatures from another planet. Lessing admits that she enjoys the freedom to mix reality and fantasy that science fiction offers.

First nominated for the Nobel Prize in the 1960s, Lessing was passed over by the awarding committee many times before gaining the honor in late 2007. In an interview months earlier, Lessing had announced that the

novel she was then working on would be her last, saying that it was simply time to stop. Whether or not she actually ceases writing when she finishes her current work, the significance of her contribution to English literature will endure. Lessing's name is not as recognizable to most readers as Rowling's, nor have her works sold as many copies, but Doris Lessing has finally received the highest validation for her writing.

- 46. [4] What does this article mainly discuss?
 - (1) A writer's influence on politics (2) A writer's struggle to help Africa
 - (3) A writer's final gift to her readers (4) A writer's literary journey
- 47. [1] What was true of Lessing's life with her parents?
 (1) Her family lived apart from the locals. (2) They taught her to read and write on their own. (3) She introduced them to African customs. (4) She developed her love of writing from them.
- 48. [4] How does the author divide Lessing's life?
 (1) According to her personal relationships (2) According to the jobs she held (3) According to where she lived (4) According to the topics of her works
- 49. [2] Which of the following novels does Lessing think readers misunderstood? (1) The Grass is Singing (2) The Golden Notebook (3) Martha Quest (4) Shikatsa
- What does the article imply about Lessing's importance as a writer?

 (1) It will depend on her upcoming works. (2) It has not affected the sales of her books. (3) It is somewhat exaggerated. (4) It will not be easily forgotten.