選擇題 50 題（每題 2 分）

I. Vocabulary & Phrases： Choose the proper word or phrase.
1. TV commercials help a great deal in ____ products.
   (A) producing     (B) preparing    (C) promoting     (D) producing
2. The miners had been ____ underground for more than a month.
   (A) trapped        (B) baked       (C) burned        (D) blessed
3. There is no denying that ____ plays an important role in a person’s life.
   (A) education     (B) permission    (C) destination     (D) relation
4. Scientists tried to figure out the ____ that caused the failure of the experiment.
   (A) cause and effect   (B) factors    (C) efforts       (D) screws
5. We’re so different that we’ll never ____.
   (A) take credit     (B) set aside     (C) catch up      (D) see eye to eye
6. Mary’s performance was so ____ that I couldn’t help thinking about her.
   (A) complex      (B) practical      (C) constant      (D) striking
7. Regular exercise helps to reduce ____.
   (A) burden       (B) challenge     (C) stress       (D) process
8. Don’t ____ Sarah. Being on the soccer team is her dream.
   (A) count in      (B) turn down     (C) sign on       (D) leave out
9. Selling and buying DVDs with no copyright right is a/an ____ act.
   (A) valuable      (B) primary       (C) illegal       (D) decent
10. Some burglars ____ the brand name store and stole valuable fancy purses.
    (A) broke out     (B) broke into     (C) broke up      (D) broke down

II. Grammar: Choose the correct usage.
11. Typhoons in winter are very ____.
    (A) rarely   (B) rare  (C) rarity (D) rareness
12. Being so tired, I fell ____ in class.
    (A) sleep   (B) sleeping  (C) asleep  (D) sleepy
13. Recently, I ____ about applying for a master program.
    (A) think    (B) am thinking    (C) have think   (D) have been thinking
14. The police saw the burglar ____ the house.
    (A) leave   (B) was leaving    (C) left     (D) had left
15. I have no idea ____.
    (A) what she is named       (B) what is her name
    (C) what her name     (D) what her name is
16. Meg used to ____ a walk in the park after dinner.
    (A) take   (B) taking     (C) have taken   (D) be taking
17. If you ____ harder, you could have passed the exam.
    (A) worked     (B) had worked    (C) have worked     (D) have been working
18. Among all the contestants, Nancy danced ____ gracefully.
    (A) very     (B) more     (C) most     (D) less
19. Hardly ____ I suspect what he was doing.
    (A) did   (B) have     (C) am     (D) do
20. There are two candidates for the mayor election. One is a professor in NTU, ____ is a lawyer.  (A) another  (B) one another  (C) other  (D) the other

III. Cloze.

When you burn the candle at both ends, it is tempting to say you will__(21)__lost sleep over the weekend. If only it were that easy. It turns out that repaying your “sleep ____(22)____” is more complicated than catching a few z’s on Saturday. People usually need eight hours of sleep every night. The shortage of sleep can ____(23)____ weight gain and even increase the risk of developing heart disease. Start__ (24) ____ a couple of hours of sleep to your routine. When you feel sleepy at night, go to bed and stay there for about ten hours. Over the days and weeks, you will sleep less and less and gradually fall ____(25)____ a healthy, normal sleeping pattern.

21. (A) catch up on   (B) put up with   (C) miss out on   (D) pull an all-nighter
22. (A) deposit    (B) debt        (C) account       (D) shortcoming
23. (A) result to   (B) thanks to   (C) lead to        (D) manage to
24. (A) add       (B) to adding    (C) adding to     (D) adding
25. (A) into       (B) on         (C) off           (D) to

Fortune cookies are small, crispy ____(26)____ with a message inside. They contain words of wisdom or a simple prediction, ____(27)____ lucky numbers. Though they are ____(28)____ with Chinese meals, the origin of fortune cookies is unclear. Some people think they were ____(29)____ by a Japanese man in California in the early 1900s. He put messages inside traditional Japanese cookies to thank people who had been nice to him. Others say Chinese railroad workers made these cookies in the same way that their ancestors did with moon cakes. ____(30)____ why they were first made, the small surprise that fortune cookies bring can always make people smile.

26. (A) drink       (B) pastime   (C) dish         (D) treats
27. (A) adhere to    (B) stick to   (C) along with    (D) instead of
28. (A) founded     (B) served    (C) hided        (D) concerned
29. (A) invented     (B) adopted   (C) abandoned   (D) approved
30. (A) No wonder   (B) No way   (C) No doubt     (D) No matter

IV. Dialogue Completion

31. A: Oh boy! The prices in this city are so high!
   B: _______! I’ve spent half of my vacation money already.
      (A) Here you are  (B) No wonder  (C) Awesome   (D) You’re telling me
32. A: Are these the bags that you will be checking through to Los Angeles?
   B: Yes, they are. And this backpack is a ______.
      (A) burden      (B) luggage     (C) declaration   (D) carry-on
33. A: Can have a ticket for the ski trip, Ms. Thompson?
   B: Sure. It’s $80. Could you pay a $20 _____first?
34. A: Wow, the MRT is really crowded today.
   B: Exactly! It is always _____ people at 5 p.m.
   (A) full with    (B) filling out    (C) packed with   (D) expected with

35. A: How did you know that blonde girl would win the game?
   B: I didn’t. I just took a ____ in the dark.  (A) shoot   (B) shot (C) chance   (D) hop

36. A: We’ve ______. The cake tastes terrible!
   B: Oh, no! Then we’ll have to make a new one.
   (A) screwed up   (B) hooked up   (C) shut up   (D) hung up

37. A: The police _____ Tom with dangerous driving.
   B: (A) accused   (B) sued    (C) charged   (D) confronted

38. A: What are you reading?
   B: A _____ on ideal vacation destinations in Taiwan.
   (A) guidebook   (B) novel   (C) spotlight   (D) stroll

39. A: How are you doing?
   B: ______.  (A) How are you doing?    (B) I’m going to the library.
   (C) No problem.          (D) Pretty good. And you?

40. A: Excuse me. Have you seen any wallet left on the couch here?
   B: No. Maybe you can go ask at the ______.
   (A) check-in counter   (B) lost-and-found   (C) reception desk  (D) room service

V. Reading Comprehension.

There are many reasons why people are afraid to get older. Especially in today’s society which tells us that to look beautiful, a person also must look young. A lot of money is spent by those who are trying to stay young-looking forever. More and more people are joining gyms, going to spas, and buying any product that promises to help them keep their youthful appearance. People seem to forget that there is a good side to getting older. It is often true that a person's self image improves as they age. Not only do people get more confident, they usually feel more relaxed and stable. So though we feel pushed to act and look young forever, a more satisfying life is still ahead of us.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?
   (A) Many people care more about their appearance and spend a lot on it because they hope to look younger than their real age.
   (B) Many people want to be more confident, feel more relaxed and stable when they get older.
   (C) In order to look beautiful, a person also must look young.
   (D) It is very satisfying if we look younger than our age.

42. According to the passage, why do many people want to look young? Because…
   (A) looking young is thought of as part of being looking good.
(B) young-looking people are usually popular.
(C) people want to feel more relaxed about their lives.
(D) young-looking means confidence.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way to maintain one’s young looks in this passage?
(A) Buying products that guarantee young looks.  (B) Joining gyms.
(C) Having a plastic surgery.  (D) Going to spas.

44. Which is NOT mentioned as an advantage of old age?
(A) A person's image may improve.  (B) A person may have more confidence.
(C) People stop caring about how they look.  (D) A person may be more stable in times of trouble.

45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to image?
(A) beauty  (B) promise  (C) confidence  (D) appearance

Like extreme sports, there is an element of danger in graffiti. Sometimes, graffiti artists will climb over tall walls or fences with barbed wire to spray paint their tags. So we can call graffiti a form of extreme art. In the West, a popular place to do graffiti is in the subway. But writers, as graffiti artists call themselves, must be careful. Not only can they be hit by a train while painting, but they also risk getting killed by electric shock as well. And writers have to worry about the police because this extreme art is also illegal. Some city governments are setting aside special spaces where graffiti artists can express their creativity without being fined or arrested. But if it’s legal and not dangerous, is it still real graffiti?

46. What is the main theme of this passage?
(A) The trend of painting graffiti.  (B) The procedures of painting graffiti.
(C) The painters of graffiti may be hit by trains.  (D) The risks of painting graffiti.

47. Why does the author compare graffiti to extreme sports? Because...
(A) the job is illegal.  (B) the job is often done in dangerous conditions.
(C) graffiti painting is very exciting.  (D) graffiti painters often compete with one another.

48. Which of the following is NOT a danger of doing graffiti in the subway? The painter may...
(A) be fined or arrested by the police.  (B) be attacked by gangsters.
(C) be hit by a train.  (D) get electric shock.

49. What may happen if graffiti is allowed by city governments in some areas?
(A) Graffiti artists may no longer be interested in painting graffiti.
(B) More and more people will try graffiti painting.
(C) Graffiti painting is no longer dangerous.
(D) There will be more interesting graffiti creativity.

50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to *setting aside*?
   (A) offering  (B) prohibiting  (C) abolishing  (D) restricting