The first Seeing Eye dog was a German shepherd named Buddy. In Switzerland, Buddy’s owner, Mrs. Dorothy Eustis, was originally training dogs of the German shepherd breed for police work and 1 protected…off 2 prevented…from 3 stopping…off 4 saving…from

Drunken driving has become a form of murder. Every day about twenty-six Americans on the average are killed by drunk drivers. Heavy drinking 5 used to be 6 is used to being 7 is used to be 8 used to being an acceptable part of the American masculine image, but the drunken killer has recently caused 9 too…to 10 such that 11 so…that 12 so…as to many tragedies 13 too…to 14 such that 15 so…that public opinion is no longer tolerant. Twenty states in the United States have raised the legal drinking age to 21, 16 reversed 17 reversing 18 and reversing 19 which reverse a trend of the 1960s to reduce it to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, the number of people killed by 18-to-20-year-old drivers doubled, so the state recently upped it back to 21. Some states are also punishing bars for serving customers too many drinks. 20 as 21 although 22 so long as 23 in spite of the casualties continue to occur daily, some Americans are even beginning to suggest a national prohibition of alcohol. Reformers, however, think that legal prohibition and raising the drinking age will have little effect 24 besides 25 without 26 when 27 unless accompanied by educational programs to help young people develop responsible attitudes towards drinking.

Aboriginal people believe that gods are all around us. They believe in one religion but have different gods 28 associate with 29 associated with 30 associating with 31 which relates to different tasks. The gods of nature have power over the moon, the sun, mountains and rivers. The gods of grain decide how each year’s harvest will be, 32 associate with 33 associated with 34 associating with 35 which relates to food 36 providing…for 37 providing…for 38 to provide…with 39 providing…with the people. Finally, there is the god of Heaven, 40 who 41 whom 42 what 43 in return for they think of as having created the world. They believe gods are 44 in charge of 45 in place of 46 in return for 47 in memory of life and death and either bless tribes or punish them with natural disasters. Therefore, keeping the gods happy is a matter of great importance. Aborigines hold festivals 48 in order that 49 in order to please the gods to ensure every year is a happy and safe one.
Put yourself in these tourists’ position. You are walking an icy mountain path in the Alps in Europe. Suddenly you spot a body on the ground, face downward and stuck to the ice. You think someone 16 or in a fatal accident. So you rush back and call the police. The police, 17, quickly realize that this body is different from others they’ve found on the mountain. 18, it is mostly undamaged. For another, its skin is dried out, 19 a mummy’s. And with it is a knife with a small stone blade.

The body 20 to be much older than the tourists could have guessed. When specialists had a chance to examine it, they discovered it 21 there for about five thousand years!

How could a body stay 22 for all this time? Two things probably helped. First, the place where the man died was somewhat sheltered, so animals couldn’t get at it. Then he was quickly covered by falling snow. Wind blowing through the snow probably “freeze-dried” his body, 23 all moisture from it.

Objects found with the body told something about the Iceman’s life. He wore a 24 fur jacket and pants. He clearly had been hunting, for he carried arrows, and animal bones were nearby. He also had a braided grass mat for sitting or sleeping on. Perhaps he was exhausted when he lay down for the last time.

The body was found in 1991, 25 some of the ice on the mountain melted. Searching for the cause of the Iceman’s death, scientists put the body back into cold conditions—and hoped.

16. (A) may be murdered  (B) may have been murdered
(C) may have murdered  (D) maybe have murdered
17. (A) however   (B) therefore   (C) besides   (D) although
18. (A) In other words (B) In conclusion (C) For instance (D) For one thing
19. (A) such as (B) as if  (C) like (D) so
20. (A) turned out (B) ruled out (C) ended up (D) wrapped up
21. (A) was (B) has been (C) had been (D) having been
22. (A) completely (B) preserved (C) available (D) unobtainable
23. (A) remove (B) removed (C) to remove (D) removing
24. (A) well-made (B) well-making (C) made-well (D) making-well
25. (A) since (B) until (C) when (D) meanwhile

II. 句子配合題 (5%)

說明：第 26 至 30 題，每題皆為未完成的句子。請逐題依文意與語法，從下欄(A)到(AD)的選項中選出最適當者，合併成一個意思通順、用法正確的句子。請將每題所選答案之英文字母代號標示在答案卡上。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。畫卡範例：假若答案為(AC)，請於答案卡上該題(A) (C)二處畫記。(全對才給分) ⒶⒷⒸⒹ

26. Because of the heavy rain the cars couldn’t move,
27. Disobedient and independent as John was,
28. If he had taken others’ advice,
29. Only by working hard
30. It will not be long

(A) he wouldn’t have had so much trouble now.
(B) before we can have a trip to the moon.
(C) nor could the buses.
(D) he wouldn’t have so much trouble today.
(AB) he nevertheless had a clear sense of right and wrong.
(AC) can we succeed in doing anything.
(AD) we can make our dream come true.
(BC) but he can tell right from wrong.

(背面還有題目)
III. 文意選填 (20%)

Many studies indicate that extended cell phones use can lead to brain tumors. The full effects of cell phone radiation are unknown. We don’t know exactly how much radiation is too much or what damage results from it. Some studies show that mice exposed to radiation for only a few minutes a day developed cancer. Scientists suggest that contact with radiation, especially for young people developing brains.

A report from the Sheffield Hallam University showed that about 77 percent of 16-year-olds use their cell phones for 15 to 15 minutes a day. Not surprisingly, only 11 percent of respondents said they were concerned by radiation. The researchers were not stunned by these findings. Cell phones have become a major part of teenagers’ lives. At the same time, teens have a tendency to believe they are immune to dangers, but this is far from the truth. Young people are the future of a nation, and no nation can afford to lose its future.

A. surprisingly B. unknown C. up D. from
AC. to AD. tendency BC. afford BD. affected CD. limiting

The rapid advancement of technology and industrialization today is something that man can be proud of. However, it has brought along with it many undesirable effects, one of which is the pollution of our environment. Humanity today is threatened by the dangers of air, water, land and noise pollution.

The air that we breathe is heavily polluted by toxic gases, chemicals and dust. These consist of the discharge from industrial factories and motor vehicles. The emission of tetraethyl lead and carbon monoxide from exhaust fumes is a major cause for concern. Outdoor burning of trash and forest fires has also contributed to air pollution. They cause the smarting of the eyes, bouts of coughing and respiratory problems. Owing to the burning of fossil fuels, the level of carbon monoxide in the air is more than desirable. Too high a level of carbon dioxide will cause the Earth’s temperature to rise. The heat will melt the polar caps, thus raising the sea level and causing massive floods around the world. The burning of fuels also produces gases which form acid rain. Acid rain has a damaging effect on water, forest and soil, and is harmful to our health.

A. temperature B. of C. raising D. contributed
AC. threatened AD. With BC. on BD. results CD. respiratory

IV. 篇章結構 (20%)

A little boy was overheard talking to himself as he strutted through the backyard, wearing his baseball cap and toting a ball and bat. Then, he tossed the ball into the air, swung at it, and missed.

“Strike One!” he yelled. Again he tossed the ball up in the air and swung at it. “Strike Two!” he cried out.

The boy then paused a moment to examine his bat and ball carefully. He straightened his cap and said once more, “I’m the greatest hitter in the world!” He missed. “Strike Three!”

“Wow!” he exclaimed…“I’m the greatest pitcher in the world!”

(A) Undaunted, he picked up the ball and said again, “I’m the greatest hitter in the world!”
(B) Again he tossed the ball up in the air and swung at it.
(C) “I’m the greatest hitter in the world,” he announced.
(D) He spit on his hands and rubbed them together.

(AB) When it came down he swung again and missed.

(背面還有題目)
Would you eat a bacon, lettuce, and love apple sandwich? You probably have eaten many of them.  

The tomato was originally an American plant. It was found in South America by early Spanish explorers. The word *tomato* comes from the native Nahuatl word *tomatl*. But when it moved north, the plant earned a different name. They believed that to eat it was surely to die. It was said that jilted suitors would threaten to eat a tomato to cause their cold-hearted lovers remorse. Because of this legend, the settlers called the tomato a “love apple.”

No one knows who first dared to eat a tomato. Of course, whoever ate this fruit was perfectly safe. No one died from eating a love apple. But its use did become common, and the plant was sent across the ocean to become part of many traditional European dishes.

(A) Still, it was many years before the people fully believed that the tomato was a safe, and even good, food.
(B) Love apple was the name used many years ago for the tomato.
(C) While people enjoyed other native plants, such as corn and sweet potatoes, everyone avoided the tomato.
(D) Remarkably, the settlers in North America thought it was poisonous.

(AB) Perhaps someone was brave enough, or lovesick enough, to try out the truth of the rumors.

The index in the back pages of a book can tell us what a book talks about. A part of the book’s index is shown below. Use the index from the book Korea to answer the following questions.

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* Photograph

61. Which of these words give the pages that will have facts about Christianity in Korea?
   (A) holidays and festivals   (B) daily life   (C) religion   (D) names

62. If you want to know the number of people living in Korea, which of the following page should you refer to?
   (A) 22   (B) 36   (C) 223   (D) 136

63. The words in the index are in the order of the alphabet. Therefore, *geography* comes before *language* and right after ______.
   (A) arts   (B) food   (C) families   (D) farming

Every four years, World Cup fever sweeps the globe. This year the action takes place in Germany, winner of three World Cups. Since 1930, the world’s finest soccer teams have competed for the Cup. Back then, only a handful of international teams competed. Today, over 200 teams fight for 32 coveted World Cup berths. The victorious team and the nation it represents receive great glory.

In addition to host nation Germany, watch the other top contenders. Brazil, the 2002 World Cup winner, will be a force to be reckoned with. Argentina, Mexico, Portugal and even Japan are sporting powerful teams this year.

The groundbreaking 2002 World Cup was held in Korea and Japan. Korea’s impressive semifinal finish at the 2002 competition proved that the World Cup is truly a global contest.
Every World Cup host likes to showcase their country during the soccer competition, and Germany will be no exception. Twelve venue cities across the country will offer an enjoyable variety of cultural shows and events. A party atmosphere infects every town where games are played. If you are lucky enough to attend, get ready for a good time!

64. How many years have passed since the first World Cup was held?
   (A) 32.  (B) 76.  (C) 200.  (D) 12.

65. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE?
   (A) Germany will showcase herself in 12 cities during the 2006 World Cup.
   (B) In Asia, World Cup took place for the first time in 2002.
   (C) In 1930, not many soccer teams fought for World Cup berths.
   (D) Germany is not among the top contenders of the 2006 competition.

66. The victorious team which won the 2002 World Cup represented
   (A) Brazil.  (B) Korea.  (C) Argentina.  (D) Germany.

There is a saying in the West: if you want to know what the next trend will be, watch Japanese schoolgirls. The saying might just be true, because Japan is once again on the forefront of technology with the novel idea of delivering stories to your cell phone.

A regular cell phone can handle about 1,600 characters per text message. This means that authors writing cell phone novels have to make their prose more exciting, fast-paced and concise in order to grab and keep attention on these little screens.

The biggest successful story so far in Japan is Yoshi, who authored Deep Love, a cell novel about a 17-year-old girl named Ayu, who finds love through a chance encounter. Three years after its release, the story has received over 20 million hits, has already been turned into a comic book and a paperback novel, and even has a movie in the works.

More recently, the idea of reading anywhere, anytime (and even in the dark) has started to grab a foothold in the rest of the world. Authors from countries around the globe, including China, Korea, France and the US, have all released books on the cell phone. Mobile books create a novel approach to reading. Now, what are those Japanese schoolgirls doing next?

67. Which of the following is TRUE?
   (A) Yoshi is the most successful mobile book in Japan.
   (B) Ayu wrote the cell novel “Deep Love.”
   (C) One can tell what the next trend will be from Japanese schoolgirls.
   (D) Long and detailed cell phone stories catch attention on cell phone screens.

68. Which description about the cell story “Deep Love” is NOT TRUE?
   (A) It was published three years ago.  (B) It was written by a Japanese author.
   (C) It was published in Japan.  (D) It is based on a comic book.

69. The phrase “to grab a foothold” means
   (A) to gain a position.  (B) to stand on its feet.  (C) to hold on.  (D) to make sense.
Last summer I met the worst mother on the planet. Her name is Stephanie and she is one of the most self-centered people I have ever had the misfortune to know.

She had her two children at an extremely young age. Both of the children have different fathers. One is in prison and the other just sends checks to pay child support, which Stephanie promptly spends on alcohol and cigarettes. Her children are now seven and nine. They are both small for their age, most likely due to poor nutrition. They are allowed to consume whatever they want. On the night I met her, they were having French fries, ketchup, and Coke for dinner.

Neither child has a bedtime. They stay up late watching TV, sometimes until midnight, so getting up for school is always a problem. Their mother doesn’t help them get ready, either. If they miss the school bus, they stay home—and often by themselves. Stephanie doesn’t have a job, but that doesn’t stop her from going out often, and letting her children stay with friends, family, and just about anyone else who will take them. The next time you think badly about your mother, remember Stephanie, and reconsider your thoughts.

70. Which statement is TRUE about Stephanie’s children?
   (A) They do not like to go to school.  
   (B) They are both tall and strong.  
   (C) They are malnourished.  
   (D) They often hang out with their mother.

71. Which word best describes Stephanie’s personality?
   (A) Self-indulgent.  
   (B) Self-assured.  
   (C) Self-disciplined.  
   (D) Self-reliant.

72. The word consume here is used as
   (A) fill the thoughts.  
   (B) destroy.  
   (C) eat or drink.  
   (D) use up.

Were you the first or last child in your family? Or were you a middle or only child? Some people think it matters where you were born in your family. But there are different ideas about what birth order means.

Some people say that oldest children are smart and strong-willed. They are very likely to be successful. The reason for this is simple. Parents have a lot of time for their first child. They give him or her a lot of attention. So this child is very likely to do well. An only child will succeed for the same reason.

What happens to the other children in a family? Middle children don’t get so much attention. So they don’t feel that important. If a family has many children, the middle ones sometimes get lost in the crowd. The youngest child, though, often gets special treatment. He or she is the “baby.” Often this child grows up to be funny and charming.

Do you believe these ideas about birth order? A recent study saw things quite differently. This study found that first children believed in family rules. They didn’t take many chances in their lives. They usually followed orders. Rules didn’t mean so much to later children in a family. They went out and followed their own ideas. They took chances. And they often did better in life.

Which theory about birth order do you believe? Look at your own family or your friends’ families. Decide which idea fits what you see.

73. This passage is about
   (A) why the oldest children in a family usually succeed.  
   (B) why some children refuse to follow orders.  
   (C) ways in which birth order may affect how children grow up.  
   (D) how people have a lot of trouble agreeing about ideas.

74. If later-born children take chances rather than following rules, you might expect them to be
   (A) jealous.  
   (B) creative.  
   (C) spoiled.  
   (D) obedient employees.

75. The statement that middle children “sometimes get lost in the crowd” means that
   (A) they have a poor sense of direction.  
   (B) they don’t get a lot of attention.  
   (C) they have a strong desire to be leaders.  
   (D) they can’t get along with others.