Section One: (72%)

I. Vocabulary 2201—4500 : 15%

1. Vicky is very out-going so she will soon _______ to her new life in the U.S.
   (A) appreciate  (B) appeal  (C) apply  (D) adapt

2. By careful strategy, she _______ a substantial pay rise.
   (A) negotiated  (B) neglected  (C) persecuted  (D) persevered

3. Deep inside the human heart is the _______ about what other people do in private. That's why
   the media pursue and people peep.
   (A) attraction  (B) curiosity  (C) dependence  (D) experiment

4. I got _______ with Susan ten years ago; she has been an old friend of mine.
   (A) acquired  (B) required  (C) acquainted  (D) frequented

5. In theory, an old car _______ more fuel than a new one.
   (A) advertises  (B) consumes  (C) contains  (D) observes

6. It is reported that a _______ for victims will be likely to replace the World Trade Center.
   (A) memorization  (B) memoir  (C) memorial  (D) memorandum

7. It remained a puzzle how the car accident happened since it had been inspected _______ before starting off.
   (A) thoroughly  (B) sharply  (C) extremely  (D) primarily

8. The weight of snow _______ the roof.
   (A) corrupted  (B) collapsed  (C) collided  (D) confronted

9. Please _______ your remarks to the subject under discussion.
   (A) exalt  (B) motivated  (C) halt  (D) confine

10. Students were asked to _______ or rewrite their compositions based on the teacher's comments.
    (A) revise  (B) resign  (C) refresh  (D) remind

11. The freedom of belief and worship, as well as _______ respect among people of different
    faiths is highly emphasized in our country.
    (A) innermost  (B) mutual  (C) prosperous  (D) religious

12. The man _______ paid for what his wife had picked, unhappiness being shown on his face.
    (A) wholeheartedly  (B) courteously  (C) leisurely  (D) reluctantly

13. The paparazzi took a series of _______ pictures of Meg with her boyfriend, but Meg stressed
    it was natural for a couple to act that way.
    (A) indifferent  (B) innocent  (C) intimate  (D) inspiring

14. The politician is not a man of his word. What he says never _______ with what he really does.
    (A) corresponds  (B) interferes  (C) intervenes  (D) succumb

15. The woman told the truth to her lawyer without _______ because he was the only person she
    could rely on.
    (A) reservation  (B) combination  (C) impression  (D) recognition
II. Cloze Test : 35%

(A) Have you ever wondered why some kids develop a healthy self-esteem while some others become narcissistic? The answer, according to recent research, may _16_ the type of praise that parents give their children. The authors of a report on this issue, including Ohio State University professor Brad Bushman, came to some interesting conclusions. They kept _17_ of 565 children who were between the ages of 7 and 12 and their parents for a total of 1.5 years. After analyzing the results of their research, the team of professionals concluded that kids whose parents tended to overvalue their son’s or daughter’s characters and accomplishments believed they were _18_ to others. On the other hand, the youngsters who developed a good self-esteem were the ones whose moms and dads warmly praised their efforts _19_ their characters. In other words, piling inflated praise upon children, such as "What an incredibly beautiful drawing," may be helping to turn them into narcissists. While many may consider such exaggerated compliments harmless, Bushman and his colleagues’ research suggests that is not the case.

Other research done by Bushman and his team examined connections between narcissism and other worrying problems. They found a link between being self-centered and being aggressive. _20_, such people were more likely to put themselves and others at risk by misjudging their level of skills. While these are worrying connections, parents with self-centered children may not have to be as _21_ as you might think. In reality, youngsters who show signs of being narcissistic don’t necessarily _22_ self-absorbed adults. That’s a good thing, or the amount of violence in the world would probably be a lot higher.

16. (A) lie in (B) deal with (C) make up (D) result in
17. (A) account (B) observation (C) promotion (D) track
18. (A) celebrated (B) functional (C) inspired (D) superior
19. (A) in spite of (B) rather than (C) except for (D) in addition to
20. (A) In addition (B) Otherwise (C) Nonetheless (D) By contrast
21. (A) concrete (B) conceited (C) concerned (D) conscious
22. (A) compliment on (B) identify with (C) talk back to (D) turn out to be

(B) Maya Angelou, a writer, poet, civil rights activist, and dancer, among other things, once said, "All my work is meant to say you may encounter many defeats, but you must not be defeated." Indeed, the life of Angelou, who passed away in May 2014, is like a(n) _23_ to that statement. On top of that, she showed _24_ enduring the human spirit can be in the face of suffering. Her beginnings were very _25_, and she had a violent, racially charged childhood. After her parents _26_, she was sent as a child from St. Louis, Missouri, to live with her grandparents in Arkansas. The girl was severely traumatized, once being raped by her mother’s boyfriend at the age of 7. She was traumatized again when her uncles _27_ the sexual assault by killing the assailant who raped her. After that death, the young girl did not speak for several years. However, this led to her _28_ love for books. Angelou, who was born Marguerite Annie Johnson in 1928, married a Greek sailor named Anastasios Angelopoulos in 1952 when she was 24. She _29_ his surname and took it as her professional name.
Angelou is best known for the book, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, the first non-fiction bestseller written by an African-American woman. In the span of her long career, this brilliant woman has received numerous honors and awards.

23. (A) omen (B) nomination (C) spectator (D) testament
24. (A) what (B) which (C) how (D) why
25. (A) enormous (B) humble (C) magnificent (D) distinguished
26. (A) appeared (B) boasted (C) separated (D) incorporated
27. (A) avenged (B) ignited (C) speculated (D) overwhelmed
28. (A) immense (B) primitive (C) prominent (D) imminent
29. (A) enlarged (B) excluded (C) speculated (D) shortened
30. (A) as (B) for (C) to (D) by

It was a quiet night. In the gloomy woods, the nervous hunters, glancing around, were looking for the mysterious murderer that had killed five villagers during the last full moon. Over in the distance, a huge creature stood up on two legs, __31__ its head toward the moon, and began to howl like a wolf. This is a common scene __32__ in movies and folklore. According to statistics, more murders and suicides occur during a full moon. This is probably __33__ in the middle of the nineteenth century, the House of Parliament declared that those who committed crimes during a full moon would not be punished severely, since it was the moon __34__ them to break the law. This example also explains how the English word “lunatic” comes from “luna,” the Latin word for the moon. Before electricity was discovered, people went to bed early because it was difficult to see at night. During a full moon, __35__, the bright moonlight made it easier for people to stay up __36__ more activities. Whether it’s true or not, the moon’s importance to life on our planet cannot be overemphasized. The moon, __37__, gravity creates tides on earth, brings energy and food to the planet’s living creatures. Crabs, for instance, are able to find food in the intertidal zone while the tide is going out. In brief, tidal movements enable wetlands __38__ life. Another scientific study showed that the moon’s gravity helps maintain the earth’s stability. __39__ the moon, Taiwan might be frozen like the North Pole one year and hotter than the Sahara the next. Because of the rapid development of science and technology, we have been able to better understand the various influences the moon has __40__ us. Maybe in the near future, we’ll understand the moon far more deeply.

31. (A) turned (B) turning (C) turn (D) to turn
32. (A) described (B) prescribed (C) subscribed (D) transcribed
33. (A) when (B) what (C) why (D) where
34. (A) tempted (B) had tempted (C) which it tempted (D) that tempted
35. (A) nonetheless (B) subsequently (C) namely (D) likewise
36. (A) engaged (B) engaged in (C) engaging (D) engaging in
37. (A) that (B) whose (C) which (D) whom
38. (A) sustained (B) sustaining (C) to sustain (D) sustain
39. (A) As (B) But for (C) Were it not (D) With
40. (A) at (B) of (C) on (D) for
As one of the six girls representing our high school in a citywide festival, I was about to give a speech in front of the crowd. I felt my anxiety, I tried my best to conquer my fear. I stood onstage, my heart wildly. butterflies in my stomach, I had elephants trampling over me. a sea of audience in front of me, I began my speech. After a few phrases tumbled out of my mouth, my confidence was restored. My muscles relaxed, and my breathing eased. I started to believe that I could do it, just thirty seconds into my three-minute speech, the microphone stopped functioning. At the moment, I dearly wanted to strangle the inanimate object. What should I do? I ran off the stage waited for the power to return to the microphone. Instead, I took a deep breath, and then proceeded with my speech without the microphone. I my voice reach far into the upper balcony, and the audience there sat. Then I knew I had made the right decision. When I finished my soliloquy, the entire audience began to shout and cheer, and the large room with applause. At that point, I realized that within a woman who was bolder than her fear.

41. (A) Despite of (B) Regardless (C) In spite of (D) Though
42. (A) beating (B) was beaten (C) beaten (D) was beating
43. (A) Because of (B) Instead of (C) But for (D) With
44. (A) Awaring of (B) Aware of (C) Aware (D) Aware of
45. (A) Consequently (B) Unfortunately (C) Considerably (D) Unconsciously
46. (A) preferred; to (B) either; or (C) both; and (D) neither; nor
47. (A) made (B) caused (C) enabled (D) left
48. (A) fascinate (B) fascinating (C) fascinated (D) fascination
49. (A) vibrated (B) to vibrate (C) vibrating (D) being vibrated
50. (A) existed (B) was existed (C) existing (D) to be existed

III. Blank-filling : 10%

- Some of the most interesting Ferris Wheels are located in England and the United States. One that has world-famous status is The London Eye, situated on the River Thames. Standing 135 meters in, the London Eye is the tallest Ferris Wheel in Europe. Interestingly, each of the 32 sealed and air-conditioned capsules a borough of London. Meanwhile, in Pacific Park on the Santa Monica Pier in California, sits the world's only solar-powered Ferris wheel, the Pacific Wheel. It has apparently 28 movies, 13 music videos, 69 TV shows and 71 commercials. The title of the world's tallest Ferris Wheel, goes to the 550-foot-tall High Roller in Las Vegas, which moves so slowly that passengers almost feel as if they were floating in air. One turn of the wheel takes half an hour.

- The man who invented the Ferris wheel was George W. Ferris. A bridge builder from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Ferris got the idea for the wheel while at a banquet. During that dinner, the architect in charge of choosing a project for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago said of the designs submitted were interesting or exciting enough. Inspired by that, Ferris sketched the
design for his wheel on a napkin during the banquet. Supported by two 145-foot steel towers and connected by a 45-foot axle, Ferris’ creation eventually became an engineering marvel that is still _60_ as such even in today’s modern world. The planet’s first Ferris wheel was extremely popular. At 50 cents per ride, the wheel brought in an astonishing $726,805.50 during its World’s Fair debut in Chicago.

IV. Reading Comprehension : 12%

(1) Many people, most of them parents and educators, don’t really approve of video games. This is because of all the violence: gunshots, explosions, and killings. These people also argue that it is mainly the youth who are preoccupied with this violence for hours and hours a day. Youngsters therefore lack exercise and the time to do their studies and chores. However, these games actually benefit those of any age who play them because they shoot down stress.

Though there have been no scientific studies of how playing Nintendo, PlayStation or Xbox can help reduce anxiety, there are specific instances that show how video-gaming can have a calming effect. For example, some doctors are now using games in connection to child surgery. Before children are put under the knife, they are given video games to play with. This actually decreases their fear of their upcoming operation. In fact, if the kids are stressed before surgery, they might develop long-term psychological side effects—like nightmares—after their procedure. Video games make the side effects less serious.

Adults can also benefit from gaming. Many American military camps in Iraq now have spaces where soldiers can enjoy PlayStation or Xbox. They find video-gaming relaxing especially after they’ve just come back from combat. Gaming not only reminds them of home because they’ve been gamers since they were young, but also fosters camaraderie: soldiers compete in a friendly way about who can play virtual golf better. So it seems that even as video games increase parents’ and teacher’s stress levels, they have the opposite effect for those who actually play them.

61. Which of the following is NOT the reason why most parents and educators disapprove of video games?
   (A) violence.   (B) near-sightedness.   (C) lack of exercise.   (D) procrastination.

62. The calming effects video games have on American military camps in Iraq do NOT include ______.
   (A) relaxing the soldiers’ mood
   (B) building the soldiers’ confidence in defeating enemies
   (C) easing the soldiers’ homesickness
   (D) developing a feeling of friendliness toward the fellows

63. Where is this passage likely to be found?
   (A) A conference proceedings.   (B) A travel guide.
   (C) A medical journal.   (D) A technology magazine.

(2) They have above-average intelligence, yet they are called “dumb” in school. Teachers and parents call them lazy even though they work hard. Some are even sent to mental hospitals despite
their ability to think normally and creatively. Because these kids have a reading disability called dyslexia, they are stigmatized and isolated from society. It is about time dyslexia and dyslexics are seen for what and who they really are.

What exactly is dyslexia? Scientists now believe it is the inability of some people to recognize the sounds letters and words represented. Dyslexics, then, encounter every word as if for the first time. They have to “re-learn” words they’ve already faced countless of times. It was once believed that dyslexia is caused by brain damage. This theory proved to be a myth. Dyslexia happens when the brain’s neurological wiring goes haywire. Dyslexics can’t read not because they’re lazy or unmotivated; it’s because they just can’t. As the disorder becomes better understood, more and more “problem” students are revealed to be dyslexic, not troublemakers. Statistics show that 80% of American children with learning disabilities are dyslexic. Japan, on the other hand, has found that 5% of its children can’t read.

Educators and parents used to think dyslexia can be outgrown. It can’t. Overcoming the illness is a deliberate and slow process. First, children with dyslexia have to be diagnosed as dyslexics. Recognizing the illness is the first step to conquering it. It is also advised that dyslexic children remain in mainstream schools but have special tutoring outside the classroom. School and extra learning sessions should emphasize recognizing word-sounds, building vocabulary and practicing comprehension. They should lead normal lives and not be completely identified with their disorder. Their interests and hobbies should be developed and encouraged. All this means parents and teachers must have a broad knowledge of what dyslexia is. Without that, proper care and treatment cannot be provided for their children or students.

Paul Orfalea, founder of Kinko’s—a company with over 1,100 branches worldwide—was dyslexic when he was in school. As his classmates read aloud, he thought “angels whispered words in their ears.” It shouldn’t take miracles to overcome dyslexia, though. All that is needed is a deeper understanding of the disorder—and for dyslexics, that would be truly heaven-sent.

64. Which of the following is the cause of dyslexia?
   (A) Brain damage. (B) Faulty neurological wiring. (C) Laziness. (D) Lack of motivation.

65. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) The first step to overcoming dyslexia is to be assessed for dyslexia by the doctor.
   (B) As a dyslexic grows up, he or she will naturally get over dyslexia.
   (C) Dyslexic children should stay in mainstream schools and live normal lives.
   (D) Teachers and parents of a dyslexic should have thorough understanding of dyslexia so that they can provide what a dyslexic needs.

66. Which of the following is true about Paul Orfalea?
   (A) He was dyslexic when he was receiving education in school.
   (B) He is the founder of Kinko’s, a local corporation in the U.S.A.
   (C) He is an example of overcoming dyslexia overnight.
   (D) Because of him, scientists gain a clearer picture of what dyslexia is.
Section Two: (28%)

一、Vocabulary: 10%

1. Having eaten nothing all day, Stanley was so hungry that he d______ed his fried noodles in only a few bites.
2. Many poor kids are d______ed of a proper education because they can’t afford it.
3. Mr. Liu’s top p______y is to land a steady job. Otherwise, he won’t be able to support his family.
4. Passengers on the bus offered the police detailed a______ts of the accident.
5. Remember to set your cell phone to the silent or v______n mode when you are in a concert or a meeting.
6. The environmental organization e______ted pressure on the oil company to meet the pollution standards.
7. The practice of burning plastic is h______ous to people’s health because it gives off poisonous fumes.
8. To win the singing contest, Mandy s______ced her leisure time to practice and prepare for it.
9. Upon seeing his girlfriend, Tom started to wave fr______ly to attract her attention.
10. Vera bought a nice house with the money she had a______ed over the years.

二、Rewrite the following sentences by using the given words: 4%

1. Lisa seldom has time for any recreational activities. (Seldom…)

2. Since the weather is fine, the fireworks are to be set off as planned. (The weather…)

三、Guided Translation: 14%

1. Olivia 花大錢買新手機結果(only…)隔天就丢了。她的輕忽讓她付出沉痛的代價，也令她實在懊悔。
   Olivia spent a fortune buying a new cell phone, __________________________. (2%)
   Her negligence __________________________, and she really repents it. (2%)

2. 在學業上落後，Francis 真的要更努力用功來跟上班上的其他同學。
   F________________________ academically, Francis really needs to work harder to ______________. (1%, 2%)

3. 距離學測只剩約一百天。高三(senior)的學生應該要承擔用功讀書的責任。
   General Scholastic Ability Test is only about 100 days away. Senior ______________________________. (3%)

4. 一旦他們的努力不懈(perseverance)成功了(pay…)，就能開心地收割努力辛苦的成果(rewards)。

________________________ (4%)
Section One: Multiple-choice Questions (共 72 分)
I. Vocabulary 2201—4500: 15%
1-5 DABCB 6-10 CABDA 11-15 BDCAA
II. Cloze Test: 35%
16-20 ADDBA 21-25 CDDCB 26-30 CAADB 31-35 AACDA
36-40 DBCBC 41-45 CABDB 46-50 DACAA
III. Blank-filling: 10%
51-55 A E AE B BC 56-60 D AC AB C AD
IV. Reading Comprehension: 12%
61-63 BBC 64-66 BBA

Section Two: (28%)
一、Vocabulary: 10%
1. devoured 6. exerted
2. deprived 7. hazardous
3. priority 8. sacrificed
4. accounts 9. frantically
5. vibration 10. accumulated
二、Rewrite the following sentences by using the given words: 4%
1. Seldom does Lisa / have time for any recreational activities.
2. The weather being fine, / the fireworks are to be set off as planned.
三、Guided Translation: 14%
1. only to lose it / the next day (2%)
   costs / her dear (2%)
2. Falling behind (1%)
   keep up / with the rest of her class (2%)
3. Senior students should / take (on) the responsibility/ of studying/to study/and study hard. (3%)
4. Once their perseverance/ pays off, /they will be able to/can reap the rewards / of their
cost work/effort(s) happily. (4%)