注意：請將所有答案填寫於「答案卷」內，否則不予計分。

--第1至40題為選擇題，每題二分--

一、文意字彙：20% 請從(A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中，選出一個最適當的字完成句子。

1. Public space such as parks and beaches are essential _________ for many recreational activities.
   (A) cracks   (B) gossips   (C) predictions   (D) venues

2. When people meet for the first time, they make first _________ of one another in a few seconds.
   (A) impressions   (B) footsteps   (C) passwords   (D) salaries

3. Motor vehicles are the largest source of air pollution, producing a _________ of smog over the world's cities.
   (A) factory   (B) haze   (C) pedestrian   (D) revival

4. Psychological stress can _________ itself physically. The main symptom of stress is anxiety.
   (A) collaborate   (B) exchange   (C) manifest   (D) specialize

5. Eating fast food might be convenient, but it has some negative _________.
   (A) consequences   (B) distinctions   (C) minimums   (D) retails

6. What seems like an insignificant amount of money to one person may be a _________ to another.
   (A) chore   (B) dimension   (C) fortune   (D) pastime

7. Antibiotic _________ is not just a problem for doctors and scientists. Everybody needs to help deal with this.
   (A) encounter   (B) landmark   (C) obstacle   (D) resistance

8. Although the wound was deep, it was not _________, and the injured person recovered quickly.
   (A) healed   (B) infected   (C) licensed   (D) trained

9. The sports teams of large universities generate millions of dollars, and there is enormous pressure on these sports program to _________ top athletes.
   (A) abolish   (B) discard   (C) quit   (D) recruit

10. The meaning of the principle, “an eye for an eye,” is that a person who has injured another person receives the same injury in _________.
   (A) compensation   (B) fertility   (C) persuasion   (D) suspicion

二、綜合測驗：30% 請從(A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中，選出一個最適當的答案完成段落。

Questions 11-15

Miso is a fermented soybean paste. Though once rare in U.S. food stores, it is now _________ in
several varieties. Miso (12)________ from light to dark, gaining flavor and intensity with the depth of its color. Some types are made with other (13)________: barley, rice and buckwheat, while others simply use the fundamental soybean. The origins of miso (14)________ back to the 700s B.C. in China, when fish bones and meat were used as the base. Then, around 100 B.C., soybeans became the main ingredient of miso, which was a condiment used to keep produce (15)________ for a longer period of time.

11. (A) available (B) historic (C) realistic (D) straight
12. (A) affords (B) guards (C) ranges (D) smells
13. (A) fruits (B) grains (C) proteins (D) vegetables
14. (A) bring (B) fight (C) kick (D) trace
15. (A) cautious (B) informational (C) fresh (D) smart

Questions 16-20

U.S. culture is known for its assertive communication style. It is not uncommon for U.S. Americans to enroll in assertiveness training classes, (16)________ they are encouraged and taught to be frank, open, and direct when dealing with other people. Think about the style of communication (17)________ on television political talk shows, where participants frequently (18)________ shouting at each other in an effort to make their point. In the sports arena, “trash talk” is (19)________ between members of opposing teams, from high school to professional games. While the communication styles in these two settings tend to be exaggerations of the (20)________, they serve to illustrate the positive value that is placed on communicative assertiveness in the U.S.

16. (A) in case (B) so as (C) that (D) where
17. (A) that displayed (B) displayed (C) displaying (D) is displaying
18. (A) end up (B) give away (C) look after (D) track down
19. (A) bald (B) commonplace (C) digestive (D) youthful
20. (A) excuse (B) legend (C) norm (D) utility

Questions 21-25

India is well known for its large numbers of computer programmers, but the country also has (21)________ face as the final supporter of the typewriter. Manual typewriters stayed popular in India long after developed nations had entirely switched to the keyboard and mouse. As recently as the 1990s, the Mumbai plant of a company named Godrej and Boyce was (22)________ 50,000 typewriters a year. They were popular in a nation where reliable electricity supplies—essential for computers—are still by no means guaranteed.
But even in India, typewriter sales have **decreased** in the last ten years. Gradually every manufacturer stopped making them, leaving only Godrej’s Mumbai plant—and that switched to making fridges two years ago. And now the firm only has 500 typewriters **left** in stock. It’s a far cry from the successful time of the 1950s, when India’s then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru held up the typewriter as a **symbol** of the nation’s independence and industrialization.

21. (A) another  (B) few  (C) little  (D) such
22. (A) come across  (B) letting down  (C) torn apart  (D) turning out
23. (A) corrected  (B) evolved  (C) promoted  (D) slumped
24. (A) canceled  (B) left  (C) memorized  (D) paired
25. (A) similarity  (B) style  (C) symbol  (D) synthesis

三、段落連貫：10% 請從(A), (B), (C), (D) 四個選項中，選出一個最適當的答案使段落完整連貫。

26. Wearing bright clothes and putting reflectors on your bike can help you stay safe. It helps other people on the road see you. And if they see you, that means they’re less likely to run into you. Daytime riding is the safest, so try to avoid riding your bike at dusk and later. ____________ such as loose pant legs, backpack straps, or shoelaces. Wear the right shoes—sneakers—when you bike.
   (A) You’ll also want to make sure that nothing will get caught in your bike chain,
   (B) Bike riding is a lot of fun, but accidents happen,
   (C) Never wear a hat under your bike helmet,
   (D) Riding a bike that is the right size for you helps keep you safe,

27. Celebrities make their livelihoods by giving up privacy and seeking public attention. They are public figures by choice. But what about the rest of us? In today’s Facebooking Twitterverse—with the proliferation of cellphone cameras, community-building websites, photo-sharing apps—__________ And it’s changing the rules we live by.
   (A) attention and the ability to concentrate are requirements for success in school.
   (B) most people want to see the actual locations where celebrities live.
   (C) movie stars and television actors with lead roles are likely to become celebrities.
   (D) we are all becoming public figures whether we want to be or not.
28. The whole point of rock gardening is to grow little plants. Rock gardening is focused less on creating a scene than on revealing a subtle interplay of color and form. For city dwellers with limited space, Rock gardens are low-maintenance and can provide more interest for a longer period of time. The urban gardener can have a real diversity of plants, which makes the small garden feel big and dynamic.

(A) the garden will feature a variety of native species. 
(B) most professional garden designers are trained in principles of design and in horticulture. 
(C) food-producing gardens are distinguished from farms by their smaller scale. 
(D) the miniature landscape of a rock garden is a good alternative to the conventional garden.

29. Trash isn't just ugly—it can be dangerous for creatures that live in the water. Sometimes these animals get tangled up in garbage and die. Sometimes they eat trash that chokes or poisons them. Sea turtles, for example, mistake plastic bags for the jellyfish they love to eat.

(A) Although seabirds spend most of their lives in the ocean, species such as gulls can often be found thousands of miles inland. 
(B) Every year, plastic trash kills one million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals and sea turtles. 
(C) The oceans and its coastlines are important breeding grounds for water birds. 
(D) Chemicals that leak from plastic waste have been linked to developmental and health issues.

30. Architecture is the crystallization of the wisdom accumulated over time by our ancestors in their interactions with nature. For example, in northern Europe, the houses have inclined roofs to prevent snow from piling up. In Southeast Asia, with lots of rain and insects, you will find houses raised on stilts. On Orchid Island, with strong ocean winds, houses are built halfway below ground, keeping them warm in winter and cool in summer.

(A) However, the housing market hasn't kept up with the needs of our growing population. 
(B) The form that architecture takes is often inseparable from the environment, climate, and geographical features of a given area. 
(C) When family members grow up, with the help of the whole group, they build independent households. 
(D) Workers begin construction of temporary housing for those who have lost their homes in natural disasters.
Questions 31-35:

Part art and part science, haggling is more than a means to save money. In many countries, it is a strong cultural tradition that even children learn from a young age. Participating in that tradition can make travelers feel accepted—like they are in on the secret. In Indonesia, local people haggle for goods and services. There is a real love and appreciation for the skill of bargaining in the country.

Laura Morelli, former columnist for National Geographic Traveler, is an expert when it comes to shopping abroad. She says those who feel uncomfortable at the notion of bargaining should open their minds and have fun with it. Morelli shared with us a few bargaining techniques that have landed her exceptional deals on unique items around the world—from 19th-century apothecary jars in Sicily to a hand-carved walnut armoire in provincial France. These tips can help travelers negotiate fair prices.

**Keep it fun**

"The first thing you want to do is smile," says Morelli. "It is always best to keep it light and fun." In Indonesia, keeping a smile on your face is the key to keeping the transaction going. Be friendly and polite, and use your sense of humor. When done well, haggling can be a lot like flirting.

**Know what the item should cost**

Do your research and shop around before buying. Find out what the maximum cost should be by visiting fixed-price stores in hotels or museums, or by searching online. In Indonesian cities, you can get an idea of general price points by visiting mini-markets. This will give you leverage when you begin to bargain. "Do not buy something that you fall in love with the first time you see it," Morelli advises. "Chances are, it will be there tomorrow or you will find something like it further down the line."

**Only approach the vendor when you are prepared to buy**

Put on your best poker face while browsing. Act **disinterested** and ask the price of several items, not just the one you are eyeing.

**Create a reason for a discount**

One of the most effective bargaining methods is to ask if buying multiple items together merits a discount. This is especially helpful when shopping for gifts. Shoppers more confident in their haggling skills can also try pointing out flaws. Just be careful not to insult the shop owner.

**Know when not to bargain**

"I might be tempted to pay more if I am buying directly from the artist, out of respect for that person. Ironically, though, sometimes that is when you get really great deals, because there are no overhead costs."
Craft shows and artisan shops are great places to buy directly from artists. If you get to know the artist who made the piece of jewelry or clothing or musical instrument you are buying, you can return home with a beautiful story to go along with your treasure.

**Know what to buy**

Morelli’s last bit of advice is to look for souvenirs that seem less obvious. For instance, Morelli directs tourists toward tin or silver Christmas ornaments in Mexico City or handmade paper products in Venice. "Any time you can buy a craft that is less famous and less tainted by tourism, you are likely to find a good deal on an authentic piece."

31. Which title is the best one for the passage?
   (A) “Creating a Wonderful Travel Experience”
   (B) “How to Look for Authentic Handicrafts Abroad”
   (C) “The Art of Haggling in Indonesia”
   (D) “Tips for Buying Souvenirs in Mexico City”

32. What is the purpose of the passage?
   (A) Comparing the different shopping habits in several countries.
   (B) Instructing bargaining techniques to travelers.
   (C) Introducing artisan shops worth visiting.
   (D) Giving advice on how to buy and sell cheap merchandise.

33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
   (A) Bargaining with artists is a good way to show appreciation for their works.
   (B) It is customary for hagglers in Indonesia to keep smiling while negotiating with vendors.
   (C) Pointing out defects of a craft can help shoppers get items at a lower price.
   (D) It is more likely to get good deals by purchasing less obvious products.

34. Morelli advised shoppers to act “disinterested” when negotiating with vendors. Which word in the following has the closest meaning to “disinterested”?
   (A) critical
   (B) gloomy
   (C) neutral
   (D) rude

35. Where does the passage most likely appear?
   (A) In a geography textbook.
Questions 36-40:

Developed in the Andalucia region of southern Spain, flamenco is a style of guitar music and dance that is expressive as it is complex. Flamenco has more than 50 styles, with performers improvising with grand gestures as they sing or dance to rhythmic music. Cultures such as Islamic, Jewish, Andalusian and Gypsy are said to have created the original style of flamenco, which is still performed today by men and women in unique and colorful traditional costumes.

The woman’s flamenco costume is extravagant and styled for the expressive requirements of the rhythmic dance steps. The largest element of the costume is the bata de cola, which is a long skirt that weighs 10 pounds, trails 5 feet behind the dancer and is full of flowing, colorful ruffles. A fringed, colorful, V-pattern shawl, called a mantan, is tied around the waist to give color to the rest of the costume. Shawls are often silk, and the dresses are designed in a colorful gypsy style. The flamenco costume for a man is less involved than the woman’s heavy skirt and shawl, and it traditionally only requires black, tight-fitting pants and shirt worn beneath a short jacket or vest. Male flamenco dancers are also seen wearing straw hats.

Female flamenco dancers use the bata de cola ruffles while they dance to accentuate the rhythm of the music. The bata de cola is shaken and lifted so the ruffles move with the music and highlight certain sounds. Male flamenco dancers do not use their costume during the dance; their steps are more about complex footwork. As with tap dancing, flamenco requires shoes that have been enhanced for sound. Traditional flamenco shoes have nails driven into the soles on the punta (toe), the planta (ball of the foot), the golpe (flat area of the foot) and tacon (heel). Both male and female flamenco dancers use the nails to bring out sound with expressive dance stepping, called zapateado or tacone.

Male flamenco dancers wear palillos as a hand accessory to their costume. Palillos are percussion instruments made of double pieces of wood and tied with string to the dancer’s thumb. Male flamenco dancers rest the palillos in the palms of their hand and shake them to create a clicking sound. Female flamenco dancers do not use palillos, but hold decorated, lace-trimmed fans that accentuate the dancer’s hand and wrist movements.

36. The purpose of the passage is to introduce ____________.

(A) performances of flamenco artists
(B) procedures of making a flamenco dress
(C) the costumes of flamenco dancing
(D) the development of flamenco music and dance

37. According to the passage, which of the following accessories are NOT held or worn by female flamenco dancers?
   (A) Fans.
   (B) Palillos.
   (C) Shawls.
   (D) Shoes.

38. The art of flamenco was said to have been shaped by several influences EXCEPT for _________ culture.
   (A) Andalucian
   (B) Gypsy
   (C) Jewish
   (D) Russian

39. What does “zapateado” mean?
   (A) A long skirt with colorful ruffles.
   (B) A percussion instrument used in flamenco dancing.
   (C) The rhythmic stepping of the heels.
   (D) Tight-fitting pants worn by male dancers.

40. “The bata de cola is shaken and lifted so the ruffles move with the music and highlight certain sounds.” Which word from the passage has a similar meaning to the word “highlight”?
   (A) accentuate
   (B) extravagant
   (C) improvising
   (D) involved

五、寫作能力測驗：20%

大學生活壓力的來源有哪些？請用英文寫一篇長度不少於一百五十字的短文，探討這些壓力形成的原因，並說明如何紓解壓力。

注意：請將所有答案填寫於「答案卷」內，否則不予計分。