

英文閱讀

Fill in the blanks (14%)

bewilder	begrudge	captive	dispose	expedition
initiative	pedestrian	possessor	propose	self-absorbed

1. We don't have to (1) other people's financial success. It is our own fault that we are not the (2) of a big fortune, and it is our lack of (3) , or perhaps our contentment with a (4) portfolio, that keeps us out of the billion-dollar club.
2. You should (5) (= arrange) of your time well; don't just fool around. Undertake some (6) and explore the world. Don't be a(n) (7) (= unable to escape) resident in your own ivory tower.

Translation (6%)

1. A while back, American *Demographics* magazine pawed through some statistics and discovered that rich people do find ways to dispose of income.
2. Money buys a little security. A lot of people in the middle class have a very loose grip on financial stability.

Fill in the blanks (20%)

London is a city which 1 tenaciously to its past, yet, 2 energetically into the future. Greater London was a Roman fortification on the northern banks of the river Thames. Throughout the middle ages, 3 and plagues took their toll. But London endured.

Commanding the southeast corner of the city on the banks of the Thames stands the 4 tower of London. From the tower of London, another famous landmark 5 above the river, the Tower Bridge.

St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt by Christopher Wren after the great fire in 1666. Visitors here may walk on the 6 platform for a bird's eye view of London. The Latin scripture on Wren's epitaph 7 St. Paul's Cathedral as his crowning achievement.

In St. James Park, area workers can relax in the lush English style gardens and 8

ponds. Yet, the city's nightlife glows in nearby Soho. This once rundown neighborhood is now 9 and home to plush restaurants, pubs, and boutiques, not without a touch of 10.

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|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. invades | B. clings | C. evokes | D. endures |
| 2. A. fortifies | B. withdraws | C. surges | D. rumbles |
| 3. A. catastrophes | B. conquerors | C. agonies | D. obligations |
| 4. A. gothic | B. ethereal | C. gold | D. grim |
| 5. A. dissolves | B. executes | C. looms | D. scaffolds |
| 6. A. precarious | B. memorial | C. regimental | D. constitutional |
| 7. A. benefits | B. requests | C. remains | D. commemorates |
| 8. A. whispering | B. pomp | C. tranquil | D. dynamic |
| 9. A. indulged | B. revamped | C. immortalized | D. flocked |
| 10. A. monolith | B. homage | C. cornucopia | D. decadence |

How to Make a Speech (20%)

- The main idea of the reading is:
 - It's very difficult to give a good speech.
 - With a lot of research and practice, anyone can learn how to give a good speech.
 - The four basic parts of a speech are introduction, the main body, and the summation.
 - Choosing a good topic is the most important part of making a good speech.
- When preparing to make a speech, the first thing a speaker should do is:
 - choose a topic
 - understand who the audience will be
 - do a lot of research on the topic
 - organize the speech.
- According to the author, which of the following is the most difficult to accomplish in giving a speech:
 - instruct
 - inspire
 - entertain
 - persuade
- The ideal length for a speech is:
 - as short as possible
 - 20 minutes long
 - 20-60 minutes long
 - It depends on the topic.
- The overall tone of the reading is:
 - serious and academic
 - light and silly

- c. informative and humorous
- d. scientific and technical

I Want A Wife (20%)

1. Who is the writer of this essay:
 - a. Judy Brady
 - b. George Plimpton
 - c. Mark Twain
 - d. Edward R. Murrow
2. This essay talk about:
 - a. love
 - b. How to clean house
 - c. This is a satirical essay
 - d. How to take care of children
3. A wife who will pick up after my children, a wife who will pick up after me.
 - a. clean up
 - b. follow up
 - c. take somebody home
 - d. walking behind someone
4. I want a wife to keep track of the children's doctor and dentist appointments.
 - a. look up
 - b. follow up
 - c. take care
 - d. check up
5. The main idea of the reading is:
 - a. how to take a good care of children
 - b. how to be a good cooker
 - c. how to clean up the house
 - d. A wife can do anything inside the house.
6. I want a wife who will wash the children's clothes and keep them mended.
 - a. a repaired place
 - b. living as a beggar
 - c. to become liquid
 - d. social habits or ways of behaving
7. I want a wife to go along with my family when I need a rest.
 - a. cooperate
 - b. working hard
 - c. deal with
 - d. take care

8. My God, who wouldn't want a wife. Why the writer said that:
- She is looking for another wife.
 - She divorced her husband.
 - Her husband always asking her to do anything.
 - Just kidding.
9. Which one is not true?
- Judy Brady is active in the women's movement.
 - Judy Brady is a wife and mother of two children.
 - Judy Brady always argues for a wife of her own.
 - Judy Brady never divorced with her husband.
10. What do you think Judy Brady trying to tell us?
- She doesn't want to be a mother.
 - She doesn't want to be a good cooker.
 - She can't stand her husband asking her to do things like this all.
 - She doesn't want a marriage.

Reading Comprehension (20%)

Read the following piece of news and choose the MOST appropriate answer.

I. (10%) "A Singular Woman"

At home, Mei-ling preserved the same balance, sometimes scrambling over the ruins of heavily bombed Chongqing—China's wartime capital—to tend the wounded, sometimes burnishing Chiang's image with her social poise. It was Mei-ling's great and abiding gift to remain equally at home with the silvery pleasantries of the social world and with the adamantine realities of the political. That powerful combination, fired by an implacable distrust of communism, enabled her to remain a central figure in Chiang's government even after the Nationalists were driven to Taiwan when the Communists triumphed in 1949. Upon the 1975 death of her husband, who in 1978 was succeeded as President by her stepson Chiang Ching-kuo, Mei-ling returned to the U.S. She twice served as Taiwan's unofficial spokeswoman in rebuffing China's reunification overtures and spent most her final years in a Manhattan apartment at Gracie Square. It seems only right that she died in the land where she had enjoyed her greatest moments and won her most fervent admirers.

1. () Which sentence constitutes the most appropriate summary for the above passage?
 - (a). The author cannot agree with Sung Mei-ling's poise of preserving balance in politics.
 - (b). Sung Mei-ling preserved a sense of balance because she is good at gymnastics.
 - (c). The author implied that the most outstanding achievement of Madame Chiang may happen upon the foreign soil.
 - (d). Taiwan do not admit Sung Mei-ling's status in official diplomatic negotiations.

2. () Why was Madame Chiang "unofficial" in rebuffing China's reunification overtures?
 - (a). Because China did not choose her as an equivalent in the reunification talks.
 - (b). Because Madame Chiang has no official title at the moment.
 - (c). Because Taiwan cannot agree with her style of silvery pleasantries.
 - (d). Because she is too old to be designated as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. () Which is right among the following statements?
 - (a). Taiwan is excluded from the international society as a punishment of our rebuffing China's reunification overtures.
 - (b). According to suggestions given by the author of this eulogy, Taiwan should follow Madame Chiang's diplomatic strategies.
 - (c). Madame Chiang is skillful in maintaining balance in all various kinds of power struggle and circumstances.
 - (d). Madame Chiang's great and abiding ability is to maintain balance on the uneven bar.

4. () Which of the following choices is NOT synonymous with "scramble"?
 - (a). mix
 - (b). blend
 - (c). combine
 - (d). scrap

5. () Which of the following statements is WRONG?

- (a). With the help from Madame Chiang, Taiwan twice turned down China's offer of reunification.
- (b). With her elegant social poise and eloquence in English, Madame is helpful to her husband.
- (c). With or without her astonishing title, she is never attentive to the poor and the wounded.
- (d). Her powerful combination of characteristics leads her to be a politician of neutrality.

II. (10%) "A Flower Made of Steel"

The Father Prior of that temple took a piece of brick and rubbed it against a stone hour after hour, day after day, and week after week. The little acolyte sometimes cast his eyes around to see what the old Father Prior was doing. . . . So one day the young acolyte said to him. "Father Prior, what are you doing day after day rubbing this brick on the stone?" The Father Prior replied, "I am trying to make a mirror out of this brick." The young acolyte said, "But it is impossible to make a mirror out of a brick, Father Prior." "Yes," said the Father Prior, "and it is just as impossible for you to acquire grace by doing nothing except murmur 'Amita-Buddha' all day long."

6. () What is the function of the above story to the whole speech?

- (a). Madame Chiang is quoting this story to raise an exotic atmosphere of her speech.
- (b). Madame Chiang is so cynical that she believes in no grace and peace in mind.
- (c). Madame Chiang is critical against the U.S.'s stand in Japanese imperial invasion into China.
- (d). Madame Chiang is good at memorizing ancient Chinese allegories.

7. () Which of the following choices is most suitable for the explanation of "acolyte"?

- (a). Someone who rent the farm and return crops as compensate for the rent.
- (b). Someone who helps a priest at a religious ceremony.
- (c). Someone who charge religious service.
- (d). Someone who do voluntary works to teach the uneducated and poor people.

8. () Which of the following choices is NOT synonymous with "rub"?

- (a). polish
- (b). burnish
- (c). scrub
- (d). ruffle

9. () Which of the following statements is true?

- (a). The father prior is capable of rubbing the brick into a mirror only if he is insistent enough.
- (b). The story of the rubbing-mirror-pavilion indicates that ideals without action will never succeed.
- (c). This story is cynical because it denies the importance of being earnest.
- (d). This story implies the importance of creative thinking.

10. () Why is this story important in Madame Chiang's speech at U.S. Congress?

- (a). Madame Chiang tried to highlight the rich tradition of her country.
- (b). Madame Chiang attempted to ask for help without losing her dignity.
- (c). Madame Chiang successfully showed off her talent of eloquence in speech through this story.
- (d). Madame Chiang allures her listeners with a mysterious and exotic Chinese legend.