

(15) . Still, even the precious few grams of materials to be collected may help scientists unlock some of the secrets of the solar system.

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 8. (A) unlikely | (B) possible | (C) probable | (D) not uncommon |
| 9. (A) planned | (B) planning | (C) plans | (D) plan |
| 10. (A) these | (B) who | (C) they | (D) which |
| 11. (A) what | (B) when | (C) why | (D) how |
| 12. (A) about | (B) down | (C) up | (D) forward |
| 13. (A) though | (B) despite | (C) however | (D) regarding |
| 14. (A) that | (B) those | (C) these | (D) this |
| 15. (A) well | (B) so well | (C) as well | (D) very well |

IV. 閱讀測驗 (20%)

說明：第 1-10 題，每題請分別根據該篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卷上，答錯不倒扣，10 題共計 20 分。

Questions 1-5

Now that summer is almost here, it is time to remind everyone about the perils of the summer sun. One doesn't have to be a doctor to realize that intense exposure to the sun's rays or to its heat can have serious health consequences.

Perhaps the most obvious summertime affliction is sunburn. The sun gives off very powerful radiation, but we do not immediately feel its effects. Over time, the skin can begin to overheat and turn red. Worse still, as the skin is injured in this manner, it loses its ability to cool the body. Normally, we lose internal heat by sweating, a process in which our body fluids evaporate throughout skin. When damaged by the sun's rays, however, the skin cannot release excess heat. This heat can cause muscle cramps, a drop in blood pressure producing lightheadedness, and nausea. Burnt skin a sick feeling are the inevitable results of "soaking up rays" in the attempt to produce a darker, healthier-looking skin color.

Fortunately, dealing with sun-and heat-related illnesses takes no more than common sense. Never stand out in the sun unnecessarily ; keep in the shade instead. Drink plenty of water, sports drink, or fruit juice on hot, humid days. Avoid coffee, tea, and alcoholic drinks. Wear a hat and apply sunscreen on all exposed areas of the skin. Never exercise in the mid-day sun. These tips can reduce the danger that the sun poses during the hotter, more humid summertime.

1. The best title for this passage is
(A) How to Avoid Sunburn in Summer.
(B) Skin: Your Best Organ.

- (C) Suntanning Made Easy.
 - (D) How to Treat Burnt Skin.
2. How does heat build up in the body when the skin is sunburned?
- (A) The sunburned skin turns red.
 - (B) The sunburned skin turns a darker, healthier color.
 - (C) The damaged skin cannot release heat.
 - (D) Evaporation of water reduces internal heat.
3. Which of the following symptoms is NOT mentioned as a result of a sunburn?
- (A) Lightheadedness.
 - (B) Nausea.
 - (C) Sleepiness.
 - (D) Muscle cramps.
4. Which of these activities should not be engaged in on a summer day?
- (A) Outdoor tennis.
 - (B) Barbecuing in one's garage.
 - (C) Picnicking under a tree.
 - (D) Hiking in the woods.
5. This passage serves as
- (A) A commercial for suntan lotion.
 - (B) A lecture on astronomy.
 - (C) Health advice.
 - (D) a lecture on anatomy.

Questions 6-10

Bonsai is the art of arranging plants into certain shapes. It is an older art than ikebana and first began in China. Ikebana uses fresh flowers and other decorative material such as twigs, mosses and leaves, while bonsai involves _____ fully developed trees in miniature. It is a very difficult art and requires a great deal of patience and time. To produce a dwarf tree between 30 and 40 centimeters high can take up to 100 years of careful work.

6. The blank in line 3 should be completed with _____.
- (A) grow
 - (B) to grow
 - (C) growing
 - (D) to growing
7. What does dwarf means in the last sentence?
- (A) big
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) miniature
 - (D) tremendous
8. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- (A) Ikebana is the art of arranging plants into certain shapes.

- (B) Bonsai uses fresh flowers and leaves.
(C) It is fairly easy to produce a bonsai.
(D) It may take up to a century of work to produce a dwarf tree.
9. From the article, we can deduce that _____.
- (A) A good bonsai may be handed down from one generation to the next.
(B) Ikebana was used as a form of worship.
(C) Ginger was used in China in very ancient times.
(D) Ikebana can be used to adorn the royal palaces.
10. What would be the best title for the paragraph?
- (A) The art of Ikebana. (B) The art of bonsai.
(C) Where did Ikebana come from? (D) Where did bonsai come from?

V. 翻譯 (10%)

說明:將下列中文翻譯成適當之英文,並將英文翻譯成適當之中文,同時將答案寫在「答案卷」上。

1. 我們若願將那些代表我們的感激及愛的東西贈與對方,而此種贈與也成了施捨者的一種藝術時,就能深深體會到這句深奧的話:「施比受更有福」。
2. What's so special about the chameleon? Plenty! From its tongue to its tail the chameleon offers a storehouse of specialties. The tongue of this modern-day dinosaur look-alike can be extended more than twice the length of its body.

VI. 短文寫作 (20%)

說明:請根據題意寫出約一百五十字之短文。

Please write about 150 words to describe what you would become in five years. Please write a title first.