I. Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Choose the one word or phrase that best complete the sentence. (共 15 题，每题 2 分，共 30 分)

1. I noticed a rabbit _______ around in the yard this morning.
   (A) hopped
   (B) is hopping
   (C) to hop
   (D) hopping

2. In the end, we concluded that he couldn’t make himself _______ in Spanish.
   (A) understood
   (B) understanding
   (C) to understand
   (D) understand

3. In our library we have quite a lot of newspapers, The Times _______ , and the New York Times.
   (A) in addition
   (B) therefore
   (C) otherwise
   (D) for example

4. Absolute secrecy is essential. _______ , the fewer who are aware of the plan the better.
   (A) Furthermore
   (B) Consequently
   (C) In contrast
   (D) Otherwise

5. I didn’t ask her to leave. _______ , I tried to persuade her to stay.
   (A) On the contrary
   (B) In that case
   (C) Moreover
   (D) As a result
6. The following are the contract terms ________ we failed to agree.
   (A) with which
   (B) in which
   (C) on which
   (D) without which

7. One studio which has shown great ________ the possibility of virtual ad placement is Warner Brothers.
   (A) interest in
   (B) interest to
   (C) interest with
   (D) interest at

8. The stock market price can _______________ daily and so can the blood pressure of the game players in the market.
   (A) fluctuate
   (B) flow
   (C) flurry
   (D) emerge

9. With a good intention to make the birthday party a success, the zoo keepers put party hats on the elephants and angered the animals to step on the birthday cake and resulted in a total _____________.
   (A) celebration
   (B) catastrophe
   (C) caterpillar
   (D) occasion

10. The bells at the top of the _______________ towers are rung at every village special occasion; whether wedding or funeral, the bells have accompanied the lives of the village people through centuries.
   (A) structure
   (B) cathedral
   (C) salutation
   (D) court house

11. A good teacher must be ________________, understanding, and kind, since education does not only include teaching.
    (A) relationship
    (B) computational
    (C) compassed
    (D) compassionate

12. Recently in Taiwan, there is a debate that the nine-year _______________ education should be extended for another three years.
    (A) Mandarin Chinese
    (B) citizenship
    (C) require
    (D) compulsory
13. Before trial, the suspect is already _______________ to be guilty of the charges, much against the right that a person is innocent until proven guilty.
   (A) commended
   (B) condemned
   (C) devoted
   (D) denounced

14. The small town in the Midwest is almost _______________ with only one non-Caucasian family.
   (A) multi-cultured
   (B) homogeneous
   (C) standardized
   (D) heterogeneous

15. As the head of the Roman Catholic church, the _______________’s permanent home is located in Vatican City, while he travels around the world, preaching to and visiting those in need.
   (A) bishop
   (B) cardinal
   (C) pope
   (D) chancellor

II. In questions 16-25, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. (共 10 题，每题 2 分，共 20 分)

16. He also believed that many of the images that we see in our dreams comes from our unconscious mind.
   (A)                        (B)              (C)
   (D)

17. All of the images of the bleeding and wounded soldiers had a lasted impact on the young boy.
   (A)                  (B)          (C)                (D)

18. Thoughts and dreams are impossible to touch or see, accordingly they are very difficult to study by the scientific methods used by doctors of that time.
   (A)                                          (B)
   (C)                         (D)

19. Even Freud had many of his patients come to his house for treatment, his wife did not seem to mind.
   (A)            (B)              (C)
   (D)
20. One of the most effective methods that Freud found for helping his patients were
(A) the use of the “talking cure.”
(B) (C) (D)

21. Even though we are no more classmates after we graduated from elementary
school, we still remain good friends.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

22. An average baby whale weighs as much as a full-grown elephant and double its
(A) weigh (B) (C) weight in one month.
(D)

23. The Olympic champions were so proud of themselves because they won a gold
(A) medal, the first at the games (B) (C) for the country.
(D)

24. Life isn’t easy for teenage killer whales but they have to baby-sit their younger
(A) (B) (C) (D) siblings.

25. The student was very calm and quiet while they took the annual standardized
(A) (B) (C) (D) examination.

III. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or
implied in the passage. （共 10 题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【A】

In winter, people in the far north see beautiful lights in the night sky. In one out of every
three nights, people in Alaska, Canada, Norway, and Siberia see the northern lights. People in
some of the northern United States see the beautiful aurora borealis frequently. Even as far
south as California and Florida, people occasionally see it. They see the same kind of display
in the far Southern Hemisphere. There the southern lights are called the aurora australis.

People who have seen the lights at night have always been interested in them. Eskimo and
Tlingit people of North America thought that the aurora was light from the fire of dancing
ghosts. Athabaskan people thought that the aurora was light from cooking fires of people
farther north. To people in north Germany, the aurora was light from the shields of angel
warriors.

In some places the aurora means bad luck. Some people think that the light bring disasters.
The aurora is strange to people who rarely see it. They believe that the strange light causes
storms and dangerous winds. Actually, scientists tell us that great storms on the sun, called
sunspots, cause the lights. These storms cause huge masses of energy particles to leave the sun.
These tiny pieces of energy come together near the north and south magnetic poles of the
Earth. We see them as light in the sky. Scientists can predict the northern lights. They watch
the sunspots. If there is a storm on the sun, the aurora will appear in the few days.
To the people in ancient Greece and Rome, Aurora was beautiful and gentle goddess of the dawn (when the sun rises) and mother of the four winds. Boreas was the north wind. Perhaps the people who named the aurora borealis saw the colored lights in the northern sky, moving as if a wind were blowing gently past them. They looked like colored curtains waving in a gentle breeze. They seemed to dance across the northern sky. Truly, the aurora borealis is one of the special beauties of our planet. Have you ever seen the aurora?

26. People in the far north see the aurora borealis…
   (A) more often than other people.
   (B) less often than people in California.
   (C) about one out of every three nights.
   (D) once a year.

27. People see the aurora australis…
   (A) in Alaska and Canada.
   (B) in the far north.
   (C) in the far south.
   (D) in the far east.

28. In northern Germany, people thought that the aurora was from…
   (A) the shields of angels.
   (B) sunspots.
   (C) cooking fires.
   (D) thunders.

29. Scientists tell us that ______ cause auroras.
   (A) cooking fires
   (B) sunspots
   (C) dangerous winds
   (D) tropical storm.

30. Scientists watch sunspots to…
   (A) bring good luck.
   (B) predicts the aurora.
   (C) catch warriors.
   (D) examine global warning.

【B】

A much-anticipated report from the largest and longest-running study of American childcare has found that keeping a preschooler in a day care center for a year or more increased the likelihood that the child would become disruptive in class. Results show that the effect persisted through the sixth grade.

Day care workers and their clients, mostly working parents, argued that it was the quality of the care that mattered, not the setting. But the new report affirms similar results from several smaller studies in the past decade suggesting that setting does matter.
Others experts were quick to question the results. The researchers could not randomly assign children to one kind of care or another; parents chose the kind of care that suited them. That meant there was no control group, so determining cause and effect was not possible. And some said that measures of day care quality left out important things.

In 2001, the authors reported that children who spent most of their day in care not provided by a parent were more likely to be disruptive in kindergarten. But this effect soon vanished for all but those children who spent a significant amount of time in day care centers.

31. Which sentence do you think could be included in paragraph 2?
   (A) Elementary school teachers with troubling students have awaited long for the results of this study.
   (B) Many researchers in the field are uncertain about the research outcomes of this study.
   (C) Day care centers that provide quality care can sometimes top that of parental care.
   (D) This study will surely result in low admission rates in day care centers.

32. Which of the following words is the best antonym to the word “much-anticipated”?
   (A) eager
   (B) enthusiastic
   (C) crawl
   (D) dragged

33. Which of the following best describes a “control group”?
   (A) The group selected to try out the new medicine.
   (B) A self-selected group that tries the placebo.
   (C) A randomly selected group that persists with normal activities.
   (D) The executive decision-making group in a company.

34. Which is true about this passage?
   (A) Working parents support the results of this study.
   (B) Day care centers question the results of this study.
   (C) Elementary school teachers support the results of this study.
   (D) Stay-at-home parents question the results of this study.

35. If needed, which paragraph could be eliminated?
   (A) Paragraph 1
   (B) Paragraph 2
   (C) Paragraph 3
   (D) Paragraph 4
IV. 中翻英：(15 分)

多元評量之應用需考慮下列三項因素：1). 教師對於評量學生英語學習目的的認知與想法為何？2). 教師在教學評量過程中發展與運用了哪些不同的評量策略？3). 教師在實施多元評量的過程中遇到了哪些困難？此外教師需要哪些支援或協助以提升多元評量的可行性與有效性？

V. 英翻中：(15 分)

Age is the biggest issue in the research on second language acquisition. Does age really make a difference in second language acquisition? The myth is that children learn second languages quickly and easily. Lenneberg (1967) proposed that children’s brains are more flexible compared to adult brains; therefore, children are able to learn second languages faster and easier. Simultaneous bilingualism occurs when two languages are learned at the same time, usually before age three and successive bilingualism occurs when two languages are learned one after the other, after age three. Arnberg (1987) argues that both of the methods can lead to high degree of accomplishment because language learning doesn’t have to start from birth. Harley (1986) states that before the age of nine, children can learn two or three languages as easy as one.