



\*選擇題請在答案卡內作答；非選擇題請在答案卷內作答

12. Riding a bicycle when there's snow on the ground is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. riskiness  
 B. risks  
 C. risk  
 D. risky
13. A person *ethnicity* describes his or her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. family situation  
 B. working situation  
 C. cultural background  
 D. health
14. Television is my favorite form of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. entertainment  
 B. entertained  
 C. entertaining  
 D. entertain
15. Today there is scientific work being done to manufacture a genetically modified potato that would not \_\_\_\_\_ much fat.  
 A. absorbs  
 B. absorbing  
 C. absorbent  
 D. absorb
16. Blue cheese has a very \_\_\_\_\_ flavor.  
 A. distinction  
 B. distinguish  
 C. distinguishing  
 D. distinctive
17. \_\_\_\_\_ most of the time the Chinese serve rice in a small bowl, Americans serve rice in a big bowl or on the main plate.  
 A. In conclusion  
 B. Whereas  
 C. In order to  
 D. Eventually
18. The U.S. and Japan previously had a high incidence of stomach cancer. The word *incidence* means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. power  
 B. assessment  
 C. yield  
 D. frequency
19. Katherine was very \_\_\_\_\_. It didn't take much to get her mad and in a rage.  
 A. subtle  
 B. ample  
 C. hot-tempered  
 D. meticulous
20. Neil Armstrong was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in space travel. He was the first person to walk on the moon.  
 A. physician  
 B. humanitarian  
 C. pioneer  
 D. descendent



注意:背面有試題

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In 1971, a group of doctors got together in France and created an organization called *Medecins Sans Frontieres*, which translates to Doctors Without Borders. These doctors believed that all people have the right to medical care, whatever their race, religion, or political affiliation, and that meeting their needs is more important than respecting national borders. The doctors wanted to give emergency aid to victims of war, epidemics, and disasters, whether natural or human in origin. To do this, they organized volunteer teams of health-care workers to go to often dangerous and remote areas.

At first, Doctors Without Borders was a very small organization. It consisted of volunteers who lived on money they earned from other jobs. Other international organizations considered them to be amateurs or even tourists. After 1978, the organization began to take a more professional approach. It realized it needed funds and successfully started to use the kinds of fund-raising techniques used in American political campaigns.

Expanding from its origins in France, Doctors Without Borders developed sections in many European countries, first in Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Spain. Later, it became a global organization with sections in Australia, Canada, and the United States. To encourage people to join the organization, it began to pay the doctors who worked in the headquarters, to give travel allowances, and to award a monthly stipend to doctors who worked on long-term missions in the field.

Aside from providing medical assistance, another mission of the organization is to observe atrocities and speak out. Sometimes medical help is not enough to save lives, and it is then that the organization will speak out to raise awareness, so that some action can be taken. The point of speaking out is to improve conditions for the population in danger. In some situations, volunteers may give testimony at the United Nations; or they may openly criticize mass violations of human rights such as genocide, forced displacement of refugees, and war crimes. In 1994, Doctors Without Borders volunteers were among the peacekeepers sent to Bosnia. They witnessed great suffering, and their testimony led the United Nations to call the incidents in Bosnia crimes against humanity.

Doctors Without Borders is independent and flexible in its operation because it is not funded by any government. Although the organization has its origins in France, it receives less than 1 percent of its total budget from the French government. It is a nonprofit organization that gets its funds from donations by the public. Some corporations, agencies, and other nonprofit organizations give financial support, too. Because it is not tied to government funding, it can maintain its independence and live up to its ideals. Doctors Without Borders takes an impartial view of the missions they go on and focuses on the needs of the people.

In 1999, Doctors Without Borders won the Nobel Peace Prize for its "pioneering humanitarian work on several continents," in the words of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. One of the organization's founders, Bernard Koucher, said, "I'm deeply moved, and I am thinking of all the people who died without aid, of all those who died waiting for someone to knock on their door." Since the organization was founded, volunteers have worked in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kosovo, Timor, and Iraq, and more recently in 2014 in West Africa to fight the spread of the deadly disease Ebola.

Today, Doctors Without Borders has operations in more than 80 countries. These operations are run by more than 2,500 volunteer doctors, nurses, medical professionals, sanitation engineers, and administrators from 45 countries. These people work with 15,000 people who are hired locally to provide medical aid in troubled areas. Doctors Without Borders continues to find and to confront some of the greatest challenges in the world today.

21. Why did *Medecins Sans Frontieres* choose that name for itself?
- A. because the doctors often go to remote areas of the world
  - B. because the doctors all come from different countries
  - C. because the doctors are prepared to work anywhere in the world
  - D. because the program is based in Sans Frontieres

注意:背面有試題

參考用

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22. "Doctors Without Borders takes an impartial view of the missions they go on and focuses on the needs of the people." In this sentence, the word **impartial** means \_\_\_\_.
- A. neutral  
B. an affiliation  
C. promoting one side  
D. secretive
23. Doctors without Borders have already been on missions in \_\_\_\_.
- A. Rwanda, Kosovo, and England  
B. Bosnia, Afghanistan, and Ethiopia  
C. Afghanistan, Iraq, and Canada  
D. Nicaragua, Russia, and Iran
24. Approximately how many people today are working for Doctors Without Borders either directly or indirectly?
- A. 15,000  
B. 17,500  
C. 2,500  
D. 2,545
25. In the early 1970s, which members of Doctors Without Borders were paid?
- A. the doctors who traveled to give medical assistance  
B. the doctors who wanted to give emergency aid to war victims  
C. the doctors who worked in the organization's headquarters  
D. none of them
26. Which one of the following is **NOT** true about Doctors Without Borders?
- A. It provides medical help to war victims.  
B. People who work for this organization are volunteers.  
C. It is independent because it does not get financial support from any government.  
D. It speaks out to raise awareness about problems in the world.
27. Which of the following is **NOT** a major source of funding for Doctors Without Borders?
- A. the general public  
B. governments  
C. corporations  
D. nonprofit organizations
28. In paragraph 4, who does **their** refer to in the phrase "their testimony"?
- A. the peacekeepers  
B. the doctors from Doctors Without Borders  
C. the refugees  
D. the United Nations

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School authorities in Harrold, Texas, say loaded pistols in the hands of trained teachers will make its students and staff safer.

When teachers return for a new school term in the tiny Texas farming town of Harrold, they can bring an extra tool of the trade alongside books, pens and worksheets. To defend pupils from any gun-toting maniacs, they can carry loaded pistols into the classroom.

With barely 300 residents, the remote rural community in the state's northern dustbowl has appalled gun control advocates by becoming the first in the US to allow its teachers to carry **concealed** firearms.

Harrold's school board maintains that the plan is necessary because the town is 25 miles from the nearest sheriff's office, making it hard to get swift help in an emergency. Its location, just yards from a major highway, America's north-south Interstate 287, makes it a potential 'target' for armed maniacs.

"We are 30 minutes from law enforcement," Harrold's school superintendent, David Thweatt, told The Guardian. "How long do you think it would take to kill all 150 of us? It would be a bloodbath."

Carefully selected teachers are to be trained in crisis management including handling hostage situations. Thweatt said: "When you have good guys with guns, the bad guys do less damage."

More than a dozen mass shooting tragedies have hit US educational establishments over the last decade, including the Columbine massacre which claimed 15 lives at a Colorado high school in 1999 and last year's Virginia Tech massacre which left 33 people dead.

We've had a very disturbing trend of school shootings in the US," said Thweatt. "It is my belief that this is caused by making schools gun-free zones. When schools were made gun-free zones, they became targets for people who wanted a high body count."

As is commonplace in America, Harrold's school already has tough security including card-swipe entry for rooms and screening for visitors. Armed teachers must get a state gun license and will be required to use bullets of a type less liable to ricochet off walls or desks. But teachers' unions in Texas have expressed horror.

"It's a disaster waiting to happen," Gayle Fallon, president of the Houston Federation of Teachers, said. She described it as the sort of maneuver that makes Texas a laughing stock: "It's up there with the worst ideas in the history of education."

Ken Trump, an Ohio-based specialist in advising school boards on security, suggested it would be more sensible to hire security guards than to give guns to "minimally supervised, minimally trained" teachers. "You could have a gun accidentally taken away, or a gun could be discharged while a teacher's breaking up a fight in the cafeteria," said Trump.

Harrold's gun policy was praised by the pro-gun nationwide Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms. Its chairman, Alan Gottlieb, said the town's school buildings would be safer: "Allowing armed staff and teachers will provide a last line of defense if other security measures at the school fail."

He argued that teachers would be able to respond faster to a classroom shooting than a security guard: "Officers can't be everywhere and in an emergency every second counts."

Harrold's school board is unapologetic about the controversy. Thweatt said the thick brick walls of Harrold's school protected pupils from tornadoes -- and the school authorities had a duty to protect children from human attacks.

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"When you hear about these shootings, the reports always start out with 'this is a sleepy little place, nobody thought this would ever happen here,'" said Thweatt.

\* Source: Onestopenglish

29. What kind of town is Harrold?  
 A. tiny but convenient  
 B. inconvenient and low-tech  
 C. small and rural  
 D. remote and violent
30. How many people have been killed at Harrold School?  
 A. 15  
 B. 0  
 C. 150  
 D. 30
31. How many people died in the Columbine massacre?  
 A. 33  
 B. 287  
 C. 30  
 D. 15
32. What do the Teacher's unions think about this plan?  
 A. Some of them support the plan.  
 B. They are horrified by the plan.  
 C. They all like the idea.  
 D. Most of them are happy about the plan.
33. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about David Thweatt?  
 A. He thinks the sheriff's office is not close enough for the school.  
 B. He thinks the shootings will never happen in a sleepy little town like Harrold.  
 C. He is the superintendent of Harrold School.  
 D. He believes armed-teachers can respond faster to a classroom shooting than a security guard.
34. Which of the following supports the plan?  
 A. Ken Trump  
 B. Gayle Fallon  
 C. Alan Gottlieb  
 D. None of the above
35. Which of the following words can best replace the word **concealed** in the article?  
 A. buried  
 B. wrapped  
 C. hidden  
 D. couched



**Word Order (2 points each; 20 points in total)** 請重組出文法與語意正確的句子, 每題兩分, 共二十分。

Put the words in the most natural order to make a complete sentence. Capitalize the first letter of the first word in each sentence, and end with the appropriate punctuation marks.

36. sister / piano / your / does / play / the / ?  
 37. jogging / go / you / do / often / how / ?  
 38. class / tallest / is / the / she / her / in / .  
 39. wife / on / the / plane / home / met / my / I / .  
 40. next / we / going / are / to the movie / Saturday / .

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41. help / homework / with / my classmates / I / their / .
42. with / heels / girl / I / head / in / love / am / over / that / .
43. parts / many / very / coffee / popular / in / world / the / is / of / .
44. assignments / hand / completed / his / fist / he / over / .
45. I / could / she / off / bite / than / more / hope / she / chew / didn't / .

參考用

**Short Answer (2 points each; 10 points in total)** 簡答題 每題兩分, 共十分。

Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

The Battle of Chancellorsville, fought from April 30 to May 6, 1863, is widely considered to be Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's greatest victory during the American Civil War. Facing an enemy force nearly twice the size of his own, Lee daringly split his troops in two, confronting and surprising Union Gen. Joseph Hooker. Though Hooker still held numerical superiority, he did not press this advantage, instead falling back to defensive positions. When Lee once again split his forces and attacked, Hooker was forced to retreat across the Rappahannock River. Lee's victory came at a high cost, however. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, one of his most trusted generals, was mortally wounded by friendly fire during the battle.

Fought in the Wilderness region of Virginia, Chancellorsville was General Robert E. Lee's greatest defensive victory, an outstanding example of command partnership and taking the advantage of the misuse of strategic initiative. On April 30, Lee (whose 60,000 men occupied the Fredericksburg heights) found 80,000 enemy troops behind him, thanks to a brilliantly executed march and river crossing by Union major general Joseph Hooker, who proclaimed Lee could either "ingloriously fly" or give "battle on our ground." Unnerved by sharp counterattacks delivered by the outnumbered Confederate rear guard, Hooker squandered his advantage by halting to erect defenses near the Chancellor farm. Lee arrived on May 1, and together with his able subordinate Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, planned his own flank movement.

Early on May 2, Jackson and 30,000 men followed a circuitous route that brought them against Hooker's weak right flank. Jackson's attack, begun in late afternoon, was a brilliant tactical success that destroyed half of Hooker's line; only nightfall prevented a complete victory. Jackson, scouting in the dark, was mortally wounded by his own pickets. The most intense combat of the battle took place on May 3, with Hooker now defending against Lee's attack. In masterful crisis management, Lee simultaneously parried a thrust against his rear by the 27,000 troops Hooker had left behind. On May 6, Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock, having lost 17,278 casualties to Lee's 12,826, including the irreplaceable Jackson. Lee now possessed the strategic initiative, which in a few weeks would lead him north to Gettysburg.

Source: <http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/battle-of-chancellorsville>

46. Where did the Battle of Chancellorsville take place?
47. According to this article, Thomas Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded by "friendly fire". What does "friendly fire" mean?
48. Did Thomas Stonewall Jackson die during the battle?

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49. According to this article, how many men did Hooker position behind Gen. Robert E. Lee's army at the beginning of the battle?
50. According to this article, Gen. Robert E. Lee had disadvantages in numbers and position at the battle. What was the main reason for him to win the battle?

參考用