

Multiple Choice 單選題 (每題 2.5 分)

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Zoo officials are not sure what caused the _____ of the elephant.
a. dead b. death c. die d. dying
- ___ 2. My parents wanted me to be a doctor, but my interests _____ in another field.
a. collected b. lay c. lived d. knew
- ___ 3. He has had a _____ all his life with bad health.
a. struggle b. endurance c. rhythm d. determination
- ___ 4. Sometimes people use a mediator to try to _____ differences between two sides.
a. resolve b. rebel c. conflict d. destruct
- ___ 5. Your internal _____ such as the heart, liver and kidneys need rest too. Be sure to get enough sleep!
a. torso b. abdomen c. blood d. organs
- ___ 6. She's got this _____ fear of losing control, so she never shows her emotions.
a. obsession b. obsess c. obsessively d. obsessive
- ___ 7. Though a physician by _____, Mr. Lai, in his free time writes poetry and fiction as well.
a. profession b. professor c. professional d. career
- ___ 8. Arrogance is not a positive character _____.
a. belief b. activity c. bulge d. trait
- ___ 9. Because of safety concerns, building materials for the laboratory were chosen for their fire _____.
a. opposition b. provability c. resistance d. antipathy
- ___ 10. We tried very hard to persuade that stubborn old man to change his mind, but _____.
a. at will c. vain
b. on purpose d. to no avail
- ___ 11. When a person has been married before, it's important to _____ the children from that marriage.
a. come up with c. break up with
b. come up against d. get along with
- ___ 12. All of the candy _____ by the little boy if his mother hadn't stopped him.
a. would be eaten c. is eaten
b. will be eaten d. would have been eaten
- ___ 13. The World Cup _____ the first time I ever watched a soccer match.
a. to be c. was
b. being d. is
- ___ 14. I'd describe the book _____.
a. very exciting places c. what the author meant
b. as well-written but dull d. being big and greedy

Somewhere between 255 – 206 BC, Chinese soldiers invented Tsu Chu as a new way of training and developing greater physical fitness. A cloth was strung between two poles and the soldiers would try to kick a ball through a hole measuring no more than 40cm in diameter – a feat requiring considerable skill. Tsu Chu as it was known, appears to be the first team game in which a leather ball was kicked. Although there is no evidence of a direct link to the game of football that we know today, it may have influenced the game Kemari which appeared in Japan a short time later. In common with the Chinese game, the Japanese kicked the ball to each other (this was made of deerskin), but it had to remain in the air. Unlike modern soccer, it was non-competitive and was mainly played by the upper class.

Before the trouble seen at English football matches during the 1970s and 80s, the term "hooligan" simply referred to a rude, violent young man. It's now used more regularly to apply to the fans of this game. Social commentators frequently blamed this aggressive behavior on the fact that young men were no longer exposed to any form of discipline. One commonly proposed solution was the return of compulsory military service, but this was never taken seriously by the government. Before the 1988 Euro championships a massive police operation was set up to prevent hundreds of hooligans traveling to Germany and since then travel bans, now totaling around 3,000, continue to be in force. Even so, whenever an international match takes place, it seems that the media cannot wait to blow any minor incident out of proportion. A couple of young men enjoying a drink at a bar suddenly become "a gang of out-of-control troublemakers". As for domestic matches, arrests are down to 1.21 a game.

- ___ 25. What does a *feat* means?
- a good player
 - a hard competition
 - a difficult target
 - an impressive action
- ___ 26. *To blow something out of proportion* in this passage means _____.
- to investigate all the different aspects of a situation
 - To put air into something
 - to make a situation seem much worse than it really is
 - to fail to notice the most important part of a situation
- ___ 27. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?
- Some people suggested that army training had led to an increase in violence.
 - The word hooligan now only describe violent football fans.
 - Tsu Chu is the earliest form of the modern game of football.
 - The first people in China to play Tsu Chu were the soldiers.

In Japan, there is a traditional instrument called the taiko drum. The drum is large and heavy. In fact, the biggest taiko drum, called the *O-daiko*, is so heavy that it can take up to six people to carry it. While this drum has been played and enjoyed at Japanese folk festivals for hundreds of years, it is now reaching a wider audience, appearing at packed concert halls all over the world.

Japan's most famous taiko drummer, Eitetsu Hayashi, has helped this traditional music become more mainstream over the last 20 years. Before Hayashi brought this music to the general public, the Japanese educational system had been teaching mainly European classical music. Recently, for the first time in over 50 years, the ministry of education in Japan recognized the new appreciation for these drums by adding traditional Japanese drum music to the school curriculum.

Like others of his generation, Hayashi grew up studying the European masters. However, his house was always full of traditional music. His mother played the koto, a Japanese harp, and the shamisen, which is similar to the guitar. Friends were often invited to the house to play the traditional instruments together.

At the age of 19, Hayashi was playing drums in a Western-style band, but he also used his traditional musical background to form a taiko group. About 20 years ago, he began to be recognized for his talents and became a celebrated taiko soloist, performing with world-class orchestras such as the Boston Symphony and the Berlin Philharmonic.

Taiko playing has even spread to the United States, where a former Japanese teacher has started her own taiko school and has taught hundreds of students. In the United States today, many Japanese-Americans are attracted to taiko because it makes them feel closer to their roots.

Hayashi sets up his drums like a Western drum set, which is a new approach; no one has ever done it that way before. This is attractive to younger audiences, no doubt because he plays the drums like a rock star, standing with his legs wide and using very physical moves.

With today's propensity for mixing and matching musical styles, it wouldn't be a stretch for taiko to appear on future hip-hop or rock recordings. With Hayashi's popularity, it wouldn't be surprising at all.

- _____ 28. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Western music used to be the focus of music education programs in Japan.
 - Taiko has never been taught in Japanese schools.
 - Hayashi has studied both Japanese and Western music.
 - The shamisen is a kind of guitar.
- _____ 29. What can be inferred from the passage?
- Hayashi didn't enjoy traditional Japanese music.
 - Hayashi was influenced by his mother.
 - Hayashi's parents would never allow the instruments to be played.
 - Hayashi's father taught him taiko.
- _____ 30. The primary purpose of the fifth paragraph is to show _____.
- how Taiko is taught in American schools
 - how Taiko has mixed with other musical styles
 - that Taiko has become popular in the United States
 - how Taiko is popular with the older generation

Part II: Short Answer 簡答題(每題 2.5分) , 簡答即可, 不盡寫完整句

For many years the city of Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been a symbol of the problems of the region. It is a city where the takeaway pizza restaurant will not deliver pizzas to the Muslims on the other side of the river. It is a city where you can identify who is a Croat and who is a Muslim by their different mobile telephone numbers and servers. It is a place where there is a separate education system for Croats and Muslims from kindergarten to university. It is also a place where you still cannot take a bus across the old front line from the Bosnian war. In short, it is still a divided city.

But last week something remarkable happened. Milan Milesovic, a Croat ambulance driver from the Croat west side of the city, drove his ambulance over one of the bridges over the Neretva River in response to an emergency call from a Muslim on the other side.

Until the Bosnian war of 1992-95, Mostar was probably the most ethnically integrated city in all of former Yugoslavia. But then the war came and ethnic cleansing began. The result is that Mostar became the most divided town in Bosnia, a victory for the Croatian nationalists who, with their Serbian counterparts, wanted to destroy the city and to remove Bosnia-Herzegovina from the map of Europe.

Just over 10 years ago, Croatian guns finally destroyed Mostar's world-famous Old Bridge, a masterpiece of Turkish architecture built in 1566. The beautiful bridge fell into the fast green waters of the Neretva. The bridge was a symbol of Mostar and its destruction seemed to symbolize the city's death.

Then last week, after years of careful work and at a cost of \$9m, the Old Bridge reopened again, a perfect replica built of the same local stone.

Ever since the end of the war, Croatian nationalists in west Mostar and the ruling Bosnian Muslim party on the east have worked together to keep the city divided. In March, however, Paddy Ashdown, the international governor of Bosnia, acted to reverse a process that has left Mostar looking like a Balkan Beirut or Nicosia. He issued an order removing the old municipalities from power and defining Mostar as a single unified city.

The first result of this order was Mr Milesovic's ambulance crossing the river. This month the Muslim and Croat emergency medical services were merged. Last month the two firefighting services merged. The city authorities also agreed a single city budget for the first time since the war.

A western official who has been in Bosnia for more than five years says, however, that the main Croat and Muslim parties are using Ashdown's plans for their own purposes. "They've pushed out the moderates and made the divisions within the city administration even greater. Things are getting better, but it's very hard with these nationalist parties in power. The Croats have got a majority now, and they think they can control the councils," he said.

"I'd drive to the other side if there was a need," said a driver of the No. 10 bus service operating in the Muslim east. "But hardly anyone goes from one side to the other." The Croats have just agreed that Muslims can join the beautiful old grammar school in September, but only on a separate, segregated floor, and with separate educational programs for Muslims and Croats. But many signs of the old conflict remain. The Croats have just built a new steeple on the cathedral that is much higher than the tallest minaret of the city's 16th-century mosques. And they have also built a 30-meter illuminated cross on Hum hill overlooking the old Muslim sector of Mostar.

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31. When was the Bosnian war?
32. When was the old Turkish bridge built?
33. How much did it cost to build a new bridge?
34. Who is the international governor of Bosnia?
35. When were the mosques of Mostar built?
36. How high is the Croat cross?
37. What are the two major opposing (religious) groups being mentioned in this passage?
38. What is the name of the river in Mostar?
39. Filling the blank using one of the bold word(s) in the passage.
_____ means separated according to race, sex or religion.
40. Filling the blank using one of the bold word(s) in the passage.
A _____ is an accurate copy of something.