

國立臺灣藝術大學 111 學年度進修學士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

- 說明：
- 一、本試題共計 7 頁。
 - 二、答案請依序寫在答案卷上並注意題號。
 - 三、本試題紙與答案卷一併繳回。

I. 詞彙測驗 (40%): 1-20 題，請選出正確的詞彙。

1. Fans waited outside the hotel with great _____, hoping to see the superstar in person.
(A) preservation (B) anticipation (C) oppression (D) eloquence
2. His hockey career came to an _____ end because he injured his knee.
(A) abundant (B) authentic (C) abrupt (D) aggressive
3. In Maldives, the economy is _____ by tourism, accounting for about 39% of the GDP.
(A) undermined (B) dominated (C) handicapped (D) symbolized
4. The presidential candidate promises that if he wins the election, his government will definitely _____ the flagging economy.
(A) repress (B) revolt (C) revive (D) render
5. On a rainy day or during rush hour, Uber fees may _____ since ride requests increase.
(A) surge (B) confer (C) discard (D) quiver
6. Ji-an, who often tries to _____ younger or weaker children, is considered a school bully.
(A) worship (B) rally (C) intimidate (D) underestimate
7. During wartime, the church served as a _____ for local residents, providing food, medication, and a place to live in.
(A) sanctuary (B) anthem (C) menace (D) temperament
8. With great _____, the marathoner fought through the pain of running in the heat and created his own best record.
(A) realm (B) endurance (C) propaganda (D) grief
9. Heavy rain last month has left _____ potholes on the streets, causing citizens great danger and inconvenience.
(A) multiple (B) inspiring (C) symbolic (D) absurd

10. In response to the scandal, the _____ for the idol group told the press that an official conference would be held soon.
(A) spokesman (B) activist (C) physicist (D) opponent
11. Young people joined in street protests, claiming that the passing of the bill will lead to social _____.
(A) inspiration (B) injustice (C) specimen (D) pastime
12. In Japan, free Wifi is _____ in convenience stores, so it is very convenient for travelers to surf the Internet in the stores.
(A) mellow (B) prominent (C) accessible (D) honorary
13. At home, my sister and I take out the garbage _____. That is, I do it on even days, while my sister does it on odd days.
(A) emphatically (B) financially (C) virtually (D) alternately
14. My interests in photography were _____ by my father, who used to take pictures to memorize important moments in life.
(A) sparked (B) denounced (C) heralded (D) executed
15. The mascot of the baseball team is an owl, which is often _____ with wisdom and strategy.
(A) excelled (B) invaded (C) wrestled (D) associated
16. To make the contract more complete, the hockey star _____ a clause that would guarantee him 50% of his salary if an injury ended his career.
(A) renounced (B) inserted (C) represented (D) structured
17. The police _____ themselves as tourists, secretly videotaping visitors as they moved round the exhibition site.
(A) consigned (B) harmonized (C) moderated (D) disguised
18. New satellite images of Antarctica just revealed a number of Emperor penguin colonies that scientists were not _____ of in their early research.
(A) anxious (B) aware (C) afraid (D) acquired
19. In a democratic country, everyone is _____ to the freedom of speech and expression. This right is protected by the law.
(A) empowered (B) enabled (C) endowed (D) entitled
20. After his heart attack, the doctor put him on a strict _____, and regular appointments are scheduled for further checkups.
(A) decency (B) regimen (C) casualty (D) shipwreck

II. 文意測驗 (40%): 1-20 題，請選出正確的答案。

Whether processed foods are a blessing or a curse can be a double-edged sword.

Having the ability to preserve foods has been a blessing for mankind. Some foods need processing to make them safe, such as milk, and [21] need processing to make them suitable for use, such as pressing seeds to make oil. [22] do foods keep longer by being canned or dehydrated, but they are also tastier. That is, not all processed foods are a bad choice. Taking plenty of processed foods, [23], comes at a cost for humans. The problem is that people are now consuming more processed foods (as opposed to whole foods) than ever before, which is [24] the consumption of sugars and fats, leading to several health problems. Similarly, MSG, a common flavor enhancer that can increase one's appetite, has caused people to feel dizzy after taking it. Just as bad, the salt used in chips, ham, and canned soups makes people's blood pressure go through the roof. Certain additives have been strongly [25] to asthma, tumors, and hormone imbalance. You are what you eat. Choose foods wisely!

21. (A) others (B) other (C) still others (D) another
22. (A) Not until (B) Not only (C) No sooner (D) As long as
23. (A) in addition (B) by accident (C) above all (D) on the other hand
24. (A) ensuring (B) emerging (C) facilitating (D) comparing
25. (A) linked (B) inferior (C) addicted (D) applied

The caste system has existed in Indian for centuries, ranking its people into four groups: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. Many believe that the groups [26] from Brahma, the Hindu God of creation. At the top of the hierarchy [27] the Brahmins who were mainly teachers and intellectuals. Brahmins are believed to have come from Brahma's head. Then came the Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers, supposedly from his arms. The third went to the Vaishyas, or the traders, [28] from his thighs. Shudras, who came from Brahma's feet and did all the dirty jobs, were at the bottom. Each classification is based on the family they are born into. Indians were forced to follow in their father's footsteps. They didn't hold out much hope of working in different types of [29]. So were they in marriages. Members of higher castes had a greater social status, [30] would marry those from different castes. Besides the above four, there is a fifth called the "untouchables." They are considered too dirty to be ranked.

26. (A) connected (B) oppressed (C) organized (D) originated
27. (A) was (B) were (C) is (D) being
28. (A) who creating (B) who created (C) created (D) had created
29. (A) participation (B) evolution (C) revolution (D) occupation
30. (A) few of whom (B) they (C) some of them (D) lots of them

In the mid-1970s, a Hungarian sculptor and professor of architecture, Erno Rubik,

invented Rubik's cube. Originally **[31]** the Magic Cube, the puzzle was licensed by Rubik to be sold by Ideal Toy Corp. In 1980, via businessman Tibor Laczi, the cube won the German Game of the Year special award for Best Puzzle. As of January 2009, 350 million cubes **[32]** worldwide, making it the world's top-selling puzzle game. It is **[33]** considered to be the world's best-selling toy. On the original classic Rubik's Cube, each of the six faces was covered by nine stickers, each of one of six solid colors. The current version of the cube has been **[34]** to colored plastic panels instead, which prevent fading. For the puzzle to be solved, each face must be returned to have only one color. Similar puzzles have now been produced with various numbers of sides, dimensions, and stickers, not all of them by Rubik. **[35]** the Rubik's Cube reached its height of popularity in the 1980s, it is still used by many. Many speedcubers continue to practice it and similar puzzles; they also compete for the fastest time in various categories.

31. (A) called (B) call (C) was called (D) calling
32. (A) had sold (B) had been sold (C) were sold (D) has been sold
33. (A) secretly (B) accidentally (C) widely (D) boldly
34. (A) crushed (B) clicked (C) downloaded (D) updated
35. (A) Despite (B) Although (C) In spite of (D) If

In English, the name "weasel" is often used to describe pointy-nosed bad guys or to characterize dishonest people, and these meanings give weasels a bad reputation. **[36]** weasels have pointed noses, they are neither bad nor dishonest. It is a fact that weasels often give people negative impressions, but they are definitely efficient predators **[37]** an exceptional talent for hunting. The short-tailed weasel is relatively common in California, primarily in the Sierra Nevada, Klamath and North Coast Ranges. Despite its abundance in these **[38]**, the short-tailed weasel is not easily seen. That is because, like all weasels, it tends to be active during the night and **[39]** in areas with heavy cover. When short-tailed weasels wander about their ranges, they explore every hole, burrow, hollow log, and brush pile for potential prey. Where there is snow in winter, they travel both above and below the snow in their **[40]** for prey. Once a likely small meal is located, it is seized with a rush, and if the weasel catches an animal larger than itself, it captures the prey by the neck and strangles it.

36. (A) When (B) Because (C) Although (D) Where
37. (A) with (B) beside (C) by (D) as
38. (A) decades (B) patents (C) benefits (D) regions
39. (A) delivers (B) inhabits (C) presents (D) adjusts
40. (A) source (B) strength (C) search (D) sketch

III. 閱讀測驗 (20%): 1-10 題，請根據段落內容選出正確的答案。

Different from other painting styles in the history of fine arts, the impressionists in the late 19th century attempted to paint what the eye actually sees, rather than what the brain interprets from the thing that has been seen. For example, if you look at a house in the distance and you know intellectually that the house is painted in only one color of yellow, you might “see” all one shade of yellow, because your brain tells you that is correct. In purely visual terms, however, your eyes see many variations of yellow, depending on how light strikes the house and the shadows it creates. This is what the impressionists were after — the true visual impression, not the version that is selected through the knowing brain. If you look closely at a small section of an impressionist painting, you will see many separate brush strokes of varying colors, placed side by side with no blending — with no combination of color daubs. But when you move farther away, your eyes “mix” the colors to produce a recognizable subject with shimmering effects of light. Pierre-Auguste Renoir’s painting of the Piazza San Marco illustrates this effect. As painted in the Impressionist style, St. Mark’s palace wavers in the heat of a Venice summer. Claude Monet, who gave impressionism its name, is perhaps the artist who best typifies this style. Monet preferred to work outdoors, in daylight, and work diligently to record on canvas the exact “impression” created by light striking a surface. The best known of Monet’s paintings are the pictures of the water garden he built outside his home, the famous “Water Lilies” series. Although we can recognize trees, reeds, a bridge, the floating lily pads, our overall impression is of shimmering light and color, the sparkling effect produced by sunlight reflecting off the water.

41. According to the passage, which of the following ways is typical of the impressionist style?

- (A) It tries to transform an object into an abstract idea.
- (B) It emphasizes the single color of an object which our brain tells us.
- (C) It attempts to catch the light and shadow of a moment on an object.
- (D) It works on the details of each object, making it look as beautiful as possible.

42. According to the description in the passage, how does St. Mark’s palace look in

Renoir’s version of painting?

- (A) Brush strokes can barely be seen, and colors are well-mixed.
- (B) The palace looks firm, motionless, precise, and well-balanced.
- (C) You can’t recognize the palace since its shape is completely changed.
- (D) Watching closely, you see various colors put side by side without mixture.

43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “daubs” in paragraph

2?

- (A) beams of light
- (B) splashes of paint
- (C) marks of shade
- (D) effects of atmosphere

44. Which of the following descriptions about Monet is TRUE?

- (A) He ignored the effect of light and shade on objects.
- (B) His paintings do not belong to the impressionist style.
- (C) His “Water Lilies” series are like dances of light and color.
- (D) His “Water Lilies” series were done in a park far from his home.

45. Which of the following ways is most likely used by impressionists when they are painting?

- (A) They create a dream world out of nowhere.
- (B) They copy masterpieces of previous masters.
- (C) They arrange an indoor setting and sometimes hire a model.
- (D) They enjoy going out and capturing the atmosphere of a moment.

At the beginning of the 20th century, less than 1,000 colleges with 160,000 students existed in the US. The number of colleges skyrocketed in waves, during the early and mid 20th century. State universities grew from small institutions of fewer than 1,000 students to campuses with 40,000 more students, with networks of regional campuses around the state. In turn, regional campuses broke away and became separate universities. To handle the explosive growth of K - 12 education, every state set up a network of teachers’ colleges, beginning with Massachusetts in the 1830s. After 1950, they became state colleges and then state universities with a broad curriculum. Major new trends included the development of the junior colleges. They were usually set up by city school systems starting in the 1920s. By the 1960s they were renamed as “community colleges.” Junior colleges grew from 20 in number in 1909, to 170 in 1919. By 1922, 37 states had set up 70 junior colleges, enrolling about 150 students each. Meanwhile, another 137 were privately operated, with about 60 students each. Rapid expansion continued in the 1920s, with 440 junior colleges in 1930 enrolling about 70,000 students. The peak year for private institutions came in 1949, when there were 322 junior colleges in all; 180 were affiliated with churches, 108 were independent and non-profit, and 34 were private schools being run for-profit. Many factors contributed to rapid growth of community colleges. Students parents and businessmen wanted nearby, low-cost schools to provide training for the growing white-collar labor force, as well as for more advanced technical jobs in the blue-collar sphere. Four-year colleges were also growing, albeit not as fast; however, many of them were located in rural or

small-town areas away from the fast-growing metropolis. Community colleges continue as open-enrollment, low-cost institutions with a strong component of vocational education, as well as a low-cost preparation for transfer students into four-year schools. They appeal to a poorer, older, less prepared element.

46. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the text above?

- (A) At the beginning, there were less than 1,000 colleges with 160,000 students existing in the US.
- (B) In the 1830s, state colleges and universities were set up to train teachers for the explosive growth of K - 12 education.
- (C) Junior colleges were usually set up by city school systems starting in the 1930s.
- (D) Community colleges were renamed from junior colleges as low-cost institutions with a strong component

47. Which of the following statements is true to the description about junior colleges?

- (A) Junior colleges grew from 1919 students to 70,000 in 1930.
- (B) In 1949, there were 180 private junior colleges affiliated with churches.
- (C) The rapid growth of community colleges is due to the demand for more non-profit independent institutions.
- (D) Teachers' colleges are the community name for junior colleges.

48. Which is one of the factors that contributed to the rapid growth of community colleges in the United States?

- (A) It is a major new trend to include as many rural students as possible.
- (B) The purpose is to handle the explosive growth of K - 12 education.
- (C) Parents and businessmen wanted nearby, low-cost schools in rural or small-town areas to provide training for the growing white-collar labor force.
- (D) Many community colleges were located in the center of the fast-growing metropolis to provide more advanced technical jobs in the blue-collar sphere.

49. Which of the following statistics is TRUE?

- (A) Before 1919, there were already more than 170 junior colleges.
- (B) In the 1920s, there were about 140 privately-operated junior colleges.
- (C) In 1949, there were totally 180 junior colleges with 108 independent non-profit.
- (D) The peak year for private community college expansion came at the year of 1922.

50. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the text above?

- (A) Community colleges enrollment is vocationally limited.
- (B) Four-year college growth was affected by the open-enrollment policy of junior colleges.
- (C) Community colleges provide low-cost preparation for transfer students into four-year institutions.

(D) Community colleges continue to appeal to young, less prepared students.

國立臺灣藝術大學 111 學年度進修學士班(二)招生考試試題

科目：英文

- 說明： 一、本試題紙上請勿作答。
二、答案請用 2B 鉛筆依序畫在答案卡上並注意題號。
三、本試題紙與答案卷一併繳回。

I. Vocabulary 詞彙：1 至 10 題，請選出正確的答案。

- Mr. Lin expects to _____ about \$100,000 next year.
(A) salary (B) earn (C) worth (D) income
- Don't _____ to contact me if you have any problems using the washing machine.
(A) hesitate (B) hesitant (C) hesitating (D) hesitance
- You should be able to pick up your driver's license about a week after you file for it with all the _____ information.
(A) steady (B) requisite (C) vertical (D) desperate
- Starting Thursday, we will be _____ a new system for clocking in at work.
(A) conceding (B) surpassing (C) implementing (D) detaching
- Let's not go to see the snakes when we are at the zoo tomorrow. I don't really like _____.
(A) mammals (B) arachnids (C) reptiles (D) aquatic animals
- The Time of the Water* is a _____ film about the many tsunamis that have hit the coastline of Japan.
(A) beaded (B) compelling (C) jagged (D) microscopic
- The construction company is still waiting to receive _____ and initial payment from the local government.
(A) improvement (B) removal (C) approval (D) disproving
- All shareholders must fill out a _____ slip in order to get money.
(A) withdraw (B) withdrawing (C) withdrawal (D) withdrawn
- I watched a very informative _____ on TV last night about the changes in farming in Ontario over the past century.
(A) documentary (B) commentary (C) orchestration (D) dictation
- Smartphone use is so ubiquitous that more and more people are _____ from their immediate surroundings.
(A) immobile (B) uncommon (C) disagreeable (D) disconnected

II. Grammar 文法測驗：11 至 20 題，請選出正確的答案。

- In many respects this is _____ as I have ever eaten.
(A) as good a meal (B) as a good meal (C) as good as meal (D) a good meal
- It was expected that Alan would take over as CEO; however, he was _____ in favor of the much younger Chang.
(A) passed away (B) passed by (C) sassed in (D) passed over

13. Could somebody please _____ the details discussed at the meeting that I missed yesterday?
 (A) fill out me (B) fill me out at (C) fill me in on (D) fill up me
14. The doctor wrote a prescription for pain medication, stronger than Mary _____.
 (A) will have used (B) can be used (C) will be using (D) had been using
15. The university students were given a grand tour of the Paris chateau by the royal family _____.
 (A) yourselves (B) itself (C) themselves (D) himself
16. Getting pulled over on the road by the police is always a scary ordeal, mostly _____ you never know what will happen next.
 (A) as much as (B) because (C) providing that (D) even though
17. What _____ have been a peaceful family vacation in the southern countryside turned into an endless nightmare.
 (A) can (B) should (C) will (D) wouldn't
18. Mrs. Wang _____ one of the best workers we have.
 (A) always has considered been (B) has been always considered
 (C) has been considered always (D) has always been considered
19. _____ in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of its quality.
 (A) A product is sold (B) It is a product sold
 (C) That a product is sold (D) A product sells
20. _____ president of the United States, but he also was a lawyer for a railroad company.
 (A) Not only Lincoln was (B) Although Lincoln was
 (C) Lincoln, being (D) Not only was Lincoln

III. Cloze Test 克漏字測驗：21 至 35 題，請選出正確的答案填入句子中。

Question 21-27

English teachers who want to be responsible yet realistic about teaching students usage and mechanics to today's writing face a chronic __21__. What should our priorities be? Should we insist on preserving the distinction between "lie" and "lay" or "sit" and "sat," and on using a singular pronoun after "everybody?" If we do, we risk looking as if we are taking the posture of protectors of pure English __22__ the barbarians who will corrupt the language if we relax our __23__. On the other hand, if we take the attitude that helping students to generate content and organize it in a coherent pattern should be our major goal and that surface features are __24__ unimportant, we open ourselves to attack from readers who are __25__ concerned about good English. There are people who __26__ that we are not doing our job. And they imply that in their day, English teachers were a different __27__ who had standards and saw to it that no one left their classrooms without being able to write.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21 | A. hostility | B. dilemma | C. induction | D. pursuit |
| 22 | A. turning down | B. holding off | C. leaving out | D. rounding up |
| 23 | A. vacancy | B. virtues | C. vulnerability | D. vigilance |
| 24 | A. blatantly | B. triumphantly | C. comparatively | D. neglectfully |
| 25 | A. genuinely | B. generously | C. greedily | D. greenly |
| 26 | A. clean | B. cream | C. claim | D. clear |
| 27 | A. breed | B. satire | C. generation | D. misery |

Question 28-35

Situated between Estonia and Lithuania, Latvia is the central of the three Baltic States, which were formerly part of the Soviet Union. It joined the EU in May 2004 having escaped Soviet control little more than a decade __28__. The Soviets __29__ the country towards the end of World War II, in 1944 when they ousted the Nazi occupiers.

Latvia has a coastline of almost 500 km and its longest river is the Daugava, __30__ for over 1000km. This river has its source in Russia, near the source of the Volga. __31__ a traditionally agricultural nation, Latvia has been dependent on the seasons throughout its history. For this reason, both the summer and winter solstice are traditional economic activities in the nation. __32__, during Soviet time the country experienced mass industrialization and immigration from, in the main, Russia.

The national language is Latvian. Russian is widely spoken in Riga and is second unofficial language in Latvia. Most young people do understand some English but it is not widely spoken among older people. __33__ the use of the Russian language in schools, it is expected that English may replace it as the second language over time. __34__, if you do not have any Latvian or Russian ability, you may __35__ some difficulties in communication in stores and restaurants outside of the capital city.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 28 | A. later | B. faster | C. after | D. earlier |
| 29 | A. will enter | B. have entered | C. had entered | D. enter |
| 30 | A. starting | B. searching | C. following | D. stretching |
| 31 | A. As | B. From | C. Because | D. Becoming |
| 32 | A. However | B. Tough | C. Even | D. As expected |
| 33 | A. As the government restricting | B. With government restrictions | C. With government laws restricting | D. Restrictions by the government on |
| 34 | A. In fact | B. Nevertheless | C. Despite | D. In other words |
| 35 | A. exert | B. experience | C. experiment | D. exclaim |

IV. Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗:36 至 50 題, 請閱讀文章後選出正確答案。

Question 36-40

How often do you eat chocolate? It can be served as a hot soothing drink, a

frozen dessert, or a between-meals snack as a candy bar. People also exchange chocolates to express their love on Valentine's Day. According to a report, the global harvest of cacao beans, the main ingredient of chocolate, is almost three million **tons** a year. Nevertheless, many people may not know how this sweet, romantic food came into our life.

2,600 years ago, Mayans mixed cacao beans with water to produce chocolate drinks. This beverage was used in rituals and reserved only for the aristocracy and priests in the ancient Mayan civilization. In the early 1500s, Christopher Columbus, a famous European explorer, brought back cacao beans to Spain. In the **latter** part of the 16th century, Spaniards learned to add other ingredients such as sugar and vanilla to remove the bitterness of chocolate.

It was in 1857 that Daniel Peter, a chocolate manufacturer from Switzerland, mixed milk and chocolate to create milk chocolate. But, he had a big problem. The water in the milk caused the milk chocolate to spoil in a few days. He was able to finally bring the product into the market in 1875, after 18 years of working on it. People liked the taste of this new flavor even better. Today, the popularity of chocolate has spread around the world.

36. According to this article, if you were born in the 16th century in Spain, what type of chocolate would you probably eat or drink?

- (A) Milk chocolate.
- (B) Chocolate with vanilla flavor.
- (C) Chocolate without sugar.
- (D) Strawberry chocolate.

37. According to this article, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Chocolate drinks originated in the ancient Mayan civilization.
- (B) The cacao beans were brought to Spain by Daniel Peter.
- (C) Spaniards made chocolate taste better by adding different ingredients.
- (D) The cacao bean is bitter.

38. Who would likely have a chocolate drink in the early Mayan culture?

- (A) Nobles.
- (B) Explorers.
- (C) Farmers.
- (D) Europeans.

39. What could NOT be Daniel Peter's motivation to create milk chocolate?

- (A) To increase the sales for his chocolate business.
- (B) To make chocolate taste better.
- (C) To please the chocolate consumers
- (D) To satisfy the desires of those who prefer bitter chocolate.

40. What was the big problem when Daniel Peter first created milk chocolate?

- (A) It was difficult to get milk at that time.

- (B) Milk and chocolate could not be mixed.
- (C) The water in the milk caused the chocolate to spoil in a few days.
- (D) The milk chocolate was spoiled in a few week.

Question 41-45

Naturalists have long been fascinated with the social behavior of elephants. Travelling in herds usually numbering around 25, the elephant is a remarkable loyal and gregarious animal. These herds exhibit familial characteristics, caring for the young or disabled, and even killing an incurable member to put an end to its suffering. Indeed, the herds are generally composed of several generations of relatives, including several sets of monogamous couples.

Because elephants are such large animals, reaching up to 12 feet and six tons, they are constantly moving in order to search for food, sometimes in migratory routes that take 10 years to complete. Because elephants are not fully-grown until they are about five years old, babies often have trouble keeping up with the herd. When this happens, or when an elephant is injured, several members of the herd will stay behind to help and protect it. It is extremely common to see older elephants using their trunks to help support less mature relatives. Occasionally, a single elephant will become belligerent. Such elephants, called “rogues”, are then actually excluded from the herd and sent to live alone.

41. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Growth Patterns of Elephants.
 - (B) Social Behavior of Elephants.
 - (C) How Elephants Care for Their Young.
 - (D) Animals of the African Jungle. .
42. The passage says that elephants
- (A) sometimes kill another elephant that is suffering.
 - (B) join separate herds according to their age groups.
 - (C) mate freely with many other elephants.
 - (D) usually stay in the same place.
43. The passage does NOT say that
- (A) elephants can grow as tall as 12 feet.
 - (B) elephants take about five years to become full-grown.
 - (C) elephants always take at least 10 years to complete their migratory routes.
 - (D) elephants can become as heavy as six tons.
44. The passage mentions that elephants commonly use their trunks
- (A) to support injured elephants.
 - (B) to take care of old or sick elephants.
 - (C) to exclude belligerent elephants from the herd.
 - (D) to help younger elephants.
45. In the last sentence, “rogues” refers to

- (A) antagonistic elephants that are banished from their herds.
- (B) aggressive elephants that become the leaders of their herds.
- (C) elephants that exclude other elephants and send them to live alone.
- (D) bad-tempered elephants that are assigned to care for their younger relatives.

Question 46-50 refer to the following questions.

Booking Confirmation

Montréal Hostel in Montréal, Québec

Name: Eddy Cohen
Date of order: April 1
Card number: Visa 09***** **73
Check-in: April 8
Checkout: April 11
People: 4
Room: 1 private room, 2 double-sized beds
Booking number: 0239DS83928
Cost per night (to be paid on arrival): \$95
Paid deposit: \$30

Thank you for ordering! We will send you an e-mail with additional details.

Email

Eddy Cohen <CohenEddy@email.com>

Montréal Hostel Front Desk <montrealhostelreservations@email.com>

Subject: Reservation

Date: April 1

Dear valued guest,

Thank you for booking at the Montréal Hostel. We know that you will have a great time during your stay here. Please keep the following rules in mind.

- You must pay your bill when you check into the hostel. If you wish to pay when you leave, we will need to hold on to your passport until checkout.
- Cancellation policy: If you wish to cancel, you must notify us at least two days in advance to receive a full refund on your deposit. If your cancellation notice is later than that, we will not return your deposit fee.
- If you do not arrive at all, without any notice, we will charge your credit card for the first two nights of your booking.
- Unfortunately, many guests decide to take the towels we provide and pack them into their suitcases. As a result, we must ask you to bring your towels to the front desk

when you check out.

- When you check out, we will return your deposit fee, so long as the room is Satisfactory and you return the towels.

Thank you,

The Montréal Hostel

46. How much was charged to Eddy's credit card on April 1?
- (A) \$30.
 - (B) \$95.
 - (C) \$125.
 - (D) \$285.
47. How many nights did Eddy book at the hostel?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
48. What does the hostel think if the towels it provides could not be found in the rooms?
- (A) Guests damage them.
 - (B) Guests stain them.
 - (C) Guests took them.
 - (D) Guests color them.
49. What is the main purpose of the email?
- (A) To inform guests about the rules and keep them in mind.
 - (B) To advertise the hostel.
 - (C) To introduce the hostel's amenities.
 - (D) To thank guests for booking.
50. What would happen if Eddy canceled on April 7?
- (A) He would have to pay for two nights.
 - (B) He wouldn't get a refund on his deposit.
 - (C) The hostel would hold on to his passport.
 - (D) The hostel would file a complaint.

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