

1. 詞彙測驗：從短文後面為每題所提供的四個項目中，選擇一個最適合的單字來填充短文中所標示的空格(所有答案都必須寫在答案卷內)。 20% (每小題 2 分)

The British government and trade unions made a last-ditch bid Wednesday to save Rover Group, the last flag-bearer for the country's automobile industry, as indications mounted that its German parent, BMW, was preparing to sell or shut Rover's mainstream car business.

The maneuvering came after BMW confirmed that its (1) board would meet in Munich on Thursday to consider the future of the unprofitable Rover division. BMW is weighing a possible sale of Rover's troubled car business and plants while (2) the Land Rover and Mini brands.

Trade and Industry Minister Stephen Byers stressed the importance of Rover for Britain's manufacturing industry in telephone discussions with Werner Saemann, head of Rover Group Ltd., and Joachim Milberg, the Bayerische Motoren Werke AG chairman, a spokesman for Mr. Byers said. The company's Longbridge (3) plant employs 9,000 workers and supports as many as 40,000 more jobs among suppliers in Britain's Midlands region.

Union (4) met with Mr. Saemann at Rover headquarters near Coventry on Wednesday and left despondent after he declined to deny German reports that BMW was seeking to sell Rover's car business to put an end to billions of dollars of losses over the past six years.

"The pessimism that's floating around Rover headquarters today doesn't instill us with any confidence," said Duncan Simpson, a senior official of the AEEU engineering workers union who participated in the meeting.

Beyond just the jobs at stake, Rover is important as the last British-owned large-volume carmaker, and its Mini, MG and Land Rover brands have remained (5) British emblems even under German ownership.

BMW acquired Rover for £800 million (\$1.26 billion) in 1994 in an effort to expand into the mass market and gain what was, at that time, a low-cost production base. But Rover's market share has (6) because of its aging line-up and uncertainty about the group's future. And the sharp rise in the value of the pound to 3.17 Deutsche marks currently from around 2.40 DM in 1994 — has driven up costs and damaged Rover's export (7).

Sales fell 16 percent in 1999, to 309,000 vehicles, or just 2 percent of the Western European market.

Analysts say they believe that BMW will report a loss of 2.5 billion DM (\$1.23 billion) at Rover for 1999 when the company (8) figures this month, compared with a loss of 1.9 billion DM in 1998.

The troubles at Rover (9) BMW last year to fire the chief executive who masterminded the acquisition, Bernd Pischetsrieder. Executives insisted then that Rover remained a core part of BMW's (10), but no one was offering similar assurances Wednesday.

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|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) A. bankrupt | B. supervisory | C. fussy | D. frugal |
| (2) A. withdrawing | B. surviving | C. submitting | D. retaining |
| (3) A. assembly | B. implement | C. league | D. mansion |
| (4) A. patrons | B. novices | C. representatives | D. accomplices |
| (5) A. anonymously | B. complementarily | C. distinctly | D. elusively |
| (6) A. dwindled | B. severed | C. liberated | D. reiterated |
| (7) A. statures | B. temperance | C. vanity | D. prospects |
| (8) A. alleviates | B. releases | C. cites | D. distributes |
| (9) A. prompted | B. manipulated | C. harassed | D. qualified |
| (10) A. brevity | B. conveyance | C. glimpse | D. strategy |

2. 文法測驗：根據前後文的句子結構，從短文後面所提供的四個項目中，選擇一個最適合的項目來填充短文中所標示的空格(所有答案都必須寫在答案卷內)。 20% (每小題 2 分)

The company that cloned Dolly the sheep announced Tuesday the first successful cloning of pigs, a development that raised the expectation of producing ___ (11) ___ modified pig organs for human transplants.

Five healthy female piglets were born March 5 by cloning adult pig cells ___ (12) ___ nuclear transfer, a modified form of the cloning technique ___ (13) ___ to produce Dolly, said PPL Therapeutics PLC, an Edinburgh-based biotechnology company.

The company said it hoped to build on the success and be able to advance to clinical ___ (14) ___ of xenotransplants, or the introduction of pig organs into humans, in as little as four years.

"An end to the chronic organ shortage is now in sight," said Ron James, managing director of PPL.

There ___ (15) ___ to be more than 100,000 people waiting for organ transplants around the world, including some 66,000 in the United States alone. PPL believes the market for animal organs -- including hearts, kidneys and livers -- could be ___ (16) ___ as much as \$6 billion, and the company's shares surged on the news to trade at 252.5 pence (\$3.99), up 88.5 pence on the day.

___ (17) ___ Dolly was first cloned at the Roslin Institute in Scotland in 1997, scientists have succeeded in cloning cows, goats and mice. But the ability to clone pigs has the most potential for human use. Pig organs are close enough in size for human use and pose ___ (18) ___ ethical constraints than the potential cloning of primates.

To get to the transplant stage, however, PPL will have to master the ability to modify pig genes to prevent organs from ___ (19) ___ by human immune systems. PPL said it had succeeded in modifying individual pig cells to deactivate the gene known as alpha 1-3 gal transferase, which produces a sugar that triggers rejection in humans. The next step will be to clone a pig using ___ (20) ___ modified cell, a step that PPL has achieved in sheep.

The company said it also needs to introduce three other genetic modifications to combat organ rejection.

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|------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (11) A. genetic | B. genetically | C. genetics | D. geneticist |
| (12) A. concerning | B. on | C. through | D. around |
| (13) A. used | B. using | C. uses | D. to use |
| (14) A. try | B. tries | C. tried | D. trials |
| (15) A. are believed | B. is believed | C. believes | D. believed |
| (16) A. worthwhile | B. worthing | C. worth | D. worthy |
| (17) A. When | B. Since | C. Although | D. Before |
| (18) A. little | B. few | C. less | D. fewer |
| (19) A. being rejected | B. rejecting | C. rejected | D. rejection |
| (20) A. such as | B. such as a | C. such that | D. such a |

3. 摘要寫作：細讀下列二篇短文，然後利用所規定的英文字數各寫一段摘要分別概述它們的主要內容。請勿直接抄襲短文中的句子。並請在你的摘要後面註明所用到的確實英文字數。
40%

- 3.1 請為下列短文寫一段英文摘要(字數要少於 50 個英文單字，含標點符號)。(本小題 20 分)

Rudolf Diesel and Martina Schuh of the University of Bielefeld in Germany studied one species of Jamaican crab. They found that the female crabs first removed all decaying leaf litter in the leaf axils, ate any occupants, and then added snail shells to the pools of water. The researchers compared the chemical condition of water in unused leaf axils with that axils tended by female crabs. They discovered that in leaf axils containing decayed leaves and so on, the oxygen concentration fell to 15 per cent at night. However, in axils where female crabs had cleaned and circulated the water, the oxygen concentration remained at a steady 33.5 per cent.

When Diesel and Schuh reared crab larvae in the laboratory, they found that they all died if the oxygen content fell below 17 per cent. Clearly, none would have survived in an uncleaned axil. The researchers next investigated the calcium concentration in leaf axils. They found that in a normal axil only about 1 milligram of calcium was dissolved in 240 milliliters of water. However, when female crabs added snail shells to the axil water, they boosted the amount to 3.12 milligrams.

In laboratory experiments, Diesel and Schuh found that the 50 larvae in an average brood of the Jamaican crab needed to absorb 2.3 milligrams of calcium during their development into first-stage crabs (after which they could obtain supplies from calcium-rich foods such as millipedes). For this reason, the mother crabs nurturing activities were most important for the healthy growth of their larvae. By adding snail shells, the female crabs also managed to reduce the acidity of the water in their axils. The pH in normal axils was around 4.8, a level which was lethal to the larvae, whereas in attended axils it rose to a tolerable 6.8. (298 words)

- 3.2 請為下列短文寫一段英文摘要(字數要少於 100 個英文單字，含標點符號)。
(本小題 20 分)

Pygmalion created Galatea out of ivory and desire. In Ovid's account, Pygmalion felt in love with his own sculpture of the perfect woman, and Venus, who spent a lot of time granting requests in those days, gave life to Galatea.

Bertrand Russell, who had something to say about nearly everything, noticed that rats display the national characteristics of the observer. Animals studied by Americans rush about frantically, with an incredible display of hustle and pep, and at last achieve the desired result by chance. Animals studied by Germans sit still and think, and at last evolve the solution out of their inner consciousness. We attempted to study how valid this observation would be.

We told a class of 12 students that one could produce a strain of intelligent rats by inbreeding them to increase their ability to run mazes quickly. To demonstrate, we gave each student five rats, which had to learn to run to the darker of two arms of a T-maze. We told half of our student-experimenters that they had the 'maze-bright', intelligent rats and we told the rest that they had the stupid rats. Naturally, there was no real difference between any of the animals.

But they certainly differed in their performance. The rats believed to be bright improved daily in running the maze – they ran faster and more accurately while the supposedly dull animals did poorly. The ‘dumb’ rats refused to budge from the starting point 29 per cent of the time, while the ‘smart’ rats were recalcitrant only 11 per cent of the time.

Then we asked our students to rate the rats and to describe their own attitudes toward them. Those who believed they were working with intelligent animals liked them better and found them more pleasant. Such students said they felt more relaxed with the animals; they treated them more gently and were more enthusiastic about the experiment than students who thought they had dull rats to work with.

The results led us to reason that the same phenomenon might be at work in the classroom. So in the mid-1960s a colleague and I launched what was to become a most controversial study.

We selected an elementary school in a lower-class neighborhood and gave all the children a nonverbal IQ test at the beginning of the school year. We disguised the test as one that would predict ‘intellectual blooming’. There were 18 classrooms in the school, three at each of the six grade levels. The three rooms for each grade consisted of children with above average ability, average ability, and below-average ability.

After the test, we randomly chose 20 per cent of the children in each room, and labeled them ‘intellectual bloomers’. We then gave each teacher the names of these children, who, we explained, could be expected to show remarkable gains during the coming year on the basis of their test scores. In fact, the difference between these experimental children and the control group was solely in the teacher’s mind.

Our IQ measure required no speaking, reading, or writing. One part of it, a picture vocabulary, did require a greater comprehension of English, so we called it the verbal subtest. The second part required less ability to understand language but more ability to reason abstractly, so we called it the reasoning subtest.

We retested all the children eight months later. For the school as a whole, we found that the experimental children, those whose teachers had been led to expect ‘blooming’, showed an excess in overall IQ gain of four points over the IQ gain of the control children. Their excess in gain was smaller in verbal ability, two points only, but substantially greater in reasoning, where they gained seven points more than the controls. Moreover, it made no difference whether the child was in a high-ability or low ability classroom.

We still do not know exactly how the Pygmalion effect works. But we know that often it does work, and that it has powers that can hinder as well as help the development of others. Field and experimental studies are beginning to isolate the factors that will give some insight into the process. Such awareness may help some to create their Galateas, but it will also give the Galateas a chance to fight back. (713 words)

4. 英文作文：請依照下列要求，用英文寫出一篇約 250 字的短文。 20%

Consider the statement: “Many television programs in Taiwan are prejudiced and immoral”. What does this statement mean? Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with it. Defend your position with reasons and/or examples drawn from your own experience, observations or anything you have read.