一、同義字（單選：請選擇與劃底線意思最相近的答案，每題 3 分）
1. Try to be more succinct in your remarks.
   A. interesting    B. detailed    C. concise
2. Tung-hai University was founded in 1955.
   A. discovered    B. established    C. constructed
3. Grandfather longed for the good old days.
   A. wished for    B. recalled    C. told stories about
4. This magazine has an abridged version of Dr. Kang Chao’s new book in it.
   A. uncut    B. shortened    C. illustrated

二、克漏字（單選：請選擇最合文意或符合文法的答案，每題 3 分）
1. Political issues tend to be ________, so they are often avoided in social occasions.
   A. convertible    B. controversial    C. convicted    D. constitutional
2. The percentage of cell phone users is 55% higher now than ________ five years ago.
   A. it was    B. they were    C. there were    D. which was
3. To our disappointment, the legislator refused to ________ on the foreign labor policy.
   A. bear in mind    B. get by    C. do without    D. take a stand
4. To our surprise, Mary was given permission to enter the third grade, although she ________ the previous grade.
   A. doesn’t pass    B. hadn’t passed    C. shouldn’t pass    D. won’t pass
5. Some of Dr. C. S. Chen’s books have been widely read, ________ others have remained relatively unknown.
   A. since    B. until    C. except    D. while
6. There’s no more cake; George ________ have eaten the last piece.
   A. must    B. will    C. would    D. can
7. In my opinion, it’s important not to ________ in this kind of political dispute.
   A. put down    B. give off    C. tell apart    D. take sides
8. The bookstore on the corner is known ________ as the best place to buy foreign magazines.
   A. up and down    B. now and then    C. far and wide    D. over and over
9. By the time you ________ from the paint store, I’ll be ready to start painting the bedroom.
   A. would have returned    B. had returned    C. have returned    D. will return
10. We ________ the holiday sales and bought new winter jackets for the whole family.
    A. took advantage of    B. dropped out of    C. came over    D. used up
三、時事：用簡單的一兩句中文（各二十字以內），說明下列時事（每題 4 分）

1. Polls conducted in the past few days found an overwhelming majority of the people opposed to the proposal of increasing the legislative seats. Lawmakers who want a further Constitutional change insist the change would enhance parliamentary efficiency, but critics point out that since fewer seats mean tougher re-election campaigns, those lawmakers are actually worried about their chances of being reelected.

2. Vice President reiterated yesterday that her opinion that the nuclear-free homeland policy could inflict massive damage on Taiwan. She called for further study on the issue and policy in view of the looming energy crisis. Opposition lawmakers praised her for revising the stand long adopted by the ruling Democratic Progressive Party to scrap the partially completed fourth nuclear power plant project.

四、翻譯：請將下列這段文字翻譯成中文 (25%)

No one knows who will live in this cage in the future, or whether at the end of this tremendous development entirely new prophets will arise, or there will be a great rebirth of old ideas and ideals, or, if neither, mechanized petrification, embellished with a sort of convulsive self-importance. For of the last stage of this cultural development, it might well be truly said: “Specialists without spirit, sensualists without heart; this nullity imagines that it has attained a level of civilization never before achieved.”

五、讀書摘要：請在閱讀完下列文本後，以中文將其核心要旨寫成一篇文章摘要 (abstract)，字數不要超過二百字。 (25%)

This essay tries to specify the origins, mechanisms and results of the autonomous power which the state possesses in relation to the major power groupings of 'civil society'. The argument is couched generally, but it derives from my Sources of Social Power (1986), a large, ongoing empirical research project into the development of power in human societies. At the moment, my generalizations are bolder about agrarian societies; concerning industrial societies I will be more tentative. I define the
state and then pursue the implications of that definition. I discuss two essential parts of the definition, centrality and territoriality, in relation to two types of state power, termed here despotic and infrastructural power. I argue that state autonomy, of both despotic and infrastructural forms, flows principally from the state’s unique ability to provide a territorially centralized form of organization.

Nowadays there is no need to belabour the point that most general theories of the state have been false because they have been reductionist. They have reduced the state to the pre-existing structures of civil society. This is obviously true of the Marxist, the liberal and the functionalist traditions of state theory, each of which has seen the state predominantly as a place, an arena, in which the struggles of classes, interest groups and individuals are expressed and institutionalized, and – in functionalist versions – in which a General Will (or, to use more modern terms, core values or normative consensus) is expressed and implemented. Though such theories disagree about many things, they are united in denying significant autonomous power to the state. But despite the existence of excellent critiques of such reductionism and despite the self-criticism implied by the constant use of the term ‘relative autonomy’ by recent Marxists, there has been a curious reluctance to analyze this autonomy.