

1.

The concept of priming includes the idea that the media has an effect on people's judgment and decisions. That is, information can be provided that will draw out people's memories and influence them when they form an evaluation or make a decision. Owing to its nature, priming is particularly useful during elections. Some scholars believe that the priming effect allows the media to influence voters by spreading specific information about a candidate or a political issue. For people who do not understand political matters well, the media is their main source of information. The more access they have to a particular source, the more likely it is that their opinions will be **in accord with** those of the source. Accordingly, the priming effect has become an effective and popular campaign strategy in elections. Candidates and news channels tend to try to use certain events to influence voters. If the voters are unaware of the priming, they are more likely to be led by **it** and accept what they are exposed to as their own opinion.

Fortunately, negative campaigning often alerts voters to paying closer attention to certain issues and candidates. It takes a long time, usually longer than a five-week election campaign, for voters to shift their positions. Therefore, the priming effect often just reinforces people's beliefs rather than changing them.

- () (1) How does priming influence people, as described in this passage? (A) It persuades people to make their own decisions. (B) It affects how people choose their political opinions. (C) It influences how people choose the products they buy. (D) It helps people make accurate predictions of election results.
- () (2) Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage? (A) The media do not try to spread their political opinions. (B) The priming effect is only used in political news. (C) It is always possible to get a fair view of events from the media. (D) The media can influence those who don't know much about politics.
- () (3) What does "it" in boldface in the first paragraph refer to? (A) A voter. (B) A news channel. (C) An event. (D) Priming.
- () (4) What can be inferred from the passage? (A) People do not easily change their political opinions. (B) People prefer to watch media that spread misinformation. (C) The media should be examined by the government during elections. (D) It takes five weeks for people to decide whether they will vote.
- () (5) What is the phrase "in accord with" closest in meaning to? (A) In touch with. (B) Looking similar to. (C) In agreement with. (D) Falling prey to.

2.

There have always been mean people in the world, willing to do harm to those around them. The difference these days is that they can hurt far more people than before by making use of the Internet. To avoid suffering from Internet abuse, either financially or emotionally, we need to know about the different types of online bad guys.

There are all kinds of trolls, but among the worst are the online haters. They may be just narrow-minded people, or sexist or racist **bigots**. Such people are only interested in spreading hateful abuse. They may also be cyber bullies that target a particular person, who may even be someone they know in real life. Or they might just be angry, weak people for whom spreading hate is a way of feeling stronger.

It's also important to know something about people who enjoy "phishing," a word formed by combining "phony" with "fishing." Phishers fool their targets with fake emails and websites. Their purpose is to get the personal information of Internet users, which they can then use to steal their money or their identities. Due to the financial threat, they are the most dangerous people online.

Hackers are not always bad. Some of them do valuable work in the field of cyber security. But there are plenty of hackers with evil intentions. Among the worst are "zombie masters." They install remote-control programs onto your computer and take it over so that it does what they want. It then becomes a zombie computer, and may be used to send out junk emails or attack other computers. Hacking is a main threat to online safety, and every computer user should protect themselves against it.

- () (1) What is the main purpose of this passage? (A) To provide some solutions to Internet abuse. (B) To teach people the concept of Internet safety. (C) To compare different types of Internet victims. (D) To introduce some examples of Internet bad guys.
- () (2) Amy's friends keep receiving junk emails from Amy's company, which are actually not sent by her company. Which of the following people would be most likely to create these emails? (A) A hater. (B) A racist. (C) A phisher. (D) An Internet troll.
- () (3) Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage? (A) Hackers can help create a safer Internet environment. (B) Zombie masters steal personal information from their targets. (C) A troll attacks others to protect his own identity from being revealed. (D) A phisher is a troll who is moved by hate.
- () (4) What does the word "bigots" in Paragraph 2 probably mean? (A) People who have a lot of opinions. (B) People who won't accept others' opinions. (C) People who respect others' opinions. (D) People who never have their own opinions.
- () (5) According to the passage, what can we infer? (A) The author thinks the phishers are the worst type of online bad guys. (B) By spreading anger and hatred, haters make themselves feel sorry. (C) To become a hacker, you have to be a skillful phisher first. (D) A zombie computer sends mail without the owner's permission.

3.

While ultramarathons are the toughest races a runner can face, for a swimmer it is open water that presents the greatest challenges. Open water swimming in a lake, river, or the sea is a very different experience from swimming in a pool. But it is one that every swimmer should try at least once.

Most people who try an open-water swim appreciate the feeling of freedom, as well as the lack of chemicals in the water, and can't help coming out feeling happy and relaxed. The fact that there are plants, fish, and other creatures living in the water adds to the fun. Open water swimming is suitable for any age group as long as people have the confidence and ability to swim without putting their feet down. They just need to remember they will be out of their depth for some, or even all, of the time. That's why it's best not to do it alone.

Open water swimming is also a competitive sport. It has increased in popularity since men's and women's 10-kilometer races were held at the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. Open water races can take place in any large outdoor body of water. They are anywhere from 1 to 80 kilometers in length, but the most common distances are 5 km, 10 km, and 25 km. In Taiwan, the best-known open-water event is an annual 3,000-meter swim held in September at Sun Moon Lake.

- () (1) What is the main topic of the article? (A) A fun and competitive water sport. (B) Open water swimming competitions. (C) Safety rules for swimming in open water. (D) Swimming competitions in the Olympics.
- () (2) What was the length of the open water events at the 2008 Olympic Games? (A) 5 km. (B) 10 km. (C) 25 km. (D) 80 km.
- () (3) Which of the following words is NOT used about open water swimming in the passage? (A) Freedom. (B) Relaxed. (C) Fun. (D) Exciting.
- () (4) Which of the following is NOT true about the open-water event in Taiwan mentioned in this passage? (A) It is held in early fall. (B) The distance is 3 km. (C) It is held in the sea. (D) It is very famous.
- () (5) What is the writer's attitude towards open water swimming? [作者立場題] (A) Uninterested. (B) Curious. (C) Encouraging. (D) Opposed.

4.

Fiona was a very popular girl at school. She tried to be kind and friendly to everyone. She would invite the whole class to her place, and sometimes she even gave presents to everybody. She was busy being nice to many people, so she had little time to spend with individual friends.

One day, at school, the teacher asked everyone to draw three pictures and give them to their three best friends. Everyone was having fun drawing and giving gifts. From the many friends she had, Fiona carefully chose three of them and gave them her pictures.

At the end of the class, however, Fiona found herself the only person who had received nothing. She couldn't believe **this**. She had tried to make friends with everyone, but not one of them was willing to give her a picture. She was disappointed and depressed.

That night, Fiona asked her mother how she could make true friends. "If you want true friends," comforted her mother, "you will need to spend quality time with them, show them your affection and admiration, and always be there to offer help. And because it takes so much to build true friendship, there is no way that you can be a close friend to everyone."

Fiona then realized that she had been a good **acquaintance**, but that she had never been a true friend to anyone. She tried to please all the people around her, but that was just not enough to build strong connections. She decided to change how she would treat other people. She wanted to be the best friend that anyone could ever ask for.

- () (1) Why didn't Fiona get any gifts from her classmates? (A) She was mean to everybody. (B) She didn't like to receive presents. (C) She never gave them any presents. (D) She had no true friendships.
- () (2) What kind of friend is an "**acquaintance**" in paragraph 5? (A) A friend who you deeply trust. (B) A friend who you don't know well. (C) A friend who you spend a lot of time with. (D) A friend who is always there in bad time
- () (3) Which of the following is NOT one of Fiona's mother's suggestions for making true friends? (A) Spend enough time together to build bonds. (B) Show them you love and respect them. (C) Make as many friends as possible. (D) Always lend a helping hand when a friend is in need.
- () (4) What does the pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 3 refer to? (A) The fact that everyone in class

- had a great time painting. (B) The fact that no one saw Fiona as their true friend. (C) The fact that she had to choose three people to give gifts to. (D) The fact that the teacher had the class draw pictures as presents.
- () (5) What might Fiona do with her friends after the conversation with her mother? (A) Follow whatever they do. (B) Give them better presents. (C) Stay by their side when they need help. (D) Ask them if they really want to be her friend.

5.

Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer in the United States. It is mainly caused by too much exposure to the sun. According to a recent study, 40 to 50 percent of Americans who live to the age of sixty-five will have this disease at least once in their lifetimes. Moreover, more than a million Americans are likely to have skin cancer two hundred years from now. Although more and more people are dying of skin cancer, one person in seven doesn't use sunscreen while out in the sun. We need to know that it is **essential** to protect our skin from being damaged by the sun.

Skin cancer is more common among people who spend a lot of time out in the sun, who have been badly sunburned before, who have light-colored skin, hair, and eyes, who have had a family member with skin cancer, or who are over the age of fifty. Luckily, skin cancer is very rare in children, but overexposure to the sun in childhood can increase the risk of skin cancer later in life. Also, it is commonly said that people with darker skin don't have to worry about skin cancer, but that's not true. In fact, darker-skinned people can also get skin cancer, because the sun's UVA rays are harmful to all skin types and can go into the deepest layers of the skin.

Most types of skin cancer can be cured if treated early. The best way to avoid getting skin cancer is to prevent sunburn. Be sure to reapply sunscreen every two hours, even on cloudy days, and after swimming. Though it is impossible to be completely safe from skin cancer, you can reduce the risk by keeping away from the sun.

- () (1) What is the main idea of the reading? (A) Common types of cancer in America. (B) Why light-skinned people get cancer. (C) Causes of skin cancer and how to prevent it. (D) Why sunscreen is necessary outdoors.
- () (2) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "essential" in Paragraph 1? (A) Useless. (B) Possible. (C) Magical. (D) Important.
- () (3) Which of the following statements about skin cancer is NOT true? (A) UVA rays can be harmful to all skin types. (B) People with darker skin rarely get skin cancer. (C) Children should avoid overexposure to the sun. (D) People need to use sunscreen even on cloudy days.
- () (4) Who is most likely to get skin cancer, according to the passage? (A) Someone who rarely goes outside. (B) Someone whose parent had it. (C) A child who has dark skin. (D) People who use sunscreen a lot.
- () (5) What does the passage imply about treatments for curing skin cancer? (A) They will not be effective for children. (B) They won't work on people with dark skin. (C) They should be started as soon as possible. (D) They should be started before sunscreen is used.

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