

一、綜合測驗

ANS:

1. A book town is a rural town in which second-hand and antiquarian bookshops are concentrated. The concept was 11 by Richard Booth, who opened the first second-hand bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, UK in 1961. Following him, many local people opened their own bookshops, and the small town soon became a model of sustainable rural development and tourism. Since the 1970s, book towns like Hay-on-Wye 12 up all over the world.

Although all book towns have a great number of bookshops, that's where the similarities 13. Each of these towns shows unique features of its own. Some have many small private shops, while others have organizations steered by volunteers. Some even run regular activities to attract visitors. For example, an annual book festival is held in Hay-on-Wye. Clunes, in Australia, holds a monthly book talk that hosts authors to discuss their latest 14.

As digital reading is changing our traditional way of reading, book towns like Hay-on-Wye are particularly important to 15. The feel of a book, the smell, the weight, and the knowledge that a particular book might be more than a hundred years old—all these highlight the importance of preserving the physical book as a complement to technology.

(1) () (A) initiated (B) represented (C) acknowledged (D) manipulated

(2) () (A) spring (B) sprang (C) had sprung (D) have been springing

(3) () (A) form (B) count (C) end (D) matter

(4) () (A) trends (B) releases (C) agendas (D) announcements

(5) () (A) get their worldwide fame (B) conform to the new mode (C) make their visitors satisfied (D) keep the printed word alive

2. The CAMBODIA DAILY is launching a world-wide campaign to wipe out malaria in Cambodia. You can help save three lives for only \$5 by supporting this effort. Each and every dollar you contribute will go 1 the purchase of family-sized insecticide-treated mosquito nets costing \$5 each. These nets are recognized by medical experts as the best hope for 2 the spread of malaria—Cambodia's most deadly disease. 3 the Health Ministry and the Malaria Center, The CAMBODIA DAILY will distribute the nets to the most 4 areas of the country.

5 to this campaign and save three lives for only \$5, send your donation to: American Assistance for Cambodia, P.O. Box 2716, GPO, New York, NY 10116. Credit Card donations are also accepted.

(1) () (A) towards (B) against

(C) down (D) over

(2) () (A) expanding
assisting

(B) eliminating (C) deleting (D)

(3) () (A) In view of
(C) In case of

(B) In spite of
(D) In conjunction with

(4) () (A) affected (B) frequent

(C) effective (D) included

(5) () (A) Contributing
(C) To contribute

(B) Contribute
(D) For contributing

二、文意選填

ANS:

1. Aquaculture is the farming of any aquatic plant or animal. Aquaculture is of great importance because it reduces the possibility of over fishing wild fish, and also improves the quality and increases the 21 of fish for human consumption.

Ancient civilizations throughout the world engaged in different types of fish farming. The indigenous people in Australia are believed to have raised eels as early as 6000 BC. Abundant 22 indicates they developed volcanic floodplains near Lake Condah into channels and dams, then captured eels and preserved them to eat all year round. The earliest records of fish 23, however, are from China, where the practice was in wide use around 2500 BC. When the waters subsided after river floods, some fish, mainly carp, were 24 in lakes. Early fish farmers then fed their brood using nymphs and silkworm feces, and ate them afterwards.

In Europe, aquaculture first began in ancient Rome. The Romans, who 25 sea fish and oysters, created oyster farms which were similar to swimming pools. Fish and crustaceans (such as shrimps and crabs) caught in lagoons were kept 26 in these pools until it was time to eat them. The farms were often built inside 27 homes, where well-to-do families could invite their guests over and choose the fish they wished to eat. This Roman tradition was later adopted by Christian monasteries in central Europe.

During the Middle Ages, aquaculture 28 in Europe, since far away from the seacoasts and the big rivers, fish had to be salted so they did not rot. Throughout feudal Europe, monastic orders and the aristocracy were the main users of freshwater fish, for they had a 29 over the land, forests, and water courses while the common people could seldom build ponds of their own. As with hunting, 30 fishing was severely punished and the less well-off would have to wait a few centuries before fresh fish was served on their plates.

(A) spread (B) culture (C) trapped (D) adored (E) alive (F) monopoly
(G) delicious (H) illegal (I) supply (J) wealthier (K) evidence (L) treated

三、閱讀測驗

ANS:

1. Todd Bol, a retired businessman, could never have expected that a wooden container he built on his deck one day in 2009 would have the global impact it does today.

Bol built a dollhouse-size structure that looked like a schoolhouse on a post, and he put it on his lawn as a free community library to commemorate his mother, who was a book lover and school teacher. Bol's **prototype** gave birth to Little Free Library (LFL), a nonprofit organization that seeks to place small, accessible book exchange boxes in neighborhoods around the world. The concept is simple: Neighbors are invited to share a book, leave a book, or both. Today, there are over 50,000 of these libraries registered in 70 countries.

Almost everyone can register with LFL and start a library as long as the person keeps it in good shape and makes sure that book materials are appropriate for his/her neighborhood. Library owners can create their own library boxes; therefore, the libraries are

usually unique in appearance, and there seems to be no limit to the possibilities. One library in California was built out of a used wine crate; another in Texas had tiny stairs and bright colored walls. Once registered, libraries are assigned a number at LFL's website. The LFL Index lists the locations of all libraries with GPS coordinates and other information. Owners receive a sign that reads "Little Free Library."

People say they have been more inclined to pick up a book when walking by a Little Free Library, out of curiosity and because it's convenient. Some sidewalk librarians say they have met more neighbors since having a little library in their front yard. Bol is also most proud of the way Little Free Library is bringing communities together. "It's started a neighborhood exchange. It gets people talking and more comfortable with their neighbors," he says. "This leads to them helping each other."

(1) () Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned about Todd Bol?

- (A) His mother used to be a school teacher.
- (B) He was engaged in trade and commerce.
- (C) He provided a great service to his neighborhood.
- (D) He built a schoolhouse to pay tribute to his mother.

(2) () What does "prototype" refer to in the second paragraph?

- (A) A community center. (B) A book exchange box.
- (C) A dollhouse on a post. (D) A nonprofit organization.

(3) () Which of the following is true about the operation of a Little Free Library?

- (A) The library can come in any shape and color.
- (B) There is no limit to the selection of its materials.
- (C) The owner must first be assigned a number from the LFL website.
- (D) The librarian is in charge of checking the books in and out of the library.

(4) () What is a contribution of Little Free Library?

- (A) The LFL Index can improve GPS functions.
- (B) It promotes reading and literacy in a simple way.
- (C) It helps to strengthen library associations around the world.
- (D) Its location satisfies people's curiosity about their neighbors.

2. Researchers in Japan have installed on a train a speaker that barks like a dog and snorts like a deer in order to prevent collisions with animals on the tracks.

The country has been troubled by a problem with trains colliding with deer on its railways. According to Japan's transport ministry, there were 613 cases of train services suspended or delayed for at least 30 minutes resulting from collisions with deer and other wild animals in 2016-17.

Deer are attracted to railway lines because of a need for iron in their diets. They lick the rails to pick up iron filings caused by the action of wheels against tracks. This dietary need has led to a constant battle to keep the deer separate from **the unforgiving nature of tons of onrushing rolling stock**. In the past, flashing red lights and even lion faces have been unsuccessfully trialed in an attempt to keep deer off the tracks.

This new device has been invented by a team at the country's Railway Technical Research Institute (RTRI). RTRI officials explain that deer have a habit of repeatedly snorting short, shrill sounds to alert other deer when they perceive danger. The barking of the hound, which drives deer to panic, strengthens the effect of the warning noise, according to the RTRI. When the deer hear a combination of a 3-second-long recording of a deer's snort and 20 seconds of a barking dog, they panic and flee rapidly.

RTRI researchers say late-night tests, at times when deer are most frequently seen by

railway tracks, have resulted in a 45 percent reduction of deer sighting. Future plans include static barking sites where deer are commonly seen, but “the noises will not be blared in areas where people live beside the tracks.”

(1) () Why are deer attracted to train tracks?

- (A) They mate at night near railways.
- (B) They need nutrition from train tracks.
- (C) They like to snort at the passing train.
- (D) They sharpen their horns rubbing against the rails.

(2) () What device has NOT been used to solve the railway problem in Japan?

- (A) Flashing lights.
- (B) Barking speakers.
- (C) Noisy train tracks.
- (D) Lion face paintings.

(3) () Which of the following is true about the deer issue discussed in the passage?

- (A) RTRI’s new invention prompts deer to run away.
- (B) People living near the tracks complain about deer snorts.
- (C) 45 percent of train delays in Japan was caused by deer collision.
- (D) A combination of sound and visual devices attracts more deer to the tracks.

(4) () What does the author mean by “the unforgiving nature of tons of onrushing rolling stock” in the third paragraph?

- (A) The heavy weight of iron materials.
- (B) The cruelty of a barking hound.
- (C) The battle between deer and other animals.
- (D) The danger of a fast-moving train.