高中綜合練習 Unit 16

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54.

Many entertainment celebrities, on April 5, 2002, attended an anti-piracy demonstration in Taipei. The purpose of the rally was to ask fans to respect the copyright and to stop buying ___1___ CDs. Although the intellectual property right is to be protected by law, the fans may think otherwise. Obviously, it is the recording industry that wants to ___2___ piracy. Celebrities in the rally probably have no idea about how much a CD of their music albums costs. After signing million-dollar contracts with recording companies, singers devote most of their time ___3___ their music perfect while companies are busy commercializing their products. It is the fans that support the kingdoms of the recording companies; ___4___, the industry never gives its feedback to the fans — by lowering the prices of CDs. It is an easy arithmetic ___5___. When one can buy a CD of pop music for NT$50 anywhere on the streets, why does he or she want to spend NT$300 or more for the same one?

(1)	( ) (A) pirating	(B) pirate	(C) piracy	(D) pirated
(2)	( ) (A) fight	(B) kill	(C) win	(D) shut
(3)	( ) (A) in doing	(B) for singing	(C) to making	(D) at playing
(4)	( ) (A) indeed	(B) however	(C) hence	(D) furthermore
(5)	( ) (A) question	(B) feedback	(C) product	(D) industry

55.

The Internet has replaced books as a major source of information for Taiwanese primary school students, according to a recent survey. The survey was conducted last December, and it ___1___ that 77 percent of the students considered the Internet to be the most convenient source of information. 14 percent of the respondents said they often ___2___ books for information instead of going online. Of all the students surveyed, 27 percent said they had never used the ___3___.

The survey randomly selected 4,200 students in 26 primary schools in ___4___ parts of Taiwan to investigate their reading habits. A total of 4,017 questionnaires were properly ___5___ by the respondents.

According to the survey, five percent of the school children indicated that they did

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not read any ___6___ reading materials. Of those who read such materials, 25 percent liked to read comics, 20 percent fables and stories, 15 percent books on natural sciences, and 12.3 percent books on technology. The survey ___7___ indicated that 45 percent of the school children read at least five books every month; ___8___ 45 percent of them read less than three per month.

(1)	( ) (A) took	(B) put	(C) knew	(D) found
(2)	( ) (A) used up	(B) went off	(C) turned to	(D) made into
(3)	( ) (A) Net	(B) survey	(C) books	(D) respondents
(4)	( ) (A) various	(B) convenient	(C) youthful	(D) routine
(5)	( ) (A) taken in	(B) given off	(C) filled out	(D) picked on
(6)	( ) (A) story	(B) comic	(C) technology	(D) extracurricular
(7)	( ) (A) thus	(B) further	(C) otherwise	(D) for instance
(8)	( ) (A) other	(B) another	(C) others'	(D) the other's

56.

Children's encounters with poetry should include three types of response — enjoyment, exploration, and deepening understanding. These do not occur always as ___1___ steps but may happen simultaneously. Certainly, children must start with enjoyment ___2___ their interest in poetry dies. But if from the beginning they find delight in the poems they hear or read, they are ready and eager to ___3___ further — more books and more poems of different sorts. Even the youngest children can learn to see implications ___4___ the obvious. To read for hidden meanings is to identify with the poet, to ask the poet's questions. This is reading for deeper understanding, ___5___ a thoughtful look at what lies beneath the surface. Enjoyment, exploration, and deeper understanding must all be part of children's experience with poetry if we are to help them to love it.

(1)	( ) (A) childish	(B) artistic	(C) separate	(D) innocent
(2)	( ) (A) or	(B) and	(C) so	(D) then
(3)	( ) (A) escape	(B) explore	(C) accustom	(D) appear
(4)	( ) (A) near	(B) among	(C) beyond	(D) without
(5)	( ) (A) take	(B) takes	(C) to take	(D) taking

57. Keele University in the United Kingdom has developed a "virtual patient," created by a computer, to help train the pharmacists of the future. Students in the university's School of __1__ work with the "patient" to gain experience in effective communication and decision-making.

Students talk with the "patient" directly or by typing questions into a computer. The "patient" responds verbally or with gestures to indicate __2__ such as pain, stress or anxiety. As a result, students are forced to communicate clearly __3__ that the "patient" understands them completely. The Virtual Patient can also be used to explore various medical situations. For example, the "patient" can be programmed to be allergic to certain medicine and can __4__ serious reactions if student learners are not aware of the situation. This kind of practice allows students to learn from mistakes in a safe environment that would not be __5__ with textbooks alone. The unique system can both be used in a classroom setting or for distance learning.

(1)	( ) (A) Education	(B) Business	(C) Pharmacy	(D) Humanities
(2)	( ) (A) expressions	(B) emotions	(C) elements	(D) events

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(3) ( ) (A) in order (B) in return (C) in case (D) in addition
(4) ( ) (A) adapt to (B) break into (C) provide with (D) suffer from
(5) ( ) (A) exciting (B) necessary (C) possible (D) important

58.

A man wanted to prove to a group of alcoholics the effect of alcohol on human body systems. He displayed two jars in front of the group, one containing water and the other containing alcohol, ___1___ a very healthy worm. He said to the audience: "This jar contains water." Then he dropped the worm in the jar and said, "Please watch the reaction." The group watched closely ___2___ the worm floated in the jar, dangling and swimming. The man then took the worm out of the first jar and put it in the second jar ___3___ contained alcohol and said to the audience, "Now watch the reaction." The group saw the worm go down into the water and soon begin to struggle for ___4___. Right there and then every one in the group witnessed the worm shrinking and disintegrating. Then it died. The man turned round and asked the audience, "What would you all say to this?" After a long silence, someone from the rear ___5___ and said, "I can see that if I drink alcohol, there will be no more worms in my body."

(1) ( ) (A) in addition (B) along with (C) on account of (D) as a result of
(2) ( ) (A) as (B) if (C) yet (D) or
(3) ( ) (A) what (B) when (C) which (D) where
(4) ( ) (A) health (B) audience (C) proof (D) survival
(5) ( ) (A) put out (B) looked over (C) stood up (D) brought back

59. Average global temperature has increased by almost 1° F over the past century. Scientists expect it to increase an ___1___ 2° to 6° F over the next one hundred years. This may not sound like much, but it could change the Earth's climate as ___2___ before.

Climate change may affect people's health both directly and indirectly. For instance, heat stress and other heat-related health problems are caused directly by very warm temperatures. ___3___, human health can also be affected by ecological disturbances, changes in food and water supplies, as well as coastal flooding. How people and nature ___4___ climate change will determine how seriously it affects human health. Generally, poor people and poor countries are ___5___ probable to have the money and resources they need to cope with health problems due to climate change.

(1) ( ) (A) extreme (B) additional (C) immediate (D) original
(2) ( ) (A) ever (B) never (C) always (D) yet
(3) ( ) (A) Suddenly (B) Previously (C) Exclusively (D) Indirectly
(4) ( ) (A) result from (B) count on (C) adapt to (D) stand for
(5) ( ) (A) less (B) very (C) most (D) further

60. Do you know the difference between the terms *meteoroid*, *meteor*, and *meteorite* in astronomy? Many people find these words confusing. However, the difference is all about their __16__.

Meteoroids are far up in the sky. They are chunks of rock or metal that speed through space. Some are very large and may be hundreds of feet wide. Others __17__ the size of a small stone. Most meteoroids travel around the sun in space and stay away from the Earth. However, sometimes a meteoroid will enter the Earth's atmosphere. Friction with the atmosphere will cause it to __18__ and burn while traveling at high

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speed. As a meteoroid begins to burn in the atmosphere, it leaves a streak of light. When this tail-like light is falling down toward the Earth, it is called a meteor, or a shooting star. Most meteors vaporize completely before they hit the ground. If any meteor __19__ its fiery journey through the atmosphere and lands on Earth, it is called a meteorite. Large meteorites can cause great explosions and much destruction on the surface of the Earth. __20__, Barringer Crater in the American state of Arizona, measuring 1,200 m in diameter and some 170 m deep, was produced by a meteorite impact.

(1) ( ) (A) size (B) weight (C) location (D) temperature
(2) ( ) (A) may be (B) would be (C) must have been (D) could have been
(3) ( ) (A) wear out (B) turn off (C) break through (D) heat up
(4) ( ) (A) approaches (B) survives (C) confirms (D) targets
(5) ( ) (A) Indeed (B) Nevertheless (C) For example (D) In short

文意選填

23.

(A) miniature	(B) elaborate	(C) applying	(D) programs	(E) founded
(F) firms	(G) leading	(H) population	(I) varies	(J) offered

Junior Achievement was started in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1919 by Horace A. Moses. Mr. Moses, who had been a poor farm boy, had worked his way up to become one of the ___1___ industrialists in the United States. He was concerned that so many of the young people ___2___ for positions with his firm knew absolutely nothing about the way a corporation is run. As a solution to this problem, he ___3___ Junior Achievement, Inc.

In essence, Junior Achievement is an organization that gives high-school boys and girls a chance to become part of the operation of a ___4___ corporation while still in school. Every September, students are ___5___ the opportunity to join Junior Achievement through the co-operation of local school systems. Some students make products that range in size from earrings to quite ___6___ furniture for the home. Others produce weekly radio and television shows or operate banks, accounting ___7___, and advertising agencies.

Junior Achievement ___8___ range in size from those in the big cities, like New York and Los Angeles, to those in small towns with a ___9___ of a few thousand. Each program ___10___ with the size of the area and the amount of industrial and business activity in the city.

24.

(A) means (B) soreness (C) point to (D) argue (E) demanding
(F) abide by (G) fanatic (H) current (I) make time (J) modest

If you cannot find ways to fit exercise into your busy daily schedule, don't worry! Exercise doesn't always have to be laborious. Research shows that __31__ amounts of exercise—even just 15 minutes a day—helps ease depression, enhance self-image, relieve stress, and much more. That's right. Doing exercise makes you happy, and you don't have to be a fitness __32__ to do it. What you need to do is to make "start slow and have fun" a motto to __33__. Then you'll be well on your way to using physical activity as a tool to make you feel better every day.

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The "no pain, no gain" view of exercise is now considered old-fashioned. In fact, __34__ health studies prove that exercise doesn't have to hurt to be effective. You might __35__ that if working out doesn't give you pain, it isn't working. According to fitness trainers, physically __36__ exercises may make you breathe heavily and your muscles may ache temporarily, but exercise should not be painful. In fact, if it is, it may __37__ an injury or muscle strain. Many great forms of exercise—like walking, swimming, or gentle stretching—get results without the __38__ or discomfort some people associate with exercise.

For the sake of your health, it is time to make regular exercise a part of your life. Keep in mind that even short periods of low-impact exercise serve as a powerful __39__ to improve your health. So, no matter how busy you are, try to __40__ for exercise every day, like a 15-minute walk with your dog. Your body will thank you in many ways.

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54.

In recent years, a craze for height has hit hard in industrializing Asian countries like Taiwan, Hong Kong and China, which boast seven of the world's 10 tallest buildings. The current tallest, at 101 floors, is the Taipei 101 in Taiwan, though Toronto's CN Tower is 180 feet higher, largely because of its huge antenna. Yet, in the Persian Gulf city of Dubai, the world's tallest building-to-be is already well under construction. Its pilings are already in place, plunging 160 feet into the earth. When it's finished, visitors will swoon over this city from 123 stories high, if not more. Currently, however, its exact height is still kept a secret to potential competitors in the world's race for the title of the tallest skyscraper.

While New York built skyscrapers because land was scarce, Dubai is doing it to get on the world map. "It's image, clearly," said Richard Rosan, president of its construction firm. "There's no practical reason for having a building this tall. You can't be scared of heights if you want to work on the top floor."

On paper, the Dubai Tower looks something like a giant space shuttle about to be launched into the clouds. Designers say the silvery steel-and-glass building will restore to the Arab world the honor of hosting the earth's tallest structure—a title lost in 1889 when the Eiffel Tower **upset** the 43-century reign of Egypt's Great Pyramid of Giza.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, how tall will the Dubai Tower be?
(A) At least 43 stories higher than Toronto's CN Tower.
(B) 180 feet higher than Toronto's CN Tower.
(C) At least 22 stories higher than the Taipei 101.
(D) 160 feet higher than the Taipei 101.

(2) ( ) The main purpose for building the Dubai Tower is _____.
(A) for people who are not scared of heights to work on the top floor
(B) for the construction company to maintain its business
(C) for the Arab world to honor its industrialization
(D) for the city of Dubai to gain world fame

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true of the Dubai Tower?
(A) It will include a 160-feet huge antenna.
(B) It may be built in the shape of a space shuttle.
(C) It uses silver as the major construction material.
(D) It has already been built up to 180 feet above the ground.

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(4) ( ) The word **upset** in the last paragraph means _____.
(A) distorted an important fact
(B) knocked something over accidentally
(C) defeated a strong competitor
(D) made someone feel sad, worried, or angry

55. Located in Black Canyon straddling the border between Nevada and Arizona in the southwestern region of the United States, Hoover Dam is named one of the Top 10 Construction Achievements of the 20th century. The dam, constructed between 1931 and 1936, was the largest of its kind at the time. Its construction was the result of a massive effort involving thousands of workers and cost over one hundred lives.

Since about 1900, the Black Canyon and nearby Boulder Canyon had been investigated for their potential to support a dam that would control floods, provide irrigation water, and produce hydroelectric power. In 1928, the US Congress authorized the project. The winning bid to build the dam was submitted by Six Companies, Inc. However, such a large concrete structure had never been built before, and some of the techniques were unproven. The extreme summer heat and lack of facilities near the site also presented tremendous difficulties. Nevertheless, Six Companies turned over the finished dam to the federal government on March 1, 1936, more than two years ahead of schedule.

The initial design of the dam, which was more concerned with the dam's functionality than its exterior, was criticized by many as being too plain and unremarkable for a project of such immense scale. So Gordon B. Kaufmann, the architect who was brought in to redesign the exterior, greatly streamlined the design and applied an elegant Art Deco style to the entire project. Allen Tupper True, an American illustrator, was also hired to handle the design and decoration of the walls and floors of the new dam. He integrated into his design the images and colors based on Native American visions of rain, lightning, clouds, and animals, thereby creating symbolic patterns which appear both ancient and modern.

Today, Hoover Dam has become a national historic landmark. Standing at more than 725 feet above the Colorado River, the highest concrete dam in the Western Hemisphere continues to draw crowds 85 years after its creation, attracting more than a million visitors a year.

(1) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for building the dam in the beginning?
(A) To promote tourism.
(B) To support agriculture.
(C) To generate electricity.
(D) To prevent natural disasters.

(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about Hoover Dam?
(A) Its construction lasted for more than a decade.
(B) It is strong in functionality, but plain in design.
(C) Its site stretches over two states in the United States.
(D) It became famous because it led to the discovery of Black Canyon.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, what did Six Companies, Inc. experience in the process of building the dam?
(A) It was defeated by the harsh working conditions.
(B) It lost some workers in the construction of the dam.
(C) It benefited from prior experience of building dams of similar scale.

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(D) It gave up the project authorized by the government before the deadline.
(4) ( ) What contribution did Gordon B. Kaufmann make to Hoover Dam?
(A) He improved the outer appearance of the dam.
(B) He enhanced the practical functions of the dam.
(C) He added aboriginal flavor to the design of the floor.
(D) He decorated the walls of the dam with images from nature.

56. Sometimes the real world can be a confusing place. It is not always fair or kind. And in the real world there are not always happy endings. That is why, every once in a while, we like to escape into the world of fantasy — a place where things always go our way and there is always a happy ending.

We want to believe in fantastic creatures in imaginary lands. We want to believe in magic powers, good friends, and the power of good to overcome evil. We all fantasize about being able to fly and lift buildings off the ground. And how good a magic sword would feel in our hand as we go off to kill a dragon or win the hand of a beautiful princess.

The amazing adventures of Superman, Peter Pan, and Harry Potter have charmed many people, children and adults alike. The main reason is that these stories offer us chances to get away from this real, frustrating world and allow us to find some magical solutions to our problems. For example, Superman always arrives in the nick of time to prevent a disaster from happening, Peter Pan can fly at will to tease the bad guy Captain Hook, and Harry Potter has his magic power to take revenge on his uncle, aunt and cousin, who always ill-treat him.

(1) ( ) People enter the world of fantasy for the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.
(A) the world of fantasy frightens us
(B) the real world is often disappointing
(C) we can find happy endings there
(D) we can always have our wishes fulfilled

(2) ( ) Superman, Peter Pan, and Harry Potter have charmed many people, because _____.
(A) the bad guys always have the upper hand
(B) they end up getting married to beautiful princesses
(C) their solutions are anything but magical
(D) they possess powers that ordinary people don't have

(3) ( ) This article about fantasy literature is intended to _____.
(A) criticize its unrealistic concepts (B) ridicule those people reading it
(C) explain why people like to read it (D) teach people avoid disasters

57. Angelfish, often found in the warm seas and coral reefs, are among the most brightly colored fish of the ocean. Brilliant colors and stripes form amazing patterns on their body. These patterns actually help the fish to hide from danger among roots and plants. At night, when these fish become inactive, their colors may become pale. Often, the young ones are differently colored than the adults. Some scientists believe that the color difference between the young and the old indicates their different social positions.

Another interesting fact about angelfish is that they have an occupation in the fish world. Most of them act as cleaners for other fish and pick dead tissue from their bodies. This is not their food, though. Their diet consists mainly of sponge and algae.

One particular kind of angelfish, the blackspot angelfish, has a special capability that

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allows it to change gender from female to male. However, the change is not made at random; it happens for a specific reason. Angelfish live in groups, and each group has one male fish, which is blue in color, and four female fish, which are yellow. The male angelfish is the strongest and largest member of the group. He is the one who protects and looks after the females. When the male dies, the group needs a new "security guard." This is when the largest female in the group begins to change in appearance. She begins to grow larger in size, and after a week, she starts changing color, from yellow to blue. Slowly, her behavior toward the other fish also changes. She begins behaving like a male. Two weeks later, black stripes appear on her body, indicating the gender change is complete. She is now completely male!

(1) ( ) What is the job of an angelfish in the sea?
(A) Being a cleaner for other fish. (B) Being a bodyguard for other fish.
(C) Being a gardener for roots and plants. (D) Being a caretaker for sponge and algae.

(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about the color of angelfish?
(A) Female angelfish are blue in color.
(B) The colors of the fish become less bright at night.
(C) Male angelfish do not have black stripes on them.
(D) The adult fish and the young ones have the same colors

(3) ( ) According to the passage, what triggers the gender change in the blackspot angelfish?
(A) Dangers to the group. (B) Changes in the fish's diet.
(C) The birth of young angelfish. (D) The death of the male fish in a group.

(4) ( ) Which of the following describes the order of changes in the features of a blackspot angelfish during gender change?
(A) Size → behavior → color → stripes.
(B) Color → size → behavior → stripes.
(C) Size → color → behavior → stripes.
(D) Color → behavior → size → stripes.

58. The kilt is a skirt traditionally worn by Scottish men. It is a tailored garment that is wrapped around the wearer's body at the waist starting from one side, around the front and back and across the front again to the opposite side. The overlapping layers in front are called "aprons." Usually, the kilt covers the body from the waist down to just above the knees. A properly made kilt should not be so loose that the wearer can easily twist the kilt around the body, nor should it be so tight that it causes bulging of the fabric where it is buckled. Underwear may be worn as one prefers.

One of the most distinctive features of the kilt is the pattern of squares, or sett, it exhibits. The association of particular patterns with individual families can be traced back hundreds of years. Then in the Victorian era (19th century), weaving companies began to systematically record and formalize the system of setts for commercial purposes. Today there are also setts for States and Provinces, schools and universities, and general patterns that anybody can wear.

The kilt can be worn with accessories. On the front apron, there is often a kilt pin, topped with a small decorative family symbol. A small knife can be worn with the kilt too. It typically comes in a very wide variety, from fairly plain to quite elaborate silver- and jewel-ornamented designs. The kilt can also be worn with a sporran, which is the Gaelic word for pouch or purse.

(1) ( ) What's the proper way of wearing the kilt?

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(A) It should be worn with underwear underneath it.
(B) It should loosely fit on the body to be turned around.
(C) It should be long enough to cover the wearer's knees.
(D) It should be wrapped across the front of the body two times.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is a correct description about setts?
(A) They were once symbols for different Scottish families.
(B) They were established by the government for business purposes.
(C) They represented different States and Provinces in the 19th century.
(D) They used to come in one general pattern for all individuals and institutions.

(3) ( ) Which of the following items is NOT typically worn with the kilt for decoration?
(A) A pin. (B) A purse. (C) A ruby apron. (D) A silver knife.

(4) ( ) What is the purpose of this passage?
(A) To introduce a Scottish garment. (B) To advertise a weaving pattern.
(C) To persuade men to wear kilts. (D) To compare a skirt with a kilt.

59. The Galápagos Islands are the Pacific island paradise where Darwin's theory of evolution was born. They are places filled with giant tree lizards, sandy beaches, and tropical plants. Now they will be famous for one more thing: the world's first green airport.

This group of islands off the coast of Ecuador has recently contracted Argentine Corporación America to manage the redevelopment of the airport on the island of Baltra. It is estimated that US$20 million is needed to complete **the project** by 2009. The new development has several important features: use of wind and solar energy, passive heating and cooling systems, as well as concrete runways in place of asphalt, which has a greater carbon footprint during its production cycle. This new development couldn't be coming at a better time for the Galápagos, which were added to an environmental "danger list" in 2007.

Pacific islands like the Galápagos, Easter Island, and Tahiti, have economies that are driven almost completely by tourism. However, some people think these are "unsustainable models of development." The number of visitors to the Galápagos rose more than 250% from 1990 to 2006, while the number of commercial flights to the area rose 193% from 2001 to 2006. These increases put great stress on the islands' resources and environment. Air travel is especially criticized for exhausting natural resources and causing environmental damage. Thus, efforts are being made to reduce the environmental impact of the tourism industry. The greening of airports is just one of these attempts.

(1) ( ) What is this article mainly about?
(A) The problems of Darwin's theory.
(B) The background of building a green airport.
(C) The history of the Galápagos Islands.
(D) The ease of transportation to the Pacific islands.

(2) ( ) Where will the world's first green airport be built?
(A) In Tahiti. (B) In Argentina. (C) In Baltra. (D) In the United States.

(3) ( ) What is true about the Galápagos Islands?
(A) They are located near Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean.
(B) They have had a great increase in population since 2001.
(C) They will invest US$20 million to promote their tourism.
(D) They have become one of the most dangerous places in the world.

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(4) ( ) What does **the project** in the second paragraph refer to?

(A) The plan to build a green airport.

(B) The research on the production of solar energy.

(C) The task of calculating a carbon footprint.

(D) The study on the exhaustion of natural resources.

60. Some people call it a traveling museum. Others refer to it as a living or open-air museum. Built in Brazil to celebrate the quincentennial of Columbus' first voyage to the New World, the *Nina*, a Columbus-era replica ship, provides visitors with an accurate visual of the size and sailing implements of Columbus' favorite ship from over 500 years ago.

I joined the crew of the *Nina* in Gulf Shores, Alabama, in February 2013. As part of a research project sponsored by my university, my goal was to document my days aboard the ship in a blog. I quickly realized that I gained the most valuable insights when I observed or gave tours to school-age children. The field-trip tour of the *Nina* is hands-on learning at its best. In this setting, students could touch the line, pass around a ballast stone, and move the extremely large tiller that steered the ships in Columbus' day. They soon came to understand the labor involved in sailing the ship back in his time. I was pleased to see the students become active participants in their learning process.

The *Nina* is not the only traveling museum that provides such field trips. A visit to Jamestown Settlement, for example, allows visitors to board three re-creations of the ships that brought the first settlers from England to Virginia in the early 1600s. Historical interpreters, dressed in period garb, give tours to the *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery*. These interpreters often portray a character that would have lived and worked during that time period. Students touring these ships are encouraged to interact with the interpreters in order to better understand the daily life in the past.

My experience on the *Nina* helps substantiate my long-held belief that students stay interested, ask better questions, and engage in higher-order thinking tasks when they are actively engaged in the learning process. The students who boarded the *Nina* came as passive learners. They left as bold explorers.

(1) ( ) What line of business is the author engaged in?

(A) Shipping. (B) Education. (C) Ecological tourism. (D) Museum administration.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about the *Nina* introduced in the passage?

(A) She is a replica of a ship that Columbus built in Brazil.

(B) She is always crowded with foreign tourists during holidays.

(C) She is the boat Columbus sailed in his voyage to the New World.

(D) She displays a replica of the navigational equipment used in Columbus' time.

(3) ( ) What is the third paragraph mainly about?

(A) Guidelines for visitors on the ships.

(B) Life of the first settlers in Jamestown Settlement.

(C) Duties of the interpreters in the British museums.

(D) Introduction to some open-air museums similar to the *Nina*.

(4) ( ) What does the author mean by the last two sentences of the passage?

(A) The students are interested in becoming tour guides.

(B) The experience has changed the students' learning attitude.

(C) The students become brave and are ready to sail the seas on their own.

(D) The museums are successful in teaching the students survival skills at sea.

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