

高中綜合練習 Unit 20

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綜合測驗

82.

Most people like to talk, but few people like to listen. ___1___ listening well is a rare talent that everyone should treasure. Because they hear more, good listeners ___2___ to know more and to be more sensitive to what is going on around them than other people. In addition, good listeners are inclined to accept or tolerate ___3___ to judge and criticize. Therefore, they have ___4___ enemies than other people. ___5___, they are probably the most loved of people. However, there are ___6___ to that generality. For example, John Steinbeck is ___7___ to have been an excellent listener, yet he was hated by some of the people he wrote about. No doubt his ability to listen contributed ___8___ his capacity to write. ___9___, the results of his listening did not make him popular. Thus, ___10___ on what a good listener does, he may become either popular or disliked in his lifetime.

- (1) () (A) Yes (B) And (C) Or (D) So
- (2) () (A) mean (B) like (C) tend (D) act
- (3) () (A) instead of (B) rather than (C) in order (D) in addition
- (4) () (A) little (B) least (C) lesser (D) fewer
- (5) () (A) In contrast (B) In particular (C) In fact (D) In other words
- (6) () (A) situations (B) exceptions (C) perceptions (D) observations
- (7) () (A) called (B) named (C) said (D) told
- (8) () (A) on (B) to (C) for (D) in
- (9) () (A) Nevertheless (B) Conversely (C) Consequently (D) Moreover
- (10) () (A) depend (B) depends (C) depended (D) depending

83.

Today, with a couple of clicks, you can go anywhere in the world without leaving your computer. So it should come as little ___1___ that the Internet has headlined the top 25 innovations of the past quarter century, according to a panel of technology leaders assembled to promote inventiveness.

In creating the list, the group ___2___ twenty-five non-medically related technological innovations that have become widely used since 1980. These innovations are readily recognizable by most Americans, have had a direct impact on our everyday lives, and may also dramatically affect our lives ___3___.

The top innovation, the Web, was created by British software consultant Tim Berners-Lee. ___4___ by the multitude of information systems requiring complicated access, Berners-Lee fashioned a universal one that made information readily ___5___. He created HTML (hypertext markup language) and its rule of usage (HTTP, hypertext transfer protocol). In 1991 he unveiled the World Wide Web. Today, this No. 1 invention has become so commonplace that it is almost taken for granted.

- (1) () (A) agreement (B) surprise (C) belief (D) concern
- (2) () (A) gives in (B) takes over (C) singles out (D) turns down

(3) () (A) for a moment (B) at that time (C) from then on (D) in the future

(4) () (A) Having frustrated (B) Frustrated

(C) To be frustrated (D) Been frustrated

(5) () (A) available (B) consistent (C) important (D) unforgettable

84.

Young visitors to museums often complain about having museum feet, the tired feeling one gets after spending too much time in a museum. A case of museum feet makes one feel like saying: "This is __1__. I could have done the painting myself. When can we sit down? What time is it?"

Studies of museum behavior show that the average visitor spends about four seconds looking at one object. For young visitors, the time span can be __2__ shorter. Children are more interested in smells, sounds, and the "feel" of a place than looking at a work of art. If they stay in a museum too long, a feeling of boredom and monotony will build up, leading __3__ to impatience and fatigue.

To __4__ museum feet, try not to have children look at too many things in one visit. It is reported that young visitors get more out of a visit if they focus on __5__ nine objects. One and a half hours is the ideal time to keep their eyes and minds sharp, and their feet happy!

(1) () (A) boring (B) difficult (C) cool (D) exciting

(2) () (A) almost (B) also (C) even (D) meanwhile

(3) () (A) efficiently (B) eventually (C) fortunately (D) permanently

(4) () (A) affect (B) approach (C) assure (D) avoid

(5) () (A) no better than (B) no less than (C) no more than (D) no sooner than

85.

Up to about 250 million years ago the world had just one huge super-continent called Pangaea. Animals were able to move and intermix with __1__. About 200 million years ago this super-continent broke up into two continents: Laurasia and Gondwana. About 60 million years ago Gondwana broke up into __2__ later became South America, Africa, Antarctica, India and Australia. Since then Australia __3__ from the rest of the world by vast oceans. The animals there no longer had __4__ with animals from other parts of the world. They evolved separately. As a result, about 95% of Australia's mammals and 94% of its frogs are found __5__ else in the world. Australia has lots of very unusual animals.

(1) () (A) another (B) one another (C) other (D) the other

(2) () (A) which (B) where (C) what (D) that

(3) () (A) is isolated (B) had isolated (C) has isolated (D) has been isolated

(4) () (A) confusion (B) marriage (C) contact (D) transaction

(5) () (A) nowhere (B) somewhere (C) everywhere (D) anywhere

86.

Alan Turing was one of the leading scientific geniuses of the 20th century. Many scholars consider him the father of modern computer science. He was also the man who cracked the __1__ uncrackable Enigma code used by Nazi Germany. His code-breaking turned the tide of World War II and helped save two million lives. Nevertheless, __2__ people have even heard his name.

Turing displayed signs of high intelligence in math and science at a young age. By the time he was 23, he had already come up with the idea of what __3__ the modern computer—the Turing machine. Today, Turing machines are still used in theoretical computation. He also proposed the now famous Turing test, used to determine whether a computer exhibits intelligent behavior equivalent to that of a human.

The postwar era, however, was a disaster for Turing. He was gay, which was then a crime in Britain. __4__ being hailed as one of the crucial figures in defeating the Nazis, Turing was convicted of "gross indecency." This __5__ drove him to commit suicide in 1954, at the age of 41. Nearly 60 years after his death, Queen Elizabeth II granted Turing a formal pardon for his conviction, upon an online petition signed by prominent scientists and technology leaders around the world.

(1) () (A) eventually (B) precisely (C) concernedly (D) supposedly

(2) () (A) many (B) some (C) any (D) few

(3) () (A) would become (B) should become

(C) could have become (D) had become

(4) () (A) Because of (B) Instead of (C) In addition to (D) With respect to

(5) () (A) compromise (B) procession (C) humiliation (D) supplement

87. It has long been assumed that creativity is some unusual trait enjoyed by the few. However, according to a wide array of scientific and sociological research, creativity is __1__ a sign of rare genius than a natural human potential. Thus, it can be nurtured and encouraged.

It is believed that taking breaks from a problem can help __2__ a moment of insight or stimulate new ideas. Unconventional solutions can also be explored. That is why some of the most successful companies in the world, such as 3M and Google, encourage their employees to __3__ all sorts of relaxing activities, such as playing pinball and wandering about the campus. During such breaks, the mind turns inward, __4__ it can subconsciously puzzle over subtle meanings and connections.

Another way to increase creativity is to take risks. This is because many breakthroughs come up when people venture __5__ their usual routines or areas of expertise. This can be done by, for example, learning new skills or traveling to new countries.

(1) () (A) more (B) less (C) better (D) worse

(2) () (A) spark (B) carve (C) drill (D) grind

(3) () (A) refer to (B) answer for (C) take part in (D) put up with

(4) () (A) if (B) but (C) where (D) which

(5) () (A) into (B) without (C) under (D) beyond

88.

The telephone is widely considered as the most rapidly evolving technological device today. Many experts in the field believe that future phones will not only look very different— they may not even be __1__. They may be hidden in jewelry or accessories, or even embedded in the body. They will undoubtedly have a lot of additional features and __2__ functions, and users may interact with them in new ways, too. __3__ they are still called “phones”—a word meaning “voice” in Greek—making voice calls may no longer be their primary function. With advances in contemporary design and technology, the phones may __4__ remote controls, house keys, Game Boys, maps, flashlights, health monitors, recorders, handguns, and so on. __5__, they will be “the remote-control for life.”

(1) () (A) heard (B) sold (C) changed (D) seen

(2) () (A) remote (B) scarce (C) novel (D) accidental

(3) () (A) As long as (B) Even if (C) Just as (D) Only when

(4) () (A) call for (B) get over (C) relate to (D) serve as

(5) () (A) In short (B) As yet (C) By the way (D) On the contrary

閱讀測驗

82. In 2009, the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers were invited to perform in Belgium, France, Germany, and Luxemburg. In 2011, they were voted as one of the world’s top five performance groups by audiences of Japan Broadcasting Corporation’s Amazing Voice program.

Recalling the group’s first tour in Europe, Camake Valaule, a physical education teacher and the founder of the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers, admitted that he felt very nervous. He was worried that the audience would fall asleep since most of the 75-minute performance was a cappella, that is, singing without instrumental sound. Surprisingly, the audience listened with full focus and high spirits. Camake said, “They told me afterward that through our performance, they had a vision of our country, our village, without having to visit it. This experience greatly boosted our confidence.”

According to Camake Valaule, singing traditional ballads has helped students and their parents to re-understand their culture. “It used to be that the only ones who could sing these songs were tribal elders aged between 50 and 60. Now with the children performing the pieces, parents are beginning to ask, ‘Why do we not know how to sing these ballads?’ Many times nowadays, it is the children who teach the songs to their parents, putting back the pieces of a blurred memory.”

Winning international fame, however, was neither the original intention nor the main reason why Camake founded the group in 2006. The most important thing was to make children understand why they sing these songs and to preserve and pass on their culture. Referring to the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School and Taiwu Village following Typhoon Morakot in August 2009, Camake said, “We could not take the forest or our houses in the mountains with us; but we were able to bring our culture along. As long as the children are willing to sing, I will always be there for them, singing with them and leading them to experience the meaning of the ballads.”

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- (1) Which of the following is true about Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers?
- (A) The group was first established in 2009.
 - (B) The group was founded by a PE teacher.
 - (C) The singers usually sing popular folk songs.
 - (D) The singers learn to sing from their parents.
- (2) On his first trip to Europe, why did Camake think the audience might fall asleep?
- (A) The average age of the audience was between fifty and sixty.
 - (B) Most of the performance was not accompanied by any instrument.
 - (C) Nobody could understand the language and the meaning of the songs.
 - (D) The audience could not visualize the theme sung by the school children.
- (3) What does “the pieces of a blurred memory” in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) The children’s ignorance of their own culture.
 - (B) The fading memories about old tribal people.
 - (C) The broken pieces of knowledge taught at school.
 - (D) The parents’ vague understanding of their own tradition.
- (4) What did Camake realize after the incident of Typhoon Morakot?
- (A) The significance of the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School.
 - (B) The need to respect nature to avoid being destroyed by it.
 - (C) The importance of passing on the traditional culture.
 - (D) The consequence of building houses in the forest.

83. With soaring rock formations, uniquely-rippled landscapes, and mysterious underground cities, the Goreme National Park is an incredible tourist attraction in central Turkey.

Thousands of years ago a group of ancient volcanoes spewed out layer upon layer of thick ash and lava which formed the Cappadocia region, where the Goreme National Park is now located. Over the centuries the wind and rain worked their magic on this land, carving out spectacular gorges and leaving behind the dramatic towering formations of rock pillars that reach heights of 40 meters. These amazing structures are usually called “fairy chimneys.” They come in an extraordinary range of shapes and sizes, but most are tall and resemble king trumpet mushrooms with a cap on top. The top stone is the hardest part of each formation and protects the softer rock underneath from erosion. Eventually, however, these caps fall off, whereupon the wind and rain start to cut away the cone until it, too, collapses. The unique landforms of the Goreme valley have created its lunar-like landscape, also known as a moonscape.

But the Goreme National Park has always been much more than its dramatic scenery. Humans, too, have left their unique mark on the region. The Byzantine Christians inhabited the area in the fourth century. They carved thousands of cave churches, chapels, and monasteries out of rock. Many of these churches were decorated with beautiful wall paintings whose colors still retain all their original freshness. The Byzantine Christians even carved out entire underground villages in an effort to hide from the Romans and later, the Muslims. To this day, many of these villages are still inhabited and many of the rock-cut storerooms are still stuffed with grapes, lemons, potatoes and flat bread waiting for the winter.

- (1) () How is the landscape of the Goreme National Park formed?
- (A) It is the effect of erosions of volcanic rocks by wind and water.
 - (B) It is the outcome of cumulative ash and lava from volcanoes.
 - (C) It is the creation of some mysterious forces from the moon.
 - (D) It is the result of rock cutting by the Byzantine Christians.
- (2) () Which of the following descriptions of the “fairy chimneys” is true?
- (A) They are almost identical in size and shape.
 - (B) They have mushrooms growing on the top.
 - (C) They are formed by rocks of different hardness.
 - (D) They have strong bottoms to support their 40-meter height.
- (3) () Which of the following has NOT been a function served by the carved rocks in the Goreme National Park?
- Refuge. (B) Gallery. (C) Residence. (D) Place of worship.
- (4) () Which of the following sentences best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Goreme is a wonder where nature meets man.
 - (B) Goreme is a representation of ancient Turkish life.

(C) Goreme is a living example of the power of nature.

(D) Goreme is an attraction that mixes the new and the old.

84. The prickly pear cactus is such a powerful symbol in Mexico that it occupies a prime spot on Mexico's national flag. The plant was considered sacred by the ancient Aztecs, and modern-day Mexicans eat it, drink it, and even use it in medicines and shampoos. Now scientists have come up with a new use for the bright green plant: producing renewable energy.

Known locally as nopal, the prickly pear is farmed on a massive scale in Mexico. Over the years, only the edible soft inner flesh has been used. The cactus's thick outer layer (i.e., husk), with all those spines, had always been viewed as a waste product until researchers developed a biogas generator to turn the husks into electricity.

The pilot project dedicated to developing the cactus biogas generator began in the south of Mexico City. The area produces 200,000 tons a year of prickly pear cactus—up to 10 tons of which ends up as waste on the floor of the cactus market each day. Then, a local green energy startup company got the idea to turn that waste into energy. The generator is now in place at the cactus market, where the vendors are enthusiastic about this new way to utilize the tons of cactus husks that once went directly into the trash.

The prickly pear has a number of advantages over other biofuel crops, such as wheat, sugarcane, and soybeans. For one thing, only the husk of the cactus is used for generating biofuel, while its inner flesh is still preserved for food. Therefore, using the plant as a fuel source will not put pressure on food prices. Moreover, the cactus requires minimum water, and thus is not grown on traditional agricultural pasture. This means that no increased competition arises for the water or land presently used for food production.

The project in Mexico City has brought new hope to reducing the use of fossil fuels. If it can be expanded, the prickly pear could be the key to Mexico's energy future.

(1) () What is the purpose of this passage?

(A) To argue for the benefits of *nopales*.

(B) To introduce a new source of energy.

(C) To predict the future agriculture policy of Mexico.

(D) To change people's ideas about energy consumption.

(2) () Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a function of the prickly pear?

(A) For treating illnesses.

(B) For personal hygiene.

(C) For food and beverage.

(D) For gardening and landscaping.

(3) () Which of the following statements about the prickly pear cactus is true?

(A) Its soft inner part is often discarded.

(B) It was not discovered until the modern era.

(C) It turns into 200,000 tons of waste in Mexico each year.

(D) It appears in a prominent place on Mexico's national flag.

(4) () What advantage does the prickly pear cactus have over other biofuel crops?

(A) It generates more energy.

(B) It will not influence food prices.

(C) It may replace feed for livestock.

(D) It can increase global food production.

85. Benjamin Franklin, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, was not only a great politician but also a highly accomplished scientist and inventor. Of his many achievements, probably the least well-known are his accomplishments in music. He invented an instrument for which both Mozart and Beethoven composed music—the glass armonica.

In 1761, while living in England, Franklin heard a performer playing musical glasses. Franklin was charmed by the music, but felt that there was a better way to create the same sound. He had a glassmaker create thirty-seven hemispheres made of glass, with each being a different size and thickness to produce different pitches. The glass hemispheres were color coded with paint to identify the notes. Franklin ran an iron rod through a hole in the top of each hemisphere so that they could nest together from largest to smallest. He linked all of this to a device shaped like a spinning wheel, with a foot control

that turned the rod, making the glass hemispheres rotate. Franklin moistened his fingers and held them against the rims of the glass hemispheres as they turned, producing a unique sound. He mastered the instrument and took it to parties and gatherings to play for his friends and acquaintances. The instrument became so popular that thousands were built and sold.

But musical fashions changed. Music was moving out of the relatively small halls of Mozart's day into the large concert halls of the 19th century, and without amplification, the glass armonica simply couldn't be heard. Concert reviews from the period mourned the fact that the armonica sounded wonderful—only when it could be heard. So, alas, Franklin's marvelous invention was ultimately abandoned. The popularity of the instrument faded early in the 19th century, but it is still played occasionally today.

(1) () Which of the following is the closest illustration of Benjamin Franklin's invention?



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

(2) () Which of the following statements is true about how the glass armonica works?

(A) Water has to be poured into the glass hemispheres.

(B) Colored paint makes it sound better and last longer.

(C) An iron rod is used to strike the thicker glass hemispheres.

(D) The performer's fingers have to be slightly wet when playing it.

(3) () According to the passage, why did the glass armonica lose its popularity?

(A) The skill of playing the glass armonica was very hard to master.

(B) Famous musicians like Beethoven had problems composing for it.

(C) Concert halls became too big for its music to be heard by the audience.

(D) Reviewers in that time indicated that it was clumsy and not fashionable.

(4) () What does the highlighted "they" in the second paragraph refer to?

(A) Iron rods.

(B) Hemispheres.

(C) Colored notes.

(D) Musical pitches.

86. Howler monkeys are named for the long loud cries, or howls, that they make every day. They are the loudest land animal and their howls can be heard three miles away through dense forests. Male howler monkeys use their loud voices to fight for food, mates, or territory. Everyone starts and ends the day by

howling to check out where their nearest competitors are.

Interestingly, when there are few howler monkeys in an area, the howling routine takes on a different pattern. In Belize, where howler monkeys were newly reintroduced into a wildlife sanctuary, the howler monkeys were heard only a few times a week rather than every day. Apparently, with plenty of space and no other howler monkeys around, there was no need to check on the whereabouts of their competitors. At the sanctuary, keepers now use recorded howler sounds from a distance so that the monkeys feel the need to make the territorial calls as they would do in the wild. In the future when the population grows, there will be no need for the recording because the howler monkeys will have more reason to check in with the neighbors to define their own territories.

- (1) () Why do howler monkeys howl?
- (A) To claim their territory.
 - (B) To check how popular they are.
 - (C) To tell others they are going to leave.
 - (D) To show friendliness to their neighbors.
- (2) () Why did the howler monkeys in Belize howl less often?
- (A) They lived too close to each other.
 - (B) There was enough food for all of them.
 - (C) There were no other competitors around.
 - (D) They were not used to the weather there.
- (3) () Why do the keepers at the sanctuary use recorded howls?
- (A) To prevent the howler monkeys from getting homesick.
 - (B) To help howler monkeys maintain their howling ability.
 - (C) To trick the monkeys into the belief that there is plenty of space around.
 - (D) To teach the monkeys how to make the loudest cries to scare people away.
- (4) () According to the passage, which of the following is true about howler monkeys?
- (A) They howl most often at noon.
 - (B) They originally came from Belize.
 - (C) People can hear their howls three miles away.
 - (D) Female monkeys howl to protect their babies.

87. Screaming is one of the primal responses humans share with other animals. Conventional thinking suggests that what sets a scream apart from other sounds is its loudness or high pitch. However, many sounds that are loud and high-pitched do not raise goose bumps like screams can. To find out what makes human screams unique, neuroscientist Luc Arnal and his team examined a bank of sounds containing sentences spoken or screamed by 19 adults. The result shows screams and screamed sentences had a quality called “roughness,” which refers to how fast a sound changes in loudness. While normal speech sounds only have slight differences in loudness—between 4 and 5 Hz, screams can switch very fast, varying between 30 and 150 Hz, thus perceived as being rough and unpleasant.

Arnal’s team asked 20 subjects to judge screams as neutral or fearful, and found that the scariest almost always corresponded with roughness. The team then studied how the human brain responds to roughness using fMRI brain scanners. As expected, after hearing a scream, activity increased in the brain’s auditory centers where sound coming into the ears is processed. But the scans also lit up in the amygdala, the brain’s fear center.

The amygdala is the area that regulates our emotional and physiological response to danger. When a threat is detected, our adrenaline rises, and our body prepares to react to danger. The study discovered that screams have a similar influence on our body. It also found that roughness isn’t heard when we speak naturally, regardless of the language we use, but it is prevalent in artificial sounds. The most aggravating alarm clocks, car horns, and fire alarms possess high degrees of roughness.

One potential application for this research might be to add roughness to alarm sounds to make them more effective, the same way a bad smell is added to natural gas to make it easily detectable. Warning sounds could also be added to electric cars, which are particularly silent, so they can be efficiently detected by pedestrians.

- (1) () What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Different types of screams.
 - (B) Human sounds and animal cries.

(C) Specific features of screams.

(D) Sound changes and goose bumps.

(2) () According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a finding by Arnal's team?

(A) Changes in volume make screams different from other sounds.

(B) Only humans can produce sounds with great loudness variation.

(C) Normal human speech sounds vary between 4 to 5 Hz in loudness.

(D) Drastic volume variation in speech can effectively activate the amygdala.

(3) () What does "it" in the third paragraph refer to?

(A) The study. (B) Language. (C) Roughness. (D) The amygdala.

(4) () Which of the following devices may be improved with the researchers' findings?

(A) Smoke detectors.

(B) Security cameras.

(C) Electric bug killers.

(D) Fire extinguishers.

88. Grace Wambui, a 14-year-old pupil in Nairobi, had never touched a tablet computer. But it took her only about one minute to work out how to use one when such devices arrived at Amaf School in Kawangware, a slum in the Kenyan capital. Teaching used to be conducted with a blackboard and a handful of tattered textbooks. Now children in groups of five take turns to swipe the touch screen of the devices, which are loaded with a multimedia version of Kenya's syllabus.

The tablets at Amaf School are part of a pilot project run by eLimu, a technology start-up. If it and other firms are right, tablets and other digital devices may soon be the rule in African schools. Many are betting on a boom in digital education in Kenya and elsewhere. Some executives even expect it to take off like M-Pesa, Kenya's hugely successful mobile-money service.

Such growth in digital education would be timely. The flood of new pupils has overwhelmed state schools, which were already understaffed, underfunded and poorly managed. The prospect of Africa's 300 million pupils learning digitally has caught the attention of global technology giants. Amazon has seen sales of its Kindle e-readers in Africa increase tenfold in the past year. Intel has been helping African governments buy entry-level computers. In Nigeria, Intel brought together a publisher and a telecom carrier to provide exam-preparation tools over mobile phones, a service that has become hugely popular.

A bigger question is whether digital tools actually improve education. Early results are encouraging. In Ghana, reading skills improved measurably among 350 children that had been given Kindle e-readers. In Ethiopia, in the absence of teachers, children figured out how to use tablets and learned the English ABCs. At Amaf School, average marks in science went from 58 to 73 in a single term.

(1) () Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

(A) The Bestseller in Africa

(B) Problems Plaguing Education in Africa

(C) Schools in Africa Are Going Digital

(D) Tablet Computers Are in Great Demand in Kenya

(2) () What is the author trying to convey in citing Grace Wambui's case?

(A) Grace is a genius in computer skills.

(B) The tablet computer is very user-friendly.

(C) The delivery system in Kenya is very poor.

(D) Tablet computers are common in Kawangware.

(3) () According to the passage, what is eLimu?

(A) A company. (B) A computer program.

(C) An e-book. (D) An educational project.

(4) () According to the passage, which of the following is true about education in Africa?

(A) The number of students keeps dropping in recent years.

(B) There are more than enough teachers for traditional classroom teaching.

(C) Students have received Kindle e-readers donated by Amazon to improve reading.

(D) Early results from use of digital tools in teaching are quite positive in some countries.

文意選填 P2

22.

(A) breaks down	(B) Consequently	(C) similarly	(D) indeed	(E) few
(F) forever	(G) Instead of	(H) takes over	(I) free	(J) As long as

Falling in love is always magical. It feels eternal as if love will last __1__. We naively believe that somehow we are __2__ from the problems our parents had. We are assured that we are destined to live happily ever after.

But as the magic fades and daily life __3__, it happens that men, forgetting that men and women are supposed to be different, continue to expect women to think and react the way men do; women, __4__, expect men to feel and behave the way women do. __5__ taking time to understand and respect each other, we become demanding, resentful, judgmental, and intolerant.

__6__, our relationships are filled with unnecessary disagreements and conflicts. Somehow, problems creep in, resentments build, and communication __7__. Mistrust increases and rejection and repression surface. The magic of love is then lost.

Very __8__ people are able to grow in love. Yet, it does happen. __9__ men and women are able to respect and accept their differences, love has a chance to blossom. Love is, __10__, magical, and it certainly can last if we remember our differences and respect each other.

23.

(A) chemical	(B) amount	(C) popping	(D) popular	(E) comes
(F) healthy	(G) needed	(H) responsible	(I) remove	(J) problems

Popcorn is one of the snacks that rarely fail to make watching a movie more fun. However, the modern way of preparing this __1__ snack may carry an unhappy secret. Research by the U.S. government now reports that microwave popcorn may contain substances that can cause health __2__.

Researchers found that commercial popcorn companies often coat their microwave popcorn bags with a __3__ called perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) which has been found to cause both cancer and lung disease in laboratory animals. Making matters worse, the artificial butter substitute that generally __4__ with microwavable popcorn contains a common food-flavoring substance. This substance, according to health scientists, is __5__ for some serious lung diseases.

For an easy and __6__ alternative, nutritionists suggest that we pop our own popcorn. All that is __7__ is a large, high pot, about four tablespoons of vegetable oil and a small handful of organic popcorn kernels. When the kernels start __8__, shake the pot to let the steam escape and to let the unpopped kernels fall to the bottom. As soon as the popping slows down, __9__ the pot from the stove. Then pour the popcorn into a bowl and season with a small __10__ of real butter or olive oil and natural salt. And the healthy and fun snack is ready to serve.

篇章結構 P2

22. The effect of bullying can be serious and even lead to tragedy. Unfortunately, it is still a mostly unresearched area.

__1__ That year two shotgun-wielding students, both of whom had been identified as gifted and who had been bullied for years, killed 13 people, wounded 24 and then committed suicide. A year later an analysis by the US government found that bullying played a major role in more than two-thirds of the campus violence.

__2__ Numerous dictators and invaders throughout history have tried to justify their bullying behavior by claiming that they themselves were bullied. __3__ Although it is no justification for bullying, many of the worst humans in history have indeed been bullies and victims of bullying.

Since bullying is mostly ignored, it may provide an important clue in crowd behavior and passer-by behavior. __4__ Many of them have suggested bullying as one of the reasons of this decline in emotional sensitivity and acceptance of violence as normal. When someone is bullied, it is not only the bully and the victim who are becoming less sensitive to violence. __5__ In this sense, bullying affects not only the bullied but his friends and classmates and the whole society.

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- (A) Hitler, for example, is claimed to have been a victim of bullying in his childhood.
(B) Campus bullying is becoming a serious problem in some high schools in big cities.
(C) The friends and classmates of the bully and the victim may accept the violence as normal.
(D) Research indicates that bullying may form a chain reaction and the victim often becomes the bully.
(E) Psychologists have been puzzled by the inactivity of crowds and bystanders in urban centers when crimes occur in crowded places.
(F) The link between bullying and school violence has attracted increasing attention since the 1999 tragedy at a Colorado high school.

23.

Many researchers have been interested in whether or not an individual's birth order has an effect on intelligence. One of the first studies was carried out in the Netherlands during the early 1970s. ____1____ The test was called the "Raven," which is similar to the I.Q. test. The researchers found a strong relationship between the birth order of the test takers and their scores on the Raven test. ____2____

In 1975, Zajonc and Markus developed the confluence theory to explain the negative effect of birth order on intelligence involving the data from the Dutch. ____3____ However, Rutherford and Sewell in 1991 tested the theory and found no support for it. They concluded that birth order effects did not exist.

____4____ On one side there are Zajonc and Markus, who state that birth order effects may be explained solely by family size and the spacing of births. With short birth intervals, increasing order of birth will be associated with lower intelligence levels. But with long birth intervals, this pattern may be reversed. ____5____ They show that the confluence model does not explain any relationship between birth order and intelligence that may exist in the American data. Up to date, there is no agreement between these opposing views. And such a debate may continue for years to come.

- (A) There are definitely two sides to this issue.
(B) Scores decreased as the family size increased and also with birth order.
(C) An intelligence test was administered to over 350,000 Dutch males when they turned 19 years of age.
(D) On the other side are Rutherford and Sewell, who studied more than 10,000 American high school graduates.
(E) Since then, the theory has been elaborated and even extended to explain the positive effect of birth order on intelligence.

24.

Fiction is the name we use for stories that are make-believe, such as Harry Potter or Alice in the Wonderland. ____1____ It can be so close to the truth that it seems as real as something that happened to you this morning. Or, fiction can be as fantastic as the most unbelievable fairy tale.

Not everything in a fictional story has to be made up. ____2____ You, of course, are real, and the moon is real, and many of the things that you could describe, such as the stars, the wind, and the pull of gravity, would be real. ____3____ It would be a trip you took in your imagination.

Nonfiction, on the other hand, is all about true things. ____4____ Someone's biography is nonfiction; so is your autobiography. So are articles in your local newspaper, and school reports on science. ____5____ Imagine writing history about the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, or a report about a high school sports team. An old proverb says, "Truth is stranger than fiction." Do you think that's true?

- (A) Nothing is made up.
(B) History is nonfiction, too.
(C) But your trip through space would be fiction.
(D) You could write a story in which you fly to the moon.
(E) But fiction isn't always different from the way things usually are.