ANS:

1. On cold winter nights, a bowl of _____ and spicy beef noodle soup is much more popular than any other food served in this restaurant.
   (A) fading (B) profiting (C) steaming (D) demanding
2. The government official gave some shocking examples to _____ the seriousness of the traffic problem.
   (A) underline (B) embrace (C) induce (D) overwhelm
3. Jenny lost her parents at the age of five. Despite this _____, she managed to become a leading scholar in computer science.
   (A) complaint (B) misfortune (C) poverty (D) retreat
4. The newspaper apologized for releasing false information that had _____ the public to believe toilet paper was in short supply and caused panic buying.
   (A) confronted (B) misled (C) forecast (D) restrained
5. The glass lid of the pot is _____, and the cook can clearly observe how well the food is prepared.
   (A) substantial (B) prosperous (C) transparent (D) magnetic
6. Many people _____ Christopher Columbus with the discovery of America, but others question this honor because Native Americans had lived there long before his arrival.
   (A) reward (B) quote (C) define (D) credit
7. To prevent the spread of disease, we should take the _____ of washing our hands frequently.
   (A) reputation (B) destination (C) precaution (D) motivation
8. Sharing profits with employees is an effective way to improve their _____ and thus increase productivity in a company.
   (A) morale (B) revival (C) perception (D) consolation
9. As he pulled out of the parking lot, Mr. Chuang drove so _____ that he hit several vehicles and almost knocked down a small girl.
   (A) disgracefully (B) fabulously (C) noticeably (D) recklessly
10. When the culture center was seriously damaged in a fire, all its prescheduled activities came to an _____ halt.
    (A) abrupt (B) extinct (C) impressive (D) optional

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 11 至 15 題為題組 ANS:

"Anne! Jo! I mean, Max!" Mothers often mix up their children's names, but studies show that moms are not the only ones who make this mistake. __11__ name phenomenon turns out to be very common. Almost everyone sometimes mixes up the names of their family and friends.

The phenomenon is called a "cognitive glitch" by researchers in the field of cognitive science. It is not caused by a bad memory or by aging processes that affect brain functioning. It is simply a result of the way our brain __12__ those we love.

When our brain is attempting to retrieve a name so that we can say it, it is likely that another name in the same group will come to our lips __13__ the one we meant to say. That is because in order to find the name we are looking for, we are essentially __14__ the whole set of names in that group, which includes all our beloved family members. Scientists also report that the category __15__ the person belongs (family, close friends, etc.) is far more influential in causing a mix-up than any phonetic similarity between names. Names that sound alike do not usually trigger the mix-up.

Isn't it great to know that when you call others by the wrong name, it is evidence of your love for them all?

11.	(A) Forgetful	(B) Complicated	(C) Scrambled	(D) Alternative
12.	(A) classifies	(B) defends	(C) predicts	(D) translates
13.	(A) as for	(B) instead of	(C) due to	(D) far beyond
14.	(A) making up	(B) catching on	(C) skipping off	(D) flipping through
15.	(A) by whom	(B) to which	(C) in that	(D) for what

第 16 至 20 題為題組 ANS:

Astronomers have discovered the darkest alien planet known to exist in the galaxy.

The Jupiter-sized planet, known as TrES-2b, is located in another solar system some 750 million light years away from Earth. Reflecting less than one percent of the sunlight __16__ on it, TrES-2b is less reflective than black acrylic paint, and is blacker than coal. The only light that comes from TrES-2b is a faint red glow, __17__ the heated coils on an electric stove or a very dim light bulb. Researchers believe this results from its extremely hot atmosphere, which is as high as 1,800°F (980°C), __18__ its closeness to its sun—its source of energy.

So how does this planet manage to absorb about 99% of the light it receives from its sun? __19__ researchers are not completely sure, they believe it could be because its atmosphere is composed of light-absorbing chemicals like vaporized sodium or even some elements whose existence is not yet known. Although they may never be able to __20__ exactly how the planet remains so stealthily hidden, scientists are sure of one thing—there are many more even darker planets out there just waiting to be discovered!

16.	(A) falls	(B) falling	(C) fallen	(D) to fall
17.	(A) associated with	(B) committed to	(C) familiar with	(D) similar to
18.	(A) thanks to	(B) regardless of	(C) in addition to	(D) in terms of
19.	(A) Once	(B) When	(C) While	(D) If
20.	(A) make	(B) count	(C) read	(D) tell

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 21 至 30 題為題組 ANS:

Bubble wrap, a sheet of thin plastic filled with air bubbles, is one of the most common packing materials. Before it was invented, people used balled-up newspaper to safeguard items during shipping. But it was messy and didn't offer that much __21__. Bubble wrap solved these problems and was a "godsend" for the shipping industry. However, the invention of bubble wrap was actually quite __22__.

Originally, bubble wrap was created in the late 1950s by two engineers for use as a wallpaper that would appeal to the young postwar generation. They placed two pieces of plastic shower curtain through a heat-sealing machine to create the texture. But the result was __23__. What turned out was only a plastic sheet with trapped air bubbles in it, far from the material they had intended to produce.

However, the inventors did not totally __24__ their failed product. They found that their invention could have a different use. The air bubbles created excellent cushions to __25__ shock, perfect for packaging and shipping fragile items. To market this invention, the two engineers __26__ a company in 1960 and named their product Bubble Wrap. Meanwhile, IBM, the leading computer maker at the time, needed a safe way of packing their __27__ electronic devices for transit. They found bubble wrap to be the answer to their problem. That opened the door for a lot of other businesses to start using bubble wrap. During the 1970s and 1980s, the company branched into creating more packing products. Bubble wrap has since evolved into different shapes, sizes, and thicknesses for __28__ applications.

Besides using it for shipping, people find great joy in popping those air-filled pockets. Some are even __29__ to doing it—always needing to have just one more pop. Scientific research has found an explanation for this phenomenon: The simple __30__ of popping helps to release muscle tension and take the mind off a stressful situation. From packing material to a therapeutic tool, bubble wrap has come a long way since its original purpose as wallpaper.

(A) act (B) follow (C) managing (D) disappointing (E) protection (F) dismiss
(G) delicate (H) founded (I) expanded (J) accidental (K) reduce (L) addicted

第 31 至 35 題為題組 ANS:

Every civilization is built upon rules and regulations. In ancient Egypt, the government was dominated by a single figure, the Pharaoh, who was considered the divine representative of gods on earth. __31__ He was the supreme ruler and owned all of Egypt, the land and all the people who lived there.

__32__ There was a hierarchy of rulers and leaders below him who ran different aspects of the government. The primary leader under the Pharaoh was named the vizier. The vizier was the "right-hand man" of the Pharaoh and had a status equivalent to that of a prime minister. __33__ They ruled over an area of land called a nome. A nome was like a state or province.

Other officials that reported to the Pharaoh were the army commander, chief treasurer, and the minister of public works. Since government and religion were inseparable in ancient Egypt, many of the officials were also priests and holy men. This group had a special status above the rest of the citizens, forming a kind of nobility. __34__

In the several-thousand-year span of Egyptian history, the general method of governing was quite consistent. __35__ The consistency of this governing system is what allowed Egypt to remain a prominent country for such a long time.

(A) Under the vizier were local governors called nomarks.
(B) The Pharaoh, however, could not run the government all by himself.
(C) As a living god, the Pharaoh was given absolute control over his subjects.
(D) Governors of specific pieces of land were sometimes controlled by the vizier.
(E) It only changed when parts of Egypt were invaded or someone overthrew the government.
(F) Together with the Pharaoh, the viziers, and the nomarks, these officials and nobles governed the country.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 36 至 39 題為題組 ANS:

I am thrilled to welcome you to the 20th annual Roger Ebert's Film Festival, a special event in partnership with the University of Illinois College of Media, the greater Champaign-Urbana community, and movie lovers everywhere. Little did we think, back in 1999, that our experiment in reinventing the film festival—to make a festival that celebrated overlooked films, formats and genres, and the women and men who made those films—would become a landmark annual event in the life of our community and contribute to the renovation of the remarkable Virginia Theater, our home from the very beginning.

In selecting the films for this year, Chaz Ebert and I looked to women filmmakers for our inspiration. Fully half of our films are either directed or co-directed by women, and several others have women in powerful producing roles. Films directed or co-directed by women include "13th," directed by Ava DuVernay, "Belle," directed by Amma Asante, and "American Splendor," directed by Shari Springer Berman and Robert Pulcini. And women producers include Lynda Obst and Emma Thomas ("Interstellar") and Ruth Ann Harnisch and Danielle Renfrew Behrens ("Columbus").

Our opening night film is "The Fugitive," directed by University of Illinois alumnus Andrew Davis. Our Saturday night film is the classic "The Big Lebowski." Our guest will be the Hollywood legend Jeff Dowd. And of course The Alloy Orchestra will be back, this year with "A Page of Madness," the classic Japanese silent film.

We would like to thank our sponsors, volunteers, festival pass holders, and individual ticket holders for their welcome participation in this endeavor. We look forward to your unwavering support as our festival continues to blossom each spring in central Illinois. We especially want to thank the University of Illinois for their loyal support year after year.

This festival is Roger Ebert's gift to his hometown, and for that we thank him and his wife Chaz. They continue to be a remarkable team, and it is an honor to work with them.

36. Who is most likely the writer of this passage?
    (A) The President of the University of Illinois.
    (B) A movie critic who is a friend of the Eberts.
    (C) A member of the Festival's organizing committee.
    (D) A journalist who reports stories about the Festival.
37. What was the purpose of reinventing Roger Ebert's Film Festival in 1999?
    (A) To work closely with the University of Illinois.
    (B) To help restore a building associated with the Festival.
    (C) To establish a signature annual event in the community.
    (D) To honor people who made films that were not box-office hits.
38. What is the focus of this year's film selection?
    (A) Films produced or directed by women.
    (B) Hollywood classics and legends.
    (C) Stories featuring female leading roles.
    (D) Diversity in formats and genres.
39. Which of the following is **NOT** included in the writer's acknowledgement remarks?
    (A) The founder of Roger Ebert's Film Festival.
    (B) A student who purchased a pass to the Festival.
    (C) The producer of the Festival's award-winning film.
    (D) A company which provided financial support for the Festival.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 40 至 43 題為題組 ANS:

Storm chasing is broadly defined as the pursuit of any severe weather condition, for reasons ranging from curiosity, adventure, and scientific exploration to media coverage.

Chasing often involves driving thousands of miles in order to witness a relatively short window of time of severe weather. It is not uncommon for a storm chaser to end up empty-handed on any particular day. Most storm chasers are not professional meteorologists, and many chasers devote significant time and effort to learning meteorology, the study of the atmosphere, and the weather forming process. The amount of equipment used for storm chasing also varies. Some prefer a minimalist approach where only basic photographic equipment is taken on a chase, while others use everything from satellite-based tracking systems and live data feeds to vehicle-mounted weather stations and hail guards.

There are inherent dangers involved in pursuing hazardous weather. These range from lightning and tornadoes to unsafe road conditions and reduced visibility from heavy rain. In some situations, a severe downburst airstream can happen unexpectedly and push automobiles around. Tornadoes affect a relatively small area and are predictable enough to be avoided if a safe distance is maintained. Lightning, however, is an unavoidable hazard. "Core punching," which is storm chasers' slang for driving through the part of a thunderstorm that has the heaviest rain to collect critical information, is recognized as extremely hazardous.

Today, interest in storm chasing has surged. Amateurs and YouTube fame seekers with video cameras now race with professionals to see who can get the closest and most dramatic images of churning storms, and this is causing a growing safety threat. A group of storm-chase veterans has advocated the adoption of a code of ethics emphasizing safety, courtesy, and objectivity. However, many chasers oppose self-policing, as is often the case with people involved in other dangerous leisure activities.

40. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
    (A) General facts regarding storm chasing.
    (B) Common equipment used by storm chasers.
    (C) Shared characteristics among storm chasers.
    (D) Meteorological knowledge crucial to storm chasing.
41. According to the passage, which of the following is true about chasing severe weather?
    (A) The danger of chasing tornadoes can be avoided.
    (B) Those who chase storms share one common reason.
    (C) There is a standard set of equipment for storm chasing.
    (D) Core punching is a necessary component of storm chasing.
42. What has become a concern after storm chasing gets more popular?
    (A) Weather conditions. (B) Safety issues. (C) Equipment cost. (D) Media coverage.
43. What can be inferred from the passage?
    (A) Storm chasing has yet to draw a lot of media attention.
    (B) Most meteorologists have the experience of tornado chasing.
    (C) Codes of ethics are followed in many other adventurous activities.
    (D) Some veterans believe that rules of conduct can lower the risk of storm chasing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 44 至 47 題為題組 ANS:

Deep within the Yukon, one of the most densely wooded areas of Canada, sits a patch of land that is unlike any other forest on the planet. Instead of a canopy of treetops spreading across the horizon, tens of thousands of signposts perch haphazardly one on top of the other. They are all part of the Signpost Forest, the largest collection of signs from places around the world. At last count, the Signpost Forest in Watson Lake, located about 10 miles north of the U.S.-Canadian border, contains 91,000 signs from spots near and far, including Berlin, Moscow, Dublin, and Hawaii.

The tradition began during the Alaska Highway Project in 1942, when U.S. soldier Carl K. Lindley spent time in Watson Lake recovering from an injury. A commanding officer asked him to repair and erect the directional signposts, and while completing the job, the homesick soldier added a sign that indicated the direction and mileage to his hometown: "Danville, Illinois, 2,835 miles." Others followed suit, and the trend caught on. Each year, an average of 1,000 new signs are being added to the collection. Lindley's original sign has since been lost to time. Fifty years later, in 1992, Lindley and his wife Elinor made the pilgrimage back to Watson Lake to place a **replica**, which is still there.

The Signpost Forest takes up a couple of acres, with huge panels snaking through the trees. There are street signs, welcome signs, signatures on dinner plates, and license plates from around the world. There are also a lot of familial signs; for example, a grandfather will put up a sign and then years later family will come back and try to find it. A lot of these are personal signs to literally say that they are here. Though the visitor center has wood and paints on hand to help create a sign, many people opt to bring their own signs, though illegally, by snatching a metal sign from their hometown and nailing it to one of the wood posts. The forest has grown so vast that the visitor center no longer tries to keep a detailed list of the signs.

44. What does "**The tradition**" in the second paragraph refer to?
    (A) Counting the number of signs in the Signpost Forest.
    (B) Replacing the natural forest with signs of different kinds.
    (C) Putting directional signposts on the highways of the Yukon.
    (D) Bringing signs to the Signpost Forest from around the world.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the first sign in the Signpost Forest?
    (A) It remained in the Forest until 1992.
    (B) It was erected by an American soldier.
    (C) It was first put on the Alaska Highway.
    (D) It was brought from Lindley's hometown.
46. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**replica**" in the second paragraph?
    (A) List. (B) Trunk. (C) Copy. (D) Border.
47. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
    (A) The origins and sizes of the signs in the Signpost Forest.
    (B) The quantity and variety of the signs in the Signpost Forest.
    (C) The difficulty of categorizing the signs in the Signpost Forest.
    (D) The practice of nailing illegal signs to the posts in the Signpost Forest.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第 48 至 51 題為題組 ANS:

In finance, an exchange rate is the rate at which one country's currency is exchanged for the currency of another. The rate is set according to the respective values of the currencies to be exchanged. Before World War I, most currencies were evaluated by the Gold Standard. That is, paper currency issued by a government represented a real amount of gold held by that government. For example, in the 1930s, the British government owned about 8 times as much gold as the U.S. government. Therefore, 1 ounce of gold was worth 4.24 GBP (United Kingdom pound sterling) or 35 USD (U.S. dollars). The difference in the price of gold became the exchange rate for the two currencies: 1GBP was worth 8.25 USD.

The Gold Standard started to break down during the Second World War, when European powers printed more money than they had in gold reserves in order to fund military projects. After World War II, the Bretton Woods System was established. The U.S. dollar was chosen as the international reserve currency for trading. Every country knew how much gold a USD was worth, and thus they based the value of their currencies on the USD. All countries were expected to maintain a fixed exchange rate, but were permitted to change it in extraordinary times, such as a recession or inflation.

Unfortunately, this system could not keep pace with the fast-changing global economy. As the U.S. increased its military spending, foreign aid, and international investment in the 1960s, it no longer held gold reserves necessary to cover the volume of USD circulation around the world. Other major currencies thus became more valuable and stable compared to the USD, and the Bretton Woods System was finally abolished in 1971.

In 1976, the Jamaica Agreement formalized the floating exchange rate system that continues to this day. The value of a country's currency may vary according to the supply and demand of the foreign exchange market. Countries around the world can also allow their central banks to determine their own exchange rate.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Gold Standard?
    (A) It showed the importance of gold for currency exchange.
    (B) It reflected the dominance of the U.S. economy in the world.
    (C) It demonstrated how rich countries manipulated exchange rates.
    (D) It decided that the GBP was worth less than the USD in the 1930s.
49. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
    (A) The cause of economic recession.
    (B) Changes in currency rates and European powers.
    (C) World War II and the drop in gold prices.
    (D) The rise of a new currency exchange system.
50. What caused the Bretton Woods System to fail?
    (A) Major world powers fell into economic depression.
    (B) The U.S. did not have enough gold to cover the amount of U.S. dollars.
    (C) The system was too complicated for the practice of currency exchange.
    (D) European countries printed more paper money than they had in gold reserves.
51. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Jamaica Agreement?
    (A) Individual countries may not decide their own exchange rate.
    (B) In a recession, all countries need to follow a fixed exchange rate.
    (C) Gold is again used as the standard of the currency exchange rate.
    (D) Supply and demand in the currency market determines the exchange rate.

LIVEWORKSHEETS