一、綜合測驗

ANS:

3. The first American space toilet was Alan Shepard's space suit. His flight was supposed to last only 15 minutes, so there was no provision made for him to relieve himself in the capsule. His flight, ___1___, was delayed for hours. It was then decided that Alan Shepard should relieve himself in his space suit, and continue with the mission as scheduled. ___2___ problem urged NASA to develop the first space toilet, a modified diaper. Diapers are ___3___ used by astronauts when they are outside the space shuttle, wearing a spacesuit. As the flights grew longer, a new set of two collection bags was devised, ___4___ for liquid wastes and the other for solid wastes. Once used, the bags are sealed and stored for the flight back to the earth, ___5___ they are disposed of.

(1) ( ) (A) therefore (B) similarly (C) however (D) otherwise
(2) ( ) (A) Each (B) This (C) Their (D) Another
(3) ( ) (A) rather (B) almost (C) ever (D) still
(4) ( ) (A) the one (B) someone(C) no one (D) one
(5) ( ) (A) where (B) what(C) which (D) whether

4. Basically, there are two kinds of sleep. One is Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep. In ___1___, the brain waves of a sleeping person are similar to those of a waking person, and the eyes move about rapidly under the closed lids. ___2___ kind of sleep is Non-Rapid Eye Movement sleep. Scientists have discovered that dreams happen mainly in REM sleep. Everyone dreams about 20 percent of their sleeping time. ___3___ people who say they never dream show about 20 percent of REM sleep. ___4___ these "non-dreamers" do their sleeping in a laboratory ___5___ researchers can wake them up and ask them whether they were having dreams the moment before, it ___6___ that they dream as much as others. Events in daily life sometimes occur symbolically in dreams. ___7___, a boy is having difficulties on the school playground because a bigger boy keeps bullying him. He may dream at night of being alone in the playground, ___8___ a lion. At other times the dreaded event from daily life simply occurs in a dream in its real-life form; ___9___, the boy dreams of being bullied by the bigger boy.
___10___ scientific research, we have known more about the relationship between sleep and dreams. However, why a dream will take a certain symbolic form is still a mystery.

(1) ( ) (A) this (B) each (C) both (D) those
(2) ( ) (A) Other (B) Another (C) The other (D) Others
(3) ( ) (A) Even (B) For (C) Except (D) Unless
(4) ( ) (A) If (B) No matter (C) No wonder (D) Although
(5) ( ) (A) that (B) where (C) which (D) who
(6) ( ) (A) shows off (B) crosses out (C) brings up(D) turns out
(7) ( ) (A) In general (B) As a result (C) For example (D) In contrast
(8) ( ) (A) face (B) faced (C) facing (D) to face
(9) ( ) (A) for instance (B) in addition (C) in a word (D) that is
(10) ( ) (A) Due to (B) As far as (C) In spite of (D) Consisting of

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二、文意選填

ANS:

2. One day, a guru foresaw in a vision what he would be in his next life. Then he called his favorite disciple and asked him, "What would you do to thank me for all you have received from me?" The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do. Having received this ___1___, the guru said, "Then this is what I'd like you to do for me. I've just ___2___ that I'll die very soon and I'm going to be reborn as a pig. Do you see that sow eating garbage there in the yard? I'm going to be the fourth piglet of its next litter. You'll ___3___ me by a mark on my brow. After that sow gives birth, find the fourth piglet with a mark on its brow and, with one ___4___ of your knife, slaughter it. I'll then be ___5___ from a pig's life. Will you do this for me?"
The disciple felt sad to hear this, but he agreed to do as he was told. Soon after their ___6___, the guru died and the sow did have a litter of four little pigs. Then the disciple ___7___ his knife and picked out the little pig with a mark on its brow. When he was about to cut its throat, the little pig suddenly ___8___, "Stop!" Before the disciple could recover from the ___9___ of hearing the little pig speak in a human voice, it continued, "Don't kill me. I want to live on as a pig. When I asked you to kill me, I didn't know what a pig's life would be ___10___. It's great! Just let me go."

(A) shock (B) conversation (C) like (D) promise (E) released
(F) screamed (G) learned (H) recognize (I) stroke (J) sharpened

三、閱讀測驗

ANS:

3. American cooking programs have taught audiences, changed audiences, and changed with audiences from generation to generation. In October 1926, the U.S. Department of Agriculture created this genre's first official representative, a fictional radio host named Aunt Sammy. Over the airwaves, she educated homemakers on home economics and doled out advice on all kinds of matters, but it was mostly the cooking recipes that got listeners' attention. The show provided a channel for transmitting culinary advice and brought about a national exchange of recipes.

Cooking shows transitioned to television in the 1940s, and in the 1950s were often presented by a cook systematically explaining instructions on how to prepare dishes from start to finish. These programs were broadcast during the day and aimed at middle-class women whose mindset leaned toward convenient foods for busy families. Poppy Cannon, for example, was a popular writer of The Can-Opener Cookbook. She appeared on various television shows, using canned foods to demonstrate how to cook quickly and easily.

Throughout the sixties and seventies, a few chef-oriented shows redefined the genre as an exhibition of haute European cuisine by celebrity gourmet experts. This elite cultural aura then gave way to various cooking styles from around the world. An example of such change can be seen in Martin Yan's 1982 "Yan Can Cook" series, which demonstrated

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Chinese cuisine cooking with the catchphrase, "If Yan can cook, you can too!" By the 1990s, these cooking shows ranged from high-culture to health-conscious cuisine, with chefs' personalities and entertainment value being two keys to successful productions.

At the beginning of the 21st century, new cooking shows emerged to satisfy celeb-hungry, reality-crazed audiences. In this new millennium of out-of-studio shows and chef competition reality shows, chefs have become celebrities whose fame rivals that of rock stars. Audiences of these shows tend to be people who are interested in food and enjoy watching people cook rather than those who want to do the cooking themselves, leaving the age-old emphasis on following recipes outmoded.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is closest in meaning to "haute" in the third paragraph?
(A) Coarse. (B) Civilian. (C) Various. (D) High-class.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about audiences of American cooking shows?
(A) Those in the '30s preferred advice on home economics to cooking instructions.
(B) Those in the '40s and '50s were interested in food preparation for busy families.
(C) Those in the '60s and '70s were eager to exchange recipes with each other.
(D) Those in the '80s enjoyed genuine American-style gourmet cooking.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about the most recent cooking programs?
(A) They are often hosted by rock stars.
(B) They are often not filmed in the studios.
(C) They attract many celebrity viewers.
(D) They invite hungry audience members to be judges.

(4) ( ) Which of the following would most likely be a hit cooking show in the '90s?
(A) A show dedicated to European cuisine and gourmet food.
(B) A show sponsored by food companies advertising new products.
(C) A show hosted by a humorous chef presenting low-calorie dishes.
(D) A show with a professional cook demonstrating systematic ways of cooking.

4. Standing proud in the savannah with their red blankets and painted shields, the Maasai people are one of the widely known symbols of East Africa. Their unique style, as remarked by Karen Blixen, author of Out of Africa, "has grown from the inside, and is an expression of the race and its history."

The Maasai are a semi-nomadic group in Kenya and northern Tanzania, wandering in bands and living almost entirely on the meat, blood, and milk of their herds. Over the years, the fearless tribesmen have stood strong against slavery, and resisted the urging of the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments to adopt a more modern lifestyle. In fact, they are one of the few tribes that have retained most of their traditions. Up until recently, the only way for a Maasai boy to achieve warrior status was to single-handedly kill a lion with his spear.

Maasai clothing varies with age, gender, and place. The most recognizable piece of clothing is the shúkà, a sheet of fabric worn wrapped around the body. Red is a popular color, and women generally opt for checked, striped, or patterned pieces of cloth. Young men wear black for several months after their circumcision, a ritual signifying their coming of age. A Maasai warrior is rarely seen without his spear and shield. In Blixen's words, "their weapons and finery are as much a part of their being as are a stag's antlers" (a male deer's horns).

Beadwork is an important part of Maasai culture. Beaded jewelry is made by women, and is famous for its complexity. Natural materials such as clay, shells, and ivory were used

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before trading with the Europeans in the 19th century. They were then replaced by colorful glass beads, allowing for more detailed beadwork and color patterns. Multicolored beadwork is popular among both men and women. Each color holds a special meaning: White stands for peace, green for land and production, while red—the most favored color among the Maasai—is the symbol of unity and bravery.

(1) ( ) Which of the following pictures best represents the image of a typical Maasai warrior?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

(2) ( ) What can we learn from the passage about the Maasai people?

(A) They have been urged by governments to leave behind their traditions.

(B) They resist foreign influence because they were enslaved in the past.

(C) A boy has to kill a lion by himself before becoming an adult.

(D) A Maasai woman is usually good at beadwork and farming.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true about Maasai clothing and beadwork?

(A) Striped and patterned cloth is preferred by young adults.

(B) Young men cannot wear black until they become warriors.

(C) Colorful glass jewelry became popular after the 19th century.

(D) The color of the shúkà represented one's importance in the tribe.

(4) ( ) Why does the author quote Blixen's comment at the end of the third paragraph?

(A) To explain how Maasai warriors hunt for deer in the wild.

(B) To exemplify the types of weapons used by Maasai warriors.

(C) To emphasize that weapons are an inseparable part of a Maasai warrior's outfit.

(D) To show the similarities between the behavior of a Maasai warrior and that of a male deer.

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