一、綜合測驗

9 ANS

9. The undersea world isn't as quiet as we thought, according to a New Zealand researcher. Fish can "talk" to each other and make a range of __1__ by vibrating their swim bladder, an internal gas-filled organ used as a resonating chamber to produce or receive sound.

Fish are believed to speak to each other for a number of reasons, such as to attract mates, scare off predators, or give directions to other fish. Damsel fish, for example, have been found to make sounds to scare off __2__ fish and even divers. Another discovery about fish sounds is that not all fish are __3__ "talkative." Some species talk a lot, while others don't. The gurnard species has a wide vocal repertoire and keeps up a constant chatter. Codfish, __4__, usually keep silent, except when they are laying eggs. Any goldfish lover who hopes to strike up a conversation with their pet goldfish is __5__. Goldfish have excellent hearing, but they don't make any sound whatsoever. Their excellent hearing isn't associated with vocalization.

(1) ( ) (A) choices (B) objects (C) accents (D) noises
(2) ( ) (A) threatened (B) being threatened (C) threatening (D) being threatening
(3) ( ) (A) merely (B) equally (C) officially (D) favorably
(4) ( ) (A) by all means (B) for example (C) as a result (D) on the other hand
(5) ( ) (A) out of luck (B) in the dark (C) off the record (D) on the rise

10 ANS

10.

Jean Piaget, a psychologist and pioneer in the study of child intelligence, was born in Switzerland in 1896. At age 10, he managed his first ___1___, a description of a partly albino sparrow he observed in a public park. At age 15, he ___2___ to devote his life to developing a biological explanation of knowledge.

He began his career as a zoologist, ___3___ mollusks and their adaptations to their environment. ___4___ age 21, he had already published 25 professional papers on that topic. Later, after working with Alfred Binet in Paris, he became interested in levels of logic used by children taking standardized tests on intelligence. Piaget ___5___ to establish a body of psychology all his life and became a very influential figure in educational psychology. His works were all written originally in French and were later translated into English.

(1) ( ) (A) subscription (B) publication (C) obligation (D) transaction
(2) ( ) (A) put down (B) passed on (C) ended up (D) set out
(3) ( ) (A) study (B) studied (C) studying (D) being studied
(4) ( ) (A) By (B) In (C) With (D) On
(5) ( ) (A) forgot (B) afforded (C) sought (D) tended

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11 ANS

11.

Guest: My name is Hagen. I'm in room 229. This morning I ___1___ at 6 o'clock by a telephone call that wasn't for me. Now this is the second time this ___2___. It's just not good enough! The call was for a Mr. Haugen! Don't you people listen!

Receptionist: I'm ___3___ terribly sorry, Mr. Hagen. I will inform the early morning supervisor. She will ensure it doesn't happen again.

Guest: Well, I hope not! Also, I received this FAX this morning. I've only got the first two pages. ___4___ should be four more. Didn't anyone check? This is a very important document!

Receptionist: I ___5___ apologize, Mr. Hagen. I'll check the FAX office right away. Could I have those two sheets, please?

(1)	( ) (A) awoke	(B) woke up	(C) was woken up	(D) wakened
(2)	( ) (A) happens	(B) is happening	(C) has happened	(D) had happened
(3)	( ) (A) most	(B) much	(C) more	(D) many
(4)	( ) (A) They	(B) These	(C) Those	(D) There
(5)	( ) (A) could	(B) do	(C) ought	(D) may

12 ANS

12. Have you been irritated by someone standing too close in line, talking too loud or making eye contact for too long? Or, they may have __1__ you with the loud music from their earphones, or by taking up more than one seat on a crowded subway car. You feel unhappy because your personal space has been violated.

According to scientists, personal space involves certain invisible forces imposed on you through all the __2__. For example, people may feel their space is being invaded when they experience an unwelcome sound, smell, or stare.

In certain situations such as in crowded subway cars or elevators, it is not always possible for people to keep their __3__ distance from others. They learn coping strategies to deal with their discomfort. For instance, people often avoid eye contact with someone standing __4__ them, or they pretend that these people are lifeless objects in their personal space. Given the opportunity, they may __5__ to a corner, putting distance between themselves and strangers. Or, they may sit or stand equidistant from one another like birds on a wire.

(1) ( ) (A) offended (B) controlled (C) acquired (D) supplied

(2) ( ) (A) angles (B) events (C) senses (D) regions

(3) ( ) (A) prefer (B) preferring (C) preferred (D) being preferred

(4) ( ) (A) long before (B) close to (C) aside from (D) soon after

(5) ( ) (A) retreat (B) explore (C) dispense (D) connect

LIVEWORKSHEETS

二、文意選填

ANS:

5.

(A) direct	(B) reserves	(C) diverse	(D) sparingly	(E) in advance
(F) measures	(G) festivals	(H) mammals	(I) entirely	(J) in existence

Bhutan first flung open its doors to tourists in 1974. Since then, the tiny country has revealed to the rest of the world its enviable nature ___1___, exotic animals, and a one-of-a-kind government. Bhutan's ruler, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, who was elected in 1972, runs the only Democratic Monarchy ___2___.

Bordered by India, Tibet, and China, Bhutan ___3___ about 18,000 square miles and has a population of about 750,000. Bhutan is home to several rare ___4___, including red pandas, blue sheep, and musk deer. Its ___5___ landscape includes snowcapped peaks, bamboo jungles, meadows, and grasslands.

The strongly religious Bhutanese rely almost ___6___ on agriculture for their survival, raising cattle and living in rural villages. To celebrate their Buddhism, the Bhutanese hold many unique ___7___, called teschus, and stake prayer flags in the ground, which worshippers believe offer a ___8___ line to the gods.

Tourists who would like to visit Bhutan should plan their trips far ___9___. They must provide a travel visa and itinerary upon arrival. Moreover, they should pack ___10___: The country's only airline, Druk Air, has just two planes — both with limited storage space.

三、閱讀測驗

9 ANS

9. Redwood trees are the tallest plants on the earth, reaching heights of up to 100 meters. They are also known for their longevity, typically 500 to 1000 years, but sometimes more than 2000 years. A hundred million years ago, in the age of dinosaurs, redwoods were common in the forests of a much more moist and tropical North America. As the climate became drier and colder, they retreated to a narrow strip along the Pacific coast of Northern California.

The trunk of redwood trees is very stout and usually forms a single straight column. It is covered with a beautiful soft, spongy bark. This bark can be pretty thick, well over two feet in the more mature trees. It gives the older trees a certain kind of protection from insects, but the main benefit is that it keeps the center of the tree intact from moderate forest fires because of its thickness. This fire resistant quality explains why the giant redwood grows to live that long. While most other types of trees are destroyed by forest fires, the giant redwood actually prospers because of them. Moderate fires will clear the ground of competing plant life, and the rising heat dries and opens the ripe cones of the redwood, releasing many thousands of seeds onto the ground below.

New trees are often produced from sprouts, little baby trees, which form at the base of the trunk. These sprouts grow slowly, nourished by the root system of the "mother" tree. When the main tree dies, the sprouts are then free to grow as full trees, forming a "fairy

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ring" of trees around the initial tree. These trees, in turn, may give rise to more sprouts, and the cycle continues.

(1) ( ) Why were redwood trees more prominent in the forests of North America millions of years ago?
(A) The trees were taller and stronger.
(B) The soil was softer for seeds to sprout.
(C) The climate was warmer and more humid.
(D) The temperature was lower along the Pacific coast.

(2) ( ) What does a "fairy ring" in the last paragraph refer to?
(A) Circled tree trunks.
(B) Connected root systems.
(C) Insect holes around an old tree.
(D) Young trees surrounding a mature tree.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is a function of the tree bark as mentioned in the passage?
(A) It allows redwood trees to bear seeds.
(B) It prevents redwood trees from attack by insects.
(C) It helps redwood trees absorb moisture in the air.
(D) It makes redwood trees more beautiful and appealing.

(4) ( ) Why do redwood trees grow to live that long according to the passage?
(A) They have heavy and straight tree trunks.
(B) They are properly watered and nourished.
(C) They are more resistant to fire damage than other trees.
(D) They produce many young trees to sustain their life cycle.

10 ANS

10. Conflict diamonds, sometimes called blood diamonds, are diamonds that are sold to fund the unlawful and illegal operations of rebel, military and terrorist groups. Countries that have been most affected by conflict diamonds are Sierra Leone, Angola, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are places where citizens have been terrorized or even killed by groups in control of the local diamond trade.

Wars in most of those areas have ended or at least decreased in intensity, but the problem of conflict diamonds hasn't gone away. Diamonds mined in some rebel-held areas, such as Liberia, are being
smuggled into neighboring countries and exported as conflict-free diamonds.

In order to stop blood diamond sales, South African countries with a legitimate diamond trade began a campaign in 2000 to track the origins of all rough diamonds. Their efforts resulted in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), an international organization to make the world free of conflict diamonds. The goals of the KPCS are to document and track all rough diamonds when they enter a participating country. Shippers are required to place those diamonds in sealed boxes and provide enough detailed information about their origins to prove they did not originate in a conflict zone.

It's difficult for most of us to imagine what life is like in countries where diamonds are the source of so much chaos and suffering. Furthermore, the connection between terror

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and diamonds is not something that's reported heavily in the press. The 2006 movie *Blood Diamond*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio, should help make the issue more mainstream, if only temporarily. So, take some time to learn more about the problems that conflict diamonds create, and then follow your heart the next time you shop for a diamond.

(1) ( ) Why are diamonds from some areas called "blood diamonds"?
(A) They resemble blood in color. (B) They cause loss of human lives.
(C) They represent love and passion. (D) They are of exceptionally high quality.

(2) ( ) What can be inferred from the second paragraph of this passage?
(A) Diamonds from Liberia are mostly conflict-free.
(B) Most diamonds from Liberia are labeled correctly.
(C) Diamonds in Liberia are still traded to support wars.
(D) Diamonds from Liberia have been carefully investigated by the KPCS.

(3) ( ) What is the major task of the KPCS?
(A) To promote the sales of rough diamonds.
(B) To produce movies like *Blood Diamond*.
(C) To penalize those who sell blood diamonds.
(D) To document where the diamonds were mined.

(4) ( ) What is the author's attitude towards blood diamonds?
(A) Indifferent. (B) Threatening. (C) Sympathetic. (D) Disapproving.

11 ANS

11. Totem poles in North America are poles or posts carved with symbols or figures by Aboriginal peoples of the Northwest Coast. Carved from large, straight trees and painted vibrant colors, the totem poles are not just unique works of art. The coastal peoples have long passed on knowledge from generation to generation through oral traditions, and totem poles were the traditional way of telling the story of an individual family or clan.

The totem pole can be grouped into specific categories, depending on its location and the occasion for which it was carved. Welcome poles were traditionally placed on village beachfronts to greet visitors arriving by canoe. Inside the homes of high-ranking chiefs is where house poles were found. The family's history was carefully carved into each pole. Placed along the rear or front walls of a house, house poles also helped to support the main beam of the roof.



Memorial poles stood in front of a house. They were erected in memory of a deceased chief or a high-ranking clan member. The poles depicted the person's accomplishments or family history. Mortuary poles were also raised to honor the dead, but they differed from memorial poles, having a burial box placed at the top of the pole. Inside the burial box were the remains of the deceased.

While many of these poles can still be found in various locations on the west coast of North America, there is one pole that can now only be found in a museum—the shame pole. Traditionally, shame poles were carved for a chief to embarrass and ridicule another who had done something wrong. Once the wrong was made right, the pole was taken

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down.

Totem poles are important expressions of specific Aboriginal cultures. Despite the threats posed by cultural and political **encroachment** of colonial forces, the art of totem pole carving has survived. Aboriginal carvers continue to carve totems as symbols of their cultural pride and clan kinship.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) Totem Poles, the Legends of Aboriginal Peoples
(B) Totem Poles: Their Functions
(C) Totem Poles, Symbols of Historical Resistance
(D) Totem Poles: Their Designs

(2) ( ) How is the information about totem poles organized in Paragraphs 2 to 4?
(A) In order of importance.
(B) In order of time.
(C) By cause and effect.
(D) By classification.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is located at the edge of a body of water?
(A) The house pole.
(B) The shame pole.
(C) The memorial pole.
(D) The welcome pole.

(4) ( ) Which is closest in meaning to the word "**encroachment**" in the last paragraph?
(A) Invasion.
(B) Appointment.
(C) Objection.
(D) Enrichment.

12 ANS

12. In an ideal world, people would not test medicines on animals. Such experiments are stressful and sometimes painful for animals, and expensive and time-consuming for people. Yet animal experimentation is still needed to help bridge vast gaps in medical knowledge. That is why there are some 50 to 100 million animals used in research around the world each year.

Europe, on the whole, has the world's most restrictive laws on animal experiments. Even so, its scientists use some 12 million animals a year, most of them mice and rats, for medical research. Official statistics show that just 1.1 million animals are used in research in America each year. But that is misleading. The American authorities do not think mice and rats are worth counting and, as these are the most common laboratory animals, the true figure is much higher. Japan and China have even less comprehensive data than America.

Now Europe is reforming the rules governing animal experiments by restricting the number of animals used in labs. Alternatives to animal testing, such as using human tissue or computer models, are now strongly recommended. In addition, sharing all research results freely should help to reduce the number of animals for scientific use. At present, scientists often share only the results of successful experiments. If their findings do not fit

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the hypothesis being tested, the work never sees the light of day. This practice means wasting time, money, and animals' lives in endlessly repeating the failed experiments.

Animal experimentation has taught humanity a great deal and saved countless lives. It needs to continue, even if that means animals sometimes suffer. Europe's new measures should eventually both reduce the number of animals used in experiments and improve the way in which scientific research is conducted.

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) The success of animal experiments should be ensured.
(B) Ban on the use of animals in the lab should be enforced.
(C) Greater efforts need to be taken to reduce the number of lab animals.
(D) Scientists should be required to share their research results with each other.

(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about animals used in the lab?
(A) America uses only about 1.1 million lab animals per year.
(B) Europe does not use mice and rats as lab animals at all.
(C) Britain does not use as many lab animals as China does.
(D) Japan has limited data on the number of lab animals used each year.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is mentioned as an alternative to replace animal experiments?
(A) Statistical studies.
(B) Computer models.
(C) DNA planted in animals.
(D) Tissue from dead animals.

(4) ( ) What usually happens to unsuccessful animal experiments?
(A) They are not revealed to the public.
(B) They are made into teaching materials.
(C) They are collected for future publication.
(D) They are not removed from the research topic list.

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