一、綜合測驗

13 ANS

One factor that separates a living thing from an inanimate object is the organism's ability to carry out chemical reactions that are crucial for its survival. Imagine the infinite amount of reactions that a large organism such as human carries out every single day. __1__ of these reactions are possible without enzymes.

Enzymes consist of various types of proteins that work to drive the chemical reactions __2__ for certain types of nutrients to take effect. Enzymes can either launch a reaction or speed it up. In the absence of enzymes, reactants may take hundreds of years to convert into a usable product, if they are able to do so __3__. This is why enzymes are crucial in the sustenance of life on earth.

Enzymes, __4__, do not always function perfectly. In 1902 Sir Archibald Garrod was the first to attribute a __5__ to an enzyme defect, which he later referred to as an "inborn error of metabolism." Today, newborns are routinely screened for certain enzyme defects such as PKU (phenylketonuria) and galactosemia, an error in the handling of the sugar galactose.

(1) ( ) (A) Any (B) All (C) None (D) More

(2) ( ) (A) requires (B) required (C) requiring (D) to require

(3) ( ) (A) at all (B) at hand (C) at first (D) at ease

(4) ( ) (A) hereafter (B) instead (C) likewise (D) however

(5) ( ) (A) disease (B) balance (C) measure (D) statement

14 ANS

An area code is a section of a telephone number which generally represents the geographical area that the phone receiving the call is based in. It is the two or three digits just before the local number. If the number __1__ is in the same area as the number making the call, an area code usually doesn't need to be dialed. The local number, __2__, must always be dialed in its entirety.

The area code was introduced in the United States in 1947. It was created __3__ the format of XYX, with X being any number between 2-9 and Y being either 1 or 0. Cities and areas with higher populations would have a smaller first and third digit, and 1 as the center digit. New York, being the largest city in the United States, was __4__ the 212 area code, followed by Los Angeles at 213.

In countries other than the United States and Canada, the area code generally determines the __5__ of a call. Calls within an area code and often a small group of neighboring area codes are normally charged at a lower rate than outside the area code.

(1) ( ) (A) calling (B) being called (C) having called (D) has been calling

(2) ( ) (A) in fact (B) to illustrate (C) at the same time (D) on the other hand

(3) ( ) (A) for (B) as (C) by (D) in

(4) ( ) (A) reserved (B) assigned (C) represented (D) assembled

(5) ( ) (A) cost(B) format (C) quality (D) distance

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15 ANS

Handling customer claims is a common task for most business firms. These claims include requests to exchange merchandise, requests for refunds, requests that work __1__, and other requests for adjustments. Most of these claims are approved because they are legitimate. However, some requests for adjustment must be __2__, and an adjustment refusal message must be sent. Adjustment refusals are negative messages for the customer. They are necessary when the customer is __3__ or when the vendor has done all that can reasonably or legally be expected.

An adjustment refusal message requires your best communication skills __4__ it is bad news to the receiver. You have to refuse the claim and retain the customer __5__. You may refuse the request for adjustment and even try to sell the customer more merchandise or service. All this is happening when the customer is probably angry, disappointed, or inconvenienced.

(1)	( ) (A) is correct	(B) to be correct	(C) is corrected	(D) be corrected
(2)	( ) (A) retailed	(B) denied	(C) appreciated	(D) elaborated
(3)	( ) (A) at fault	(B) on call	(C) in tears	(D) off guard
(4)	( ) (A) till	(B) unless	(C) because	(D) therefore
(5)	( ) (A) by and large		(B) over and over	(C) at the same time
	(D) for the same reason			

16 ANS

Street pigeons are a common sight in many European cities. In fact, a visit to a major European city just would not be the same __16__ encountering them: bathing in fountains, perching on historic buildings, and flocking in public squares. In Barcelona, however, the birds are now threatening to __17__ the city's historic center, pooping on monuments, buildings, and even tourists.

The city council originally proposed __18__ the pigeon population by gathering the birds and shooting them. But that idea led to strong protests from numerous animal rights groups. After heated debates and discussions, the government was finally persuaded to consider another __19__ effective method: giving the pigeons birth control.

In 2016, the city council decided to put its 85,000 pigeon population on a birth control pill to block the formation of eggs in birds. Starting from April 2017, the pills were placed in 40 bird feeders __20__ throughout the city. It was predicted that there would be a decrease of 20 percent in the pigeon population in the first year and between 70 and 80 percent in four or five years.

(1) ( ) (A) as (B) for (C) though (D) without
(2) ( ) (A) set up (B) hang on (C) take over (D) break down
(3) ( ) (A) counting (B) reducing (C) displaying (D) maintaining
(4) ( ) (A) nearly (B) shortly (C) precisely (D) similarly
(5) ( ) (A) installing (B) installed (C) to install (D) having installed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

二、文意選填

6 ANS:

The 1918 influenza epidemic, which occurred during World War I, was one of the most devastating health crises of the 20th century. Between September 1918 and June 1919, more than 600,000 Americans died of influenza and pneumonia, making the epidemic far more __1__ than the war itself. The influenza hit Americans in two waves. The first wave attacked the army camps and was less fatal than the second. The second wave arrived in the port city of Boston in September 1918 with war __2__ of machinery and supplies. Other wartime events enabled the disease to __3__ the country quickly. As men across the nation were joining the __4__ to serve the country, they brought the virus with them everywhere they went. In October 1918 alone, the virus killed almost 200,000. In the following month, the end of World War I resulted in an even __5__ spread of the disease. The celebration of the end of the war with parades and parties was a complete disaster from the standpoint of public health. This __6__ the spread of the disease in some cities. The flu that winter was destructive beyond imagination as millions were __7__ and thousands died. In fact, it caused many more deaths than any of the other epidemics which had __8__ it.

Medical scientists __9__ that another epidemic will attack people at some point in the future. Today's worldwide transportation makes it even __10__ to control an epidemic. Therefore, doctors advise that we continue to get our annual flu shots in order to stay healthy.

(A) military (B) crisis (C) harder (D) wider (E) deadly (F) come across
(G) shipments (H) infected (I) preceded (J) warn (K) accelerated (L) sweep through

三、閱讀測驗

13 ANS

American writer Toni Morrison was born in 1931 in Ohio. She was raised in an African American family filled with songs and stories of Southern myths, which later shaped her prose. Her happy family life led to her excellent performance in school, despite the atmosphere of racial discrimination in the society.

After graduating from college, Morrison started to work as a teacher and got married in 1958. Several years later, her marriage began to fail. For a temporary escape, she joined a small writers' group, in which each member was required to bring a story or poem for discussion. She wrote a story based on the life of a girl she knew in childhood who had prayed to God for blue eyes. The story was well received by the group, but then she put it away, thinking she was done with it.

In 1964, Morrison got divorced and devoted herself to writing. One day, she dusted off the story she had written for the writers' group and decided to make it into a novel. She drew on her memories from childhood and expanded upon them using her imagination so that the characters developed a life of their own. The Bluest Eye was eventually published in 1970. From 1970 to 1992, Morrison published five more novels.

In her novels, Morrison brings in different elements of the African American past, their

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struggles, problems and cultural memory. In Song of Solomon, for example, Morrison tells the story of an African American man and his search for identity in his culture. The novels and other works won her several prizes. In 1993, Morrison received the Nobel Prize in Literature. She is the eighth woman and the first African
American woman to win the honor.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The life of black people in the U.S.
(B) The life of an African American writer.
(C) The history of African American culture.
(D) The history of the Nobel Prize in Literature.

(2) ( ) Why did Morrison join the writers' group?
(A) She wanted to publish The Bluest Eye.
(B) She wanted to fight racial discrimination.
(C) She wanted to be a professional writer.
(D) She wanted to get away from her unhappy marriage.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, what is one of the themes in Morrison's works?
(A) A search for African American values.
(B) Divorced black women in American society.
(C) Songs and stories of African Americans in Ohio.
(D) History of African Americans from the 1970s through the 1990s.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about Toni Morrison?
(A) She has been writing a lot since her adolescent years.
(B) She suffered from severe racial discrimination in her family.
(C) What she wrote in her novels are true stories of African Americans.
(D) No African American woman ever received a Nobel Prize in Literature before her.

14 ANS

There are three branches of medicine. One is called "doctor medicine," or "scientific medicine." Scientific doctors try to observe sicknesses, look for logical patterns, and then find out how the human body works. From there they figure out what treatments may work. This kind of medicine is believed to date from the 4th century BC. Although nowadays it is successful, in the ancient world this approach probably did not cure many patients.
A second kind of medicine is called "natural cures," or "folk medicine," in which less educated people try to cure sicknesses with various herbs. These folk healers also use observation and logic, but they are not so aware of it. They try things until they find something that seems to work, and then they keep doing that. Folk medicine flourished long before the development of scientific medicine and was more successful in ancient times than doctor medicine.

The third kind is called "health spas," or "faith healing." Sometimes this may be as simple as touching the holy man and being immediately healed. Other times, a magician may make you a magic charm, or say a spell, to cure you. Some religious groups organize special healing shrines for the sick. In these places people rest, get plenty of sleep, eat healthy food, drink water instead of wine, and exercise in various ways. They also talk to

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the priests and pray to the gods. If you are feeling depressed or you have been working too hard, going to these places may be just the right thing to make you feel better.

(1) ( ) Doctor medicine _____.
(A) has a longer history than folk medicine
(B) has been practiced for around 1,600 years
(C) bases its treatments on observation and logic
(D) was very successful in curing sicknesses in ancient times

(2) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT used in health spas?
(A) Magic power. (B) Various herbs.
(C) Religious faith. (D) A healthy life style.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Folk healers choose different herbs to cure diseases without any sound basis.
(B) People who practice folk medicine need lots of formal education on herbs.
(C) The success of folk medicine led to the development of doctor medicine.
(D) Natural cures worked better than scientific medicine in ancient times.

(4) ( ) The author's primary purpose in this passage is to _____.
(A) describe different types of medicine
(B) argue for the importance of medicine in health care
(C) show the crucial role religion plays in medical treatments
(D) compare the educational background of three different types of patients

15 ANS

I usually go to work by subway, and I get to work by 8:00 A.M. Before I start my job, I put on my uniform and look at myself in the mirror to make sure that I look neat. At 8:30 in the morning, I go on duty. I usually eat lunch from twelve to one and generally take a fifteen-minute break in the morning and in the afternoon. At 4:30 in the afternoon, I go off duty.

I enjoy my job very much. I meet all kinds of people and talk to everyone. Many people ask me questions, and I give them the necessary information. I try to be very helpful. I always call out floors very clearly, and I am constantly on the move. Most men take off their hats in my car, and sometimes I have to tell passengers to put out their cigarettes. Some people smile at me, but others just ignore me. In fact, my life can be described as consisting of a series of "ups" and "downs."

(1) ( ) The passage is written mainly to describe _____.
(A) what the author looks like
(B) what "life" means to the author
(C) what a typical day is like for the author
(D) what kinds of people the author works with

(2) ( ) We may infer from the passage that the author is a(n) _____.
(A) policeman (B) driver
(C) floor cleaner (D) elevator operator

(3) ( ) The expression "constantly on the move" in the passage refers to the fact that _____.
(A) the author always calls out floors very clearly

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(B) the author seldom stays in one place for a long while
(C) the author meets all kinds of people and talks to everyone
(D) the author frequently helps passengers move their baggage

16 ANS

The concept of a travel document, which shows a person is under a ruler's protection while in a foreign land, has probably existed since rulers and states were first invented. But the earliest mention of an object which we might recognize as a passport appeared in about 450 B.C. The Hebrew Bible states that Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes of ancient Persia, asked permission to travel to Judah. The King agreed and gave Nehemiah a letter "to the governors of the province beyond the river," requesting safe passage for him as he travelled through their lands.

Later, in the medieval Islamic Caliphate, a form of passport was the *bara'a*, a receipt for taxes paid. Only people who paid their taxes were permitted to travel to different regions of the Caliphate. In medieval Europe, on the other hand, travel documents were issued by local authorities, and generally contained a list of towns and cities which the document holder was permitted to enter or pass through. On the whole, documents were not required for travel to seaports, which were considered open trading points, but documents were required to travel inland from seaports.

King Henry V of England is credited with having invented the first true passport, as a way of helping his subjects prove who they were in foreign lands. The earliest reference to these documents is found in a 15th-century Act of Parliament, while the term "passport" came into use about a century later. Nevertheless, passports were not generally required for international travel until the First World War. It was at this time that passports as we would recognize them today began to be used.

(1) ( ) How is the information in the passage organized?
(A) In order of time.
(B) By cause and effect.
(C) In order of importance.
(D) By definition and illustration.

(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about the earliest travel document?
(A) It was issued by the king of Judah.
(B) It was given to an official of Persia.
(C) It appeared more than three thousand years ago.
(D) It served to invite people to travel beyond the river.

(3) ( ) When did the term "passport" start being used?
(A) In about 450 B.C.
(B) During World War I.
(C) In the 16th century.
(D) During King Henry V's reign.

(4) ( ) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a form of passport?
(A) A letter.

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(B) A receipt.
(C) A proof of identity.
(D) A list of seaports.

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