一、綜合測驗

17 ANS

17.

Do plants have feelings? There is currently no reason to believe that plants experience pain, because they are devoid of central nervous systems and brains. Animals are able to feel pain ___1___ they can use it for self-protection. ___2___, if you touch something hot and feel pain, you will learn from this ___3___ that you should not touch that item in the future. On the other hand, plants cannot move ___4___ and do not need to learn to avoid certain things, so this sensation would be unnecessary. From a physiological standpoint, plants are completely different from animals. They cannot feel pain. Therefore, ___5___ animals' body parts, many fruits and vegetables can be harvested over and over again without dying.

(1) ( ) (A) although (B) because (C) when (D) so that

(2) ( ) (A) In contrast (B) Before long (C) For example (D) To begin with

(3) ( ) (A) discomfort (B) prescription (C) enjoyment (D) satisfaction

(4) ( ) (A) from door to door (B) from place to place (C) from top to toe (D) from case to case

(5) ( ) (A) as with (B) for (C) unlike (D) except for

18 ANS

18.

Every year Catemaco, a small town in the south of Mexico, hosts the Annual Witch Gathering. Healers and witch doctors converge on this beautiful lakeside town in March to make their yearly trade. __1__ since pre-Hispanic times, Lake Catemaco has been a centre for alternative medicine and strange treatments. __2__, the area's association with witchcraft dates back to Olmec times more than 2,000 years ago. If you've ever seen the Sean Connery movie *Medicine Man*, __3__ the annual convention of wizards and witches will be familiar to you. __4__, get prepared for the overwhelming attack of wizards and witches here. Most witch doctors are guaranteed to be charlatans, not real doctors, who __5__ some quick money from tourists. Yet, don't be surprised if the occasional remedy offered is effective.

(1) ( ) (A) Ever (B) Not (C) Only (D) Rarely

(2) ( ) (A) In advance (B) In all (C) In fact (D) In sum

(3) ( ) (A) since (B) so (C) then (D) though

(4) ( ) (A) If any (B) If not (C) If ever (D) If only

(5) ( ) (A) go after (B) turn down (C) give away (D) complain about

19 ANS

19.

Avian influenza, or "bird flu," is a contagious disease caused by viruses that normally infect only birds and, less commonly, pigs. ___1___ all bird species are thought to be susceptible to infection, domestic poultry flocks are especially vulnerable to infections that can rapidly reach epidemic proportions.

Outbreaks of avian influenza ___2___ be devastating for the poultry industry and for farmers. For example, an outbreak of avian influenza in the USA in 1983-1984 resulted in the destruction of more than 17 million birds ___3___ nearly US$ 65 million. Economic consequences are often most serious in developing countries ___4___ poultry raising is an important source of income, and of food, for impoverished rural farmers and their families.

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When outbreaks become widespread within a country, control can be extremely difficult. ___5___, government authorities usually undertake aggressive emergency control measures as soon as an outbreak is detected.

(1)	( )	(A) Not	(B) While	(C) Since	(D) Unless
(2)	( )	(A) can	(B) shall	(C) dare	(D) need
(3)	( )	(A) with a view to	(B) in regard to	(C) at a cost of	(D) on account of
(4)	( )	(A) that	(B) until	(C) although	(D) where
(5)	( )	(A) Instead	(B) Therefore	(C) By no means	(D) On the contrary

20 ANS

20.

Jazz is not only an American art form but also an international phenomenon. The New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, also called Jazz Fest, is a 10-day cultural feast ___1___ thousands of musicians, cooks, and craftspeople welcome 500,000 visitors each year. The main events include unforgettable music on 12 stages, delicious Louisiana cuisine in two large food areas, and crafts artisans from the region and ___2___ the world purchasing and selling their works. The evening concerts ___3___ different locations during the 10-day Festival. The Festival ___4___ the indigenous music and culture of New Orleans and Louisiana, so the music encompasses every style associated with the ___5___ and the state: blues, R&B, gospel, Cajun, Afro-Caribbean, folk, Latin, rock, rap, country, bluegrass and everything in between. And of course there is lots of jazz, both contemporary and traditional.

(1)	( )	(A) in which	(B) such that	(C) as many as	(D) in order for
(2)	( )	(A) against	(B) about	(C) across	(D) around
(3)	( )	(A) are held at	(B) happen to	(C) are taken in	(D) participate in
(4)	( )	(A) compensates	(B) calculates	(C) celebrates	(D) cooperates
(5)	( )	(A) U.S.	(B) city	(C) world	(D) nation

二、文意選填

7 ANS:

7.

(A) quickly	(B) criticized	(C) likely	(D) abbreviated	(E) replace
(F) remove	(G) standard	(H) ignorance	(I) popularity	(J) symbol

Textese (also known as chatspeak, texting language, or txt talk) is a term for the abbreviations and slang most commonly used among young people today. The ___1___ of textese is largely due to the necessary brevity of mobile phone text messaging, though its use is also very common on the Internet, including e-mail and instant messaging.

There are no ___2___ rules for writing textese. However, the common practice is to use single letters, pictures, or numbers to represent whole words. For example, “i <3 u” uses the picture ___3___ of a heart “<3” for “love,” and the letter “u” to ___4___ “you.” For words which have no common abbreviation, textese users often ___5___ the vowels from a word, and the reader is forced to interpret a string of consonants by re-adding the vowels. Thus, “dictionary” becomes “dctnry,” and “keyboard” becomes “kybrd.” The reader must interpret the ___6___ words depending on the context in which it is used, as there are many examples of words or phrases which use the same abbreviations. So if someone says “ttyl, lol” they probably mean “talk to you later, lots of love” not “talk to you later,

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laugh out loud," and if someone says "omg, lol" they most ___7___ mean "oh my god, laugh out loud" not "oh my god, lots of love."

The emergence of textese is clearly due to a desire to type less and to communicate more ___8___ than one can manage without such shortcuts. Yet it has been severely ___9___ as "wrecking our language." Some scholars even consider the use of textese as "irritating" and essentially lazy behavior. They're worried that "sloppy" habits gained while using textese will result in students' growing ___10___ of proper spelling, grammar and punctuation.

三、閱讀測驗

17 ANS

17. Early civilizations often built drainage systems in urban areas to handle rainwater that ran down the street during a storm. The Romans constructed elaborate systems that also drained wastewater from the public baths. However, as the population of the cities grew, the old drainage systems became overloaded. During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing waste was added to sewage, which increased the need for more efficient sewage treatment. In the mid-19th century, the first steps were taken to treat wastewater.

Sewage or wastewater treatment in modern times is the process of removing harmful physical, chemical, and biological elements from wastewater and house sewage. The whole process starts with screening out large objects such as paper and wood, and removing heavy materials like dirt. The screened wastewater is then ready to go through a series of concrete tanks for further treatment. In the second step, the sewage passes into the primary tanks. Here, human waste, called sludge, settles to the bottom while oils and grease float to the top, where they are collected. At the same time, organic matter like eggshells or coffee grounds in the sewage is broken down into smaller substances. The remaining sewage then enters the secondary tanks for the third stage of treatment. The solids that were not treated in the primary tanks are removed here through decomposition, which digests the material. Then, the liquid sewage is filtered through sand. This filtering process gets rid of almost all bacteria, as well as other solid particles that remain in the water. Finally, the wastewater flows into the last tanks, where the chemical chlorine is added to kill the remaining bacteria. After the bacteria are destroyed, the chlorine is eliminated from the water, and the treated clean water is discharged into a river or the ocean.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The elements of sewage.
(B) The treatment of wastewater.
(C) The history of draining systems.
(D) The ways to control manufacturing waste.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for developing more effective systems to deal with wastewater?
(A) Population growth.
(B) Increasing manufacturing waste.
(C) Overloaded drainage systems.
(D) Heavy rainfall due to climate change.

(3) ( ) Which of the following can be removed in the primary tanks?
(A) Wood.
(B) Heavy material.
(C) Grease.

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(D) Organic matter.
(4) ( ) What is the main reason that liquid sewage needs to go through sand?
(A) To eliminate bacteria.
(B) To drain water.
(C) To dissolve solid particles.
(D) To remove oil.

18 ANS

18. Tim Welford, aged 33, and Dom Mee, aged 30, both from England, were keen on rowing boats. They made a play to row across the Pacific Ocean from Japan to San Francisco. The name of their rowboat was "Crackers." It was about 7 meters long.
They set out from Japan on May 17, 2001. They had rowed nearly 5,500 miles when their boat was hit by a fishing ship on September 17, 2001. Luckily they both escaped unharmed, but their boat was badly damaged and they had to abandon their journey.
In a radio interview, Dom expressed his disappointment and explained how the accident took place.

"A fishing ship came towards us with nobody on the bridge and ran us down. It all happened so quickly. I managed to dive into the water. Tim felt it would be safer to stay on board the boat. He was trapped inside as the boat was driven under the water. Finally some people appeared on the ship and saw me in the water. I shouted at them to stop the ship and to get Tim out. When the ship stopped, I eventually saw Tim, and I was very, very relieved that we were still alive. We were very disappointed that we couldn't reach San Francisco. But we are alive. That above everything is the most important.

(1) ( ) How long had Tim and Dom been at sea when their boat was hit by a fishing boat?
(A) One month. (B) Two months. (C) Three months. (D) Four months.

(2) ( ) According to Dom, the main reason for the accident was that _____.
(A) Tim and Dom were too careless
(B) nobody on the fishing ship saw them
(C) the speed of the fishing ship was too fast
(D) their rowboat was not strong enough

(3) ( ) Dom said that the most important thing in this accident was _____.
(A) both of them survived (B) they enjoyed this journey
(C) their rowboat was not damaged (D) they failed to reach San Francisco

19 ANS

19. Newspapers have tried many things to stop a seemingly nonstop decline in readers. Now France is pushing forward with a novel approach: giving away papers to young readers in an effort to turn them into regular customers. The French government recently detailed plans of a project called "My Free Newspaper," under which 18- to 24-year-olds will be offered a free, year-long subscription to a newspaper of their choice.

Newspaper readership in France has been especially low among young people. According to a government study, only 10 percent of those aged 15 to 24 read a paid-for newspaper daily in 2007, down from 20 percent a decade earlier.

Emmanuel Schwartzenberg, a former media editor of *Le Figaro*, the oldest and second-largest national newspaper in France, said he had strong reservations about the government project. At a time when advertising is in steep decline, he said, newspapers should instead be looking at ways to raise more profits from readers, rather than giving

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papers away. "This just reinforces the belief that newspapers should be free, which is a very bad idea," Mr. Schwartzenberg said.

French readers, young and old, already have plenty of free options from which to choose, including newspaper websites and the free papers handed out daily in many city centers. Some bloggers said the new program might hold the most appeal to the few young people who do already read, and buy, newspapers.

The French government plans to promote the program with an advertising campaign aimed at young readers and their parents. However, when asked how to attract young readers to the printed press, the government said the primary channel for the ads would be the Internet.

(1) ( ) Why did the French government decide to launch the free newspaper program?
(A) To fight economic recession.
(B) To win approval from youngsters.
(C) To promote newspaper readership.
(D) To improve the literacy rate in France.

(2) ( ) Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
(A) Everyone considers the government project creative.
(B) Newspaper readership is much higher in other countries.
(C) Research shows young people have no interest in current affairs.
(D) Giving away free papers is not a strong enough incentive to attract readers.

(3) ( ) What is Mr. Schwartzenberg's attitude toward this program?
(A) Skeptical. (B) Devoted. (C) Optimistic. (D) Indifferent.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, where would the information about the free newspaper program in France most likely be seen?
(A) In magazines. (B) On blogs.
(C) In newspapers. (D) On the Internet.

20 ANS

20. If you touch your finger to a hot stove, you know it's going to hurt. However, if you convince yourself beforehand that the pain won't be so bad, you might not suffer as much. According to a recent study, the part of your brain that reacts to severe pain is largely the same part that reacts to expectation of pain.

Researchers in this study worked with 10 volunteers, ages 24 to 46. Each volunteer wore a device that gave out 20-second-long pulses of heat to the right leg. There were three levels of heat, producing mild, moderate, or strong pain. During training, the volunteers would first hear a tone, followed by a period of silence, and then feel a heat pulse. They then learned to associate the length of the silent pause with the intensity of the upcoming heat pulse. The longer the pause, the stronger the heat pulse would be, causing more severe pain.

A day or two later, the real experiment began. The researchers found that the parts of the brain involved in learning, memory, emotion, and touch became more active as the volunteers expected higher levels of pain. These were mainly the same areas that became active when participants actually felt pain. Interestingly, when the volunteers expected only mild or moderate pain but experienced severe pain, they reported feeling 28 percent less pain than when they expected severe pain and actually got it.

The new study emphasizes that pain has both physical and psychological elements. Understanding how pain works in the mind and brain could eventually give doctors tools for

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helping people cope with painful medical treatments.

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) We should learn to be sensitive to pain.
(B) Our feeling of pain is decided by our environment.
(C) How people feel pain remains unknown to scientists.
(D) Our reaction to pain is closely related to our expectation of pain.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about the pulses of heat in the study?
(A) Each heat pulse lasted for 20 seconds.
(B) The pulses were given to the arms of the volunteers.
(C) Different devices gave out different levels of heat pulses.
(D) There were two levels of heat intensity given to the volunteers.

(3) ( ) How did the volunteers learn to expect different levels of heat?
(A) From the loudness of the tone they heard.
(B) From the instruction given to them by the researchers.
(C) From the color of a light flashing on the device they wore.
(D) From the length of the pause between a tone and the heat pulse.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, what may be the author's advice to a doctor before a surgery?
(A) To provide the patient with more pain killers.
(B) To talk to the patient and ease his/her worries.
(C) To give the patient strong heat pulses beforehand.
(D) To emphasize the possible severe pain to the patient.

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