

## 一、綜合測驗

### 21 ANS

Shoes are hugely important for protecting our feet, especially in places like Africa, where healthcare provision is limited. Unfortunately, shoes are not always readily available for people living in poverty, 1 shoes that are the right size. Almost as soon as a child receives shoes to wear, he/she is likely to have grown out of them. Then the child has to 2 with shoes that are too small. *The Shoe That Grows*, created by a charity called Because International, changes all this. It allows children to 3 their shoes' size as their feet grow.

The innovative footwear resembles a common sandal and is made of leather straps and rubber soles, a material similar to that used in tires. They come 4 two sizes, and can expand in three places. The straps on the heel and toe control the length of the shoe, 5 the two on either side allow for different widths. With this special design, the shoes can "grow" up to five sizes and last for at least five years.

- (1) ( ) (A) except for (B) provided with (C) far from (D) let alone
- (2) ( ) (A) get done (B) get lost (C) make do (D) make believe
- (3) ( ) (A) adjust (B) explore (C) insert (D) overlook
- (4) ( ) (A) by (B) in (C) from (D) down
- (5) ( ) (A) whether (B) while (C) with (D) for

### 22 ANS

European politicians are trying to get the UK Government to make cigarette companies print photos on the packets. These photos will show 1 smoking damages your health. The shocking pictures include images of smoke-damaged lungs and teeth, with reminders in large print that smokers die younger.

The picture 2 have been used in Canada for the last four years. It has been very successful and has led to a 44% 3 in smokers wanting to kick the habit. At the moment EU tobacco manufacturers only have to put written health warnings on cigarette packets 4 the dangers of smoking.

The aim of the campaign is to remind people of the damage the deadly weed does to their body. It is believed that this would be to the best interest of all people, 5 teens who might be tempted to start smoking. These dreadful photos may change the impression among teenagers that smoking is cool and sexy.

- (1) ( ) (A) when (B) how (C) where (D) what
- (2) ( ) (A) symbols (B) warnings (C) commercials (D) decorations
- (3) ( ) (A) increase (B) change (C) portion (D) drop
- (4) ( ) (A) highlight (B) highlights (C) highlighting (D) highlighted
- (5) ( ) (A) in fact (B) rather than (C) regarding (D) especially

### 23 ANS

Aesop, the Greek writer of fables, was sitting by the roadside one day when a traveler asked him what sort of people lived in Athens. Aesop replied, "Tell me where you come from and what sort of people live there, and I'll tell you what sort of people you'll find

in Athens." 1, the man answered, "I come from Argos, and there the people are all friendly, generous, and warm-hearted. I love them." 2 this, Aesop answered, "I'm happy to tell you, my dear friend, that you'll find the people of Athens much the same."

A few hours later, 3 traveler came down the road. He too stopped and asked Aesop the same question. 4, Aesop made the same request. But frowning, the man answered, "I'm from Argos and there the people are unfriendly, 5, and vicious. They're thieves and murderers, all of them." "Well,

I'm afraid you'll find the people of Athens much the same," replied Aesop.

- (1) ( ) (A) Amazing (B) Smiling (C) Deciding (D) Praying
- (2) ( ) (A) At (B) By (C) For (D) Into
- (3) ( ) (A) a (B) the (C) other (D) another
- (4) ( ) (A) Again (B) Indeed (C) Together (D) Moreover
- (5) ( ) (A) brave (B) lonely (C) mean (D) skinny

## 24 ANS

April Fools' Day, one of the most light-hearted days of the year, has an unclear origin. Some see it as a celebration related to the turn of the seasons from winter to spring; others, however, believe that it 16 the adoption of a new calendar.

Ancient cultures celebrated New Year's Day on or around April 1, which roughly coincides with the beginning of spring. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered a new calendar, which called for New Year's Day to be celebrated on January 1. However, many people, either refusing to accept the new date or not having heard about it, 17 to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. Other people began to make fun of these traditionalists, sending them on "fool's errands" or trying to fool them into believing something false. 18, the practice spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

Nowadays, on April Fools' Day, people often 19 to create elaborate hoaxes to fool others. Newspapers, radio and TV stations, and websites have participated in the April 1 tradition of making 20 reports in order to fool their audiences. The BBC once reported that Swiss farmers were experiencing a spaghetti crop and showed scenes of people harvesting noodles from trees. Guess what? Numerous viewers were fooled.

- (1) ( ) (A) leads to (B) brings out (C) stems from (D) comes across
- (2) ( ) (A) continue (B) continuing (C) to continue (D) continued
- (3) ( ) (A) Precisely (B) Eventually (C) Additionally (D) Literally
- (4) ( ) (A) come to an end (B) go to great lengths (C) put in service (D) hold in store
- (5) ( ) (A) fictional (B) essential (C) ancient (D) subjective

## 二、文意選填

### 8 ANS:

(A) dutifully	(B) played	(C) heavier	(D) the way	(E) not
(F) lightening	(G) finally	(H) himself	(I) teach	(J) troubled

Amir tied two sacks of salt to the back of his donkey and headed for the market to sell the salt. On 1, Amir and the donkey passed a stream. The donkey jumped into the

stream to cool 2. As a result, much of the salt melted in the water, ruining the salt for Amir but 3 the load for the donkey. Amir tried to get to the market on the following days, but the donkey 4 the same trick and ruined the salt.

Amir was very much 5 by the donkey's trick, but did not know what to do. So he stopped going to the market for three days and tried to think of a way to 6 the donkey a lesson. On the third day, he 7 came up with a good idea. The next day, Amir loaded the sacks 8 with salt but with sand. When the donkey jumped into the stream and got the sacks wet, they became much 9. The donkey was so much weighed down by the wet sand that he could hardly get out of the stream. From then on, the donkey learned the lesson, and 10 carried Amir's salt to the market without ruining it.

### 三、 閱讀測驗

#### 21 ANS

When it comes to medical care, many patients and doctors believe “more is better.” But what they do not realize is that overtreatment—too many scans, too many blood tests, too many procedures—may pose harm. Sometimes a test leads you down a path to more and more testing, some of which may be invasive, or to treatment for things that should be left alone.

Terrence Power, for example, complained that after his wife learned she had Wegener’s disease, an uncommon disorder of the immune system, they found it difficult to refuse testing recommended by her physician. The doctor insisted on office visits every three weeks, even when she was feeling well. He frequently ordered blood tests and X-rays, and repeatedly referred her to specialists for even minor complaints. Even when tests came back negative, more were ordered, and she was hospitalized as a precaution when she developed a cold. She had as many as 25 doctor visits during one six-month period. The couple was spending about \$30,000 a year for her care.

After several years of physical suffering and near financial ruin from the medical costs, the couple began questioning the treatment after consulting with other patients in online support groups. “It’s a really hard thing to determine when **they’ve** crossed the line,” Mr. Power said. “You think she’s getting the best care in the world, but after a while you start to wonder: What is the objective?” Mr. Power then spoke with his own primary care doctor, who advised him to find a new specialist to oversee Mrs. Power’s care. Under the new doctor’s care, the regular testing stopped and Mrs. Power’s condition stabilized. Now she sees the doctor only four or five times a year.

(1) What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Treatments do not always cause harmful side effects.
- (B) Patients tend to believe more testing is better treatment.
- (C) Too much medical care may not be beneficial to patients.
- (D) Doctors generally recommend office visits that are necessary.

(2) Which of the following was a problem for Mrs. Power during her medical treatment?

- (A) She had to be hospitalized for three weeks whenever she had a cold.
- (B) She didn’t have any insurance, so she went broke because of her illness.
- (C) When test results showed she was fine, her doctor still ordered more tests.

(D) Her doctor asked her to consult other specialists due to her constant complaints.

(3) Who does "they" in the third paragraph most likely refer to?

(A) Physicians. (B) Other patients.

(C) Mr. and Mrs. Power. (D) The online support groups.

(4) Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward medical tests?

(A) More tests than necessary are too much.

(B) Medical tests are essential for disease prevention.

(C) Many tests are needed for confirmation of diagnosis.

(D) Doctors' interpretations of test results are seldom wrong.

## 22 ANS

It is easy for us to tell our friends from our enemies. But can other animals do the same? Elephants can! They can use their sense of vision and smell to tell the difference between people who pose a threat and those who do not.

In Kenya, researchers found that elephants react differently to clothing worn by men of the Maasai and Kamba ethnic groups. Young Maasai men spear animals and thus pose a threat to elephants; Kamba men are mainly farmers and are not a danger to elephants.

In an experiment conducted by animal scientists, elephants were first presented with clean clothing or clothing that had been worn for five days by either a Maasai or a Kamba man. When the elephants detected the smell of clothing worn by a Maasai man, they moved away from the smell faster and took longer to relax than when they detected the smells of either clothing worn by Kamba men or clothing that had not been worn at all.

Garment color also plays a role, though in a different way. In the same study, when the elephants saw red clothing not worn before, they reacted angrily, as red is typically worn by Maasai men. Rather than running away as they did with the smell, the elephants acted aggressively toward the red clothing.

The researchers believe that the elephants' emotional reactions are due to their different interpretations of the smells and the sights. Smelling a potential danger means that a threat is nearby and the best thing to do is run away and hide. Seeing a potential threat without its smell means that risk is low. Therefore, instead of showing fear and running away, the elephants express their anger and become aggressive.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Kamba and Maasai people?

(A) Maasai people are a threat to elephants.

(B) Kamba people raise elephants for farming.

(C) Both Kamba and Maasai people are elephant hunters.

(D) Both Kamba and Maasai people traditionally wear red clothing.

(2) ( ) How did the elephants react to smell in the study?

(A) They attacked a man with the smell of new clothing.

(B) They needed time to relax when smelling something unfamiliar.

(C) They became anxious when they smelled Kamba-scented clothing.

(D) They were frightened and ran away when they smelled their enemies.

(3) ( ) What is the main idea of this passage?

(A) Elephants use sight and smell to detect danger.

(B) Elephants attack people who wear red clothing.

(C) Scientists are now able to control elephants' emotions.

(D) Some Kenyan tribes understand elephants' emotions very well.

(4) ( ) What can be inferred about the elephant's behavior from this passage?

- (A) Elephants learn from their experiences.
- (B) Elephants have sharper sense of smell than sight.
- (C) Elephants are more intelligent than other animals.
- (D) Elephants tend to attack rather than escape when in danger.

## 23 ANS

Most parts of Taiwan have access to sufficient supplies of fresh water for drinking. But fresh water can be in short supply in many **arid** regions of the world such as Saudi Arabia, where there are limited water resources. As the world population continues to grow, shortages of fresh water will occur more often and the need for additional water supplies will become critical. Some may ask, "Since the ocean covers more than 70 percent of the Earth, why not just get drinking water from the ocean?"

To turn seawater into fresh water, we need to remove the salt in seawater, that is, to desalinate seawater. The problem is that the desalination of water requires a lot of energy. Salt dissolves very easily in water, forming strong chemical bonds, and those bonds are difficult to break. The energy and technology to desalinate water are both expensive, and this means that desalinating water can be costly.

There are environmental costs of desalination as well. Sea life can get sucked into desalination plants, killing small ocean creatures like baby fish and plankton, upsetting the food chain. Also, there is the problem of what to do with the separated salt, which is left over as a very concentrated brine. Pumping this super-salty water back into the ocean can harm local aquatic life. Reducing these impacts is possible, but it adds to the costs.

Despite the economic and environmental hurdles, desalination is becoming increasingly attractive as human beings are using up fresh water from other sources. At present, desalinating seawater is the only viable way to provide water to growing populations in rural areas of the Middle East and North Africa. Therefore, the race is on to find a cheaper, cleaner, and more energy-efficient way of desalinating seawater, and promising new findings are being reported.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is closest in meaning to "arid" in the first paragraph?

- (A) Occupied. (B) Isolated. (C) Dry. (D) Remote.

(2) ( ) What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- (A) The high cost of desalinating seawater.
- (B) The major chemical characteristics of seawater.
- (C) The urgent need to turn seawater into fresh water.
- (D) The amount of energy produced in the desalination of seawater.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Mixing salt with water is not as easy as removing salt from seawater.
- (B) Desalinating seawater may kill some sea creatures and disturb the food chain.
- (C) Covering 70% of the Earth, the ocean has always satisfied human needs for water.
- (D) The increasing population in Saudi Arabia has resulted in shortages of fresh water.

(4) ( ) Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the future of desalination?

- (A) Amazed. (B) Doubtful. (C) Conservative. (D) Hopeful.

## 24 ANS

France gave birth to restaurants, but it was no civilized affair. In fact, today's restaurant business is a byproduct of the class warfare that arose during the French Revolution.

Back in the Middle Ages, fine dining was a privilege enjoyed exclusively by noble families who had their own grand kitchens and personal chefs. The only commercial diners for the masses were dusty, shabby roadside inns, where strangers crowded around mediocre buffets of lukewarm roasts and over-sauced beans. But sometime in the 1760s, the merchant class of Paris developed a taste for healthy clear broths which were considered restorative; hence the term "restaurant." By the 1780s, this new Parisian "healthy food" craze led to a handful of reputable dining halls, where customers could sit at individual tables and choose from a wide range of dishes.

Ironically, the popularity of these restaurants grew at a time when the majority of the French population could not afford bread. Decades of harsh winters and oppressive taxation had **taken their toll on kitchen tables**. By 1789, the starving French masses could no longer be controlled. Looting and riots erupted throughout Paris, ushering in the French Revolution. Rich nobles fled to the countryside, leaving behind their highly skilled chefs and the fine wines from their cellars. Suddenly, unemployed cooks found their way to the city's eateries, and within a year, nearly 50 elegant restaurants had popped up in Paris.

The restaurant business truly came into its own during the early 1800s, after General Napoleon seized control of the country. He granted "freedom of pleasure" to all citizens, as he reasoned that people who were focused on champagne and fine food probably would not conspire against him. The number of restaurants rose quickly. By 1814, about three thousand restaurants were listed in a popular travel guide. Paris became the center of the new restaurant scene, which, to some degree, it remains today.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, where does the word "restaurant" originate from?

- (A) Famous chefs.
- (B) Popular soups.
- (C) Dining halls.
- (D) Daily menus.

(2) ( ) What does "**taken their toll on kitchen tables**" mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) Deprived people of adequate food for living.
- (B) Controlled the nutrients in people's diet.
- (C) Charged people for using kitchen tables.
- (D) Paid tribute to chefs working in kitchens.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true about commercial diners before the French Revolution?

- (A) Many fine restaurants were owned by highly skilled chefs.
- (B) Reputable dining halls were popular in Paris during the 1760s.
- (C) Public dining halls in the Middle Ages were run-down and dirty.
- (D) A limited variety of food was served in Parisian restaurants in the 1780s.

(4) ( ) What was the main reason for Napoleon to promote the development of restaurants?

- (A) He hoped to improve the life of his citizens.
- (B) He wanted to help unemployed chefs find new jobs.
- (C) He feared that reductions in restaurants might hurt the travel business.
- (D) He believed that the development of restaurants would bring political stability.