一、 綜合測驗

29 ANS

"Keeping up with the Joneses" is a catchphrase in many parts of the English-speaking world. Just like "keeping up appearances," it refers to the __11__ to one's neighbors as a standard for social status or the accumulation of material goods. Generally speaking, the more luxuries people have, the higher their value or social status—or __12__ they believe. To fail to "keep up with the Joneses" is thus perceived as revealing socio-economic inferiority or, as the Chinese would put it, a great loss of face.

The __13__ was popularized when a comic strip of the same name was created by cartoonist Arthur R. "Pop" Momand. The strip was first published in 1916 in the *New York World*, and ran in American newspapers for 28 years before it was eventually __14__ into books, films, and musical comedies. The "Joneses" of the title were rich neighbors of the strip's main characters and, interestingly, they were merely __15__ but never actually seen in person in the comic strip.

(1) ( ) (A) reaction (B) attachment (C) similarity (D) comparison
(2) ( ) (A) still (B) so (C) yet (D) even
(3) ( ) (A) phrase (B) signal (C) material (D) analysis
(4) ( ) (A) adapted (B) admitted (C) advanced (D) advised
(5) ( ) (A) checked out (B) watched over (C) spoken of (D) traded with

30 ANS

It is a usual sunny afternoon in the village of Midwich, England. It seems not ___1___ any afternoon in the village, but all of a sudden, people and animals lose consciousness. ___2___ they awake, all of the women of child-bearing age have become pregnant. This is an episode from a 1960 science fiction story. The women in the story ___3___ birth to children that have the same appearance. They all have blond hair and "strange eyes." ___4___ the children grow, they run around the village in a pack, wearing identical clothing and hairstyles, staring at everyone impolitely. ___5___ one child learns is also known by the others instantly. Villagers begin to ___6___ their belief that the children all have "one mind." In this story, the children are produced by some unexplained force from outer space. But this story written 40 years ago ___7___ predicted the arrival of a recent method of genetic engineering–cloning. Cloning is the genetic process of producing copies of an individual. Will the genetic copies of a human really have "one mind" as ___8___ in this story? This situation is so strange to us that we do not know what will ___9___ of it. Faced with this new situation, people have ___10___ to find out how to deal with it.

(1) ( ) (A) unlike (B) dislike (C) like (D) alike
(2) ( ) (A) Then (B) When (C) Since (D) And
(3) ( ) (A) send (B) make (C) take (D) give
(4) ( ) (A) If (B) For (C) As (D) So
(5) ( ) (A) Which (B) While (C) Where (D) What
(6) ( ) (A) express (B) wonder (C) select (D) ignore
(7) ( ) (A) sometimes (B) anyway (C) somehow (D) anyhow
(8) ( ) (A) describes (B) described (C) describe (D) describing

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(9) ( ) (A) happen (B) occur (C) appear (D) become
(1 0) ( ) (A) not (B) yet (C) till (D) though

31 ANS

There was once a man in Puerto Rico who had a wonderful parrot. The parrot was ___1___, there was no other bird like him in the whole world. He could learn to say any word – ___2___ one. He could not say the name of his native town, Catano.
The man ___3___ everything he could to teach the parrot to say "Catano," but he never ___4___. At first he was very gentle with the bird, but gradually he lost his ___5___ "You stupid bird! ___6___ can't you learn to say that one word? Say "Catano" or I'll kill you!" But the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed, "Say 'Catano' or I'll kill you!" But the bird would not ___7___ the name.

Finally the man gave up. He picked up the parrot and threw the bird into the chicken house. In the chicken house, there were four old chickens, waiting to be killed ___8___ Sunday's dinner. "You are even more stupid than the chickens," the man said as he was leaving.
The next morning, the man went out to the chicken house. When he opened the door, he was ___9___ by what he saw. He could not believe his eyes and ears!
On the floor ___10___ three dead chickens. The parrot was screaming at the fourth, "Say 'Catano' or I'll kill you!"

(1) ( ) (A) lonely (B) unique (C) sorrowful (D) personal
(2) ( ) (A) without (B) beyond (C) except (D) despite
(3) ( ) (A) did (B) put (C) had (D) made
(4) ( ) (A) failed (B) attempted (C) changed (D) succeeded
(5) ( ) (A) pet (B) thing (C) temper (D) possession
(6) ( ) (A) How (B) Why (C) What (D) When
(7) ( ) (A) tell (B) talk (C) repeat (D) converse
(8) ( ) (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) for
(9) ( ) (A) worried (B) shocked (C) delighted (D) blinded
(1 0) ( ) (A) lay (B) laid (C) lied (D) lying

32 ANS

Signs asking visitors to keep their hands off the art are everywhere in the Louvre Museum, Paris. But one special sculpture gallery invites art lovers to allow their hands to ___1___ the works. The Louvre's Tactile Gallery, targeted at the blind and visually ___2___, is the only space in the museum where visitors can touch the sculptures, with no guards or alarms to stop them. Its latest exhibit is a ___3___ of sculpted lions, snakes, horses and eagles. The 15 animals exhibited are reproductions of famous works found elsewhere in the Louvre. Called "Animals, Symbols of Power," the exhibit ___4___ animals that were used by kings and emperors throughout history to symbolize the greatness of their reigns. The exhibit, opened in December 2008, ___5___ scheduled to run for about three years. During guided tours on the weekends, children can explore the art with blindfolds on.

(1) ( ) (A) fix up (B) run over (C) take away (D) knock off
(2) ( ) (A) impair (B) impairs (C) impaired (D) impairing
(3) ( ) (A) collection (B) cooperation (C) completion (D) contribution

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(4) ( ) (A) examines (B) protects (C) represents (D) features
(5) ( ) (A) is (B) being (C) has (D) having

二、 文意選填

11 ANS

(A) keen	(B) following	(C) for good	(D) in action	(E) wondered
(F) just	(G) snoozing	(H) pouch	(I) amazing	(J) until

There are more than 50 different kinds of kangaroos in the world today. The smallest ones are only five centimeters tall but the biggest are more than two meters. Kangaroos cannot walk or run. They ___1___ jump. The best time to see kangaroos ___2___ is the evening and early morning. They spend the daytime ___3___ in the shade.

Straight after they are born, the joeys (baby kangaroos), which are only about two-and-a-half centimeters long, have to drag themselves to their mother's ___4___. They find their way there by ___5___ the pattern of their mother's hairs. They stay in the pouch ___6___ they are eight months old. After that, they leave home ___7___. Sometimes the joeys aren't too ___8___ on making their way in the big wide world. A 50 pound joey, for example, was once found still living in its mother's pouch.

Have you ever ___9___ why these animals are called "kangaroos"? Well, according to one story, when Captain Cook landed in Australia and heard the aborigines calling these ___10___ animals "kangooroos," he wrote the name down as "kangaroo." That's how this animal got its name.

12 ANS

(A) delight	(B) explorations	(C) turn	(D) surprised	(E) imported	(F) over-emphasized	
(G) artistic	(H) hidden	(I) foundations	(J) materials	(K) house	(L) ever-changing	

The Getty Center sits more than 800 feet above sea level, towering above the city of Los Angeles. A 0.75-mile-long tramway takes visitors to the top of the hill. At the top, four exhibit pavilions and a visitor center form the heart of an eleven-building complex. The museum was originally constructed to __21__ the vast art collection belonging to oil tycoon J. Paul Getty. Today, it is stocked with so many art works that the exhibit arenas can show just a part of them at a time, making the __22__ special exhibitions a highlight of any visit to the Getty.

The Center's award-winning architect, Richard Meier, did an outstanding job of creating a public space that has __23__ many visitors. Visitors go to the Getty thinking they are visiting a museum with works of art on the inside. What they discover instead is a work of art with a museum inside. The idea is interesting: The outdoor space can be a completely satisfying __24__ experience.

Meier took a few basic __25__: metal, stone and glass. Working with a billion-dollar budget, he combined them to create a work of architecture that can excite visitors as much

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as the art collection inside does. Around every corner and at every __26__, there is a new view to enchant guests. And then, just when they think they have seen it all, a new fountain or landscape pops up.

The building stone is travertine, __27__ from Italy, the same source as for the historic buildings in Rome. A special cutting process exposes the fossils long buried inside the stone, which reveals the delicate treasures __28__ under the rough surface. Some of them are set as "feature" stones scattered about the site, waiting to __29__ those who find them. The most fantastic one is on the arrival plaza wall, across from the tram station.

In addition to museum tours, the Getty also provides various free on-site tours, including tours of the gardens. These __30__ are a must for anyone interested in learning more about Meier's techniques and ideas.

三、 閱讀測驗

29 ANS

These days, even a walk in the woods can be transformed into an "extreme" sport. Take "geocaching," for example. Hikers looking for something a little different on their treks created a global hunting game, hiding "caches" — packs filled with goodies like CDs, photographs, and journals — in obscure places throughout the world. They then post the coordinates at www.geocaching.com, where other hikers can use **them**, along with a global positioning system (GPS), to join the worldwide goose chase. Geocaching works on an honor system: When a geocacher takes something, he leaves a cache of his own behind. Vacationers can get in on this trend at resorts like Utah's Red Mountain Spa, where they can learn to use GPS and coordinates to find caches filled with spa products.

( )(1) This passage was written mainly to inform its readers about _____.
(A) hunting practices (B) Utah's Red Mountain Spa
(C) a global positioning system (D) a new form of outdoor activity

( )(2) The pronoun "them" in line 5 refers to _____.
(A) coordinates (B) goodies (C) caches (D) treks

( )(3) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
(A) geocachers like to chase geese all over the world
(B) one can learn to be a geocacher exclusively in Utah State
(C) geocaching requires that items be exchanged among its participants
(D) caches are spa products hidden in remote places throughout the world

30 ANS

Zoe was just 2 weeks old when she was spotted wandering in a village market near Kenya's Tsavo National Park in December 1995. Zoe's mother had died and the baby was left alone. She was no ordinary orphan: she was an elephant. So she was trucked to a most unusual orphanage in Nairobi, run by a woman named Daphne Sheldrick.

Daphne's husband, David Sheldrick, founded Tsavo National Park. Daphne has been working with wild animals for some 60 years, and in 1977 she opened the elephant orphanage at her home in Nairobi. As of 1997, the orphanage, which depends on private contributions, has saved more than 100 infants.

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Zoe was rather healthy when she was found, and once under the care of the orphanage she was very happy, consuming six gallons of vitamin-rich milk a day and earning a reputation as a confident, naughty and mischievous youngster. After a year in the orphanage with the constant companionship of her human family, Zoe was taken to a refuge at Tsavo National Park. There her keepers have gradually introduced her to the ways of the wild, helping her to find food and water. Zoe lives together with other elephant youngsters in a protected area. It may take some years, but the final aim is to release all of them to a wild herd.

Daphne said that her dream for the future is to see ivory banned, all stored ivory destroyed and no one wearing an ivory ornament ever again. "There will always be competition for land," she explained, "but we can protect elephants in the parks and give the young a chance."

(1) ( ) Zoe was trucked to an elephant orphanage because _____.
(A) Tsavo National park needed a baby elephant
(B) she could not find her way home
(C) she was very young when she lost her mother
(D) Daphne wanted to keep her as a pet

(2) ( ) The elephant orphanage is _____.
(A) supported by the government (B) located inside Tsavo National Park
(C) home to many kinds of animals (D) operated with personal funds

(3) ( ) At Tsavo National Park, Zoe has been _____.
(A) released to a wild herd to be protected
(B) taught to adjust to life in the wild
(C) allowed to wander in the village market
(D) accompanied all the time by her keepers

(4) ( ) According to this passage, Daphne would like to _____.
(A) make elephants live in their own groups
(B) set up as many orphanages as possible
(C) sell ivory for maintaining the orphanage
(D) send Zoe to a zoo in Europe or America

31 ANS

It used to be that athletes and VIPs gave away their signatures for free, and a signed baseball or photograph would just sit on a shelf and collect dust. But nowadays, autographs (signatures) are big business.

Many athletes and VIPs demand payment for their signatures, and many people are willing to pay. Autograph dealers can be found in almost any sizable city, and collectors may get hundreds, even thousands, of dollars for things signed by anyone from Mozart to Madonna, Thomas Jefferson to JFK.

A 54-page manuscript written by Albert Einstein recently was sold for $398,500 at Christie's in New York. And in 1994, Microsoft CEO (chief executive officer) Bill Gates paid $30.8 million for a handwritten notebook penned by Leonardo da Vinci. Meanwhile, fans across the U.S. are flocking to sports shows to have their heroes sign anything from a bat to a box of cereal.

What is the real reason many collectors want autographs? To connect with someone

LIVEWORKSHEETS

famous, or maybe even to imagine themselves as the hero they admire.

(1) ( ) In the past, the signatures of athletes and VIPs _____.
(A) were highly priced (B) cost nothing at all
(C) attracted great attention (D) were for sale to the public

(2) ( ) According to this passage, many people now collect athletes' and VIPs' signatures _____.
(A) for their artistic value (B) to show them off to their friends
(C) as historical documents (D) to be associated with famous people

(3) ( ) The overall tone (attitude) of this passage is _____.
(A) factual (B) ironic (C) negative (D) enthusiastic

32 ANS

On the island of New Zealand, there is a grasshopper-like species of insect that is found nowhere else on earth. New Zealanders have given it the nickname weta, which is a native Maori word meaning "god of bad looks." It's easy to see why anyone would call this insect a bad-looking bug. Most people feel disgusted at the sight of these bulky, slow-moving creatures.

Wetas are nocturnal creatures; they come out of their caves and holes only after dark. A giant weta can grow to over three inches long and weigh as much as 1.5 ounces. Giant wetas can hop up to two feet at a time. Some of them live in trees, and others live in caves. They are very long-lived for insects, and some adult wetas can live as long as two years. Just like their cousins grasshoppers and crickets, wetas are able to "sing" by rubbing their leg parts together, or against their lower bodies.

Most people probably don't feel sympathy for these endangered creatures, but they do need protecting. The slow and clumsy wetas have been around on the island since the times of the dinosaurs, and have evolved and survived in an environment where they had no enemies until rats came to the island with European immigrants. Since rats love to hunt and eat wetas, the rat population on the island has grown into a real problem for many of the native species that are unaccustomed to its presence, and poses a serious threat to the native weta population.

From which of the following is the passage LEAST likely to be taken?

(1) ( ) (A) A science magazine. (B) A travel guide.
(C) A biology textbook. (D) A business journal.

(2) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Wetas are unpleasant to the eye.
(B) The weta is a newly discovered insect species.
(C) The Maoris nicknamed themselves "Wetas."
(D) The Europeans brought wetas to New Zealand.

(3) ( ) Which of the following descriptions of wetas is accurate?
(A) They are quick in movement. (B) They are very active in the daytime.
(C) They are decreasing in number. (D) They have a short lifespan for insects.

(4) ( ) Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of "its" in the last paragraph?
(A) The rat's. (B) The weta's. (C) The island's. (D) The dinosaur's.

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