一、 閱讀測驗

1.

Are you worried that your Instagram photos won't get any likes? Then you're in luck, as long as you're walking through a mall in Moscow. Vending machines there sell 100 Instagram likes for as little as 50 Russian rubles (88 cents), or 100 followers for 100 rubles ($1.75). The machines belong to a company called Snatap. The company says that the likes come from real people who use accounts they've created.

The first like machine appeared in St. Petersburg in November 2016. The business later spread to Moscow and other cities. Installing one of the machines in a mall costs 420,000 rubles ($7372). The key part is not the machine itself but the software it uses — which can be bought from Snatap for just over $300 plus five percent of the monthly profit. Now there are about 20 vending machines selling likes all over Russia.

These vending machines aren't the first time Russia has surprised the world with new technology. For instance, people have recently been shocked by a new service offering Instagrammable flowers for rent. These flowers can make it seem like you have someone in your life who will buy you gifts. As the description explains, "This bouquet can be yours to take a beautiful photo! Become a topic of discussion for your friends and make your ex jealous. You can add a BMW car and a handsome man to your order for an extra 500 rubles."

Reactions ranged from surprise to laughter, with many others **picking up on** the sadness of modern life. They say people are putting too much money and effort into maintaining an online image. The aim is to give anyone looking a serious case of envy because your life is so good.

( ) (1) Which of the following is a suitable headline for this article? (A) Russian Vending Machines Sell Instagram Likes (B) Instagram Followers Affect the Way People Interact (C) Installing Vending Machines Can Cost a Lot of Money (D) The First Vending Machine in Russia Surprised People

( ) (2) How much should you put in the vending machine if you want to buy 500 followers and 500 Instagram likes? (A) 250 rubles. (B) 500 rubles. (C) 750 rubles. (D) 1,000 rubles.

( ) (3) Which of the following have people been buying recently, according to the article? (A) BMW cars. (B) Gorgeous photos. (C) Snatap machines. (D) Instagrammable flowers.

( ) (4) What does "picking up on" mean in Paragraph 4? (A) Laughing at. (B) Standing for. (C) Pointing out. (D) Forgetting about.

( ) (5) According to the passage, what can we infer? (A) Snatap gives likes without the need to create an account on Instagram. (B) Not everyone thinks that spending money on Instagram likes is a smart move. (C) You can buy Instagram likes from vending machines all over the world now. (D) As long as you buy this service from Snatap, you can make your life happier.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.

The concept of priming includes the idea that the media has an effect on people's judgment and decisions. That is, information can be provided that will draw out people's memories and influence them when they form an evaluation or make a decision. Owing to its nature, priming is particularly useful during elections. Some scholars believe that the priming effect allows the media to influence voters by spreading specific information about a candidate or a political issue. For people who do not understand political matters well, the media is their main source of information. The more access they have to a particular source, the more likely it is that their opinions will be **in accord with** those of the source. Accordingly, the priming effect has become an effective and popular campaign strategy in elections. Candidates and news channels tend to try to use certain events to influence voters. If the voters are unaware of the priming, they are more likely to be led by **it** and accept what they are exposed to as their own opinion.

Fortunately, negative campaigning often alerts voters to paying closer attention to certain issues and candidates. It takes a long time, usually longer than a five-week election campaign, for voters to shift their positions. Therefore, the priming effect often just reinforces people's beliefs rather than changing them.

(　) (1) How does priming influence people, as described in this passage? (A) It persuades people to make their own decisions. (B) It affects how people choose their political opinions. (C) It influences how people choose the products they buy. (D) It helps people make accurate predictions of election results.

(　) (2) Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage? (A) The media do not try to spread their political opinions. (B) The priming effect is only used in political news. (C) It is always possible to get a fair view of events from the media. (D) The media can influence those who don't know much about politics.

(　) (3) What does "it" in boldface in the first paragraph refer to? (A) A voter. (B) A news channel. (C) An event. (D) Priming.

(　) (4) What can be inferred from the passage? (A) People do not easily change their political opinions. (B) People prefer to watch media that spread misinformation. (C) The media should be examined by the government during elections. (D) It takes five weeks for people to decide whether they will vote.

(　) (5) What is the phrase "in accord with" closest in meaning to? (A) In touch with. (B) Looking similar to. (C) In agreement with. (D) Falling prey to.

3.

The Paralympic Games are for physically challenged people who play sports. Sports competitions for athletes with disabilities existed at least 100 years ago. However, they were only officially introduced after World War II. A large number of soldiers and citizens were injured during the war. Some people felt that sports competitions could help them.

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In 1948, Ludwig Guttmann, a doctor in Britain, organized a competition for athletes with spinal injuries. He named the event the Stoke Mandeville Games. In 1952, a team of former soldiers from the Netherlands participated, and the international Stoke Mandeville Games began.

Eight years later, the first Paralympic Games were held in Rome, Italy. **This** was an important milestone. A total of 400 athletes from 23 countries participated in the Games. Since then, they have been held every four years. In 1976, the first Winter Paralympics took place in Sweden. The Paralympic Games let physically challenged athletes show they can perform well in sports.

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

(　)(2) When were the first Paralympic Games held? (A) In 1948. (B) In 1952. (C) In 1956. (D) In 1960.

(　)(3) Which of the following is NOT correct? (A) The Stoke Mandeville Games were first held in 1952. (B) Ludwig Guttmann was from the Netherlands. (C) Sports events for disabled people existed 100 years ago. (D) The first Winter Paralympics were held in Sweden.

(　)(4) What does the pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 3 refer to? (A) The city of Rome. (B) The international Stoke Mandeville Games. (C) The organization of the first Paralympic Games. (D) The participation of disabled athletes.

(　)(5) Where is this passage most likely to appear? (A) On the official website of the Paralympics. (B) On the front page（頭版） of a newspaper. (C) In a textbook on health education. (D) In a professional athlete's diary.

二、 綜合測驗(克漏字)（每格 4 分，共 40 分）

1.

In some parts of the world, family circumstances are the biggest factor in determining if a girl can receive an education. The following __(1)__ the results of a survey by the Global Education Monitoring report. In sub-Saharan and northern Africa, as well as western and southern Asia, children from rich families, whether boys __(2)__ girls, receive all levels of basic education. However, in poor families, girls are less likely than boys to attend school. Without a doubt, attending college is a(n) __(3)__ opportunity for them.

Girls from poor families __(4)__ education for free, but they haven't. The __(5)__ of educational resources may be because of the lack of long-term plans by governments to make it a reality. Or, they do, but the plans have not worked; or, they may be insufficiently resourced.

(　)(1)(A) be (B) being (C) is (D) are

(　)(2)(A) but (B) nor (C) or (D) as

(　)(3)(A) precious (B) thirsty (C) optional (D) stubborn

(　)(4)(A) had received (B) could have received (C) can receive (D) received

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(　) (5)(A) occasion　(B) deprivation　(C) opposition　(D) option

2.

The story of Christian shows the love between animals and humans. Christian was a little cub for sale when John and Ace saw him. At that time, having a lion as a pet was __(1)__. The cub was so lonely that they decided to take him home. Because he was friendly by nature, Christian became a(n) __(2)__ and was welcomed by everyone. John and Ace __(3)__ him __(3)__ more a family member than a pet. However, a city is never a suitable home for big cats. Soon, it was time for Christian to leave his human family and start his own. With the help of a conservationist, Christian was sent to East Africa __(4)__ offered more space for him to live a free and comfortable life.

John and Ace missed Christian so much that one year later they left for Kenya to check how Christian was doing. To their __(5)__, when seeing them, he gave them a lion hug. This hug was to show how much Christian missed John and Ace.

(　) (1)(A) gentle　(B) legal　(C) local　(D) eager

(　) (2)(A) celebrity　(B) plain　(C) reunion　(D) leap

(　) (3)(A) regarded ... to be　(B) looked ... as　(C) saw ... as　(D) viewed ... to be

(　) (4)(A) whose　(B) that　(C), where　(D), which

(　) (5)(A) surprised　(B) surprises　(C) surprisingly　(D) surprise

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