綜合測驗		文意選填		閱讀測驗	
37		15		37	
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綜合測驗

37.

Now that you are planning to go to college, how can you select an ideal college for yourself? ___1___ its reputation or the test scores it requires for admission? In fact, it is not ___2___ simple as that. College education is far more complicated than ___3___ the reputation of a college or the test scores it requires. In addition to these two factors, you should also have ___4___ important information. Finding out which college suits you involves time and energy, but ___5___ more than those you might spend on buying a motorcycle or a computer.

Here are some tips ___6___ choosing an ideal one from a number of colleges.

1. Visit the websites of these colleges and find out which college has departments ___7___ courses that interest you or will help you prepare for your future career.
2. Are the professors in the departments you plan to ___8___ into experts in their own fields?
3. Do the colleges allow you to participate in activities ___9___ will help you develop yourself intellectually and emotionally?

I hope the ___10___ advice is helpful to you in selecting the right college.

(1)	( ) (A) In	(B) By	(C) With	(D) At
(2)	( ) (A) as	(B) too	(C) still	(D) quite
(3)	( ) (A) thus	(B) just	(C) so	(D) yet
(4)	( ) (A) many	(B) even	(C) other	(D) few
(5)	( ) (A) no	(B) all	(C) some	(D) any
(6)	( ) (A) of	(B) on	(C) to	(D) from
(7)	( ) (A) offer	(B) offers	(C) offered	(D) offering
(8)	( ) (A) get	(B) join	(C) learn	(D) try
(9)	( ) (A) what	(B) they	(C) that	(D) those
(1 0)	( ) (A) upper	(B) over	(C) upward	(D) above

38.

People may express their feelings differently on different occasions. Cultures sometimes vary greatly in this regard. A group of researchers in Japan, __1__, studied the facial reactions of students to a horror film. When the Japanese students watched the film __2__ the teacher present, their faces showed only the slightest hints of reaction. But when they thought they were alone (though they __3__ by a secret camera), their faces twisted into vivid mixes of anguished distress, fear, and disgust.

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The study also shows that there are several unspoken rules about how feelings should be
__4__ shown on different occasions. One of the most common rules is minimizing the show of emotion. This is the Japanese norm for feelings of distress __5__ someone in authority, which explains why the students masked their upset with a poker face in the experiment.

(1) ( ) (A) as usual (B) in some cases (C) to be frank (D) for example
(2) ( ) (A) of (B) as (C) from (D) with
(3) ( ) (A) were being taped (B) had taped (C) are taping (D) have been taped
(4) ( ) (A) rarely (B) similarly (C) properly (D) critically
(5) ( ) (A) with the help of (B) in the presence of (C) on top of (D) in place of

39.

The idea of Blue Monday dates back to a 2005 campaign by Sky Travel. The travel company wanted to __26__ people to take January vacations, so they reached out to a psychologist. The scholar then developed an equation to find the most depressing day of the year, and it turned out to be the third Monday in January. Since then, other companies have jumped on the bandwagon to promote everything from soft drinks to new clothes as a __27__. A group in the UK even started a website devoted to "beating Blue Monday."

Many scientists, however, say there is no evidence that Blue Monday causes any more sadness than other specific days of the year. __28__, the idea of Blue Monday persists. According to psychologist Dean Burnett, people feel down in January __29__ post-holiday discontent, and the Blue Monday claim makes it seem like there are scientific reasons for this. Also, the idea __30__ a very complex issue regarding depression into something simple and easily understandable, and that tends to appeal to a lot of people.

(1) ( ) (A) increase (B) require (C) command (D) encourage
(2) ( ) (A) disguise (B) merit (C) remedy (D) ceremony
(3) ( ) (A) If so (B) And yet (C) On that (D) With this
(4) ( ) (A) as for (B) owing to (C) in spite of (D) with respect to
(5) ( ) (A) breaks down (B) mixes up (C) tears off (D) results in

40.

There was once a time when all human beings were gods. However, they often took their divinity for granted and __1__ abused it. Seeing this, Brahma, the chief god, decided to take their divinity away from them and hide it __2__ it could never be found.

Brahma called a council of the gods to help him decide on a place to hide the divinity. The gods suggested that they hide it __3__ in the earth or take it to the top of the highest mountain. But Brahma thought __4__ would do because he believed humans would dig into the earth and climb every mountain, and eventually find it. So, the gods gave up.

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Brahma thought for a long time and finally decided to hide their divinity in the center of their own being, for humans would never think to __5__ it there. Since that time humans have been going up and down the earth, digging, climbing, and exploring—searching for something already within themselves.

(1)	( )	(A) yet	(B) even	(C) never	(D) rather
(2)	( )	(A) though	(B) because	(C) where	(D) when
(3)	( )	(A) close	(B) apart	(C) deep	(D) hard
(4)	( )	(A) each	(B) more	(C) any	(D) neither
(5)	( )	(A) look for	(B) get over	(C) do without	(D) bump into

文意選填

(A) powerful	(B) expensive	(C) likely	(D) informed	(E) persuades
(F) increases	(G) influence	(H) privacy	(I) product	(J) satisfaction

15.

A trip to the supermarket has now become an exercise in psychological warfare. Shopkeepers know that filling a store with the smell of freshly baked bread makes people feel hungry and ___1___ them to buy more food than they intended. Stocking the most ___2___ products at eye level helps them sell faster than cheaper but less visible competitors.

Researchers on customer behavior are now investigating how "swarm intelligence" (that is, how social animals like ants or bees behave in a crowd) can be used to ___3___ what people buy. The idea is that, if a certain product is seen to be popular, shoppers are ___4___ to choose it too. With the help of modern technology, some supermarkets are now able to keep customers ___5___ about what others are buying. As a customer walks past a shelf of goods in one of these supermarkets, a screen on the shelf will tell him how many people currently in the store have chosen that particular ___6___. As it turns out, such a "swarm moves" model ___7___ sales without the need to give people discounts. The reason is simple: it gives shoppers the ___8___ of knowing that they bought the "right" product—that is, the one everyone else bought.

The psychology that works in physical stores is just as ___9___ on the Internet. Online retailers such as Amazon are good at telling shoppers which products are popular with like-minded consumers. Even in the ___10___ of your home, you can still be part of the swarm.

16.

(A) award	(B) challenged	(C) concerned	(D) consequence	(E) divorce
(F) fight	(G) increase	(H) took place	(I) traditional	(J) unusual

With one out of every two American marriages ending in divorce, custody of children has become an issue in the American society. Up until the late 1970s, it had been common practice in the United States to automatically __1__ custody to the mother when a divorce occurred.

However, since the 1970s, this practice has been __2__. Most custody battles today are decided, in theory, on the basis of who is the more fit parent for the child. The reality,

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nevertheless, is that most women still win custody of their children in a __3__.

This legal change was the result of the social changes that __4__ in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. These changes challenged many of the __5__ roles men and women were expected to play. As a __6__, it is not uncommon nowadays to find women working outside their homes and being very __7__ about their careers and personal lives. It is also not __8__ to see men accepting roles that were once considered the exclusive domain of women, such as shopping for groceries, driving their children to and from school, or cleaning their homes.

Because of the __9__ in the divorce rate, the change in the roles that men and women are expected to play, and the changing attitude of the judicial system toward child custody, more men have started to __10__ for and win custody of their children when divorce occurs.

閱讀測驗

37.

Tea was the first brewed beverage. The Chinese emperor Shen Nung in 2737 B.C. introduced the drink. Chinese writer Lu Yu wrote in A.D. 780 that there were "tens of thousands" of teas. Chinese tea was introduced to Japan in A.D. 800. It was then introduced to Europe in the early 1600s, when trade began between Europe and the Far East. At that time, China was the main supplier of tea to the world. Then in 1834, tea cultivation began in India and spread to Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma, and other areas of Southeast Asia. Today, Java, South Africa, South America, and areas of the Caucasus also produce tea.

There are three kinds of tea: black, green, and oolong. Most international tea trading is in black tea. Black tea preparation consists mainly of picking young leaves and leaf buds on a clear sunny day and letting the leaves dry for about an hour in the sun. Then, they are lightly rolled and left in a fermentation room to develop scent and a red color. Next, they are heated several more times. Finally, the leaves are dried in a basket over a charcoal fire. Green tea leaves are heated in steam, rolled, and dried. Oolong tea is prepared similarly to black tea, but without the fermentation time.

Three main varieties of tea—Chinese, Assamese, and Cambodian—have distinct characteristics. The Chinese variety, a strong plant that can grow to be 2.75 meters high, can live to be 100 years old and survives cold winters. The Assamese variety can grow 18 meters high and lives about 40 years. The Cambodian tea tree grows five meters tall.

Tea is enjoyed worldwide as a refreshing and stimulating drink. Because so many people continue to drink the many varieties of tea, it will probably continue as the world's most popular drink.

(1) ( ) In the early 1600s, tea was introduced to Europe due to _____.
(A) revolution (B) marriage (C) business (D) education

(2) ( ) According to the passage, which of following is the most popular tea around the world?
(A) Green tea. (B) Black tea. (C) Oolong tea. (D) European tea.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about tea

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preparation?

(A) Black tea leaves need to be picked on a cloudy day.

(B) Green tea leaves need to be heated over a charcoal fire.

(C) The preparation of oolong tea is similar to that of black tea.

(D) Oolong tea leaves need to be heated in steam before they are rolled.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

(A) People drink tea to become rich and healthy.

(B) Java developed tea cultivation earlier than India.

(C) Tea plants can grow for only a short period of time.

(D) People drink tea because of its variety and refreshing effect.

38.

Soapy's life was fine during spring, summer and autumn, but not so good in the winter. When November arrived, Soapy always found the way to stay indoors, away from the cold, and had three meals a day without paying one cent. The trick was simple: he broke the law.

Last autumn, when nights got too cold to sleep in the park, Soapy realized it was time to make arrangements for his annual winter trip. He walked over to Fifth Avenue around 10 a.m. one morning and sent a stone crashing through a glass window of a big department store. Then he stood calmly by the window, waiting. As he had expected, a policeman came running around the corner. Soapy confessed immediately that he was the one who had broken the window. Yet the policeman did not believe him. Soapy also failed in his second scheme: the woman he tried to harass verbally was, much to his surprise, overwhelmed and in fact thanked him for being the first man ever to say such sweet words to her.

It was about noon that Soapy came near a fancy restaurant. He decided to walk in for a big free lunch. When it was time for the bill, he told the manager **he** had no money and suggested that he have him arrested. The manager, realizing what was going on, asked Soapy to follow him into the kitchen, where a big pile of dirty dishes was waiting to be washed. Three hours later, the exhausted Soapy returned to the street.

Then the night came, and it was too cold for Soapy to sleep in Central Park. So he wandered about until he found himself standing in front of a church. The choir were practicing a song. "We often sang it in church. I showed great promise once, but look at me now. I've got to change. Yes, I'll take the job offered last week as a truck driver." At this moment, the policeman appeared again, arresting him on a charge of vandalism. Soapy was then taken to the night court, where the judge sentenced him to three months in jail.

(1) ( ) What is the moral of this story?

(A) You can do exactly what pleases you.

(B) One has to pay for what he or she has done.

(C) It's never too late to change into a better self.

(D) We have to get well-prepared for the winters.

(2) ( ) Soapy _____.

(A) broke a big pile of dishes while he was having lunch

(B) was put in jail though he had decided to turn over a new leaf

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(C) was slapped on the face for saying inappropriate words to a woman
(D) sang a song with the choir of the church and was greatly moved

(3) ( ) Who does "he" in line 2, paragraph 3 refer to?
(A) The policeman. (B) Soapy. (C) The manager. (D) The judge.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements about the story is TRUE?
(A) Soapy usually spent the cold winter in jail where he could have warmth and free meals.
(B) Though Soapy had a job and a home, he enjoyed wandering on the streets, doing nothing.
(C) The policeman did not believe what Soapy said because he dressed like a dignified gentleman.
(D) The judge put Soapy in jail even though Soapy strongly protested that he had done nothing wrong.

39.

Michael Jackson provoked new concerns for his children's welfare after he took them to the zoo covered in strange, bright-colored veils "to protect them from kidnappers."

The pop star was pictured walking through Berlin Zoo with his two elder children, Prince Michael, five, and Paris, four.

Both youngsters had their faces completely covered in outlandish see-through burgundy-colored veils — a choice of dress which Jackson's aides said was designed to disguise the youngsters to protect them from being kidnapped. But as they wandered through the zoo with their famous father, it seemed an unlikely explanation.

The rare appearance came just 24 hours after the singer provoked outrage by dangling his youngest child, baby Prince Michael II, from the fourth-floor balcony of a hotel window.

The nine-month-old boy's face was covered with a white cloth, which was again said to be a **precautionary measure** taken by the star to protect his children from becoming kidnappers' targets.

As people across the world criticized Jackson as an unfit father, child protection groups called on German police to take action against the pop legend. However, Berlin prosecutors said they were not investigating the incident, and an inquiry could only be opened if a complaint was filed against Jackson.

(1) ( ) This passage is most likely taken from a _____.
(A) personal letter (B) travel brochure(C) research paper (D) newspaper report

(2) ( ) What did Michael Jackson do at Berlin Zoo that caught people's attention?
(A) He was involved in the kidnapping of two children named Prince and Paris.
(B) He covered his children in veils to prevent them from being kidnapped.
(C) He tried to protect his children from kidnappers by hiding them in the zoo.
(D) He wandered through the zoo with his face covered in a strange cloth.

(3) ( ) What does "precautionary measure" mean in the passage?
(A) A calculation done with great precision.
(B) A plan carefully designed to achieve a goal.

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(C) A step taken to avoid some bad consequences.
(D) A mathematical problem prepared with extreme care.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, German police could take action against Michael Jackson only when _____.
(A) Berlin prosecutors were investigated
(B) more veils were used to cover the youngsters
(C) an official complaint was made against him
(D) child protection groups called the police again

40.

Bekoji is a small town of farmers and herders in the Ethiopian highlands. There, time almost stands still, and horse-drawn carts outnumber motor vehicles. Yet, it has consistently yielded many of the world's best distance runners.

It's tempting, when breathing the thin air of Bekoji, to focus on the special conditions of the place. The town sits on the side of a volcano nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, making daily life a kind of high-altitude training. Children in this region often start running at an early age, covering great distances to fetch water and firewood or to reach the nearest school. Added to this early training is a physical trait shared by people there — disproportionately long legs, which is advantageous for distance runners.

A strong desire burns inside Bekoji's young runners. Take the case of Million Abate. Forced to quit school in fifth grade after his father died, Abate worked as a shoe-shine boy for years. He saw a hope in running and joined Santayehu Eshetu's training program. This 18-year-old sprinted to the finish of a 12-mile run with his bare feet bleeding. The coach took off his own Nikes and handed them to him. To help Abate continue running, the coach arranged a motel job for him, which pays $9 a month.

Most families in Bekoji live from hand to mouth, and distance running offers the younger generation a way out. Bekoji's legend Derartu Tulu, who won the 10,000-meter Olympic gold medals in 1992 and 2000, is a national hero. As a reward, the government gave her a house. She also won millions of dollars in the races.

Motivated by such signs of success, thousands of kids from the villages surrounding Bekoji have moved into town. They crowd the classrooms at Bekoji Elementary School, where Eshetu works as a physical-education instructor. All these kids share the same dream: Some day they could become another Derartu Tulu.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor for the excellence of distance runners in Ethiopia?
(A) Well-known coaches. (B) Thin air in the highlands.
(C) Extraordinarily long legs. (D) Long distance running in daily life.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about Bekoji?
(A) It's the capital of Ethiopia. (B) It has changed a lot over the years.
(C) It's located near a volcano. (D) It has trouble handling car accidents.

(3) ( ) What is the goal of Bekoji's school kids?
(A) To work as motel managers. (B)To win in international competitions.
(C) To become PE teachers. (D) To perform well academically at school.

(4) ( ) What can be inferred from this passage?

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(A) More distance runners may emerge from Bekoji.
(B) Nike will sponsor the young distance runners in Bekoji.
(C) Bekoji will host an international long-distance competition.
(D) The Ethiopian government has spared no efforts in promoting running.

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