高中綜合練習 Unit 14

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45. French psychologist Alfred Binet (1859-1911) took a different approach from most other psychologists of his day: He was interested in the workings of the __1__ mind rather than the nature of mental illness. He wanted to find a way to measure the ability to think and reason, apart from education in any particular field. In 1905 he developed a test in which he __2__ children do tasks such as follow commands, copy patterns, name objects, and put things in order or arrange them properly. He later created a standard of measuring children's intelligence __3__ the data he had collected from the French children he studied. If 70 percent of 8-year-olds could pass a particular test, then __4__ on the test represented an 8-year-old's level of intelligence. From Binet's work, the phrase "intelligence quotient" ("IQ") entered the English vocabulary. The IQ is the ratio of "mental age" to chronological age times 100, with 100 __5__ the average. So, an 8-year-old who passes the 10-year-old's test would have an IQ of 10/8 times 100, or 125.

(1) ( ) (A) contrary (B) normal (C) detective (D) mutual

(2) ( ) (A) had (B) kept (C) wanted (D) asked

(3) ( ) (A) composed of (B) based on (C) resulting in (D) fighting against

(4) ( ) (A) success (B) objection (C) agreement (D) discovery

(5) ( ) (A) is (B) are (C) been (D) being

46. Scientific discovery can take various forms. One of them is "serendipity," the luck of finding valuable things unintentionally. Serendipity was at work when Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, the antibiotic miracle.

Fleming had long been known for having an untidy laboratory. One morning in 1928, this __16__ proved very fortunate. It was his first day coming back to work after a long vacation. Before the vacation, he __17__ in the sink a number of petri dishes in which he had been growing bacteria. While he was sorting through the long __18__ dishes of germs that morning, he observed that some of the dishes were contaminated with a fungus, which had ruined his experiment. He was about to __19__ the dishes, but he noticed that in one dish, the bacteria had failed to grow in the area around the fungus. This accidental finding gave rise to subsequent research that led to the discovery of penicillin—a drug that has since saved millions of lives.

Chance __20__, however, may not be enough to make key discoveries like this. The

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scientist must have a prepared and open mind to detect the importance of the unforeseen incident and to use it constructively.

(1) ( ) (A) merit (B) opinion (C) scandal (D) disorder

(2) ( ) (A) would pile (B) had piled (C) was piling (D) might have piled

(3) ( ) (A) disabled (B) excluded (C) unattended (D) misunderstood

(4) ( ) (A) toss out (B) get off (C) catch up (D) carry on

(5) ( ) (A) alone (B) alike (C) above (D) ahead

47. Airline passengers may have noticed that all plane windows have rounded edges, instead of the hard corners commonly found in our house. The round windows are indeed pleasant to the eye, but they actually were designed for reasons __16__ aesthetics. In the early days of aviation, plane windows __17__ square in shape. Then as commercial air travel became popular in the 1950s and airplanes began flying higher and faster, three planes mysteriously broke apart in midair. The cause? Square windows. Scientists found that sharp corners are natural weak spots where stress concentrates. The problem is __18__ when airplanes fly at higher altitudes, where the difference between the inside and outside pressure increases, causing added stress. When subjected to repeated pressurization high in the sky, the four corners on a square window may __19__.

Curved windows, on the other hand, distribute stress around more evenly, reducing the likelihood of cracks or breaks. Circular shapes are also stronger and resist deformation, and therefore can __20__ extreme differences in pressure inside and outside of an aircraft.

Thus, round windows are a major safety innovation that keeps planes from disintegrating mid-flight. They are also used on ships and spacecraft for their greater structural integrity.

(1) ( ) (A) contrary to (B) except for (C) more of (D) other than

(2) ( ) (A) used to be (B) were to be (C) would have been (D) must have been

(3) ( ) (A) disguised (B) understood (C) confronted (D) intensified

(4) ( ) (A) cause conflict (B) rebuild strength (C) spell disaster (D) endure shock

(5) ( ) (A) tolerate (B) improve (C) justify (D) obtain

48. Most human beings actually decide before they think. When people encounter a complex issue and form an opinion, how thoroughly have they __1__ all the important factors involved before they make their decisions? The answer is: not very thoroughly, __2__ they are executives, specialized experts, or ordinary people in the street. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can __3__ all the possibilities or outcomes of a policy or a course of action within just a short period of time. Those who take pride in being decisive often try their best to consider all the factors beforehand. __4__, it is not unusual for them to come up with a decision before they have the time to do so. And __5__ an opinion is formed, most of their thinking then is simply trying to find support for it.

(1) ( ) (A) conveyed (B) examined (C) solved (D) implied

(2) ( ) (A) whoever (B) because (C) whether (D) rather

(3) ( ) (A) set out (B) turn out (C) put into practice (D) take into account

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(4)　　(　) (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Conditionally (D) Similarly
(5)　　(　) (A) though (B) unless (C) once (D) even

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19.

(A) provokes (B) exotic (C) delicacy (D) dates back (E) refreshed (F) implies (G) appetizing (H) mixture (I) goes by (J) unchanged (K) challenge　　(L) favor

Hundreds of years ago, a savory idea—called the century egg—was hatched in rural China. As the story goes, a farmer found naturally preserved duck eggs in a muddy pool of water and slaked lime. After surviving a tasting, he set out to replicate them manually, resulting in a __1__ that would endure for centuries as a comfort food in Hong Kong, China and parts of Southeast Asia.

Though details of the century egg's discovery are undocumented, scientists estimate that it __2__ more than 500 years to the Ming Dynasty. And aside from some techniques used for large-scale production today, the egg preservation process has remained relatively __3__.

To make the eggs, a vat is typically filled with a combination of strong black tea, lime, salt and freshly burned wood ashes, and left to cool overnight. The next day, duck, quail, or chicken eggs are added to the __4__. Then they soak anywhere from seven weeks to five months—not for a century as the name __5__.

The century egg also __6__ many other names, such as hundred-year egg, thousand-year egg, or millennium egg. But no matter what it's called, this common snack has a rather uncommon taste and is often grouped by travelers with other __7__ Asian foods such as chicken feet or snake soup. Getting beyond the egg's appearance is the first __8__. Instead of being white with a bright orange yolk, the jelly-like egg takes on a less __9__ dark brown and swampy green hue. There's also a pungent ammonia-like odor to contend with, which has earned the snack yet another nickname: the "horse urine egg."

While the century egg draws a following from older generations and curious travelers, it is falling out of __10__ with the younger set, who are weary of China's preserved and fermented foods. The future of the humble snack is uncertain, but chefs in Chinese restaurants are still trying to preserve this nostalgic bite of culinary heritage.

20.

(A) attractions	(B) between	(C) for	(D) location	(E) masterpiece
(F) nearly	(G) particularly	(H) preserved	(I) even	(J) uninhabited

Like pearls scattered in the East Sea, the Penghu archipelago is situated in the southwest of the Taiwan Strait. It consists of ___1___ one hundred islands, of which many are famous for their pure white-sand beaches. The broad beaches and beautiful underwater scenery are the major ___2___ of Penghu islands.

Among the one hundred or so islands, only 20 are inhabited. The ___3___ islands of

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Penghu have been kept intact without human intervention. The primitive conditions on these islands, their unique basalt rock formations and rich ecology bring ___4___ more surprises for visitors. These islands are designated as natural reservations, ___5___ they are endowed with remarkable and rare resources. For instance, Gupo (Grand Aunt) Island is the largest uninhabited island in the North Sea area and the main ___6___ of seaweed production. Like Gupo Island, Baisha (White Sand) Island is also uninhabited and has ___7___ the primitive, unspoiled character. The island features well-developed columnar basalt formations, which on the southern coastline are ___8___ spectacular. This is also one of the best areas of the Penghu Islands for bird watching. In addition, there are also pillar-shaped rock formations that are Mother Nature's ___9___ sculptures.

Like gifts from God, the yellow flowers that bloom ___10___ the basalt rock cracks and the beautiful songs of little singing birds on the meadows turn these islands into a paradise.

閱讀測驗

45.

Native Americans could not understand the white man's war on the wolf. The Lakota, Blackfeet, and Shoshone, among other tribes, considered the wolf their spiritual brother. They respected the animals' endurance and hunting ability, and warriors prayed to hunt like them. They draped themselves in wolf skins and paws, hoping they could acquire the wolf's hunting skills of stealth, courage, and stamina.

Plains Indians wore wolf-skin disguises on raiding parties. Elite Comanche warriors were called wolves. The white settlers' war on the wolf raged on. Western ranchers continued to claim that thousands of cattle were killed every year by wolves. In 1884, Montana created its first wolf bounty—one dollar for every dead wolf, which increased to eight dollars in 1893. Over a period of thirty-five years, more than eighty thousand wolf carcasses were submitted for bounty payments in Montana. Moreover, the government even provided free poison. Finally, in 1914, ranchers persuaded the United States Congress to provide funds to exterminate wolves on public lands.

The last wolves in the American West died hard. No place was safe, not even the nation's first national park, Yellowstone. The park was created in 1872, and from its very beginning, poisoned carcasses were set out to kill wolves. Nearly 140 wolves were killed by park rangers in Yellowstone from 1914 to 1926. In October 1926, two wolf cubs were trapped near a bison carcass. They were the last animals killed in the park's wolf control programs.

Ranchers had won the war against the wolf. Only in the northern woods of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan could the howl of native gray wolves be heard. The vast lands of the American West fell silent. The country had lost its greatest predator.

(1) ( ) The white man tried to kill the gray wolf because _____.

(A) it attacked people (B) it damaged the crops

(C) it was adored by the Indians (D) it threatened the life of his livestock

(2) ( ) This passage was most likely written by someone who _____.

(A) liked hunting wild animals

(B) made laws against the gray wolf

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(C) advocated the protection of the gray wolf
(D) appreciated the gray wolf's hunting skills

(3) ( ) What was an important reason for the fast disappearance of the wolf?
(A) The wolf could not have the cattle as food.
(B) The Indians killed the wolves for their skins.
(C) National park rangers killed most of the wolves.
(D) The government encouraged the killing of wolves.

(4) ( ) The Indians respected the wolf because it _____.
(A) was good at hunting (B) was good at disguising
(C) had beautiful skins and paws (D) was an enemy to the white man

46. Forks trace their origins back to the ancient Greeks. Forks at that time were fairly large with two tines that aided in the carving of meat in the kitchen. The tines prevented meat from twisting or moving during carving and allowed food to slide off more easily than it would with a knife.

By the 7th century A.D., royal courts of the Middle East began to use forks at the table for dining. From the 10th through the 13th centuries, forks were fairly common among the wealthy in Byzantium. In the 11th century, a Byzantine wife brought forks to Italy; however, they were not widely adopted there until the 16th century. Then in 1533, forks were brought from Italy to France. The French were also slow to accept forks, for using them was thought to be awkward.

In 1608, forks were brought to England by Thomas Coryate, who saw them during his travels in Italy. The English first ridiculed forks as being unnecessary. "Why should a person need a fork when God had given him hands?" they asked. Slowly, however, forks came to be adopted by the wealthy as a symbol of their social status. They were prized possessions made of expensive materials intended to impress guests. By the mid 1600s, eating with forks was considered fashionable among the wealthy British.

Early table forks were modeled after kitchen forks, but small pieces of food often fell through the two tines or slipped off easily. In late 17th century France, larger forks with four curved tines were developed. The additional tines made diners less likely to drop food, and the curved tines served as a scoop so people did not have to constantly switch to a spoon while eating. By the early 19th century, four-tined forks had also been developed in Germany and England and slowly began to spread to America.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The different designs of forks.
(B) The spread of fork-aided cooking.
(C) The history of using forks for dining.
(D) The development of fork-related table manners.

(2) ( ) By which route did the use of forks spread?
(A) Middle East→Greece→England→Italy→France
(B) Greece→Middle East→Italy→France→England
(C) Greece→Middle East→France→Italy→Germany
(D) Middle East→France→England→Italy→Germany

(3) ( ) How did forks become popular in England?
(A) Wealthy British were impressed by the design of forks.

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(B) Wealthy British thought it awkward to use their hands to eat.
(C) Wealthy British gave special forks to the nobles as luxurious gifts.
(D) Wealthy British considered dining with forks a sign of social status.

(4) ( ) Why were forks made into a curved shape?
(A) They could be used to scoop food as well.
(B) They looked more fashionable in this way.
(C) They were designed in this way for export to the US.
(D) They ensured the meat would not twist while being cut.

47.

Kauai, the oldest of the main Hawaiian Islands, has some of the state's most stunning scenery. Rivers and streams flow slowly through jungles of shaded greens. The breathtaking 4,000-foot cliffs of Na Pali Coast rise grandly from the sea. Waimea Canyon, called the "Grand Canyon of the Pacific" by Mark Twain, cuts a deep gash through the rugged central mountains.

Rising more than 5,000 feet, Mt. Waialeale stands at the center of the nearly round island. This extinct volcano is considered the wettest spot on earth, with almost 500 inches of rainfall each year. Yet this amount of rain is surprisingly localized. Just a few miles west, there's a dry region that receives a mere 6 inches of rain annually.

The island continues to recover from its 1992 visit from Iniki, the most powerful hurricane to hit Hawaii this century. A few hotels are still being rebuilt, but Kauai remains as beautiful as ever.

Kauai is not for people who thrive on crowds or nightlife. While it does have its share of resort hotels, shopping centers and good restaurants, and a smattering of museums, art galleries and night spots, its main attractions lie outdoors. Hiking, camping, and scuba diving are excellent on the island.

(1) ( ) What is the theme of this passage?
(A) Introduction to a foreign culture.
(B) Historical background of a region.
(C) Discussion of environmental problems.
(D) Geographical information of a place.

(2) ( ) What is Kauai famous for?
(A) Cold weather. (B) Natural beauty.
(C) Active volcanoes. (D) Amusement parks.

(3) ( ) What is the rainfall condition of Kauai?
(A) The rainfall concentrates in some spots.
(B) It rains a lot except in high mountains.
(C) There is a lot of rain everywhere most of the year.
(D) The rainfall changes much with seasons.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements is FALSE about the island of Kauai?
(A) The island of Kauai is almost round in shape.
(B) The 1992 hurricane caused serious damage to Kauai.
(C) It is a good place for those who enjoy indoor activities.
(D) In the center of the island rises a high mountain.

48. Opened in 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge was the first long-span suspension bridge

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to carry motor traffic, and it quickly became the model for the great suspension bridges of the following century. Spanning New York's East River, it provided the first traffic artery between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn. Before that, the only transportation was by ferries, which were slow and could be dangerous in winter.

The construction of a bridge over the East River had been discussed since the early 19th century, but the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 deflected all consideration of the project. When the war ended in 1865, the bridge became an important issue once more. In 1867, the New York State legislature passed an act incorporating the New York Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn.

John Augustus Roebling was chosen to design the bridge. Born in Germany in 1806, he held radical views as a student and was listed by the German police as a dangerous liberal. He emigrated to America in 1830 to escape political discrimination.

Roebling proposed a bridge with a span of 1,500 feet (465 m), with two masonry towers in the East River serving as the main piers. The bridge that was actually built is longer—1,597 feet (486 m), the longest suspension bridge at that time.

(1) ( ) What was the purpose of building the Brooklyn Bridge?

(A) To replace an old bridge.

(B) To set up a model for bridge construction.

(C) To build a suspension bridge for the Civil War.

(D)To provide faster and safer transportation than boats.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is closest in meaning to "deflected" in the second paragraph?

(A) Blocked. (B) Detected. (C) Engaged. (D) Indicated.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true about the Brooklyn Bridge?

(A) It was built in 1865.(B) It is shorter than originally planned.

(C) It was first proposed after the Civil War. (D) It was built by the New York Bridge Company.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes John Augustus Roebling?

(A) He participated in the Civil War and was seriously wounded.

(B) He was chosen to design the bridge because of his radical views.

(C) He was the first person to propose the construction of the bridge.

(D) He moved to America because he was discriminated against in his home country.

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