高中綜合練習 Unit 15

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49.
Onions can be divided into two categories: fresh onions and storage onions. Fresh onions are available ___(1)___ yellow, red and white throughout their season, March through August. They can be ___(2)___ by their thin, light-colored skin. Because they have a higher water content, they are typically sweeter and milder tasting than storage onions. This higher water content also makes ___(3)___ easier for them to bruise. With its delicate taste, the fresh onion is an ideal choice for salads and other lightly-cooked dishes. Storage onions, on the other hand, are available August through April. ___(4)___ fresh onions, they have multiple layers of thick, dark, papery skin. They also have an ___(5)___ flavor and a higher percentage of solids. For these reasons, storage onions are the best choice for spicy dishes that require longer cooking times or more flavor.

(1) ( ) (A) from (B) for (C) in (D) of
(2) ( ) (A) grown (B) tasted (C) identified (D) emphasized
(3) ( ) (A) such (B) much (C) that (D) it
(4) ( ) (A) Unlike (B) Through (C) Besides (D) Despite
(5) ( ) (A) anxious (B) intense (C) organic (D) effective

50. The U.S. Postal Service has been struggling financially for some time. It plans to stop delivering mail on Saturdays, __1__ Aug. 1 this year. This decision was announced on Wednesday without congressional approval. __2__ forbidden to do so by the Congress, the agency for the first time will deliver mail only Monday through Friday. It is expected that this __3__ will save about $2 billion a year. In recent years, the postal service has suffered tens of billions of dollars in losses __4__ the increasing popularity of the Internet and e-commerce. The postal service plans to continue Saturday delivery of packages, which remain a profitable and growing part of the delivery business. Post offices would remain open on Saturdays __5__ customers can drop off mail or packages, buy postage stamps, or access their post office boxes. But hours would likely be reduced at thousands of smaller locations.

(1) ( ) (A) starts (B) started (C) starting (D) to start
(2) ( ) (A) When (B) Unless (C) Once (D) Lest
(3) ( ) (A) move (B) round (C) chance (D) fact
(4) ( ) (A) at (B) with (C) under (D) between
(5) ( ) (A) so that (B) as soon as (C) in case (D) ever since

51. You must have had this kind of experience: While in the middle of a normal dream, you suddenly realize that you are dreaming. This kind of dream is called a “lucid dream.” The term “lucid” means clear; lucid dreamers know that they are dreaming and

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__1__ they are dreaming of. It is different from daydreaming. When a person is having a lucid dream, the person's body is __2__; when a person daydreams, his/her body is awake. Thus, daydreams are really just waking thoughts. In lucid dreams, however, we are completely immersed in the dream world.

Yet, lucid dreaming is __3__ just having a clear dream. It is your chance to play around with the extraordinary abilities buried in unused parts of your brain. __4__, it is a way for you to put the deepest areas of your brain to good use while you're sleeping. You can be an everyday Jane Doe or John Smith while awake but a superhero while sleeping, __5__ who you are in real life. All the obstacles of reality can be set aside and you are able to accomplish tasks that you could never manage in waking reality.

(1) ( ) (A) what (B) why (C) when (D) which
(2) ( ) (A) apart (B) absent (C) alone (D) asleep
(3) ( ) (A) related to (B) aside from (C) more than (D) nothing but
(4) ( ) (A) In other words (B) By no means (C) At any cost (D) On the contrary
(5) ( ) (A) such as (B) regardless of (C) with respect to (D) on behalf of

52.

Science makes possible the use of new materials and new methods of producing objects. For example, some 20th-century chairs are made of steel and plastic. These materials, ___1___, were undreamed of in the 18th century.

As new materials develop, one invention often ___2___ another. Steel, for instance, was developed by engineers in the 19th century. ___3___ its strength, steel soon became a useful building material. ___4___ steel construction, buildings could then have a great many stories. But no one could be expected to walk up 8, 10, or 30 flights of ___5___. Therefore, to make tall buildings more accessible to their users, the elevator ___6___. By providing much-needed space in a world ___7___ people, tall buildings have solved a great problem of the city and have completely changed our way of life.

(1) ( ) (A) finally (B) however (C) in addition (D) as a result
(2) ( ) (A) leads to (B) finds out (C) succeeds in (D) agrees with
(3) ( ) (A) Prior to (B) Because of (C) In spite of (D) Not to mention
(4) ( ) (A) In (B) For (C) With (D) Beside
(5) ( ) (A) attendants (B) crews (C) planes (D) stairs
(6) ( ) (A) invented (B) had invented
(C) was invented (D) would have invented
(7) ( ) (A) crowded with (B) jammed on (C) growing up(D) increasing by

53.

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. Trade is driven by different production costs in different countries, making __1__ cheaper for some countries to import goods rather than make them. A country is said to have a comparative advantage over another when it can produce a commodity more cheaply. This comparative advantage is __2__ by key factors of production such as land, capital, and labor.

While international trade has long been conducted in history, its economic, social, and political importance has been __3__ in recent centuries. During the 1990s, international trade grew by nearly 8.6% each year. In the year 1990 alone, the growth in trade in services was as high as 19%.

Today, all countries are involved in, and to varying degrees dependent on, trade with other countries. __4__ international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders. Trade is certainly a main __5__ force for globalization. It is also the subject of many international agreements that aim to govern and facilitate international trade, such as those negotiated through the World Trade Organization (WTO).

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(1) ( ) (A) them (B) such (C) what (D) it
(2) ( ) (A) installed (B) reserved (C) opposed (D) determined
(3) ( ) (A) to the point (B) on the rise (C) off the hook (D) for the record
(4) ( ) (A) Despite (B) Between (C) Without (D) Under
(5) ( ) (A) driving (B) pulling (C) riding (D) bringing

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21.

(A) breath (B) careful (C) check in (D) deposit (E) frozen (F) impossible
(G) moisture (H) offer (I) purpose (J) sufficient (K) warm up (L) withstand

People who want to experience an overnight stay in arctic-like cold may try the ice hotel—a building of frozen water. Despite the seemingly unattractive prospect of sleeping in a room at minus 15 degrees Celsius, every year about 4,000 people __1__ to an ice hotel in a town in Canada.

The only warm things at the ice hotel are the candles on the bedside tables. The air is so cold that you can see your __2__, which turns to liquid and appears as tiny droplets at the opening of your sleeping bag. The tip of your nose feels numb—almost as though it were __3__. Getting up for a little while—to drink a glass of water or go to the bathroom—seems __4__ without risking death.

Since an adventurous spirit alone is not enough to __5__ more than two hours at the icy hotel, the staff briefs guests on what to wear and how to behave. Normal winter boots and outfits __6__ little protection from the cold. The guests also learn how to __7__ quickly in their arctic sleeping bags and how to prevent eyeglasses from freezing.

For individuals who need to escape the cold for a brief period, there are outdoor hot tubs in the hotel courtyard. You should make sure you have stopped sweating before you go to bed, though, because any __8__ freezes immediately. Guests who are not __9__ can quickly get cold feet and a blocked nose.

Comfort, however, is not the __10__ to stay in the ice hotel. Guests want to feel like polar explorers. For them, the first hot cup of post-expedition coffee is pure delight.

22.

(A) For one thing	(B) full of	(C) understand	(D) familiar with	(E) find
(F) In either case	(G) For example	(H) traditional	(I) snail mail	(J) colorful

Are you someone who practically lives in front of the computer — a *mouse potato*? Or are you nervous about new technology — a *technophobe*? ___1___, if you want to master the English language, you will need to be ___2___ those new computer words that seem to be popping up everywhere.

Luckily, most computer words are easy to learn. ___3___, many of these words probably already have similar forms in your own language. ___4___, the German word for computer is *Computer*, in South American Spanish it is *computador*, and in Japanese we ___5___ *konpyuta*.

Another reason why computer words are easy to learn is that many of them are so ___6___. They are words that often make us smile when we first hear them such as ___7___ (traditional mail rather than Internet-based mail) or *wysiwyg* (what-you-see-is-what-you-get).

To get a feeling for computer words, it helps to ___8___ the world that created them — *cyberculture*, as it is often called. The computer industry is ___9___ young people who think of themselves as very different from ___10___ business people in suits. It is a world

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that avoids heavy scientific-sounding language in favor of words that are simple, fresh and playful.

閱讀測驗

49.

On December 26, 2003, the worst earthquake in more than a decade devastated Bam, a historic city in Iran. At least 25,000 people died in the quake — nearly a third of the city's population. And thousands more were left homeless, hungry, and grieving.

Bam was a city of mud-brick houses, old monuments and an ancient castle. But nearly everything crumbled in the disaster. One reason the earthquake caused such damage was that Bam's buildings were made mostly from baked mud. These buildings collapsed in heaps of dust and sand.

Bam was best known for its 2,000-year-old castle built out of mud, straw, and the trunks of palm trees. The castle was so big that it was once the city of Bam itself. Public dwellings lined its ground level; a marketplace and two mosques also fit comfortably inside.

Bam once blossomed as a trading post on the Silk Road. In the 16th and 17th centuries, treasures from the Far East were carried along the road into the capital cities of Europe. Fifty years ago, teams of architects began restoring the historic treasures of the city. Ever since, thousands of visitors have come to admire them.

In the face of this tragedy, food and other supplies from around the world landed in the provincial capital of Kerman on Sunday. With such support, spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei vowed, "We will rebuild Bam stronger than before."

(1) ( ) This passage is most likely taken from a(n) _____.
(A) newspaper (B) history textbook
(C) book review (D) magazine on international trade

(2) ( ) What was Bam most famous for?
(A) Beautiful palm trees. (B) Frequent earthquakes.
(C) An old mud and straw castle. (D) Treasures from the Far East.

(3) ( ) The use of baked mud for buildings explains _____.
(A) why the earthquake occurred
(B) why Bam collected so many treasures
(C) why Bam developed into a trading post
(D) why the earthquake caused such damage

(4) ( ) Which of the following is CORRECT about the earthquake in Bam?
(A) About 50,000 people survived the earthquake.
(B) Not many countries sent food and supplies to Bam.
(C) The 2003 earthquake was the first one in its history.
(D) The city of Bam would be deserted after the earthquake.

50. Often named as the most prominent contemporary female architect, Zaha Hadid, an Iraqi-born British woman, is significant for her intellectual toughness and her refusal to compromise on her artistic ideas. For many years, her designs filled the pages of architecture journals but were dismissed as impractical or too radical. Also, being female in a male-dominated field didn't help her succeed.

Despite these setbacks, **her star began to rise** when her design for Cincinnati's new Center for Contemporary Art was selected and built, earning her worldwide acclaim. The New York Times described the building as "the most important new building in America since the Cold War." Once her talent was recognized, commissions started coming in to design a variety of projects, including public transportation, libraries, and opera houses. In 2004, Hadid became the first woman to win the prestigious Pritzker Prize. She also won the Stirling Prize in 2010 and 2011.

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Hadid's interest in architecture had roots in a trip her family took to the ancient Sumer region in southern Iraq, the site of one of the world's oldest civilizations, when she was a teenager. She recalled: "The beauty of the landscape—where sand, water, reeds, birds, buildings, and people all somehow flowed together—has never left me. I'm trying to discover—invent, I suppose—an architecture, and forms of urban planning, that do something of the same thing in a contemporary way."

Nature's forms appear as a recurrent source of inspiration for Hadid's architecture. Her designs are daring and visionary experiments with space and with the relationships of buildings to their urban surroundings. She consistently pushes the boundaries of architecture and urban design in the pursuit of a visionary aesthetic that expresses her ideals.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, what is a major factor in Hadid's success?
(A) Her family support. (B) Her ethnic origin.
(C) Her gender and education. (D) Her vision and talent.

(2) ( ) What does the author mean by "**. . . her star began to rise . . .**" in the second paragraph?
(A) She started to make a fortune. (B) She became more recognized.
(C) Her designs became classical. (D) Her ideas started to take shape.

(3) ( ) What is the third paragraph mainly about?
(A) The cultural background of Hadid's family.
(B) The beautiful landscape of Hadid's hometown.
(C) A vivid recollection of Hadid's life as a teenager.
(D) A fundamental source of Hadid's architectural philosophy.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about Hadid's career in architecture?
(A) She built the first Center for Contemporary Art in New York.
(B) Her architecture projects mainly involve museums in urban areas.
(C) Her works can be characterized as boldly contemporary and innovative.
(D) Her early designs were often rejected because of her political background.

51. The largest television network in America is not ABC, CBS, or Fox. Nor is it one of the cable networks such as CNN, which carries only news and news stories. It is not ESPN, the all-sports cable network, or even MTV, which is famous for its music videos. Rather it is PBS, Public Broadcasting System, a non-profit public broadcasting TV service. PBS has 349 member television stations in the U.S. and some member stations by cable in Canada. PBS only attracts a minority of all TV viewers, about 2 percent. The industry leader, NBC, however, attracts 11 percent of viewers. But the growth of public television in the past two decades has been dramatic. This is especially noteworthy when one considers that public television stations must often survive on very limited budgets, on viewers' donations, and on private foundations and some governmental funding.

The level of quality of PBS programs, whether in national and international news, entertainment, or education, is excellent. Almost a whole generation of children throughout the world is familiar with Sesame Street and the characters of The Muppet Show. PBS is especially well known for the quality of its many educational TV programs. Over 95 percent of all public tele-vision stations have tele-courses. These courses are accepted and supported by more than 1,800 colleges and universities throughout the US. Each year, over a quarter of a million students take courses this way.

(1) ( ) According to this article, PBS received part of its funding from _____.
(A) private organizations (B) public schools
(C) advertising agencies (D) other television stations

(2) ( ) What is PBS most famous for?
(A) Cable services. (B) Generous donations.

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(C) Educational programs. (D) Live news broadcasts.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true about public television stations?

(A) The majority of their viewers are minority people.

(B) Ninety-five percent of their programs are tele-courses.

(C) They are shrinking in number because they make no profits.

(D) Their courses are accepted by many universities in America.

(4) ( ) Which of the following has the highest percentage of viewers?

(A) ABC (B) PBS (C) NBC (D) Fox

52. Morgan's Wonderland, located in San Antonio, Texas, is a theme park geared mainly toward mentally or physically disabled children. The park was built by Gordon Hartman, a former real estate developer. The creation of the park was inspired by his daughter, Morgan, who suffers from severe cognitive delay and physical challenges.

The world's first **ultra-accessible** family fun park, Morgan's Wonderland opened in the spring of 2010. Admission for guests with special needs is free, and fees for the general public are set at a much discounted price so that people of all ages and abilities can come together and play in a fun and safe environment.

Completely wheelchair-accessible, the park features 25 acres of attractions including rides, playgrounds, a catch-and-release fishing lake, and picnic areas throughout the park. The rides are custom-designed to accommodate wheelchair riders so that every family member can enjoy the fun. The adapted rides include the Off-Road Adventure, where guests can test their driving skills in sporty vehicles. Moreover, each visitor is offered the option to wear a GPS Adventure Band, which allows them to keep track of each other while in the park. The band also enables them to take part in electronic activities. For example, when the riders scan the band at the Off-Road Adventure, a photo will be taken and sent to their email.

In June 2017, Morgan's Wonderland celebrated the opening of Morgan's Inspiration Island. The new expansion is composed of five themed splash pads and a River Boat Adventure Ride. The wheelchair guests can transfer out of their chairs into unique, waterproof chairs and enjoy the splash park without risking damage to their personal wheelchairs.

"Morgan taught me that there's more to life in many ways than what I saw before," said Hartman. "The blessing that Morgan has brought is beyond anything that I ever could have imagined and could explain."

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The new addition to Morgan's Wonderland.

(B) The establishment and features of a special theme park.

(C) The advanced technological devices in Morgan's Wonderland.

(D) The needs of people who suffer from physical and mental disabilities.

(2) ( ) What does "**ultra-accessible**" in the second paragraph imply?

(A) It's easy for all visitors to use the facilities.

(B) Admission is free for people young and old.

(C) Wheelchairs are provided for every featured attraction.

(D) Morgan's Wonderland is situated in a convenient location.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a fun activity in the park?

(A) Fishing.

(B) Driving.

(C) Hiking.

(D) Picnicking.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about Morgan's Wonderland?

(A) Waterproof chairs enable visitors to roam all over the park.

(B) Morgan's Inspiration Island includes 25 acres of attractions.

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(C) The success of the park is exactly what Morgan intended to achieve.
(D) GPS bands allow visitors to enjoy the convenience of the electronic devices.

53.

Since the terrorist attack on America on September 11, hundreds of new security measures have been put in place to make Americans safer, or at least feel safer. Hotels and corporate offices now require guests to present a photo ID at check-ins and entrances. Airlines refuse to let passengers carry razor blades, scissors, or screwdrivers on flights.

At least one surefire way exists to improve security and protect personal privacy: positive passenger bag-matching. It would require that no checked bag be transported on a plane if its owner doesn't board the flight. Bag-matching became standard practice in Europe and Asia in the 1980s after suitcase bombs brought down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Air India Flight 182 en route to London, and UTA Flight 772 to Paris. In all three cases, the terrorists weren't on board.

Yet, in the U.S., where security is now top priority, authorities have chosen to ignore bag-matching. Instead, the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) has embraced largely untested electronic-detection systems that screen bags for bombs and other explosives. Critics charge that the TSA has overlooked such an obvious, sensible security measure because U.S. airlines have opposed bag-matching for years. They fear it might delay flights and persuade short-haul travelers to take a train or drive instead.

After September 11, bag-matching was back on the agenda. Yet, struggling airlines complained that implementing it on all domestic flights would drive them into bankruptcy. Such claims have zero merit, says Arnold Barnett, a former chair of the Federal Aviation Administration's technical team. In 1996, the team was asked to investigate the feasibility of bag-matching. In a 1997 experiment, which tested 11 airlines, 50 pairs of cities, 8,000 flights, and 750,000 passengers, Barnett showed that domestic bag-matching would cause delays averaging seven minutes on only one in seven flights and would require no reduction in flight schedules.

Barnett argues that bag-matching would deter bombers far more than electronic-detection systems. It ensures that the terrorist will proceed to the gate to board his plane. If, while he's waiting, detection devices reveal a bomb, **he** could be quickly located and arrested. "The combination of bag-matching and explosives detection could be far more potent than either measure on its own," Barnett wrote in a Dec. 17 letter to TSA chief. He received a thank-you note that contained no indication that the TSA is contemplating action.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, Pan Am Flight 103, Air India Flight 182, and UTA Flight 772 were similar in that _____.
(A) they were brought down by terrorist attacks
(B) they crashed because some terrorists were on board
(C) they were the only international flights that crashed in 1980
(D) they crashed because they didn't follow airline security measures

(2) ( ) In which paragraph can the definition of bag-matching be found?
(A) Paragraph 1. (B) Paragraph 2. (C) Paragraph 3. (D) Paragraph 4.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is one of the reasons that airlines were unwilling to implement bag-matching on their flights?
(A) Electronic-detection systems cost less than bag-matching.
(B) Electronic-detection systems worked better in preventing hijacking.
(C) Bag-matching would delay flights and discourage people from taking airplanes.
(D) Bag-matching would invade passengers' privacy rather than ensure their security.

(4) ( ) What is one important finding of Barnett's experiment on bag-matching and flight schedules?

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(A) Bag-matching on domestic flights resulted in seven-minute delays in only one-seventh of the flights.
(B) Bag-matching forced airlines to reduce their schedules and to sacrifice the quality of their service.
(C) Bag-matching, when tested on 11 airlines, proved to be ineffective and inconvenient for passengers.
(D) Bag-matching caused domestic flights to change their schedules and to reduce their frequency of service.

(5) ( ) The pronoun "he" *(he could be…)* in the last paragraph most likely refers to _____.
(A) Arnold Barnett
(B) a potential terrorist
(C) a security guard at the gate
(D) an ordinary passenger boarding the plane

(6) ( ) What can we infer from the last sentence in the passage *(He received a thank-you note that contained no indication that the TSA is contemplating action.)*?
(A) The TSA appreciated Barnett's help and welcomed his suggestions.
(B) The TSA took Barnett's advice seriously and put it into practice.
(C) The TSA invited Barnett to come to work with them.
(D) The TSA did not plan to implement Barnett's ideas.

(7) ( ) The passage was written mainly to _____.
(A) point out the necessary trade-offs between privacy and security
(B) highlight the TSA's mission to improve airline security
(C) argue for bag-matching as an effective security measure
(D) advocate the use of electronic-detection systems

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