高中綜合練習 Unit 17

綜合測驗		閱讀測驗		文意選填 P2		篇章結構 P2	
61		61		1		1	
62		62		2		2	
63		63		3		3	
64		64		4		4	
65		65		5		5	
66		66		6		6	
67		67		7		7	

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61. Nutritional products that can be collected from trees include fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, and bark. Tree products have been an important part of diets for thousands of years, from early humans __1__ fruits and nuts to the first cultivation of important trees, such as mango and apple.

The apple is one of the world's most cultivated fruit trees, __2__ over 7,000 different kinds in existence. Despite their great __3__, however, most domesticated apples can be traced back to a common ancestor, the wild apple of Central Asia, *Malus sieversii*. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in Asia and Europe, and __4__ to North America by European colonists in the 17th century. Today, apples are __5__ eaten the world over and form the basis for multi-million dollar industries. In 2005, at least 55 million tons of apples were grown worldwide, which generated a value of about $10 billion.

(1) (A) to gather (B) gather (C) gathered (D) gathering
(2) (A) all (B) with (C) around (D) still
(3) (A) variety (B) harvest (C) condition (D) discovery
(4) (A) bring (B) have brought (C) were brought (D) have been brought
(5) (A) regularly (B) particularly (C) permanently (D) barely

62. The Consumer Protection Act in Taiwan was enacted on January 11, 1994. The Act demonstrated the government's efforts to protect consumers' rights and interests. The Consumer Protection Commission, the current Consumer Protection Committee, __11__ the supervisor and coordinator for the various consumer protection organizations that put this law into practice. In order to improve the well-being of consumers in Taiwan, the Committee advocates fair trade and __12__ pricing for goods and services. The Committee also organizes educational programs to raise consumer awareness, and is active in assisting consumers involved in __13__ with businesses or manufacturers.

Since its establishment, the Consumer Protection Committee has taken measures that emphasize product safety and sanitation. These measures also ensure that all labels and advertisements __14__ to regulations. In addition, the Committee collaborates with various international consumer protection organizations to respond to problems involving cross-border trade and business. __15__ its regulatory power and administrative resources, the Committee plays a crucial role in protecting consumers in Taiwan.

(1) ( ) (A) serves as (B) fights for (C) persists in (D) corresponds to
(2) ( ) (A) prominent (B) essential (C) reasonable (D) intensive
(3) ( ) (A) references (B) shortages (C) purchases (D) disputes
(4) ( ) (A) conform (B) conformed (C) conforming (D) to conform

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(5) ( ) (A) From (B) With (C) Despite (D) Beyond

63. In 1985, a riot at a Brussels soccer match occurred, in which many fans lost their lives. The __16__ began 45 minutes before the start of the European Cup final. The British team was scheduled to __17__ the Italian team in the game. Noisy British fans, after setting off some rockets and fireworks to cheer for __18__ team, broke through a thin wire fence and started to attack the Italian fans. The Italians, in panic, __19__ the main exit in their section when a six-foot concrete wall collapsed.

By the end of the night, 38 soccer fans had died and 437 were injured. The majority of the deaths resulted from people __20__ trampled underfoot or crushed against barriers in the stadium. As a result of this 1985 soccer incident, security measures have since been tightened at major sports competitions to prevent similar events from happening.

(1) ( ) (A) circumstance (B) sequence (C) tragedy (D) phenomenon

(2) ( ) (A) oppose to (B) fight over (C) battle for (D) compete against

(3) ( ) (A) a (B) that (C) each (D) their

(4) ( ) (A) headed for (B) backed up (C) called out (D) passed on

(5) ( ) (A) be (B) been (C) being (D) to be

64. Hiding herself among the trees near a chimpanzee habitat, Elizabeth Lonsdorf is using her camera to explore mysteries of learning. The chimpanzee she records picks up a thin flat piece of grass and then digs out tiny insects from a hole. Dinner is __1__ ! But how did the chimp develop this ingenious skill with tools? Do the chimp babies copy their parents in using tools? Do the mothers most skilled with tools have offspring who are also good at using tools? Here in Africa, Lonsdorf is conducting one of the world's longest wildlife studies, trying to discover how learning is transferred __2__ generations.

Lonsdorf has always been interested in animal learning and tool use, __3__ the way young animals grow up and learn their way in the world. Her chimpanzee study shows a clear link between humans and the rest of the animal kingdom. The chimps make and use tools and have mother-child relationships very __4__ to those of humans. Through observing chimpanzees' learning process, researchers hope to gain insight into what the development of our earliest ancestors __5__ like.

Lonsdorf hopes that by understanding the complexity of animal behavior, we can better appreciate and protect the diversity of life on this planet.

(1) ( ) (A) proposed (B) ordered (C) digested (D) served

(2) ( ) (A) across (B) beside (C) upon (D) within

(3) ( ) (A) especially (B) originally (C) consequently (D) fortunately

(4) ( ) (A) casual (B) similar (C) direct (D) grateful

(5) ( ) (A) is to be (B) was to be (C) might have been (D) will have been

65. Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when seen in the spring. __1__, a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not __2__ seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many "eyes" on its feathers are said to alert it to __3__ evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to __4__ their status and wealth. However, the peacock receives only scorn from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most __5__ part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with "evil eyes." To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

(1) (A) Therefore (B) Nevertheless (C) Roughly (D) Similarly

(2) (A) officially (B) mutually (C) universally (D) eventually

(3) (A) approach (B) approaching (C) approached (D) be approaching

(4) (A) replace (B) disguise (C) distinguish (D) represent

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(5) (A) unlucky (B) illogical (C) impossible (D) unnecessary

66.

Recent studies show that levels of happiness for most people change throughout their lives. In a British study between 1991 and 2003, people were asked how satisfied they are ___1___ their lives. The resulting statistics graph shows a smile-shaped curve. Most of the people ___2___ happy and become progressively less happy as they grow older. For many of them, the most miserable period in their life is their 40s. ___3___, their levels of happiness climb. Furthermore, it seems that men are slightly happier on average than women in their teens, but women bounce back and overtake men ___4___ in life. The low point seems to last longer for women—throughout their 30s and 40s, only climbing ___5___ women reach 50. Men, on the other hand, have the lowest point in their 40s, going up again when they reach 50.

(1) ( ) (A) for (B) with (C) at (D) of

(2) ( ) (A) end up (B) pass by (C) start off (D) go on

(3) ( ) (A) After that (B) By that time (C) Not for long (D) Before now

(4) ( ) (A) sooner (B) later (C) earlier (D) slower

(5) ( ) (A) once (B) unless (C) before (D) since

67.

Road running is one of the most popular and accessible athletic activities in the world. It refers to the sport of running on paved roads or established paths as opposed to track and field, or cross country running. The three most common __1__ for road running events are 10K runs, half marathons (21.1K), and marathons (42.2K).

Road running is unique among athletic events because it __2__ all ages and abilities. In many cases first time amateurs are welcome to participate in the same event as running club members and even current world-class __3__. Sometimes it may also include wheelchair entrants.

Road running often offers those __4__ a range of challenges such as dealing with hills, sharp bends, rough weather, and so on. Runners are advised to train prior to participating in a race. Another important factor contributing to success is a suitable pair of running shoes.

Road running is often a community-wide event that highlights or raises money for an issue or project. __5__, Race for the Cure is held throughout the U.S. to raise breast cancer awareness. This race is also run in Germany, Italy, and Puerto Rico.

(1) ( ) (A) journeys (B) distances (C) destinations (D) measurements

(2) ( ) (A) caters to (B) depends on (C) goes after (D) identifies with

(3) ( ) (A) matches (B) civilians (C) associations (D) champions

(4) ( ) (A) involving (B) involved (C) to involve (D) are involved

(5) ( ) (A) Above all (B) For example (C) As it appears (D) To some extent

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61.

Big brothers and sisters usually develop leadership tendencies early in life, mainly because of the responsibilities for younger children given to them by their parents. Firstborns, under normal circumstances, are usually the most strongly motivated toward achievement. This is mainly a result of parental expectations. Research also suggests that firstborn children generally become more conservative than other children because they receive most of the parental discipline. Used to caring for others, they are more likely to move toward such leadership professions as teaching and politics. Less social and flexible because they become accustomed in the very early years to acting alone, they may have difficulty making close friends.

By contrast, later children are more likely to be more relaxed and sociable because their parents are more relaxed. However, later children are often less ambitious and may be uncomfortable making decisions for others. This may help explain why younger children

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tend to favor the creative fields such as music, art, and writing. Later children may make good salespersons because persuasion may have been the only tool they had to deal with older siblings. Younger children tend to remain forever "the baby," enjoyable to be around, but at times overdependent on others.

(1) ( ) The passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the personality tendencies of older children
(B) the personality tendencies of younger children
(C) the relation between birth rank and job success
(D) the relation between birth rank and personality

(2) ( ) According to the passage, the first child tends to be _____.
(A) creative (B) sociable (C) persuasive (D) conservative

(3) ( ) It can be inferred from the passage that a younger child is more likely to be a good _____.
(A) librarian (B) doctor (C) writer (D) teacher

(4) ( ) From the passage, we learn that _____.
(A) children's personalities depend entirely on parental attitudes
(B) artists do not usually like to make decisions for other people
(C) older children are used to taking care of people and are fun to be with
(D) younger children are particularly weak in delivering a speech in public

62. Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. "I was a clothes addict," he jokes. "I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled." Today David wears casual clothes — khaki pants and a sports shirt — to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. "I'm working harder than ever," David says, "and I need to feel comfortable."

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work. In the United States, the change from formal to casual office wear has been gradual. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their employees to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as "dress-down Friday" or "casual Friday." "What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing," said business consultant Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it's easier for a company to attract new employees if it has a casual dress code. "A lot of young people don't want to dress up for work," says the owner of a software company, "so it's hard to hire people if you have a conservative dress code." Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study conducted by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers said that they believe that casual dress improves employee morale. Only 4 percent of employers said that casual dress has a negative impact on productivity. Supporters of casual office wear also argue that a casual dress code helps them save money. "Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day," one person said. "For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes."

(1) ( ) David Smith refers to himself as having been "a clothes addict," because _____.
(A) he often wore khaki pants and a sports shirt
(B) he couldn't stand a clean appearance
(C) he wanted his clothes to look neat all the time
(D) he didn't want to spend much money on clothes

(2) ( ) David Smith wears casual clothes now, because _____.
(A) they make him feel at ease when working
(B) he cannot afford to buy expensive clothes
(C) he looks handsome in casual clothes
(D) he no longer works for any company

(3) ( ) According to this passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
(A) Many employees don't like a conservative dress code.

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(B) Comfortable clothes make employees more productive.
(C) A casual clothes code is welcomed by young employees.
(D) All the employers in the U.S. are for casual office wear.

(4) ( ) According to this passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) Company workers started to dress down about twenty years ago.
(B) Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 90s.
(C) "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favor from employers.
(D) Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.

(5) ( ) In this passage, the following advantages of casual office wear are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
(A) saving employees' money (B) making employees more attractive
(C) improving employees' motivation (D) making employees happier

63. It was something she had dreamed of since she was five. Finally, after years of training and intensive workouts, Deborah Duffey was going to compete in her first high school basketball game. The goals of becoming an outstanding player and playing college ball were never far from Deborah's mind.

The game was against Mills High School. With 1:42 minutes left in the game, Deborah's team led by one point. A player of Mills had possession of the ball, and Deborah ran to guard against her. As Deborah shuffled sideways to block the player, her knee went out and she collapsed on the court in burning pain. Just like that, Deborah's season was over.

After suffering the bad injury, Deborah found that, for the first time in her life, she was in a situation beyond her control. Game after game, she could do nothing but sit on the sidelines watching others play the game that she loved so much.

Injuries limited Deborah's time on the court as she hurt her knees three more times in the next five years. She had to spend countless hours in a physical therapy clinic to receive treatment. Her frequent visits there gave her a passion and respect for the profession. And Deborah began to see a new light in her life.

Currently a senior in college, Deborah focuses on pursuing a degree in physical therapy. After she graduates, Deborah plans to use her knowledge to educate people how to best take care of their bodies and cope with the feelings of hopelessness that she remembers so well.

(1) ( ) What is the best title for this passage?
(A) A Painful Mistake (B) A Great Adventure
(C) A Lifelong Punishment (D) A New Direction in Life

(2) ( ) How did Deborah feel when she first hurt her knee?
(A) Excited. (B) Confused. (C) Ashamed. (D) Disappointed.

(3) ( ) What is true about Deborah Duffey?
(A) She didn't play on the court after the initial injury.
(B) She injured her knee when she was trying to block her opponent.
(C) She knew that she couldn't be a basketball player when she was a child.
(D) She refused to seek professional assistance to help her recover from her injuries.

(4) ( ) What was the new light that Deborah saw in her life?
(A) To help people take care of their bodies.
(B) To become a teacher of Physical Education.
(C) To become an outstanding basketball player.
(D) To receive treatment in a physical therapy office.

64.
Authors write for many reasons. Often they write about real or make-believe people, places, or events that may be funny, sad, or scary. Sometimes authors write about these things to entertain readers. Authors also write about these things to inform by giving facts or ideas.
The following two paragraphs are examples of these two kinds.

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(1)When he finished with unpacking, Nelson carried all the empty boxes down the hallway. On his way to the dump, the bell rang. He needed to hurry. He had no time to go to the dump. Then, he stopped at Adam Joshua's office, which happened to be unlocked, and walked away joyfully. Later in the afternoon, Nelson came to Adam's office with Peter for their biology project. The empty boxes and many other things fell all over them the minute he opened the door. "Adam Joshua!" yelled Nelson, pushing away a basketball and shaking a toy frog off his foot. "This is no way to treat a friend!"
(2)Where the land meets the sea we find seashells. There are many different kinds of shells. They can be round like the moon, long like a jackknife, or shaped like boxes, fans, or tops. The shells we find are usually empty, but once there were soft bodies inside. Animals with hard shells outside and soft bodies inside are called mollusks.

(1) ( ) What is the best title for this article?
(A) What's a Friend for (B) Seashells and Mollusks
(C) Appropriate Topics for Writing (D) Writing for Different Purposes

(2) ( ) Regarding the first example, which of the following is FALSE?
(A) Nelson was not a responsible person.
(B) Adam and Nelson are military officers.
(C) Nelson left his empty boxes in Adam's office.
(D) Adam played a practical joke on Nelson.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is TRUE according to the first example?
(A) Nelson and Adam never liked each other.
(B) Adam didn't know what Nelson put into his office.
(C) Peter complained to Nelson about the empty boxes.
(D) Nelson was taught a lesson by Adam.

(4) ( ) According to the author, the second example is intended to _____.
(A) express opinions about seashells (B) present facts about seashells
(C) show us the beauty of seashells (D) describe the shapes of seashells

65. Winslow Homer (1836-1910) is regarded by many as the greatest American painter of the nineteenth century. Born and raised in Boston, he began his career at age eighteen in his hometown, working as an apprentice at a printing company. Skilled at drawing, he soon made a name for himself making illustrations for novels, sheet music, magazines, and children's books.

He then moved to New York City, where he worked as a freelance illustrator with Harper's Weekly, a popular magazine of the time, and began painting. Homer was assigned to cover the inauguration of President Lincoln and, later, the Civil War. His pictures of the Union troops won international recognition. Homer moved to England and, after a two-year stay, returned to America. He settled permanently in Maine in 1883.

From the late 1850s until his death in 1910, Winslow Homer produced a body of work distinguished by its thoughtful expression and its independence from artistic conventions. A man of multiple talents, Homer excelled equally in the arts of illustration, oil painting, and watercolor. Many of his works—depictions of children at play and in school, farm girls attending to their work, hunters and their prey—have become classic images of nineteenth-century American life. Others speak to more universal themes such as the primal relationship of humans to nature.

This two-week exhibition highlights a wide and representative range of Homer's art. It shows his extraordinary career from the battlefields, farmland, and coastal villages of America, to the North Sea fishing village of Cullercoats, the rocky coast of Maine, the Adirondacks, and the Caribbean. The exhibition offers viewers an opportunity to experience and appreciate the breadth of his remarkable artistic achievement.

(1) ( ) Where does this passage most likely appear?
(A) On an ad featuring contemporary arts.
(B) On a website of an art gallery.
(C) In a booklet on American-born British artists.
(D) In an encyclopedia on the art of printing.

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(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about Homer's career?
(A) He achieved international fame with his vivid paintings of England.
(B) He is considered the greatest illustrator in the history of American art.
(C) He is better known for his watercolors than his illustrations and oil paintings.
(D) He first established his reputation as an illustrator in his hometown of Boston.
(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following best characterizes Homer's art?
(A) His pictures vividly portrayed the life of nineteenth-century Americans.
(B) His art thoughtfully expressed the voices of people suffering from war.
(C) His style faithfully conformed to the artistic traditions of his time.
(D) His paintings constantly reflected his desire to escape from society.
(4) ( ) What does "**Others**" in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Other artists. (B) Other themes. (C) Other works. (D) Other images

66.

There is a lot to see and do in Bangkok if you can tolerate the traffic, noise, heat (in the hot season), floods (in the rainy season), and somewhat polluted air. The city is incredibly urbanized, but beneath its modern appearance lies an unmistakable Thai-ness. To say that Bangkok is not Thailand, as has been claimed by some, is like saying that New York is not America, Paris is not France, or London is not England. Bangkok caters to diverse interests: there are temples, museums and other historic sites for those interested in traditional Thai culture; an endless variety of good restaurants, clubs, international cultural and social events, as well as movies in several different languages and a modern art institute for those seeking contemporary Krung Thep, the Thai name for Bangkok. As William Warren, an American author now living in Thailand, has said, "The gift Bangkok offers me is the assurance I will never be bored."

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) The city of Bangkok is urbanized but it is also rich in traditional Thai culture.
(B) Visitors to Bangkok might find the weather, the heat, and floods unbearable.
(C) Bangkok is an international city, just like Paris, London, and New York.
(D) There are a variety of restaurants and social events in Bangkok.
(2) ( ) Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the problems that visitors might find in Bangkok?
(A) Heavy traffic. (B) Dirty air.
(C) Hot weather. (D) Dense population.
(3) ( ) What can we infer from William Warren's comment on Bangkok at the end of the passage?
(A) Bangkok is a place where visitors can buy many souvenirs.
(B) Bangkok offers attractive travel insurance to visitors.
(C) Bangkok is an exciting place to visit.
(D) Bangkok reminds Warren of home.
(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following places is the LAST CHOICE for a visitor who wishes to explore modern Krung Thep?
(A) Temples. (B) Restaurants. (C) The art institute. (D) Movie theaters.

67. An ancient skull unearthed recently indicates that big cats originated in central Asia—not Africa as widely thought, paleontologists reported on Wednesday.

Dated at between 4.1 and 5.95 million years old, the fossil is the oldest remains ever found of a pantherine felid, as big cats are called. The previous felid record holder—tooth fragments found in Tanzania—is estimated to be around 3.8 million years old.

The evolution of big cats has been hotly discussed, and the issue is complicated by a lack of fossil evidence to settle the debate.

"This find suggests that big cats have a deeper evolutionary origin than previously suspected," said Jack Tseng, a paleontologist of the University of Southern California who led the probe.

Tseng and his team made the find in 2010 in a remote border region in Tibet. The

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fossil was found stuck among more than 100 bones that were probably deposited by a river that exited a cliff. After three years of careful comparisons with other fossils, using DNA data to build a family tree, the team is convinced the creature was a pantherine felid.

The weight of evidence suggests that central or northern Asia is where big cats originated some 16 million years ago. They may have lived in a vast mountain refuge, formed by the uplifting Himalayas, feeding on equally remarkable species such as the Tibetan blue sheep. They then dispersed into Southeast Asia, evolving into the clouded leopard, tiger and snow leopard lineages, and later movements across continents saw them evolve into jaguars and lions.

The newly discovered felid has been called Panthera Blytheae, after Blythe Haaga, daughter of a couple who support a museum in Los Angeles, the university said in a news release.

(1) ( )According to the passage, why is the origin of big cats a hot issue?
(A) Because not many fossils have been found.
(B) Because they moved across continents.
(C) Because no equipment was available for accurate analysis.
(D) Because they have evolved into many different species of felid.

(2) ( ) Where was the new felid fossil found?
(A) In Tanzania. (B) In Tibet. (C) In California. (D) In Southeast Asia.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding big cats?
(A) Some big cats evolved into jaguars 16 million years ago.
(B) The oldest fossil of big cats ever discovered is 3.8 million years old.
(C) Big cats are descendants of snow leopards living in high mountains.
(D) Tibetan blue sheep was a main food source for big cats in the Himalayas.

(4) ( ) What is the purpose of this passage?
(A) To promote wildlife conservation.
(B) To report on a new finding in paleontology.
(C) To introduce a new animal species.
(D) To compare the family trees of pantherine felids.

文意選填 P2

1. My father started to suffer from memory loss right after his marriage. Or so my mother told us. She said they were married on May 26, while my dad's memory told him it was June 25. This often __31__ their anniversary celebration, for his rose bouquet always came one month late. Mom seldom asked Dad to go shopping in the traditional market for her. But whenever Dad __32__ on going, she made sure that he brought a shopping list. Dad certainly had the list __33__ when he left for the market, but he would somehow forget it, and then would find it again only after he returned home. Of course, the __34__ that he made were based mainly on his memory of the list. Unfortunately, the items were usually different from Mom's __35__.

My father's poor memory gave him certain advantages, though. For instance, he was __36__ with many secrets in my family and our community. Because of his poor memory, he had the __37__ of hearing everyone's private matters. The reason was __38__: Dad would not remember any of it, we thought. As for our neighbors, they liked to invite my father to dinner so that they could tell him stories about their children, parents, friends, and pets. They also believed the secrets in their families would never be __39__. They were quite right, for my father cared __40__ about who did what to whom. But there is one thing he would never forget: showing up for dinner on time.

(A) little (B) purchases (C) trusted (D) requests (E) insisted
(F) ready (G) ruined (H) privilege (I) revealed (J) obvious

2.

(A) about	(B) from	(C) even	(D) as	(E) managing

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(F) like	(G) to	(H) that	(I) unusual	(J) leading

Stress has become a favorite subject of everyday conversation. It is not ___1___ to hear friends and family members talk about the difficulty they have in ___2___ the stress of everyday life and the efforts they make to control the events ___3___ cause stress.
Most of us understand the results of not controlling our reactions ___4___ stress. Forty-three percent of all adults suffer terrible health effects ___5___ stress. Most physician office visits are for stress-related illnesses and complaints. Stress is linked to the six ___6___ causes of death – heart disease, cancer, lung disease, accidents, liver disease, and suicide. Currently, health care costs account for ___7___ twelve percent of the gross domestic product.
Yet, while stress may damage our health, it is sometimes necessary, ___8___ desirable. Exciting or challenging events ___9___ the birth of a child, completion of a major project at work, or moving to a new city generate ___10___ much stress as does tragedy or disaster. And without stress, life would be dull.

3.

(A) arranged	(B) challenges	(C) competitors	(D) cooperate	(E) fast
(F) finishing	(G) identify	(H) opposite	(I) same	(J) teamwork

Familiar fables can be narrated differently or extended in interesting and humorous ways. The end of the famous fable of "The Tortoise and the Hare" is well known to all: the tortoise wins the race against the hare. The moral lesson is that slow and steady wins the race. We all have grown up with this popular version, but the ___1___ fable can be extended with different twists. At the request of the hare, a second race is ___2___ and this time, the hare runs without taking a rest and wins. The moral lesson is that ___3___ and consistent will always beat slow and steady. Then it is the tortoise that ___4___ the hare to a third race along a different route in which there is a river just before the final destination. This time, the tortoise wins the race because the hare cannot swim. The moral lesson is "First ___5___ your strengths, and then change the playing field to suit them."
But the story continues. Both ___6___ know their own drawbacks and limitations very well; therefore, they jointly decide to have one last race—not to decide who the winner or loser is, but just for their own pleasure and satisfaction. The two ___7___ as a team. Firstly, the hare carries the tortoise on its back to the river. Then, the tortoise carries the hare and swims to the ___8___ bank of the river. Lastly, the hare carries the tortoise again on its back. Thus they reach the ___9___ line together. Overall, many moral lessons from the last match are highlighted. The most obvious one is the importance of ___10___. Another moral which also means a great deal is "competition against situations rather than against rivals."

4.

(A) ruin	(B) visit	(C) neglecting	(D) lower	(E) easier
(F) responsibility	(G) chronic	(H) key	(I) promote	(J) achieving

Good health is not something you are able to buy, nor can you get it back with a quick ___1___ to a doctor. Keeping yourself healthy has to be your own ___2___. If you mistreat your body by keeping bad habits, ___3___ symptoms of illness, and ignoring common health rules, even the best medicine can be of little use.
Nowadays health specialists ___4___ the idea of wellness for everybody. Wellness means ___5___ the best possible health within the limits of your body. One person may need fewer calories than another. Some people might prefer a lot of ___6___ exercise to more challenging exercise. While one person enjoys playing seventy-two holes of golf a week, another would rather play three sweaty, competitive games of tennis.

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Understanding the needs of your body is the ___7___. Everyone runs the risk of accidents, and no one can be sure of avoiding ___8___ disease. Nevertheless, poor diet, stress, a bad working environment, and carelessness can ___9___ good health. By changing your habits or the conditions surrounding you, you can ___10___ the risk or reduce the damage of disease.

5.

(A) flaw (B) exhibit (C) chubby (D) attractiveness (E) fade
(F) rare (G) range (H) transfer (I) natural (J) presence

Dimples are small folds or indentations on the cheeks of one's face. Generally, they appear on both cheeks; a single dimple on one cheek is a relatively __31__ phenomenon. Some cultures are found to show preference for dimples on one's cheeks, as the feature is claimed to be a sign of __32__.

Though often associated with beauty, most dimples are actually a genetic __33__ caused by shortened facial muscles. When a person smiles, the shorter-than-normal muscle pulls up the facial skin, which in turn creates a small indentation—or dimple—in the skin. Such dimples tend to occur in families, and are assumed to be an inherited feature. In fact, some researchers believe that the __34__ of dimples from parents to children takes only one gene. If neither of the parents has dimple genes, their children will not __35__ the trait.

Not all dimples are formed by a genetic defect, though; some may appear due to the __36__ of excessive fat on the face. Such dimples are not a permanent trait, for they vanish when the excessive fat goes away. Many babies, for example, have dimples on their __37__ cheeks. As they grow older and lose their baby fat, the dimples may __38__ with time.

For those people who were born without __39__ dimples, various methods can be applied to successfully create them. These methods __40__ from a simple step like makeup to a drastic one like surgery. It all depends on whether you think it is worth the effort.

6.

(A) request	(B) favor	(C) disadvantage	(D) composed	(E) recycled
(F) practice	(G) replaced	(H) raise	(I) various	(J) female

Generally there are two ways to name typhoons: the number-based convention and the list-based convention. Following the number-based convention, typhoons are coded with __1__ types of numbers such as a 4-digit or a 6-digit code. For example, the 14th typhoon in 2003 can be labeled either as Typhoon 0314 or Typhoon 200314. The __2__ of this convention, however, is that a number is hard to remember. The list-based convention, on the other hand, is based on the list of typhoon names compiled in advance by a committee, and is more widely used.

At the very beginning, only __3__ names were used because at that time typhoons were named after girlfriends or wives of the experts on the committee. In 1979, however, male names were also included because women protested against the original naming __4__ for reasons of gender equality.

In Asia, Western names were used until 2000 when the committee decided to use Asian names to __5__ Asians' awareness of typhoons. The names were chosen from a name pool __6__ of 140 names, 10 each from the 14 members of the committee. Each country has its unique naming preferences. Korea and Japan __7__ animal names and China likes names of gods such as Longwang (dragon king) and Fengshen (god of the wind).

After the 140 names are all used in order, they will be __8__. But the names can be changed. If a member country suffers great damage from a certain typhoon, it can __9__ that the name of the typhoon be deleted from the list at the annual committee meeting. For example, the names of Nabi by South Korea, and Longwang by China were __10__

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with other names in 2007. The deletion of both names was due to the severe damage caused by the typhoons bearing the names.

7.

(A) come to	(B) knowledge	(C) Today	(D) Therefore	(E) that	(F) about
(G) interested	(H) what	(I) used to	(J) intimate	(K) known	(L) way

People in the United States ___1___ tell stories a lot more than they do today. In earlier days, people were ___2___ by the stories they told and the stories that were told ___3___ them. Storytelling was a ___4___ of passing on family history, of giving meaning to experience, of understanding ___5___ happens in people's lives and of passing that ___6___ on.
___7___ , television, movies, and books have taken over the once personal and ___8___ activity of storytelling. We have ___9___ believe that storytelling is just for children. However, recent studies have shown ___10___ interest in storytelling for adults is returning.

篇章結構 P2

1. One of the most difficult things for a human to face is the loss of a limb. If a person loses an arm or a leg, he/she must be fitted with an artificial limb.

The situation is very different for a starfish. If a starfish loses an arm, it can grow a new one. __1__ Snails can even regrow their heads—imagine what the world would be like if humans could do that. But we can't. Nor can we grow new limbs or even fingers. That's why scientists are studying animals that can regrow body parts, that is, regenerate. __2__

Many different kinds of animals show some form of regeneration. Most of them are, however, limited to the sort a lizard is capable of, like regrowing a lost tail. A cockroach can grow back a missing limb, but the limb itself can't generate a new cockroach. __3__ Bidirectional regeneration, on the other hand, refers to a situation in which splitting of an animal will result in separate fully functional animals. __4__ Cut a hydra in half, and you'll get two hydras. Cut it into four pieces, and you'll get four.

__5__ A single one can be cut into hundreds of pieces and each will grow back into a whole in a week or so. Because of this remarkable ability, one planarian can be created over and over, giving it a sort of immortality. Whether this phenomenon can be achieved in humans will likely require years of research.

(A) Scientists call this unidirectional regeneration.
(B) Humans aren't completely without regenerative talents.
(C) The same thing happens for lobsters, salamanders, and many other animals.
(D) When it comes to regeneration, few animals can equal the magic of the planarian.
(E) This type of regeneration is demonstrated in a few animals, such as hydras and sea stars.
(F) They hope that this line of research will make regeneration possible in humans someday.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

2. All advertising includes an attempt to persuade. __31__ Even if an advertisement claims to be purely informational, it still has persuasion at its core. The ad informs the consumers with one purpose: to get the consumer to like the brand and, on that basis, to eventually buy the brand. Without this persuasive intent, communication about a product might be news, but it would not be advertising.

Advertising can be persuasive communication not only about a product but also an idea or a person. __32__ Although political ads are supposed to be concerned with the public welfare, they are paid for and they all have a persuasive intent. __33__ A Bush campaign ad, for instance, did not ask anyone to buy anything, yet it attempted to persuade American citizens to view George Bush favorably. __34__ Critics of President

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Clinton's health care plan used advertising to influence lawmakers and defeat the government's plan.

__35__ For instance, the international organization Greenpeace uses advertising to get their message out. In the ads, they warn people about serious pollution problems and the urgency of protecting the environment. They, too, are selling something and trying to make a point.

(A) Political advertising is one example.
(B) To put it another way, ads are communication designed to get someone to do something.
(C) Advertising can be the most important source of income for the media through which it is conducted.
(D) They differ from commercial ads in that political ads "sell" candidates rather than commercial goods.
(E) Aside from campaign advertising, political advertising is also used to persuade people to support or oppose proposals.
(F) In addition to political parties, environmental groups and human rights organizations also buy advertising to persuade people to accept their way of thinking.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

3. Eccentrics are people who have an unusual or odd personality, set of beliefs, or behavior pattern. They may or may not comprehend the standards for normal behavior in their culture. They simply don't care about the society's disapproval of their habits or beliefs.

Once considered socially unacceptable, eccentric people have been found to possess some positive characteristics. __1__ They often have more curiosity about the world and, in many cases, are contentedly obsessed by hobbies and interests. __2__ They live in a world of their own and do not worry about what others think of them. So they are usually less restricted and therefore more carefree in forming new ideas.

__3__ Statistics show they visit their doctors less—about once in eight to nine years, which is 20 times less than the average person. This could be partly due to their innate traits such as humor and happiness. __4__ This may explain why eccentrics are, on the whole, healthier.

Psychologists therefore suggest that we pay attention to those who do not conform. It could be our aunt who has been raising pet lizards. __5__ Their crazy hobby or strange sense of humor is what keeps them going. Eccentric people may seem odd, but they will likely live a happier and healthier life because they enjoy what they are doing. In fact, many of history's most brilliant minds have displayed some unusual behaviors and habits.

(A)Eccentrics are also found to be healthier.
(B) According to a recent study in England, eccentrics are more creative.
(C) Or it could be our best friend's brother who wears shorts to a formal dance.
(D) People may have eccentric taste in clothes, or have eccentric hobbies.
(E) Psychologists also find that eccentric people do not follow conventions.
(F) Such personal traits are found to play an important role in boosting the body's immune system.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

4. The causes of the French revolution are complex and still widely debated among historians. However, many scholars agree that food played an important role in the socio-political upheaval. __31__

A main component in the French daily meal, bread was often tied up with the national identity. Studies show that the average 18th-century French worker spent half his daily wage on bread. In 1788 and 1789, however, when the grain crops failed two years in a row, the price of bread shot up to 88 percent of his earnings. __32__ The great majority of the French population was starving. Some even resorted to theft or prostitution to stay alive.

__33__ Started in the 15th century, this tax on salt consumption was applied

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particularly to the poor, while the nobility and the privileged were exempted. The high rate and unequal distribution of the tax provoked widespread illegal dealing in salt by smugglers, leading to skyrocketing salt prices.

However, the royal court at Versailles was isolated from and indifferent to the escalating crisis. The desperate population thus blamed the ruling class for the famine and economic disturbances. __34__ The results include the storming of the Bastille, a medieval fortress and prison in Paris, and the eventual beheading of King Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette.

__35__ Yet, the *gabelle*, and the "bread question" remained among the most unsettling social and political issues throughout the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods (1789-1815) and well beyond.

(A) External threats closely shaped the course of the Revolution.
(B) With the collapse of the royal family, calm was restored gradually.
(C) Meanwhile, peasants' resentment against the *gabelle* was spreading.
(D) The common household could not afford to buy enough food to meet their basic needs.
(E) The anger quickly built up, culminating in the massive riots of the French Revolution in 1789.
(F) Specifically, bread and salt, two most essential elements in the French cuisine, were at the heart of the conflict.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

5. Japan is dealing with a problem that's just starting to sweep the world—an aging population combined with a shrinking work force. ___1___ By so doing, it is hoped that Japan's government will save its increasingly burdened pension (i.e., payment received after retirement) system from going bankrupt. In 2000, the Japanese could get a full pension from the government at 60. ___2___ What's more, premiums paid by workers every month are set to rise while payouts they get after retirement fall.

To help workers to cope with this, Japan passed a law last year that requires companies by 2013 to raise their retirement age from 60 to 65 or rehire their retired workers. ___3___ In a country where forced layoffs are a last resort, large companies traditionally have relied on retirement to reduce payrolls. They were just about to enjoy a big cut in personnel costs because of the mass retirement of Japan's baby boomers. ___4___ Consequently, there was much opposition from corporations to the new retirement law. Early signs suggest that large corporations will hesitate in raising their retirement ages. ___5___ Violators of the new law would face only "administrative guidance," not penalties. Such resistance is hurting the effectiveness of the policies, which may thus prolong the aging problem.

(A) The new policy could be a strain for employers.
(B) Therefore, aged Japanese are now being encouraged to work longer in life.
(C) And, unlike the U.S., Japan has no law against discrimination based on age.
(D) But by 2025, they won't get any until they are 65.
(E) These people born between 1947 and 1949 make up 5.2 million members of the work force.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

6. Do you have trouble getting started in the morning? Do you have problems learning early in the day? If you do, you are not alone. ___1___ They learn better at night than they do in the morning.

To investigate when cockroaches learn best, researchers at Vanderbilt University tested the insects for which odor (peppermint or vanilla) they preferred. Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla to that of peppermint at all times. ___2___ Therefore, the scientists trained the cockroaches to prefer the peppermint smell by rewarding the insects with a taste of sugar water when they approached a peppermint

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smell. ___3___

When the cockroaches were trained at night, they remembered the new associations (peppermint =sugar water; vanilla = salt water) for up to 48 hours. However, if the cockroaches were trained in the morning, they quickly forgot which smell went with which water. ___4___

So, cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning. ___5___ Because of this, it is likely that information they gather at night will be more useful to them. These experiments provide some clues about the interactions between body rhythms, learning and memory.

(A) When these insects moved toward a vanilla smell, on the other hand, they were punished with a taste of salt.
(B) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.
(C) They are often more active and tend to search for food during the night.
(D) They were also found to like sugar water, but not salt water.
(E) Cockroaches have the same problem!

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

7.

Many people say that e-mail is just a faster way to deliver letters. The fact is that letter writing and e-mail are completely different processes. Handwritten or typed, letters travel in envelopes through actual space and take time getting from one place to another. __1__ If I am writing on paper to my brother in Kenya, I will be less likely to complain about the breakfast I had this morning. I will probably write about my relationships and some things that I've been thinking about. __2__ People tend to regard letters as important. My brother might save my letter; he might read it back to me years from now.

__3__ It is instant, traveling from point to point. If you don't print it out, the message doesn't physically exist. With e-mail, geography is no obstacle and time is not important. __4__ The ease of this kind of writing and sending probably makes for a different kind of communication. I can complain about the breakfast I had this morning or rattle on about friends and movies. That is because I am not so focused on style and profundity. __5__ My brother might glance at my mail, have a laugh, and then delete it.

(A) E-mail is different.
(B) The downside is, I might be less likely to say something deeper.
(C) The time and distance, as a matter of fact, influence the letter-writer.
(D) I can zap a message to Kenya whenever I want to, and it gets there almost in a second.
(E) I will also take more care with my style, trying to write in a way that is interesting and worth reading.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

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