LT_GEPT INT_Reading 06

綜合測驗		閱讀測驗	
26.		**26.**	
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一 、 綜合測驗

26. Kyoto is a beautiful city in Japan that delights tourists throughout the year. In spring, the city is __(1)__ a sea of pink cherry blossoms. In summer, green leaves can __(2)__ in the sunshine. Maple leaves in autumn then __(3)__ the landscape __(3)__ with their orange and red colors. __(4)__, in winter, snow turns the whole city into a silver kingdom.

Apart from its natural __(5)__, Kyoto has so much more to feast one's eyes on. The city boasts __(6)__ historic shrines and temples. __(7)__ Kyoto's most photographed landmarks is Kinkaku-ji, or the Golden Pavilion Temple. This temple has leafy maple trees leading up to its main entrance. The first view one gets of this __(8)__ pavilion is amazing. In addition, visitors can take a walk through the surrounding gardens, which also boast many beautiful views of the temple.

__(9)__ unforgettable sight in Kyoto is coming face to face with geishas. Geishas are women dressed in delicate kimonos. These highly skilled entertainers spend years __(10)__ various musical instruments.

Kyoto is a must-see destination for tourists who want a great local Japanese experience. Visitors will likely fall in love with the heart of Japan.

( ) (1) (A) crowned with (B) filled with (C) combined with (D) flocked with
( ) (2) (A) see sparkling (B) see sparked (C) can see spark (D) be seen sparkling
( ) (3) (A) put; in place (B) cut; short (C) set; on fire (D) bring; out
( ) (4) (A) Then (B) On the other hand (C) Hence (D) Instead
( ) (5) (A) splendor (B) leisure (C) literature (D) blossom
( ) (6) (A) little (B) a large amount of (C) very much (D) a large number of
( ) (7) (A) Most (B) One of (C) Another (D) Other
( ) (8) (A) scaring (B) magnificent (C) previous (D) leisurely
( ) (9) (A) The other (B) Other (C) The others (D) Another
( ) (10) (A) master (B) mastered (C) mastering (D) to master

27. Dear Diary,

Yesterday was so much fun! The only thing was that John was acting so weird! He kept looking at me every few seconds! I __(1)__ ask myself, "Does he like me?" I read online that certain __(2)__ can mean someone is lying to you or that someone likes you.

For example, if someone is lying, they'll usually touch their face and keep their hands closer to their body. Or they might do things like looking to the right __(3)__. And if they

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are __(4)__, they'll look to the left instead. More importantly, if they are attracted to you, they'll gaze at you for longer or do the same movements as you. I swear he was copying everything I was doing yesterday! I don't know what to do! __(5)__, we'll probably talk about it. But hopefully it'll be after finals are over. Wish me luck!

Love,

Donna

( ) (1) (A) couldn't help but (B) couldn't help (C) had no choice but (D) couldn't do without

( ) (2) (A) consciousness (B) gestures (C) scratch (D) exhibition

( ) (3) (A) as mentioned (B) as usual (C) as possible (D) as well

( ) (4) (A) left-handing (B) left-handed (C) handed-left (D) handing-left

( ) (5) (A) Typically (B) Amazingly (C) Finally (D) Similarly

28. Every year, millions of tourists visit Thailand in hopes of snapping a photo on the back of an elephant. It may even be one of the __(1)__ of their trip. __(2)__, a very dark side to this tourist attraction exists.

Elephants, all of __(3)__ are social creatures, prefer traveling in groups led by females. Trappers will often catch young elephants by drawing them away from their mothers and selling them to tour companies. There they may be confined to small cages and beaten with nails. Moreover, they must spend hours every day carrying tourists on their weak backs, which can cause painful injuries. __(4)__, many of them aren't given enough food or water.

__(5)__ rides on the backs of these elephants seems interesting. But now you know the real truth, isn't it time we put a stop to such a cruel attraction?

( ) (1) (A) economies (B) operators (C) highlights (D) gestures

( ) (2) (A) Automatically (B) Unfortunately (C) Hopefully (D) Typically

( ) (3) (A) them (B) those (C) which (D) what

( ) (4) (A) Worse still (B) For example (C) As well (D) Best of all

( ) (5) (A) Take (B) Taking (C) Took (D) Taken

29. A traditional view of progress says, "Out with the old, in with the new." But __(1)__ we can preserve our heritage while maintaining progress depends on our thoughts and effort. An example is the construction of the Aswan High Damn in 1959. To control the yearly flooding of the Nile, an artificial lake was formed __(2)__. This came __(3)__ engulfing the Abu Simbel temples. A __(4)__ was launched to save this rich and special cultural heritage. __(5)__, the temples were saved by being cut into 16,000 blocks and then reassembled at higher grounds. Another similar example happened in Taiwan's southern port city of Kaohsiung. A new underground metro and railway system were needed to reduce traffic congestion and to promote __(6)__ development. The issue was __(7)__ the old railway station would have to be torn down. Since local people had many memories invested in the building, it was urgent that the authorities __(8)__ a way to save it. After many planning meetings, experts recommended moving the structure __(9)__. The creation of large wooden tracks enabled the building __(10)__ to its new location in 17 days. Thus, the new and the old can coexist together.

( ) (1) (A) if (B) whether (C) what (D) where

( ) (2) (A) as always (B) at first (C) all at once (D) as a result

( ) (3) (A) at the cost of (B) by no means (C) in need of (D) at risk of

( ) (4) (A) transport (B) conclusion (C) campaign (D) resident

( ) (5) (A) In the end (B) After all (C) All in all (D) Once upon a time

( ) (6) (A) situated (B) urban (C) fond (D) drowned

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(　　) (7) (A) where (B) when (C) which (D) that
(　　) (8) (A) figure out (B) to figure out (C) figured out (D) figuring out
(　　) (9) (A) on track (B) as a whole (C) at risk (D) as usual
(　　) (10) (A) slide (B) sliding (C) be sliding (D) to slide

30. I am a proud member of Orchid Island's Tao tribe. __(1)__ other tribes in Taiwan, we are an ocean-dependent people. For a few months every year, we __(2)__ the flying fish or "alibangbang" in great numbers. We consider this Mother Nature's way of providing for us and taking us __(3)__. Out of respect and gratitude, we only fish from March to June with our boats __(4)__ in shallow waters. If we didn't follow this rule, many species would not be able to recover their numbers, and the area's natural balance would be disturbed. After July, only dried alibangbang can be eaten and must be finished before the Mid-Autumn Festival. We do this because it __(5)__ bad luck. Next time you visit, try not to take photos of our boats or enter our gardens uninvited to see drying fish. Also, please don't snorkel in our waters during the flying fish season! Now that you know a little more about my people, I hope to *sea* you soon!

(　　) (1) (A) As well as (B) Like (C) Unlike (D) Along with
(　　) (2) (A) multiply (B) harvest (C) spoil (D) span
(　　) (3) (A) in her hand (B) in her place (C) by her side (D) under her wing
(　　) (4) (A) stay (B) to stay (C) staying (D) stayed
(　　) (5) (A) is believed to prevent (B) believes to prevent (C) believes to be prevented (D) is believed to be prevented

二、 閱讀測驗

26. Christmas celebrations happen over one or two days in most places, but in Mexico, they last for weeks. The festivities there begin on December 16, and for the eight evenings leading up to Christmas Eve, children enjoy piñata parties. A piñata is a large, colorful figure made of paper or clay. It's hung from a ceiling and filled with candy and other small gifts. To get the gifts inside, children must break open the piñata by hitting it with a big stick.

On Christmas Day, families go to church and later sit down for a huge feast. Then, the next major event is Three Kings' Day. On January 5, Mexicans honor the Three Kings who brought gifts to Jesus after his birth. One traditional food served on this day is a sweet bread called Rosca de Reyes. It is baked with dried fruit in a wreath* shape, and a small figure of baby Jesus is hidden inside. According to tradition, whoever gets the piece of bread with the figure must host the party for the next festival, which is Candlemas Day. This festival takes place on February 2 and is also related to Jesus's birth. The fun really goes on for weeks in Mexico.

註：wreath 花環

(　　) (1) According to this article, for how long do Mexican people celebrate Christmas? (A) About a week. (B) Less than eight days. (C) More than a month. (D) Only one or two days.
(　　) (2) According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is true? (A) A piñata is made of sweet bread. (B) Piñata parties end on Christmas Eve. (C) Children enjoy piñata parties only on December 24. (D) Children get the sweets in a piñata without any effort.
(　　) (3) According to the final paragraph, which of the following statements is true? (A) Rosca de Reyes is served and enjoyed on Candlemas Day. (B) Candlemas Day takes place no later than Three Kings' Day. (C) On Christmas

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Day, Mexicans stay home all day to enjoy a big feast. (D) The one who will host the party for Candlemas Day is decided on January 5.

27. The word geisha means "performing artist" or "person of art," and it refers to a Japanese woman who is skilled in traditional Japanese performing arts. Geishas do not perform in any situation, though, but only at high-class social events. During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, when geishas first appeared in Kyoto, the guests at their social events were usually samurai* and other nobles. Today, they might include political leaders, CEOs, and other important social figures.

The training period to become a geisha can be long. Girls who are studying to become geishas are known as maikos, and their education includes learning to sing, dance, and play traditional musical instruments. Like geishas, maikos wear kimonos and have faces that are painted white. So how can you tell maikos and geishas apart? Maikos wear colorful kimonos with a long bow in the back. Geishas usually wear kimonos of a single color with a simple box-shaped bow. Kyoto has a geisha area known as Gion. If you're there, you may be lucky enough to spot a geisha as she is walking down the street.

註：samurai 武士

（ ）(1) What is the passage mainly about? (A) The tough training of geishas and maikos. (B) The costumes geishas and maikos wear. (C) The origin of geishas and maikos. (D) Skilled traditional Japanese performing artists.

（ ）(2) Based on the passage, for whom do geishas mainly perform? (A) Commoners. (B) All citizens. (C) Those who buy tickets. (D) Figures having a high social status.

（ ）(3) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true? (A) The faces of maikos and geishas are painted white. (B) Geishas are required to learn ballet and piano. (C) Geishas first appeared more than three hundred years ago. (D) Geishas and maikos can be set apart by the colors of their outfits.

28. If you look at statues of Mazu, you'll likely notice that they are usually made to look like a young or middle-aged woman. The former of these styles reflects Mazu in her youth, whereas the latter represents her when she was older. In Taiwan, the more common style is the middle-aged Mazu, who is seen as a mother figure protecting the Taiwanese people.

Mazu statues usually have relaxed, peaceful expressions on their faces, and the face can be black, gold, or painted other colors. Painted-faced and black-faced Mazu statues are generally considered closest to how she looked in her life. By contrast, gold-faced Mazu statues represent Mazu's status as an empress* in heaven.

Another outstanding feature of Mazu is her clothing. She wears a jade* belt and cloud ribbons. The belt is sometimes worn across the chest as a symbol of authority. Ordinary people are forbidden to wear such belts. The cloud ribbons are worn on the shoulders to symbolize that Mazu is a goddess.

Statues of Mazu are truly beautiful, and looking at them can bring feelings of peace and kindness.

註：empress 女皇 jade 碧玉

（ ）(1) What is the passage mainly about? (A) The life of Mazu. (B) What Mazu statues look like. (C) Different types of Mazu belief. (D) Why Mazu is respected in Taiwan.

（ ）(2) What can we learn about Mazu statues? (A) Their faces cannot be painted black or white. (B) They often have serious or angry expressions.

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(C) They are usually made to look like an old woman. (D) Gold-faced statues symbolize Mazu's ranking in heaven.

( ) (3) Why does Mazu wear a jade belt and cloud ribbons? (A) Just for fun. (B) For decoration. (C) To attract people. (D) To show her authority.

29. Understanding what an elephant is saying with its body language is actually a quick and easy process. First, look at the tail. If it is moving from side to side to chase the flies away, the elephant is happy. If the tail goes straight and to the side, then the elephant feels anxious. Next, see what the elephant is doing with its eyes. If an elephant is walking toward you with half-closed eyes, for example, then it is a very relaxed animal. The wider the elephant's eyes are, the angrier or more scared it probably is, just as is true with humans. Finally, take a look at the ears. If they are held out to the side, the elephant is trying to make itself look big and scary. This means it is feeling aggressive. Keep these in mind the next time you come face to face with a herd of these smart, beautiful creatures.

( ) (1) What is the best title for this article? (A) How to Tell If an Elephant Is Angry. (B) What Are Elephants Really Scared of? (C) Warning Signs to Look Out for around an Elephant. (D) Easy Steps to Understand Elephant Body Language.

( ) (2) According to this passage, from which of the following can we **NOT** read an elephant's body language? (A) Its eyes. (B) Its ears. (C) Its legs. (D) Its tail.

( ) (3) What can be inferred from this passage? (A) Elephants flap their ears to show their happiness. (B) A person usually widens his or her eyes when frightened. (C) Elephants have very poor eyesight compared with humans. (D) Elephants produce a variety of sounds to express their emotions.

30. The way we deal with difficult situations says a lot about our character. Do we do what is right, or do we do what is best for ourselves? The way we react can also depend on whether anyone is watching.

Consider this situation, for example. You are trying to park your car and you accidentally scratch the car next to you. What do you do next? If no one saw it happen, you might consider leaving without telling anyone. However, leaving the scene of an accident without reporting it to the police or the owner of the other car is wrong. In fact, it can get you into a lot of trouble. Also, what if someone sees you? Or what if your friend is with you?

Because we want to be respected by our friends, we usually do the right thing when they are around. However, our actions shouldn't be based on whether other people will find out about them. Instead, we should do the right thing simply because we know it's the right and honest thing to do.

( ) (1) According to the passage, which of the following might the author agree with? (A) What you think may change what you do. (B) Be what you want to be; don't be what they've made you. (C) It's more important to do things right than to do the right thing. (D) You don't need a medal to do what is right.

( ) (2) Why do most people usually do the right thing in the presence of others? (A) They want to behave morally to show off. (B) They want to show their true colors. (C) They don't want to give themselves a bad name. (D) Other people may advise them not to damage their image.

( ) (3) Where does this passage most likely appear? (A) In a psychology journal. (B) In a travel guide. (C) In a fashion magazine. (D) In a business weekly.

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