高中綜合練習 Unit 18

綜合測驗		閱讀測驗		文意選填 P2		篇章結構 P2	
68.		68.		8.		8.	
69.		69.		9.		9.	
70.		70.		10.		10	
71.		71.		11.		11	
72.		72.		12.		12	
73.		73.		13.		13	
74.		74.		14.		14	

綜合測驗

68.

Some species of ants keep slaves. Probably the best known for the practice is the large brownish-red Amazon ant. A slave raid starts with an assembly of the Amazon warriors outside their own nest. Then, almost ___1___ at a given signal, the group begins to march toward the colony ___2___. When the Amazons reach the nest of their intended victims, a fierce battle may take place. The Amazons fight on ___3___ they seize the pupae of the raided nest. They carry these back home. In time the pupae develop into adults and spend their lives working for the Amazons. The Amazons are completely dependent on their slaves ___4___ their sharp jaws, so well suited for fighting, are useless in taking care of larvae or for digging. Also, the masters become so lazy that, after a while, they lose their muscles, and they become too weak ___5___ to feed themselves. Finally, they become so unhealthy that they die.

(1)	( )	(A) as if	(B) even though	(C) in case	(D) such as
(2)	( )	(A) raided	(B) raiding	(C) to be raided	(D) to be raiding
(3)	( )	(A) and	(B) but	(C) after	(D) until
(4)	( )	(A) unless	(B) that	(C) if	(D) because
(5)	( )	(A) only	(B) also	(C) even	(D) neither

69. The Nobel Peace Center is located in an old train station building close to the Oslo City Hall and overlooking the harbor. It was officially opened on June 11, 2005 as part of the celebrations to __11__ Norway's centenary as an independent country. It is a center where you can experience and learn about the various Nobel Peace Prize Laureates and their activities __12__ the remarkable history of Alfred Nobel, the founder of the Nobel Prize. In addition, it serves as a meeting place where exhibits, discussions, and reflections __13__ to war, peace, and conflict resolution are in focus. The Center combines exhibits and films with digital communication and interactive installations and has already received attention for its use of state-of-the-art technology. Visitors are welcome to experience the Center __14__ or join a guided tour. Since its opening, the Nobel Peace Center has been educating, inspiring and entertaining its visitors __15__ exhibitions, activities, lectures, and cultural events. The Center is financed by private and

LIVEWORKSHEETS

public institutions.

(1) ( ) (A) help (B) solve (C) take (D) mark

(2) ( ) (A) so much as (B) as well as (C) in spite of (D) on behalf of

(3) ( ) (A) related (B) limited (C) addicted (D) contributed

(4) ( ) (A) in this regard (B) one on one (C) on their own (D) by and large

(5) ( ) (A) among (B) regarding (C) including (D) through

70. In the fall of 1973, in an effort to bring attention to the conflict between Egypt and Israel, World Hello Day was born. The objective is to promote peace all over the world, and to __1__ barriers between every nationality. Since then, World Hello Day—November 21st of every year— __2__ observed by people in 180 countries.

Taking part couldn't be __3__. All one has to do is say hello to 10 people on the day. However, in response to the __4__ of this event, the concepts of fostering peace and harmony do not have to be confined to one day a year. We can __5__ the spirit going by communicating often and consciously. It is a simple act that anyone can do and it reminds us that communication is more effective than conflict.

(1) ( ) (A) skip over (B) come across (C) look into (D) break down

(2) ( ) (A) is (B) has been (C) was (D) had been

(3) ( ) (A) quicker (B) sooner (C) easier (D) better

(4) ( ) (A) aim (B) tone (C) key (D) peak

(5) ( ) (A) push (B) keep (C) bring (D) make

71. On March 23, 1999, the musical MAMMA MIA! made its first public appearance in London. It __1__ the kind of welcome it has been getting ever since. The audience went wild. They were literally out of their seats and singing and dancing in the aisles.

MAMMA MIA! has become a __2__ entertainment phenomenon. More than 30 million people all over the world have fallen in love with the characters, the story and the music. The musical has been performed in more than nine languages, with more productions than any __3__ musical. Its worldwide popularity is mainly due to its theme music, which showcases ABBA's timeless songs in a fresh and vital way __4__ retains the essence of both pop music and good musical theater. It has __5__ so many people that a film version was also made. To no one's surprise, it has enjoyed similar popularity.

(1) ( ) (A) is given (B) was given (C) has given (D) had given

(2) ( ) (A) worthy (B) global (C) sticky (D) physical

(3) ( ) (A) one (B) thing (C) other (D) else

(4) ( ) (A) how (B) what (C) where (D) that

(5) ( ) (A) appealed to (B) presented with (C) resulted in (D) brought about

72.

Art Fry was a researcher in the 3M Company. He was bothered by a small irritation every Sunday as he sang in the church choir. That is, after he ___1___ his pages in the hymn book with small bits of paper, the small pieces would invariably fall out all over the floor. One day, an idea ___2___ Art Fry. He remembered a kind of glue developed by a colleague that everyone thought ___3___ a failure because it did not stick very well. He then coated the glue on a paper sample and found that it was not only a good bookmark, but it was great for writing notes. It would stay in place ___4___ you wanted it to. Then you could remove it ___5___ damage. The resulting product was called the Post-it, one of

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3M's most successful office products.

(1) ( ) (A) marked (B) tore (C) served (D) took

(2) ( ) (A) threw at (B) occurred to (C) looked down upon (D) came up with

(3) ( ) (A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been

(4) ( ) (A) despite that (B) rather than (C) as long as (D) no matter what

(5) ( ) (A) into (B) out of (C) within (D) without

73.

At times, it seems like there are not many things that we can give a student who has everything. But ___1___ that Christmas is just a few weeks away, ___2___ is a gift idea. Those who have an inclination for crazy technological advances aren't hard ___3___. One simple way is a few new items that might ___4___ life more enjoyable. They don't look too revolutionary, but you'd be surprised ___5___ they are capable of. The following is one of the items.

___6___ a student who is never on time, there is the new Projection Alarm Clock. Many ordinary clocks are hard to read early in the morning, deceiving students of the correct time, ___7___ causing them to be late for school. Through a projector, this attractive radio-alarm-clock is able to display the time onto a wall, ceiling, or anywhere ___8___. The benefits include an easier visibility of the time, and an alarm that gets increasingly louder ___9___ turned off. It won't magically transport a student to school on time every day, but it just might make ___10___ a little easier.

(1) ( ) (A) given (B) give (C) giving (D) to give

(2) ( ) (A) it (B) here (C) that (D) where

(3) ( ) (A) to be pleased (B) to please (C) to be pleasing (D) to have pleased

(4) ( ) (A) do (B) take (C) make (D) find

(5) ( ) (A) how much (B) at that (C) what if (D) such as

(6) ( ) (A) Once (B) Like (C) Just (D) For

(7) ( ) (A) though (B) therefore (C) otherwise (D) however

(8) ( ) (A) else (B) too (C) also (D) then

(9) ( ) (A) when (B) as (C) until (D) since

(1 0) ( ) (A) to wake up (B) wake up (C) woke up (D) waking up

74. India is shrinking. A new analysis of satellite-based data has given precisely the rate ___1___ which the country is losing size as it pushes northward against the Himalayas. According to the analysis, the ___2___ between India's southern and northern tips shrinks by 2 cm every year. As India's size decreases, the thickness of the Himalayas increases. ___3___ the shrinking continues, India will disappear in 200 million years. There would only be a vast mountain range along the southern coast of China.

The Indian plate's ___4___ movement is not new. However, this cannot be treated as a trivial finding in science. A movement of ___5___ a few millimeters (mm) of the earth's crust is a sign of possible earthquakes. Such dangers are now obvious in India, where the movement of the plate continues.

(1) ( ) (A) by (B) in (C) of (D) at

(2) ( ) (A) height (B) distance (C) geography (D) landscape

(3) ( ) (A) If (B) For (C) Unless (D) Though

(4) ( ) (A) wayward (B) downward (C) northward (D) outward

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(5) ( ) (A) yet (B) even (C) rather (D) indeed

閱讀測驗

68. April 22, 2010 will be the 18th celebration of the annual Take Our Daughters to Work Day (TOD), a project the National Ms. Foundation for Women of America (NFW) developed to expose girls to expanding opportunities for women in the workplace.

The program offers millions of girls a first-hand view of the many career opportunities available in their futures. Now that women make up 46 percent of the U.S. workforce, girls can find role models in every occupational field—from politics to molecular biology to professional athletics, to name just a few. TOD encourages girls to focus on their abilities and opportunities, not just their appearance.

The NFW developed the project more than a decade ago to address the self-esteem problems that many girls experience when they enter adolescence. At school, boys often receive more encouragement in the classroom, especially in math, science and computer science, the academic fields that tend to lead to the highest salaries. Women receive on average only 73 cents for every dollar that men are paid, and remain vastly underrepresented in top executive positions and technology fields. TOD aims to give girls the confidence and inspiration they need to develop successful careers, particularly in non-traditional fields.

Perhaps because the program had become so widespread and successful, TOD had been criticized for excluding boys, and it was expanded in 2003 to include boys. The program's official website states that the program was changed in order to provide both boys and girls with opportunities to explore careers at an age when they are more flexible in terms of gender stereotyped roles. "We should also show boys that becoming a child care provider is as acceptable a choice as becoming a police officer or CEO," added Sara K. Gould, executive director of the NFW.

(1) ( ) The purpose for having a Take Our Daughters to Work Day is _____.
(A) to encourage girls to pursue top paying jobs
(B) to let girls spend more time with their mothers
(C) to show girls possibilities for work and careers
(D) to give girls a chance to visit their mothers' offices

(2) ( ) TOD was criticized because some people _____.
(A) thought it was not fair to boys
(B) did not like having children at work
(C) did not have daughters to take to work
(D) would rather have their daughters stay at home

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true according to the passage?
(A) Boys are now included on Take Our Daughters to Work Day.
(B) Women and men have always been treated equally at work.
(C) Homemaking and rearing children are jobs for girls only.
(D) Girls grow up receiving more attention than boys.

(4) ( ) Why are women underrepresented in some fields such as technology?
(A) They are not interested in these fields.
(B) They are not encouraged to work in these fields.
(C) They are not paid the same as men in these fields.
(D) They are not allowed to be educated in these fields.

69. In science fiction TV programs such as Star Trek, tractor beams are used to tow

LIVEWORKSHEETS

spaceships and move objects. For years, scientists have labored to replicate this feat. In 2013, they succeeded. A team of British and Czech scientists, led by Dr. Tomas Cizmar, say they have created a real-life "tractor beam," like the kind from Star Trek, which uses a beam of light to attract objects, at least at a microscopic level.

Light manipulation techniques have existed since the 1970s, but this is thought to be the first time a light beam has been used to draw objects towards a light source. Usually when microscopic objects are hit by a beam of light, they are forced along the direction of the beam. After many years' research, Dr. Cizmar's team discovered a technique that allows for the radiant force of light to be reversed and to use the negative force to draw out certain particles.

Dr. Cizmar says that even though it is a few years away from practical use, the technology has huge potential for medical research. In particular, the tract or beam is highly selective in the particles it can attract, so it can pick up particles that have specific properties, such as size or composition, in a mixture."Eventually, this could be used to separate white blood cells, for example," Dr. Cizmar told BBC News.

It has been a primary plot device in science fiction TV programs and movies to allow objects like spaceships to be trapped in a beam of light. But Dr. Cizmar said this particular technique would not eventually lead to **that**. A transfer of energy happens in the process. On a microscopic scale that is OK, but on a large scale it would cause huge problems. A large object could be destroyed by the heating, which results from the massive amount of energy necessary to pull it.

(1) ( ) What is this passage mainly about?
(A) The application of lighting technology in modern society.
(B) The uses and limitations of a scientific invention by a research team.
(C) The adoption of light manipulation techniques in medical treatment.
(D) The influences and effects of scientific developments on science fiction.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about Dr. Cizmar's tractor beam?
(A) It moves big objects as the tractor beam did in Star Trek.
(B) It is the first light beam device that pushes objects forward.
(C) It relies on negative force to pull out specific kinds of particles.
(D) It is currently being used for separating blood cells in medical research.

(3) ( ) What does "**that**" in the last paragraph refer to?
(A) Transferring a massive amount of energy.
(B) Making science fiction programs and movies.
(C) Burning a large object into ashes.
(D) Capturing spaceships in a beam of light.

(4) ( ) What is the tone of this passage?
(A) Objective. (B) Suspicious. (C) Admiring. (D) Pessimistic.

70. Capoeira is a martial art that combines elements of fight, acrobatics, drumming, singing, dance, and rituals. It involves a variety of techniques that make use of the hands, feet, legs, arms, and head. Although Capoeira appears dancelike, many of its basic techniques are similar to those in other martial arts.

Capoeira was created nearly 500 years ago in Brazil by African slaves. It is believed that the martial art was connected with tribal fighting in Africa, in which people fought body to body, without weapons, in order to acquire a bride or desired woman. In the sixteenth century, when the Africans were taken from their homes to Brazil against their will and kept in slavery, Capoeira began to take form among the community of slaves for

LIVEWORKSHEETS

self-defense. But it soon became a strong weapon in the life-or-death struggle against their oppressors. When the slave owners realized the power of Capoeira, they began to punish those who practiced it. Capoeiristas learned to camouflage the forbidden fights with singing, clapping, and dancing as though it were simply entertainment.

At first, Capoeira was considered illegal in Brazil. However, a man known as Mestre Bimba devoted a great deal of time and effort to convincing the Brazilian authorities that Capoeira has great cultural value and should become an official fighting style. He succeeded in his endeavor and transformed the martial art into Brazil's national sport. He and Mestre Pastinha were the first to open schools, and the Capoeira tree grew, spreading its branches across the world. Nowadays, it is performed in movies and music clips. Capoeira is also believed to have influenced several dancing styles like breaking and hip-hop.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The history of Capoeira. (B) The values of Capoeira.
(C) The contribution of Capoeira. (D) The techniques of Capoeira.

(2) ( ) Which of the following will probably **NOT** be found in the performance of Capoeira?
(A) Singing with drums. (B) Sweeping with the legs.
(C) Stabbing with swords. (D) Striking with the hands.

(3) ( ) What is the author's attitude toward Capoeira as a sport?
(A) Admiring. (B) Objective. (C) Doubtful. (D) Harsh.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Capoeira?
(A) It was greatly influenced by modern dancing styles.
(B) It was initially created as a type of dance and ritual.
(C) It was mainly performed to protect a bride or desired woman.
(D) It was officially recognized in Brazil through the effort of Mestre Bimba.

71.

Even though they were written 150 years ago, Alexander Dumas' action novels still excite millions of readers around the world, in close to a hundred languages.

Dumas's two most famous stories, *The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte Cristo*, have inspired more than 100 films. His 1848 novel, *The Man in the Iron Mask*, was recently made into a movie. In this movie, Leonardo DiCaprio played both King Louis XIV and his twin brother Philippe.

Few people know, however, that the author was the grandson of a Haitian slave. Even fewer people know that Dumas' father rose rapidly from a soldier to a general in the French Army before he was 31. The general died young, leaving Alexander penniless. But Dumas overcame poverty, the lack of formal education, and the hardship of racism to become one of the world's most popular writers.

Dumas's life sometimes was just like his action novels. He participated in three revolutions and fought with people when he was insulted. After making a fortune by writing novels, he built a mansion outside Paris and kept it open to starving artists, friends, and even strangers. Luckily for his fans, the mansion has recently been restored and opened to the public.

(1) ( ) Which of the following statements about Alexander Dumas is FALSE?
(A) He was a victim of racism. (B) He was well-educated.
(C) He was the son of a general. (D) He was the grandson of a slave.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(2) ( ) Alexander Dumas's novels _____.
(A) have lasted for less than 100 years
(B) have been translated into more than 100 languages
(C) have not been well received until recently
(D) have fascinated readers for many years

(3) ( ) We may infer from the article that Dumas _____.
(A) did not lead a colorful life
(B) was a man who kept money to himself
(C) was a generous and kind-hearted man
(D) was a peace-loving writer

72. Born in 1785 in southwestern Germany, Baron Karl Drais was one of the most creative German inventors of the 19th century. The baron's numerous inventions include, among others, the earliest typewriter, the meat grinder, a device to record piano music on paper, and two four-wheeled human-powered vehicles. But it was the running machine, the modern ancestor of the bicycle, that made him famous.

The running machine, also called Draisine or hobby horse, was in effect a very primitive bicycle: it had no chains and was propelled by riders pushing off the ground with their feet. Though not a bike in the modern sense of the word, Drais' invention **marked the big bang** for the bicycle's development. It was the first vehicle with two wheels placed in line. The frame and wheels were made of wood; the steering already resembled a modern handlebar. Drais' big democratic idea behind his invention was to find a muscle-powered replacement for the horses, which were expensive and consumed lots of food even when not in use. The machine, he believed, would allow large numbers of people faster movement than walking or riding in a coach.



Drais undertook his first documented ride on June 12, 1817, covering a distance of 13 kilometers in one hour. A few months later, Drais created a huge sensation when he rode 60 kilometers in four hours. These were later followed by a marketing trip to Paris, where the hobby horse quickly caught on. The fad also quickly spread to Britain.

The success of the hobby horse was short-lived, though. They were heavy and difficult to ride. Safety was an issue, too: They lacked a brake, as well as cranks and pedals. There were frequent collisions with unsuspecting pedestrians, and after a few years Drais' invention was banned in many European and American cities. Drais' ideas, however, did not disappear entirely. Decades later, the machine was equipped by Frenchmen Pierre Lallement and Pierre Michaux with pedals to become the modern bicycle.

(1) ( ) Why did Drais invent the running machine?
(A) To prove his creativity as an inventor.
(B) To protect the horses from being abused.
(C) To provide a new gadget for the royal class.
(D) To give the general public a better means of transportation.

(2) ( ) What does "**marked the big bang**" mean in the second paragraph?
(A) Gave out huge noise.
(B) Created serious disturbance.
(C) Enjoyed wide popularity.
(D) Represented groundbreaking work.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(3) ( ) Which of the following descriptions is true about the running machine?
(A) It was equipped with cranks and pedals.
(B) Its wheels and frame were made of iron.
(C) It had a brake to control the speed of its movement.
(D) Its steering was similar to the handlebar of a modern bike.
(4) ( ) Why did the hobby horse fail to become a common vehicle in the 19th century?
(A) It was expensive and not durable enough.
(B) It did not go as fast as people had expected.
(C) It was hard to control and dangerous to ride on the road.
(D) It did not receive enough public attention in European cities.

73. The planet's deepest point is in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench, which lies miles below the sea surface. According to a new study published in *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, even in this remote locale, creatures cannot escape pollution.

A team of researchers recently sent a remotely operated vehicle into the depths of the Mariana Trench. They found that extraordinarily high levels of forbidden industrial chemicals are contaminating marine life more than 7 miles deep in the trench. The small hard-shelled marine life that the robotic submarine brought to the surface was polluted with toxic chemicals, with toxin levels 50 times greater than those of the most heavily polluted rivers in the world.

These pollution levels were not the only alarming aspect of the discovery. The types of compounds found were all considered "persistent organic pollutants" (POPs), meaning they stick around in the environment for a very long time. Two of the most prevalent types are PCBs and PBDEs. PCBs were once used in many industrial applications, but were outlawed in the United States in the 1970s after being linked to cancer. Similarly, PBDEs were used in a wide range of products—from electronics to couch cushions. Neither chemical breaks down in the environment.

These compounds stick to the surface of materials like plastic. Many creatures mistakenly eat this colorful but toxic material, causing the POPs to build up in their bodies, lurking in their fat tissues. When these sea creatures die, their **POP-riddled** bodies sink to the ocean floor, where deep-sea marine life eat their remains. POPs are therefore transferred to other creatures along the food chain.

The Mariana Trench is many miles away from any industrial source. This suggests that these pollutants travel over long distances despite having been prohibited worldwide decades ago.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The decrease of polluted creatures in the food chain.
(B) Using remote control in research on marine pollution.
(C) Pollution of the deep sea by persistent toxic chemicals.
(D) Types of chemical pollution caused by industrial applications.
(2) ( ) Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**POP-riddled**" in paragraph 4?
(A) Operated by POPs.
(B) Filled with POPs.
(C) Completed with POPs.
(D) Discarded by POPs.
(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) PCBs are often used in making electronic products.
(B) Chemicals washed down to the ocean stay on the surface.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(C) The deepest point of the Mariana Trench is free from pollution.
(D) A robotic vehicle was used to help study pollution in the Mariana Trench.
(4) ( ) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Marine pollution poses a threat to human health.
(B) Strict regulations are being developed to stop ocean pollution.
(C) PCBs and PBDEs become less harmful over long periods of time.
(D) Chemical pollution is more serious in rivers than in industrial areas.

74. Scientists are trying to genetically modify the world in which we live. They are even trying to wipe out diseases via genetic modification. For example, researchers have tried to engineer mosquitoes to kill malaria parasites. The malaria parasite is carried by the female Anopheles mosquito. When transmitted to a human, the parasite travels first to the liver and then on to the bloodstream, where it reproduces and destroys red blood cells. An estimated 250 million people suffer from malaria each year, and about one million die—many of them children. There are currently no effective or approved malaria vaccines.

To "kill" malaria, scientists are genetically modifying a bacterium in mosquitoes so that it releases toxic compounds. These compounds are not harmful to humans or the mosquito itself, but they do kill off the malaria parasite, making the mosquito incapable of infecting humans with malaria.

Despite this achievement, scientists are faced with the challenge of giving the modified mosquitoes a competitive advantage so that they can eventually replace the wild population. Complete blockage of the malaria parasite is very important. If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it. And if that happens, the scientists are back where they started.

Another challenge for scientists is to gain public approval for this genetic modification regarding mosquitoes and malaria control. Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health. There is still a long way to go before genetic modification techniques are put to use in disease control.

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Researchers have found an effective way to halt the spread of insect-borne diseases around the world.
(B) Many people are worried about the effects of genetically modified organisms on the environment.
(C) It takes time to gain public support for the application of genetic modification to disease control.
(D) Genetic engineering looks promising in reducing malaria, though there may be unknown consequences.
(2) ( ) Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?
(A) Introduction → Comparison → Contrast
(B) Problem → Solution → Potential difficulties
(C) Proposal → Arguments → Counter-arguments
(D)Definition → Examples → Tentative conclusions
(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about malaria parasites?
(A) They are resistant to genetic modification and vaccines.
(B) They reproduce in the human liver and grow stronger there.
(C) They can be found in only one gender of a class of mosquitoes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(D)They are transmitted to around one million children each year.
(4) ( ) What does “that” in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Some malaria parasites escaping from the ecosystems.
(B) Malaria parasites becoming immune to the engineered bacterium.
(C) Modified mosquitoes becoming more competitive than the wild ones.
(D) Transmission of malaria being blocked from mosquitoes to humans.

文意選填 P2

8.

(A) as well as	(B) beings	(C) drawings	(D) in any way	(E) kept an eye on
(F) like	(G) others	(H) originated	(I) since	(J) harm

Although stories about aliens have never been officially confirmed, their existence has been widely speculated upon.
Many people believe that ___1___ from outer space have visited us for centuries. Some say that life on Earth ___2___ “out there” and was seeded here. Others say that aliens have ___3___ what happens on Earth, and are responsible for quite a few legends, and that the ancient Greek and Roman gods, ___4___ the fairies and dwarfs in many classical tales, were in fact “space people” living here. Still ___5___ say that aliens were responsible for the growth of highly evolved civilizations which have ___6___ perished, including the Incan and Mayan civilizations and the legendary Atlantis.
A lot of ancient civilizations, ___7___ the Egyptians, Hindus, Greeks, and Mayans, have left writings and ___8___ which indicate contacts with superior beings “from the stars.” Many believe that the aliens are here to help us, while others hold that the aliens intend us ___9___. Still others think that most aliens visit Earth to study us like our scientists study primitive natives and animals, and have no interest in helping us ___10___.
It is difficult to comment conclusively on these theories in general, apart from saying that any and all of them might be possible. Maybe time will tell.

9.

(A) attracted	(B) appeal	(C) accompanied	(D) conduct	(E) director
(F) figures	(G) occasions	(H) succeed	(I) transparent	(J) supporting
(K) techniques	(L) worship			

The Taiwanese puppet show (“Budaixi”) is a distinguished form of performing arts in Taiwan. Although basically hand puppets, the __21__ appear as complete forms, with hands and feet, on an elaborately decorated stage.

The puppet performance is typically __22__ by a small orchestra. The backstage music is directed by the drum player. The drummer needs to pay attention to what is going on in the plot and follow the rhythm of the characters. He also uses the drum to __23__ the other musicians. There are generally around four to five musicians who perform the backstage music. The form of music used is often associated with various performance __24__, including acrobatics and skills like window-jumping, stage movement, and fighting. Sometimes unusual animal puppets also appear on stage for extra __25__, especially for children in the audience.

In general, a show needs two performers. The main performer is generally the chief or __26__ of the troupe. He is the one in charge of the whole show, manipulating the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

main puppets, singing, and narrating. The __27__ performer manipulates the puppets to coordinate with the main performer. He also changes the costumes of the puppets, and takes care of the stage. The relationship between the main performer and his partner is one of master and apprentice. Frequently, the master trains his sons to eventually __28__ him as puppet masters.

Budaixi troupes are often hired to perform at processions and festivals held in honor of local gods, and on happy __29__ such as weddings, births, and promotions. The main purpose of Budaixi is to __30__ and offer thanks to the deities. The shows also serve as a popular means of folk entertainment.

10.

(A) also	(B) trapped	(C) between	(D) stretch	(E) save
(F) senseless	(G) competition	(H) aboard	(I) yourself	(J) off

Can young people really improve the world by influencing their elders to change a policy? Read this story and decide for ___1___. Dolphins, like most of us, love to eat tuna. So in many parts of the world dolphins and fishermen are in ___2___ for tuna. In the past, there wasn't much conflict ___3___ dolphins and fishermen, because the numbers of tuna in the ocean were enormous. Now, however, men have developed huge fishing nets that form underwater "walls" that ___4___ for miles. They can catch thousands of tuna at one time. Unfortunately, they ___5___ catch many dolphins at the same time. Dolphins, like us, have to breathe air. When they are ___6___ in the nets too long, they cannot breathe. By the time they are brought ___7___ the ship, they will be dead. Many children were upset to hear about the ___8___ death of these wonderful sea creatures and decided to help ___9___ them. They wrote letters to the tuna companies and supermarkets asking them to find a way to spare dolphins. Eventually their hard work paid ___10___. Now you can buy tuna with the label "dolphin-free tuna." So you see, everyone can make a difference.

11. Water makes up more than half of our body weight. To sustain this amount of fluid in our bodies, plain water is considered our best choice, for it contains no sugar and no calories. Yet, is water always the healthiest drink we can __21__? Well, it depends on who and where we are, and what we're doing.

Obviously, a physically __22__ person with an outdoor job under the sun will need to drink more fluid than a desk-bound person who lives and works in an air-conditioned place. But there's more to it than that. When a person sweats, he loses water and salt, so he needs to replace both. Replacing lost fluid with just plain water means the body has too much water and not enough salt. To __23__ things out, the body will get rid of water by producing urine. For this reason, milk can actually be more __24__ than drinking water. Milk naturally contains salt and lactose, a sugar which the human body needs in small amounts to help stimulate water __25__. Coconut water, which contains salt and carbohydrates, is also more functional than water at restoring and maintaining a normal fluid __26__ after exercise.

For the average person, however, water remains a very good __27__ for keeping hydrated—if you know how to drink it. The secret is: Never wait until the body is telling you you're thirsty, since there must already have been significant changes in your body for it to eventually __28__ your consciousness. At that point, it might be well past the best

LIVEWORKSHEETS

moment to take in fluid. Also, drinking a lot of liquid in one go can cause more water to __29__ the body quickly and come out as urine. To __30__ this, you need to drink water throughout the day to maintain your hydration levels.

(A) absorption (B) active (C) alert (D) combat (E) option
(F) effective (G) even (H) status (I) pass through (J) reach for

12. Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several __1__ stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories __2__ the cookie's origin back to 13th- and 14th-century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of __3__ plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be __4__ and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the __5__ we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another __6__ claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie __7__ a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first __8__ in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American __9__. He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and __10__ the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

(A) account (B) appeared (C) competing (D) contained (E) replaced
(F) secret (G) successful (H) tastes (I) traces (J) treats

13. Are forests always created by nature? A man from rural India proves that this is not necessarily __1__. Abdul Kareem, who used to be an airline ticketing agent, has a great love for the woods. Though he never went to college, he can talk about plants and trees like an expert. In 1977, he bought a piece of rocky wasteland with the __2__ of growing trees on it. In the beginning, people thought he was __3__ to waste his time and money on the land. But he simply __4__ them and kept working on the soil and planting trees there. The land was so __5__ that it had to be watered several times a day. Kareem had to fetch the water from a source that was a kilometer away. In the first two years, none of the trees he planted __6__. However, in the third year, several young trees started growing. Greatly __7__ by the result, Kareem planted more trees and his man-made forest began to take shape.

Kareem let his forest grow naturally, without using fertilizers or insecticides. He believed in the ability of nature to renew itself without the __8__ of humans. That's why he did not allow fallen leaves or twigs from the forest to be removed.

After years of hard work, Kareem has not only realized his dream but also transformed a piece of __9__ property into a beautiful forest. Today, his forest is home to 1,500

LIVEWORKSHEETS

medicinal plants, 2,000 varieties of trees, rare birds, animals, and insects. Now, scientists from all over the world come to visit his __10__. They hope to find the secret of his success.

(A) deserted (B) interference (C) vision (D) crazy (E) creation
(F) encouraged (G) ignored (H) survived (I) dry (J) true

14. Often called "rainforests of the sea," coral reefs provide a home for 25% of all species in the ocean. They are stony structures full of dark hideaways where fish and sea animals can lay their eggs and __1__ from predators. Without these underwater "apartment houses," there would be fewer fish in the ocean. Some species might even become __2__ or disappear completely.

There are thousands of reefs in the world; __3__, however, they are now in serious danger. More than one-third are in such bad shape that they could die within ten years. Many might not even __4__ that long! Scientists are working hard to find out what leads to this destruction. There are still a lot of questions unanswered, but three main causes have been __5__.

The first cause is pollution on land. The pollutants run with rainwater into rivers and streams, which __6__ the poisons into the ocean. Chemicals from the poisons kill reefs or make them weak, so they have less __7__ to diseases.

Global warming is another reason. Higher ocean temperatures kill the important food source for the coral—the algae, the tiny greenish-gold water plants that live on coral. When the algae die, the coral loses its color and it also dies __8__. This process, known as "coral bleaching," has happened more and more frequently in recent years.

The last factor contributing to the __9__ of coral reefs is people. People sometimes crash into reefs with their boats or drop anchors on them, breaking off large chunks of coral. Divers who walk on reefs can also do serious damage. Moreover, some people even break coral off to collect for __10__ since it is so colorful and pretty.

How can we help the reefs? We need to learn more about them and work together to stop the activities that may threaten their existence.

(A) resistance (B) identified (C) last (D) escape (E) sadly
(F) eventually (G) disappearance (H) souvenirs (I) endangered (J) carry

篇章結構 P2

8. Since the early 1990s, the lithium-ion battery has been the most suitable battery for portable electronic equipment. Today, they're commonly used for cellphones, computers, tablets, digital cameras, and other devices.

Lithium-ion batteries have nearly twice the energy density of traditional nickel cadmium batteries. __1__ This feature has important implications for cellphones and computers, because it makes these items more portable for consumers. It also makes power tools easier to use and allows workers to use them for longer periods of time.

__2__ Lithium-ion batteries retain no "memory" of their power capacity from previous charging cycles. Thus they require no scheduled cycling and can be fully re-fueled to their maximum capacity during each charging cycle. Other rechargeable battery types, in contrast, retain information from previous charging cycles, which wastes valuable storage space. Over time, this makes these rechargeable batteries hold less of a charge.

__3__ It is fragile and requires a protection circuit to maintain safe operation. A high load could overheat the pack and safety might be jeopardized. __4__ After 2-3 years of

LIVEWORKSHEETS

use, the pack often becomes unserviceable due to a large voltage drop caused by high internal resistance.

It should be noted, however, that manufacturers are constantly making improvements on lithium-ion batteries. __5__ With such rapid progress, the use of lithium-ion batteries will certainly expand further.

(A) The lithium-ion battery is also a low maintenance battery.
(B) Despite its overall advantages, the lithium-ion battery has its drawbacks.
(C) New and enhanced chemical combinations are introduced every six months or so.
(D) Attempts to develop rechargeable lithium-ion batteries failed due to memory problems.
(E) That is, they carry more power in a smaller unit, helping to reduce overall weight and size.
(F) Another downside is the increase of the internal resistance that occurs with cycling and aging.

9. Gladiators were combatants who fought against criminals, wild animals, and each other during the time of the Roman Empire. They were armed with deadly weapons and in most cases fought till either one of them accepted defeat or was killed. __31__ Roman people enjoyed the sight of blood and violent death. They crowded into the arenas to watch gladiator games, just like we watch football, baseball, and tennis matches today.

__32__ Some were slaves bought from different lands under Roman control, and some were prisoners of war. Most of the others were volunteers, a group which once accounted for half of all gladiators. The majority of the gladiators were Thracians, Gauls, and Africans. These combatants were generally skilled fighters and were paid for their services. __33__ All of the fighters, both male and female, were well looked after by their owners and rewarded after winning fights.

Roman historians sometimes called gladiators *hordearii*, a Latin term which means "barley eaters" in English. __34__ Chemical analyses of the bones found in a gladiator graveyard indicated that the typical food eaten by gladiators was wheat, barley, and beans. __35__ In addition to a plant-heavy diet, gladiators drank plant ashes to fortify the body after physical exertion and to promote better bone healing. The diet that gladiators followed may be unconventional by modern athletic standards, but in the days of the Romans, this was the diet of heroes.

(A) Gladiators were recruited from different sources.
(B) The origins of gladiators were obscure and mysterious.
(C) Recent research findings suggest that this name was likely literal.
(D) There is evidence to suggest that females also participated in gladiator contests.
(E) Gladiators fought for the entertainment of Rome's rich and mighty, as well as for the public.
(F) Also, there was little sign of meat or dairy products in the diet of almost all of these professional fighters.

10. Starting a business on one's own can be quite challenging and costly. To reduce the risks involved in starting a business from scratch, many people buy a franchise instead. __1__ Under the license, the individual acquires the right to use the big company's brand name and agrees to sell its products.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The concept of the franchise dates back to the 19th century in the U.S. __2__ Then, in the 1930s, Howard Johnson restaurants skyrocketed in popularity, paving the way for restaurant chains and the subsequent franchises that would define the unprecedented rise of the American fast-food industry.

There are many advantages to investing in a franchise. One of the benefits is the ready-made business operation. __3__ Depending on the franchise, the franchisor company may offer support in training and financial planning. Some even provide assistance with approved suppliers. To new business owners, the most recognized advantage of a franchise is perhaps the well-established brand name of the franchisor such as that of McDonald's. __4__

Disadvantages include heavy start-up costs as well as ongoing royalty costs on the part of the franchisee. To take the McDonald's example further, the estimated minimum cost for a franchisee to start a McDonald's is US$500,000. And it has to pay an annual fee equivalent to 12% of its sales to McDonald's. __5__ Other disadvantages include lack of territory control or creativity with one's own business.

(A) Whether a franchise is profitable or not depends largely on the nature of the business.
(B) Research has shown that customers tend to choose a brand they recognize over one they don't.
(C) A franchise comes with a built-in business formula including products, services, and even employee uniforms.
(D) Moreover, the franchisee is given no right to renew or extend the franchise after the term of the contract.
(E) The most famous example was Isaac Singer, who created franchises to distribute his sewing machines to larger areas.
(F) A franchise is a license issued by a large, usually well-known, company to an individual or a small business owner.

11. It is impossible to imagine Paris without its cafés. The city has some 12,000 cafés varying in size, grandeur, and significance. The cafés are like an extension of the French living room, a place to start and end the day, to gossip and debate.

___1___ The oldest café in Paris is Le Procope. It was opened in 1686 by Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli, the man who turned France into a coffee-drinking society. ___2___ By the end of the 18th century, all of Paris was intoxicated with coffee and the city supported some 700 cafés. ___3___ By the 1840s the number of cafés had grown to 3,000. The men who gathered in these cafés and set the theme of the times included journalists, playwrights and writers. Around the turn of the 20th century, the sidewalk cafés became the meeting halls for artists and literary figures.

___4___ The artists gathered at the café may not be as great as those of the past, but faces worth watching are just the same. ___5___ You'll see the old men in navy berets; ultra-thin, bronzed women with hair dyed bright orange; and schoolchildren sharing an afternoon chocolate with their mothers. The café in Paris has always been a place for seeing and being seen.

(A) When did the cafés in France start?
(B) Linger a bit and you will see that the Parisian stereotypes are still alive and well.
(C) Nowadays in Paris cafés still play the role of picture windows for observing contemporary life.
(D) These were like all-male clubs, with many functioning as centers of political life and

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