高中綜合練習 Unit 21

綜合測驗		綜合測驗 P2		閱讀測驗			
89.		1.		89.		96.	
90.		2.		90.		97.	
91.		3.		91.		98.	
92.		4.		92.		99.	
		5.		93.		100.	
		6.		94.		101.	
		7.		95.		102.	

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89. Many people like to drink bottled water because they feel that tap water may not be safe, but is bottled water really any better?

Bottled water is mostly sold in plastic bottles and that's why it is potentially health ___(1)___. Processing the plastic can lead to the release of harmful chemical substances into the water contained in the bottles. The chemicals can be absorbed into the body and ___(2)___ physical discomfort, such as stomach cramps and diarrhea.

Health risks can also result from inappropriate storage of bottled water. Bacteria can multiply if the water is kept on the shelves for too long or if it is exposed to heat or direct sunlight. ___(3)___ the information on storage and shipment is not always readily available to consumers, bottled water may not be a better alternative to tap water.

Besides these ___(4)___ issues, bottled water has other disadvantages. It contributes to global warming. An estimated 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide were generated in 2006 by the production of plastic for bottled water. In addition, bottled water produces an incredible amount of solid ___(5)___. According to one research, 90% of the bottles used are not recycled and lie for ages in landfills.

(1) ( )	(A) frightening	(B) threatening	(C) appealing	(D) promoting
(2) ( )	(A) cause	(B) causing	(C) caused	(D) to cause
(3) ( )	(A) Although	(B) Despite	(C) Since	(D) So
(4) ( )	(A) display	(B) production	(C) shipment	(D) safety
(5) ( )	(A) waste	(B) resource	(C) ground	(D) profit

90.

Whenever I set foot on the soil of Rwanda, a country in eastcentral Africa, I feel as if I have entered paradise: green hills, red earth, sparkling rivers and mountain lakes. Herds of goats and cows ___1___ enormous horns graze the lush green fields. Although located close to the equator, Rwanda's "thousand hills," ___2___ from 1,500 m to 2,500 m in height, ensure that the temperature is pleasant all year around. And being a tiny country, everything in Rwanda is ___3___ in a few hours and the interesting spots can be explored comfortably in a couple of weeks. But ___4___, Rwanda is a symbol of the triumph of the human spirit over evil. Though it was once known to the world for the 1994 tribal conflict that resulted in about one million deaths, Rwanda has ___5___ the mass killing. Now it is healing and prospering and greets visitors with open arms.

(1) ( )	(A) into	(B) with	(C) for	(D) from
(2) ( )	(A) differing	(B) wandering	(C) ranging	(D) climbing
(3) ( )	(A) off the record	(B) beyond doubt	(C) in touch	(D) within reach
(4) ( )	(A) worst of all	(B) for that matter	(C) above all	(D) at most
(5) ( )	(A) survived	(B) transformed	(C) recovered	(D) endangered

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91.
Last Tuesday I took my two nieces, aged three and five, to town in the car. It began to rain heavily so I decided ___1___, while I rushed into a shop. I told the girls I would be back in a few minutes and asked them not to touch anything. Then I locked all the doors and left. I was back at the car in less than five minutes ___2___! I could hardly believe my eyes. The car doors were still locked, the windows tightly shut, and on the back seat were their two jackets. ___3___, I ran to the corner of the street but there was no sign of them. I rushed up to a couple of passers-by and asked in vain whether ___4___. Feeling quite sick with fear, I sat on the driver's seat, trying to stop trembling. Suddenly, behind me I heard a tapping noise and laughter. I jumped out of the car, ran round to open the trunk and there inside ___5___. They had apparently pulled out the back seat, crawled behind it, and then had not been able to push the seat forward again. I almost wept with relief!

(1) ( ) (A) I would drive them home
(B) I would take them with me
(C) I would leave the children in the car
(D) I would stay in the car with the children

(2) ( ) (A) and the girls were sitting there (B) and the girls had gone home
(C) but the girls were crying (D) but the girls had vanished

(3) ( ) (A) In a panic (B) With delight
(C) Out of sorrow (D) Filled with embarrassment

(4) ( ) (A) they had seen my car
(B) there was a shop nearby
(C) they had seen two small girls
(D) there was a police station in the neighborhood

(5) ( ) (A) were two scared and shivering little girls
(B) were two red-faced and excited children
(C) was one of the passers-by I had asked
(D) was nothing at all

92. The sun is an extraordinarily powerful source of energy. In fact, the Earth ___1___ 20,000 times more energy from the sun than we currently use. If we used more of this source of heat and light, it ___2___ all the power needed throughout the world.

We can harness energy from the sun, or solar energy, in many ways. For instance, many satellites in space are equipped with large panels whose solar cells transform sunlight directly ___3___ electric power. These panels are covered with glass and are painted black inside to absorb as much heat as possible.

Solar energy has a lot to offer. To begin with, it is a clean fuel. In contrast, fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, release ___4___ substances into the air when they are burned. ___5___, fossil fuels will run out, but solar energy will continue to reach the Earth long after the last coal has been mined and the last oil well has run dry.

(1) ( ) (A) repeats (B) receives (C) rejects (D) reduces

(2) ( ) (A) supplies (B) has supplied
(C) was supplying (D) could supply

(3) ( ) (A) into (B) from (C) with (D) off

(4) ( ) (A) diligent (B) harmful (C) usable (D) changeable

(5) ( ) (A) Otherwise (B) Therefore
(C) What's more (D) In comparison

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1. All dogs deserve to look and feel their best. After a spa treatment at Happy Puppy, dogs come home ___1___ pampered and relaxed. At Happy Puppy, your dog can enjoy a half day of care and then be taken to the salon at naptime. Here all the dogs are given a bath using professional shampoo and conditioners in a massaging tub. Their relaxing bath will be ___2___ a full fluff dry and brush-out. When you arrive for pick-up, your dog will be well-exercised and beautiful.

You can also bring your dog to Happy Puppy and wash it yourself. We supply everything, ___3___ waist-high tubs, shampoo, and towels. This service is available seven days a week during normal operating

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hours.

___4___ Happy Puppy is a relatively new service, we benefit from more than 20 years of experience in breeding and caring for dogs. We are completely ___5___ to helping dogs enjoy a full and active life. Our well-trained staff will provide the best possible service for you and your dog.

(1) ( )	(A) will feel	(B) to feel	(C) have felt	(D) feeling
(2) ( )	(A) counted on	(B) followed by	(C) turned into	(D) started with
(3) ( )	(A) concerning	(B) showing	(C) including	(D) relating
(4) ( )	(A) Although	(B) Because	(C) Once	(D) Until
(5) ( )	(A) devoted	(B) determined	(C) delighted	(D) directed

2.

Dear Son,

I am very happy to hear that you are doing well in school. However, I am very concerned with the way you ___1___ money. I understand that college students like to ___2___ parties, movies, and lots of activities, but you also have to learn how to do without certain things. After all, you must live within a limited budget.

___3___ the extra money you want for this month, I am sorry that I have decided not to send it to you because I think it is time for you to learn how to live without my help. If I give you a hand every time you have problems with money now, what will you do when you no longer have me to support you? Besides, I remember telling you I used to have two part-time jobs when I was in college just to ___4___. So, if you need money now, you should try either finding a job or cutting down on your ___5___.

I understand it is not easy to live on your own. But learning to budget your money is the first lesson you must learn to be independent. Good luck, son. And remember: never spend more than you earn.

Love,

Mom

(1) ( )	(A) manage	(B) restrict	(C) charge	(D) deposit
(2) ( )	(A) indulge in	(B) dwell in	(C) attend to	(D) apply to
(3) ( )	(A) Regarded	(B) To regard	(C) Being regarded	(D) Regarding
(4) ( )	(A) catch up	(B) get my way	(C) keep in touch	(D) make ends meet
(5) ( )	(A) spirit	(B) expenses	(C) savings	(D) estimate

3. In certain forests, when you look up you will see a network of cracks formed by gaps between the outermost edges of tree branches. It looks like a precisely engineered jigsaw puzzle, each branch growing just perfectly so it almost, __11__, touches the neighboring tree. This beautiful phenomenon is called crown shyness.

Scientists have been discussing crown shyness since the 1920s, proposing __12__ explanations for the phenomenon. Some researchers point out that as trees often grow close together, treetops can easily collide and break when swayed by the wind. In order to protect their branches from breakage, trees maintain "shyness gaps"—spaces large enough to prevent them from touching their neighbors.

Other scientists suggest that plants, like animals, __13__ resources—nutrients, water, space, and light. In forested areas with thick tree crowns, there is intense struggle for these resources. Gaps in the treetops resulting from crown shyness may allow trees to increase their __14__ light and enhance photosynthesis. Additionally, by having branches that do not touch those of their neighbors, trees may be able to limit the spread of leaf-eating insects, and potentially also the transmission of diseases from tree to tree. __15__ decades of investigation, there is no consensus on exactly what causes the beautiful and mysterious phenomenon of crown shyness.

(1) ( ) (A) in no time (B) by all means (C) but not quite (D) and pretty much
(2) ( ) (A) universal (B) productive (C) conventional (D) multiple
(3) ( ) (A) get over (B) compete for (C) give way to (D) make up for
(4) ( ) (A) reliance on (B) exposure to (C) sensitivity to (D) reflection on
(5) ( ) (A) For (B) Besides (C) Despite (D) Concerning

4.

Before you visit a foreign country, you should find out as much information as possible about its climate, transportation, hotels, restaurants and shopping. For example, if you know ___1___ of a particular season when you plan to visit this country, you can take ___2___ suitable clothes. And if you know

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___3___ transportation is most convenient between the two cities you will visit, ___4___ will save you much time. ___5___, if you know how much to tip in a hotel or restaurant, you can ___6___ some embarrassing situations. ___7___ shopping, it is important that you know when shops are open, ___8___ you may be disappointed at seeing all the shops ___9___. Careful planning and reliable information will make your trip ___10___ enjoyable.

(1) ( )	(A) that weather	(B) the weather	(C) weather	(D) a weather
(2) ( )	(A) along	(B) alone	(C) about	(D) around
(3) ( )	(A) how	(B) that	(C) this	(D) what
(4) ( )	(A) some	(B) you	(C) it	(D) they
(5) ( )	(A) Simply	(B) Also	(C) Beside	(D) Only
(6) ( )	(A) engage	(B) improve	(C) avoid	(D) correct
(7) ( )	(A) With regard to	(B) On the basis of	(C) In keeping with	(D) By means of
(8) ( )	(A) still	(B) yet	(C) then	(D) or
(9) ( )	(A) closes	(B) closed	(C) close	(D) closing
(1 0) ( )	(A) truly	(B) likely	(C) merely	(D) rarely

5.

Which would you wear to a football game, a sweater or a raincoat? ___1___ the raincoat if you thought there was a good chance of rain. Which basketball team is more likely to win, one that is 30 points ahead at the half or its opponent? Teams have been known to come from ___2___ to win, but the chances of overcoming that kind of lead are slim.

___3___ of us can be perfectly sure about how things will turn out in the future. But we can, and often do, think of the possibilities. We can try to guess ___4___ this or that might happen. In some cases mathematics can help make these guesses more accurate. The branch of mathematics that helps make our guesses more accurate is called probability. Probability is the science of ___5___. It is among the fastest growing and most useful parts of today's mathematics.

(1) ( )	(A) Probably	(B) Formally	(C) Similarly	(D) Consequently
(2) ( )	(A) above	(B) down	(C) behind	(D) underneath
(3) ( )	(A) All	(B) Some	(C) Many	(D) None
(4) ( )	(A) since	(B) though	(C) because	(D) whether
(5) ( )	(A) sport	(B) chance	(C) future	(D) weather

6. Anita was shopping with her mother and enjoying it. Interestingly, both of them ___(1)___ buying the same pair of jeans.

According to a recent marketing study, young adults influence 88% of household clothing purchases. More often than not, those in their early twenties are the more ___(2)___ consumers. There isn't a brand or a trend that these young people are not aware of. That is why mothers who want to keep abreast of trends usually ___(3)___ the experts - their daughters. This tells the retailers of the world that if you want to get into a mother's ___(4)___, you've got to win her daughter over first.

With a DJ playing various kinds of music rather than just rap, and a mix of clothing labels designed more for taste and fashion than for a precise age, department stores have managed to appeal to successful middle-aged women ___(5)___ losing their younger customers. They have created a shopping environment where the needs of both mother and daughter are satisfied.

(1) ( )	(A) gave up	(B) ended up	(C) took to	(D) used to
(2) ( )	(A) informed	(B) informative	(C) informal	(D) informational
(3) ( )	(A) deal with	(B) head for	(C) turn to	(D) look into
(4) ( )	(A) textbook	(B) notebook	(C) workbook	(D) pocketbook
(5) ( )	(A) in	(B) while	(C) after	(D) without

7.

Experts say that creativity by definition means going against the tradition and breaking the rules. To be creative, you must dare ___1___, and courageously express your own outlook and ___2___ what makes you unique.

But does our society encourage children to break the rules? I'm afraid the answer is no. The famous film director Ang Lee recalls his father's disappointment with him when he was young. ___3___ a small child, he would pick up a broom and pretend to be playing guitar for the entertainment of family guests. Then, when he was studying film in college, he would exhaust himself just for a performance tour. His father,

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___4___ always hoped that he would get a PhD and become a professor, ___5___ with a scoff: "What is all this nonsense?!" But it later turned out that it was exactly his courage to "rebel" and to express his own ideas that marks his films with distinct creativity.

(1) ( )	(A) rebel	(B) to rebel	(C) rebelling	(D) be rebelled
(2) ( )	(A) take pride in	(B) fall short of	(C) get out of	(D) keep up with
(3) ( )	(A) Since	(B) For	(C) To	(D) As
(4) ( )	(A) who	(B) while	(C) that	(D) when
(5) ( )	(A) relieved	(B) relaxed	(C) relied	(D) reacted

閱讀測驗

89. The high school prom is the first formal social event for most American teenagers. It has also been a rite of passage for young Americans for nearly a century.

The word "prom" was first used in the 1890s, referring to formal dances in which the guests of a party would display their fashions and dancing skills during the evening's grand march. In the United States, parents and educators have come to regard the prom as an important lesson in social skills. Therefore, proms have been held every year in high schools for students to learn proper social behavior.

The first high school proms were held in the 1920s in America. By the 1930s, proms were common across the country. For many older Americans, the prom was a modest, home-grown affair in the school gymnasium. Prom-goers were well dressed but not fancily dressed up for the occasion: boys wore jackets and ties and girls their Sunday dresses.

Couples danced to music provided by a local amateur band or a record player. After the 1960s, and especially since the 1980s, the high school prom in many areas has become a serious exercise in excessive consumption, with boys renting expensive tuxedos and girls wearing designer gowns. Stretch limousines were hired to drive the prom-goers to expensive restaurants or discos for an all-night extravaganza.

Whether simple or lavish, proms have always been more or less traumatic events for adolescents who worry about self-image and fitting in with their peers. Prom night can be a dreadful experience for socially awkward teens or for those who do not secure dates. Since the 1990s, alternative proms have been organized in some areas to meet the needs of particular students. For example, proms organized by and for homeless youth were reported. There were also "couple-free" proms to which all students are welcome.

(1) ( ) In what way are high school proms significant to American teenagers?
(A) They are part of the graduation ceremony.
(B) They are occasions for teens to show off their limousines.
(C) They are important events for teenagers to learn social skills.
(D) They are formal events in which teens share their traumatic experiences.

(2) ( ) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
(A) Proper social behavior must be observed by prom-goers.
(B) Proms held in earlier times gave less pressure to teenagers.
(C) Proms are regarded as important because everyone dresses up for the occasion.
(D) The prom has changed from a modest event to a glamorous party over the years.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, what gave rise to alternative proms?
(A) Not all students behaved well at the proms.
(B) Proms were too serious for young prom-goers.
(C) Teenagers wanted to attend proms with their dates.
(D) Students with special needs did not enjoy conventional proms.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Unconventional proms have been organized since the 1960s.
(B) In the 1980s, proms were held in local churches for teenagers to attend.
(C) Proms have become a significant event in American high schools since the 1930s.
(D) In the 1890s, high school proms were all-night social events for some American families.

90.

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Many buildings in Taiwan have survived earthquakes, but some appear to have fallen over like toys. This, say experts, is a sign that engineers did not pay enough attention to the foundations, or that the quake virtually turned the soft sediment below into a "liquid" — meaning the apartments should not have been constructed in these locations in the first place. According to Dr. David Petley, of the UK's Portsmouth University, there are widespread occurrences in Taiwan where building codes are ignored and where development has occurred in locations where it should not have been allowed. Having worked on government-backed risk reduction projects in Taiwan since 1991, Dr. Petley further pointed out that there's quite a lot of illegal construction work going on in Taiwan as a result of the very rapid development.

However, **seismologists** and engineers say that the government's use of three building codes formulated to counter the threat of earthquakes may have spared the island from a death toll far higher than that now being revealed. For instance, Walter Mooney, of the US Geological Survey, conducted a research comparing Taiwan's preparedness for earthquakes with that of Turkey, and found that Taiwan has been doing a good job: Whereas an estimated 65% of buildings in Turkey were illegally constructed, failing many safety tests, Taiwan has been largely successful in enforcing its own laws.

(1) ( ) This passage was written mainly to _____.

(A) warn Taiwan residents about the danger of rapid urban development

(B) propose solutions to the problems caused by earthquakes in Taiwan

(C) discuss the safety problems of buildings in Taiwan during earthquakes

(D) compare the death tolls in Turkey and Taiwan during recent earthquakes

(2) ( ) Which of the following is mentioned by Dr. Petley as one factor leading to the collapse of buildings when earthquakes strike Taiwan?

(A) There is too much water underground.

(B) There is a lack of qualified engineers.

(C) Building codes are still waiting approval.

(D) Buildings have been constructed where they shouldn't have been.

(3) ( ) The word "seismologists" in the second paragraph most likely means "experts on _____".

(A) earthquake studies (C) government policies

(B) weather conditions (D) water resources

91. Got a bug bite problem? Many people who are troubled by skin rashes caused by bug bites use "foggers," or "bug bombs," to get rid of the annoying crawlers in their homes. Many people think these bug killers or pesticides will penetrate every place where the insects hide. Actually, quite the opposite is true. Once the pests detect the chemical fog in the room, they'll hide themselves in walls or other hideaways, where you'll never be able to treat them effectively.

Ohio State University researchers tested three commercially sold foggers in a study on the effect of foggers on bedbugs. After testing these brands on five different groups of live bedbugs for two hours, the scientists saw that the foggers had little—if any—effect on the insects. The researchers said bedbugs hide in cracks and crevices such as under sheets and mattresses, or deep in carpets where foggers won't reach. Moreover, bugs that do come in contact with the mist may be resistant to the pesticide.

Foggers, or bug bombs, should really be a measure of last resort. First of all, the gases used in bug bombs are highly flammable and thus pose a serious risk of fire or explosion if the product is not used properly. Second, once a bug bomb is used, every surface in your home will be covered with the toxic pesticide. When you use a bug bomb, a chemical mixture rains down on your counters, furniture, floors, and walls, leaving behind oily and toxic substances. Your health might thus be endangered. Therefore, it is suggested that people leave the problem to the professionals.

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

(A) Steps to get rid of bedbugs. (B) Ways to use foggers correctly.

(C) The ineffectiveness of bug bombs. (D) The problems caused by insects.

(2) ( ) How do bedbugs react to foggers?

(A) They remain motionless. (B) They retreat to safe places.

(C) They stop biting people. (D) They escape into another house.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements about foggers is true?

(A) They can cause a fire. (B) They do not stay on furniture.

(C) They can kill most insects. (D) They do not contain chemicals.

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(4) ( ) What does the author advise people to do with bedbug problems?
(A) Choose the right fogger.
(B) Clean the house regularly.
(C) Close the doors when using pesticides.
(D) Consult a pest-control expert.

92. Bitcoin is an experimental, decentralized digital currency that enables instant payments to anyone, anywhere in the world. Bitcoin uses peer-to-peer technology to operate with no central authority; that is, managing transactions and issuing money are carried out collectively through the network.

Any transaction issued with Bitcoin cannot be reversed; it can only be refunded by the person receiving the funds. That means you should do business with people and organizations you know and trust, or who have an established reputation. Bitcoin can detect typos and usually won't let you send money to an invalid address by mistake.

All Bitcoin transactions are stored publicly and permanently on the network, which means anyone can see the balance and transactions of any Bitcoin address. However, the identity of the user behind an address remains unknown until information is revealed during a purchase or in other circumstances.

The price of a bitcoin can unpredictably increase or decrease over a short period of time due to its young economy, novel nature, and sometimes illiquid markets. Consequently, keeping your savings with Bitcoin is not recommended at this point. Bitcoin should be seen like a high risk asset, and you should never store money that you cannot afford to lose with Bitcoin. If you receive payments with Bitcoin, many service providers can convert them to your local currency.

Bitcoin is an experimental new currency that is in active development. Although it becomes less experimental as usage grows, you should keep in mind that Bitcoin is a new invention that is exploring ideas that have never been attempted before. As such, its future cannot be predicted by anyone.

(1) ( ) What is the purpose of this article?
(A) To introduce a new currency.
(B) To prove the value of a young economy.
(C) To explore ways to do online transactions.
(D)To explain how to build up a business network.
(2) ( ) Why is the value of Bitcoin not stable?
(A) Because its use is illegal.(C) Because it is still developing.
(B) Because it is not a valid investment.(D) Because its circulation is limited to the youth.
(3) ( ) Which of the following is true about Bitcoin?
(A) Bitcoin addresses are known only to their owners.
(B) Once a transaction is made, the Bitcoin cannot be refunded.
(C) Bitcoin user's identity is always open to the general public.
(D)When a payment is received, the Bitcoin can be turned into local currency.
(4) ( ) What advice would the author give to those who are interested in keeping money in Bitcoin?
(A)Better late than never. (B) Look before you leap.
(C) Make hay while the sun shines. (D) No pain, no gain.

93.

Originally from tropical South America, the red fire ant gained entry to the United States through the port of Mobile, Alabama in the late 1930s on cargo ships, but the first colony of the red ants was not found until 1942 by a 13-year-old boy in his backyard.

It immediately began to thrive in the new land and colonies spread quickly throughout the southeastern states. By 1975 the red imported fire ant had colonized over 52 million hectares of the United States. Now, it has infested more than 275 million hectares in the country.

Red imported fire ants build mounds in any type of soil. They also make mounds indoors. Each nest used to have but one queen, but now many mounds are often found with multiple queens. With multiple queens at work, its population increases rapidly. It's common to find a nest with over 25,000 workers.

Red imported fire ants can cause a number of problems. They construct their colonies on precious farmland, invading crops while searching for insects underground. They also like to make their mounds in sunny areas, heavily infesting lawns and pastures. They can quickly strip fruit trees of their fruit. Small birds such as baby quails are fair game to the expanding colony. They appear to be attracted to

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electromagnetic fields and attack electrical insulation or wire connections. They can cause electrical shorts, fires, and other damage to electrical equipment. Worst of all, their stings can be fatal to livestock and humans.

(1) ( ) When was the first nest of the red ant found in the United States?
(A) In 1930s. (B) In 1942. (C) In 1975. (D) After 1975.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is TRUE according to the article?
(A) Each nest of the red ant has one queen.
(B) The red ant was originally found in North America.
(C) The red ant can reproduce young ants very quickly.
(D) The red ant does not build mounds inside the house.

(3) ( ) What kinds of problems can the red ant cause?
(A) Health, social, and agricultural.
(B) Health, social, and environmental.
(C) Social, environmental, and agricultural.
(D) Health, agricultural, and environmental.

(4) ( ) What is the purpose of the article?
(A) To ask for help to kill the red ant.
(B) To urge people to protect the red ant.
(C) To provide information about the red ant.
(D) To seek help from the government to control the red ant.

94. Downloading music over the Internet is pretty common among high school and college students. However, when students download and share copyrighted music without permission, they are violating the law.

A survey of young people's music ownership has found that teenagers and college students have an average of more than 800 illegally copied songs each on their digital music players. Half of those surveyed share all the music on their hard drive, enabling others to copy hundreds of songs at any one time. Some students were found to have randomly linked their personal blogs to music sites, so as to allow free trial listening of copyrighted songs for blog visitors, or adopted some of the songs as the background music for their blogs. Such practices may be easy and free, but there are consequences.

Sandra Dowd, a student of Central Michigan University, was fined US$7,500 for downloading 501 files from LimeWire, a peer-to-peer file sharing program. Sandra claimed that she was unaware that her downloads were illegal until she was contacted by authorities. Similarly, Mike Lewinski paid US$4,000 to settle a lawsuit against him for copyright violation. Mike expressed shock and couldn't believe that this was happening to him. "I just wanted to save some money and I always thought the threat was just a scare tactic." "You know, everyone does it," added Mike.

The RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America), the organization that files lawsuits against illegal downloaders, states that suing students was by no means their first choice. Unfortunately, without the threat of consequences, students are just not changing their behavior. Education alone is not enough to stop the extraordinary growth of the illegal downloading practice.

(1) ( ) Why is it common for students to download copyrighted music?
(A) They don't think that they will be caught.
(B) They want their friends to know that they are smart.
(C) They think it is a good way to make some extra money.
(D) They are against copyright protection over Internet music.

(2) ( ) What does Mike mean by saying that "the threat was just a scare tactic"?
(A) One should not be afraid of threats.
(B) A lawsuit will result from the threat.
(C) It is unfair to scare people with a threat.
(D) No serious consequence will follow the threat.

(3) ( ) What is RIAA's attitude towards students' illegal downloading behavior?
(A) They believe that education will help greatly in protecting copyrights.
(B) They profit from the fines illegal downloaders pay for copyright violations.
(C) They like to sue students for downloading music illegally from the Internet.
(D) They think that illegal downloading behavior needs tough measures to correct.

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(4) ( ) What's the best title for this passage?
(A) Copyright Violators, Beware!
(B) How to Get Free Music Online!
(C) A Survey of Students' Downloading Habits
(D) Eliminate Illegal Music Download? Impossible!

95. Last week Jay McCarroll and The HSUS (The Humane Society of the United States) made a bold fur-free statement on the runway, marking **a new chapter** for the fashion industry and animal protection. The encouraging response to McCarroll's show confirmed that change is happening in fashion.
McCarroll has good reasons for rejecting fur. Each year, tens of millions of animals, including dogs and cats, needlessly suffer and die to fuel the fur industry. But what did Jay McCarroll use in place of fur? "I have patchwork pieces that contain all sorts of combinations of fabrics. The rest is cotton, nylon, polyester...you name it. I even have some stuff made out of bamboo/cotton blend. Anything but fur and leather," he told *Fashion Wire Daily*.
"So many people want to protect animals and live their lives without causing unnecessary cruelty. More than two thirds of Americans have pets, and we share a bond with animals every day. Saying no to fur can help millions of animals, and we want to show our respect to leading designers like Jay who embrace compassion as the fashion," said Michael Markarian, executive vice president of The HSUS. "It is great to see leaders in the fashion industry recognizing that the animals need their fur more than we do."

(1) ( ) Which of the following is true about Jay McCarroll?
(A) He is a famous fashion designer.
(B) He is the executive vice president of the HSUS.
(C) He is an editor of *Fashion Wire Daily*.
(D) He is the head of an animal protection organization.

(2) ( ) What does "**a new chapter**" in line 2, paragraph 1 mean?
(A) A new unit of a book.
(B) The beginning of a new trend.
(C) The latest issue of a magazine.
(D) A newly established organization.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is NOT recommended for clothing by Jay McCarroll?
(A) Polyester. (B) Bamboo. (C) Leather. (D) Patchwork pieces.

(4) ( ) What do we learn from this passage?
(A) Human beings depend emotionally on animals.
(B) Fashion can go hand in hand with compassion for life.
(C) Fur is more effective than bamboo/cotton blend for clothing.
(D) Fur is more expensive than other materials for fashion designers.

96. The following report appeared in a newspaper in February 2007.

On February 15, 2007, hundreds of people came to New York City's famous railroad station—Grand Central Terminal—to trade in old dollar bills for the new George Washington presidential US $1 coins. The gold-colored coin is the first in a new series by the U.S. Mint to honor former U.S. presidents. The Mint will issue four presidential US $1 coins a year through 2016. These coins will come out in the order in which each president served. The George Washington coin is the first to be released. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison coins will come out later this year.

The presidential US $1 coins have a special design. For the first time since the 1930s, there are words carved into the edge of each coin, including the year in which the coin was issued and traditional mottos. Each coin will show a different president on its face, or heads side. It will also show the president's name. The other side of the coin will show the Statue of Liberty and the inscriptions "United States of America" and "$1."

There are some interesting facts about the coins. First, there will be one presidential US $1 coin for each president, except Grover Cleveland. He will have two! Cleveland is the only U.S. president to have served two nonconsecutive terms. The last president now scheduled to get a coin is Gerald Ford. That's because a president cannot appear on a coin when he is still alive. In addition, a president must have been deceased for two years before he can be on a coin.

(1) ( ) According to the report, how many presidential US $1 coins were scheduled to be released by the end of 2007 altogether?
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

(2) ( ) Why did the Mint issue the US $1 coins?

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(A) In response to U.S. citizens' requests.
(B) In memory of the late U.S. presidents.
(C) To attract more train commuters.
(D) To promote the trading of dollar bills.

(3) ( ) What may you find on the heads side of the new US $1 coin?
(A) The name of a U.S. president.
(B) The year when the coin was made.
(C) The Statue of Liberty.
(D) English proverbs.

(4) ( ) Which of the following can be inferred about the presidential coins?
(A) President Gerald Ford's coin was issued in 2008.
(B) The U.S. Mint has issued all the presidential coins by now.
(C) No presidential coin has been released for President Barack Obama.
(D) Every U.S. president had his coin made two years after his term was over.

97. Flickering lamps can induce headaches. But if the flickering happens millions of times a second—far faster than the eye can see or the brain process—then it might be harnessed to do something useful, like transmitting data. **This** is the idea behind Li-Fi, or Light Fidelity. The term Li-Fi was coined by University of Edinburgh Professor Harald Haas in a 2011 TED Talk, where he introduced the idea of "wireless data from every light." Today, Li-Fi has developed into a wireless technology that allows data to be sent at high speeds, working with light-emitting diodes (LEDs), an increasingly popular way to illuminate public areas and homes.

Using LED lights as networking devices for data transmission, Li-Fi has several advantages over Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity). First, Li-Fi allows for greater security on local networks, as light cannot penetrate walls or doors, unlike radio waves used in Wi-Fi. As long as transparent materials like glass windows are covered, access to a Li-Fi channel is limited to devices inside the room, ensuring that signals cannot be hacked from remote locations. Also, Li-Fi can operate in electromagnetic sensitive areas such as aircraft cabins, hospitals, and nuclear power plants, for light does not interfere with radio signals. The most significant advantage of Li-Fi is speed. Researchers have achieved speeds of 224 gigabits per second in lab conditions, much faster than Wi-Fi broadband.

How could Li-Fi enrich daily life? Anywhere there is LED lighting, there is an opportunity for Li-Fi enabled applications. Li-Fi-enabled street lights could provide internet access to mobile phones, making walking at night safer. The LED bulbs in traffic lights could provide drivers with weather conditions and traffic updates. Li-Fi could help with tourism by providing an easier access to local information. At home, smart light could also provide parents with solutions to their children's Internet addiction: Just turn off the lights and you've turned off their access.

When 14 billion light bulbs mean 14 billion potential transmitters of wireless data, a cleaner, a greener, and even a brighter future is on the way.

(1) ( ) What is this passage mainly about?
(A) A new design in lighting.
(B) Wireless transmission through illumination.
(C) Radio interference in public areas.
(D) Potential applications of Li-Fi for military use.

(2) ( ) What does "**This**" in the first paragraph refer to?
(A) Flickering light is a nuisance.
(B) Light flashes can deliver messages.
(C) The brain can be affected by lighting.
(D) Human eyes can perceive changes in light.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Li-Fi?
(A) It passes through concrete walls.
(B) It was first introduced in 2011.
(C) It transmits data at high speed.
(D) It may help with parenting.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is an advantage of Li-Fi over Wi-Fi?
(A) Li-Fi can be powered by radio and save more energy.
(B) Li-Fi guides pedestrians in areas where vehicles cannot travel.
(C) Li-Fi provides safer transmission of data during a power failure.

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(D) Li-Fi can be used in areas where Wi-Fi may interfere with radar signals.

98. Since golf started in the 15th century, many advances have occurred in the game, including significant changes to the golf ball. Early golf was played with a rounded wooden ball before the Featherie, a leather sack stuffed with goose or chicken feathers, became the norm. Then, in 1848, the Gutta Percha ball was introduced, which was made from the juice of the leaves of the gutta tree (a tropical tree native to Malaysia) and was considerably more durable and affordable than its predecessor. The next advancement occurred in the early 1900s with the development of the Haskell. It was the first ball featuring a center rubber core and an outer cover. The Haskell traveled up to 20 yards farther than the Gutta Percha ball and was more durable. In 1905, William Taylor introduced the first dimpled ball, a ball covered with tiny holes on the surface. By the 1930s, golf balls with rows of dimples were accepted as the standard design. Most golf balls today consist of rubber thread wound around a rubber core and coated with dimpled enamel.

Dimples play an important role in a golf ball's performance because these markings and patterns enhance the ball's aerodynamics. When a ball is hit and moves through the air, it experiences two major aerodynamic forces: lift and drag. Drag slows the forward motion, and lift acts in a direction vertical to it. With dimples added to the ball, the force that pulls back on the ball is minimized, allowing it to travel faster and longer. Dimples also help to force the airflow downward, which pushes the ball upward. These are the same principles of aerodynamics that airplanes use to fly. In general, golf balls with small, shallow dimples tend to have a longer, lower flight path, whereas those with deeper dimples have a higher flight path. Golfers can choose their balls based on what they need for a particular shot or for particular weather.

(1) ( ) Which of the following best states the main idea of the first paragraph?
(A) Science and technology have influenced the game of golf.
(B) Price, durability, and function determine the quality of golf balls.
(C) Accumulated efforts have resulted in changes in how golf balls are made.
(D) Golfers who have a sound knowledge of aerodynamics play the game well.
(2) ( ) Which of the following is true about golf balls?
(A) William Taylor added a rubber center to golf balls.
(B) The Gutta Percha ball was stuffed with bird feathers.
(C) The Featherie was the first golf ball ever used in the game.
(D) The Haskell lasted longer and traveled farther than its predecessor.
(3) ( ) How do dimples on a golf ball affect its performance?
(A) They help it travel farther.
(B) They keep it in a better shape.
(C) They enhance its drag force.
(D) They allow it to endure stronger impact.
(4) ( ) Which ball will give golfers a better shot to get a ball out of a deep sand trap?
(A) A ball with deep dimples.
(B) A ball made from Gutta trees.
(C) A ball with a leather sack.
(D) A ball with a smooth outer cover.

99. Six Sigma is a highly disciplined process that helps companies focus on developing and delivering near-perfect products and services. The word "sigma" is a statistical term that measures how far a given process falls short of perfection. The central idea behind Six Sigma is that if a company can measure how many "defects" they have in a commercial production process, they can systematically figure out how to eliminate the problems and get as close to "zero defects" as possible.

Training and teamwork are essential elements of the Six Sigma methodology. In other words, companies need to have their team leaders and team members trained to implement the Six Sigma processes. They must learn to use the measurement and improvement tools. They also need to learn communication skills necessary for them to involve customers and suppliers and to serve their needs.

Six Sigma was developed in 1986 by Motorola, an American telecommunications company. Engineers in Motorola used it as an informal name for a plan to reduce faults in production processes. A few years later, Motorola extended the name "Six Sigma" to mean a general performance improvement method, beyond purely "defect reduction" in the production process. In 1995, Jack Welch, CEO of

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General Electrics (GE), decided to implement Six Sigma in GE; and by 1998 GE claimed that Six Sigma had generated over three-quarters of a billion dollars of cost savings.

By 2000, Six Sigma was effectively established as an industry in its own right, involving the training, consultancy and implementation of Six Sigma methodology in all sorts of organizations around the world. Organizations as diverse as local governments, prisons, hospitals, the armed forces, banks, and multinational corporations have been adopting Six Sigma for quality and process improvement.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, what is "Six Sigma"?
(A) A digital device to speed up production processes.
(B) A near-perfect process in business communication.
(C) A statistical term that measures a company's budgets and profits.
(D) A quality measure that detects problems to improve products and services.

(2) ( ) For Six Sigma to be applied successfully, which of the following are the most crucial factors?
(A) Customers and suppliers' needs.
(B) Tools in statistics and marketing.
(C) Strong teamwork and proper training.
(D) Good leadership and sufficient budget.

(3) ( ) How are the author's ideas developed in the last two paragraphs?
(A) By definition. (B) By comparison. (C) In time order. (D) In space order.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Six Sigma?
(A) It helped Motorola and General Motors to promote sales.
(B) It requires multi-national efforts to generate satisfactory results.
(C) It has gained popularity mostly among large telecommunications companies.
(D) It has become a business model which provides services to organizations worldwide.

100.

Six out of ten British children are likely to have seen a *Harry Potter* film and then read the first two books about the young wizard.

The finding comes from a survey by bookseller Waterstone's into the impact on children's reading of the Potter phenomenon, created by Edinburgh-based author J.K. Rowling.

Martin Higgs, Waterstone's literary editor, said: "Thanks to the PG certification of the *Harry Potter* films, each release in the cinema is opening up a new generation of young children to the books."

The two most successful books of the past 12 months for Waterstone's have both had major film releases — *Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings*.

Waterstone's experienced a 300 percent rise in sales of the *Harry Potter* series after the launch of the first film, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, and is expecting another **surge** of interest after the release this month of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

An even greater rise in book sales was experienced as a result of the first film in the *Lord of the Rings* series and a repeat of interest in the Tolkien novels is expected next month when the next film in the series is released at cinemas.

Mr. Higgs added: "Parents are recognizing that films are a chance to persuade a reluctant reader to pick up a book and give it a try."

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Films based on popular books like *Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings* can sell very well.
(B) Free *Harry Potter* books were given to British children who went to see the *Harry Potter* films.
(C) Many British children became interested in reading the *Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings* books after seeing the films.
(D) Six out of ten British children had already read the *Harry Potter* books before they saw the *Harry Potter* films.

(2) ( ) Which of the following words from the passage is closest in meaning to "surge"?
(A) Rise. (B) Repeat. (C) Result. (D) Release.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, Martin Higgs is _____.
(A) a producer making the Harry Potter films
(B) a person who prepares books for printing
(C) a writer of a children's book about a young wizard
(D) a teacher who encourages his students to read books

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(4) ( ) What can we infer from Martin Higgs' remark at the end of the passage?
(A) Books made into films are worth reading.
(B) Parents usually know which films are good for their children.
(C) Reading a book is more useful for children than seeing a film.
(D) Films may motivate children to read the books on which the films are based.

101.

Dr. Thompson was pleased. Just three months after moving to the small Midwestern town, he had been invited to address an evening meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Here was the perfect opportunity to show his knowledge of modern medicine and to get his practice off to a flourishing start. With this in mind, the doctor prepared carefully.

On the night of his speech, Dr. Thompson was delighted to see that the meeting hall was full. After being introduced, he strode confidently to the lectern and announced his topic: "Recent Advances in Medicine." He began with a detailed discussion of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a rare brain disorder that had recently been covered in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Next he outlined the progress that had been made in studying immune system disorders.

Just about this time, halfway through his speech, Dr. Thompson began to notice a certain restlessness in his audience. People were murmuring and shuffling their feet. Someone in the fourth row seemed to be glancing at a newspaper. Nevertheless, Dr. Thompson plowed on. He had saved the best for last. He quoted extensively from an article in *the Lancet* about genetic research, feeling sure his audience would be impressed by his familiarity with this prestigious British medical journal.

Then the speech was over. Dr. Thompson had expected to be surrounded by enthusiastic people, congratulating him and asking questions. Instead he found himself standing alone. Finally the president of the Chamber of Commerce came up to him. "Something tells me," said Dr. Thompson, "that my speech was not very successful. I can't understand it. I worked so hard to make it interesting." "Oh, it was a fine speech," replied the president. "But maybe it would have gone over better with a different audience. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is not exactly a factor in these people's everyday experience. You know, here we are in January. If you'd talked about ways to avoid getting the flu, you'd have **had them on the edge of their seats**!"

(1) ( ) What is the main message of the passage?
(A) A good speaker has to be fully prepared regardless of the audience.
(B) A good speaker should display his learning to the audience in an enthusiastic way.
(C) The more a speaker wants to please the audience, the more likely he will succeed.
(D) The key to a successful speech is to make it meaningful and relevant to the audience.
(2) ( ) What was the reaction of the audience to Dr. Thompson's speech?
(A) They were bored because the medical topics were not their daily concern.
(B) They did not understand him so they could only discuss among themselves.
(C) They were impressed by his familiarity with advanced research in medicine.
(D) They congratulated him on the success of the speech and asked him questions.
(3) ( ) Which topic was **NOT** mentioned in the doctor's speech?
(A) Genetic research. (B) Flu.
(C) Immune system disorder. (D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
(4) ( ) What does "**had them on the edge of their seats**" mean in the last sentence of the passage?
(A) Had them stand up. (B) Took them by surprise.
(C) Caught their full attention. (D) Aroused their suspicion.

102. Most American kids love Halloween treats, but a bucket of Halloween candy can be a dentist's nightmare. Some parents try to get rid of half of the candy after their children go to bed, but dentists say parents also need to separate the good kinds of treats from the bad.

It is not exactly what a child eats that truly matters, but how much time it stays in his mouth. According to pediatric dentist Dr. Kaneta Lott, the most damaging stuff is something that is sticky or very hard and thus stays in the mouth for a long time. This is because we all have bacteria in our mouths. When we eat, the bacteria take our food as their food and produce an acid that destroys the surface of the teeth, causing cavities to form. The longer the food stays in the mouth, the more likely cavities will develop. Therefore, potato chips are worse than candy because they get stuck between teeth. For the same

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reason, raisins and crackers are not the best choice. Hard candies take a long time to consume and are also a bad choice for Halloween treats.

If children really love candy, dentists recommend that they eat chocolate instead. Unlike hard candies, chocolate dissolves quickly in the mouth. Besides, chocolate contains tannins, which help to kill some of the bacteria in the mouth. But no matter what a child eats, brushing after each meal is still the best way to fight cavities.

(1) ( ) What is the main purpose of this passage?
(A) To discuss how cavities can be treated.
(B) To point out the problems with Halloween celebrations.
(C) To tell parents what sweets are less damaging to their children's teeth.
(D) To teach parents the meaning of Halloween candies for their children.

(2) ( ) Why are hard candies especially bad for teeth?
(A) They may break the child's teeth. (B) They contain too much sugar.
(C) They help bacteria to produce tannins. (D) They stay in the mouth for a long time.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is a better choice for Halloween treats? (A) Chocolate. (B) Crackers. (C) Raisins. (D) Potato chips.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true of tannins?
(A) They are produced when the bacteria digest the food.
(B) They help to get rid of some bacteria in the mouth.
(C) They help chocolate to dissolve more quickly.
(D) They destroy the surface of the teeth.

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