高中綜合練習 Unit 23

綜合測驗 p2				閱讀測驗			
22.		29.		117.		124.	
23.		30.		118.		125.	
24.		31.		119.		126.	
25.		32.		120.		127.	
26.		33.		121.		128.	
27.		34.		122.		129.	
28.		35.		123.		130.	

綜合測驗 p2

22.

Measurements are needed in many everyday activities. In kitchens you will find measures for volume (measuring cups), mass (scales and weights), and temperature (cooking thermometers). Accurate measurements are __1__ important for scientific experiments. In a laboratory, make sure your measure meets your needs. __2__ using any thermometer, double check that it covers the right temperature __3__ for your activity or experiment. A garden thermometer, __4__, will burst if you try to use it for boiling liquids.

There are different systems of measures. Most scientists now use the International System of measures, with meters for length, kilograms for __5__, and seconds for time. If the measures in your experiment show other units, appropriate conversion tables for different systems may prove to be very useful.

(1) ( ) (A) deliberately (B) instantly (C) particularly (D) scarcely
(2) ( ) (A) After (B) Before (C) For (D) Without
(3) ( ) (A) range (B) record (C) system (D) unit
(4) ( ) (A) in short (B) in turn (C) by contrast (D) for instance
(5) ( ) (A) distance (B) mass (C) temperature (D) volume

23.

Bill and Sam decided to kidnap the son of a banker to compensate for their business loss. They kidnapped the boy and hid him in a cave. They asked for a ransom of $2,000 to return the boy. __1__, their plan quickly got out of control. Their young captive __2__ to be a mischievous boy. He viewed the kidnapping as a wonderful camping trip. He demanded that his kidnappers play tiring games with him, such as riding Bill as a horse for nine miles. Bill and Sam were soon desperate and decided to __3__ the little terror. They lowered the price to $1,500. Yet, knowing perfectly well __4__ a troublemaker his son was, the father refused to give them any money. __5__, he asked the kidnappers to pay him $250 to take the boy back. To persuade the boy to return home, Bill and Sam had to tell him that his father was taking him bear-hunting. The kidnappers finally handed over the boy and $250 to the banker and fled town as quickly as they could.

(1) ( ) (A) However (B) Otherwise (C) Furthermore (D) Accordingly
(2) ( ) (A) made believe (B) got along (C) turned out (D) felt like
(3) ( ) (A) hold on to (B) get rid of (C) make fun of (D) take advantage of
(4) ( ) (A) how (B) that (C) why (D) what
(5) ( ) (A) Namely (B) Altogether (C) Simply (D) Instead

24.

In the desert of southwest Peru, enormous shapes, complex patterns, and thousands of perfectly straight lines are cut into the desert's surface. They are known as the Nazca lines and they __1__ 500 square kilometers. There are about fifty animal figures __2__ 275 meters long, including a monkey, a spider, and an "owl man." The last of these lines were drawn about 1,000 years ago. More __3__ is the fact that they can be viewed only from the air. Some people believe the Nazca Indians were __4__ able to fly, perhaps in balloons. Others say the lines were landing areas for alien spaceships. Maybe the lines were to carry water for farming, or were used as a calendar. The only thing certain is that the Nazca lines remain one of the world's most fascinating __5__ mysteries.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(1) ( ) (A) circle (B) contain (C) cover (D) wrap
(2) ( ) (A) far from (B) such as (C) up to (D) as much as
(3) ( ) (A) amazing (B) hesitating (C) interacting (D) satisfying
(4) ( ) (A) someday (B) somehow (C) sometime (D) somewhere
(5) ( ) (A) unchanged (B) undetermined (C) unfolded (D) unsolved

25. The northern lights, known as the aurora borealis, is one of nature's most dazzling spectacles. Science is still not certain ___1___ exactly what these lights are and what causes them. Sometimes, the brilliant rays of light spread upward in the shape of a fan. ___2___, they flash here and there like giant searchlights. Farther north, the aurora frequently looks like fiery draperies which hang from the sky and sway ___3___ while flames of red, orange, green, and blue play up and down the moving folds.

According to scientific measurements, this discharge of light ___4___ from 50 to 100 miles above the earth. It is seen ___5___ around the Hudson Bay region in Canada, in northern Scotland, and in southern Norway and Sweden.

(1) ( ) (A) due to (B) instead of (C) as to (D) in spite of
(2) ( ) (A) At one time (B) At other times (C) At all times (D) At the same time
(3) ( ) (A) here and now (B) by and large (C) to and fro (D) more and more
(4) ( ) (A) takes place (B) was taking place (C) had taken place (D) took place
(5) ( ) (A) in the least (B) on the whole (C) for its sake (D) at its best

26.

The world's largest collection of Khmer sculpture resides at Angkor, the former royal capital of Cambodia. The 7,000 pieces — full statues, heads and carved inscriptions — are breathtaking not only for their individual beauty, but also for ___1___ they represent: a road map to the origins of much of Southeast Asian culture. But the collection is not in a museum, and it is not open ___2___ visitors. It is held in unknown, guarded warehouses ___3___ only a few people can see it. These people assembled it by removing figures from the ruins of Cambodia's world-famous temples and replacing them with hollow, concrete ___4___. For the most part, these are hard to distinguish from the originals. Clever art thieves? No, these "art thieves" work for the Angkor Conservancy. ___5___ very large pieces too heavy to move, virtually all surviving Angkorian statues, wood carvings and artifacts have been replaced with copies.

(1) ( ) (A) what (B) which (C) that (D) when
(2) ( ) (A) with (B) by (C) to (D) among
(3) ( ) (A) which (B) where (C) until (D) unless
(4) ( ) (A) strategies (B) courses (C) ways (D) fakes
(5) ( ) (A) Except for (B) In spite of (C) Owing to (D) In addition to

27.

The pineapple, long a symbol of Hawaii, was not a native plant. ___1___, pineapples did not appear there until 1813. The pineapple was ___2___ found in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil. Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in the Caribbean region, ___3___ Christopher Columbus first found it. Columbus brought it, along with many other new things, back to Europe with him. From there, the tasty fruit ___4___ throughout other parts of civilization. It was carried on sailing ships around the world because it was found to help prevent scurvy, a disease that often ___5___ sailors on long voyages. It was at the end of one of these long voyages that the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

(1) ( ) (A) For example (B) In fact (C) As a result (D) Little by little
(2) ( ) (A) nearly (B) recently (C) originally (D) shortly
(3) ( ) (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where
(4) ( ) (A) spread (B) to spread (C) should spread (D) will spread
(5) ( ) (A) bothered (B) contacted (C) suffered (D) wounded

28. Being hit by lightning is a rare event. Over the course of an 80-year life span, the odds of being hit by lightning are 1 in 3,000, __21__ the probability of being struck seven different times. Roy Sullivan, a park ranger in the United States, was struck by lightning more recorded times than any other human being. Over his 36-year career, Sullivan was struck by lightning seven times—and __22__ each shock!

Strikes one, two, and three were pure bad luck, he thought. But after strike four, Sullivan became __23__ death and took precautions during lightning strikes. Strike five occurred in 1973 when Sullivan was on patrol. A storm cloud "chased" him until he was struck. The same thing happened again in 1976. Sullivan, while surveying a campground, felt that a cloud was __24__ him, and tried all he could to run—but it got him anyway. Finally, on 25 June 1977, a seventh and final bolt struck Sullivan as he was fishing in a pond. "I don't believe God is after me," he theorized. "If he was, the first bolt __25__ enough. Best I can figure is that I have some chemical, some mineral, in my body that draws lightning. I just wish I knew."

(1) ( ) (A) if it isn't (B) as you can see (C) not to mention (D) with regard to
(2) ( ) (A) piloted (B) rejected (C) survived (D) tracked
(3) ( ) (A) fearful of (B) critical of (C) doubtful about (D) positive about
(4) ( ) (A) coming after (B) getting over (C) holding on to (D) watching out for

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(5) ( ) (A) was (B) had been (C) would be (D) would have been

29.

Recent studies have shown that alcohol is the leading gateway drug for teenagers. Gateway drugs are substances people take that ___1___ them to take more drugs. Alcohol works directly on the central nervous system and alters one's moods and limits judgment. Since its way of altering moods (changing one's state of mind) is generally expected and socially acceptable, oftentimes it ___2___ over drinking. Habitual drinkers may find alcohol not stimulating enough ___3___ and want to seek other more stimulating substances. ___4___ a circumstance often preconditions teenagers to the possibility of taking other drugs such as marijuana, cocaine or heroin. Another reason why alcohol is the main gateway drug is that the ___5___ of teenagers it can affect is very wide. It is easily accessible in most societies and common in popular events such as sports gatherings and dinner parties.

(1) ( )	(A) lead	(B)leads	(C) leading	(D) led
(2) ( )	(A) applies to	(B) arrives at	(C) results in	(D) plans on
(3) ( )	(A) in advance	(B) after a while	(C) in the least	(D) at most
(4) ( )	(A) Since	(B) As	(C) All	(D) Such
(5) ( )	(A) population	(B) popularity	(C) pollution	(D) possibility

30.

We really hope that we shall discover more about the link between mind and body in the future. For example, why can some people control pain ___1___ others can't? And why can someone who is mentally very strong and optimistic hold out ___2___ more pressure than a person who is very nervous? There are many cases like ___3___, and they are difficult to understand. We are ___4___ very clever in some ways. We can do many high-tech operations and ___5___, but when it comes to ___6___ how the mind and body work ___7___, we are really not very well-informed. ___8___, people in the future will probably look back at medicine today ___9___ we look back at medieval medicine. In many ways, we are ___10___ very ignorant.

(1) ( )	(A) where	(B) while	(C) how	(D) then
(2) ( )	(A) against	(B) across	(C) above	(D) around
(3) ( )	(A) what	(B) which	(C) these	(D) it
(4) ( )	(A) entirely	(B) certainly	(C) scarcely	(D) thoroughly
(5) ( )	(A) so what	(B) so that	(C) so not	(D) so on
(6) ( )	(A) understanding	(B) understand	(C) understands	(D) understood
(7) ( )	(A) alright	(B) between	(C) away	(D) together
(8) ( )	(A) Let's do it	(B) Let's be it	(C) Let's face it	(D) Let's make it
(9) ( )	(A) if	(B) as	(C) so	(D) just
(1 0) ( )	(A) even	(B) ever	(C) hardly	(D) still

31.

More than 2.7 billion people will face severe shortages of fresh water by 2025. There is, ___1___, only a limited amount of water on the planet. Less than 3 percent of the world's water is fresh, and most of ___2___ is trapped in polar ice or buried underground in springs too deep to reach. Freshwater lakes, rivers and reservoirs may seem ___3___ but provide just a drop in the bucket. Even ___4___ supplies are sufficient or plentiful, they are increasingly at risk due to various forms of pollution. Fierce national competition ___5___ water resources has prompted fears that water issues contain the seeds of violent conflict. International cooperation is therefore by all means urgent.

(1) ( )	(A) meanwhile	(B) besides	(C) in fact	(D) for example
(2) ( )	(A) which	(B) it	(C) what	(D) them
(3) ( )	(A) scarce	(B) empty	(C) numerous	(D) polluted
(4) ( )	(A) how	(B) why	(C) what	(D) where
(5) ( )	(A) for	(B) with	(C) to	(D) at

32.

In your conversations with American adults, you should learn that some topics are safe, but others are not. Work and hobbies are good starters for conversations, but ___1___ avoid talking about age and money. When you meet an American ___2___, it is all right for you to ask "What do you do?" Most Americans are happy to talk about it, because they think they are ___3___ by their work. If work does not prove to be a productive topic, try other topics ___4___ hobbies. He may get quite excited about a hobby or some hobbies he is currently ___5___ with.

The topics of age and money may rapidly ___6___ your conversation to an end. Many adult Americans are ___7___ about looking young, so they always keep their age a secret. If you carelessly ___8___ this topic, they will often feel quite uneasy or upset. Income is also a very sensitive matter. While Americans may spend a lot of time ___9___ how much other people make, they don't say so. The reason may be that they think people are paid ___10___ their worth, and they don't want to have their worth known by others.

(1) ( )	(A) by no means	(B) by all means	(C) by means of	(D) by any means
(2) ( )	(A) at the first moment	(B) for the first time		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(C) first of all (D) from the very first

(3) ( ) (A) defined (B) referred (C) controlled (D) proposed
(4) ( ) (A) so as (B) as to (C) as such (D) such as
(5) ( ) (A) involving (B) involve (C) involved (D) involves
(6) ( ) (A) bring (B) let (C) come (D) make
(7) ( ) (A) hasty (B) eager (C) crazy (D) gentle
(8) ( ) (A) touch on (B) put on (C) set on (D) come on
(9) ( ) (A) mastering (B) realizing (C) wondering (D) fulfilling
(1 0) ( ) (A) appealing to (B) attending to (C) amounting to (D) according to

33.
Fans of professional baseball and football argue continually over which is America's favorite sport. Though the figures on attendance for each vary with every new season, certain ___1___ remain the same. To begin with, football is a quicker, more physical sport, and football fans enjoy the emotional involvement they feel while watching. Baseball, on the other hand, seems more mental, like chess, and ___2___ those fans that prefer a quieter, more complicated game. ___3___, professional football teams usually play no more than fourteen games a year. Baseball teams, however, play ___4___ every day for six months. Finally, football fans seem to love the half-time activities, the marching bands, and the pretty cheerleaders. ___5___, baseball fans are more content to concentrate on the game's finer details and spend the breaks between innings filling out their own private scorecards.

(1) ( ) (A) agreements (B) arguments (C) accomplishments (D) arrangements
(2) ( ) (A) attracted (B) is attracted (C) attract (D) attracts
(3) ( ) (A) In addition (B) As a result (C) In contrast (D) To some extent
(4) ( ) (A) hardly (B) almost (C) somehow (D) rarely
(5) ( ) (A) Even so (B) For that reason (C) On the contrary (D) By the same token

34. Research has proven that weather plays a part in our moods: Warmer temperatures and exposure to sunshine increase positive thinking, whereas cold, rainy days bring anxiety and fatigue. __1__, many people believe that bad weather can reduce productivity and efficiency.

There is, however, a significant __2__ between such beliefs and the actual effect of weather on people's performance at work. Using empirical data from laboratory experiments __3__ observations of a mid-sized Japanese bank in real life, researchers find that weather conditions indeed influence a worker's focus. When the weather is bad, individuals tend to focus more on their work rather than thinking about activities they could __4__ outside of work. But photos showing outdoor activities, such as sailing on a sunny day or walking in the woods, can greatly distract workers and thus __5__ their productivity. The findings conclude that workers are actually most productive when the weather is lousy—and only if nothing reminds them of good weather.

(1) ( ) (A) At most (B) In contrast (C) Literally (D) Accordingly
(2) ( ) (A) gap (B) link (C) clue (D) ratio
(3) ( ) (A) out of (B) as well as (C) in case of (D) due to
(4) ( ) (A) break off (B) approve of (C) engage in (D) take over
(5) ( ) (A) reform (B) lower (C) switch (D) demand

35. For coin collectors who invest money in coins, the value of a coin is determined by various factors. First, scarcity is a major determinant. __1__ a coin is, the more it is worth. Note, however, that rarity has little to do with the __2__ of a coin. Many thousand-year-old coins often sell for no more than a few dollars because there are a lot of them around, __3__ a 1913 Liberty Head Nickel may sell for over one million US dollars because there are only five in existence. Furthermore, the demand for a particular coin will also __4__ influence coin values. Some coins may command higher prices because they are more popular with collectors. For example, a 1798 dime is much rarer than a 1916 dime, but the __5__ sells for significantly more, simply because many more people collect early 20th century dimes than dimes from the 1700s.

(1) ( ) (A) Rare as (B) The rare (C) Rarest (D) The rarer
(2) ( ) (A) age (B) shape (C) size (D) weight
(3) ( ) (A) since (B) while (C) whether (D) if
(4) ( ) (A) merely (B) hardly (C) greatly (D) roughly
(5) ( ) (A) older (B) better (C) latter (D) bigger

閱讀測驗

117.
Jet lag, caused by traveling between time zones, is becoming a common problem for frequent travelers: for 49 percent it is only a nuisance and for 45 percent it is a real problem. It is caused by disruption to the internal biological clock, and may lead to digestive problems, tiredness, and sleep disruption. Generally speaking, our biological clock is slightly disturbed if we just move into the next time zone, but jet lag becomes a problem once we have passed through three or four time zones. The body takes about one day to get over each hour of time difference. But the seriousness of jet lag problems also depends

LIVEWORKSHEETS

on our direction of travel. If we go north or south, we won't notice any difference, because there is usually no time zone change. However, if we travel west we will be in advance of ourselves as far as our internal clock is concerned, and problems may arise. A west-to-east journey, on the other hand, makes us late compared to the local time. It often demands even greater effort in adjustment since we are not quick enough to catch up with the new time schedule. Therefore, a trip from New York to Los Angeles often causes fewer problems than a Los Angeles-New York trip.

(1) ( ) A traveler who suffers from jet lag has problems in _____.
(A) adjusting his biological clock
(B) knowing the direction of a jet
(C) knowing the distance of his flight
(D) getting used to the weather of a new place

(2) ( ) If one travels across three time zones, he needs about _____ hours to get over his jet lag problem.
(A) 24 (B) 36 (C) 48 (D) 72

(3) ( ) A person may suffer the most serious case of jet lag when he takes a _____ journey.
(A) east-to-west (B) west-to-east
(C) north-to-south (D) south-to-north

(4) ( ) The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
(A) explain the cause of jet lag problems
(B) teach us how to avoid jet lag problems
(C) explain the differences between time zones
(D) show the ways to lessen the degree of jet lag problems

118. In Japan, a person's blood type is popularly believed to decide his/her temperament and personality. Type-A people are generally considered sensitive perfectionists and good team players, but over-anxious. Type Os are curious and generous but stubborn. Type ABs are artistic but mysterious and unpredictable, and type Bs are cheerful but eccentric, individualistic, and selfish. Though lacking scientific evidence, this belief is widely seen in books, magazines, and television shows.

The blood-type belief has been used in unusual ways. The women's softball team that won gold for Japan at the Beijing Olympics is reported to have used blood-type theories to customize training for each player. Some kindergartens have adopted teaching methods along blood group lines, and even major companies reportedly make decisions about assignments based on an employee's blood type. In 1990, Mitsubishi Electronics was reported to have announced the formation of a team composed entirely of AB workers, thanks to "their ability to make plans."

The belief even affects politics. One former prime minister considered it important enough to reveal in his official profile that he was a type A, while his opposition rival was type B. In 2011, a minister, Ryu Matsumoto, was forced to resign after only a week in office, when a bad-tempered encounter with local officials was televised. In his resignation speech, he blamed his failings on the fact that he was blood type B.

The blood-type craze, considered simply harmless fun by some Japanese, may manifest itself as prejudice and discrimination. In fact, this seems so common that the Japanese now have a term for it: bura-hara, meaning blood-type harassment. There are reports of discrimination leading to children being bullied, ending of happy relationships, and loss of job opportunities due to blood type.

(1) ( ) What is the speaker's attitude toward the blood-type belief in Japan?
(A) Negative. (B) Defensive. (C) Objective. (D) Encouraging.

(2) ( ) According to the examples mentioned in the passage, which blood type can we infer is the LEAST favored in Japan?
(A) Type A. (B) Type B. (C) Type O. (D) Type AB.

(3) ( ) Why did Prime Minister Ryu Matsumoto resign from office?
(A) He revealed his rival's blood type.
(B) He was seen behaving rudely on TV.
(C) He blamed his failings on local officials.
(D) He was discriminated against because of blood type.

(4) ( ) Which field is NOT mentioned in the passage as being affected by blood-type beliefs?
(A) Education. (B) Sports. (C) Business. (D) Medicine.

119. A hard hat is a helmet used mostly at worksites to protect the head from injuries due to falling objects. Since its introduction in the early 20th century, the headgear has saved countless lives and is considered the number one safety tool for construction workers.

The hard hat was invented in 1919 by Edward W. Bullard, who had just returned from World War I. Before the war, workers used to smear their hats with coal tar for protection of their head. Bullard, having witnessed the life-saving power of the metal helmet in the War, decided to produce a head protection device that was affordable for every worker and lightweight enough to be worn all day long. The Hard Boiled Hat was thus born, using steamed canvas and leather, covered with black paint, and featuring a suspension system to reduce impact. Soon, hard hats became widely used. The headgear was

LIVEWORKSHEETS

later made mandatory at construction sites in major construction projects, such as the Hoover Dam in 1931 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1933.

Over the past century, hard hats have advanced considerably, evolving from canvas and leather to aluminum, fiberglass, and, eventually, to thermoplastic. Recently, new models have been introduced and accessories added to meet the needs of laborers working on various job sites. For instance, a ventilated hard hat was developed to keep wearers cooler, and see-through face shields were attached to better see the hazards lurking above. Today, attachments include radios, sensors, cameras, and a lot more. A common color code has also been developed for recognizing people and their roles on site. Yellow is used for general laborers and contractors, white (or sometimes black) for supervisors and managers, and green for inspectors and new workers.

New products continue to expand the market. Global sales of hard hats totaled USD 2.1 billion in 2016, and are expected to reach USD 3.19 billion in 2025.

(1) ( ) Which of the following aspects about hard hats is **NOT** discussed in the passage?
(A) Their functions.
(B) Their appearances.
(C) Their materials.
(D) Their limitations.

(2) ( ) In what order did the following protective hats appear?
a. fiberglass hats
b. hats with see-through shields
c. hats with canvas and leather
d. hats with tar over them
(A) d→c→a→b
(B) c→d→b→a
(C) c→b→a→d
(D) d→c→b→a

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the hard hat?
(A) Global sales have doubled every ten years.
(B) The inspiration came from the inventor's wartime experience.
(C) It was standard equipment for construction workers in the 1920s.
(D) Different colors are used in different industries to signal the roles of people on site.

(4) ( ) Which of the following words are used in the passage to refer to the hard hat?
a. tool b. code c. device d. helmet e. accessory f. headgear
(A) a, b, d, e
(B) a, c, d, f
(C) c, d, e, f
(D) a, d, e, f

120. Imagine two bottlenose dolphins swimming in the Gulf of Mexico. You hear a series of clicks, whistles, and whines coming from each, much like a conversation. We can't be sure what they are discussing, but scientists do believe dolphins call each other by "name."

A recent study suggests the marine mammals not only produce their own unique "signature whistles," but they also recognize and mimic whistles of other dolphins they are close to and want to see again. It seems that dolphins can call those they know by mimicking their distinct whistles. "They're abstract names," said Randall Wells, one of the authors of the study.

To conduct the study, the researchers listened to recordings of about 250 wild bottlenose dolphins made around Florida's Sarasota Bay from 1984 to 2009, and four captive dolphins at a nearby aquarium. Some wild dolphins were briefly captured and held in separate nets by the research team, allowing them to hear but not see each other. Researchers found that dolphins familiar with each other would mimic the whistle of another in that group when they were separated. Most of **this** took place among mothers and calves, or among males who were close associates, suggesting it was affiliative and not aggressive—somewhat like calling out the name of a missing child or friend. Whistle copying of this sort was not found in dolphins that happened to cross paths in the wild.

This use of vocal copying is similar to its use in human language, where the maintenance of social bonds appears to be more important than the immediate defense of resources. This helps differentiate dolphins' vocal learning from that of birds, which tend to address one another in a more "aggressive context."

If confirmed, this would be a level of communication rarely found in nature. If dolphins can identify themselves and address friends with just a few squeaks, it's easy to imagine what else they're saying. However, as the authors of the study point out, all we can do right now is still imagine.

(1) ( ) What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) Bottlenose dolphins show strong ties to their family members.
(B) Bottlenose dolphins recognize their friends' voices in the wild.
(C) Bottlenose dolphins produce whistles that distinguish themselves.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(D) Bottlenose dolphins demonstrate a unique type of animal communication.
(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about Wells's research team?
(A) Their data were collected over two decades.
(B) They recorded the calls of dolphins and birds.
(C) Their major research base was in Mexico.
(D) They trained 250 wild dolphins for observation.
(3) ( ) What does "this" in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Recording messages.
(B) Conducting research.
(C) Behavior learning.
(D) Whistle copying.
(4) ( ) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Birds may use their calls to claim territory.
(B) Male dolphins whistle when fighting for mates.
(C) Dolphins make harsh squeaks when hunting for food.
(D) Both dolphins and birds tend to mimic their enemies' whistles.

121. In all cultures and throughout history hair has had a special significance. In ancient Egypt, as long ago as 1500 BC, the outward appearance expressed the person's status, role in society and political position. Wigs played an important role in this: they were crafted with great artistry and often sprinkled with powdered gold.

In the 8th century BC, the pre-Roman Celts in Northern Europe wore their hair long. In a man it was the expression of his strength, in a woman of her fertility. The idea of long hair as a symbol of male strength is even mentioned in the Bible, in the story of Samson and Delilah. Samson was a leader of the Israelites. His long hair, which he never cut, gave him superhuman powers. The only person who knew his secret was Delilah. However, she spied for the enemy and betrayed him. One night she cut off his hair and thus robbed him of his strength.

In the classical Greek period, curly hair was not only the fashion, but it also represented an attitude towards life. Curls or locks were the metaphor for change, freedom and the joy of living. The ancient Greek word for curls and locks is related to intriguing and tempting someone.

Hair is also used as a symbol of opposition. The punk protest movement today uses hair as a symbol of disapproval of the "middle-class, conventional lifestyle" by wearing provocative haircuts and shockingly colored hair. A different form of objection could be seen in the women's hairstyles in the 1960s. Women's liberation was expressed in a short-cut, straight and simple hairstyle which underlined equality with men without neglecting female attributes. To this day hair has kept its importance as a symbol of power, youth, vitality and health.

(1) ( ) The topic of this passage could best be described as _____ .
(A) the scientific study of hairstyles
(B) the symbolic meanings of hairstyles
(C) the art of designing different hairstyles
(D) the contemporary development of hairstyles

(2) ( ) Why did ancient Greeks like to wear curls and locks?
(A) To attract others.
(B) To show off their artistry.
(C) To hide their real identity.
(D) To represent power and status.

(3) ( ) How did women in the 1960s use hair to show objection?
(A) They grew long hair.
(B) They dyed their hair.
(C) They cut their hair short.
(D) They shaved their heads.

(4) ( ) What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Long curly hair has always been popular since ancient times.
(B) Ancient Egyptians did not pay much attention to their hairstyles.
(C) The punk movement is one of the most successful movements in history.
(D) Samson might never have been defeated if he had kept the secret to himself.

122.

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

(1) ( ) Where was the poet?
(A) In a garden. (B) In a dance hall.
(C) In the countryside. (D) In a space ship.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is most likely true about the poet?
(A) He was a great dancer. (B) He liked to be close to Nature.
(C) He enjoyed the company of people. (D) He was a very lonely person.

123. There is a long-held belief that when meeting someone, the more eye contact we have with the person, the better. The result is an unfortunate tendency for people making initial contact—in a job interview, for example—to stare fixedly at the other individual. However, this behavior is likely to make the interviewer feel very uncomfortable. Most of us are comfortable with eye contact lasting a few seconds. But eye contact which persists longer than that can make us nervous.

Another widely accepted belief is that powerful people in a society—often men—show their dominance over others by touching them in a variety of ways. In fact, research shows that in almost all cases, lower-status people initiate touch. Women also initiate touch more often than men do.

The belief that rapid speech and lying go together is also widespread and enduring. We react strongly—and suspiciously—to fast talk. However, the opposite is a greater cause for suspicion. Speech that is slow, because it is laced with pauses or errors, is a more reliable indicator of lying than the opposite.

(1) ( ) Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
(A) Rapid speech without mistakes is a reliable sign of intelligence.
(B) Women often play a more dominant role than men in a community.
(C) Speaking slowly is more often a sign of lying than speaking quickly.
(D) Touching tends to be initiated first by people of higher social positions.

(2) ( ) What is true about fixing your eyes on a person when you first meet him/her?
(A) Fixing your eyes on the person will make him/her feel at ease.
(B) It is more polite to fix your eyes on him/her as long as you can.
(C) Most people feel uneasy to have eye contact for over a few seconds.
(D) It doesn't make a difference whether you fix your eyes on him/her or not.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?
(A) Facial expressions. (B) Physical contact.
(C) Rate of speech. (D) Eye contact.

(4) ( ) What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) People have an instinct for interpreting non-verbal communication.
(B) We should not judge the intention of a person by his body language.
(C) A good knowledge of body language is essential for successful communication.
(D) Common beliefs about verbal and non-verbal communication are not always correct.

124. Today's teen consumer market is the most profitable it has ever been. Even though 65% of teens claim that they rely on themselves for their fashion ideas, it is estimated that less than 20% of the teen population is innovative enough to drive fashion trends, according to a recent study by a marketing firm. Marketers recognize this fact and often use elements of youth culture to promote their products. Perhaps one of the best examples is their use of hip-hop culture. It is reported that hip-hop fashion alone generates $750 million to $1 billion annually. Sales of rap music and videos each exceed that amount. Rap's rise and sustained global popularity is a good illustration of how influential youth culture is on youth attitudes and behavior. Remember when Madonna hit the charts with her bra in full view while singing about "virginity"? Soon after that, adolescent girls around the world began wearing their underwear outside their clothes.

Fashion designer Tommy Hilfiger was fully aware of the power of youth culture. He marketed his brand by giving clothes to famous MTV stars and featuring teen stars in his print ads. Picking up on teens' interest in computer games, Hilfiger sponsored a Nintendo competition and installed Nintendo terminals in his stores. The payoff? Teens rated Hilfiger jeans as their number one brand in a survey in 2000.

(1) ( ) What is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Importance of Marketing (B) The Power of Youth Culture
(C) The Popularity of Hip-hop Fashion (D) The Success of Tommy Hilfiger

(2) ( ) How much money do sales of rap music and videos together make each year?
(A) More than $1 billion. (B) Between $750 million and $1 billion.
(C) Between $500 million and $750 million. (D) Less than $500 million.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The purchasing power of teenagers has been decreasing over the years.
(B) Many teenagers make a lot of profits in the fashion market today.
(C) Madonna led the fashion of wearing underwear outside clothes.
(D) Marketers recognize youth culture as a part of hip-hop culture.

(4) ( ) It can be inferred from the passage that Hilfiger _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(A) believed that MTV stars could drive fashion trends among teens
(B) sold Nintendo terminals together with teens' clothes in his stores
(C) sponsored a Nintendo competition out of his own interest in computer games
(D) was rated by teens and adults as the best designer of jeans around the world in 2000

125. No budget for your vacation? Try home exchanges—swapping houses with strangers. Agree to use each other's cars, and you can save bucks on car rentals, too.

Home exchanges are not new. At least one group, Intervac, has been facilitating such an arrangement since 1953. But trading online is gaining popularity these days, with several sites in operation, including HomeExchanges. Founded in 1992, with some 28,000 listings, this company bills itself as the world's largest home exchange club, reporting that membership has increased 30% this year.

The annual fee is usually less than US$100. Members can access thousands of listings for apartments, villas, suburban homes and farms around the world. Initial contact is made via e-mail, with subsequent communication usually by phone. Before a match is made, potential swappers tend to discuss a lot. However, the concept may sound risky to some people. What about theft? Damage? These are reasonable causes for concern, but equally unlikely. As one swapper puts it, "Nobody is going to fly across the ocean or drive 600 miles to come steal your TV. Besides, at the same time they're staying in your home, you are staying in their home."

Exchange sites recommend that swappers discuss such matters ahead of time. They may fill out an agreement spelling out who shoulders which responsibilities if a problem arises. It does not matter if the agreement would hold up in court, but it does give the exchangers a little satisfaction.

Generally, the biggest complaint among home exchangers has to do with different standards of cleanliness. Swappers are supposed to make sure their home is in order before they depart, but one person's idea of "clean" may be more forgiving than another's. Some owners say if they come back to a less-than-sparkling kitchen, it may be inconvenient but would not sour them on future exchanges.

(1) ( ) What is the second paragraph mainly about?
(A) How to exchange homes.
(B) How home exchange is becoming popular.
(C) The biggest home exchange agency.
(D) A contrast between Intervac and HomeExchange.

(2) ( ) Which of the following is closest in meaning to "bills" in the second paragraph?
(A) advertises (B) dedicates (C) replaces (D) participates

(3) ( ) How do home exchangers normally begin their communication?
(A) By phone. (B) By e-mail.
(C) Via a matchmaker. (D) Via a face-to-face meeting.

(4) ( ) What is recommended in the passage to deal with theft and damage concerns?
(A) One can file a lawsuit in court.
(B) Both parties can trade online.
(C) Both parties can sign an agreement beforehand.
(D) One can damage the home of the other party in return.

126.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Brooks, Bruce. ***Everywhere***. HarperCollins, 1990. ISBN0060207299. 70 pages.

Peanuts' beloved grandfather has suffered a heart attack. Peanuts is sad over the possibility of losing his grandfather. Dooley keeps Peanuts company while the adults in the family attend to Grandfather. Dooley attempts to save the old man by a ritual learned from comic books: killing a turtle and trading his soul for Grandfather's. With the imaginative assistance of Dooley, Peanuts discovers the healing power of hope and love.

Babbitt, Natalie. ***Tuck Everlasting***. Farrar, 1975. ISBN0374378487. 180 pages.

The Tuck family has discovered a spring whose water brings eternal life. A man learns their secret and threatens to sell the water to the highest bidder. Mrs. Tuck kills the man and is jailed and sentenced to be executed. Though the family knows she cannot be killed, they worry that their secret will be revealed when they try to kill her.

Baylor, Byrd. ***The Table Where Rich People Sit***. Simon & Schuster, 1994. ISBN0684196530. 52 pages.

Around an old kitchen table, a young girl calls a family meeting to show her parents that they should earn more money so they can have nicer things. As she points out they are not sitting at a table where rich people would sit, her parents calculate the value of the desert hills, the blooming cactus, the calls of eagles, and one another's company. Soon, she realizes that her poor family is rich in things that matter in life. She concludes that this is indeed a table where rich people sit.

Goble, Paul. ***Beyond the Ridge.*** Bradbury, 1989. ISBN0027365816. 32 pages.

There is no death; only a change of worlds—the author delivers these reassurances to readers in this book, based on the customs of the Plains Indians in America. The book reads like a prayer, expressing specific beliefs about dying. It describes a woman who is called by her long-dead mother to go "beyond the ridge." After a steep climb, she discovers a world that is abundantly beautiful, and there she finds the familiar faces of people who have passed that way before her.

(1) ( ) Which book is the thickest?
(A) *Everywhere*. (B) *Tuck Everlasting*.
(C) *The Table Where Rich People Sit*. (D) *Beyond the Ridge*.

(2) ( ) Which book is published in 1990?
(A) *Everywhere*. (B) *Tuck Everlasting*.
(C) *The Table Where Rich People Sit*. (D) *Beyond the Ridge*.

(3) ( ) Who wrote the book about Native Americans' view of death?
(A) Bruce Brooks. (B) Natalie Babbitt. (C) Byrd Baylor. (D) Paul Goble.

(4) ( ) Who wrote the book which shows that money is not the only way to measure wealth?
(A) Bruce Brooks. (B) Natalie Babbitt. (C) Byrd Baylor. (D) Paul Goble.

127. Ongoing conflicts across the Middle East have prevented more than 13 million children from attending school, according to a report published by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

The report states that 40% of all children across the region are currently not receiving an education, which is a result of two consequences of violence: structural damage to schools and the displacement of populations, also called "forced migration." Both issues result from the tide of violence that has crossed the region in recent years. The report examines nine countries where a state of war has become the norm. Across these countries, violence has made 8,500 schools unusable. In certain cases, communities have relied on school buildings to function as shelters for the displaced, with up to nine families living in a single classroom in former schools across **Iraq**.

The report pays particularly close attention to Syria, where a bloody civil war has displaced at least nine million people since the war began in 2011. With the crisis now in its fifth year, basic public services, including education, inside Syria have been stretched to breaking point. Within the country, the quality and availability of education depends on whether a particular region is suffering violence.

The report concludes with an earnest request to international policymakers to distribute financial and other resources to ease the regional crisis. With more than 13 million children already driven from classrooms by conflict, it is no exaggeration to say that the educational prospects of a generation of children are **in the balance**. The forces that are crushing individual lives and futures are also destroying the prospects for an entire region.

(1) ( ) What is this article mainly about?
(A) Why people are moving away from their own countries.
(B) Why there are civil wars and violence in the Middle East.
(C) Why many schools have become shelters for displaced families.
(D) Why many children in the Middle East are not attending school.

(2) ( ) Why is "**Iraq**" mentioned in the second paragraph?
(A) To convince people that temporary housing can be easily found.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(B) To prove that classrooms there are big enough to host many families.
(C) To give an example of why schools are not usable for children's learning.
(D) To show how structural damages of school can affect the quality of education.
(3) ( ) What does the phrase "**in the balance**" in the last paragraph most likely mean?
(A) Being well taken care of. (B) In an uncertain situation.
(C) Under control by the authority. (D) Moving in the wrong direction.
(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The war in Syria has been going on since 2011.
(B) More than nine thousand schools have been destroyed by wars.
(C) Thirteen million people have been forced to leave their homes in the Middle East.
(D) Forty percent of all children in the world are not attending schools due to ongoing conflict.

128.

During my ninth-grade year, I suffered from **anorexia nervosa**. It was not enough to be thin. I had to be the thinnest. Now, however, fully recovered, I can reflect back and realize that my wishes were more complex than fitting into size five pants. Many of my subconscious emotions were related to my relationship with my father. As I was growing up, his work always came first. Sometimes I would not see him for up to two weeks. Not only did he devote his whole self to his work, but he expected me to do the same ("You cannot get anywhere unless you go to the best universities!"). Though, consciously, I never felt pressure to please him, I began dieting after the first time he told me I looked fat.

At the time, all I knew was that I had to be skinny—skinnier than anyone else. Every month my father went to Europe for a week or so and on the days he left, sorrow and emptiness consumed me: Daddy was leaving. Then, I turned to focus on a mysterious weakness—a helpless childlike emotion that came from starving. I liked to know that I needed to be taken care of; maybe Daddy would take care of me.

Now, two years later and thirty-eight pounds heavier, I have come to realize that I cannot alter my father's inability to express his feelings. Instead, I must accept myself. I know that I am a valuable person who strives to achieve and accomplish. But I cannot strive solely for others. By starving, I attempted to gain pride in myself by obtaining my father's approval or acknowledgment of my value as a person. But the primary approval must come from me, and I feel secure now that I can live with that knowledge safely locked in my mind.

(1) ( ) What is **"anorexia nervosa"** as mentioned in the first paragraph?
(A) It is an inability to express one's feelings.
(B) It describes a situation of feeling insecure.
(C) It refers to people who are emotionally unstable.
(D) It is an illness that makes one want to stop eating.
(2) ( ) Why did the writer suffer from anorexia nervosa?
(A) She was told by her father to take care of herself.
(B) She wanted to go to the best university.
(C) She wanted her father's attention.
(D) She grew up in a poor family.
(3) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about the writer?
(A) She has problems controlling her tempers.
(B) She is proud of herself for working hard to succeed.
(C) She has had great confidence in herself since childhood.
(D) She has changed her father's way of expressing himself.
(4) ( ) What's the writer's purpose of writing this passage?
(A) To blame her father.
(B) To report a case of child abuse.
(C) To reflect on a stage of growing up.
(D) To teach people how to lose weight.

129.

Magic is believed to have begun with the Egyptians, in 1700 BC. A magician named Dedi of Dedsnefu was reported to have performed for the pharaoh, or the king. He was also known to have entertained the slaves who built the pyramids. The "Cups and Balls" trick which he was particularly good at is still performed by magicians all over the world today.

The ancient Greeks and Romans were also fascinated by the idea of magic. Actually, one of their main interests was the art of deception. This explains why at that time the priests even built magic devices into their temples. These devices made it possible for doors to open by themselves and wine to flow magically out of statues' mouths. This was done mainly to convince people that the priests were powerful.

Magic, however, was not well accepted before the 1800s. Magicians were thought of as freaks and were only allowed to perform in a circus. It was in the 19th century that the magician Robert Houdin came along and changed people's views and attitudes about magic. It was also because of Robert Houdin that

LIVEWORKSHEETS

many magicians were able to add Dr. or MD to their names. Today magicians try hard to find new ways to show their practiced skills. Magic is now entertainment for families all over the world.

(1) ( ) What is the best title for the passage?
(A) Magical Tricks (B) A Great Magician
(C) Magic as Entertainment (D) The History of Magic

(2) ( ) In ancient Greece, what did the priests do to show people they had unusual power?
(A) They performed magical tricks to entertain people.
(B) They made the statues in the temples drink wine as they wished.
(C) They treated the people with wine flowing down from statues' mouths.
(D) They built magic devices in the temples to make doors open by themselves.

(3) ( ) What did people think of magic before 1800?
(A) Magic should be used only in temples.
(B) Magic could only be performed in a circus.
(C) Magic was performed by freaks and doctors.
(D) Magic was the major daily activity for the pharaohs.

(4) ( ) Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Magic began about 3,700 years ago.
(B) Dedi of Dedsnefu performed magic for kings only.
(C) Robert Houdin was the first magician to perform magic.
(D) The "Cups and Balls" trick has been performed for about 1,700 years.

130. Gunter Grass was the winner of the 1999 Nobel Prize in Literature. His talents are revealed in a variety of disciplines: He is not only a novelist, poet and playwright, but also a renowned painter and sculptor. As he himself stresses, his creations are closely related to his unique personal history. His father was a German who joined the Nazi party in World War II, while his mother was Polish. As a result, he constantly suffered contradictory feelings: as a Pole who had been victimized, and as someone guilty of harming the Poles. The torment in his heart led him to denounce the Nazis and his political activism has continued throughout his career. His commitment to the peace movement and the environmental movement as well as his unfailing quest for justice has won him praise as "the conscience of the nation."

In the spring of 1996, he was inspired during a trip to Italy to write a poem with his watercolor brush directly on one of his paintings. Before long, a collection of his "water poems" was born. Painting and literature have become his major forms of creativity. For him, painting is a form of creation with concrete, sensual elements, while writing is a hard and abstract process. When he cannot find words to convey his thoughts, painting helps him find the words to express himself. In this way, Grass not only creates simple depictions of the objects he is fond of in life, such as melons, vegetables, fish, and mushrooms, but also uses them as symbols for mental associations of various kinds. For example, to express the complexity of reality, he sometimes places unrelated objects in the same painting, such as a bird and a housefly, or a mushroom and a nail. Grass has depicted a wide variety of natural scenes, animals and plants, and even human artifacts of the German countryside, portraying them in poems, and allowing words to make the paintings rich in literary value.

(1) ( ) What caused Grass to feel confused and troubled when he was young?
(A) He was the son of a Nazi and a victimized Pole.
(B) He found himself fighting two opposing political parties.
(C) He was trained to be an artist though he wanted to be a poet.
(D) He was born with so many talents that he couldn't choose a direction.

(2) ( ) Why has Grass been praised as "the conscience of the nation"?
(A) He victimized the Poles and criticized the Nazis.
(B) He has been a strong advocate of peace and justice.
(C) He has shown great sympathy for the Poles through his poems.
(D) He joined the Nazi party and showed great loyalty to his country.

(3) ( ) Why was Grass's trip to Italy important to him?
(A) He was inspired by a fine arts master in Italy.
(B) He formed a new interest in painting simple objects there.
(C) He developed a new form for creating his poems during the trip.
(D) He found a new way to solve the conflict between the Nazis and the Poles.

(4) ( ) Which of the following correctly characterizes Grass's poems, according to the passage?
(A) Most of his poems depict the cruelty of the Nazis.
(B) The theme of his poems won him the Nobel Peace Prize.
(C) The poems on his paintings are often not related to objects in the real world.
(D) The ideas in his poems are expressed more thoroughly with the help of his paintings.

LIVEWORKSHEETS