HL 文意選填 1-10

1. Oprah Winfrey has had a decades-long media career. Soon after she graduated from Tennessee State University, she got her __(1)__ by anchoring the local news in Baltimore and Nashville, Tennessee, in the 1970s and early 80s. In those days, it was an industry __(2)__ older white men made and enforced all the rules. __(3)__ a young black woman, Oprah had to contend with all the disadvantages inherent in race and gender discrimination. In 1984, Oprah began __(4)__ a local talk show for a Chicago TV station. Soon, her __(5)__ and warm-hearted style led the program to the top of the ratings.

In 1986, *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, hosted by Oprah, immediately became popular. In fact, she is best known __(6)__ this show, which ran from 1986 to 2011. It was a nationally syndicated program, from __(7)__ she earned $30 million per year. After that, she __(8)__ her own television network and, subsequently, "Oprah's Book Club 2.0" for the publishing world. Besides these, she has many other record-breaking achievements, especially in her media career.

She is a billionaire media executive __(9)__ as a philanthropist. She is a special person, as her lifelong partner Stedman Graham has said. However, everyone knows it has been her courage, determination and empathy that have pushed her to the __(10)__ of her profession. Oprah Winfrey is an example to anyone who truly wants to succeed.

(A) where (B) open (C) peak (D) as (E) for (F) launched (G) as well (H) hosting (I) which (J) start

ANS:

2. As successful as Sheryl Sandberg has been, she vividly remembers the pain she experienced when being called "bossy." Sandberg strongly __(1)__ the use of the word "bossy" since it stands in the way of leadership for women. She pointed out the fact that the confidence __(2)__ between men and women appears as early as middle school. At that time, young women are more than three times more __(3)__ than men to raise their hands, to give presentations in front of the class, or to lead. Sandberg feels it is important to __(4)__ the stigma that comes with women taking leadership roles. Thus, in 2014, she __(5)__ Ban Bossy, a campaign to help women feel confident and thrive as leaders. However, the campaign has also __(6)__ some criticism. Some critics view the movement as __(7)__. They say successful women should be more __(8)__. Others think that the campaign __(9)__ is bossy since no one should be able to control what others say in the first place. Either way, Ban Bossy does __(10)__ awareness of the difficulties faced by female leadership and encourages women to struggle on. With time, campaigns such as Ban Bossy will hopefully help create a more equitable atmosphere for both women and men in the work environment.

(A) gap (B) itself (C) launched (D) received (E) remove (F) criticizes (G) raise (H) reluctant (I) insignificant (J) open-minded

ANS:

3. Hundreds of years ago, a savory idea—called the century egg—was hatched in rural China. As the story goes, a farmer found naturally preserved duck eggs in a muddy pool of water and slaked lime. After surviving a tasting, he set out to replicate them manually, resulting in a __(1)__ that would endure for centuries as a comfort food in Hong Kong, China and parts of Southeast Asia.

Though details of the century egg's discovery are undocumented, scientists estimate that it __(2)__ more than 500 years to the Ming Dynasty. And aside from some techniques used for large-scale production today, the egg preservation process has remained relatively __(3)__.

To make the eggs, a vat is typically filled with a combination of strong black tea, lime, salt and freshly burned wood ashes, and left to cool overnight. The next day, duck, quail, or chicken eggs are added to the __(4)__. Then they soak anywhere from seven weeks to five months—not for a century as the name __(5)__.

The century egg also __(6)__ many other names, such as hundred-year egg, thousand-year egg, or millennium egg. But no matter what it's called, this common snack has a rather uncommon taste and is often grouped by travelers with other __(7)__ Asian foods such as chicken feet or snake soup. Getting beyond the egg's appearance is the first __(8)__. Instead of being white with a bright orange yolk, the jelly-like egg takes on a less __(9)__ dark brown and swampy green hue.

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There's also a pungent ammonia-like odor to contend with, which has earned the snack yet another nickname: the :"horse urine egg."

While the century egg draws a following from older generations and curious travelers, it is falling out of __(10)__ with the younger set, who are weary of China's preserved and fermented foods. The future of the humble snack is uncertain, but chefs in Chinese restaurants are still trying to preserve this nostalgic bite of culinary heritage.

(A) provokes (B) exotic (C) delicacy (D) dates back (E) refreshed (F) implies (G) appetizing (H) mixture (I) goes by (J) unchanged (K) challenge (L) favor

ANS:

4. Shirley Jackson is best known for her spooky short story "The Lottery." You may not know that she had a __(1)__ personality. During her time as a female writer, writing about ghosts and witchcraft, alongside everyday motherly tasks, was her way to be seen by readers. However, her whole life was actually like living in a haunted house. Jackson dreamed of being able to __(2)__ her ordinary home life. At the same time, she was __(3)__ to get out, mostly because of her mother and her husband. Her mother never hid her __(4)__ in Jackson, criticizing her hair, her weight, and her lack of femininity. __(5)__, Shirley buried herself in writing. It became a way of taking __(6)__ from her mother. She moved out but never __(7)__ feeling traumatized by her mother's disapproval. Then there was her husband, also a writer, who Jackson apparently outshone. Jackson earned more than her husband but still felt __(8)__ because he handled their finances. Readers could see Jackson's __(9)__ throughout her work. __(10)__, Jackson was still trying to break free of her husband when she died an early death at the age of 49. She was a successful writer, but a tragic figure.

(A) consequently (B) tortured (C) embrace (D) ceased (E) unfortunately (F) anxiety (G) shelter (H) desperate (I) disappointment (J) oppressed

ANS:

5. English teachers remind us about the importance of basic punctuation from time to time. But a recent study has __(1)__ otherwise. For example, a text message ending with a period can be interpreted as less sincere. The fast __(2)__ of texting is similar to face-to-face conversation; however, many nonverbal aspects of actual communication, such as eye contact and tone of voice, are missing. This research is based on feedback from a large group of undergraduate students, the most likely __(3)__ of heavy text messaging users. According to them, a text without a period was considered more __(4)__ than the same one with a period. However, the effect was not considered to be __(5)__ in handwritten notes.

This is a(n) __(6)__ that a period is no longer the commonly accepted way to end sentences in text messages. The period seems to have __(7)__ a new life of its own; this is because texting is __(8)__ in typical conversational signals. As a result, people have to turn to the tools they have __(9)__: emojis, punctuation, and the text itself. Perhaps you should drop the period from your texts, or you might __(10)__ the consequences. In other words, people may stop trusting you.

(A) representatives (B) acquired (C) available (D) lacking (E) genuine (F) indication (G) suggested (H) pace (I) suffer (J) present

ANS:

6.

Some people say that Cantonese is a dialect of Chinese. Others insist that it is a language in its own (1)_____. Who is correct? How do dialects differ from languages? Two kinds of criteria are used to (2)_____ languages from dialects. The first are social and political: In this view, "languages" are typically written, official, and (3)_____, whereas "dialects" are mostly spoken, unofficial, and looked down upon. As a saying goes, "A language is a dialect with an army and a navy." This implies that a powerful group of people like an army or a government can (4)_____ which dialect is chosen as the official language of a state. Linguists have a different criterion: If two kinds of speech are so (5)_____ in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation that their speakers can understand each other, they are regarded as dialects of a single language. On the

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other hand, if (6)_____ is difficult or even impossible, they are different languages. On this (7)_____, Mexican Spanish and Argentine Spanish are dialects of the same language (Spanish). Speakers of these dialects normally have little (8)_____ communicating with each other. Cantonese, on the other hand, is not considered a dialect of Chinese because speakers of the two languages can hardly (9)_____ with each other. This criterion of mutual understandability, though objective, can annoy nationalists. For example, Danes and Norwegians have no difficulty understanding each other, making Danish and Norwegian (10)_____ as dialects of the same language. Yet, few Danes or Norwegians would actually feel happy about this classification.

(A) recognized (B) determine (C) sound (D) trouble (E) comprehension (F) ground (G) right (H) converse (I) similar (J) prestigious (K) distinguish (L) particular

ANS:

7. Ocean pollution is a growing problem. Schools of whales and dolphins have __(1)__ been reported to have died on the beach because they swallowed too much plastic litter. According to experts, the oceans are full of larger pieces of plastic waste, but the main cause of ocean pollution is microplastics. They are "micro" as in they are tiny and unable to be seen with the __(2)__ eye. The microplastics in the oceans come from a wide variety of sources. For example, some of those __(3)__ plastics break down into smaller pieces over time. Besides this, plastic beads are used in many health and beauty products, which are so small that they pass __(4)__ water filtertration systems. Finally, they make their way into our oceans.

Microplastics do harm to fish or other marine creatures. With small fish consuming them, these tiny particles __(5)__ in their bodies. Then, larger __(6)__ eat these small fish along with the microplastics inside them. If we eat sea food, these same microplastics will enter our own bodies. These microplastics can absorb chemicals and then release them in our (7)__ systems, which is even worse for our health. Thereby, we may be badly affected by the microplastics in the oceans when we eat marine life ourselves.

Ocean pollution has also caused fish populations to decline. One of the reasons is that microplastics kill fish before they reach their __(8)__ age. So, it is harder now for fishermen to acquire a good __(9)__. The growth of some fishing villages, where people used to earn their living by fishing, has been stunted as a result and their young people are moving increasingly to cities. From this perspective, ocean pollution is __(10)__ changing our societal structures. In fact, it may be difficult to overestimate the effects that ocean pollution is having on the world as whole if the problem persists and a solution is not ultimately found.

(A) through (B) predators (C) reproductive (D) accumulate (E) floating (F) also (G) digestive (H) catch (I) occasionally (J) naked

ANS:

8. Travel guides provide all sorts of information that travelers need, from airports to hotels, attractions to events, or anything else you may need. However, the Green Book, written by Victor Hugo Green, was a __(1)__ travel book, which revealed a parallel universe. Little known to people __(2)__ of the black community, this travel guide was dedicated to travelling African-Americans, since they were met by the many limitations __(3)__ by their skin color. Many black Americans took to driving as soon as they could afford a car, in order to be __(4)__ of discrimination, discomfort, and insults that came with using public transportation. Nevertheless, they faced other hardships: white people refusing to serve them or __(5)__ them accommodation or food at hotels, and even threating or physically assaulting them. At first, Green shared hotels, restaurants, and services that were __(6)__ friendly to black people in New York, eventually __(7)__ to the whole country and even to Canada and Mexico. He also __(8)__ his own travel agency in the process. __(9)__ after the Civil Rights Act, racial discrimination was outlawed and the publication of the Green Book stopped __(10)__ as there was no longer a need for it. The Civil Rights Act made it illegal to deny service to African-Americans at all restaurants and hotels across the US.

(A) provide (B) permanently (C) founded (D) relatively (E) outside (F) free (G) secret (H) expanding

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(I) shortly (J) set

ANS:

9. Governments, businesses, academic institutions, medical service providers, __(1)__ organizations, community members, and religious institutions always play crucial __(2)__ in the wake of emergencies or disasters. The integration and interaction among them creates something called "__(3)__ resilience", a collective strength to recover in the aftermath. It is without a doubt that constructing community resilience __(4)__ is meant to reduce potential risks and increase a sense of hope, is urgently needed under such circumstances. According to Dr. Burg, the two main factors that limit the development of resilience are indifference and resistance. People immediately lose their willingness and commitment __(5)__ they are not receivers of direct assistance during the emergencies. Once such a negative response occurs, they often give up their determination to implement long-term preparation for future disasters.

However, crisis events can also __(6)__ a stronger sense of community among individuals and community members as a whole and equip them with the capacity to undergo major changes. Those who have __(7)__ affection for where they live can overcome tragedy and find hope over time. __(8)__ losing interest in long-term crisis prevention, they may choose to cooperate and let go of conflict. These individuals and community groups can contribute to social change and help build long-term resilience. It is believed that community resilience occurs when we are willing to __(9)__ and change current community participation strategies. Dr. Burg also pointed out that we must understand local __(10)__, conduct qualitative and quantitative analyses, share information, and work together to enable local residents and community leaders to plan, organize, communicate, and contribute together.

(A) roles (B) instead of (C) which (D) community (E) charitable (F) intense (G) when (H) nurture (I) expand (J) priorities

ANS:

10. （如置句首視為大寫）

It was a clear and sunny morning on June 27th, with the fresh warmth of a midsummer day. The villagers had __(1)__ in the square for the annual event. Some of them seemed reluctant to be there but no one said so. In __(2)__, they were forced to hold the event. They were so familiar with the procedure that they only half listened to the directions from Mr. Summers, __(3)__ had a wooden box in his arms. __(4)__, everyone knew that there was a slip of paper with a black dot on it waiting to be picked by "the lucky person." The lottery winner would have to receive "the prize" __(5)__ he or she agreed to it or not. There was long silence before Mr. Summers proclaimed the lottery open. Most of the people looked serious and were __(6)__ about the event. It was said that some northern villages had abandoned the traditional ritual forever, no longer sacrificing someone every year in __(7)__ for a good harvest the following year. However, the __(8)__ had existed so long that it could not be delayed or cancelled by anyone. The lottery box had been used for so long that it was __(9)__ badly along one side, showing its original wood color. Mr. Summers confirmed that everyone was ready and began to read some names, which belonged to the heads of each family. __(10)__ the paper with a black dot on it was chosen, the whole family had to draw lots individually. Then they would find out who was "the luckiest."

(A) who (B) whether (C) splintering (D) assembled (E) custom (F) fact (G) once (H) apparently (I) exchange (J) discreet

ANS:

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