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一、 篇章結構

11.

October 2021 marked the 100th anniversary of the Taiwanese Cultural Association (TCA). 1 Located in the Dadaocheng district of Taipei, the organization aimed to appeal for civil rights, democracy, and Taiwanese identity.

In its first year, many Taiwanese people benefited from their efforts, and it contained more than 1,000 members. Over a 10-year period, the association conducted many campaigns. 2 This was an important step toward freedom and justice.

A focus of the Taiwanese Cultural Association was on raising the citizens' consciousness. As not all Taiwanese people could read, newspaper clubs were created, where TCA members would read aloud to the public. 3 The association also wished to reduce the conflicts between China and Japan.

In honor of the founding of the TCA, what was once the Taipei North Police Station during Japanese control has been transformed into the Taiwan New Cultural Movement Memorial Museum. 4

Additionally, a celebration was held in Dadaocheng with performances by local artists. President Tsai Ing-wen talked about the TCA's influence and the need to keep their spirit alive. Indeed, the principles that the Taiwanese Cultural Association stood for—justice, equality, and freedom—are just as essential today as they were 100 years ago.

- (A) These campaigns were calling for Taiwanese representatives within the government to speak for Taiwanese citizens.
 (B) Visitors to the museum can gain a deeper understanding of the association, as

well as a sense of what life was like in 1920s Taiwan.

(C) To further spread knowledge, they organized lectures on culture and screened films.

(D) The association, led by Chiang Wei-shui and Lin Hsien-tang, was founded in 1921 during the Japanese rule of Taiwan.

- (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
 (4) _____

12.

Roughly speaking, there are two kinds of science. One of them is called pure science. In this field, scientists do experiments to understand the laws of nature. These scientists are not specifically looking for anything that will change the world practically. 1 They do this with the spirit that any new knowledge is a good thing. They have ideas and they want to find out if those ideas are true or false.

If you study how the solar system works, you are looking into pure science. We know that the planets revolve (旋轉) around the sun, and some planets are closer to the sun than others. 2 Not really. Though you'd probably agree that it's nice to know what all those lights in the sky are, the routines of your daily life would stay the same with or without this knowledge.

So, how do you make a great change like the Industrial Revolution? 3 The scientists who practice this kind of science are usually looking for solutions to real-life problems. They run experiments with a real-world application in mind. Applied science can often lead to new inventions that solve existing problems, or breakthroughs in other related problems.

4 Our revolution did not stop in the 19th century—scientists thought that producing electricity with a large generator (發電機) was not handy at all. This is where applied science came in. The scientists studied how to make electricity from chemicals. After doing many experiments, they found the right combination of chemicals. How did this research change the world? Their experiments ended up with the invention of the battery, which we couldn't live without today.

(A) Instead, they are looking for new knowledge or theories that will change how we view the world.

(B) Does this knowledge make a major change to our life like the Industrial Revolution did?

(C) This is applied science's field!

(D) Human beings always want to live a better life, and having electricity was not good enough.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____

13.

The instant spread of news through television, radio, and computer networks, has influenced our lives in a deeper way than the industrial revolution. 1 The power of information gives us knowledge and awareness of what is going on around us. Information that used to be very hard to obtain is now at our fingertips. 2

However, an overload of information can be harmful sometimes. Studies have shown that both local and national news media focus more on negative images than on positive ones. 3 This is why people can be easily controlled by the media, which can make them choose one political candidate over another, or buy heavily advertised products.

Another possible negative effect is spending too much time in front of a TV or computer, and communicating less and less with fellow human beings. 4 Sometimes it is more beneficial to get together with your friends and have a nice talk.

(A) Due to this growing information network, the world is becoming a global village.

(B) Whether for commercial purposes or other considerations, media often twist the truth or fail to present an issue objectively.

(C) Nowadays, the endless flow of information has completely changed our lifestyle.

(D) People who are exposed to a continuous flow of information become less sensitive and sympathetic to the suffering of others.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____

14.

With so many people living on the planet, we must produce many goods to satisfy everybody. 1 To lower the amount of production, a good way is to have people know about the three R's: reduce, reuse and recycle.

It is logical that fewer products will have to be produced if we reduce our consumption. 2 You can also reduce the number of plastic bags consumed by bringing your own bag to the supermarket.

3 For example, a mug can be reused hundreds of times while a paper cup can only be used once. Rechargeable (可充電的) batteries are also better options than batteries that can only be used for a short time.

Recycling means turning waste products into new ones. Things such as paper, glass, and plastic can be easily transformed into something useful. 4

Too many products are made and wasted every day. We are all responsible for this environmental problem, so remember to reduce, reuse and recycle from today.

(A) When we go shopping, we should avoid buying products with excessive packaging.

(B) But when we produce goods, we are also damaging the environment.

(C) Reusing what you have can also reduce production.

(D) The newspapers today could become a box or paper bag tomorrow.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____

15.

The Hunchback of Notre Dame (鐘樓怪人) is a novel published by the French

writer Victor Hugo. The main character, Quasimodo, has the terrible misfortune of looking like a monster. 1 His job is to ring the church bells of Notre Dame, the largest church in Paris. His appearance horrifies most of the people who see him. To avoid alarming them, Quasimodo rarely leaves the church and buries himself in his work.

2 He is actually both kind and sensitive. He then falls in love with the beautiful dancer, Esmeralda. Lacking the power of speech and unable to express his heart to her, Quasimodo is left feeling miserable and disappointed when Esmeralda marries another man.

Later in the story, Esmeralda is mistaken for a murderer. 3 Fleeing together, he and Esmeralda disappear into Notre Dame, where soldiers cannot hunt them down. This incredible rescue saves Esmeralda, who otherwise could have been killed as punishment for something she didn't do. 4 In the end, both Esmeralda and Quasimodo end up in a shared grave.

(A) Sadly, the tragic character doesn't live happily ever after with the girl he loves.
(B) As soon as he gets the news, Quasimodo turns up to rescue her, swinging down a rope from the bell tower.
(C) His face is ugly, he has a huge bump growing on his back, and he can barely speak.

(D) However, Quasimodo is not as horrifying as how everyone thinks he is.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____
(4) _____

二、 閱讀測驗

11.

Have you ever heard of "noise pollution?" Some people say that it is uncomfortable sound or simply too much sounds. Others say that it can better be explained as being unnaturally loud sounds that continue for a long time. No matter how people describe it, unfortunately, in the modern world, it can be difficult to escape noise pollution, especially if you live in a crowded city. However, if we can better

understand the causes of noise pollution and the effects it has on us, we may be able to fight back against it more effectively. Generally speaking, noise pollution has many different causes. The biggest of these are all of the big machines and industrial equipment in construction sites and factories. Next, poor urban planning can also greatly add to this problem, especially if industrial areas have been built close to the areas where people live. At the same time, different types of public transportation can be very noisy. Airports, for example, tend to produce a lot of noise when planes take off and land, and public highways are full of loud cars and trucks at all hours.

Sadly, noise pollution should be responsible for several problems. They bring about people's hearing and mental problems. Noise pollution can also cause sleep problems, and it can even make it difficult for people to communicate with others. In a word, noise pollution can have a negative effect on the environment, including animals living in it.

Clearly, noise pollution is a problem that must be **addressed**. Hopefully, by understanding its causes and negative effects, we can start to take effective actions to reduce the impact of this growing problem around the world.

(1) () According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of noise pollution?
(A) People making too much noise while selling clothes.
(B) Electrical machines used in the house.
(C) Large numbers of cars on the roads.
(D) Birds singing in the mountains.

(2) () According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Noise pollution may lead to hearing loss.
(B) Public transportation is the biggest cause of noise pollution.
(C) People may have sleep problems because of noise pollution.
(D) Noise pollution has a negative effect on both humans and

- animals.
- (3) () What is the second paragraph mainly about?
 (A) The sources of noise pollution.
 (B) The meanings of noise pollution.
 (C) The solutions to noise pollution.
 (D) The effects of the noise pollution.
- (4) () What does the word “addressed” in the last paragraph mean?
 (A) To be written down.
 (B) To be sent by mail.
 (C) To be spoken.
 (D) To be dealt with.

12.

The 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar is a special day in Taiwan. Lanterns fill the skies as the annual Pingxi Sky Lantern Festival begins. The world-famous festival continues for several days as people release colorful lanterns carrying wishes into the sky. The festival combines local history, religion, and culture. Taiwanese organizations not only release lanterns, but also give thousands of lanterns to visitors to release. Sky lanterns __3__, so people are invited to write wishes on each side.

Sky lanterns date back to the second century, when they were invented by Zhuge Liang to send military messages. There are various stories about how lanterns became a tradition. One story tells that villagers hid in the mountains after the harvest when robbers were most likely to try to steal their food. They left only a few strong men behind to guard their homes. After winter passed, the men would release lanterns as a signal that it was safe to return home. Another story says lanterns were released in the spring by women __4__ to help on their family farms. They prayed for many children and good harvests as they released lanterns.

Toward the end of the 20th century the Pingxi Sky Lantern Festival began to be an annual event. What was once a local custom started centuries ago has now become a national celebration in Taiwan.

- (1) () What's the second paragraph mainly about?
 (A) How releasing sky lanterns became a tradition
 (B) What modern sky lanterns are mainly made of.
 (C) Why so many people like to release sky lanterns.
 (D) When sky lanterns were invented for the first time.
- (2) () Which of the following is NOT true about Pingxi Sky Lantern Festival?
 (A) It is famous all over the world and goes on for several days.
 (B) People believe it combines local history, religion, and culture.
 (C) It became an annual event in Taiwan in the early 20th century.
 (D) It is held on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar calendar.
- (3) () Which of the following best fits into the blank 3?
 (A) are usually not expensive
 (B) have four or five sides
 (C) might cause serious fires
 (D) float in the sky for a while
- (4) () Which of the following best fits into the blank 4?
 (A) who were eager to get married
 (B) who didn't love their husbands
 (C) who hoped to become prettier
 (D) who wanted more children

13.

Bribery is wrong for many reasons. Firstly, it obviously breaks the laws that are needed for a healthy and working society. However, the degree to which bribery harms us goes beyond simply breaking laws, such as bribing a police officer to stop him from __3__. Where bribery is commonplace, people are poorer and their quality of life is lower.

A wealthy and working society relies on the skillfulness of the people who produce what it needs. However, bribery is used by people and businesses to sidestep the barriers that are in place to ensure they are able to perform properly. Additionally, it removes the competition needed to encourage excellence. Therefore, where bribery is widespread, people who are in important positions and professions may not be the best

for the job, and their work is not as good as it could or should be. In the same light, businesses which are given government grant for important public projects in fact do not deserve it. The result is that these companies waste money and a long time to produce something that is of low quality. If we want to trust that the doctors we go to are well trained, or the engineers 4 know what they are doing, it is important to make sure bribery is kept to a minimum. Only then can people live in a society that reflects the full potential of the people.

- (1) What is the main idea of this reading?
- (A) Bribery can do great harm to the society and should be kept to a minimum.
- (B) Bribery is so widespread in certain countries that it is extremely hard to get rid of it.
- (C) More and more people are aware that bribery is wrong and try their best to prevent it.
- (D) When bribery is commonplace, people may no longer trust the doctors or the engineers.
- (2) What does it in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) Bribery.
- (B) An important position.
- (C) A public project.
- (D) Government grant.
- (3) Which of the following best fits into the blank 3?
- (A) taking some bribes
- (B) setting up a new company
- (C) charging you with a crime
- (D) repairing a damaged building
- (4) Which of the following best fits into the blank 4?
- (A) that compose musical works
- (B) who build our bridges
- (C) who often work out at gyms
- (D) that teach our kids English

14.

In 1492, the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus set out from Spain and built up a close connection between Europe and America. This event changed both Europe and America. Europeans immigrated to both North and South America, bringing

their own languages and cultures with them. On the other hand, American gold brought benefit to the European economy. Besides that, another major effect was on Europe's food.

Think of Italian food and drink. Pasta covered in tomato sauces probably comes to your mind first. You may think Italians have been eating this kind of food since ancient times, but it isn't so. In fact, tomato plants had not been introduced to Italy and Europe until the 16th century. They were grown mainly for decoration instead of being eaten. It was not until the 18th century that tomatoes were commonly eaten in Italy.

Belgium is famous for its "pommes frites" or "French fries" as they are known in the United States. However, potatoes only reached Europe in the 16th century from Peru. They were planted first in Spain but soon spread to the rest of the continent. Potatoes contain a lot of chemicals that are good for our health, and they can be grown even in small areas of land, so poor farmers quickly adopted them. This led to population growth in many European countries.

In addition, both Belgium and Switzerland are also famous for their delicious chocolate. Chocolate is made from cacao beans which were first brought to Europe by the Spanish explorers. Therefore, this is also a new "tradition" to Europeans.

As we can see from above, Spain acted as a gateway between America and Europe. This connection had a great influence on European food and history.

- (1) Which of the following sentences in the first paragraph may be the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The Italian explorer Christopher Columbus set out from Spain.
- (B) Europeans brought their own languages and cultures to America.
- (C) American gold brought benefit to the European economy.
- (D) Another major effect was on Europe's food.
- (2) Which of the following statements about Italy in the 16th century is TRUE?
- (A) Italians used tomato to

decorate the dishes.

(B) Pasta actually came from America.

(C) Tomato sauce was Italians' favorite.

(D) Tomato was commonly seen in Italian meals.

- (3) () After reading this passage, what do we know about Belgian food culture?
(A) They have to import potatoes and other kinds of vegetables from Peru.
(B) Belgium didn't have fries until potato spread to Europe from Spain.
(C) Their chocolate culture is newer than that in Switzerland.
(D) They have been eating French fries since ancient times.
- (4) () Which country plays the key role in introducing American food culture to Europe?
(A) The United States. (B) Belgium.
(C) Spain. (D) Peru.

15.

Agatha Christie is one of the most celebrated authors and playwrights, selling over two billion copies worldwide. Only William Shakespeare and the Bible have sold more.

Born on September 15, 1890, in Torquay, England, Agatha Christie is the youngest child of three children. She was educated at home by her mother, who encouraged her to write. As a young girl, Christie enjoyed creating characters and using her imagination. By the age of sixteen, she traveled to Paris, France, to study.

At the beginning of World War I, Christie __3__, and during this time treating injured Belgium soldiers, she created the now-famous character, Hercule Poirot. Other famous characters include Miss Marple, an elderly crime fighter, starring in 12 novels and 20 short stories.

Agatha Christie is well known for writing some of the greatest murder mysteries novels, often made into film and television, such as *Murder on the Orient Express*, *The ABC Murders*, and *And Then*

There Were None.

One of her finest achievements is the play, *The Mousetrap*, which ran continuously for sixty-nine years at London's West End. With over twenty-eight thousand shows, a world record, *The Mousetrap* still runs today.

Agatha Christie wrote over seventy novels and short stories during her life. Her first book was published in 1920. Her last was in 1973. During her life, she gave a wonderful gift to the world through her writing. She died on January 12, 1976, aged eighty-five years.

- (1) () What's this passage mainly about?
(A) The happy family life of Agatha Christie.
(B) The world records held by Agatha Christie.
(C) The early life and achievements of Agatha Christie.
(D) The well-known characters created by Agatha Christie.
- (2) () Which of the following about Agatha Christie is **TRUE**?
(A) It was her father that encouraged her to write novels.
(B) In total, she wrote twelve novels and twenty short stories.
(C) She was born in England and had three younger brothers.
(D) One of her plays has set a world record and still runs today.
- (3) () Which of the following best fits into the blank?
(A) worked as a nurse
(B) was studying in a college
(C) stayed at home all the time
(D) became an English teacher