綜合測驗		文意選填		閱讀測驗	
41		**17**		41	
42		**18**		42	
43				43	
44				44	

綜合測驗

41. Many people at some point in life have white spots on their fingernails. One of the most common causes for these little white spots is a condition called leukonychia. Although the name sounds pretty serious, the condition typically __16__. And while many people think the white spots are caused by a calcium or zinc deficiency, that's generally not the case.

In reality, these spots most often develop __17__ mild to moderate trauma to your nail. If you can't think of anything that would have injured your nail, consider the fact that nails grow very slowly, so the injury __18__ weeks before the spots ever appeared. The spots could also be a sign of a mild infection or allergy, or a side effect of certain medications.

__19__ the source of the injury, these spots typically do not require any treatment and should go away as your nail grows out. And they should not return unless you suffer another injury to a nail. However, this generally __20__ when only a single or a few nails are affected. If all of your nails are showing white spots, the leukonychia could be related to another more serious condition such as anemia, cardiac disease, diabetes, or kidney disease.

(1) ( ) (A) isn't (B) doesn't (C) couldn't (D) wouldn't
(2) ( ) (A) in spite of (B) as a result of (C) to the best of (D) for the sake of
(3) ( ) (A) might occur (B) would occur (C) will have occurred (D) may have occurred
(4) ( ) (A) involving (B) involved (C) to involve (D) are involved
(5) ( ) (A) indicates (B) defines (C) applies (D) confirms

42. What is so special about green tea? The Chinese and Indians ___1___ it for at least 4,000 years to treat everything from headache to depression. Researchers at Purdue University recently concluded that a compound in green tea ___2___ the growth of cancer cells. Green tea is also helpful ___3___ infection and damaged immune function. The secret power of green tea is its richness in a powerful anti-oxidant.
Green tea and black tea come from the same plant. Their ___4___ is in the processing. Green tea is dried but not fermented, and this shorter processing gives it a lighter flavor than black tea. It also helps retain the tea's beneficial chemicals. That is ___5___ green tea is so good for health. The only reported negative effect of drinking green tea is a possible allergic reaction and insomnia due to the caffeine it contains.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(1)	( ) (A) would use been using	(B) are using	(C) had used	(D) have
(2)	( ) (A) looks after out	(B) slows down	(C) takes over	(D) turns
(3)	( ) (A) for	(B) from	(C) at	(D) inside
(4)	( ) (A) weight	(B) purpose	(C) difference	(D) structure
(5)	( ) (A) whether	(B) whenever	(C) what	(D) why

43. When we stream the latest TV series, or download high-resolution photos, we are probably unaware that the data behind them is speeding around the world in cables under the sea.

These cable systems, faster and cheaper than satellites, carry most of the intercontinental Internet traffic. Today, there are over 420 submarine cables __16__, stretching over 700,000 miles around the world. It is not a new phenomenon, __17__. The first transcontinental cable—laid in 1854—ran from Ireland to Newfoundland, and made telegraph communication possible between England and Canada. Currently, the world's highest-capacity undersea Internet cable is a 5,600-mile link between the US and Japan. __18__ named "FASTER," the cable connects Oregon in the US with Japan and Taiwan.

The submarine cables require extra __19__ to install. They must generally be run across flat surfaces of the ocean floor, and stay clear of coral reefs, sunken ships, fish beds, and other general

__20__. The fiber-optic cables are also very fragile, so they are surrounded with layers of tubing and steel to prevent damage.

(1) ( ) (A) at large (B) in service (C) by contrast (D) under control
(2) ( ) (A) then (B) still (C) instead (D) though
(3) ( ) (A) Suitably (B) Constantly (C) Vitally (D) Mockingly
(4) ( ) (A) speed (B) light (C) care (D) link
(5) ( ) (A) directions (B) obstacles (C) aquariums (D) circulations

44. Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) was an American author and journalist. His writing style, characterized by simplicity and understatement, influenced modern fiction, as __1__ his life of adventure.

Hemingway started his career as a journalist at 17. In the 1920s, he was sent to Europe as a newspaper correspondent to __2__ such events as the Greek Revolution. During this period, he produced his early important works, including *The Sun Also Rises*. Among his later works, the most outstanding is *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), which became perhaps his most famous book, finally winning him the Pulitzer Prize he had long been __3__.

Hemingway liked to portray soldiers, hunters, bullfighters—tough, at times primitive people whose courage and honesty are set against the brutal ways of modern society, and

LIVEWORKSHEETS

who in this __4__ lose hope and faith. His straightforward prose is particularly effective in his short stories, some of __5__ are collected in *Men Without Women* (1927). In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in Idaho in 1961.

(1) ( ) (A) was (B) being (C) did (D) doing
(2) ( ) (A) cover (B) approve (C) predict (D) escape
(3) ( ) (A) planned (B) achieved (C) examined (D) denied
(4) ( ) (A) limitation (B) classification (C) confrontation (D) modification
(5) ( ) (A) what (B) which (C) them (D) these

文意選填

17.

(A) replaced (B) mortal (C) spirit (D) available (E) journey (F) luxurious
(G) collected (H) purchase (I) alive (J) needs (K) limited (L) images

The practice of burning paper money or paper model offerings at funerals in Chinese society can be traced back to the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD). Chinese people believe that when someone passes away, there is a death of the body, but the __1__ continues to live in the next world. This "next world" is a mirror of the human world, where the "residents" need places to live, money to spend, daily necessities, and entertainment just like when they were __2__. Some of these necessities are buried with the deceased, while most others are "shipped" to them by burning paper models. As the ashes fly high, the offerings are __3__ by the residents in the next world.

Relatives of the deceased want to see their beloved family members live comfortably in the next world, so the paper houses are big and the cars are very __4__, mostly Mercedes-Benzes. A complete package of paper offerings may include a couple of servants, cash, and credit cards so that the deceased will have all their __5__ satisfied.

These traditional paper offerings were sold only at specialty stores in the past. The style and variety of the products were __6__. For example, "houses" looked all the same and were built by pasting paper around a bamboo frame, with __7__ of a door, windows, and a roof printed on it. There were no trendy, modern supplies to choose from. Now, the __8__ can be made on the Internet. And with the incorporation of new materials and designs, paper offerings come in many more varieties. The old one-style-

LIVEWORKSHEETS

fits-all houses have been __9__ by buildings that are fully equipped with decorations, furniture, and household appliances. Digital cameras, iPhones, and even skin care products are also __10__. It seems that, with the help of a simple click, this old Chinese tradition has been given a face-lift.

18.

(A) sorry	(B) outside	(C) leaving	(D) securely	(E) any
(F) normal	(G) quite	(H) came	(I) make	(J) way

I had an extraordinary dream last night. In the dream the cloakroom attendant at a theater stopped me in the lobby and insisted on my ___1___ my legs behind. I was not surprised, but I was ___2___ annoyed. I said I had never heard of such a rule at a theater before. The man replied that he was very ___3___ about it, but people often complained that other people's legs were always in the ___4___. Therefore, it had been decided that people should leave their legs ___5___. It seemed to me that the management had gone beyond their legal right in making this order. Under ___6___ circumstances, I should have disputed it. However, I didn't want to ___7___ a disturbance, so I sat down and prepared to obey the rule. I had never before known that the human leg could be taken off. I had always thought it was more ___8___ fixed. But the man showed me how to undo them, and I found that they ___9___ off quite easily. The discovery did not surprise me ___10___ more than the original request that I should take them off. Nothing does surprise one in a dream.

閱讀測驗

41. After the creation of the Glacier National Park in Montana, the growing number of park visitors increased the need for roads. Eventually, the demand for a road across the mountains led to the building of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.
The construction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road was a huge task. After 11 years of work, the final section of the road was completed in 1932. The road is considered **an engineering feat**. Even today, visitors to the park marvel at how such a road could have been built. It is one of the most scenic roads in North America. The construction of the road has changed the way visitors experience the Glacier National Park. Visitors now can drive over sections of the park that previously took days of horseback riding to see.
Just across the border, in Canada, is the Waterton Lakes National Park. In 1931, members of the Rotary Clubs of Alberta and Montana suggested joining the two parks as a symbol of peace and friendship between the two countries. In 1932, the United States and Canadian governments renamed the parks the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, the world's first. More recently, the parks have received several international honors. They were named as a World Heritage Site in 1995. This international recognition highlights the importance of this area, not just to the United States and Canada, but to the entire world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(1) ( ) What made it necessary to build a road through the Glacier National Park?
(A) There were too many parks in Montana.
(B) The park was not sunny enough for visitors.
(C) The existing mountain roads were destroyed.
(D) More visitors were interested in going to the park.

(2) ( ) How has the Going-to-the-Sun Road influenced the way people experience the Glacier National Park?
(A) The scenery along the road is too beautiful for visitors to drive carefully.
(B) It has become a marvelous experience for people to ride horses on this road.
(C) The road has allowed people to see more of the park in a shorter period of time.
(D) The transportation on the road was so difficult that few people could really enjoy the trip.

(3) ( ) What does "**an engineering feat**" mean?
(A) A big success in construction. (B) A magical building machine.
(C) A great disaster for the travelers. (D) An enjoyable process for engineers.

(4) ( ) What is special about the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park?
(A) It is where the glacier runs to the lake.
(B) It is the first park funded by the whole world.
(C) It is a special park built to protect wild animals.
(D) It is composed of two parks located in two countries.

42.

The best-known technological aid in language teaching is undoubtedly the language laboratory — a room, usually divided into booths, where students can listen individually to tape recordings of foreign language material, and where they may record and play back their own responses, while being monitored by a teacher.

When these laboratories were first introduced, they were heralded as a technique that would improve the rate and quality of language learning. They would take the burden of repetitive drills away from the teacher, provide more opportunities for learners to practice listening and speaking, and enable them to develop at their own rates and monitor their own progress. Many schools were quick to install expensive laboratory equipment. However, within a few years, it became apparent that there would be no breakthrough.The **expected improvements** did not materialize, and the popularity of the "language lab" showed a marked decline.

There were several reasons for the language lab's failure to live up to expectations. The taped materials were often poorly designed, leading to student frustration and boredom. The published programs failed to reflect the kind of work the student was doing in class. Few modern languages staff had received training in materials design or laboratory use. And it proved difficult to maintain the equipment once it had been installed.

Today, the strengths and limitations of the laboratory are better realized, and the vastly increased potential of modern electronic hardware has led to a certain revival. There is now considerable interest in *language learning laboratories*, which contain much more than the traditional systems — in particular, the introduction of interactive computational aids and video materials has proved to be extremely popular.

It is now clear that, when used properly, laboratories can provide a valuable extra

LIVEWORKSHEETS

dimension to language teaching. For example, the taped material can provide a variety of authentic and well-recorded models for the training of listening comprehension. And laboratories can be used as resource centers, or libraries, giving learners extra opportunities to practice at their chosen level.

(1) ( ) The passage is mainly about _____.

(A) the use of taped materials in a language laboratory

(B) the development of language learning laboratories

(C) the disadvantages of traditional language laboratories

(D) the importance of well-trained staff in a language laboratory

(2) ( ) Which of the following can be regarded as one of the "expected improvements" in the second paragraph?

(A) The rapid spread of language laboratories worldwide.

(B) The installment of costly machines in the labs in most schools.

(C) Correcting every student's speech errors by the classroom teachers.

(D) Keeping regular checks on the learning process by the students themselves.

(3) ( ) It can be inferred that today's language learning laboratories owe their success mainly to the introduction of _____.

(A) hearing aids (B) video materials

(C) resource centers (D) hardware dealers

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true after language laboratories were first introduced?

(A) Materials used in the language laboratory bored students.

(B) Well-trained staff for the language laboratory was hard to find.

(C) The maintenance of equipment in the language laboratory was trouble-free.

(D) The lessons in language laboratories and those in regular classrooms did not match.

43. In 2015, President Obama of the USA signed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), replacing the Bush-era No Child Left Behind (NCLB) that had been in effect since 2001. This new Act provides states with more decision-making power regarding curriculum, instruction, and assessment. Below are some big-picture ideas influencing many states as they approach the assessment task.

One important idea is flexibility. For years, states have used standardized K-12 assessments, similar to the SAT and ACT for college application, to measure student achievement. They are easy to use, but they fail to give a complete picture of how a student is progressing. Thus, states are rethinking one-size-fits-all standardized assessments and are instead considering personalized, student-centered assessments in schools. Obviously, the task is difficult and time-consuming. Fortunately, modern technology can help solve this **dilemma**. For instance, computer adaptive assessments can automatically adjust questions based on a student's performances on the previous questions. This mechanism prevents the computer from giving questions that are obviously too easy or too difficult for the student. It thus allows teachers to quickly assess a student's level of understanding and provide instant feedback to help in the learning process.

Another idea is multi-subject testing. Several states have started to incorporate

LIVEWORKSHEETS

subjects beyond the traditional math and reading items in their K-12 assessments. All 50 states include tests on science at least twice prior to senior high school, and some are now starting to include social studies, government, or economics. Some states are also moving toward assessing multiple subjects on one test, for example, reading and social studies.

A third idea is the emphasis on students' learning process. In pursuit of a student-centered approach, many states are putting more emphasis on assessments throughout the learning process rather than on traditional end-of-year summative tests. Teachers are encouraged to accumulate data at different points in their students' learning process. These data together present a more complete picture of a student's learning.

The last idea regards the purpose of assessment. Assessment should be used to inform both teachers' instruction and students' learning. Teachers can modify their teaching based on students' performance on tests; students can identify their own problems and make plans for improvement.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) Computers and Assessments
(B) The Four Components of ESSA
(C) Student-Centered Curriculum and Instruction
(D) From NCLB to ESSA, with a Focus on Assessment

(2) ( ) What does the word "**dilemma**" in paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) The choice between SAT and ACT.
(B) The choice between NCLB and ESSA.
(C) Whether or not to use student-centered assessment.
(D) Whether or not to replace computer-based assessment.

(3) ( ) Which of the following is an emerging new subject in the ESSA assessment?
(A) Math.
(B) Reading.
(C) Science.
(D) Economics.

(4) ( ) If the following sentences were to be included in the passage, which paragraph should they go to?

One good example is that many teachers today are asking students to keep a learning portfolio, which is a purposeful collection of student works at different points of time in the semester. This portfolio exhibits students' effort, progress, and achievements in one or more areas of the course.

(A) Paragraph 2.
(B) Paragraph 3.
(C) Paragraph 4.
(D) Paragraph 5.

44. Probably the most widely used oil in cooking, olive oil is made by crushing olives with stone or steel blades to release the oil. Extra virgin oil, the finest grade, is made from

LIVEWORKSHEETS

the first pressing of the olives and has a very low acidity rate (under 1%). To be qualified as “extra virgin,” the oil must also pass both an official test in a laboratory and a sensory evaluation by a trained tasting panel. It must be free from impurity, while exhibiting some fruitiness and creating a pleasant bitter flavor along with a peppery sensation in the mouth. Second on the ranking is virgin olive oil. It is also a first pressing, but has a slightly higher acidity level (under 2%). Lastly, pure olive oil is the cheapest olive oil. It is refined to remove its impurities and blended to improve flavor, and is recommended for all-purpose cooking.

Packaging and storage also have an impact on the quality of olive oil. Olive oil spoils quickly when exposed to direct sunlight, so it should be stored in the dark at 16-18°C. Moisture and oxygen promote oxidation and therefore limit its shelf life. Plastic containers usually do not provide adequate protection from light, heat, or moisture; additionally, small particles in plastics can leak into the oil, which further reduces its quality.

Olive oil tasters have long adopted descriptive terms such as “pure” and “light” to evaluate the quality of olive oil. Recently, however, the International Olive Council (IOC) is seeking input on test methods to improve the transparency of the testing process and boost the accuracy of the results. A redefinition of the term “olive oil” is also proposed to make a clear distinction between virgin olive oil and pure olive oil. Industry members of the IOC hope to promote the trade of olive oil by initiating these changes.

(1) ( ) What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The flavor of olive oil.
(B) The trade of olive oil.
(C) The promotion of olive oil.
(D) The quality of olive oil.

(2) ( ) Which of the following statements is true about extra virgin olive oil?
(A) It is free from any bitter flavor.
(B) It is refined to remove its impurities.
(C) It requires mixing of more than one kind of oil.
(D) It has a lower acidity rate than virgin olive oil.

(3) ( ) According to the passage, what is the best way to store olive oil?
(A) In a plastic container in a damp cellar.
(B) In a clear glass bottle near the kitchen stove.
(C) In an airtight glass bottle in a kitchen cupboard.
(D) In an airproof bottle next to a well-lighted window.

(4) ( ) What is the IOC trying to do?
(A) Train more qualified olive oil tasters.
(B) Improve the ways of grading olive oil.
(C) Look for new techniques to boost production.
(D) Build better connections among industry members.

LIVEWORKSHEETS