LT_GEPT INT_Reading 07

綜合測驗		閱讀測驗	
31.		**31.**	
32.		**32.**	
33.		**33.**	
34.		**34.**	
35.		**35.**	

一 、 綜合測驗

31. I spend a lot of time on social media. I often spend long hours staring at my computer or smartphone with Instagram or Facebook __(1)__. Actually, I kind of regret __(2)__ those apps on my phone in the first place. They make it way too easy to __(3)__ whenever I'm bored and just mindlessly go through everyone's posts. __(4)__, I know that every time I post something, I'm putting more of my personal information online for everyone to see. This hasn't become a problem yet, but it could turn into one someday. Therefore, I've started taking some steps to protect myself, including using ad and tracker blockers on my PC. These stop anyone from monitoring my online behavior. After all, you __(5)__ too careful online. I recommend that you stay alert, too.

( ) (1) (A) opens (B) opening (C) to open (D) open
( ) (2) (A) identifying (B) violating (C) installing (D) monitoring
( ) (3) (A) sign in (B) drown out (C) take in (D) bring back
( ) (4) (A) On the other hand (B) In addition (C) As a result (D) After all
( ) (5) (A) are not (B) can be (C) can't be (D) will be

32. Scout Finch and her father, Atticus, lived in Alabama. Atticus was a respected lawyer who had always taught Scout to be empathetic and just. When Scout was in second grade, Atticus became the lawyer assigned to Tom Robinson, a black man who was accused __(1)__ attacking a white woman named Mayella Ewell. Everyone in the community thought Atticus __(2)__ crazy to defend a black man. However, Atticus told Scout that a lawyer should __(3)__ the rights of people regardless of their skin color. On the day of the trial, strong evidence was presented that showed Robinson's innocence. Still, he was __(4)__ guilty. Atticus explained to Scout that most people make __(5)__ decisions in their everyday life. However, when race is involved, people tend to base their judgments on a person's skin color, and this leads to injustice.

( ) (1) (A) for (B) of (C) at (D) in
( ) (2) (A) must have been (B) should have been (C) may be (D) could be
( ) (3) (A) make way for (B) come up with (C) stand up for (D) take care of
( ) (4) (A) found (B) kept (C) made (D) left
( ) (5) (A) victorious (B) moral (C) widowed (D) alcoholic

33. We're here at the Taipei City Marathon, which has drawn some of the world's best runners. Fof instance, the man __(1)__ at the head of the pack on the starting line is a former world champion. Many thousands of fans are here to __(2)__ this great competition. Before long, the starter's gun will fire, and the runners will be off, running a

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course that snakes its way* through beautiful Taipei City and, __(3)__ themselves to their physical limits. If you don't know much about the marathon, here are a few fun facts. It is __(4)__ the town of Marathon in Greece, which is just outside Athens. Furthermore, it covers a distance of about 26 miles, or 42 kilometers—the distance between that town and Athens in ancient times. Today, there are stations set up with energy bars and plenty of water so the racers can keep themselves __(5)__. That's very important, especially when running in such hot weather as we have today.

註：snake its way 彎曲延伸

( ) (1) (A) stands (B) standing (C) stood (D) to stand
( ) (2) (A) invade (B) witness (C) claim (D) digest
( ) (3) (A) pushing (B) relieving (C) striving (D) enduring
( ) (4) (A) looked after (B) named after (C) taken after (D) run after
( ) (5) (A) hydrate (B) hydrating (C) hydrated (D) be hydrated

34. Dear John,

It's hard to say this, but I have to. Although we had some great times together, our __(1)__ must end. I can see now that you aren't good for me.

Still, I won't forget you. The time that we __(2)__ together means a lot to me. With you __(3)__ my side, I found all the answers I needed. I learned about new music and games, and even made new friends. But even when I was with my friends and family, I __(4)__ all my time with you. I can't focus on school with you around. I even turn to you in the middle of the night. Please don't __(5)__. The problem isn't you; it's me. I know I will miss you, but I have to end this.

Goodbye,
Sally

( ) (1) (A) disappointment (B) relationship (C) attention (D) response
( ) (2) (A) have had (B) were having (C) had had (D) are to have
( ) (3) (A) in (B) to (C) by (D) over
( ) (4) (A) cost (B) took (C) paid (D) spent
( ) (5) (A) hang out with me (B) go through this (C) turn to me (D) take this personally

35. People are often curious about how different animals sleep. How can birds like Alpine swifts, for instance, keep __(1)__ while they're asleep? How can some underwater creatures such as goldfish sleep without ever __(2)__ their eyes? Why don't cute sea otters float away when they sleep on their backs in the water? How do dolphins manage to keep at least __(3)__ their brain awake at all times? How can large bears hibernate for months on end __(4)__ the wild? And how can giraffes sleep only __(5)__?

All these different ways __(6)__ sleeping seem incredible to humans. That's why many people enjoy studying the __(7)__ habits of certain animal sleepers. They watch closely to see how these animals behave __(8)__ sleep. They like to compare their sleeping positions with their own. Such observations help scientists __(9)__ animal sleeping behavior better and find out which creatures sleep more or less than we humans do. Lastly, observing animal sleep also reveals other secrets. Some humans, __(10)__, might wonder how animals manage to stay safe while sleeping. After all, in the animal world, there's always the danger of taking a nap and being eaten!

( ) (1) (A) to fly (B) fly (C) flies (D) flying
( ) (2) (A) close (B) closing (C) closes (D) closed
( ) (3) (A) halves (B) halves of (C) one half of (D) one half
( ) (4) (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) to

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(　　) (5) (A) a day thirty minutes (B) a minute thirty days (C) thirty minutes a day (D) thirty days a minute

(　　) (6) (A) to (B) on (C) for (D) of

(　　) (7) (A) amazed (B) amazing (C) amazingly (D) amaze

(　　) (8) (A) until (B) for (C) when (D) during

(　　) (9) (A) understood (B) understanding (C) understand (D) to understanding

(　　) (10) (A) for example (B) on the contrary (C) as a result (D) for a start

二、 閱讀測驗

31. If you've ever visited Lanyu, you may have noticed beautiful canoes sitting on the rocky shores of the island. Those canoes are the work of the Tao, who arrived in Taiwan most likely from the Philippines around 800 years ago. Tao men make those canoes to show their skill and strength. When a canoe is completed, a ceremony is held to celebrate it. Typically, each Tao canoe can hold up to three people, but the longest one ever built was about 11 meters long, and it journeyed all the way from Lanyu to Taipei. Today, some of the young Tao men who live on Lanyu are still taught the skill of canoe-making. However, the ones who have left the island or chosen to work in the local tourism industry will probably never learn this skill. Older Tao members hope that the young people will return one day and help keep their culture alive.

(　　) (1) What is the main purpose of the passage? (A) To give some general information on the canoes made by the Tao. (B) To convince the young Tao members of the significance of preserving the canoe-making tradition. (C) To illustrate the size and capacity of the canoes made by the Tao. (D) To show the speaker's regret that today many Tao people may not know how to make a canoe.

(　　) (2) Why do Tao men make canoes? (A) To make good use of the wood grown locally. (B) To show how skillful and powerful they are. (C) To show respect and gratitude to their ancestors. (D) To use canoes as a major means of transportation.

(　　) (3) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true? (A) The longest canoe ever made by the Tao can seat 11 people. (B) Since the Tao canoe is powerless, it can only sail near the coastline. (C) The more Tao young people learn canoe-making skills, the more likely the tradition is to be preserved. (D) After a canoe is launched, a ceremony will be held to celebrate its maiden voyage.

32. You've heard of cookies, but do you know what an Internet cookie is?

A computer or Internet "cookie" is a text file containing information. Every time you visit a website, the website sends cookies to your computer. Your computer then stores the cookies for the next time you visit the same website.

The purpose of these cookies is to help the website keep track of your visits and activity. This isn't always a bad thing. Websites might use cookies to record your login information. Many people find this useful for storing passwords for websites that they visit often.

However, some companies may use the information stored in cookies to send you unwanted emails. Hackers may also collect cookies in order to steal your usernames and passwords. Thus, to keep your information safe, it's important to regularly clean out the

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cookies stored on your computer.

If you use the Internet a lot, it's possible that your computer has more cookies than you have ever eaten. Just imagine that!

( ) (1) What is the passage mainly about? (A) A helpful guide for finding cookie recipes online. (B) A brief introduction to Internet cookies. (C) An unusual way to store cookies. (D) A practical way to protect your privacy online.

( ) (2) What might be the advantage of having cookies on your computer? (A) You can keep records of your online activity private. (B) You can store much larger amounts of data on your computer. (C) You don't need to enter your info to log in to the same site every time. (D) You don't have to worry about receiving junk mail.

( ) (3) Based on the passage, how can you keep your personal information from being hacked? (A) Try to keep as many Internet cookies as possible. (B) Get rid of the cookies stored on your computer regularly. (C) Click on unwanted emails or advertisements and delete them. (D) Use different usernames and passwords to log in to the same site.

33. Every year between mid-October and mid-November, the streets of India light up to celebrate one of the country's most important cultural festivals: Diwali, known as the "festival of lights" in English.

The dates of Diwali change from year to year because the timing of the festival is based on a religious calendar. However, it usually lasts for five days. During the run-up* to Diwali, many Indian people clean their homes and workplaces. They then decorate these spaces with special pieces of Indian art known as *rangoli* and oil lamps called *diyas*. During the festival period itself, these items are used to light up both the inside and outside of homes. Additionally, people put on their finest traditional clothes and gather together with family to eat large meals and watch fireworks.

The amazing light displays enjoyed during Diwali are supposed to represent new beginnings and the victory of good over evil and light over darkness.

( ) (1) What is this passage mainly about? (A) It explains why Indian people like to decorate houses with lights. (B) It explains the origins of India's Diwali festival. (C) It describes how Indian people celebrate their festival of lights. (D) It talks about the importance of Diwali to Indian people.

( ) (2) Which is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as something Indian people do to celebrate Diwali? (A) They have big meals with family while watching special TV programs. (B) They clean their houses, shops, and offices before the festival. (C) They decorate their houses with *rangoli* and *diyas*. (D) They wear traditional clothes and watch fireworks displays.

( ) (3) According to the passage, what does Diwali mean to Indian people? (A) It represents good fortune for the coming year. (B) It stands for a new beginning and good over evil. (C) It symbolizes their respect for their ancestors. (D) It represents the love of family and friends.

34. Some people think there is no harm in enjoying "blackface," the act of painting one's skin darker to look like a black person. It's not racist, they might say, and it's only for fun, with no offense intended. However, people who think this way would do well to understand the origin of blackface. This practice dates back to the mid-19th century, when white entertainers began painting their faces black with shoe polish in order to resemble African slaves. The stage shows these actors performed in were meant to entertain white

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viewers by making fun of black people. The problem with such shows wasn't only that they were obviously very offensive to the black community; they also completely ignored the horrors of slavery. By portraying black people as being stupid and lazy, the shows had the effect of making white people feel superior to black people, thereby* justifying racial injustice. Today, blackface can still be seen from time to time when it is performed by people for Halloween, for parties, or to make silly YouTube videos. But blackface is just as offensive now as it was 200 years ago, and it still robs African Americans of their humanity and dignity*.

( ) (1) What is this passage mainly about? (A) The origin of blackface. (B) Where blackface can be seen. (C) A form of entertainment in the past. (D) The associations between blackface and Halloween.

( ) (2) What is said about the use of blackface? (A) It was meant to show respect for black people. (B) It encourages people to forget about the horrors of slavery. (C) It mainly served the purpose of entertaining white viewers. (D) It signals the equality between white people and black people.

( ) (3) What can we infer from the passage? (A) We should put an end to the practice of blackface. (B) It is necessary to keep the practice of blackface alive. (C) It is worthwhile to discuss the necessity of blackface. (D) More money should be spent to maintain black people's dignity.

35. Mount Everest between Nepal and Tibet is the highest mountain on Earth, and home to one of the hardest races ever—the Everest Marathon.

The Everest Marathon is held to celebrate the day Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay successfully reached the top of the mountain. They made history in 1953 by becoming the first people to climb all the way up Mount Everest.

But this is no ordinary marathon. It takes 15 days just to hike to the starting point at Everest Base Camp. This camp is located halfway up the mountain and 5,356 meters above sea level. This high up, the air is very thin and it's difficult to breathe. So every step is extra tough.

During the race, runners must cross rivers and climb over rocky sections. The path is so dangerous that runners are not allowed to race after the sun goes down. They must stop and camp overnight.

If a normal marathon is hard, imagine what running the Everest Marathon is like. Yet, this once-in-a-lifetime experience continues to attract runners from all over the world.

( ) (1) What's the main purpose of the passage? (A) To promote Mount Everest. (B) To introduce the Everest Marathon. (C) To highlight the achievement of Edmund and Tenzing. (D) To explain the difficulty of running marathons.

( ) (2) Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Everest Marathon? (A) It takes 15 days to finish the whole marathon course. (B) It is one of the hardest marathons held on the highest mountain. (C) Participants may find it difficult because the air is thin. (D) Participants have to cross rivers and climb over rocky areas.

( ) (3) Why is racing after the sun goes down not allowed in the Everest Marathon? (A) It's not fair. (B) It's too dangerous. (C) It's too exciting. (D) It's not healthy.

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