高中綜合練習 Unit 19

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80.		80.		20.		20.	
81.		81.		21.		21.	

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75.

A wise woman traveling in the mountains found a precious stone. The next day she met another traveler who was hungry. The wise woman generously opened her bag to ___1___ her food with the traveler. When the hungry traveler saw the precious stone, he asked her to give it to him. The woman did ___2___ without hesitation. The traveler left, rejoicing. If he sold the stone, he thought, he ___3___ enough money for the rest of his life. But in a few days he came back to find the woman. When he found her, he said, "I know how valuable this stone is, but I'm giving it back to you, ___4___ that you can give me something even more precious. You gave me the stone without asking for anything ___5___. Please teach me what you have in your heart that makes you so generous."

(1) ( )	(A) give	(B) bring	(C) share	(D) earn
(2) ( )	(A) so	(B) such	(C) as	(D) thus
(3) ( )	(A) had	(B) had had	(C) would have	(D) would have had
(4) ( )	(A) hope	(B) hoping	(C) hoped	(D) to hope
(5) ( )	(A) on leave	(B) by surprise	(C) off record	(D) in return

76. France, home to such major fashion houses as Chanel, Dior, and Yves Saint Laurent, has joined Italy, Spain, and Israel in adopting laws against super-skinny models on catwalks or in ads.

The French government has passed a bill that will __1__ the use of excessively skinny models. Modeling agencies violating the law can receive a fine of up to US$81,000, with up to six months in jail for staff involved. According to French officials, the measure aims to __2__ the glorification of dangerously thin models.

Under the approved legislation, models will have to present a medical __3__ that proves they are healthy before being allowed to work in the fashion industry. Moreover, they will be __4__ regular weight checks. Modeling agencies will have to produce a medical report showing that their models have maintained a __5__ body mass-to-height ratio. This bill is expected to change young women's view on the ideal female form.

(1) ( ) (A) forecast (B) represent (C) criminalize (D) distinguish
(2) ( ) (A) put up with (B) crack down on (C) give in to (D) look out for
(3) ( ) (A) coverage (B) certificate (C) operation (D) prescription
(4) ( ) (A) subject to (B) accustomed to (C) blessed with (D) familiar with
(5) ( ) (A) healthy (B) pleasant (C) frequent (D) distinctive

77. A polygraph machine, also known as a "lie detector," is a common part of criminal

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investigations. The instrument is used to measure __1__ a person's body reacts to questions. The theory underlying it is that lying is stressful, and that this stress can be measured and recorded on a polygraph machine. When a person takes a polygraph test, four to six wires, called sensors, are __2__ to different parts of his body. The sensors pick up signals from the person's blood pressure, pulse, and perspiration. __3__ the process of questioning, all the signals are recorded on a single strip of moving paper. Once the questions are finished, the examiner analyzes the results to determine if the person tested __4__ truthful. Well-trained examiners can usually detect lying with a high degree of __5__ when they use a polygraph. However, because different people behave differently when lying, a polygraph test is by no means perfect.

(1) ( ) (A) what (B) when (C) how (D) why
(2) ( ) (A) adapted (B) attached (C) related (D) restricted
(3) ( ) (A) Before (B) Among (C) Without (D) Throughout
(4) ( ) (A) was being (B) would be (C) was to be (D) would have been
(5) ( ) (A) quantity (B) accuracy (C) possibility (D) emergency

78. The fashion industry in Africa has witnessed tremendous growth in recent years. African fashion design has caught the eyes of international celebrities including former US first lady, Michelle Obama, Rihanna, and Beyoncé, __11__. Global demand for African-inspired fashion has led to incredible sales for some African designers and brands.

Folake Folarin–Coker, founder of Tiffany Amber, is one of the best-known fashion designers in both the African and global fashion industry. Born in Lagos, Nigeria, she received her education in Europe, __12__ she got an opportunity to interact with various cultures at a young age. __13__, she has a master's degree in law from Switzerland, but as fate would have it, her passion for fashion led her into fashion design.

Folake's tasteful and colorful creations have earned her global __14__, making her the first African fashion designer to showcase her talent at the New York Mercedes Fashion Week for two consecutive years. She has also been widely __15__ in international media such as CNN. In 2013, she was listed as one of the Forbes Power Women in Africa.

(1) ( ) (A) if any (B) among others (C) in short (D) at best
(2) ( ) (A) where (B) there (C) that (D) whether
(3) ( ) (A) Generally (B) Ideally (C) Relatively (D) Interestingly
(4) ( ) (A) recognition (B) motivation (C) supervision (D) preparation
(5) ( ) (A) believed (B) announced (C) featured (D) populated

79.

There are two kinds of heroes: heroes who shine in the face of great danger, who perform an ___1___ act in a difficult situation, and heroes who live an ordinary life like us, who do their work ___2___ by many of us, but who ___3___ a difference in the lives of others.

Heroes are selfless people who perform extraordinary acts. The mark of heroes is not necessarily the result of their action, but ___4___ they are willing to do for others and for their chosen cause. ___5___ they fail, their determination lives on for others to follow. The glory lies not in the achievement but in the sacrifice.

(1) ( )	(A) annoying	(B) interfering	(C) amazing	(D) inviting
(2) ( )	(A) noticing	(B) noticeable	(C) noticed	(D) unnoticed
(3) ( )	(A) make	(B) do	(C) tell	(D) count
(4) ( )	(A) what	(B) who	(C) those	(D) where
(5) ( )	(A) Not until	(B) Even if	(C) As if	(D) No sooner than

80. In spite of modernization and the increasing role of women in all walks of life, the practice of the dowry in India is still widespread. The dowry system, money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage, was started centuries ago with the intention of providing security for a girl __1__ difficulties and unexpected circumstances after marriage. For this purpose, the parents gave __2__ they could to their daughter, which consequently went to the groom's family. By the beginning of the 21st century, however, the custom had deteriorated to a point whereby the groom and his family had become

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very __3__. When demands for dowry are not met, the bride is __4__ torture, and often even killed. The more educated a man is, the __5__ is the expectation for dowry at the time of marriage. Girls who are highly educated are required to have larger dowries because they usually marry more educated men.

(1) ( )	(A) due to	(B) apart from	(C) in case of	(D) with reference to
(2) ( )	(A) whoever	(B) whenever	(C) whatever	(D) whichever
(3) ( )	(A) greedy	(B) pleasant	(C) regretful	(D) sympathetic
(4) ( )	(A) aware of	(B) required by	(C) furious with	(D) subject to
(5) ( )	(A) lower	(B) higher	(C) better	(D) worse

81. The pineapple, a delicious tropical fruit, has been valued for centuries not only for its distinct and unique taste, but also for its miraculous health and medical benefits. But pineapples can also be a fashionable fruit: Pineapple leaves can __21__ a substitute for leather.

The idea was developed when a Spanish designer travelling to the Philippines observed a traditional Filipino shirt __22__ together with the fibers of pineapple leaves. After five years of research, she created from pineapple leaves a material which, like real leather, can be used for making bags, shoes, and __23__ textile products. It is an eco-friendly and biodegradable fiber.

This eco-friendly leather has clear __24__ for the environment, compared to real leather and synthetic leathers. It requires fewer chemicals, making it safer for the workers in factories. Its manufacture also leaves a smaller carbon footprint. In addition, the leftover material following the removal of fibers can even be used as a natural fertilizer back in the pineapple fields.

__25__ its low cost, this innovative material is already being used by many leading fashion companies to make their products.

(1) ( ) (A) bring along (B) turn out (C) account for (D) serve as

(2) ( ) (A) wove (B) weaving (C) woven (D) to weave

(3) ( ) (A) else (B) those (C) other (D) such

(4) ( ) (A) advantages (B) considerations (C) opportunities (D) responsibilities

(5) ( ) (A) Due to (B) Nothing but (C) In contrast to (D) On behalf of

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75. In the Spartathlon, one of the world's toughest ultra-marathons, runners run 245 km, about six marathons, within 36 hours. The runners start in Athens, and run all the way to historical Sparta.

The Spartathlon's heritage goes back to 490 B.C., when Pheidippides, an Athenian, made the journey to Sparta to ask the Spartans for help in fighting the invading Persians. It is recorded that he reached Sparta on the day after he left Athens. In 1982, this story sparked the interest of a British air-force officer and long-distance runner called John Foden, who wondered if it really was possible to run from Athens to Sparta and arrive the next day. With four other of ficers, Foden decided to see for himself; after a 36-hour slog they arrived in Sparti, as the town is now called. That achievement inspired the organization of the first Spartathlon a year later.

The Spartathlon's attraction has two sources. The first is the difficulty of finishing it. The Spartathlon is not the most difficult race, but it combines lots of different tests. There is the heat of the Greek day, and then the plunge in temperatures when darkness falls. There are climbs: the route includes a series of ascents, among them a 1,200-meter mountain pass in the dead of night. Above all, there is the relentless pressure of the clock. The second reason is that the idea of retracing Pheidippides's footsteps still grips many participants. It feels like racing in history, passing through places where history began.

As finishers receive a laurel wreath and water from schoolgirls, many are overjoyed with emotion. However, **the euphoria is fleeting**. Within a few minutes, their joints and muscles start to seize up: after the race, Sparti resembles the set of a zombie film as participants lumber slowly around on legs that will not bend. But the itch to do it all over again soon appears.

(1) ( ) What is the second paragraph mainly about?

(A) The background of John Foden.

(B) The route of an ultra-marathon.

(C) The origin of the Spartathlon.

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(D) The story of Pheidippides in ancient Athens.

(2) ( ) Why do ultra-runners choose the Spartathlon?

(A) It is the most classical ultra-marathon in the world.

(B) Runners feel like racing through history.

(C) Their personal problems will be solved in the race.

(D) They have to finish all the tests in one day.

(3) ( ) What does "**the euphoria is fleeting**" in the last paragraph mean?

(A) The feeling of triumph will last forever.

(B) The race is incomprehensibly difficult to finish.

(C) The fatigue after the race is overwhelming.

(D) The excitement of finishing the race is soon gone.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the Spartathlon?

(A) The Spartathlon was first organized in 1983.

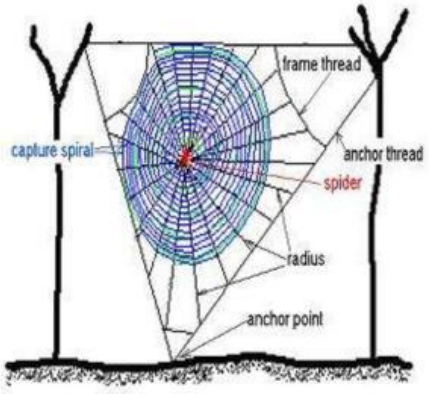
(B) The event of the Spartathlon was made into a movie.

(C) After completing the race, many decide not to try it again.

(D) The runners have to endure high temperature day and night.

76. Spider webs are one of the most fascinating examples of animal architecture. The most beautiful and structurally ordered are the orb webs. The main function of the web is to intercept and hold flying prey, such as flies, bees and other insects, long enough for the spider to catch them. In order to do **so**, the threads of the web have to withstand the impact forces from large and heavy prey as well as environmental forces from wind and rain for at least a day in most cases.

The orb web is found to have two main characteristics. The first is its geometry, which consists of an outer frame and a central part from which threads radiate outward. Enclosed in the frame are capture spirals winding round and round from the web center out to the frame. The whole web is in tension and held in place by anchor threads, which connect the frame to the surrounding vegetation or objects. The second and perhaps most important characteristic is the material with which it is built. Spider silk is a kind of natural composite that gives this lightweight fiber a tensile strength comparable to that of steel, while at the same time making it very elastic. Two types of silk threads are used in the web. One is highly elastic and can stretch to almost twice its original length before breaking and, for most types of spiders, is covered in glue. This type is used in the capture spiral for catching and holding prey. The other is stiffer and stronger, and is used for the radius, frames and anchor threads, which allows the web to withstand prey impact and to keep its structural strength through a wide range of environmental conditions.



(1) ( ) What is this passage mainly about?

(A) The food network in nature.

(B) The construction of orb webs.

(C) The network of geometrical studies.

(D) The environmental challenges for spider webs.

(2) ( ) What does the word "**so**" in the first paragraph refer to?

(A) To catch and keep small creatures.

(B) To find a good material for the web.

(C) To observe the behavior patterns of spiders.

(D) To present a fantastic architecture by animals.

(3) ( ) Which part of the web is used for supporting the web itself ?

(A) The center of the web. (B) The glue on the lines.

(C) The anchor threads. (D) The capture spiral.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, which statement is true about the silk threads?

(A) They are all sticky and extendable.

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(B) They are usually strong enough to last for a day.
(C) They remove harmful chemicals from insects.
(D) They are made of rare plants in the environment.

77.

New York, Nov. 17 — In a swirl of confetti and shredded paper, John Glenn made his second trip through New York's "Canyon of Heroes" in a parade Monday, saluting his return to space 36 years after he became America's first man in orbit.

Glenn's first ticker-tape parade on March 1, 1962, after his Mercury flight, is considered the largest ever in New York. An estimated 3,474 tons of confetti and ticker-tape rained down along a seven-mile route. For his second parade, despite lunchtime crowds from Wall Street, the turnout Monday was sparse by New York standards and spectators along a route less than a mile long were surprisingly restrained. Police and Glenn's parade was attended by 500,000 — a figure that appeared generously **inflated**.

The 1962 celebration "was more enthusiastic — a lot more people," said one spectator, who as a young newlywed attended Glenn's first parade and came from her Brooklyn home again for Glenn's second parade.

Another spectator said that too many Americans take the achievements of the space program for granted. "It's become so everyday, so ordinary, nobody cares," he said.

Glenn began the day with decorating the Rockefeller Center Christmas tree. After that event, Glenn recalled the 1962 parade, saying, "It was just so enormous. I remember just a blizzard of paper. You could hardly even look up without getting something in your eye."

Glenn, who retires from the U.S. Senate next month, joins a list of individuals and sports teams honored with more than one ticker-tape parade.

(1) ( ) This is a report about John Glenn after he _____.
(A) successfully accomplished his 1962 Mercury flight
(B) became the first man to land on the moon
(C) was welcomed in New York the second time
(D) retired from the U.S. Senate

(2) ( ) What impressed Glenn most in the 1962 parade?
(A) The huge crowd of people around him.
(B) The huge amount of paper poured over him.
(C) The Christmas tree in front of the Rockefeller Center.
(D) The key to the city he received from the mayor.

(3) ( ) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) John Glenn is admirable in that he has been to the moon more than once.
(B) Only John Glenn has received the ticker-tape parade more than once.
(C) Many Americans are no longer excited about space achievements.
(D) Glenn's second parade in New York was larger than the first one.

(4) ( ) According to the passage, how many space flights has Glenn taken?
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

(5) ( ) Why does the report say that the figure of Glenn's second parade was "inflated"?
(A) Because the second parade had a larger crowd than the first parade.
(B) Because there were many people who attended both parades.
(C) Because the crowd of the second parade seemed to be far less than 500,000.
(D) Because the crowd of the second parade was far more enthusiastic.

78. Music has a tendency to get stuck in our heads. Sometimes a tune intrudes on our thoughts and then plays, and replays, in a never-ending loop. This interesting phenomenon becomes a **subject** explored by many scientists. They use a range of terms to describe it—stuck-song syndrome, sticky music, cognitive itch, or most commonly "earworm." Earworms can run around our heads for several minutes to numerous hours. As the melody repeats, it becomes embedded into our mind. Even though our ears do not hear the tune, our brain continues to play it.

Earworms often take the form of song fragments rather than entire songs, and the song is usually a

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familiar one. Researchers are not sure why some songs are more likely to get stuck in our heads than others, but everyone has their own tunes. Often those songs have a simple, upbeat melody and catchy, repetitive lyrics, such as popular commercial jingles and slightly annoying radio hits. Recent or repeated exposure to a song or even a small part of a song can also trigger earworms, as can word associations, such as a phrase similar to the lyrics of a song.

While earworms might be annoying, most people who experience them nevertheless report that they are pleasant or at least neutral. Only a third of people are disturbed by the song in their heads. How people cope with their earworms seems to depend on how they feel about them. Those who have positive feelings about their stuck songs prefer to just "let them be," while those with negative feelings turn to more behavioral responses, which include coping strategies such as singing, talking, or even praying.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about an earworm?
(A) It is a creature living inside our ears.
(B) It is a tune memorized in a personal way.
(C) It is a melody repeating in our heads.
(D) It is a commercial recalled through lyrics.
(2) ( ) Which of the following best defines "**subject**" in the first paragraph?
(A) A kind of mental disease.
(B) A course being taken.
(C) A participant in an experiment.
(D) A matter being studied.
(3) ( ) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature that would trigger earworms?
(A) Tunes repeatedly encountered.
(B) Melodies with smooth rhythms.
(C) Fragments of songs recently heard.
(D) Words similar to the lyrics of a song.
(4) ( ) What is the third paragraph mainly about?
(A) Why people find earworms annoying.
(B) How people react to earworms.
(C) What people use to kill earworms.
(D) When people start to notice earworms.

79. On June 23, 2010, a Sunny Airlines captain with 32 years of experience stopped his flight from departing. He was deeply concerned about a balky power component that might eliminate all electrical power on his trans-Pacific flight. Despite his valid concerns, Sunny Airlines' management pressured him to fly the airplane, over the ocean, at night. When he refused to jeopardize the safety of his passengers, Sunny Airlines' security escorted him out of the airport, and threatened to arrest his crew if they did not cooperate.

Besides that, five more Sunny Airlines pilots also refused to fly the aircraft, citing their own concerns about the safety of the plane. It turned out the pilots were right: the power component was faulty and the plane was removed from service and, finally, fixed. Eventually a third crew operated the flight, hours later. In this whole process, Sunny Airlines pressured their highly experienced pilots to ignore their safety concerns and fly passengers over the Pacific Ocean at night in a plane that needed maintenance. Fortunately for all of us, these pilots stood strong and would not be intimidated.

Don't just take our word that this happened. Please research this yourself and learn the facts. Here's a starting point: www.SunnyAirlinePilot.org. Once you review this shocking information, please keep in mind that while their use of Corporate Security to remove a pilot from the airport is a new procedure, the intimidation of flight crews is becoming commonplace at Sunny Airlines, with documented events occurring on a weekly basis.

The flying public deserves the highest levels of safety. No airlines should maximize their revenues by pushing their employees to move their airplanes regardless of the potential human cost. Sunny Airlines' pilots are committed to resisting any practices that compromise your safety for economic gain. We've

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been trying to fix these problems behind the scenes for quite some time; now we need your help. Go to www.SunnyAirlinePilot.org to get more information and find out what you can do.

(1) ( ) According to the passage, what happened to the captain after he refused to fly the aircraft?
(A) He was asked to find another pilot to replace his position.
(B) He was forced to leave the airport by security staff of Sunny Airlines.
(C) He was made to help the Airlines find out what was wrong with the plane.
(D) He was fired for refusing to fly the plane and abandoning the passengers.

(2) ( ) What is the main purpose of the passage?
(A) To maximize Sunny Airlines' revenues.
(B) To introduce Sunny Airlines' pilot training programs.
(C) To review plans for improving Sunny Airlines' service.
(D) To expose problems with Sunny Airlines' security practices.

(3) ( ) What happened to the aircraft after the pilots refused to operate the flight?
(A) It was found to be too old for any more flight service.
(B) Its mechanical problem was detected and finally repaired.
(C) It was removed from the airport for a week-long checkup.
(D) Its power component problem remained and no crew would operate the flight.

(4) ( ) By whom was the passage most likely written?
(A) Sunny Airlines security guards.
(B) Sunny Airlines personnel manager.
(C) Members of Sunny Airlines pilot organization.
(D) One of the passengers of the Sunny Airlines flight.

80.

Believe it or not, America's favorite snack food is the potato chip. There is a story behind how it was first made. One might think that somewhere a genius thought up the first potato chips, but it didn't happen that way. Picture an elegant restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1853. The Moon Lake Restaurant's menu included French-fried potatoes, a popular food recipe brought back from France by Thomas Jefferson. These were thickly cut potatoes, fried until golden brown and crisp on the outside. One evening a guest in the dining hall felt that his potatoes were too thick and sent them back to the kitchen. The cook sliced some potatoes thinner than before and prepared them for the complaining guest. He was still not satisfied and sent them back again! By this time the cook was angry and decided to do exactly what the dinner guest wanted: slice the potatoes as thin as possible. Then they would be so crisp that the diner wouldn't be able to use his fork to eat them. When the paper-thin browned potatoes arrived, the diner was pleased. He was so happy with them that other guests started ordering the new potatoes. The cook's plan to stop the dinner guest from complaining did not turn out as he had planned. Soon Saratoga Chips appeared on the menu and became so popular that people wanted to take some home. The restaurant started selling small packages of the potato chips. A few years later, they were selling all over the United States. But because the potatoes had to be peeled by hand, it was a time-consuming chore and potato chips were often out of stock. In the 1920s a mechanical potato peeler was invented and soon there were potato chips in abundance. They gradually spread all over the world, and have remained popular ever since.

(1) ( ) According to this passage, mass production of potato chips was made possible when _____.
(A) potatoes could be peeled by machines
(B) potatoes were peeled by a large number of cooks
(C) there was a growing demand for them
(D) they first appeared in a Saratoga restaurant

(2) ( ) According to this passage, the cook of the Moon Lake Restaurant _____.
(A) enjoyed making potato chips very much
(B) planned to sell potato chips everywhere
(C) wanted to silence a complaining diner
(D) was pleased that other guests liked the chips

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(3) ( ) Potato chips have been popular in the U.S. _____.
(A) for more than 200 years (B) ever since 1920
(C) for less than 100 years (D) since the 19th century

81.

The Lego Group had a very humble beginning in the workshop of Ole Kirk Christiansen, a carpenter from Denmark. Christiansen began creating wooden toys in 1932. Two years later, he stumbled on the Lego name by putting together the first two letters of the Danish words *Leg* and *Godt*, which mean "play well." The name could be interpreted as "I put together" in Latin; it also corresponds to the Greek verb meaning "gather" or "pick up."

In 1947, the company expanded to making plastic toys. At first, the use of plastic for toy manufacture was not highly regarded by retailers and consumers of the time. Many of the Lego Group's shipments were returned, following poor sales. However, Christiansen's son, Godtfred Kirk Christiansen, saw the immense potential in Lego bricks to become a system for creative play. As the junior managing director of the Lego Group, he spent years trying to improve the "locking" ability of the bricks and made the bricks more versatile. In 1958, the modern interlocking brick design was finally developed and patented.

Today Lego is sold in more than 130 countries. Every minute 33,824 Lego bricks are made, and kids around the world spend 5 billion hours a year playing with Lego. There will be more than 400 million people playing with Lego bricks this year. On average, every person in the world owns 62 Lego bricks, and about seven Lego sets are sold every second.

This year Lego fans all over the world are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the tiny building blocks. Though already 50 years old, Lego is still the same product it was in the 1950s. Bricks bought then are still compatible with current bricks and that is probably the reason the toy has never fallen out of favor.

(1) ( ) Which of the following is true about the name *Lego*?
(A) It is a combination of Greek and Latin words.
(B) It was created by Ole Kirk Christiansen's son.
(C) It was created in 1947 for naming the plastic toys.
(D) It came from Danish words meaning "play" and "well."

(2) ( ) When did the Lego brick become as a creative form of toy?
(A) 1958 (B) 1947 (C) 1934 (D) 1932

(3) ( ) Which of the following is true in describing the popularity of Lego?
(A) More than 5 billion people in the world own Lego sets.
(B) Children spend an average of 62 dollars on Lego bricks each year.
(C) People in the world spend 400 million hours playing with Lego every year.
(D) The Lego Group now produces more than 30 thousand toy bricks every minute.

(4) ( ) What is most likely the reason why Lego still remains popular?
(A) Old Lego bricks may still be connected to new ones.
(B) The company hasn't changed its name since 1947.
(C) The material for the bricks has proved to be safe.
(D) The price of the toy is relatively reasonable.

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15.

(A) these	(B) lower	(C) evenly	(D) other	(E) while
(F) not only	(G) methods	(H) with	(I) such as	(J) also

The term "standard of living" usually refers to the economic well-being enjoyed by a person, family, community, or nation. A standard of living is considered high when it includes ___1___ necessities but also certain comforts and luxuries; it is considered low when food, clean water, housing, and ___2___ necessities are limited or lacking.

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Different ___3___ have been employed by economists to measure standard of living. One of ___4___ measures is to calculate the percentage of income that people spend on certain necessities. The higher this percentage is, the ___5___ is the standard of living of these people.
The U.S. has one of the world's highest standards of living. But income is not distributed ___6___ throughout its population. Some Americans enjoy great wealth, ___7___ others suffer in extreme poverty. Americans ___8___ different racial and educational backgrounds may vary in their standards of living. People living in different parts of the U.S. ___9___ show different standards of living. Of course, in determining overall standards of living of Americans, factors ___10___ household composition and family size need also to be taken into consideration.

16.

(A) cooperation	(B) prosper	(C) teacher	(D) behave	(E) isolated
(F) essential	(G) better	(H) share	(I) field	(J) remember

Football is more than a sport; it is also an invaluable ___(1)___. In teaching young players to cooperate with their fellows on the practice ___(2)___, the game shows them the necessity of teamwork in society. It prepares them to be ___(3)___ citizens and persons.
Wherever football is played, the players learn the rough-and-tumble lesson that only through the ___(4)___ of each member can the team win. It is a lesson they must always ___(5)___ on the field. Off the field, they continue to keep it in mind. In society, the former player does not look upon himself as a lone wolf who has the right to remain ___(6)___ from the society and go his own way. He understands his place in the team; he knows he is a member of society and must ___(7)___ himself as such. He realizes that only by cooperating can he do his ___(8)___ in making society what it should be. The man who has played football knows that teamwork is ___(9)___ in modern living. He is also aware that every citizen must do his part if the nation is to ___(10)___. So he has little difficulty in adjusting himself to his role in family life and in the business world, and to his duties as a citizen.

17.

(A) drawn to (B) fall into (C) impact (D) involving (E) keep
(F) passing down (G) regardless (H) religion (I) respect (J) unique

In English-speaking cultures, the choice of first names for children can be prompted by many factors: tradition, religion, nature, culture, and fashion, to name just a few.

Certain people like to give a name that has been handed down in the family to show __1__ for or to remember a relative whom they love or admire. Some families have a tradition of __2__ the father's first name to the first born son. In other families, a surname is included in the selection of a child's given name to __3__ a family surname going. It may be the mother's maiden name, for instance.

For a long time, __4__ has also played an important role in naming children. Boys' names such as John, Peter, and Thomas are chosen from the Bible. Girls' names such as Faith, Patience, and Sophie (wisdom) are chosen because they symbolize Christian qualities. However, for people who are not necessarily religious but are fond of nature, names __5__ things of beauty are often favored. Flower and plant names like Heather, Rosemary, and Iris __6__ this category.

Another factor that has had a great __7__ on the choice of names is the spread of culture through the media. People may choose a name because they are strongly __8__ a character in a book or a television series; they may also adopt names of famous people or their favorite actors and actresses. Sometimes, people pick foreign names for their children because those names are unusual and will thus make their children more __9__ and distinctive.

Finally, some people just pick a name the sound of which they like, __10__ of its meaning, its origins, or its popularity. However, even these people may look at the calendar to pick a lucky day when they make

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their choice.

18.

(A) reflected	(B) parts	(C) admired	(D) functioned	(E) prompt	(F) decorating
(G) spiritual	(H) discovered	(I) symbols	(J) healing		

The widespread popularity of onions is not limited to modern-day kitchens. There is evidence of onions being used for culinary and medicinal purposes all over the ancient world. Nonetheless, no culture __1__ onions quite as much as the ancient Egyptians. For them, the onion was not just food or medicine; it held significant __2__ meaning. Onions were considered to be __3__ of eternal life. The circle-within-a-circle structure of an onion, for them, __4__ the eternity of existence. According to certain documents, ancient Egyptians also used onions for medicinal purposes, but they likely would have viewed the __5__ power of the vegetable as magical, rather than medical.

Onions are depicted in many paintings __6__ inside pyramids and tombs that span the history of ancient Egypt. They __7__ as a funeral offering shown upon the altars of the gods. The dead were buried with onions and onion flowers on or around various __8__ of their bodies. Mummies have also been found with onions and onion flowers __9__ their pelvis, chest, ears, eyes, and feet.
Some scholars theorize that onions may have been used for the dead because it was believed that their strong scent would __10__ the dead to breathe again. Other researchers believe it was because onions were known for their special curative properties, which would be helpful in the afterlife.

19.

(A) expense	(B) fading	(C) colors	(D) research	(E) replacing
(F) offer	(G) users	(H) rapid	(I) gaining	(J) medium
(K) circular	(L) unknown			

The history of the written word goes back 6,000 years. Words express feelings, open doors into the __1__, create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. Therefore, the original __2__ of words, such as storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past.

But now the romance is __3__. Imagination is being surpassed by the instant picture. In a triumphant march, movies, TV, videos, and DVDs are __4__ storytellers and books. A visual culture is taking over the world—at the __5__ of the written word. Our literacy, and with it our verbal and communication skills, are in __6__ decline.

The only category of novel that is __7__ ground in our increasingly visual world is the graphic novel. A growing number of adults and young people worldwide are reading graphic novels, and educators are beginning to realize the power of this __8__ . The graphic novel looks like a comic book, but it is longer, more sophisticated, and may come in black and white or multiple __9__ and appear in many sizes. In fact, some of the most interesting, daring, and most heartbreaking art being created right now is being published in graphic novels. Graphic novels __10__ the opportunity to examine the increasingly visual world of communications today while exploring serious social and literary topics. The graphic novel can be used to develop a sense of visual literacy, in much the same way that students are introduced to art appreciation.

20.

(A) disappointed	(B) enjoyed	(C) favorite	(D) happily	(E) merely
(F) noisy	(G) paycheck	(H) promised	(I) reward	(J) run out of

An old man who lived in a small side street of Mumbai had to put up with the nuisance of boys playing cricket and making a lot of noise outside his house, at night.
One evening when the boys were particularly ___1___, he went out to talk to them. He explained that he had just retired and was happiest when he could see or hear boys playing his ___2___ game, cricket. He

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would therefore give them 25 rupees each week to play in the street at night. The boys were thrilled, for they could hardly believe that they were being paid to do something they ___3___!
At the end of the first two weeks, the boys came to the old man's house, and went away ___4___ with their 25 rupees. The third week when they came back, however, the old man said he had ___5___ money and sent them away with only 15 rupees. The fourth week, the man said he had not yet received his ___6___ from the government and gave them only 10 rupees. The boys were very ___7___, but there was not much they could do about it.
At the end of the fifth week, the boys came back again and knocked at the old man's house, waiting for their ___8___. Slowly, the door opened and the old man appeared. He apologized that he could not afford to pay them 25 rupees as he had ___9___, but said he would give them five rupees each week without fail.
This was really too much for the boys. "You expect us to play seven days a week for ___10___ five rupees!" they yelled. "No way!"
They stormed away and never played on the street again.

21.

(A) familiar (B) honor (C) device (D) removable (E) known as
(F) protest (G) symbol (H) twisted into (I) associated with (J) historical

A paperclip, made of steel wire bent into a hooped shape, is an instrument used to hold sheets of paper together. This common __1__ is a wonder of simplicity and function. But where did this simple, cheap, and indispensable invention come from?

In the late 19th century, the most common way to hold papers together was by using a pin. Although the pin was an inexpensive tool and was easily __2__, it would leave holes in the paper. Later, as steel wire became more common, inventors began to notice its elastic feature. With this feature, it could be stretched and __3__ various clip-like objects. In the years just prior to 1900, quite a few paperclip designs emerged. The name most frequently __4__ the paperclip invention is Johan Vaaler, a Norwegian inventor. However, Vaaler's clips were not the same as the paperclips currently in use. Specifically, they did not have the interior loop we see today. The __5__ looped design was invented by Gem Manufacturing Ltd. in England. This clip is therefore sometimes __6__ the Gem clip.

Because of Vaaler, the paperclip played an important __7__ role in Norway. During World War II, Norway was occupied by the Nazis. Norwegians were prohibited from wearing any __8__ of their national unity, such as buttons with the initials of their king. Thus, in __9__, they started wearing paperclips to show their solidarity. The reason for doing this was simple: Paperclips were a Norwegian invention whose original function was to bind together. After the war, a giant paperclip statue was erected in Oslo to __10__ Vaaler—even though his design was never actually manufactured.

篇章結構 P2

15. Have you ever thought of "coloring" the names of the days of the week? When you listen to someone speaking, do you see a rainbow of colors? Or perhaps Mozart's music tastes like an apple pie to you? If so, it is very likely that you have synesthesia.

Synesthesia is a condition in which people's senses intermix. In some cases, people with synesthesia may experience colors when they hear, read, or even think of letters and numbers. In others, words can trigger a real sensation of taste on their tongue.

__31__ In the early 1990s, however, scientists noticed that synesthetic colors do not change over time. When asked what color is evoked by a letter or number, synesthetic people would persistently give the same answer even if tested months or years apart. __32__ The most compelling support, however, comes from brain scans, which show that color processing areas in the brain light up when these people listen to certain words.

Is synesthesia genetically inherited or acquired after birth? Scientists agree that synesthesia has a genetic basis, because it frequently runs in families. But an actual synesthesia gene (or genes) has not

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been identified yet. __33__ For example, the flavors people with taste-word synesthesia experience are usually childhood flavors, such as chocolate or strawberries. Also, people with color-music synesthesia more often than not have had early musical training.

Once thought to be extremely rare, synesthesia is now found to affect about one to four percent of the population. __34__ As is often observed, most of us tend to associate lower notes with darker colors and higher notes with brighter colors. Researchers further point out that in most people synesthesia is active only during the first months of their infancy, while this ability remains forever in certain individuals.

(A) This consistency serves as a proof that synesthesia is real.
(B) Meanwhile, environmental influences seem to shape a person's synesthesia.
(C) People with synesthesia used to be accused of making their experiences up.
(D) Some studies even show that people may all be synesthetic to some degree.
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

16.

Windshield wipers of a car were invented by Mary Anderson on a trip in New York City in 1903. While touring the city on a streetcar, Mary was not interested in the views on the streets. ___1___ Repeatedly, the motorman had to get out of the streetcar to wipe off the snow and ice collected on the windshield. New York streetcar motormen at that time had tried various ways to solve this problem. ___2___ Mary, sitting on her seat, quickly drew her device in her sketchbook. ___3___ Mary's device allowed the motorman to use a lever inside the streetcar to activate a swinging arm on the windshield to wipe off the snow and ice. Because the device was first designed for cold weather, it could be easily removed when warmer weather arrived. ___4___ Even though her friends teased her about her awkward invention attached to a streetcar, Mary didn't give in to peer pressure. ___5___ By 1913, her invention became standard equipment on American cars. Windshield wipers save lives and make it easier to drive through storms.

(A) Her solution was simple.
(B) A year later, she received a patent for it.
(C) Its function of wiping rain was later considered and added.
(D) Instead, she paid much attention to the streetcar motorman.
(E) Wiping off the snow and ice by hands, however, seemed to be the only solution.

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

17. In the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany, New York, there lived a baker, Van Amsterdam, who was as honest as he could be. He took great care to give his customers exactly what they paid for—not more and not less.

One Saint Nicholas Day morning, when the baker was just ready for business, the door of his shop flew open. __1__ She asked for a dozen of the baker's Saint Nicholas cookies. Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies. But the woman insisted that a dozen is thirteen. Van Amsterdam was not a man to bear foolishness. He refused. The woman turned to go without the cookies but she stopped at the door, saying, "Van Amsterdam! However honest you may be, your heart is small and your fist is tight." Then she was gone.

__2__ His bread rose too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cookies were burnt or doughy. His customers soon noticed the difference and slipped away.

A year passed. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Finally, on the day before Saint Nicholas Day, no customer came to his shop. __3__

That night, the baker had a dream. He saw Saint Nicholas pulling out gifts from his baskets for a crowd of happy children. No matter how many presents Nicholas handed out, there were always more to give. Then somehow, Saint Nicholas turned into the old woman with the long black shawl!

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__4__ He suddenly realized that he always gave his customers exactly what they paid for, “But why not give more?”

The next morning, on Saint Nicholas Day, the baker rose early to make cookies. And to his surprise, the cookies were as fine as they could be. When he had just finished, the old woman appeared at his door again. She asked for a dozen of Van Amsterdam’s Saint Nicholas cookies. __5__

When people heard he counted thirteen as a dozen, he had more customers than ever and became wealthy. The practice then spread to other towns as a common custom.

(A) Van Amsterdam awoke with a start.
(B) In walked an old woman wrapped in a long black shawl.
(C) The more he took from the baskets, the more they seemed to hold.
(D) From that day, everything went wrong in Van Amsterdam’s bakery.
(E) In great excitement, Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies—and one more.
(F) Staring at his unsold Saint Nicholas cookies, he prayed that Saint Nicholas could help him.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

18.

Two years ago, when we just moved into town, my daughter Amy came to ask me whether she could keep a pet puppy, because she needed to write a science report on that topic. ___1___ After several trips to pet shops, we finally decided on a Dalmatian and named him Derek.

The first two months were encouraging. ___2___ When I cooked dinner, he would take a walk with our daughter; a few times, Derek miraculously found his way home when Amy got lost. To reward him, we allowed him to eat at the table or to sleep with us.

But problems soon began after the science report. Many times, the spoiled puppy ruined our meals. And I started to feel irritated when Derek licked my cheek at dawn. ___3___ Finally, I thought it was time to get rid of the animal.

I remember it was a Friday afternoon. I drove around for 10 minutes and left Derek in a park. ___4___ The next day, with the help of a map, I left the doggie 30 minutes away, but Derek beat me home again. So, on Sunday, I took him on a long drive, arbitrarily turning left and right and making U-turns. I did everything I could to throw off his sense of direction.

___5___ She said, “Yes. Derek is having dinner with me. Where are you?” “I was about to ask myself the same question,” I replied. “Put Derek on the phone. I need directions home.”

(A) But when I pulled into the driveway, there was the puppy.
(B) Hours later I called my daughter and asked if she saw Derek.
(C) One time, I even shouted at Derek when he unplugged my computer.
(D) Derek became part of our life and seemed to fit into our family routine.
(E) Without any experience in raising pets, my husband and I first felt reluctant but later gave in.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

19. There was a time when Whitney didn’t have a lot of friends. She was a bit shy and reserved. __1__ All through high school, though, she wasn’t able to make good friends or find companionship.

When it was time to go to college, Whitney was quite nervous. She was going to be rooming with someone she didn’t know and living in a town 300 miles away from home. There wouldn’t be a single person she knew in town. __2__

The first week of classes, something happened that changed Whitney’s life forever. __3__ She told everyone where she came from and all of the other ordinary details that students share in such situations. The final question for each student to answer was, “what is your goal for this class?” Most of the students said that they would like to get a good grade, pass the class or something similar. __4__ She said that her goal was to make just one good friend.

While most of the students sat in silence, one student came to Whitney and held out her hand and

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introduced herself. She asked if they could be friends. The whole room was silent. All eyes focused on Whitney and the hand extended just in front of her. __5__
Whitney learned the power of asking for what she wanted and taking action on that day.
(A) For some reason, Whitney said something entirely different.
(B) Whitney smiled and stretched her hand out and a friendship was formed.
(C) She had no idea how she was going to make friends in this new environment.
(D) In her English Composition class, she was asked to share a little about herself.
(E) She never really wanted to be popular, but she did want to have someone to share secrets and laughs with.
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

20. *Obon*, or the Bon Festival, is a Japanese holiday that honors the spirits of the dead. __31__ The festival usually lasts for four to five days in August. During this period, many people travel back to their hometowns and spend time with loved ones, both past and present.
Though not a national holiday, Obon is surely one of the most traditional events of the year. Celebration often begins with mukaebi (welcoming fire), during which people make a small bonfire in front of their house to guide spirits upon their return back home. __32__ Food offerings are presented at house altars and temples. Some regions prepare horses made of cucumbers and cows made of eggplants, hoping that the spirits will come back to Earth quickly, on a horse, and leave slowly, riding the cow. __33__ Paper lanterns and offerings are sent floating down rivers to accompany the ancestors back to their resting place. Many areas will also organize bon-odori dances. The style of the dances varies from region to region but is normally based on the rhythms of taiko drums. Performers usually play on a tall stage with lanterns and banners strung all around. Participants, often dressed in light cotton kimonos, are encouraged to dance to the music around the stage. __34__ Originally dedicated to the deceased, the dances have now become a symbol of the summer festival themselves.
(A) Some people also visit the cemetery to clean up the family graves and pray for their ancestors.
(B) Such festive activities are usually held in parks, temples, and other public places around Japan.
(C) *Obon* concludes with another bonfire, *okuribi*, lighting up the sky to see the ancestors' spirits off.
(D) Originating from the Chinese Ghost Festival, this annual event has evolved into a time of family reunion.
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

21. Niki de Saint Phalle, one of the most famous artists of the 20th century, was a French-American born in 1930. She was brought up in a very conservative family, and yet, she rejected the staid, conservative values of her family to pursue a career in painting. __31__ Fortunately, painting offered her an effective therapy and a way to develop as an artist. Her famous "Nana" series gained universal praise. It is a testimony to the glory of women. __32__ Some of these sculptures are very big, "so that men would look small next to them." Saint Phalle used vivid colors in these works and her female subjects dance cheerfully and merrily. __33__

Saint Phalle's sculptural park, "The Tarot Garden," inspired by Tarot cards, is situated in the Italian province of Tuscany. __34__ The park contains sculptures of the symbols found on Tarot cards. The brightly colored combinations of buildings and sculptures reflect the metaphysical qualities represented by the 22 main tarot cards. The sculptures, however, have nothing to do with fortune telling. __35__

Saint Phalle passed away on May 21, 2002, in San Diego, California, at the age of 71. Her death meant the loss of a woman of diverse creative talents.
(A) The series is mostly composed of life-size dolls of women in various roles such as brides and new mothers.
(B) Work on the garden began in 1979, and it was officially opened to the public in May 1998.
(C) Many modern women artists create sculptures that have become iconic pieces of feminist movement.
(D) Through these joyful and powerful images of Nana, the artist sends a positive message to all women.

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(E) Her rebelliousness created a series of conflicts with her family, which led to a nervous breakdown at age 23.
(F) Instead, the works focus on the elements of life experience, personality, and self-knowledge that the cards refer to
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____

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