五、綜合測驗：10%

Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American writer born in 1804. More than a century earlier, some members of his family __1.__ involved in the Salem witch trials. __2.__ a lack of proof, several women were put on trial for witchcraft and were later hanged. Researchers wonder __3.__ Hawthorne produced much of his work because of this dark family history.

Hawthorne graduated from college in 1825. __4.__, he attempted to earn money as a writer. __5.__, he struggled to support himself through writing alone. To make a living, he had no choice but to __6.__ do other jobs, including working as a magazine editor.

In 1850, Hawthorne published *The Scarlet Letter*, a novel __7.__ is thought by many to be his best work. In the novel, Hester Prynne, who has a daughter with a man to whom she is not married, is punished by the church and lives in deep __8.__ for her mistakes. The novel's success made Hawthorne __9.__ out as one of America's leading authors at the time. He followed this success with several other novels, including *The House of the Seven Gables* and *The Blithedale Romance*.

Sadly, in Hawthorne's later years, his health worsened, which prevented him from completing more novels. In the end, Hawthorne __10.__ in his sleep on May 19, 1864. To this day, he is remembered for his dark stories that examine human nature and the complex workings of the heart.

( ) 1. (A) get (B) got (C) have gotten (D) had gotten
( ) 2. (A) Despite (B) Owing to (C) Besides (D) Instead of
( ) 3. (A) why (B) whether (C) what (D) who
( ) 4. (A) All of a sudden (B) For example (C) From then on (D) For one thing
( ) 5. (A) Fortunately (B) Therefore (C) However (D) Additionally
( ) 6. (A) hardly (B) sincerely (C) stubbornly (D) reluctantly
( ) 7. (A) that (B) what (C) one (D) it
( ) 8. (A) rage (B) regret (C) trace (D) grace
( ) 9. (A) standing (B) stood (C) stand (D) to stand
( ) 10. (A) slipped away (B) took off (C) rose to his feet (D) flew into a rage

LIVEWORKSHEETS

六、文意選填：10%（請忽略選項大小寫）

(A) all the more	(B) however	(C) filled	(D) without	(E) for one thing
(F) perfect	(G) concentrating	(H) desperate	(I) restores	(J) frustration

"Body positivity" is a movement that encourages people to accept and love their bodies as they are. This idea challenges modern standards of beauty, which cause many people to be __1.__ with shame about how they look. The idea behind the body positivity movement is to promote self-love by accepting ourselves fully and __2.__ on what our bodies are capable of rather than how they look.

Body positivity is especially important for young people, many of whom experience __3.__ with their bodies due to pressure to look a certain way. This problem has become __4.__ serious in recent years because of the rise of social media, such as Instagram and TikTok. With body positivity, people can develop healthier relationships with their bodies. They can accept themselves __5.__ any guilt, no matter how they look. Body positivity __6.__ people's confidence in their bodies.

__7.__, body positivity is not only about feeling good about oneself. __8.__, it is about recognizing the harmful effects of unrealistic standards of beauty and fighting against them. For another, it is about appreciating everyone's unique qualities and understanding that there is no such thing as a "__9.__" body type. Promoters of body positivity are __10.__ to create a world where all bodies are respected and valued. In this world, everyone will feel happy and healthy in their own skin.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

七、篇章結構：8%

(A) At this point, Beatrice revealed her secret to Guasconti.
(B) However, rather than curing her, the medicine killed her.
(C) Despite the danger, Guasconti could not resist entering the garden to meet Beatrice.
(D) She lived in a house with a garden featuring many poisonous plants from distant lands.
(E) Beatrice, on the other hand, not only remained unharmed but also seemed to have a connection with the plants.

A young man named Giovanni Guasconti had recently arrived in Padua from the south of Italy to study at the city's university. From the window of the room which he rented, he could often see a beautiful young girl who lived next door. __1.__ The garden belonged to her father, a scientist named Giacomo Rappaccini. Rappaccini did experiments with the plants in the garden to create special medicines.

The girl was called Beatrice. As Guasconti watched Beatrice from his room, he began to notice something curious. Any animals that entered the garden would die from being too close to the poisonous plants. __2.__

Guasconti developed romantic feelings for Beatrice and wanted to meet her. However, Pietro Baglioni, a professor at the university, advised Guasconti to stay away, warning him that Rappaccini was a dangerous man.

Nevertheless, Guasconti later met Beatrice. But as he spent time in her garden, he started to see changes in his body, and he believed that the garden's poisons were slowly killing him. __3.__ Because she had been around the plants from birth, they had no effect on her; also, she herself was poisonous to other living things.

Knowing that being with Beatrice would kill him, Guasconti returned to Professor Baglioni for advice. Baglioni gave him a medicine that he claimed would cure Beatrice of her harmful nature. Guasconti persuaded Beatrice to take the medicine. __4.__ As she died in Guasconti's arms, her father watched on, realizing that in pursuit of his scientific achievements, he had sacrificed his only daughter.

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

八、閱讀測驗：9%

LIVEWORKSHEETS

People in different countries have their own ideas of what makes someone beautiful. Let's learn about the beauty standards in East Asia, Africa, and Myanmar.

In countries of East Asia like China, Japan, and South Korea, many people think that having pale skin is beautiful. They believe that having pale skin means you take good care of yourself. Some even eat special foods, like soups made with white herbal medicines, to make their skin lighter. In addition, people in East Asia often stay out of the sun to keep their skin pale.

In some parts of Africa, such as Ethiopia, people have a different idea of beauty. Some women from the Mursi tribe wear large plates in their lower lips. These lip plates are a sign of maturity and beauty. The bigger the plate, the more beautiful the woman is seen to be. This tradition is important to their culture, but women are not forced to follow it. They can decide whether they would like to wear a lip plate or not.

In Myanmar, a country in Southeast Asia, some women wear rings around their necks to make them longer. The Kayan people believe that a longer neck is beautiful. Girls start wearing these rings when they are very young. The rings can be heavy, but they are part of their tradition.

Beauty standards are different all around the world, and they show how people in different places see beauty in unique ways.

( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Beauty standards in some parts of the world.
(B) The importance of pale skin in East Asian countries.
(C) How women are unfairly treated in different cultures.
(D) Why people around the world have various ideas of beauty.

( ) 2. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) People in China think highly of having pale skin.
(B) Some women in Myanmar make their necks longer.
(C) Mursi women in Ethiopia are required to wear plates in their lower lips.
(D) East Asian people often stay away from the sun to keep their skin lighter.

( ) 3. What do we know from the passage?
(A) Some Kayan girls die from wearing heavy rings for too long.
(B) The lip plates are a sign of wealth and power in the Mursi tribe.
(C) South Korean women sometimes make themselves more beautiful through plastic surgery.
(D) A woman who is thought beautiful in one culture may not be considered so in another.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2：瞄準大考

二、歷屆相關大考試題

(　　) 1. Even though Jack said "Sorry!" to me in person, I did not feel any _____ in his apology. 【112 學測】(題號 5)
(A) liability　(B) generosity　(C) integrity　(D) sincerity

(　　) 2. In the Bermuda Triangle, a region in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean, some airplanes and ships were reported to have mysteriously disappeared without a _____. 【106 學測】(題號 7)
(A) guide　(B) trace　(C) code　(D) print

(　　) 3. The airport was closed because of the snowstorm, and our _____ for Paris had to be delayed until the following day. 【104 學測】(題號 5)
(A) movement　(B) registration　(C) tendency　(D) departure

(　　) 4. Betty was _____ to accept her friend's suggestion because she thought she could come up with a better idea herself. 【102 學測】(題號 5)
(A) tolerable　(B) sensitive　(C) reluctant　(D) modest

Every year tens of thousands of tourists visit Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Tanzania, Africa, to witness the scenes depicted in Earnest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. They are attracted by the American writer's __5.__ of the millennia-old glaciers. 【103 學測】(題號 21)

(　　) 5. (A) situations　(B) descriptions　(C) translations　(D) calculations

(A) passed on	(B) bridge	(C) sorrow	(D) hope	(E) departed
(F) mechanism	(G) housed	(H) manageable	(I) fateful	(J) brought forth

On a hilltop overlooking the 2011-tsunami hit Otsuchi Town in northeastern Japan, there is a white phone booth standing all alone in the wind. The lonely "wind phone" serves to connect family members to their __6.__ loved ones who died in the tsunami that claimed 18,000 lives. 【113 學測】(題號 21)

6. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

(A) flaw	(B) exhibit	(C) chubby	(D) attractiveness	(E) fade
(F) rare	(G) range	(H) transfer	(I) natural	(J) presence

Not all dimples are formed by a genetic defect, though; some may appear due to the __7.__ of excessive fat on the face. Such dimples are not a permanent trait, for they vanish when the excessive fat goes away. Many babies, for example, have dimples on their __8.__ cheeks. As they grow older and lose their baby fat, the dimples may __9.__ with time.

【109 學測】（題號 36-38）

7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____

Part 3：混合題

Famous short-story author O. Henry was very productive—he published nearly six hundred short stories. His works reflect his wide range of experiences and show his talent for creating unexpected endings. However, like many other writers, O. Henry engaged in a variety of other activities and professions before he set his mind on being a short-story writer.

First, after working at his uncle's drugstore, he became a licensed pharmacist* at the age of nineteen. At that time, he also started sketching townspeople who often visited the store. His drawing skills were admired for their creativity and expressiveness.

Next, in March 1882, O. Henry moved to Texas, where he lived on a sheep ranch* and learned how to babysit, cook, and take care of animals. He became a fine musician there as well, being very skilled at playing both the guitar and the mandolin*.

After working at the ranch, O. Henry then took on a number of different jobs. In 1891, he began to work in a bank as a teller*. However, he was quite careless with his bookkeeping*. Thus, in 1894, he was accused of stealing money, leading to his dismissal from the bank. Later, in 1895, O. Henry moved to Houston and began contributing to the Houston Post as a reporter and columnist.

O. Henry's journey to becoming a celebrated short-story author was marked by a diverse array of experiences and professions. Despite facing challenges, O. Henry's strength and creativity flourished, shaping him as a successful writer. Ultimately, O. Henry's life illustrates how diverse paths can lead to a **remarkable destination**.

註：pharmacist 藥劑師　ranch 牧場　mandolin 曼陀林（一種樂器，有四組弦，背部呈圓形）
teller 出納員　bookkeeping 記帳

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. 請從文章中找出最適當的單詞（word）填入下列句子空格中，並視語法需要做適當的字形變化。**每格限填一個單詞**（word）。

   O. Henry, a famous short-story writer known for ending his stories (1)_____, published nearly 600 stories. Before focusing on (2)_____, he worked as a pharmacist, ranch hand, bank teller, and journalist. His varied experiences shaped his creative storytelling.

2. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that can be used to describe O. Henry's personality. _____

   (A) creative (B) careful (C) talented (D) artistic (E) stubborn (F) modest

3. What does the "**remarkable destination**" in the final paragraph refer to?

   _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS