

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

I. Vocabulary (part 1)

- B 26. Stop complaining! What we need to do now is to come up with a solution to _____ the situation.
(A) dominant (B) remedy (C) figure (D) sympathize
- A 27. This species of butterfly is endangered. Thus, in the wild they are very _____.
(A) scarce (B) suffering (C) convenient (D) incapable
- A 28. The protestors _____ leaflets about their opinions against the tax increase to passersby.
(A) gave out (B) coped with (C) put off (D) ran for
- D 29. From the map, we can see the _____ of this species. You have more chances to see them in remote areas.
(A) motivation (B) contribution (C) accomplishment (D) distribution
- D 30. Parents are advised to _____ their children's screen time to prevent them from becoming addicted to online games.
(A) arouse (B) repeat (C) extend (D) regulate
- D 31. After _____ all his options, Jeff decided not to quit his job now but to work part time at night to increase his income.
(A) improving (B) extending (C) arousing (D) evaluating
- B 32. Is there any _____ of inventing something that enables us to travel through time?
(A) expansion (B) possibility (C) delivery (D) rumor
- C 33. You had better ask your lawyer to _____ the contract again before you sign it.
(A) shift (B) acclaim (C) review (D) spray

II. Cloze

Albrecht Dürer's famous drawing Praying Hands is thought to be a sketch of part of a much larger work. To be more specific, Praying Hands is also 34 Study of the Hands of an Apostle. The term "apostle" refers to 35 a follower of Jesus Christ 35 an important Christian teacher in history.

The full image of Dürer's apostle was the subject of an 36 triptych. A triptych is a work of art 37 three panels positioned next to one another. Dürer's 38 apostle appeared in the middle panel. The production of the triptych was ordered by a German merchant called Jakob Heller. 39 , the work was named the Heller Altarpiece. Dürer and another artist named Matthias Grünewald were hired to produce the painting. The artists' work began in 1507; however, because this was such a large piece, 40 . Later, in 1615, long after Dürer had 41 for himself, the middle panel containing his apostle was sold and replaced with a copy. 42 , the original middle panel was wiped out by fire in 1729.

However, Dürer's efforts were not 43 . Today, Praying Hands, believed to be a sketch of the hands of the apostle in the triptych, is on display at the Albertina Museum in Vienna, Austria.

- B 34. (A) known for (B) known as (C) known to (D) known by
- C 35. (A) not; but (B) neither; nor (C) either; or (D) x; but not
- C 36. (A) academic (B) affordable (C) ambitious (D) unforgiving
- A 37. (A) covering (B) to cover (C) covered (D) covers
- D 38. (A) prayed (B) prayer (C) pray (D) praying
- A 39. (A) In Heller's honor (B) For Heller's good (C) In Heller's favor (D) In Heller's opinion
- C 40. (A) it was not until 1509 that it finished (B) it was until 1509 that it finished
(C) it was not until 1509 that it was finished (D) it was until 1509 that it was finished
- A 41. (A) made a name (B) done a favor (C) made a scene (D) made ends meet
- C 42. (A) Incredibly (B) Undoubtedly (C) Unfortunately (D) Surprisingly
- D 43. (A) in addition (B) in advance (C) in response (D) in vain

Scientists have discovered that hugging has great benefits for both mental and physical health. Hugging allows the body 44 chemicals that cause stress levels to fall and reduce feelings of worry and loneliness. It also helps 45 relationships and reduce conflict. 46, people who frequently hug receive a boost when fighting off illness. Gentle pressure on the chest encourages the body's production of white blood cells, 47 protect against disease. Indeed, a study of 400 adults showed that those who hugged more often were less likely to get sick than those who didn't. 48, if you're not a frequent hugger, you may want to change your ways.

- B 44. (A) release (B) to release (C) releasing (D) that releases
 A 45. (A) deepen (B) accuse (C) replace (D) destroy
 C 46. (A) Until then (B) On the contrary (C) In addition (D) Regardless of it
 D 47. (A) and help (B) as helping (C) that help (D) which help
 D 48. (A) Rather (B) Otherwise (C) However (D) Therefore

III. Match

AB. arrival	AC. occasions	AD. dressing up	AE. however	BC. on	BD. concept	BE. inevitable
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The Day of the Dead is a Mexican holiday. This holiday is sometimes confused with Halloween by non-Mexican people. 49, the two have distinct traditions. The confusion may lie in the fact that the two 50 share some of the same origins.

The 51 that eventually became Halloween started as an ancient Celtic* festival called Samhain. Centuries ago, Celtic people believed that on Samhain, ghosts would come back from the afterlife. Therefore, in anticipation, they wore strange costumes and made fires to scare the ghosts away. The tradition of 52 still continues today; on Halloween, many people wear frightening costumes to scare their friends to death!

The Day of the Dead also marks the return of spirits to the living world. Nonetheless, unlike Halloween, which falls at the end of October, the Day of the Dead is celebrated 53 November 1 and 2. Probably the most major difference is that the idea behind the Day of the Dead is not to scare ghosts away. Rather, it is a celebration and welcoming of ghosts' 54 back on Earth. This holiday represents Mexicans' choice to accept death and celebrate it as a(n) 55 part of life. In this manner, they make peace with death and reject the fear of it.

* * Celtic 凱爾特人的

49. AE 50. AC 51. BD 52. AD 53. BC 54. AB 55. BE

IV. Discourse

- (A) All of a sudden, a knight holding a branch and an axe interrupted the merry crowd.
 (B) But Gawain was not injured one bit, as his belt protected him.
 (C) Out of all the classic stories, the most notable headless horseman is the "Green Knight" from *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.
 (D) The Green Knight insisted on playing a friendly Christmas game: someone could strike him once with his axe, and in exchange the Green Knight would strike the same person next year.

Often described as a man riding on a horse without his head, the "headless horseman" has shown up many times in western folk tales. 56 The story of the Green Knight begins on a New Year's Day at King Arthur's court, where King Arthur and his men were just about to feast on the party food and trade gifts with one another. 57 Not only was this knight extremely tall and big, but he was also entirely green. His skin, hair, body, and clothes all resembled the color of spring leaves and forest trees. The knight's appearance shocked everyone, but his strange request proved to be even scarier.

58 Sir Gawain, one of King Arthur's best knights, accepted the challenge and quickly beheaded* the Green Knight. Surprisingly, the headless Green Knight picked up his rolling head and left Arthur's court. Gawain became terrified, because now he had to fulfill the promise of letting the Green Knight strike him next year. He waited anxiously for a long time, and when the week of the meeting with the Green Knight finally came, Gawain traveled back to the woods with a heart full of fear to meet him. However, on the way he found a castle, and its owner's wife offered Gawain a magic belt that promised eternal* life.

When Gawain finally went into the woods to meet the Green Knight once more, the knight turned out to be the owner of the castle, to Gawain's surprise. The knight struck Gawain, who jumped in fear. 59 The Green Knight laughed and said, "Bravery and knighthood* are not everything, young man!" Gawain had lived in fear for an entire year, but the Green Knight's challenge turned out to be a valuable lesson for the young man, teaching him to be humble.

註：folk tale 民間故事	behead 斬首	eternal 永恆的	knighthood 騎士頭銜
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56. C 57. A 58. D 59. B

V. Reading Comprehension

Producing bitcoins negatively affects the environment. To mine a bitcoin, special computers with huge processing power must be used to solve a complex math problem. These special computers need a lot of electricity. What's more, until recently, bitcoins had been most actively mined in China, a country that generates much of its electricity by burning coal. While some are trying to find solutions for bitcoin's environmental problem, others are confident it will sort itself out. Bitcoin miners naturally go to where electricity is the cheapest, and increasingly, renewable energy is cheaper to produce. Bitcoin miners are already setting up operations in Iceland and Norway, where nearly all electricity production comes from renewable sources.

- B 60. Which process must occur in order to produce a bitcoin?
(A) A government official must give an order.
(B) A difficult math problem must be solved.
(C) A lot of easy math problems must be created.
(D) An extremely large room must be built.
- D 61. What is true about the special computers used to mine bitcoins?
(A) They can only be used for mining bitcoins. (B) They are made in China.
(C) They are very large and heavy. (D) They use a lot of energy.
- A 62. Why is it a problem to mine bitcoins in China?
(A) China burns coal to produce energy.
(B) China doesn't have enough energy to mine bitcoins.
(C) Bitcoins aren't widely used in China.
(D) Other countries want to produce bitcoins too.
- B 63. What advantages do countries like Norway and Iceland offer to bitcoin miners?
(A) Coal is less expensive in these countries.
(B) Bitcoins can be mined there using cheap, renewable energy.
(C) These countries are never short of electricity.
(D) Computers in these countries have more processing power.

How do you stop a disease from spreading? An effective method is through quarantine. The practice goes all the way back to biblical times. The Bible contains several references to keeping lepers away from the rest of society. When the Black Death began spreading across Europe in 1346, many disease carriers were brought outside the cities and left to either recover or die. In 1348, the Italian trading port of Venice created a quarantine system. Any ships that had come from infected ports had to remain off Venice's coasts for 40 days. The 40-day period was called *quarantino*, since "forty" in Italian is *quaranta*. These Italian expressions also form the root of the modern English word quarantine. Despite its long history, some have doubted the effectiveness of quarantine, while others fear its damage to the economy. Still, quarantine saves lives and remains important for disease prevention.

- D 64. What is quarantine an effective method for?
(A) Curing people of diseases. (B) Preventing people who have a disease from dying.
(C) Finding a cure for certain diseases. (D) Keeping diseases from affecting more people.
- C 65. What happened to disease carriers during the Black Death?
(A) They were locked in their own homes, where they either got better or died.
(B) They were taken to special hospitals in the cities and treated.
(C) They were removed from regular society and left to either die or get better.
(D) They were allowed to stay with their families and recover.
- A 66. What was the quarantine system created by the trading port of Venice?
(A) Ships coming from places with the disease had to stay at a distance for 40 days.
(B) Ships coming from infected ports had to turn away from Venice.
(C) Sailors coming from infected ports had to take a test to see if they were sick.
(D) No one was allowed to leave or enter the trading port of Venice.
- B 67. Where did the word quarantine come from?
(A) The Bible. (B) An Italian word. (C) A disease. (D) An old English expression.

Mount Fuji is a symbol of Japan. The mountain is surrounded by five lakes, which is why the area is called Fuji Five Lakes. Autumn is definitely the best time to visit.

If you only have enough time to visit one lake, you should go to Lake Kawaguchiko. From its eastern shore, you can take a cable car ride and look at Mount Fuji from over a thousand meters above sea level. The area is perfect for taking peaceful walks. At Oishi Park, located near Lake Kawaguchiko, you can walk among plants that are shaped like giant cotton balls. These plants are called summer cypresses, and they gradually turn from light green to deep pink as winter approaches. Also at Kawaguchiko is Fujiyoshida Sengen. This shrine honors the goddess of Mount Fuji. Many stop there to pray before climbing the 3,800-meter-tall mountain.

The other lakes have lots to offer too. Though Lake Shojiko is the smallest of the five, it provides the best view of the mountain. Lake Yamanakako, the largest of the five lakes, is a popular spot for people who like water sports. Lake Motosuko is famous for providing the view of Mount Fuji that is used on the 1000-yen note. Finally, at Lake Saiko, you can enter caves that were formed by lava flow from Mount Fuji over a thousand years ago.

- C 68. What can visitors expect to see in Oishi Park?
(A) Wonderful views of cotton fields.
(B) A wide range of types of cypresses.
(C) Plants that change colors with the seasons.
(D) Several hiking trails leading to the top of the mountain.
- C 69. Why do many people stop at Fujiyoshida Sengen?
(A) To offer thanks after climbing Mount Fuji. (B) To get a good view of Mount Fuji.
(C) To pray to the goddess of Mount Fuji. (D) To take a break from a long hike.
- D 70. Why is Lake Motosuko famous?
(A) It is the closest lake to Mount Fuji.
(B) It has caves that were formed by lava flow from Mount Fuji.
(C) It provides the best view of the other four lakes.
(D) The view of Mount Fuji on the 1000-yen note is from there.
- B 71. Where is the best place to visit for someone who likes water sports?
(A) Lake Kawaguchiko. (B) Lake Yamanakako. (C) Lake Motosuko. (D) Lake Saiko.
- A 72. What is the main focus of this passage?
(A) The area around Mount Fuji. (B) The legends of Mount Fuji.
(C) Activities to do at Mount Fuji. (D) The risks of climbing Mount Fuji.

The Sistine Chapel's ceiling is famous for its nine biblical panels that the Italian artist Michelangelo painted over 500 years ago. Of these paintings, *The Creation of Adam* is regarded as the most renowned*. However, did you know that it actually contains a hidden human brain?

Legend has it that Michelangelo was actually quite an expert in human anatomy, after having worked at a church graveyard taking apart corpses at the young age of seventeen. According to some experts, the artist painted many hidden images of different body parts throughout his paintings. For example, after close inspection of the cloud surrounding God, one will see that it presents the illusion of a human brain. The idea behind this is that God is giving Adam not only life but also knowledge. Additionally, in 2010, another study discovered yet another brain concealed in the images of another panel, *The Separation of Light from Darkness*. Hiding under God's chin is a clear depiction of a brain stem and different parts of the brain. And while God's beard is normally depicted as being long and flowing, in the painting it is quite short—adding even more speculation that there is something more to this image that the painter wants us to see. Once we are aware of these secret images, it's interesting to think about what else is hiding amongst Michelangelo's illustrations.

註： biblical 有關《聖經》的 renowned 著名的 anatomy 解剖學 corpse 屍體 illusion 幻覺 conceal 隱藏 depiction 描繪

- D 73. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) God is so powerful that he symbolizes the human brain in *The Creation of Adam*.
(B) Michelangelo's paintings are valuable because they provide a basis for human anatomy.
(C) Michelangelo's work at the church graveyard has something to do with his creations.
(D) Some images in Michelangelo's paintings contain hidden human body parts.

- A 74. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
 (A) God’s beard is depicted as being long and flowing in The Separation of Light from Darkness.
 (B) In The Creation of Adam, the cloud surrounding God is shaped like a human brain.
 (C) According to a legend, Michelangelo might have had a good grasp of human body structure.
 (D) In The Creation of Adam, it is implied that God gives Adam life as well as knowledge.
- C 75. What can we infer from the passage?
 (A) The brain-like cloud surrounding God brings good fortune to Adam.
 (B) Only painters with a good knowledge of the human body can create everlasting masterpieces.
 (C) In The Separation of Light from Darkness, on God’s neck is a depiction of a brain stem and different parts of the brain.
 (D) Michelangelo’s paintings were not well-received in his time because he was too obsessed with human anatomy.
- A 76. Which is closest in meaning to the word “speculation”?
 (A) Possible guesses. (B) Unclear doubts.
 (C) Sound proof. (D) Strong opposition.

Many artists use their artwork as a means of expressing their thoughts or opinions. However, sometimes they can take this to the extreme. One such example is Diego Rivera’s *Man, Controller of the Universe*. Originally named *Man at the Crossroads*, this painting was first given by Rivera to Nelson Rockefeller for the Rockefeller Center in New York. However, because Rivera included displays of the Russian communist leader Vladimir Lenin, Rockefeller rejected the painting and had it destroyed. Later, Rivera repainted the same painting in Mexico City and gave it a new name, *Man, Controller of the Universe*. However, he added one major change this time around—an image of Rockefeller’s father, J.D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had the disease syphilis*. The painting included galaxies*, exploding suns, and bacteria floating around above the men’s and women’s heads. And under the bacteria representing syphilis Rivera drew J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. holding a drink and standing next to a woman who looked like a prostitute*. And if that wasn’t enough, he put Lenin right in the middle as well. Now that’s what is called sweet revenge!

註：syphilis 梅毒 galaxy 星系 prostitute 娼妓

- D 77. What is the main idea of the passage?
 (A) Artwork is not an effective means of expressing oneself.
 (B) Vladimir Lenin is an unwelcome communist leader.
 (C) Rockefeller should have been blamed for destroying Rivera’s painting.
 (D) Rivera took revenge through his painting *Man, Controller of the Universe*.
- D 78. When Rivera drew J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. standing next to a woman who looked like a prostitute, what did he imply?
 (A) Rockefeller’s father was in love with the woman.
 (B) Prostitutes were most likely to be victims of syphilis.
 (C) Rockefeller’s father might not live long due to the disease.
 (D) Rockefeller’s father might have become infected with syphilis by the woman.
- B 79. Which of the following best describes the artist Diego Rivera?
 (A) Selfless. (B) Harsh. (C) Ambitious. (D) Warm-hearted.

Unique Burial Rituals Across the World

The news of a loved one’s death hits every person differently. The aftermath of that news, then, takes unique forms the world over as cultures celebrate the life and honor the death of individuals in ways often singular to their culture. Let’s look at two distinct burial rituals.

Sky burial is common in Tibet among Buddhists who believe in the value of sending their loved ones’ souls toward heaven. In this ritual, bodies are left outside, often cut into pieces, for birds or other animals to eat. This serves the two purposes, one is to cleaning bodies where souls no longer stay, and the other is to allow the soul to depart. Furthermore, Tibetan think the ritual not only embraces the circle of life but also gives nutrition to animals.

“Dancing with the dead” best describes the burial tradition in Madagascar of Famadihana. The Malagasy people open the tombs of their dead every few years and rewrap them in fresh clothes. Each time the dead get new dresses, they also get a fresh dance near the tomb while music plays all around. This ritual—translated as the “turning of the bones”—is meant to speed up decomposition and push the spirit of the dead toward the afterlife.

Celebrating the life of the deceased can take many forms. This Indian tradition originated from Varanasi, India, and it involves parading the dead through the streets called the Parade. Living people will dress the bodies in colors that highlight the virtue of the deceased (red for purity or yellow for knowledge, for example). To help the dead's souls be saved and no longer suffered, the bodies are also spread with water from the Ganges River and then burned at the town's main cremation halls.

* * Buddhists 佛教徒 embrace 擁抱 decomposition 分解
virtue 美德 Ganges River 恆河 cremation 焚化、火葬

 (80) ~ (85) 答案請寫在答案紙上

Tradition	<u> (80) </u>	<u> (82) </u>	the Parade
Where	Tibet	Madagascar	Varanasi, India
Who	Tibetan	<u> (83) </u>	Indian
What	bodies are left outside, often cut into pieces, for birds or other animals to eat.	1. open the tombs of their dead every few years and rewrap them in fresh clothes 2. a fresh dance near the tomb	1. dress the bodies in colors that highlight the virtue of the deceased 2. <u> (85) </u>
Why	1. allow the soul to depart 2. <u> (81) </u>	<u> (84) </u>	help the dead's souls be saved and no longer suffered

VI. Vocabulary (part 2)

86. mourn Political leaders and government officials from all over the world gathered with local people to m n the late prime minister.
87. triumph France won its first FIFA World Cup in 1998, and its second twenty years later. Both occasions were great t h s for the nation.
88. deliberate Tony made a d e insult to John's profession because he wanted to embarrass him.
89. resemble Are you sure that's Gary's mother? They don't r e each other at all.
90. boasts The seaside village is a tourist attraction which b t s both fresh seafood and a beautiful sunset.
91. ambitious Nobody doubted that the a s young lady would go far in life. She was always hungry for success.
92. historian An architectural h n is an expert with a wealth of knowledge about important structures of the past.
93. appreciation We should show our a n for what our parents have done for us instead of taking it for granted.
94. accompany Since you are a newcomer and not familiar with the campus, I'll a y you to the student center and show you around.
95. essential We hope students can grasp how to write a detective story by learning the e l features of the form.

VII. Translation

96. Owen 自尊心很強；他寧可一天工作 16 小時來免強維持生計，而不願接受資助 (funding)。(4%)
Owen has a strong self-esteem; he would rather work 16 hours a day to make ends meet than accept funding from friends.
97. 聽說這房子以前曾鬧鬼過很長一段時間。經過一番大改造之後，過去鬧鬼的房屋現在變成了冬季仙境。(2%)
This house is said to have been haunted for a long time. After a major renovation, the former haunted house is now a winter wonderland.
98. 直到 Kevin 告訴我們原因，我們才知道為什麼他的隊伍會臨陣脫逃。(4%)
It wasn't until Kevin told us the reason that we understood why his team had backed out.

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____ 分數：_____

V. Reading Comprehension (一題1分)

80. <u>Sky burial</u> (要一字不漏)
81. <u>embrace the circle of life</u> and <u>give nutrition to animals.</u> (少寫一個扣 0.5 分)
82. <u>Famadihana</u> (要一字不漏)
83. <u>Malagasy</u> (要一字不漏)
84. <u>speed up decomposition</u> and <u>push the spirit of the dead toward the afterlife.</u> (少寫一個扣 0.5 分)
85. <u>the bodies are also spread with water from the Ganges River</u> and then <u>burned</u> <u>at the town's main cremation halls.</u> (少寫一個扣 0.5 分)

VI. Vocabulary (part 2) (一題1分)

86. mourn	87. triumph	88. deliberate	89. resemble	90. boasts
91. ambitious	92. historian	93. appreciation	94. accompany	95. essential

VII. Translation (有底線的是答案) (錯一個字 0.5 分)

96. (4分) Owen has a strong self-esteem; he would <u>rather work 16 hours a day to make ends meet than accept funding</u> from friends.
97. (2分) This house is said <u>to have been haunted for</u> a long time. After a major renovation, the former haunted house is now a winter wonderland.
98. (4分) It <u>wasn't until Kevin told us the reason that we understood why</u> his team had backed out.