

九十九學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

外語群英文類專業(二) 試題

第一大題：段落主題句(第 1－10 題)

1. _____ Strong winds, up to 180 mph, caused destruction to the Great Barrier Reef that may take 20 years to recover. The worst damage occurred along a path where the eye of the storm scraped across the reef. Sadly for the environment, the area holds some of the most diverse life on earth. Luckily for humans, this damage is far from where most tourists go to gaze at the reef's beauty.
- (A) Tourists and residents stayed safe in hotels and homes as Tropical Cyclone Larry hit Australia's northeast coast in March.
- (B) The Great Barrier Reef is more than 2,000 kilometers long and only a narrow band of it was damaged.
- (C) The Great Barrier Reef is the place in Australia where most tourists visit every year.
- (D) Tropical Cyclone Larry damaged the environment severely and killed thousands of the local people.
2. _____ When people are angry, they often jump to conclusions, and some of those conclusions can be very inaccurate. When you start to feel angry, the first thing you should do is to slow down and think through your responses. At the same time, listen carefully to what the other person is saying. Try to figure out what is causing the anger for both of you. It may take a lot of patience on your part, but don't let your anger spin out of control.
- (A) There are many possible indirect factors which might trigger one's angers.
- (B) One way to better manage anger when you are in an argument is to learn how to communicate effectively.
- (C) When your boyfriend yells at you, he may really be saying that he feels neglected and unloved.
- (D) You should think twice anytime before you speak, so you can express yourself clearly every time.

3. _____ As late as 1930 only one in five children went to school. Because of high inflation in the second half of the 20th century and chaotic government finances in 1980–94, there was not enough investment in schools and hospitals. Even now, the basic indicators of health cares and education in Brazil still come near the bottom in the international comparisons.
- (A) Brazil spends about three times as much per person on health as China does.
(B) Brazil's government now has more resources to draw on for its health care and education.
(C) Brazil's GDP in the previous year has climbed up to 36 %.
(D) Brazil was a late starter in public provision of both health care and schooling.
4. _____ Hong Kong has overtaken Geneva to become the largest center for jewelry sales. Chinese buyers are now proving to have deep pockets in auction market. The amount spent at watch auctions by buyers from greater China—consisting of the mainland, Hong Kong, and Taiwan—increased 500 percent over the last five years. The importance of Chinese buyers is rising.
- (A) Chinese collectors are interested in new-auction categories with a lower price.
(B) Geneva was once the largest auction center for international jewelry sales.
(C) Chinese collectors have also shown a voracious appetite for fine jewelry and watches.
(D) The jewelry market is robust over the last five years all over the world.
5. _____ Because of the huge volume of clouds it generates, the Amazon system plays a major role in the way the sun's heat is distributed around the globe. Any disturbance of this process could produce far reaching effects. Moreover, the Amazon region stores at least 75 billion tons of carbon in its trees, which when the rainforests are burned spew carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Hence, the torching of Amazon could magnify the greenhouse effect—the trapping of heat by atmospheric CO₂. Some scientists fear that the globe will begin to warm up, bringing on drastic climatic changes.
- (A) The Amazon region, so-called "lungs of the world," produces billion tons of oxygen every year.
(B) Scientists are concerned that burning of the Amazon rainforests could lead to climatic chaos.
(C) The globe has been warmed up gradually by the greenhouse effect.
(D) The drastic climatic changes will bring unpredictable effects to the environment.

6. _____ These are groups of individuals or organizations with similar characteristics. In the past, companies used mass marketing—in other words, the advertising of products to a large and general market. Today, this does not work. Needs of people become more individualized. These days, advertisers need to target very specific groups.
- (A) Target marketing, advertising to specific market segments, is important.
 - (B) Mass marketing worked very well in the old days.
 - (C) Target marketing and mass marketing are equally important in advertising.
 - (D) Mass marketing targets larger groups of consumers.
7. _____ Some insects, such as ants use smell to tell other ants, "there's food over there." Bees communicate with special movements. They do a kind of dance to tell other bees the location of flowers. Many mammals, such as elephants and whales, exchange information by sound. A humpback whale can hear another whale 745 miles away!
- (A) Animals can smell, dance, and hear, just like humans.
 - (B) Insects can communicate better than mammals.
 - (C) Animals communicate with each other in different ways.
 - (D) Ants use smell to exchange information with each other.
8. _____ Since Japan is surrounded by waters, it is not surprising that the Japanese diet is rich in fish and seaweed. Countries in tropical zones, such as Brazil, cultivate many grains and fruits that have not been easily recognized in other countries until recently. People from northern countries with plentiful forests are accustomed to eating game, such as rabbit, deer, and pheasant.
- (A) Countries in the tropical zones cultivate many different types of grains and fruits.
 - (B) People in the north tend to hunt and eat wildlife in the forests.
 - (C) Japanese foods are famous for its gourmet seafood dishes.
 - (D) The foods we have been eating depend much on geography and climate.
9. _____ Negative associations which suggest that left-handers are wrong in some essential way are embedded in this language. For example, a person whose ideas are considered irrelevant, extreme, or crazy is said to be out in the left field. The bad dancer whom everyone dreads as a partner is described as having two left feet. Bias is deeply embedded in the language we are using every day!
- (A) Learning negative slangs is a common strategy to understand the English language.
 - (B) The English language is filled with expressions that reveal bias against all things left.
 - (C) The bias against the left-handers is quite rooted in the society of England.
 - (D) Language with biased expressions will lead us to discriminate the left-handers.

10. _____ Some anthropologists recommend making a distinction between two ways of viewing time: monochronic and polychronic. Treating time as money and as something a person should not waste is a typical monochronic culture, such as Americans. On the other hand, people of polychronic cultures, such as Mexicans, generally enjoy doing many things at once. Not surprisingly, people from monochronic and polychronic cultures may have problems because of their attitudes toward time.
- (A) American's orientation toward time is monochronic.
 - (B) Mexican's orientation toward time is polychronic.
 - (C) Different orientations toward time may lead to disagreements.
 - (D) Distinctions between time orientations are defined by anthropologists.

第二大題：段落組成(第 11 – 17 題)

11. Assertiveness is the basis for personal growth and change. Assertiveness means finding out why I behave the way I do, why I want what I want, and then decide whether this behavior is really necessary or really me. Assertive people do not put others down, nor do they allow themselves to be put down. _____ They are neither one-up nor one-down with respect to anyone else.
- (A) They judge other assertive people as being better or worse than they are.
 - (B) They see other people as having the right to be assertive themselves.
 - (C) They consider themselves as assertive people and reserve space for no one.
 - (D) They think of other people as being assertive and will not give in to others.
12. An ancient Arabian traveled across the desert with nothing for company. _____ He had poured some milk into a pouch made from a sheep's stomach. During his journey, he opened the pouch and discovered that the milk had separated and formed thick masses, which we call curd, and a watery fluid, which we call whey. The Arabian had accidentally invented cheese.
- (A) But he was allergic to cheese, so he had brought only milk for his lunch.
 - (B) He was glad that he had not brought cheese along because it would be heavy.
 - (C) But he had brought milk along, as something to drink would be nice.
 - (D) The Arabian had stored some figs, dates, and oat cakes, except milk.

13. Joel Osteen is a native Texan and the Pastor of Lakewood Church, which is America's largest and fastest growing church, according to *Church Growth Today*. He has many best-selling books, and *New York Times* confirms that his book *It's Your Time* is one of the top ten in America. He is also a renowned preacher, and his church is one of the most regularly-used worship centers in the United States.
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- (A) Each week Joel delivers a message of hope and encouragement to more than 38,000 attendees.
- (B) Joel is not a famous preacher and is only known for his best selling book *It's Your Time*.
- (C) He has written many books and has become a potential candidate for Lakewood church pastor.
- (D) Whenever Joel finished a book, millions of people would purchase *New York Times*.
14. A few months ago, nobody knew for sure what would happen inside Windsor Place. Never before had a Kansas school or nursing home tried this—merging the old and young in a way for each to learn from the other. _____ "If you look at our children, they are just different," said Dawn Crow, whose daughter Lily went to see the seniors during Christmas break because she thought they would feel lonely. "I think my child has learned so much more than her 123s and ABCs. Every day we send our kids here; we feel like we have been given a gift."
- (A) Hopefully, both groups would compromise.
- (B) We should have more kindergartens for the seniors.
- (C) The seniors were not too excited about it.
- (D) The results were tremendously astounding!
15. In 1879, Albert Einstein was born. He was so painfully quiet and shy that his parents worried that there was something wrong with him. They even considered whether to take him for a medical checkup. In fact, Albert did not speak until he was three or four years old. Then suddenly, over supper, he said, "The soup is too hot." _____ "Because," little Albert replied, "up to now, everything has been fine." Is this story true? There's no proof.
- (A) Greatly relieved, his parents asked him why he had never said anything before.
- (B) His parents were angry at him and told him off for speaking so late.
- (C) Mrs. Einstein went into shock, and Albert's father sat speechless for one minute.
- (D) Albert's servant blanched for a few moments and then took care of the soup.

16. Many people like spicy foods, but spices were not always used to flavor foods.
_____ Ancient Egyptian medical writings recommended mustard for respiratory therapy medicines. Oriental medicine still uses hot peppers, black pepper, mustard, garlic, and other spices to treat colds and asthma.
- (A) Earlier civilizations did not use spicy foods to help cure colds, asthma and sinus problems.
- (B) Spicy foods have been used for colds, asthma and sinus problems for centuries by early civilizations.
- (C) Famous dynasties of the past used herbs for various purpose but medicine.
- (D) Ancient dynasties studied diseases and tried to find cures, but never used any of them.
17. During the 1950s, the validity of the Piltdown Man discovery was questioned further. Joseph Weiner, disproved the validity of the Piltdown Man with technical evidence showing that the skull belonged to an English Lady and the jaw to an Asian Orangutan. _____ More than a dozen suspects have been named; the only one famous enough to be recognized by most readers is Arthur Conan Doyle. But as we approach the 100th anniversary of the Piltdown Man, there is still no certainty of just who created the greatest hoax in history of science.
- (A) The mismatch was considered a practical joke.
- (B) Many scientists considered it a necessary evil.
- (C) But the question still remains: Who did it?
- (D) Who on earth would lie about the textbooks?

第三大題：段落語意不連貫句子挑選(第 18 – 24 題)

18. Fan fiction is fiction written by fans as an extension of an admired work.
- (A) Unlike traditional print publication, the Internet offers the option of giving and receiving feedback to the fan fiction.
- (B) Fan fiction, also called fanfic, has probably been around as long as fiction has existed.
- (C) As early as the 17th century, sequels written by fans to works such as *Don Quixote* could be found.
- (D) However, fan fiction did not emerge as a trend until the 1960s when serial TV shows gained cult followings.

19. Arranged marriage is a marriage that is at some level arranged by someone other than those being married.
- (A) Today, arranged marriage is still practiced in the Middle East, parts of Africa, and Asia.
 - (B) The match could be selected by parents, a matchmaker, or a trusted third party.
 - (C) In many communities, priests or religious leaders could also be found playing a major role in matchmaking.
 - (D) The number of young people married on the basis of romantic love ending in divorce is getting higher.
20. The history of jeans fabric goes back to the 16th century in Europe.
- (A) The story goes that the word jeans comes from the word Genoa, which refers to the materials sailors from Genoa used in their pants.
 - (B) Jeans fabric that Genoese sailors used was made from a mixture of cotton, wool, and linen before it evolved into 100 % cotton by the 18th century.
 - (C) Jeans became popular in the 1930s after Hollywood made lots of western movies featuring cowboys who often wore jeans.
 - (D) No one would have thought back in Genoa then that the material worn by sailors in Genoa would fuel today's multi-million dollar denim industry.
21. Most Indonesians are Muslims who would celebrate one special holiday called *Lebaran*.
- (A) It is celebrated after Muslims fast for one month from all earthly desires, such as not eating or drinking from 4 A.M. until 6 P.M.
 - (B) If they fail to fast from all earthly desires, they must repeat the fast after *Lebaran*.
 - (C) Therefore, *Lebaran* is a happiness day to celebrate after Indonesians fast from all earthly desires.
 - (D) A Muslim is an adherent of the religion of Islam, and the word Muslim means "one who submits to God."

22. Few know that family history might be one of the strongest influences on the risk of developing disorders like heart disease and cancer.
- (A) Family members share their living environments, lifestyles, and habits; they also share their genes.
 - (B) Thus, one can recognize family traits like dimples and antithetic abilities; risks for diseases such as diabetes and cancer can also run in families.
 - (C) Genealogy is the study of families and the tracing of their history by using historical records and genetic analysis to obtain information about a family.
 - (D) Though we cannot change our genetic makeup, knowing our family history can help reduce the risk of developing health problems.
23. The book of the future may be made with radio paper and electronic ink.
- (A) Radio paper has a coating of millions of tiny capsules; in each, there is a dark liquid and hundreds of white balls.
 - (B) Radio paper, oftentimes called e-paper, is a portable display medium that looks like paper but can be reused indefinitely.
 - (C) An electrical charge can make the white balls move to the top or bottom of the capsule to make the "ink" look white or black.
 - (D) Thus, the capsules could form letters on the page when they are charged in a pattern.
24. As the environmental impact of buildings becomes more apparent, a new field called "green building" is gaining momentum.
- (A) It is the practice of creating and using healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, and maintenance.
 - (B) This practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort.
 - (C) Hence, green building is also known as sustainable or high performance building.
 - (D) Every building type has different design and efficiency needs depending on its function.

第四大題：段落重組(第 25－30 題)

25. (1) Others with damage to the left hemisphere, instead, often just drew a large capital H with no A's.
(2) The division of labor by the two hemispheres in the human brain was demonstrated in a classic experiment.
(3) The patients with damage to the right hemisphere often simply scattered A's over the page.
(4) The researchers asked brain-damaged patients to study a picture of a large capital H made up of little A's and then redraw it from memory.
(5) Thus, the human left brain characterizes stimuli according to one or a few details, whereas the right brain specializes in synthesizing global patterns.
(A)(2)(4)(3)(1)(5) (B)(3)(1)(2)(4)(5) (C)(4)(1)(3)(5)(2) (D)(2)(5)(4)(3)(1)
26. (1) Asia's clean-tech tigers are already launching massive government investment programs to dominate this industry.
(2) A new report by the Breakthrough Institute argues that China, along with Japan and Korea, will dominate the clean-energy race by out-investing America.
(3) Consequently, they have surpassed the U.S. in virtually all clean-energy areas, including wind, solar, and electric-car batteries.
(4) In 2009, China already became the planet's largest producer of wind turbines.
(5) While America was digging itself out of its financial crisis, China quietly positioned itself to become a leader in the largest emerging industry of the 21st century: green tech.
(A)(5)(4)(2)(1)(3) (B)(2)(1)(4)(5)(3) (C)(4)(2)(3)(5)(1) (D)(1)(5)(4)(3)(2)
27. (1) Amateurs and professionals are called upon to give it their best shot.
(2) No doubt, Asia Without Borders will capture and behold moments dramatic and spectacular.
(3) Poetry itself is a lyrical and stylized form of writing that is intended to be more insightful than the casual, everyday use of words.
(4) The theme for 2010's Asia Without Borders Photo Competition is Poetry in Motion.
(5) Thus, Poetry in Motion must arouse the same kind of sensations that poetry does when compared with ordinary moments.
(A)(3)(4)(2)(1)(5) (B)(4)(1)(3)(5)(2) (C)(1)(2)(4)(3)(5) (D)(2)(3)(5)(4)(1)

28. (1) As the bears were showing no inclination to breed, the Chinese expert taught the Taipei Zoo officials how to coax them to mate.
- (2) At its request, the director of the Wolong Giant Panda Preserve came to Taiwan in early November to help these two pandas heat up their sex lives.
- (3) Director Zhang expressed optimism that Tuan Tuan and Yuan Yuan might conceive a baby cub in the spring.
- (4) In additional good news for the zoo, media reports said Taiwan will be allowed to keep any cubs the pair may produce.
- (5) The Taipei Zoo is seeking to get Tuan Tuan more interested in Yuan Yuan in hopes of producing a new generation.
- (A)(5)(2)(1)(3)(4) (B)(3)(1)(5)(2)(4) (C)(3)(4)(2)(1)(5) (D)(4)(2)(3)(5)(1)
29. (1) It could get much worse if simultaneous outbreaks of seasonal flu and H1N1 lead to even more widespread use of the drug.
- (2) Previous studies have suggested that the top levels found in Tokyo's rivers are high enough to develop drug-resistant strains of flu.
- (3) Researchers at Tokyo University in Japan have released a study indicating that the anti-influenza drug Tamiflu can pass through sewage treatment plants and into rivers.
- (4) Since waterfowl are attracted to the warm, nutrient-rich discharge from those plants, there is a real danger that the fowl are being unintentionally dosed with Tamiflu.
- (5) The threat is particularly acute in Japan, where prescription rates of Tamiflu are higher than the rest of the world.
- (A)(4)(2)(3)(1)(5) (B)(2)(1)(5)(3)(4) (C)(3)(4)(2)(5)(1) (D)(1)(5)(4)(2)(3)
30. (1) In addition, marine shells were the source of the precious purple dye that became the symbolic color of royalty.
- (2) In fact, shells inspired an entire French art movement: Rococo.
- (3) Its architects and designers favored shell-like curves and other intricate motifs.
- (4) Shells may even have served as models for Leonardo da Vinci's design for a spiral staircase in a French castle.
- (5) Societies across the world have used shells not just as ornaments, but also as blades, buttons, oil lamps, currency, and musical instruments, among other things.
- (A)(2)(5)(4)(3)(1) (B)(4)(1)(3)(2)(5) (C)(3)(2)(5)(1)(4) (D)(5)(1)(4)(2)(3)

第五大題：綜合測驗(第 31－40 題)

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 31－35 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

How many people, whether on business abroad or merely touring, have unknowingly insulted their clients, hosts, local shopkeepers, or a complete stranger on the bus? A quick read of the guides below may allow you to 31. to social norms and make a positive impression.

First, behaving in the same way that you would at home can land you in fairly serious trouble. In England, it is standard practice to take wine to a dinner party, but the same does not apply in France. To do so would suggest your host is unable to choose or afford a good bottle. Watch your table manners in Korea: sticking your chopsticks into a bowl of rice and leaving them upright is not the done thing. Your hosts 32. incense sticks in a bowl used to honor dead ancestors. If returning the dinner invitation of your Korean friends, make sure the eldest member of the Korean family is served before anyone else at that table.

In some countries, your body language may be 33. offensive. Do not pat girls or boys on the head in Thailand as this is considered the most sacred part of the body, and make sure the soles of your feet are not on display in Arab countries. It is important to bow lower than your seniors or elders in Japan, and elderly members of Maori tribes in New Zealand would find your bottom resting on a table or desk to be extremely disrespectful.

As for everyday behavior on the street, if you have a cold, 34. others and use your tissues discreetly in Germany. Never step over a coin or a bill in Thailand. These bear the image of the king and are therefore deserving of respect. When you are indoors, don't turn on the light in Canada without first 35. permission, and in Arab countries, it would be unthinkable to walk into a house with footwear on.

31. (A)confirm (B)conform (C)conflict (D)confess
32. (A)would be reminded of (B)would be reminding
(C)would remind with (D)would have reminded as
33. (A)intentionally (B)suspensively (C)unwittingly (D)generously
34. (A)stick up for (B)hang around with
(C)take up with (D)turn away from
35. (A)have sought (B)seeking (C)seek (D)to be sought

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 36—40 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

When a loved pet passes away, it can be hard to accept they are truly gone forever, and for some, the loved ones are of the furry, four-legged variety. Some animal lovers are 36. a private burial in the backyard; others may want something a little more ceremonial and prefer a service at a pet cemetery. In the last decade, another option has become available, that of freeze- drying. This process involves the complete removal of liquid from a pet 37. it retains its shape and size. This can take up to four months to complete, depending on the pet's weight. It is then sent back to the owner. 38., this service was mainly available in the United States. Now, Britain joined in the trend toward pet preservation, but in the form of taxidermy.

In fact, the resurrection of interest in this form of preservation is so great that the few taxidermists still practicing cannot cope with the demand. For the layperson, taxidermy means "stuffing dead animals" and brings to mind dusty collections of exotic creatures in museums. For the professional taxidermists, theirs is an art form that also requires a genuine interest in wildlife. When they begin work on a subject, they must not only sculpt a body from wood or, in the case of large animals, the material used is fiber glass(the animal's skin is then 39. this frame), but they must position the animal in a convincing pose, and they can only do this by knowing how it moves in life. The subjects, by the way, have all met natural deaths or 40. in road accidents, as British law prevents endangered species from reaching the taxidermist's table.

36. (A)content with (B)exhausted from (C)unknown to (D)distracted by
37. (A)so far as (B)so long as (C)so as to (D)so that
38. (A)Eventually (B)Meanwhile (C)Ultimately (D)Initially
39. (A)concentrated in (B)pierced into (C)stretched over (D)transplanted into
40. (A)to be killing (B)been killed (C)killed (D)to kill

【解答】

- 1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(C) 5.(B) 6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(D) 9.(B) 10.(C)
11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(A) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(B) 17.(C) 18.(A) 19.(D) 20.(C)
21.(D) 22.(C) 23.(B) 24.(D) 25.(A) 26.(A) 27.(B) 28.(A) 29.(C) 30.(D)
31.(B) 32.(A) 33.(C) 34.(D) 35.(B) 36.(A) 37.(D) 38.(D) 39.(C) 40.(B)

九十九學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 外語群英文類專業(二) 試題詳解

- 1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(C) 5.(B) 6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(D) 9.(B) 10.(C)
11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(A) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(B) 17.(C) 18.(A) 19.(D) 20.(C)
21.(D) 22.(C) 23.(B) 24.(D) 25.(A) 26.(A) 27.(B) 28.(A) 29.(C) 30.(D)
31.(B) 32.(A) 33.(C) 34.(D) 35.(B) 36.(A) 37.(D) 38.(D) 39.(C) 40.(B)

1. 當熱帶氣旋拉里在3月襲擊澳大利亞東北部海岸時，遊客和居民很安全留在飯店和家庭裡。強風，速度達每小時180英里，造成大堡礁的破壞，可能需要20年才能恢復。最嚴重的損害發生在暴風眼掃過礁石的路徑上。對環境是可悲的，該地區擁有地球上最多樣化的一些生物。人類很幸運，損害遠離大多數遊客去觀賞珊瑚礁之的美的地方。
(註：本段落內容大部分敘述暴風對環境造成的損壞，主題句卻只提遊客和居民，明顯不當，育達有申訴送分，沒有被接受。)
2. 當你在辯論過程中時，更適當地管理憤怒的方法是學習怎樣有效地溝通。當人們忿怒時，他們經常驟下結論，而且有些結論可能非常不正確。當你開始感到忿怒時，你應該做的第一件事是減緩下來並且徹底考慮你的反應。同時，仔細聽其他人在說什麼。努力想出你們雙方憤怒的原因。在你的方面，它可能需要許多耐心，但是不要讓你的憤怒演變成失去控制。
3. 巴西是在公家提供保健和學校教育方面起步較晚。遲至1930年，5個孩子中只有1個上學。因為20世紀下半世紀的高通貨膨脹以及1980~1994年政府資金的混亂，學校和醫院的投資不足。甚至現在，巴西的保健和教育的基本指標仍然在國際評比中是比較墊底的。
4. 中國收藏家也表現出了對高級珠寶和手錶的強烈需求。香港已經超越日內瓦成為最大的珠寶銷售中心。中國的買家也證明，在拍賣市場上有雄厚的財力。來自大中國地區的買家，包括大陸，香港，臺灣，花費在手錶拍賣的金額在過去5年增加了5倍。中國買家的重要性正在上升。
5. 科學家關心亞馬遜河雨林的燃燒可能導致氣候混亂。因為產生的大量的雲，亞馬遜河系統在太陽的熱散佈在全世界方面扮演主要的角色。這個過程中的任何騷動都能生產深遠的影響。而且，亞馬遜河地區的樹木儲藏至少十億噸的碳，雨林燃燒會噴出二氧化碳到空氣中。因此，亞馬遜河的火炬會擴大溫室效應—熱會被大氣的CO₂拌住。有些科學家害怕地球將開始暖化，進而引起激烈的氣候變化。

6. 目標行銷，亦即對特定的市場區隔做廣告，是很重要的。這些是具有相似特性的個人群體或組織。在過去，公司使用大眾行銷—換句話說，產品的廣告係針對一般大市場。今天，這是無效的。人們的需求已經變得更個人化。這陣子，登廣告者需要瞄準非常具體的群組。
7. 動物用不同的方式彼此聯繫。一些昆蟲，例如螞蟻使用氣味告訴其他螞蟻，"在那裏有食物"。蜜蜂用特別的動作來聯繫。他們做某種舞動告訴其他蜜蜂花的位置。很多哺乳動物，例如象和鯨魚，用聲音來交換資訊。座頭鯨能聽到 745 英里遠的另一頭鯨魚的聲音！
8. 我們一直在吃的食物相當依賴地理和氣候。因為日本被水域包圍，難怪日本飲食富有魚和海草。在熱帶的國家，例如巴西，栽培很多其他國家在最近才能輕易認出的穀類和水果。來自有豐足的森林的北方的國家的人習慣於吃獵物，例如兔子，鹿和雉雞。
9. 英語充滿對所有左邊的事物顯示偏見的表達方式。暗示左撇子在某一必要的方面是錯的負面關連被嵌入這個語言中。例如，某一個想法被認為不恰當，極端，或者瘋狂的一個人，被說成out in the left field(神智錯亂)。每個人都害怕他當舞伴的差勁舞者被描述成有兩隻左腳的人。偏見被深深地嵌入在我們每天使用的語言裏！
10. 對時間的不同態度和信念可能會導致爭執。某些人類學家建議把兩種對時間的看法做出區分：單一慣性者與多元慣性者。把時間視為金錢和視為一個人不應該浪費的東西是一個典型的單一慣性文化，比如美國人。另一方面，多元慣性文化的人，如墨西哥人，一般喜歡同時做很多事情。毫不奇怪，從單一慣性文化和多元慣性文化來的人們之間會產生問題，因為對時間的態度不同。
11. 果斷是個人發展和變化的基礎。果斷意味要查明為什麼按照我的行為方式，為什麼我要我想要的，然後決定是否這個行為真的有必要。果斷的人不會貶低他人，他們也不允許他們自己被貶低。他們認為別人有權果斷。關於他人，他們既非勝人一籌，也非遜於他人。
12. 一名古代的阿拉伯人無人陪伴他穿越沙漠。但是他有帶著牛奶，因為有點喝的東西總是好的。他把一些牛奶倒進一個綿羊的胃製成的小袋。在他旅行期間，他打開小袋發現牛奶已經分離成很濃的物質，這個我們現在稱為凝乳，以及我們叫乳清的一種多水的流體。阿拉伯人意外地發明瞭乳酪。

13. 約耳歐斯丁是一個德克薩斯州當地人和雷克伍德教堂的牧師，這個教堂是美國最大和發展最快的教堂，根據今日教堂成長雜誌的說法。他寫了很多暢銷書，紐約時報確認他的「這是你的時代」是美國的前十名的暢銷書之一。他也是一位著名的傳教士，他的教堂是美國使用最頻繁的禮拜中心之一。每週約耳把希望的訊息和鼓勵遞送給超過 38,000 個出席人士。
14. 幾個月以前，沒人確實知道溫莎廣場將發生什麼事。以前從未有一所堪薩斯學校或者小型醫院試驗這個：將老人和年輕人用某種方式併在一起來彼此學習。結果相當令人震驚！"如果你看我們的孩子，他們就是不同"，黎明克羅說，他的女兒麗莉在耶誕節假期去看老人，因為她認為他們將感到孤單。"我認為我的孩子已經學習到遠遠超過基本知識。每天我們送我們的孩子來這裡；我們感到好像收到了禮物"。
15. 在 1879 年，亞伯特愛因斯坦出生。他極端地安靜和怕羞以致于他的父母煩惱他出毛病了。他們甚至考慮是否要為他做一次身體檢查。實際上，亞伯特直到他 3、4 歲時才會講話。然後突然，晚餐期間，他說，"湯太熱"。覺得大為放心，他的父母問他他為什麼以前從未說任何話。"因為"，小亞伯特回答，"到目前為止，一切事情都沒問題"。這個故事是真實的嗎？沒有證據。
16. 很多人喜歡加香料在食品裡，但香料不一定是給食品調味的。在早期的文明，辛辣食品有幾個世紀一直被用來治療感冒，氣喘病和靜脈竇問題。古埃及醫學作品推薦芥末為呼吸治療藥。東方醫學仍然使用辣椒，黑胡椒，芥末，蒜和其他香料治療感冒和氣喘病。
17. 在 20 世紀 50 年代，皮爾丹人發現的有效性被更進一步質疑。約瑟夫韋納推翻皮爾丹人的有效性，其技術證據顯示頭顱是一個英國女子的而下巴是亞洲紅毛猩猩的。但是問題仍然存在：這是誰幹的？超過一打的嫌疑犯已經被指名；唯一著名而大多數讀者能認出的是亞瑟科南多伊爾。但是在皮爾丹人 100 周年紀念日快到時，我們仍然沒無法確定誰創造了科學歷史上的大騙局。
18. 同人小說是小說迷寫的小說以作為仰慕原作的擴展。
 - (A)與傳統的印刷品出版物不同，網際網路提供選擇對同人小說回饋的給予或接受。
 - (B)同人小說，也叫粉飛客，或許和小說存在時間一樣久。
 - (C)早在 17 世紀時，愛好者寫的小說續集，例如唐·吉柯德，就可能被發現了。
 - (D)不過，同人小說的出現直到 1960 年代才成為趨勢，那時系列電視節目獲得狂熱的追隨。

19. 安排的婚姻是在某種程度由結婚當事人以外的人安排的婚姻。
- (A)今天，安排的婚姻在中東，非洲和亞洲的部分仍然被實踐。
 - (B)配對由父母、媒人或者被信任的第三方選擇。
 - (C)在許多社會，做媒的角色可能由牧師或宗教領袖扮演。
 - (D)基於浪漫戀愛結婚而以離婚收場的離婚的年輕人愈來愈多。
20. 牛仔褲結構的歷史在歐洲可追溯到 16 世紀。
- (A)據說牛仔褲這個單字來自熱那亞這個單字，指的是來自熱那亞的海員所穿的褲子使用的材料。
 - (B)熱那亞海員使用的牛仔褲織品在 18 世紀以前逐步形成到百分之百棉花之前，係由一種棉花、羊毛和亞麻布的混合物製成。
 - (C)在好萊塢拍經常穿牛仔褲的牛仔為特色的許多西方的電影之後，牛仔褲在 20 世紀 30 年代變得受歡迎。
 - (D)沒有人會回想到那時在熱那亞海員所穿的布料會刺激今天數百萬美元的斜紋粗棉布工業。
21. 大多數印尼人是回教徒，他們會慶祝一個特別的稱為 Lebaran 的假期。
- (A)它在齋戒月之後慶祝，在齋戒月遠離世俗需求，例如從上午四點到下午六點不吃不喝。
 - (B)如果他們不能齋戒，遠離全部世俗需求，他們必須在 Lebaran 之後，重複進行齋戒。
 - (C)因此，Lebaran 是由齋戒全部世俗需求的印尼人之後慶祝的快樂日子。
 - (D)回教徒是虔信伊斯蘭教的人，並且穆斯林的意思是"提交給上帝的人"。
22. 很少人知道家族史可能是發展為心臟病和癌症疾病風險的強大影響之一。
- (A)家庭成員有相同的生活環境，生活方式和習慣；他們也有相同的基因。
 - (B)因此，人們承認像酒窩和對偶的能力一樣承認家庭為特性；糖尿病和癌症的疾病的危險也能在家庭中繼續存在。
 - (C)系譜是通過使用歷史記錄和遺傳學的分析的家庭研究和歷史跟蹤，以獲得關於一個家庭的資訊。
 - (D)雖然我們不能改變我們的基因結構，知道我們的家族史能幫助降低可能健康問題的危險。

23. 將來的書可能由無線紙和電子墨水做成。
- (A)無線紙有一層數百萬個極小的膠囊；在每一個膠囊裏，有一種深色的液體和數百個白色的球。
 - (B)無線紙，時常被稱做電子紙，是看起來像紙的可攜式顯示媒介但是可以無限期重複使用。
 - (C)一個電荷能使白色的球移動到膠囊的頂端或者底部使"墨水"看起來白色或者黑色。
 - (D)因此，那些膠囊能在那些頁上形成字母當他們以某種模式被充電時。
24. 當大樓的環境影響變得更明顯時，一個稱為"綠色大樓"的新領域正加快速度。
- (A)這是創造和使用更健康 and 更多的有效率資源的建設、修整、操作和維修模式的實踐。
 - (B)這個實踐擴大和補足古典大樓設計所關心的經濟、效用、耐久性、和舒適。
 - (C)因此，綠色的大樓也被稱為可持續或者高性能的大樓。
 - (D)每種大樓類型有不同的設計與效率需要，這些取決於它的功能。
25. (2)人腦的兩個半球的分工在一個經典的實驗裏被證明瞭。
- (4)研究人員要求大腦損壞的病人研究一幅由很小的 A 組成的很大的字母 H 的圖片，要他們憑記憶重畫它。
- (3)有右半球的損害的病人經常僅僅把 A 分散在紙頁上。
- (1)有對左半球的損害的其他人，相反地，經常只是畫很大的 H 沒有 A。
- (5)因此，人的左大腦表現根據一個或者一些細節刺激的特性，而右大腦專門合成整體圖案。
26. (5)當美國從它的金融危機中掙脫出來時，中國靜靜地確定自己在 21 世紀最大的新興工業裏成為一位領導人：綠色的技術。
- (4)在 2009 年，中國已經成為全球風輪機的最大的生產者。
- (2)由 Breakthrough Institute 發表新報告主張中國，跟日本和朝鮮，將藉由投資超越美國，支配乾淨能源的競賽。
- (1)亞洲乾淨技術的巨虎已經啟動巨大政府投資計畫來支配這個行業。
- (3)因此，他們幾乎在所有乾淨能源的領域裏已經超過美國，包括風，太陽，以及電汽車的電池。
27. (4) 2110 年代亞洲無國界照相比賽的主題是「運轉之詩」。
- (1)業餘愛好者和專業人士被邀請來展現最佳的攝影技巧。
- (3)詩本身是一種抒情的格式化的寫作方式，用來展示深刻的洞察力而非隨興的日常用語。
- (5)因此，「運轉之詩」和尋常相比必須喚起一般詩所激起的相同感覺。
- (2)無疑地，亞洲無國界照相比賽將捕捉並看到戲劇性與壯觀的時刻。

28. (5)臺北市立動物園正想辦法使圓圓更喜歡團團，希望能生產下一代。
(2)應請求，臥龍大熊貓保護區的主任在 11 月初來台灣幫助這兩隻熊貓加溫他們的性生活。
(1)因為熊貓沒有繁殖的傾向，中國專家教導臺北市立動物園官員如何哄他們交配。
(3)張主任樂觀表示團團和圓圓在春天可能懷一隻小熊貓。
(4)動物園的另一個好消息，媒體報告說臺灣將被允許飼養生下來的小熊貓。
29. (3)日本東京大學研究人員已經發表研究報告表示抗流感藥「克流感」能通過汗水處理工廠進入河川。
(4)因為水鳥被來自那些工廠的溫暖富於營養的排放物吸引，禽鳥無意中在服用「克流感」，這是真正的危險。
(2)以前的研究已經暗示在東京的河裏發現的河川上層含有的克流感高得足以產生流行性感冒的抗藥危機。
(5)對日本的威脅尤其嚴重，在那裏克流感的處方比率比世界其他地方高。
(1)如果季節性的流行性感冒的同時爆發 H1N1，導致更廣泛的用藥，情況能變得更糟。
30. (5)全世界的社會一直在使用貝殼，不只作為裝飾，而且作為刀刃，按鈕，油燈，貨幣和特別是樂器。
(1)另外，海貝殼以前是作為王室成員象徵的寶貴紫色染料的來源。
(4)貝殼甚至可能曾作為達文西為一座法國城堡的螺旋形樓梯的設計模型。
(2)實際上，貝殼鼓舞整個法國藝術運動：洛可可藝術。
(3)它的建築師和設計師偏愛貝殼形狀的曲線和其他錯綜複雜的主題。
31. conform to 符合、遵從
32. remind A of B 使 A 想起 B 改為被動 A is reminded of B
33. Your body language may be unwittingly offensive.
你的肢體語言可能在不知不覺中冒犯別人。
34. turn away from others 轉過臉不要面對別人
35. 介系詞+動名詞
36. be content with 以...為滿足
37. so that 為了...目的
38. initially 最初
39. be stretched over 被拉撐覆蓋在...上面
40. have been killed 被殺死了