Vocabulary Test: Match English with Chinese given. 60%

1. 疾病 2. 正義 : (A. coffee     B. disease     C. justice     D. skirt)
2. 薪水 4.肉 : (A. choice     B. crop     C. flesh     D. salary)
5. 教育 6. 旅行 : (A. cap     B. education     C. journey     D. parent)
7. 魅力 8. 缺乏 : (A. attack     B. charm     C. lack     D. pen)
9. 工廠 10. 學徒 : (A. cream     B. factory     C. nail     D. pupil)
11. 爬 12. 檢查 : (A. adopt     B. climb     C. examine     D. pour)
13. 連接 14. 限制 : (A. limit     B. connect     C. inquire     D. bake)
15. 破裂 16. 遞送 : (A. burst     B. concern     C. deliver     D. fold)
17. 私人的 18. 最初的 : (A. original     B. private     C. royal     D. slow)
19. 工資 20. 好奇的 : (A. stage     B. wage     C. curious     D. entire)
21. 詭計 22. 刻度 : (A. secret     B. temperature     C. scale     D. trick)
23. 犧牲 24. 影子 : (A. shadow     B. treasure     C. sacrifice     D. wealth)
25. 辨識 26. 掃描 : (A. satisfy     B. surround     C. recognize     D. wander)
27. 總計的 28. 催促 : (A. improve     B. urge     C. sorry     D. total)
29. 迟疑 30. 監護人 : (A. guardian     B. hesitate     C. tune     D. label)

Reading Comprehension Test: 40%

31.
A: A single. Non-smoking if it’s available.
B: Ok. Yes, that’s fine. I have a room for you. And your name is?
A: Nora Jones. Can you tell me what the rate is?
Question: What is Nora Jones probably doing?
A. She is ordering a meal.  B. She is making a reservation.
C. She is having an interview.  D. She is making a song request.

32.
A: I hear you’re going to get married soon, Helen. Congratulations!
B: That’s right, next July. July 21st. Can you come to the wedding, Mary?
A: July 21st? What a shame!
Question: Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Mary is not going to the wedding.
B. The wedding will take place on July 21st.
C. Helen is inviting Mary to her wedding.
D. Mary thinks Helen should feel ashamed of getting married.

33.
A: What are some of the things you have to do, and some of the things you don’t have to do, Clara?
B: Well … I don’t have to wash the dishes, so that’s good! I have to wear white, and I have to be very careful about hygiene. Everything in the kitchen has to be totally
clean.

Question: What does Clara probably do for a living?
A. She is chemist.    B. She is a dentist.
C. She is a chef.     D. She is an interior designer.

34.
A: Well, here’s another question for you. Uhh, do you know what that silver knob on the toilet does, Tracy?
B: Sure! It flushes it.
A: Okay, good. Now that since you know, when you come over, would you mind actually using it?

Question: What does the woman want Tracy to do?
A. To stop coming over.    B. To fix the silver knob.
C. To mind her own business.     D. To flush the toilet.

35.
A: Rugby is such a brutal sports. Why are you playing it anyway?
B: My girlfriend thought the very idea of me playing rugby with her ex-boyfriend was hilarious. So I’m going to show her how tough I really am!

Question: What does the man mean?
A. The man is not happy with his girlfriend.  
B. His girlfriend enjoys watching him play rugby.  
C. The man wants to show he is man enough to play rugby.  
D. His girlfriend thinks that her ex-boyfriend is a brutal guy.

Dialog:
36. A: My headache is killing me. No one can tell me why I have such a bad headache every day.
B: Well, no offence intended, but a study suggests overweight people are more likely to have daily headaches than normal-weight people. What’s worse, their headaches are more painful.

*Question: What does the second speaker imply?*
A. It’s impossible that a headache can kill.  
B. The first speaker should probably lose some weight.  
C. Her headaches are more painful.  
D. The first speaker should find a better doctor.

37. A: As you know, Mary could be a nice girl if she didn’t fly off the handle so much. I mean, we do have a lot in common, and I consider her one of my best friends.
B: Have you told her how you feel?
A: Yeah, yesterday, and that made her even angrier. She freaked out right on the spot and made a scene in the classroom.
**Question: What is Mary’s problem?**
A. She is just an ordinary girl.       B. She hates to eat in a restaurant.
C. She dislikes going to school.      D. She gets mad easily.

**38.** A: Mom, I just want to stay out till two, that’s all. One night. I won’t ask again.
   It’s a special dance. All my friends are going.
B: When you’re eighteen and on your own, you can stay out as late as you want.
   But while you’re living in this house, you’ll obey my rules.

**Question: Which of the following is NOT true?**
A. The girl is eighteen years old.      B. All her friends are going to the dance.
C. She wants to stay out late.         D. She is still living with her parents.

**39.** A: It’s very hard to talk about this. But I just feel I’m worthless. I am totally useless. Nobody cares about me. Sometimes when I’m really down, I start talking to myself out loud, telling myself that I’m garbage, that I am worthless.
B: Oh, that’s not true. I am glad that you come here for help. Would you like to talk about it now? Why do you feel so bad about yourself? You have lots of good qualities and you are just not aware of them.

**Question: Where was this dialog likely to have taken place?**
A. In a theater.       B. In a counseling center.
C. At the airport.     D. At a hotel.

**40.** A: We’re moving.
B: Why? Where are you going?
A: Well, my dad has lost his job. My uncle called and asked him to run one of his little markets. And my dad’s afraid not to take it, with three of us kids still in school. Oh, I don’t want to go. I’ll miss you and everybody.

*Question: Why is the first speaker moving?*
A. Because her dad’s taken a new job.
B. Because there are three kids in her family.
C. Because there are little markets near her new house.
D. Because she doesn’t like her friends.
Every spring Americans move their clocks one hour ahead and "lose" an hour during the night and each fall they move their clocks back one hour and "gain" an extra hour. But Daylight Saving Time wasn't just created to confuse people's schedules. The change to Daylight Saving Time allows them to use less energy in lighting their homes by taking advantage of the longer and later daylight hours.

Daylight Saving Time was instituted in the United States during World War I in order to save energy for war production by taking advantage of the later hours of daylight between April and October. During World War II the U.S. government again required the states to observe the time change. Between the wars and after World War II, states and communities chose whether or not to observe Daylight Saving Time. In 1966, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act, which standardized the length of Daylight Saving Time. Arizona, Hawaii, parts of Indiana, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa have chosen not to observe Daylight Saving Time.

41. What does the underlined word ‘instituted’ (in the second paragraph) mean?
   A. started    B. installed   C. featured   D. studied

42. Which of the following statements is true?
   A. Daylight Saving Time was created to avoid another world war.
   B. Daylight Saving Time is not observed in all U.S. territory.
   C. Daylight Saving Time is used to train the concept of time.
   D. Daylight Saving Time was to win World War II.

Oscar the cat lives at a nursing home (養老院) in the United States. It seems to have extra-sensory perception (ESP), or the sixth sense to predict when patients are about to die.

It is said that Oscar is not friendly to patients when he does his own rounds, just like the doctors and nurses at the home. Nevertheless, over the past two years, the furry wonder has correctly foretold 25 deaths by curling up next to the dying during their final hours. Now when he sits down next to any sick residents, the families get warnings from the people working in the nursing home.

Doctors say most of the people who get a visit from the cat are so ill they probably don’t know he’s there, so patients aren’t aware he’s a messenger of death. Although most families are grateful for the warning, some relatives do ask that Oscar be taken out of the room while they say their last goodbye to their loved ones. When Oscar is put outside, he walks to and fro meowing his displeasure.

Scientists have different explanations for Oscar’s special ability. However, nursing home workers aren’t concerned with explaining it, so long as he gives families a better chance at saying goodbye to the dying.
43. What is the best title for the passage?
A. How to Cope with the Loss of a Loved One  B. Oscar the Death Cat
   C. Extra-sensory Perception in Animals  D. Day at the Nursing Home

44. What is ESP?
A. English for Specific Purpose  B. healing power
   C. The sixth sense  D. It’s not mentioned.

45. What does the furry wonder refer to in the 2nd paragraph?
A. The cat  B. The patient
   C. A medical worker  D. A scientist

46. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. When Oscar sits next to a sick person, it means he or she is going to die soon.
B. Oscar is allowed to stay with all of the dying residents by their families or relatives.
C. When Oscar pays usual visit to the residents at the nursing home, it is not friendly.
D. People working at the nursing home don’t really care about how to explain Oscar’s behavior.

A British explorer has broken the speed record for reaching the world’s “Three Poles” when he reached the South Pole on December 28, 2007. Adrian Hayes, who lives in Dubai, slashed five months off the “Three Poles” record, completing the feat in just over 19 months. The previous record had been held by a Swedish couple, Thomas and Tina Sjogren.

The “Three Poles” is the term used by explorers to denote the three latitudinal and altitudinal extremes of the planet. The task of reaching all three was first achieved by Young-Ho Heo, a South Korean, in 1994 and Hayes is now only the 15th member of this exclusive club.

Hayes, a former Airbus sales executive, told the Daily Telegraph newspaper he had wanted to do this for a long time. He said, “I wasn’t trying to do it in record time, though. It’s all rather informal and I only realized I could set a record when somebody told me in September.”

According to Hayes, the failure rate was high for attempts to reach each of the three extreme points on the Earth. And one reason why so few people have finished the odyssey is that polar exploration and mountain climbing are different disciplines: Mountain climbers tend to stick to big climbs and explorers to long, cold hikes.
By satellite phone, Hayes said, “Most explorers take several years to complete the challenge, but I am very lucky to have done it within 19 months. It’s really difficult to do it any faster due to the sheer amount of physical and mental effort it requires, let alone preparation time and all the other resources. However, I must say that although it was an arduous trek, it was fractionally easier than doing the North Pole,”

Hayes set off for the South Pole on November 12 with a team of five from Canada, Britain, Norway, Switzerland and Lebanon. They walked for about 10 hours a day covering an average distance of about 24 kilometers. Hayes is raising awareness and money for the Children’s Hope Foundation and Friends of Cancer Patients charities.

47. What was the previous speed record for completing the “Three Poles” challenge?
A. 19 months     B. Several years     C. 24 months      D. 14 months

48. What is the synonym for the word “denote” (Line 5)?
A. represent       B. calculate         C. conform        D. scale

49. According to Hayes, why couldn’t he complete the challenge any faster?
A. Because he had to raise money.
B. Because he was busy promoting Airbus.
C. Because mountain climbing and hiking are different training.
D. Because it takes time to prepare for such a long journey.

50. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Hayes didn’t aim to break the record when he began his journey.
B. Hayes reached the South Pole, unassisted, unsupported and alone.
C. Hayes thought the trek to the North Pole was easier than to the South Pole.
D. Young-Ho Heo, a South Korean, was the fastest man to have pioneered the “Three Poles” challenge.