

老師：_____ 班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

一、字彙與慣用語選擇(共 20 分,每題 1 分)

1. (**B**) Since Coco has worked in the industry for decades, she can be more _____ than other new employees.
(A)firm (B)productive (C)amusing (D)genuine
2. (**C**) It was foolish of Vincent to spend so much money on an ordinary coat.
(A)powerful (B)helpful (C)silly (D)smart
3. (**B**) Linda kept switching channels (頻道) to look for a talent show.
(A)staying (B)changing (C)offering (D)asking
4. (**D**) George and Mary decided to hold their wedding _____ in Hawaii, where they first met each other.
(A)conclusion (B)organization (C)award (D)ceremony
5. (**D**) My observation is that Ed seems to favor girls with long hair.
(A)dislike (B)notice (C)prefer (D)meet
6. (**D**) Honestly speaking, I don't think your plan is practical and worth trying.
(A)difficult (B)standard (C)private (D)workable
7. (**D**) The government presented _____ to those who had contributed greatly to the country.
(A)conclusions (B)alternatives (C)blows (D)awards
8. (**A**) Minerva tried to _____ grandpa by telling jokes on his birthday.
(A)entertain (B)conclude (C)fascinate (D)state
9. (**A**) The company _____ a small group of lawyers to deal with their legal problems.
(A)organized (B)concluded (C)amused (D)award
10. (**B**) The salesman tried his best to persuade a potential customer to buy the product.
(A)major (B)possible (C)personal (D)influential
11. (**B**) (選出一個與劃底線的字詞意義最相近的答案)
The high medical expenses left many patients and their families poor.
(A)threats (B)costs (C)tongues (D)professions
12. (**D**) (選出一個與劃底線的字詞意義最相近的答案)
Lydia couldn't wait to watch the fascinating cartoon on TV when she came home from school.
(A)ridiculous (B)fortunate (C)global (D)interesting
13. (**D**) I'm going to tell Jean about my feelings for her, but _____ she doesn't like me?
(A)at her expense (B)guess what (C)what's up (D)what if
14. (**A**) (選出一個與劃底線的字詞意義最相近的答案)
It is amusing to see a mouse running after a cat.
(A)funny (B)boring (C)confusing (D)acceptable
15. (**A**) Kevin _____ his dream of becoming the tennis champion _____ when he hurt he arm before the final match.
(A)kissed; goodbye (B)said; goodnight (C)kept; ahead (D)left; away
16. (**D**) I don't want to go out. Furthermore, it is raining heavily outside.
(A)Instead (B)However (C)Despite (D)Moreover
17. (**D**) Three thieves broke into Jamie's house last night. The police is now _____ the case.
(A)taking away (B)paying off (C)settling in (D)looking into
18. (**D**) The album contains 45 color photographs and 20 black and white ones of my family.
(A)performances (B)stamps (C)decorations (D)pictures
19. (**A**) Mr. Watt was aware of a(n) _____ problem in his experiment but had no idea of how serious it might be.
(A)potential (B)firm (C)alternative (D)foolish
20. (**C**) It's not news that people take a _____ with their iPhones instead of cameras.
(A)blow (B)ceremony (C)photograph (D)factor

二、文法選擇(共 10 分,每題 1 分)

1. (B) Those _____ the earthquake last month are now staying in the city hall.
(A)that surviving (B)surviving (C)survived (D)who survive
2. (A) _____ James was very hungry, he didn't have time to have lunch.
(A)Even though (B)Rather than (C)As if (D)Because of
3. (D) The best-seller of this month is a book that _____ about Steve Jobs.
(A)to talk (B)talk (C)talking (D)talks
4. (B) Those _____ to study in the United States need to take the TOEFL test beforehand.
(A)want (B)wanting (C)wanted (D)who wanting
5. (C) _____ with my sister on the street, we met Dad.
(A)Walk (B)To walk (C)Walking (D)To walking
6. (A) The boy I met in the supermarket turned out _____ my new classmate.
(A)to be (B)being (C)been (D)be
7. (A) _____ if he got married, the singer made no response.
(A)Asked (B)Asking (C)Ask (D)To asking
8. (D) _____ my brother doesn't like his job, he goes to work every day.
(A)That (B)Which (C)What (D)Even though
9. (D) _____ by Jacob, Lucas asked the teacher for help.
(A)Not beating (B)Beating (C)Beat (D)Beaten
10. (A) If you buy one kind of drinks at the café, you can refill your glass _____ any drink here for free.
(A)with (B)by (C)in (D)like

三、對話選擇(共 20 分,每題 2 分)

1. (D) Gordon: Do you know what the smallest animal on Earth is?
Jacob: Wow! _____
Gordon: I don't know, either. Let's find it out together.
(A)I can manage. (B)I agree with you. (C)You bet! (D)It beats me.
2. (C) A: Hey, have you ever heard about "Ig Nobel Prizes"?
B: No, what's that?
A: _____ Let's find it out on the Net.
(A)I can't deny that. (B)I disagree with you.
(C)I don't know quite well, either. (D)Prove me wrong.
3. (C) A: Don't drink too much cola! It is bad for your teeth.
B: I don't understand. _____
A: It has been discovered that the acid in cola can harm our teeth.
(A)You should brush your teeth right after you drink it. (B)I have a toothache because of that.
(C)Would you mind telling me more about that? (D)Should I go to the dentist every six months?
4. (C) Mia: According to the report, a night owl is more self-confident than an early bird.
Nancy: _____ I didn't know that.
Mia: Me neither. That's a very interesting point of view.
(A)It is common sense. (B)Nothing special. (C)Really? (D)What happened?
5. (B) Kathy: I really love the way you dress! You have very good taste in clothing.
Claire: _____ How nice of you to say so!
(A)Speak for yourself. (B)I'm flattered. (C)Mind your own business. (D)Don't be so silly.
6. (B) Natalie: I saw Paul going out with another girl last night.
Mandy: _____ He is always having a new girlfriend.
(A)I disagree with you. (B)Is that so surprising? (C)I'm so proud of you. (D)Is it worth a try?
7. (A) Ethan: Will Rose go to the party tonight?
Jose: _____ Rose is over there. You should go ask her yourself.
(A)How am I supposed to know that? (B)What makes you think so?
(C)She invited me to the party last week. (D)She never misses a good party.

8. (**C**) Louis: Did you know that Amy had won first prize in the speech contest?
 Stacey: _____. She is very good at making speeches in public.
 Louis: I agree.
 (A) I am sorry to hear that. (B) It doesn't matter. (C) That's good news. (D) You're kidding!
9. (**B**) A: Do you know there's a law saying that plants also have dignity (尊嚴), just like us?
 B: _____.
 A: It's true. That's a law in Switzerland.
 (A) How does it work? (B) How could that be possible?
 (C) When did it happen? (D) Why don't you say more about it?
10. (**B**) A: My brother finished his fifty-page report in three days.
 B: _____. I thought he wouldn't make it.
 (A) Of course he did. (B) Unbelievable! (C) That's not surprising. (D) You're amazing!

四、克漏字選擇(共 10 分,每題 1 分)

1. Have you had any interesting discoveries in life? Why not look __ (1) __ them by carrying out experiments? __ (2) __, do you know why a piece of toast drops on the buttered side all the time? Robert Matthews came to a _____ after many experiments and won the Ig Nobel Prizes in 1996. He __ (4) __ the prize for his research in physics. His research on toast is __ (5) __ funny and scientific. In his experiment, each piece of toast was covered with butter on one side. By dropping the toast, he tried to prove __ (6) __ the chances of either side facing the ground were not the same. He not only had a thousand people join the experiment __ (7) __ also conducted (進行) more than twenty thousand toast drops. The test showed that the side with butter got a 62 percent chance of facing down. The experiment might sound silly. And some may even think the whole research is __ (8) __ wasteful than scientific. No matter what people think, Robert __ (9) __ an Ig Nobel Prize for the experiment results. __ (10) __ on scientific spirit, the Ig Nobel Prizes started in 1991. It makes people laugh and then think as well. If you are a curious person, you might be the next winner!

- (1) () (A) out (B) into (C) with (D) to
 (2) () (A) On the contrary (B) In other words
 (C) For instance (D) All along
 (3) () (A) all (B) both (C) either (D) no
 (4) () (A) awarded (B) had awarded (C) was awarded (D) awarding
 (5) () (A) more (B) both (C) as (D) less
 (6) () (A) that (B) what (C) whom (D) which
 (7) () (A) × (B) and (C) as (D) but
 (8) () (A) the same (B) more (C) as (D) much
 (9) () (A) award (B) awards (C) was awarded (D) was awarding
 (10) () (A) Base (B) Based (C) Basing (D) To base

答案： (1) B (2) C (3) A (4) C (5) B (6) A (7) D (8) B (9) C (10) B

2. Each year, ten winners can be awarded the Ig Nobel Prizes in different categories __ (1) __ “research that makes people laugh and then think.” Two men won the 2006 Ig Nobel Prize for Ornithology by explaining __ (2) __ woodpeckers never suffer any ill effects when they peck at trees. According to them, it is woodpeckers' thick skulls that protect them __ (3) __ the blows. __ (4) __ example is Brian Wansink's experiment with “bottomless bowls.”

In the experiment, not __ (5) __ the bowls could refill themselves with soup, people kept eating. From this __ (6) __, it has proved that people eat more with their eyes than with their stomachs.

It is true that Ig Nobel research is fascinating, but actually it is more practical __ (7) __ entertaining sometimes. Catherine Douglas and Peter Rowlinson's research showed that cows with names apparently produce more milk than __ (8) __ without names. They believed that __ (9) __ a stronger and friendlier relationship with humans helps the cows become more productive. So, if you have any interesting idea, __ (10) __ some research into it, and you may become a potential winner of an Ig Nobel Prize.

- (1) () (A) in honor of (B) in honor for
 (C) in the name of (D) in the name for
 (2) () (A) what (B) when (C) how (D) why

- (3) () (A) to (B) from (C) at (D) with
 (4) () (A) The other (B) Other (C) Others (D) Another
 (5) () (A) know (B) to know (C) knowing (D) knew
 (6) () (A) award (B) outcome (C) potential (D) alternative
 (7) () (A) than (B) as (C) between (D) instead
 (8) () (A) it (B) this (C) they (D) those
 (9) () (A) has (B) had (C) having (D) to having
 (10) () (A) take (B) do (C) use (D) make

答案：(1) A (2) D (3) B (4) D (5) C (6) B (7) A (8) D (9) C (10) B

3. Some of the Ig Nobel research and inventions make people laugh, while others are more practical __ (1) __ interesting. One such example is Catherine Douglas and Peter Rowlinson's findings. They found out that if dairy farmers want their cows to be __ (2) __, they should build a friendly relationship with their cows. The two researchers proved that cows with names produce more milk, while __ (3) __ without names produce less. Another example is about taking group __ (4) __. According to Nic Svenson and Piers Barnes, to get a "blink-free" group picture of twenty people, a photographer has to take six shots. However, if there are fifty people in the group, they can __ (5) __ a perfect photo __ (5) __.

- (1) () (A) than (B) so (C) just (D) even
 (2) () (A) improbable (B) foolish (C) alternative (D) productive
 (3) () (A) other (B) those (C) ones (D) that
 (4) () (A) fools (B) moods (C) photographs (D) outcomes
 (5) () (A) put...into practice (B) kiss...goodbye
 (C) move...to tears (D) have...in common

答案：(1) A (2) D (3) B (4) C (5) B

4. Have you ever wondered why a woodpecker pecks __ (1) __ a tree? Why doesn't it suffer __ (2) __ headaches by doing this? Have you ever wondered why some people don't get fat no matter __ (3) __ much they eat? If you keep __ (4) __ these questions, you may probably win an Ig Nobel Prize, and you may be __ (5) __ the award by a real Nobel laureate!

- (1) () (A) at (B) from (C) in (D) by
 (2) () (A) for (B) from (C) to (D) with
 (3) () (A) which (B) when (C) how (D) what
 (4) () (A) looking into (B) look into
 (C) looking forward to (D) look forward to
 (5) () (A) presenting (B) to present (C) present (D) presented

答案：(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) A (5) D

5. The Nobel Prizes, founded by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, are known to everyone, while the Ig Nobel Prizes seems strange to many of us. __ (1) __ by the Annals of Improbable Research, prizes __ (2) __ different categories are awarded to the winners in honor __ (3) __ interesting findings. Unlike genuine Nobel laureates, winners of the Ig Nobel Prizes show their achievements from the curious side of science. These winners are __ (4) __ to accept the prizes though they do not receive any money. Their research is unique enough to make people __ (5) __ and then __ (5) __.

- (1) () (A) Organized (B) To organize (C) Organizing (D) Have organized
 (2) () (A) out (B) at (C) to (D) in
 (3) () (A) by (B) to (C) for (D) of
 (4) () (A) genuine (B) thick (C) willing (D) sore
 (5) () (A) laughter; thoughts (B) laughing; thinking
 (C) to laugh; to think (D) laugh; think

答案：(1) A (2) D (3) D (4) C (5) D

6. Dairy farmers raise cows for milk, and __ (1) __ milk every day has been a fact for centuries. __ (2) __, milk plays an important part in our lives. __ (3) __, all these dairy farmers have to do is to increase the milk yield. Naming the cows is a possible solution. It makes them more productive and friendlier with men. Although the method (方法) sounds __ (4) __ entertaining than useful, two scientists have __ (5) __ that it is useful.

- (1) () (A) drinking (B) drink (C) to drink (D) drank
 (2) () (A) For example (B) Therefore (C) However (D) First of all

- (3) () (A) As a result (B) As possible (C) As if (D) As soon
 (4) () (A) even (B) much (C) more (D) quite
 (5) () (A) proven (B) organized (C) awarded (D) expended

答案：(1)A (2)B (3)A (4)C (5)A

7. Today is a big day for me. I'm here at Harvard's Sanders Theater for an awards __(1)__. The Annals of Improbable Research is going to award me __(2)__ the Ig Nobel Prize for Medicine. Of course, if it __(3)__ a real Nobel Prize, it would be even better. But it doesn't matter. That I'm going to receive the prize and a handshake from a __(4)__ Nobel laureate makes me happy enough. After all, not everyone has the chance to be encouraged by real Nobel Prize winners. When I go on stage, I have to make my speech briefly, or I may __(5)__ being shouted at by Miss Sweetie Poo, a little girl who always cries out "Please stop. I'm bored." whenever the winners go too long. Oh, it's my turn now. Wish me good luck!

- (1) () (A) organization (B) ceremony (C) conclusion (D) statement
 (2) () (A) at (B) to (C) × (D) on
 (3) () (A) is (B) are (C) were (D) had been
 (4) () (A) genuine (B) numerous (C) potential (D) probable
 (5) () (A) go by (B) set out (C) look into (D) end up

答案：(1)B (2)C (3)C (4)A (5)D

8. The Ig Nobel Prizes are organized by the *Annals of Improbable Research*. Every year in Harvard University, the winners are awarded prizes in different categories __(1)__ research that makes people laugh and then think. Although the winners cannot receive any money, many of them are still willing to go to Harvard University __(2)__ their own expense.

The Ig Nobel research is sometimes __(3)__ useful than entertaining. __(4)__ Catherine Douglas and Peter Rowlinson's research, for example. They found out that cows with names would produce more milk than __(5)__ without names. __(6)__ by their own names, the cows would feel good and be more productive. __(7)__ example is Brian Wansink's experiment. He used bottomless bowls that refilled themselves __(8)__ soup so that people would keep on eating from them without knowing it. __(9)__, they ended up eating 73 percent more than people with normal bowls. The __(10)__ of the experiment has proven that people eat more with their eyes than with their stomachs.

- (1) () (A) without a doubt (B) instead of (C) in honor of (D) in order to
 (2) () (A) in (B) on (C) of (D) at
 (3) () (A) more (B) as (C) with (D) not
 (4) () (A) Do (B) Take (C) Make (D) Get
 (5) () (A) that (B) this (C) those (D) these
 (6) () (A) Calling (B) To calling (C) Be called (D) Called
 (7) () (A) One (B) Other (C) Another (D) The others
 (8) () (A) with (B) at (C) among (D) within
 (9) () (A) First of all (B) As a result (C) For instance (D) Last but not least
 (10) () (A) photograph (B) mood (C) fool (D) outcome

答案：(1)C (2)D (3)A (4)B (5)C (6)D (7)C (8)A (9)B (10)D

9. Some of the Ig Nobel research is so useful beyond people's expectations. __(1)__ Catherine Douglas and Peter Rowlinson's research, for example. There is a simple way to increase the milk yield of the cows—just name them. __(2)__ by their names, the cows are __(3)__ a better mood and then produce more milk. __(4)__ example of the Ig Nobel research is also fun. Brian Wansink found people actually eat with their eyes rather than with their stomachs. In his experiment, __(5)__ what was happening, people ended up __(6)__ a lot more with the special "bottomless bowls." With these experimental results, people can understand __(7)__ attractive the Ig Nobel research is. Interestingly, even though no money is given to the winners, they are still willing __(8)__ the special occasion. __(9)__, don't ignore any crazy ideas that come to your mind. Just __(10)__ some research and perhaps you'll become one of the winners!

- (1) () (A) Take (B) Make (C) Do (D) Set
 (2) () (A) Call (B) Calling (C) To calling (D) Called
 (3) () (A) by (B) on (C) in (D) at
 (4) () (A) The others (B) Other (C) Another (D) Others
 (5) () (A) not known (B) not knowing (C) knowing not (D) known not

- (6) () (A) eat (B) eating (C) to eating (D) ate
 (7) () (A) which (B) what (C) that (D) how
 (8) () (A) to attend (B) attend (C) to attending (D) attending
 (9) () (A) As a result (B) Otherwise (C) For instance (D) However
 (10) () (A) take (B) put (C) do (D) receive

答案：(1)A (2)D (3)C (4)C (5)B (6)B (7)D (8)A (9)A (10)C

10. Most of Ig Nobel research and inventions are entertaining. However, some of them are __ (1) __ useful __ (1) __ amusing. For instance, Catherine Douglas and Peter Rowlinson proved that having a friendlier relationship with humans helped cows __ (2) __ more milk. __ (3) __ example is about taking photographs. Most people have a hard time __ (4) __ a blink-free group photo. Luckily, two people found a solution: When the number of people in a group is less than twenty, divide the number __ (5) __ three and the answer is the number of shots needed. Do these sound interesting? Try to do some research, and you could be a potential winner of an Ig Nobel Prize.

- (1) () (A) such...as (B) so...as (C) less...than (D) more...than
 (2) () (A) produce (B) produced (C) producing (D) for producing
 (3) () (A) Other (B) The other (C) Another (D) Others
 (4) () (A) get (B) getting (C) to get (D) got
 (5) () (A) to (B) at (C) from (D) by

答案：(1)D (2)A (3)C (4)B (5)D

五、閱讀測驗(共 10 分,每題 1 分)

1. Each year, the Ig Nobel Prizes are given to ten lucky winners in different categories. The prize is presented in order to celebrate the unusual achievements they have made.

In 2013, a group of Japanese scientists shared the honor of the Ig Nobel Prize for Chemistry for discovering the chemical in onions and the related chemical reaction that make eyes water. Based on the findings, they successfully developed a technique to breed (培育) “tear-free” onions two years after their award-winning achievement. Earlier in 2007, a Taiwanese man Hsieh Kuo-cheng won the Ig Nobel Prize for Economics for his invention: a device helping banks hold on to their money. The alarm system of the device will be set on if bank robbers try to rob a bank. When they are leaving, a large net hanging on the roof will fall down and trap them. The bravest and craziest scientist may be Michael L. Smith, the winner of the Ig Nobel Prize for Physiology and Entomology in 2015. He arranged for bees to sting (叮咬) him on 25 different spots on his body and rated the pain from one to ten to record which spots were the most painful.

No matter how strange or foolish the ideas are, the winners of the Ig Nobel Prizes do get their day in the sun. At the Ig Nobel Awards Ceremony, it is unusual research that shines brightly for the entire world to see.

- (1) () This passage mainly talks about _____.
 (A) several Ig Nobel Prize laureates and their achievements
 (B) the organization of the Ig Nobel Prizes and its history
 (C) how to be a rising star in the field of science
 (D) how to carry out scientific research
 (2) () A group of Japanese scientists took home the Ig Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 2013 because they _____.
 (A) succeeded in planting “tear-free” onions
 (B) discovered the chemical in onions that makes eye water
 (C) invented a piece of equipment that could trap bank robbers
 (D) designed a device that allowed humans to harvest honey safely
 (3) () The winner of the Ig Nobel Prize for Economics in 2007 designed something that can _____.
 (A) trap bank robbers (B) help people manage their wealth
 (C) help banks earn more money (D) avoid bee stings in the wild
 (4) () The phrase “**get one’s day in the sun**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to “_____.”
 (A) get tanned in the sun (B) go outdoors on a sunny day
 (C) compete (D) succeed and become famous
 (5) () According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 (A) There are ten Ig Nobel Prize winners every year.

- (B) The Ig Nobel Prize winners are from different countries.
- (C) Hsieh Kuo-cheng's invention keeps robbers outside a bank.
- (D) Michael L. Smith did research into bee stings on the human body.

答案：(1) A (2) B (3) A (4) D (5) C

2. Not everyone is excited to get an Ig Nobel Prize. Britain's chief scientist, Sir Robert May, actually asked the award organizers not to give any more prizes to British scientists. He was embarrassed that so many researchers in Britain were winning these prizes and worried about the damage to the reputation (名譽) of British science.

Ig Nobels aren't just humorous, though. Much of the prize-winning research has serious uses, and the history of science shows us that great discoveries can emerge from **seemingly** unimportant events. For example, many people know the story of how Isaac Newton was led to his discovery of gravity (萬有引力) by an apple falling on his head. In addition, some very important advances in mathematics and statistics (統計學) have been made by people who wanted to make more money from gambling (賭博)! The scientist Richard Feynman even won a Nobel prize (a real one!) for research that was inspired originally by watching a plate in a cafeteria.

So Britain's chief scientist shouldn't laugh at the Ig Nobels. Important discoveries can come from things that are seemingly unimportant. Of course, the final proof of this will come when someone wins both an Ig Nobel and a real Nobel for the same research. One day it will surely happen!

- (1) () Sir Robert May demanded that the Ig Nobel Prizes not be awarded to British scientists because _____.
 (A) British scientists were too serious to win the awards
 (B) the award organization cheated at the results
 (C) they damaged the reputation of British science
 (D) he was refused by the award organizers
- (2) () The word "**seemingly**" means "in a way that appears to be something, but actually it may not be _____."
 (A) humorous (B) detailed (C) true (D) important
- (3) () The great research of _____ was inspired by a plate in a cafeteria.
 (A) Isaac Newton (B) Robert May (C) Alfred Nobel (D) Richard Feynman
- (4) () In the author's opinion, why shouldn't Britain's chief scientist laugh at the Ig Nobels?
 (A) All important discoveries come from significant things.
 (B) Unimportant events sometimes bring about great discoveries.
 (C) All of the advances in mathematics and statistics were motivated by gamblers.
 (D) Many researchers in Britain were winners of the awards.
- (5) () According to the last paragraph, which of the following is true?
 (A) That both Ig Nobel and real Nobel Prizes are equally important will be proven true one day.
 (B) British scientists will not receive the Ig Nobel Prizes anymore.
 (C) Sir Robert May was awarded an Ig Nobel and a Nobel Prize.
 (D) That the Ig Nobel Prize is more important than the real Nobel will be proven true one day.

答案：(1) C (2) C (3) D (4) B (5) A

3. Alfred Nobel's family business was to manufacture explosives (炸藥) used for building roads as well as digging mines. After his younger brother and a number of workers were killed in an explosion at their factory, he dedicated (獻身於) his life to the production of explosives that could be produced and used safely.

Alfred Nobel began his work, and in 1867, he figured out a way to combine nitroglycerine with other chemicals to create what he called dynamite. He also invented gelignite, which was much more powerful than dynamite. Besides, gelignite was safer, so it was **this product** that he decided to sell worldwide.

Alfred Nobel got the idea of the Nobel Prizes when a French newspaper falsely reported him as "The Merchant (商人) of Death" because he was known for producing and shipping explosives. Despite his good intention, his products had not only been used for industry but also been used for war. So, in his will (遺囑), he stated that most of his wealth would be used to establish (設立) the Nobel Foundation in order to recognize achievements in literature, sciences and most importantly, the pursuit of peace.

- (1) () Alfred Nobel dedicated his life to the production of safe explosives because _____.
 (A) his brother and other workers were killed in an explosion
 (B) his family encouraged him to start business in mine digging

- (C) he wanted to establish the Nobel Foundation
(D) his family business was in great danger
- (2) () The words “this product” in the second paragraph refers to _____.
(A) gelignite (B) dynamite (C) nitroglycerine (D) mine
- (3) () What is true about “the Merchant of Death”?
(A) It is a French story.
(B) It was written by Alfred Nobel.
(C) It refers to Alfred Nobel.
(D) It refers to explosives used for war.
- (4) () The Nobel Foundation was established _____.
(A) by a French newspaper
(B) to honor achievements in literature, sciences, and peace
(C) immediately after an explosion occurred at the Nobel family’s factory
(D) in the year 1867 when Alfred Nobel created powerful explosives
- (5) () According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The death of Alfred Nobel was proven true by a French newspaper.
(B) Alfred Nobel founded the Nobel Prizes in order to sell his products worldwide.
(C) Alfred Nobel donated his wealth to the chemical industry.
(D) Gelignite is much more powerful than dynamite.

答案：(1) A (2) A (3) C (4) B (5) D

4. In 2004, Gauri Nanda was a college student who planned to pursue her future dreams. One day, in her design class, she was asked to create a new invention with practical uses.

Nanda’s invention, “Clocky,” was a unique alarm clock (鬧鐘) with wheels and a “mind” of its own. After a sleeper hits Clocky’s “snooze” (打盹) button for ten extra minutes of sleep, Clocky rolls off the table onto the floor and tries to hide. This makes the sleepy person get up to turn off the alarm later so that he or she will not oversleep and be late.

Nanda worked hard to turn her creative invention into a money-making product. She worked with several engineers to find materials (材料) that were not only light but strong enough to take the shock of repeated drops to the floor. She also perfected Clocky’s design and made it look more attractive. She then found a company that could produce Clocky for a price that would allow her to earn a reasonable profit (利潤). Then, she decided to market Clocky internationally and get the product into customers’ hands.

In the end, all her effort paid off. In addition to selling hundreds of thousands of clocks, Nanda has appeared on TV and in magazines as an example of how creativity and hard work can turn a great idea into a successful business.

- (1) () This passage is about _____.
(A) how a college student set up a money-making company
(B) how a girl developed a great idea into a successful business
(C) how to prevent an alarm clock from being damaged
(D) how to make a product popular with most people
- (2) () When a person hits Clocky’s “snooze” button, he or she probably wants to _____.
(A) get up right away (B) hide Clocky
(C) have a little more sleep (D) fix Clocky
- (3) () How does Clocky wake up a person?
(A) By singing songs. (B) By making phone-calls.
(C) By rolling off and hiding. (D) By continuing talking.
- (4) () According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
(A) Clocky is made from light but strong materials.
(B) It takes creativity and efforts to make a successful product.
(C) Nanda was willing to share her experience with others.
(D) Nanda produced and sold Clocky without the help of other people.

答案：(1) B (2) C (3) C (4) D

5. Not every scientific discovery or invention is serious and boring. In fact, some can be quite silly or even a bit crazy. Therefore, the Ig Nobel Prizes were founded to recognize humorous achievements in various fields.

For example, in 1999, Charl Fourie and Michelle Wong of Johannesburg, South Africa, received an Ig Nobel award in the Peace category for inventing the “Blaster.” The Blaster is a device installed (安裝) along the sides of the car under the doors. It shoots flames (火焰) at anyone standing next to the car when the driver steps on a special pedal (踏板). It is designed to protect people when they are threatened in the car.

In 2005, an award in Economics was presented to Gauri Nanda, a graduate student at MIT Media Lab, for inventing “Clocky.” It is a kind of alarm clock which has wheels and hides itself in order to force the owner to get out of the bed and turn it off. Another inventor received an award in Chemistry in 2002 for creating a piece of furniture. The special part of the invention is that its idea is based on the model of the periodic table, a chart that is used for identifying chemicals.

The purpose of the Ig Nobel Prizes is to catch the public’s attention and increase people’s interest in science. Some of the Ig Nobel research is more humorous than serious. Just like the founder said, “it is a science award that makes you laugh, then think.” So, why not write down your creative idea on the paper? Maybe you will be the next winner.

- (1) () This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) how to be a winner of the Ig Nobel Prizes
(B) the differences between the two kinds of Nobel Prizes
(C) some interesting inventions of the Ig Nobel Prizes
(D) the interesting history of the Ig Nobel Prizes
- (2) () The word “recognize” in the first paragraph means “_____.”
(A) believing the truth (B) installing the equipment
(C) giving praise and encouragement (D) sharing opinions with others
- (3) () According to the passage, what is the intention of the Ig Nobel Prizes?
(A) To make our world more humorous.
(B) To arouse people’s interest in science.
(C) To increase more scientific inventions.
(D) To advertise the new inventions.
- (4) () According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
(A) The Blaster is designed to protect the drivers when they face a threat.
(B) Some scientific inventions are more interesting than boring.
(C) An inventor won the Chemistry award in 2002 by creating a piece of furniture.
(D) The inventor added wheels to his “Clocky” in order to catch people’s eye.
- (5) () What can we infer from the passage?
(A) Some of the Ig Nobel research may be considered interesting.
(B) The Blaster is sure to hit the market and sell well.
(C) Alarm clocks can’t help but need wheels in the future.
(D) The public prefer funny scientific inventions to serious ones.

答案：(1) C (2) C (3) B (4) D (5) A

6. Alfred Nobel was born in Sweden in 1833. It was said that he was deeply influenced by his father, a manufacturer and an inventor. He received a good education in his life, including natural sciences, languages, math, and literature.

Nobel had many inventions. Among them, dynamite (炸藥) would be the most famous one. Dynamite was very popular at that time because it could reduce the cost of construction (建設). In addition to being an inventor, Nobel was also a very successful entrepreneur (企業家) with nearly a hundred factories in more than 20 countries. Since he was very busy and had to travel a lot, he never got a chance to get married.

Nobel died in Italy in 1896. In his will, he wanted his fortune to be used as a prize for excellent people who made some great achievements. Thus, his fortune was used to institute (設立) the Nobel Prizes, which were first awarded in 1901 and aimed to encourage people to bring greater benefits to the world.

- (1) () Which of the following about Alfred Nobel is true?
(A) He married late.
(B) His father invented dynamite.
(C) He was born in Italy in 1833.

(D) He was both an inventor and entrepreneur.

(2) () Which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) The Nobel Prizes were awarded before Alfred Nobel died.
- (B) Alfred Nobel owned many factories worldwide.
- (C) Alfred Nobel did not die in his home country.
- (D) Literature was one of the subjects that Alfred Nobel learned.

(3) () According to Alfred Nobel's will, his money would be used ____.

- (A) to build more factories around the world
- (B) to help the companies related to dynamite
- (C) as a prize for the students who are poor but smart
- (D) as a prize to reward people's great achievements

答案：(1) D (2) A (3) D

7. Before penicillin was discovered, bacteria made the world a dangerous place. For example, in the old days, an open cut that got dirty could lead to a slow and painful death. Millions of people used to die every year from bacterial infections that are easily treated today.

In 1928, a lucky accident happened as British scientist Alexander Fleming was doing his medical research. A bit of mold fell into a glass dish which contained bacteria because Fleming hadn't cleaned it carefully. After several days, he observed that the mold appeared to have killed the bacteria around it. He identified the bacteria-killing organic material in the mold and called it "penicillin," noting its great potential as a drug.

Ten years passed before a team of researchers working under Dr. Howard Florey followed up on Fleming's discovery. They successfully tested penicillin's ability to stop the growth of bacteria in infected mice and later tested it on humans in 1941.

More testing at several different hospitals and universities proved that it worked, and the world was changed forever.

The potential for saving millions of lives was immediately apparent. By 1944, penicillin was being produced in large amounts and used to treat injured soldiers during World War II. This had saved many lives and even affected the outcome of the war.

Since then, penicillin has changed the world, and it continues to save lives today.

(1) () This passage is related to ____.

- (A) a type of bacteria
- (B) a new kind of mold
- (C) a kind of medicine
- (D) a successful instrument

(2) () Dr. Howard Florey's team followed up on Alexander Fleming's discovery of penicillin in ____.

- (A) 1928
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1941
- (D) 1944

(3) () Penicillin is ____.

- (A) a kind of drug that can kill mold
- (B) a kind of bacteria that can kill mold
- (C) a kind of disease that can kill infected mice
- (D) a kind of organic material that can kill bacteria

(4) () Why does the writer say penicillin has changed the world?

- (A) It is because it has saved lives since its discovery.
- (B) It is because hospitals have made huge profits from it.
- (C) It is because it changed the result of World War I.
- (D) It is because it helped Alexander Fleming win a Nobel Prize.

(5) () From this passage, we can know that before a new drug can be produced in large amounts, it has to ____.

- (A) be used to treat injured soldiers
- (B) successfully save millions of lives
- (C) be successfully tested on human beings
- (D) be able to stop an open cut from getting worse

答案：(1) C (2) B (3) D (4) A (5) C

8. Since 1991, Ig Nobel Prizes have been awarded to research that seems funny, unusual, or even ridiculous. Unlike the real Nobel Prizes, which are awarded to discoveries that change the world, winners receive Ig Nobel Prizes when the contribution of their research to human knowledge is...how can we say this politely?...not very significant (意義重大的).

Looking at examples of past winners shows the humorous spirit behind these unusual awards.

In the Medicine category in 2004, a prize was given to researchers who studied the effect of listening to country music on suicide (自殺) rates. The year before, the award went to a study proving that the brains of London taxi drivers were more developed than the brains of non-taxi-driving Londoners. The 2001 award went to a study of the injuries (傷害) due to falling coconuts (椰子).

In 2004, a Public Health award was given to a study which attempted to answer the timeless question about whether or not it is safe to eat food that is dropped on the floor. The 2001 prize went to a study which found that nose-picking was a common behavior in teenagers. The 1995 winners studied how wearing wet underwear affected people's comfort in cold weather.

Mathematics prizes have been given for studies determining how much skin there is on an Indian elephant in 2002, and predicting how many people will go to hell in 1994. While these awards may seem to be just for fun, the science is real.

- (1) () Ig Nobel Prizes are awarded to discoveries which are _____.
(A) important (B) humorous (C) serious (D) stupid
- (2) () The real Nobel Prizes are awarded to studies which are _____.
(A) funny (B) humorous (C) ridiculous (D) significant
- (3) () The study of the brains of London taxi drivers was awarded the Ig Nobel Prize in _____.
(A) 2004 (B) 2001 (C) 2003 (D) 2002
- (4) () Which of the following Ig Nobel Prizes winners is NOT mentioned in the passage?
(A) The winner who studied why woodpeckers do not suffer from headaches.
(B) The winners who studied how wearing wet underwear affected people's comfort in cold weather.
(C) The winner who tried to answer whether or not it is safe to eat food dropped on the floor.
(D) The winners who studied the effect of listening to country music on suicide rates.
- (5) () The passage can be read in a magazine about _____.
(A) science (B) plants (C) fashion (D) art

答案：(1) B (2) D (3) C (4) A (5) A

9. The Emergency Bra (緊急胸罩) is an invention from Elena Bodnar, a respected medical doctor and scientist who was born in Ukraine and now lives in the United States.

The idea first came to her when she was visiting Chernobyl, where a nuclear reactor (核反應爐) exploded in 1986. Many people died as a result of the radiation (輻射), which spread over a wide area. Dr. Bodnar realized that simple face masks could have saved many lives—if people had had cheap gas masks available in the first hours after the disaster, they might have avoided breathing in too much Iodine-131, which usually leads to radiation sickness. She thus designed the Emergency Bra. Each cup of the bra can serve as a separate gas mask. Dr. Bodnar indicates that the bra can be taken off, divided into two, and put on again as a gas mask in only 25 seconds. It is very ideal for emergencies. Of course, her invention would also be useful in other situations, such as the gas attack on the Tokyo subway (地鐵) in 1995.

Due to the Emergency Bra, Dr. Bodnar was awarded the Ig Nobel Prize for Public Health in 2009. When Dr. Bodnar accepted the prize, she said, “Isn't it wonderful that women have two breasts (乳房), not just one? We can save not only our own life, but also the life of a man of our choice next to us.” In addition, Dr. Bodnar has said that she would also like to come up with a similar invention for men although she is not sure what form it will be.

- (1) () What is the passage mainly about?
(A) How the Emergency Bra helps people.
(B) How to make the Emergency Bra.
(C) How men can help women in an emergency.
(D) How people help each other in an emergency.
- (2) () What made Dr. Bodnar invent the Emergency Bra?
(A) The winning of the Ig Nobel Prize.
(B) The discovery of Iodine-131.
(C) The gas attack on the Tokyo subway in 1995.
(D) The explosion of the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl.
- (3) () According to the passage, the Emergency Bra can mainly serve as a _____.
(A) breast (B) prize (C) gas mask (D) nuclear reactor
- (4) () A woman who wears the Emergency Bra may _____ at a time.
(A) save nobody's life (B) only save her own life

(C) save many people's lives (D) save two people's lives

(5) () According to the passage, which of the following is true?

(A) Dr. Bodnar would only invent products for women.

(B) Iodine-131 may result in radiation sickness.

(C) It takes one minute for women to use the Emergency Bra as a gas mask.

(D) Dr. Bodnar was born in the United States and now lives in Ukraine.

答案：(1) A (2) D (3) C (4) D (5) B

10. Parents always tell their children not to **swear**. But maybe they should think again. It seems swearing actually serves a useful purpose (用途): to reduce pain (疼痛). This was the finding of a group of scientists who looked at how long people could hold their hands in very cold water while using different types of words. When people swore, they were able to hold their hands in the water for a longer time. For this useful discovery, Richard Stephens and his team of British researchers were awarded the Ig Nobel Prize for Peace in 2010.

Large organizations, too, might want to reconsider their way of promotion (拔擢) according to some Ig Nobel research. Companies and governments make a great effort to promote the best people within their organizations. After all, an organization needs the right people to help it get to the top and enjoy future success. To do this, **they** often try hard to develop reward systems (系統) for their employees. Researchers in Italy, however, found there was a much simpler solution: promote people at random (隨機地). The scientists developed a way which “proved” that random promotion produced the best results. For this, they won the Ig Nobel Prize for Management in 2010.

It is not known whether any company has been brave enough to try it out in the real world yet. Perhaps European and American banks were trying out this new way a few years ago just before the financial crisis (危機) arrived!

(1) () According to Richard Stephens' finding, which of the following statements is true?

(A) To please their parents, children should avoid swearing.

(B) People can reduce their pain by swearing.

(C) It takes practice to hold hands in cold water.

(D) The purpose of swearing is to know how people use their language.

(2) () In the second paragraph, “**they**” refers to _____.

(A) Ig Nobel Prizes

(B) the British researchers

(C) employees

(D) organizations

(3) () According to the passage, random promotion _____.

(A) helped develop reward systems to find the right people in companies

(B) meant promoting people at random and was proven to have the best results

(C) was considered to be a successful reward system in most companies and governments

(D) was awarded an Ig Nobel Prize in 2011

(4) () The word “**swear**” means “to use _____ words.”

(A) simple

(B) useful

(C) offensive

(D) fascinating

(5) () According to the last paragraph, the author suggests that _____.

(A) the random promotion of some banks might be the cause of the financial crisis

(B) the way of promoting employees at random really produced the best results

(C) the Ig Nobel Prize winners made a great contribution to the global economy

(D) the random promotion developed by the Italian scientists are proven right

答案：(1) B (2) D (3) B (4) C (5) A

六、引導式翻譯(共 20 分,每題 2 分)

1. 在婚禮中,新娘和新郎收到許多親朋好友送的禮物。

During the wedding _____, the bride and groom received d_____ gifts from their relatives and friends.

答案：ceremony ; dozens ; of

2. Allen 決定自行負擔費用,僱用一名私家偵探來調查這個案子。

Allen decided to hire a private detective to _____ the case _____ his own _____.

答案：look ; into ; at ; expense

3. 當 Nick 發現 Tina 已經有男朋友時，他不指望和她約會的可能性了。

Nick _____ the _____ of asking Tina out on a date _____ when he realized she already has a boyfriend.

答案：kissed；potential；goodbye

4. 老師要我陳述我們實驗失敗的真正原因並在最後做出結論。

The teacher asked me to s_____ the g_____ reasons of the failure of our experiment and c _____ in the end.

答案：state；genuine；conclude

5. 在典禮上，Jay 感謝母親相信他作為音樂家的潛力。他說，若沒有了母親的支持，要在音樂界取得成功是不太可能的。

At the c_____, Jay thanked his mother for believing his p_____ as a musician. He said that without his mother's support, it was i_____ that he could achieve success in the music industry.

答案：ceremony；potential；improbable

6. 根據調查結果，研究人員做出結論：超過百分之六十的人對於選舉結果很滿意。

According to the result of the survey, the researcher came to the _____ that over sixty percent of the people are very satisfied with the o_____ of the election.

答案：conclusion；outcome

7. 每年有許多新的電腦遊戲上市。

_____ new computer games come onto the market every year.

答案：Dozens；of

8. Douglas 不是笨蛋。雖然他的實驗失敗了，但他嘗試把實驗結果應用在其他可能的用途上。

Douglas is not a _____. Although his experiment failed, he tried to apply the experiment _____ to other _____ use.

答案：fool；outcome；probable

9. 曼德拉在 1993 年獲頒諾貝爾和平獎，以表彰他對南非民主的貢獻。

Nelson Mandela was a _____ the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 in _____ of his contribution to the democracy in South Africa.

答案：awarded；honor

10. 為了調查垃圾食物對健康的影響，Morgan Spurlock 每日持續吃速食。

To _____ the effect of junk food on health, Morgan Spurlock keeps _____ fast food every day.

答案：look；into；eating

七、重組句子(共 10 分,每題 2 分)

1. is,/The smaller/the less/the laptop computer/weights/it

答案：The smaller the laptop computer is, the less it weighs.

2. John's report,/Not/asked him/the teacher/to do it/being satisfied with/again

答案：Not being satisfied with John's report, the teacher asked him to do it again.

3. coach/Robert's/more a friend/was/a teacher/than

答案：Robert's coach was more a friend than a teacher.

4. in school/a hard time/Ryan/making/had/new friends

答案：Ryan had a hard time making new friends in school.

5. you/The more sugar/add,/the coffee/is/the less bitter

答案：The more sugar you add, the less bitter the coffee is.