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Reading comprehension. Two points each item, and totally 50 items.

\*Energy Savings

Global warming is an international problem. But it's the skyrocketing energy costs that have everyone looking for viable alternatives to the use of fossil fuels. People are fed up with electricity or natural gas bills that have doubled or tripled since last year. One benefit of these inflated prices is that even the least environmentally conscious consumer is researching alternative energy sources. Companies that offer energy alternatives that harness the power of the sun, wind and water are springing up everywhere. However, before considering these energy sources people can lower their energy costs by making the smallest changes in their lifestyles.

In any given household, a savings of upwards of 50% of the electric bill can be realized with very little effort. Consider the following simple things that can be done with minimal effort before looking into drastic energy alternatives.

- Lights are huge consumers of power in a business or home. Whole office buildings are lit up like Christmas trees every night. Turn lights off when they're not in use and install timers or motion sensors on outside lighting. Replace older incandescent bulbs with longer lasting modern fluorescent bulbs. Replacing a 75 Watt incandescent fixture with a 20 Watt fluorescent fixture will pay for itself in just over a year in terms of saved power and it will last for over 10 years.
- Check your appliances. Many modern appliances use power all the time, even when they are turned off. Appliances with a clock in it, such as a VCR, alarm clock, TV and microwave are obvious culprits. However, fax machines, copiers, scanners, and printers all draw constant power as well. A simple solution is to use power bars that have on/off switches. Connect stereo systems and entertainment systems to the power bar and turn the power bar off when not in use.
- Heating is generally one of the largest single consumers of electricity. Insulating your hot water tank and inspecting windows and doors for drafts to ensure heat is not being unnecessarily lost can reduce heating bills. Also consider buying a programmable thermostat, which will heat the house up before you wake up in the morning but turns it down at night and during the day when you are at work. You can of course manually change your thermostat but a programmable thermostat will allow you to save on heating costs without any discomfort.

If the above suggestions don't yield significant results then perhaps it's time to look at the energy alternatives. Solar energy products convert the sun's energy into electricity. This electricity is then stored in batteries for later use, used to power an appliance such as a water pump directly or fed into the power distribution grid. This energy can be used to run lights, stereos, and any electrical appliance, although it is not generally efficient to run appliances that generate heat such as baseboard heaters in all but the largest systems.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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Wind energy has been used for centuries, for grinding grain, pumping water and generating electricity. Wind turns the blades of the turbine, which spins a shaft within the turbine structure. The shaft drives a generator to produce electricity and this electricity is either used directly or stored in batteries. Small wind turbines were an important source of electricity for rural families in North America in the 1920s and 1930s. It recently gained popularity again. European countries are leading the way in wind generation while other countries are lagging behind.

Microhydro is a term to describe the use of energy produced from falling water to generate electricity. All you need is a source of running water, such as a stream, and you have the potential to generate electricity. Waterpower can produce between 10 and 100 times more power than solar or wind for the same capital investment. The main reason being that water flows constantly, both day and night, while solar and wind powers are intermittent and somewhat unpredictable.

It is likely that a combination of the aforementioned energy saving techniques will work best for you. For example, hybrid solar and water systems work exceptionally well. In the winter, when your heating requirements are the highest, the water usually flows the fastest while the solar modules will be most efficient in the summer. Whatever your situation at office or at home, there are energy savings to be made and energy alternatives to suit your every need.

1. Waterpower is best used
  - (a) to generate heat.
  - (b) in winter, when water usually flows fastest.
  - (c) to run power plants.
  - (d) because of their low ecological damages.
2. Solar energy is not efficient to run appliances
  - (a) in summer.
  - (b) in spring, when water usually flows fastest.
  - (c) when the source is less predictable.
  - (d) because of its high cost.
3. Microhydro is a term used to describe
  - (a) hydrolic effect from the tide and ebb along the seashore
  - (b) wind power
  - (c) biofuels, such as the Ethonal
  - (d) energy produced from falling water
4. Programmable thermostats can be used
  - (a) to generate heat

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- (b) in winter, when water usually flows fastest
  - (c) even when they're not in use
  - (d) to lower heating costs
5. Many appliances, such as microwaves or TVs,
- (a) consume energy from falling water
  - (b) use less energy when water usually flows fastest.
  - (c) use electricity even when they're not in use
  - (d) generally do not need switchable buttons

\*Effective Presentation Tips

Above all know your audience and match what you say to their needs. Creating your presentation with your audience in mind will assure that your audience will follow you. If your presentation doesn't appeal to your audience - no matter how well you have developed your presentation - your presentation will fall on deaf ears. This leads us to the next rule: Know your material thoroughly. Your material needs to be second nature to you. Practice and rehearse your presentation with friends, in front of a mirror, and with colleagues. If you are speaking in a second language, make sure that you record yourself and listen a number of times before going to practice with a native speaker (if possible).

Remember that you are an actor when presenting. Make sure that not only your physical appearance is appropriate to the occasion, but also the tone you use is well chosen. If your topic is serious, be solemn. However, it's always a good idea to begin your presentation with an ice-breaker. Don't worry about making friends, rather lead the audience through your materials in a calm and relaxed manner. Speak slowly and clearly, and remember to address everyone in the audience - even the person the farthest away from you.

To achieve the above goals follow these tips when giving your presentation:

- Speak with conviction. Believe what you are saying and you will persuade your audience.
- Do not read from notes. Referring to notes is fine, but do so only briefly.
- Maintain eye contact with your audience. Making direct eye contact with individuals will help them feel as if they are participating in your presentation.
- Bring handouts. Don't just use a PowerPoint presentation. Provide audience members with handouts of the most important materials so they can keep your most important contents always in mind.
- Know when to stop. This cannot be underestimated. You need to make your case, but continuing for too long will only ensure that the audience forgets what you have said.

**(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)**

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6. What is the most important thing to remember when making a presentation?
  - (a) Match your presentation to the needs of your audience
  - (b) Make sure to wear your best clothes
  - (c) Bring detailed handouts
  - (d) Be solemn
7. What can the audience do if you have created your presentation with them in mind?
  - (a) Not pay attention because they already know the information
  - (b) Follow your presentation with ease
  - (c) Have no interest
  - (d) With deaf ears
8. Who should you rehearse your presentation with?
  - (a) Your family
  - (b) Your colleagues
  - (c) Your friends
  - (d) All of the above if possible
9. What should you do before you practice your presentation in front of others?
  - (a) Take photos of yourself presenting
  - (b) Record yourself presenting
  - (c) Read through your presentation
  - (d) Put a mirror in front of you
10. In which situation would jokes not be appropriate?
  - (a) A comedy routine
  - (b) A serious presentation
  - (c) A mixed audience
  - (d) An improvisation

**\*Coral Reefs**

Coral reefs are home to many plants and animals that live in the ocean. They serve as an ideal habitat because the coral breaks up ruthless waves. Corals may look like just pretty rock, but they're actually living organisms! An individual coral "head" may seem like a single organism, but it's actually a colony of genetically identical polyps (similar to mini sea anemones). Their outer skeletons, which shed and serve as the building blocks of coral reefs, are made of calcium carbonate.

Coral reefs are found all over the world. However, they are generally limited to temperate or tropical waters

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30°N to 30°S of the equator. In this zone, temperatures generally range at a most favorable 26-27 °C. The exception to this range is the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf. These reefs have adapted to colder winter temperatures of 18°C, and warmer summer temperatures of 38°C. 40.8% of coral reefs are found in the Pacific Ocean, which includes Australia. The largest coral reef is found in Queensland, Australia-- known as the Great Barrier Reef. The rest are found in Southeast Asia, the Atlantic, and the Caribbean.

Coral reefs support a great deal of biodiversity despite being submerged in nutrient-poor waters. There are many different kinds of relationships that keep these reefs running. The most prominent relationship is the symbiotic relationship between coral and zooxanthellae. Corals are unable to photosynthesize, so they depend on the surplus of organic nutrients produced by these single-celled organisms that live inside them. In return, zooxanthellae get protection and a perpetual supply of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. Thus, coral reefs grow faster in clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter. They also have a symbiotic relationship with other neighboring habitats such as mangrove forests and seagrass meadows. These habitats provide coral reefs with much needed nutrients while the reefs provide shelter from relentless waves.

However, coral reefs are diminishing as we speak, and human activity is the main culprit! Global warming, essentially a result of human activity, is causing sea levels to rise. Therefore, coral reefs are required to grow even faster in order to survive. They are also extremely sensitive to temperature changes. With global warming, sea temperature is increasing. The combined stress is causing zooxanthellae to be expelled from the coral, causing the coral to lose its color. This is known as coral bleaching. This was a common occurrence during the 1998 and 2004 El Ninos when many coral reefs were bleached or even killed. Once bleaching begins, it is likely to persist even after the stressful factor is removed. The two conditions that allow for reef recovery are if they're initially healthy and if the sea temperature cools down. If not, coral reefs are more susceptible to the spread of coral disease in their weakened state.

On a smaller, but still significant scale, stress from selective overfishing is also damaging coral reefs worldwide. Due to the decrease in certain fish species, other species become harmful as they grow out of control, and thus destroy coral reefs. Having a mini coral reef in your own living room has become a progressively popular idea, further contributing to selective overfishing of highly colorful fish. In developing countries, such as the Philippines, cyanide is regularly used to seize such aquaria fish. Cyanide fishing causes severe liver damage to the fish, leading to death just within a few months of capture.

However, the increased popularity of coral reefs isn't without its benefits. Disney & Pixar's "Finding Nemo" and TV shows such as BBC's "The Blue Planet" help shed light on the accelerating crisis at hand. Bringing the coral reef right into your living room via your computer monitor or television set, advanced technology can help educate people of the danger that coral reefs face. These irreplaceable worlds are disappearing and we must do our best to preserve them.

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11. An individual coral "head" is actually
  - (a) the symbiotic one between coral and zooxanthellae.
  - (b) the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf.
  - (c) a colony of genetically identical polyps.
  - (d) clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter.
12. The exception to the general range of coral reef temperatures occurs with
  - (a) the symbiotic one between coral and zooxanthellae.
  - (b) the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf.
  - (c) clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter.
  - (d) a consistent supply of organic nutrients.
13. The most prominent relationship of coral reefs is
  - (a) the symbiotic one between coral and zooxanthellae.
  - (b) the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf.
  - (c) clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter.
  - (d) a consistent supply of organic nutrients.
14. Zooxanthellae provide corals with
  - (a) the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf.
  - (b) a colony of genetically identical polyps.
  - (c) clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter.
  - (d) a consistent supply of organic nutrients.
15. Coral reefs grow faster in
  - (a) the symbiotic one between coral and zooxanthellae.
  - (b) the coral reefs of the Persian Gulf.
  - (c) clear waters that allow more sunlight to enter.
  - (d) a consistent supply of organic nutrients.

\*Secretion

The term secretion, in its broadest sense, is applied to that process by which substances are separated from the blood, either for the reparation of the tissues or for excretion. In the animal kingdom this process is less complicated than in vegetables. In the former it is really a separation of nutritive material from the blood. The process, when effected for the removal of effete matter<sup>1</sup>, is, in a measure, chemical, and accordingly the change is greater.

The physical condition necessary for the healthy action of the secretory organs is a copious supply of blood, in which the nutritive materials are abundant. The nervous system also influences the process of secretion to a

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great extent. Intense emotion will produce tears, and the sight of some favorite fruit will generally increase the flow of saliva.

The process of secretion depends upon the anatomical and chemical constitution of the cell-tissues. The principal secretions are (1), Perspiration; (2), Tears; (3), Sebaceous matter; (4), Mucus; (5), Saliva; (6), Gastric juice; (7), Intestinal juice; (8), Pancreatic juice; (9), Bile; (10), Milk.

Perspiration (also known as sweat) is a watery fluid secreted in minute glands, which are situated in every part of the skin, but are more numerous on the anterior surfaces of the body. Long thread-like tubes, only 1/100th of an inch in diameter, lined with epithelium, penetrate the skin, and terminate in rounded coils, enveloped by a network of capillaries, which supply the secretory glands with blood. It is estimated by Krause that the entire number of perspiratory glands is two million three hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and forty-eight, and the length of each glandular coil being 1/16 of an inch, we may estimate the length of tubing to be not less than two miles and a third. This secretion has a specific gravity of 1003.5, and, according to Dr. Dalton, is composed of:

Water,	995.50
Chloride of Sodium,	2.23
Chloride of Potassium,	0.24
Sulphate of Soda and Potassa,	0.01
Salts of organic acids, with Soda and Potassa,	2.02
	_____
	1000.00

Traces of organic matter, mingled with a free volatile acid, are also found in the perspiration. It is the acid which imparts to this secretion its peculiar odor, and acid reaction. The process of its secretion is continuous, but, like all bodily functions, it is subject to influences which augment or retard its activity. If, as is usually the case when the body is in a state of repose, evaporation prevents its appearance in the liquid form, it is called invisible or insensible perspiration. When there is unusual muscular activity, it collects upon the skin, and is known as sensible perspiration.

This secretion performs an important office in the animal economy, by maintaining the internal temperature at about 100°F. Even in the Arctic regions, where the explorer has to adapt himself to a temperature of 40° to 80° below zero, the generation of heat in the body prevents the internal temperature from falling below this standard. On the contrary, if the circulation is quickened by muscular exertion, the warmer blood flowing from the internal organs into the capillaries, raises the temperature of the skin, secretion is augmented, the moisture exudes from the pores, and perceptible evaporation begins. A large portion of the animal heat is thrown off in

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this process, and the temperature of the skin is reduced. A very warm, dry atmosphere can be borne with impunity but if moisture is introduced, evaporation ceases, and the life of the animal is endangered. Persons have been known to remain in a temperature of about 300°F for some minutes without unpleasant effects. Three conditions may be assigned as effective causes in retarding or augmenting this cutaneous secretion, variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, muscular activity, and influences which affect the nerves. The emotions exert a remarkable influence upon the action of the perspiratory glands. Intense fear causes great drops of perspiration to accumulate on the skin, while the salivary glands remain inactive. [...]

1. effete matter- matter that is no longer capable of producing; spent and sterile.

16. According to paragraph 1, a definition of secretion could be
- (a) a process which separates substances from the blood
  - (b) a sense which is measured by chemical change
  - (c) a system of classification that separates animals from vegetables
  - (d) an application that affects the animal kingdom
17. In paragraph 2, "Intense emotion will produce tears, and the sight of some favorite fruit, \_\_\_\_\_, will generally increase the flow of saliva." Which of the following phrases best fits into this sentence?
- (a) Generally
  - (b) Naturally
  - (c) apples and oranges
  - (d) for example
18. According to paragraph 4, what is the function of a gland?
- (a) to supply blood
  - (b) to penetrate the skin
  - (c) to secrete fluid
  - (d) to line the tubes with epithelium
19. According to paragraph 5, what makes perspiration smell bad?
- (a) acid
  - (b) water
  - (c) chloride
  - (d) soda and potassa
20. In the paragraph 6, the word "office" is closest in meaning to
- (a) desk
  - (b) job
  - (c) room
  - (d) place



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**\*My Brain Made Me Do It: Psychopaths and Free Will**

Should murderous psychopaths be punished less severely if their behavior can be blamed on brain differences or genes? Or, conversely, should their sentence be longer precisely because their biology makes them even more intractable and dangerous than other criminals?

A new study published in *Science* explored these questions by asking judges to impose a prison term on a hypothetical convict. When the judges were initially told that the offender was a psychopath, they tended to consider it an aggravating factor in sentencing, but when they heard additional expert testimony that biological factors could explain the guilty man's behavior, they saw that information as mitigating and handed down a shorter sentence.

The impact of such expert testimony depended in part on whether the biological arguments came from the defense or the prosecution — it influenced judges' reasoning more when it was delivered by the defense. But, overall, judges still levied lengthy sentences for the crime and viewed the convict as morally and legally responsible for his behavior: they reduced prison time only by a year, from 13.93 years on average to 12.83, when considering brain or genetic explanations for the convict's behavior.

"The judges did not let the defendant off," said lead author Lisa Aspinwall of the University of Utah in a statement. "They just reduced the sentence and showed major changes in the quality of their reasoning." The researchers noted that they were surprised the judges reduced their sentencing at all, considering that they were dealing with psychopaths who are in general a highly unsympathetic bunch.

The expert testimony offered in the study described how the MAO-A gene affects the amygdala, a part of the brain involved in emotion and learning. The amygdala is the seat of the so-called violence-inhibition mechanism, which is what triggers anxiety in normal people when they recognize that others are in pain or distress. People with low MAO-A activity, like the convicted psychopath, don't experience normal brain development, however; that may explain why psychopaths are incapable of responding to the fear and pain of others with normal distress. Ultimately, the testimony argued, because of their genetic and brain-related differences, psychopaths don't undergo functional moral development and fail to learn right from wrong.

Interestingly, however, even though the judges handed out reduced sentences when presented with this expert testimony, they did not report viewing the convict as having less free will or as being any less responsible, legally or morally, for his crime. "What this tells me is that the effect of neuroscience evidence may operate at a  
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non-conscious level. People think it does not affect their judgment of responsibility, but in fact it does,” says Barry Schwartz, professor of psychology at Swarthmore, who has researched this issue, but was not involved in the study.

It is this basic question of responsibility that many psychologists find crucial — and that so many people misunderstand. “There is a lot of interest these days in the implications of neuroscience for justice and the legal system. Some of this interest focuses on the radical notion that neuroscience undermines the very idea of personal responsibility,” says Martha Farah, director of the Center for Neuroscience and Society at the University of Pennsylvania, who was also not associated with the new study. “The idea is that, since everything I do results from my brain, and my brain is the product of my genes and my life experiences, then how can you hold me responsible for anything? Isn’t it always true that ‘my brain made me do it?’”

Indeed, earlier studies have shown that when participants are presented with neuroscientific evidence in cases involving people who have caused harm or behaved violently, they see it as far more mitigating than psychological factors like child abuse — even though research now shows that brain differences themselves can actually be caused by such abuse and that child abuse is more strongly linked with violence than most neurobiological factors. [...]

Excerpt from Times magazine, by Maia Szalavitz Aug. 17, 2012

21. “Aggravating” means

- (a) contributing
- (b) worsening
- (c) devastating
- (d) buffering

22. According to this Science study, when seeing the expert testimony that the offender had a neurological deficit, the judges tended to give the convict sentences.

- (a) lighter
- (b) heavier
- (c) un-determined
- (d) not-guilty

23. According to this report, the most “terrific” thing in this study was that

- (a) neuroscientific evidence is less powerful than psychological factors, such as child abuse, in affecting people’s attribution of the convict
- (b) neuroscience does not undermine the personal responsibility

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- (c) judges' changed length of sentence was done unconsciously
  - (d) this study's participants were real judges, not college students
24. "My brain made me do it" means
- (a) "I" was demonized, and cannot judge right or wrong
  - (b) "My brain" and "I myself" are identical beings
  - (c) There is still freewill, separate from the physical brain that makes the commands
  - (d) "My brain" was the real culprit, "I" do not have control over my behavior
25. Which of the following description about "amygdala" is not true?
- (a) It's inside the human brain, processing the emotional stimuli (such as a snake).
  - (b) MAO-A genes affect the growth of the human amygdala
  - (c) The evidence showed that psychopath's amygdala showed increased activities, compared to normal people, in viewing emotional stimuli
  - (d) It is located in bilaterally, as part of the human limbic system

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Nearly everyone has heard of moon rocks, the samples from the moon's surface collected by U.S. astronauts during the 1960s and 1970s. It is (26), though, that many people have heard of asteroid dust. If everything goes as (27), however, in the summer of 2013 Japan will be the second nation to collect extraterrestrial soil samples and bring them to planet Earth.

Not much is known about asteroids, (28) are small to giant space rocks mostly orbiting between Mars and Jupiter. That is (29) Japanese space scientists are so looking (30) to the successful completion of this mission. Much could go wrong, (31) the successful launch of the asteroid probe in May 2003. The distance to an asteroid, for example, is much greater than (32) to the moon, and the target asteroid is far smaller (33). Still, even the precious few grams of materials to be collected may help scientists unlock some of the secrets of the solar system.

26. A. unlikely  
B. possible  
C. probable  
D. not uncommon
27. A. planned  
B. planning  
C. plans  
D. plan
28. A. these  
B. who  
C. they  
D. which
29. A. what  
B. when  
C. why  
D. how
30. A. about  
B. down  
C. up  
D. forward

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31. A. though  
B. despite  
C. however  
D. regarding

32. A. that  
B. those  
C. these  
D. this

33. A. well  
B. so well  
C. as well  
D. very well

My husband, a psychology professor, teaches a course in parenting and always emphasizes the importance of reinforcing good behavior (34) praise or a hug. Since I am a youth counselor, he invited me to (35) my experiences with his class. I was introduced to the students, and because I used my maiden name, they could not have known we were (36). When I finished my talk, my husband surprised both me and the class. "Don't you think Ms. Street (37) a good job in her presentation? Shouldn't we reward her?" he asked. I expected a polite round of applause, but instead, my normally reserved husband swept me into his arms and kissed me. "That, students, is reinforcement," he told the (38) onlookers. "Class dismissed."

34. A. in  
B. of  
C. with  
D. over

35. A. express  
B. tell  
C. show  
D. share

36. A. divorced  
B. engaged  
C. separated  
D. married

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37. A. did  
B. made  
C. took  
D. present
38. A. interesting  
B. frightening  
C. contented  
D. stunned

Amphetamine use has become common in Taiwan and the drug commands a large number of addicts, many of whom are teenagers. Easy access to the drug is apparently one of the reasons for its spread. MTVs, KTVs, and video game centers, where teenagers like to loiter, are possible sources of the drug. Some betel nut vendors even have the drug mixed with the nuts. The drug can be easily made because its major ingredients can be legally imported as Chinese herbal medicine, unlike other narcotics that have to be smuggled in. Smoking amphetamines in Taiwan is only a minor crime compared with other countries that impose a heavy punishment on users. The drug appeals to students who want to stay awake the whole night to study. Criminals hiding from police may want it to keep alert. The drug can also be used as a weight-loss aid.

39. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. How to use Amphetamine.  
B. Amphetamine scare.  
C. Teenagers in Taiwan.  
D. Amphetamine as a Chinese herb.
40. In second paragraph, the word "loiter" could best be replaced by.
- A. To sell something.  
B. To fool around.  
C. To study hard.  
D. To gossip.
41. What does the word "impose" mean in the fourth paragraph?
- A. To place a penalty or punishment on somebody.  
B. To transfer goods to a forting country.  
C. To help somebody study.  
D. To take goods illegally into a country.

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42. Which of the following statement is NOT the reason why amphetamine is popular among teenagers in Taiwan?
- A. Amphetamine is very easy to access.
  - B. Smoking amphetamines in Taiwan is only a minor crime.
  - C. Amphetamine is good to one's health.
  - D. Smoking amphetamine can help students stay awake.

Less than 4,000 gorillas are left in the world and consequently they are one of the most endangered species on earth. Due to their intimidating features--the large nose, oversized hands, and weight of up to 200 kg--they have no predators. They have only one enemy--human beings.

Industrialization is the biggest threat to this creature as population growth has pushed the gorilla deeper into the jungle. Gorillas are typically found in tropical rainforest areas such as Nigeria, Cameroon and the Congo. The gorilla is a member of the primate family and has five distinct features. They have visual depth perception, flat nails instead of claws and can grasp things with their hands. They also have a larger brain than other animals and consequently a higher level of intelligence. Lastly, they nurture their young quite extensively as infants stay with their mothers for the first 3-4 years of their lives.

While gorillas appear to be fierce, they are actually private animals with strong feelings and a good memory. They live in "troops" of 4 to 20 gorillas consisting of several females and a silverback male that is the leader of the group. Gorillas may be one of man's closest cousins and now, only man can help save them.

43. Gorillas are endangered species because
- (A) they have no predators.
  - (B) they cause pollution.
  - (C) there are less than 4,000 left in the world.
  - (D) they live in the big city.
44. The natural habitat of gorillas is
- (A) the rainforest.
  - (B) the prairie.
  - (C) the desert.
  - (D) industrialized cities.

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45. One unique feature of the gorilla is

- (A) the gorilla has claws.
- (B) a high level of intelligence.
- (C) they stand on two feet.
- (D) their infants live for 3-4 years.

46. Which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) Gorillas are friendly.
- (B) Gorillas have a poor memory.
- (C) Gorillas live in groups of less than 20.
- (D) Gorillas have no feelings.

The desire to be beautiful is as old as civilization. People of all times and places have shown their willingness to endure trouble and even pain in order to look better. This willingness has enabled a \$160 billion-a-year global industry to grow by providing cosmetics, skin and hair care products, fragrances, cosmetic surgery, health clubs, and diet pills.

The importance that people place on beauty is not merely vanity. Being physically attractive provides enormous advantages. Good-looking men and women are judged to be more intelligent. They also earn more, and are more likely to marry. But beauty matters most for reproductive success, especially for women. One study showed that men across 37 different cultures put a woman's physical attractiveness at the top or near the top of their lists of the important factors in their mating preferences. Is it any wonder then that Americans spend more each year on improving their appearance than on improving their minds?

47. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Today's beauty industry is so large because modern people care more about their appearance than people did in the past.
- B. Americans spend nearly as much money on beauty care as on education.
- C. The more intelligent a person is, the more physically attractive he or she tends to be.
- D. On average, physically attractive people make more money than people who are not.

48. Which of the following articles would this passage most likely be taken from?

- A. "The Pharmaceutical Industry"
- B. "How to Make Yourself Beautiful"
- C. "Business Is Beautiful"
- D. "The Beauty Business"



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49. What does the study referred to in the passage imply?

- A. Women care just as much about men's physical appearance as men do about women's.
- B. Only young men care much about a woman's physical appearance.
- C. Men's concern with a woman's physical appearance is mostly due to cultural factors.
- D. Men's concern with a woman's physical appearance is probably instinctive.

50. Which of these statements best describes the writer's probable attitude toward people who spend a great deal of money to make themselves more physically attractive?

- A. It is a waste of money.
- B. It is very strange behavior.
- C. It is understandable, and has practical benefits.
- D. It is a sign of cultural backwardness.