

## English Listening Comprehension Final Examination

### Section I:

Match each of the following phrases with a most likely location.

|                  |                |             |                    |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A. Pet store     | B. Theater     | C. Audition | D. Doctor's Office |
| E. Campus Center | F. New City    | G. Airport  | H. Service Station |
| I. Taxi          | J. Busy Street | K. Museum   | L. Party           |

1. "I would like to buy a milkshake and that shirt with our school logo on it."
2. "I can't tell up from down, I think I need to sit down."
3. "I still can not predict the changing climate in this city."
4. "Can you tell me when is the intermission?"
5. "Please proceed down this street and take a left at the next light."
6. "Here is my ticket, have I missed the flight already?"
7. "Surprise!!!!!"
8. "I would like to buy a map and please fill up my car with gas."
9. "How was my tryout? Do you think I would be accepted into your club?"
10. "That is such a cute dog, is he very expensive?"

### Section II:

Match each of the following phrases with a most likely speaker.

|                |                 |                     |              |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| A. Butcher     | B. Sales Person | C. Diligent Student | D. Editor    |
| E. New Student | F. Lawyer       | G. Reporter         | H. Librarian |

1. "I would like to attend the debate club tryout tomorrow."
2. "I have some nice lamb chops on sale today."
3. "Yes, I remember our policy, the customer is always right."
4. "You can check out this book at the counter over there."
5. "I will go to the library right now and finish my research for this report, I like to finish my assignments early."

### Section III:

#### Listening Comprehension

31. (A) The anatomy of sea cucumbers.  
(B) How sea cucumbers protect themselves.  
(C) How to catch a sea cucumber.  
(D) The history of sea cucumbers.
32. (A) By expelling its organs.  
(B) By moving quickly.  
(C) By organizing itself.  
(D) By hiding itself.
33. (A) There were too many organs in the sea cucumber.  
(B) He didn't understand why another animal would want to eat the sea cucumber.  
(C) He didn't understand what defense meant.  
(D) He didn't think it made sense to lose organs to protect the body.
34. (A) It spits up its organs.  
(B) It lives on the bottom of the sea.  
(C) Its organs grow back quickly.  
(D) It has no spinal column.
35. (A) Snack food production.  
(B) Types of snacks.  
(C) A new kind of snack.  
(D) A new flavor.
36. (A) To increase the texture.  
(B) To make it taste good.  
(C) To help the dough ferment.  
(D) To improve shelf life.
37. (A) People who do not like soy.  
(B) Fine chefs and restaurants.  
(C) People with weight problems.  
(D) People who have very little time.
38. (A) He didn't like soy.  
(B) He didn't trust the woman.  
(C) He doesn't like artificial flavors.  
(D) It is not available yet.

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1. (A) He wants to get his radio fixed.  
(B) He likes to buy electronics.  
(C) He wishes to know how to get to the next block.  
(D) He will learn how to repair his radio.
2. (A) He feels sorry for himself.  
(B) He is asking for change.  
(C) He is doesn't like quarters.  
(D) He has no money.
3. (A) She has five.  
(B) She has seven.  
(C) She has ten.  
(D) She has twelve.
4. (A) She will go by plane.  
(B) She will take a bus.  
(C) She will drive a car.  
(D) She will travel by train.
5. (A) He's printing something.  
(B) He's taking pictures.  
(C) He's feeling better.  
(D) He's taking the family to San Francisco.
6. (A) The couple wants many gifts.  
(B) The woman will buy the couple a tea set.  
(C) The man wants to give the couple money.  
(D) The man will consider buying a tea set.
7. (A) He was speeding.  
(B) He ran a red light.  
(C) He went through a stop sign.  
(D) His insurance was up.
8. (A) It is for a movie.  
(B) It is for a lecture.  
(C) It is for admission into a dancing club.  
(D) It is for a concert.
9. (A) He got a 72.  
(B) He got a less than a 72.  
(C) He got higher than a 72.  
(D) He did not make the test.
10. (A) The man is not finished with his report.  
(B) The woman is a lucky person.  
(C) The woman did not type her report.  
(D) Professor Lee is not in his office.
11. (A) In a restaurant.  
(B) In the post office.  
(C) In the doctor's office.  
(D) In the bank.
12. (A) They are in a museum.  
(B) They are in an art store.  
(C) They are in a camera shop.  
(D) They are in a rope store.
13. (A) He's full already.  
(B) He doesn't want to gain any weight.  
(C) He doesn't like cheesecake.  
(D) He wants to buy new clothes.
14. (A) They believe that they are too expensive.  
(B) They believe that they have a fish smell.  
(C) They believe that they are of low quality.  
(D) They want to buy some.
15. (A) It costs four dollars.  
(B) It will be less than five dollars.  
(C) It will cost ten dollars.  
(D) She can purchase it for fourteen dollars.
16. (A) The man shouldn't be concerned at all.  
(B) The boss considers punctuality irrelevant.  
(C) The boss likes bears.  
(D) The boss considers punctuality very important.
17. (A) Ms. Jones works at a different company now.  
(B) Ms. Jones doesn't have time to see her anymore.  
(C) Ms. Jones is not in the building.  
(D) Ms. Jones is in a meeting.
18. (A) She will not sell him the mattress.  
(B) The man needs to go to a different department.  
(C) The mattress is waterproof.  
(D) The man can buy the mattress at a later time.
19. (A) The guests don't like the snacks.  
(B) Her husband bought everything in the store.  
(C) She has too many snacks.  
(D) She will run out of snacks.
20. (A) They think it will make the city look unattractive.  
(B) They already have too many shopping centers.  
(C) They feel that shopping centers cost the city too much.  
(D) They are concerned about the traffic situation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Seat # \_\_\_\_\_

### Listening Comprehension – Answer Sheet

(For each of the preceding questions, place the appropriate answer in the spaces below)

#### Section I

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section II

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section III (Listening Comprehension)

##### Part A

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____  | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____  | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____  | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____  | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____  | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____  | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____  | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____  | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

##### Part B

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

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English Reading  
Final Exam

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID# \_\_\_\_\_

English Reading Comprehension  
Answer Sheet

Section I:

Fill In The Blank (1 point per blank)

Please fill in the blanks in the questions with the corresponding letters that match the appropriate word choice listed in the table below. Each answer can only be used once. Only one answer per blank

|             |                  |                  |              |               |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. disposed | B. lightning     | C. Private Drive | D. Quidditch | E. Muggles    |
| F. cloak    | G. curse         | H. Hogwarts      | I. Dursleys  | J. denmentors |
| K. Buckbeak | L. conveniently  | M. vivid         | N. bizarre   | O. knack      |
| P. underage | Q. steadily      | R. symptoms      | S. anxious   | T. bird       |
| U. diet     | V. extraordinary | W. suburban      | X. despised  | Y. wizard     |

Section I

- At the \_\_\_\_\_ School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, Harry had a \_\_\_\_\_ for attracting a lot of trouble.
- Voldemort was a wizard who had been gaining power \_\_\_\_\_ for eleven years.
- Harry was awoken from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dream.
- Privet Drive is a respectable \_\_\_\_\_ street.
- Harry had \_\_\_\_\_ forgotten to tell his Uncle and Aunt that Sirius was innocent.
- Azkaban, the terrifying wizard jail is guarded by \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sirius' letters had been delivered, not by owls, but by large, brightly colored tropical \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lord Voldemort had performed the \_\_\_\_\_ that had \_\_\_\_\_ of many full-grown witches and wizards in his steady rise to power.
- From Harry's letter to Sirius we learned that Dudley's \_\_\_\_\_ isn't going too well.
- Uncle Vernon, Aunt Petunia, and Dudley were \_\_\_\_\_ who hated and despised magic in any form.

Section II

- Magical Ailments and Afflictions.*
- Harry had \_\_\_\_\_ a wizard wasn't allowed to use magic outside Hogwarts.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ on his forehead, which is shaped like a bolt of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ Harry's opinion, the best sport in the world.
  - Harry was \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ accidents and injuries.
  - Harry didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the Weasleys to be punctuated with \_\_\_\_\_ inquiry about his scar.
  - In Harry's room \_\_\_\_\_ a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ number of unusual things.

Section III

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Section III - Reading Comprehension B

## Section II

What you eat affects how your brain performs. Caffeine, for instance, is present in a great many things we consume, from soda to headache remedies. And caffeine is a significantly psychoactive substance.

Line It is a stimulant that affects the brain much like stress does, even causing the (5) release of a brain chemical called cortisol which has been tied to high stress levels. A caffeine stimulated brain is likely to perform well on routine tasks. But caffeine makes complex jobs like reading detailed reports harder.

Allergies to some grain foods such as corn and wheat have been linked to hyperactivity in children and antisocial behavior in adults. Studies of the effects (10) of controlled diets for selected groups of violent criminals among prison populations show that removing grain foods from their diets can result in a marked modification of their behavior as well as significantly increasing their attention spans. Most of the information on the effects of dietary control as a treatment for hyperactivity in children is anecdotal, but the result, so far, also (15) appears to be positive.

Many other foods also affect the brain. Dairy products, for instance, encourage production of melatonin, a brain chemical that helps induce sleep. Simple sugars and fats cut the brain's oxygen supply, increasing drowsiness and reducing alertness. Protein-packed foods such as meat and eggs, on the other (20) hand, help produce an amino acid called tyrosine that boosts alertness.

One way to use this knowledge might be to serve only high-protein, low-carbohydrate snacks during an important meeting to keep participants alert. Or, when travelling across time zones on business, eat dairy foods to help you sleep at ~~un~~unfamiliar hours.

31. The subject of this passage is
- (A) controlling hyperactivity through diet
  - (B) how different foods affect brain performance
  - (C) the benefits of a healthy diet
  - (D) the affects of stimulants on brain performance

32. In line 6, the word "routine" could best be replaced by
- (A) mundane
  - (B) methodical
  - (C) practical
  - (D) rotenone

33. Where in the passage does the author discuss the benefits of caffeine stimulation?
- (A) lines 1-2
  - (B) lines 4-5
  - (C) lines 6-7
  - (D) lines 8-9

34. To which of the following does the word "their" in line 11 refer?
- (A) violent criminals
  - (B) selected groups
  - (C) prison populations
  - (D) adults

35. According to the passage, the ingestion of grain products such as corn and wheat
- (A) may help to improve a person's attention span
  - (B) is believed to mitigate against hyperactivity in children
  - (C) may adversely affect the behavior of some people
  - (D) is helpful in controlling the diets of violent criminals

36. From lines 16-17, it can be inferred that
- (A) melatonin is a sleep inducing substance found in dairy products
  - (B) melatonin is a brain chemical found in dairy products
  - (C) a glass of milk before bedtime may help to induce sleep
  - (D) a cheese snack may help a drowsy driver to stay awake

37. The passage does NOT discuss
- (A) sources of caffeine
  - (B) beneficial effects of grain foods
  - (C) beneficial effects of dairy products
  - (D) beneficial products of high protein foods

38. One's level of alertness
- (A) can be reduced by ingesting sugars and fats, and boosted by ingesting meat and eggs
  - (B) can be boosted by ingesting sugars and fats, and reduced by ingesting meats and eggs
  - (C) is enhanced by the hormone melatonin
  - (D) is lowered by the hormone tyrosine

39. Which of the following would best replace the word "boosts" in line 20?
- (A) harvest
  - (B) explore
  - (C) enhance
  - (D) abate

40. In line 21, the phrase "this knowledge" refers to
- (A) paragraphs 1-4
  - (B) paragraphs 2-4
  - (C) paragraphs 3-4
  - (D) paragraph 4



Line 5 There are many theories of aging, but virtually all fall into the category of being hypotheses with a minimum of supporting evidence. One viewpoint is that aging occurs as the body's organ systems become less efficient. Thus failures in the immune system, hormonal system, and nervous system could all produce characteristics that we associate with aging. Following a different vein, many current researchers are looking for evidence at the cellular and subcellular level. It has been shown that cells such as human fibroblasts (generalized tissue cells) grown in culture divide only a limited number of times and then die. (Only cancer cells seem immortal in this respect.) Fibroblast cells from an embryo divide more times than those taken from an adult. Thus some researchers believe that aging occurs at the cellular level and is part of the cell's genetic makeup. Any event that disturbs the cell's genetic machinery such as mutation, damaging chemicals in the cell's environment, or loss of genetic material, could cause cells to lose their ability to divide and thus bring on aging. Other theories of aging look at different processes.

(10) Chronological aging refers to the passage of time since birth and is usually measured in years. While chronological age can be useful in estimating the average status of a large group of people, it is a poor indicator of an individual person's status because there is a tremendous amount of variation from one individual to the next in regard to the rate at which biological age changes occur. For example, on the average aging results in people losing much of their ability to perform strenuous activities, yet some elderly individuals are excellent marathon runners.

(15) Another type of aging is cosmetic aging, which consists of changes in outward appearance with advancing age. This includes changes in the body and changes in other aspects of a person's appearance, such as the style of hair and clothing, the type of eyeglasses, and the use of a hearing aid. Like chronological aging, it is frequently used to estimate the degree to which other types of aging have occurred. However, it is an inaccurate indicator for either purpose because of variation among individuals and because a person's appearance is affected by many factors that are not part of aging, including illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight.

- 11. The author believes the theories of aging are
  - (A) well-supported hypotheses
  - (B) poorly supported hypotheses
  - (C) proven theories
  - (D) interesting ideas
- 12. In line 6, the word "evidence" refers to
  - (A) evidence of aging
  - (B) evidence of cancer
  - (C) evidence of human fibroblasts
  - (D) evidence of cell division

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13. The word "vein" in line 5 is closest in meaning to
 (A) part of the body
 (B) point of view
 (C) blood vessel
 (D) cellular level

14. The author of the article points out that cancer cells
 (A) divide infinitely
 (B) divide and then die
 (C) divide more in adults than in embryos
 (D) bring on aging

15. The word "culture" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 (A) libraries
 (B) a special environment
 (C) a society's traditions and values
 (D) a toxic substance

16. It can be inferred from the passage that fibroblast cells
 (A) divide fewer times at later stages in human life
 (B) are not a focus in cellular research on aging
 (C) are similar to cancer cells in rate of division
 (D) dysfunction in the aging process of the body's immune system

17. As explained in this passage, the theory of aging which examines the cellular level would NOT assign which of the following as a cause of aging?
 (A) Mutation
 (B) Failure of the body's organ system
 (C) Loss of genetic material
 (D) Chemical damage from the environment

18. According to the passage, chronological aging is not a good indicator of an individual's status regarding aging because
 (A) elderly people are often athletic
 (B) there is individual variation in the rate of biological aging
 (C) strenuous activities are not good measures of age
 (D) it is difficult to get accurate records of birth dates

19. The author implies all of the following about cosmetic aging EXCEPT
 (A) It does not occur at the same rate for all people
 (B) It is a poor indicator of chronological age
 (C) Illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight cause aging to occur
 (D) It is described by changes in outward appearance

