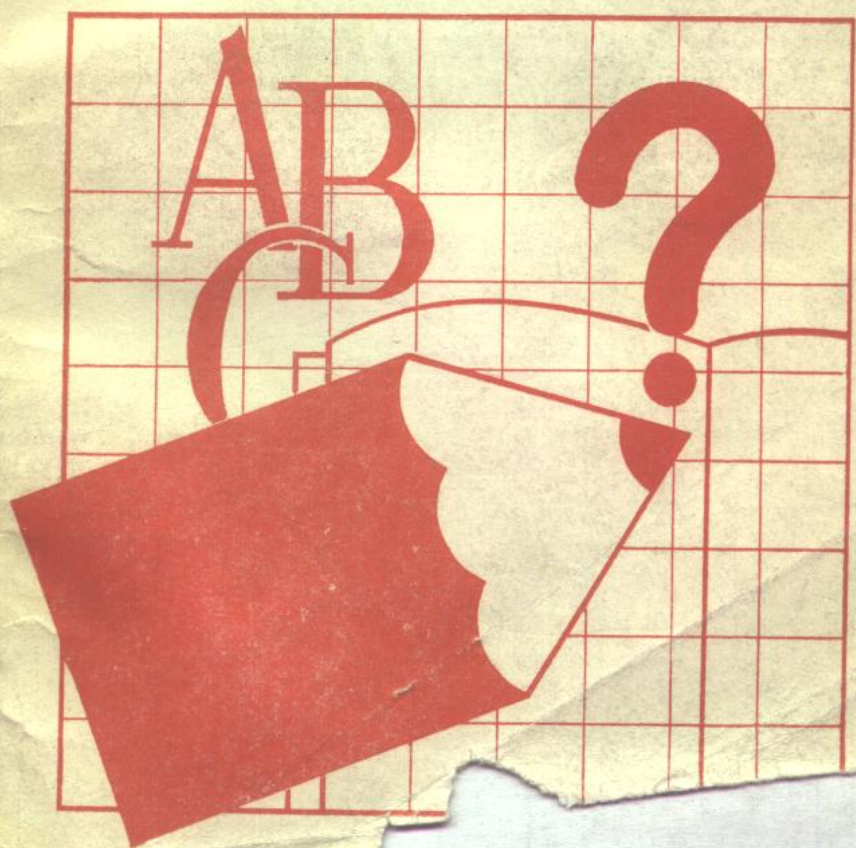


進階英文閱讀測驗

**GRADED
READINGS
FOR
COMPREHENSION
PRACTICE**

廖本瑞 編著



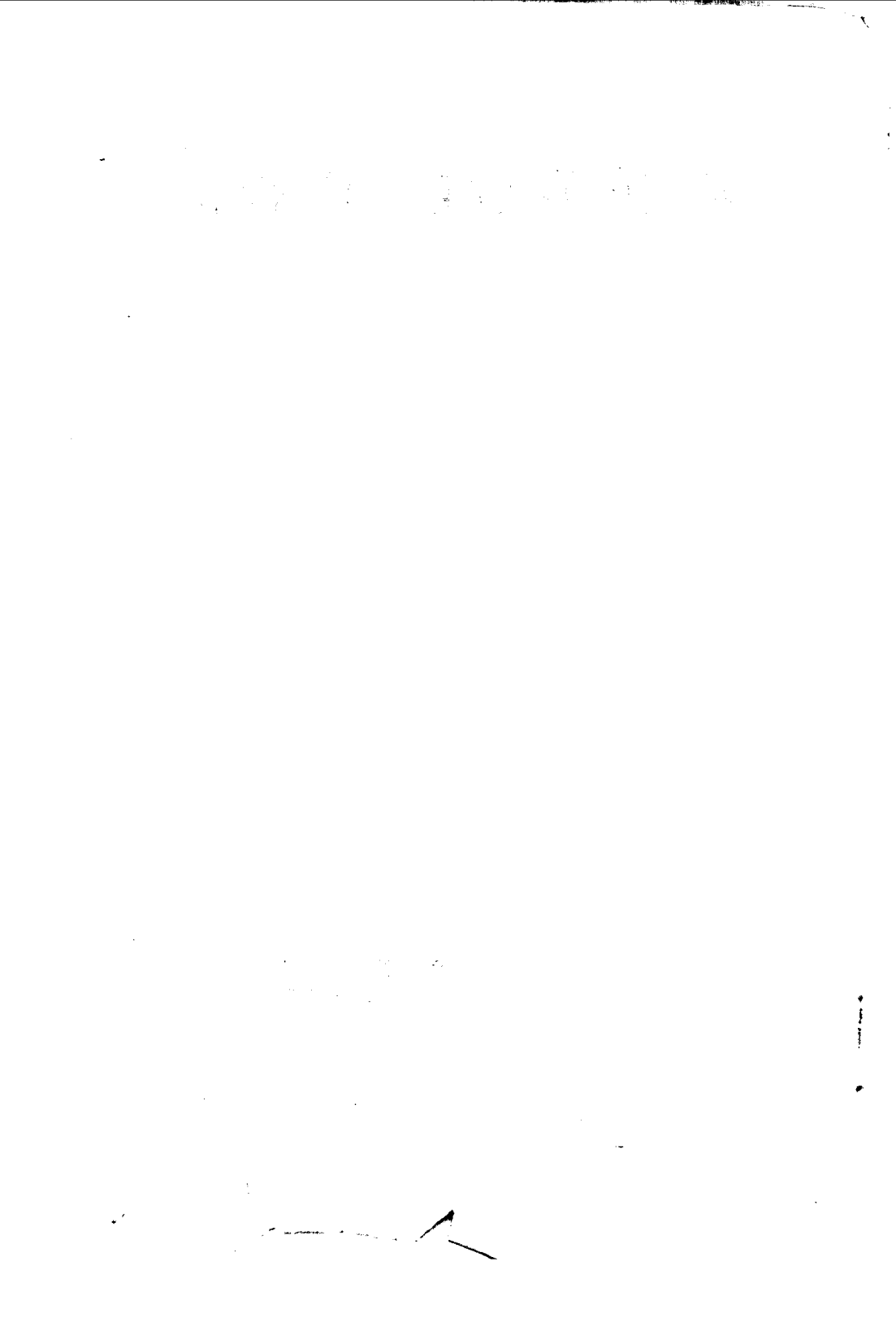
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再版序

閱讀是學好英文的重要一環。而選擇由淺入深，由短而長的文章多看，並加以精讀，更是奠定英文基礎，增加英文閱讀能力的最好辦法。「進階英文閱讀測驗集」一書，不但可提供想學好英文的讀者作進階性的閱讀，也可給不同程度的讀者，作選擇性的購買。

本書對較為艱難的字詞有密網捕魚式的註解；又，簡單的字詞，倘不加註釋，易為讀者誤解者，亦根據其上下文不厭其詳地加以註出。如：cross (adj)：暴躁的；易怒的。除此，有關文法的省略，也逐一標出。如：to be bound (for)：前往；While in bed: While (we are) in bed。甚至在測驗題中，並不是該題的答案，而讀者可能較難掌握其本意者，亦予以註解，如：So Blossom the Great 即 “So the Great Men Blossom”；意為「偉人就是這樣興起的」。這在在想幫助讀者精讀每一篇文章。相信祇要您能確實地閱讀本書，並勤作習題，您的英文一定會一天比一天進步的。

編者

廖 本 瑞

謹誌於東吳大學英文系

1986年11月3日

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廖 本 瑞

謹誌於東吳大學英文系

1984 年 12 月 16 日

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5. So Blossom the Great 偉人的興起
6. Lunar Month 陰曆月
7. Li Po's Death 李白之死
8. The Alphabet Game 玩字母遊戲
9. Two Boys and Two Squirrels 男孩與松鼠
10. A Trip to Venice 威尼斯之旅
11. An Anecdote about Grandma Moses 摩西祖母軼事
12. The Captain's Dream of Gold 船長的黃金夢
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17. Joan of Arc 聖女貞德
18. How to Keep Ourselves Healthy 如何保持健康
19. Delivery of Serum 遞送血漿
20. A History of Epic 史詩的歷史
21. The Fear of Growing Old 害怕變老
22. Learning from the Bat 以蝙蝠為師
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24. Hobbies 談嗜好
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26. An Indian Merchant and His Elephant 印度商人與大象

27. The Unnecessary Beggar 不必要的乞丐
28. A Petition for Foreign Students 爲外籍學生請願
29. Are You Panic-Proof? 你會不會驚慌?
30. The Way to Be Happy 快樂之道
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32. A Brief History of Walt Whitman 惠特曼小史
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35. An Object Lesson 殷鑑
36. Alaska 阿拉斯加
37. Kite Flying 放風箏
38. Wise Ways of Reading 明智的讀書方法
39. A History of Tea 茶的歷史
40. Beware of Pickpockets! 小心扒手!
41. Whose Status Is Higher? 誰的身份較高?
42. The Art of Apology 道歉的藝術
43. A Letter to the Parents of Preschool Children 給學齡前兒童家長的一封信。
44. The Rise and Fall of Robert Morris 羅勃·摩里斯的興衰史
45. The Iceman and Ice 賣冰者和冰

Fuller bought an adding machine¹ with the understanding that he might return it within thirty days if he found it to be unsatisfactory² for his needs. Fuller found that the machine did not suit his needs and was preparing to return it within the stipulated time³, when it was stolen. The loss fell on Fuller. He had title and possession and must bear the loss.

1. Fuller's loss amounted to⁴: (A. the cost of the machine B. thirty days C. a prison term of thirty days D. the title to the machine).
2. If a thing suits you, you probably: (A. like it B. dislike it C. return it D. put it on⁵).
3. We are given to understand that the machine is now in the hands of: (A. an engineer B. a mechanic C. the company D. a thief).
4. After trying the machine out⁶, Fuller decided to: (A. keep it B. get away with it C. make out⁷ it had been stolen D. send it back).
5. Everybody apparently acted in good faith⁸ except: (A. Fuller B. the maker of the machine C. the dealer D. the thief).
6. This passage was most probably taken from a textbook on: (A. engineering mechanics⁹ B. business law C. mathematics D. political science).

[註解]

1. adding machine: 計算機

2. unsatisfactory: 不能令人滿意的
3. stipulated time: 約定的時間
4. to amount to: 總共；共計
5. put it on: 穿上它
6. to try out: 實際試用（某物）
7. to make out: 聲稱；認定
8. in good faith: 誠實地
9. engineering mechanics: 工程力學

2

Animals look for winter homes in the fall¹. Some insects spend the winter under the bark² of trees. Snakes sleep all winter in holes in the ground. Frogs and turtles stay in the mud under ponds for the winter. Woodchucks³ eat until they are fat at the end of the summer. They sleep underground all winter without needing food.

1. The best name for this story is (A. Animals' Winter Homes B. South for the Winter C. Deep in the Ground D. Insect Life).
2. Animals look for winter homes (A. all year B. in the fall C. in the winter D. when it snows).
3. You can guess the winter homes of most animals are (A. in the open⁴ B. the same C. in ponds D. well covered⁵).
4. In this story, the word bark means (A. scrape⁶ B. flat boat C. the outside of a tree trunk⁷ D. shout sharply).

[註 解]

1. fall: 秋天 (= autumn)
2. bark: 樹皮
3. woodchuck: 土撥鼠
4. in the open: 在戶外
5. well covered: 覆蓋妥善的
6. scrape: 磨擦
7. trunk: 樹幹

3

The United States Government has started to collect seeds. The Agricultural¹ Research Service has built a laboratory² to store³ 350,000 varieties of seeds from all over the world. The scientists have a wheat collection already. They will accept only rare types and types needed for experiments.

1. The best name for this story is (A. Farming Methods B. U.S. Agriculture C. Varieties of Seeds D. World Seed Collection).
2. The scientists are collecting (A. only rare types of seeds B. every kind of seed C. wheat seeds only D. only U.S. seeds).
3. You can guess that the scientists will (A. market⁴ corn products⁵ B. discard⁶ the seeds C. make experiments D. sell seeds).
4. In this story, the word store means (A. shop B. keep C. supply D. furnish⁷).

[註解]

1. agricultural: 農業的
2. laboratory: 實驗室
3. to store: 儲藏
4. to market: 在市場銷售
5. corn products: 穀類產品
6. to discard: 拋棄
7. to furnish: 供給 (= to supply)

4

Canadian scientists have dropped 15,000 sealed¹ bottles into the Pacific Ocean². A message³ inside each bottle asks the finder⁴ to write and tell where he found it. The bottle launching⁵ is an experiment to learn the speed and direction of ocean currents⁶. Some bottles may stay afloat for the next 10 years. Scientists hope at least 300 bottles will be found.

1. The best name for this story is (A. Finders and Keepers B. Sending Messages C. Drifting⁷ Bottles D. New Fish Bait).
2. The number of bottles used in the experiment was (A. 1,500 B. 10 C. 300 D. 15,000).
3. In the next ten years, many bottles will (A. travel very far B. be eaten by fish C. fill up with⁸ water D. float back).
4. In this story, the word dropped means (A. forgotten B. let fall C. dripped⁹ D. broken).

[註解]

1. sealed: 封口的
2. the Pacific Ocean: 太平洋
3. message: 信文 ; 訊息
4. finder: 發現者
5. bottle launching: 放瓶子下水
6. ocean current: 洋流
7. drifting: 漂流的
8. to fill up with: 裝滿
9. to drip: 滴水

5

One day a little Chinese boy of eight, named Wenkung, was playing with his brother Venyao in a garden. Suddenly, Venyao fell into a big jar¹ full of water. Wenkung tried to pull his brother out², but found that he was neither tall enough nor strong enough. So he picked up a stone and broke the jar. The water flowed out and his brother was saved. Wenkung later became a great man.

1. This story comes to us from (A. Japan B. Persia C. China D. Russia)
2. The hero's name is (A. Venyao B. Wenkao C. Venkao D. Wenkung)
3. The name of the hero's brother is (A. Wenkao B. Wenkung C. Venyao D. Venkao)
4. The brother fell into a (A. river B. pond C. lake D. jar)
5. The hero could get his brother out of the water because he was (A. strong B. big C. clever D. tall)
6. When the accident happened the boys were (A. working B. singing C. playing D. dancing)
7. The jar was in the (A. house B. garden C. street D. barn³)
8. Wenkung (A. tipped⁴ the jar B. turned the jar over C. cracked⁵ the jar D. broke the jar)
9. To make the water flow out of the jar the hero used a (A. stone B. hammer⁶ C. pole⁷ D. gun)
10. Wenkung later became a (A. poet B. gardener⁸ C. great man D. potter⁹)
11. The story implies that Wenkung achieved fame because he

- (A. saved his brother B. was very clever C. was very brave
D. was Chinese)
12. Choose a title: (A. A Slow Mind B. Saved C. The Dangers of
Bathing D. So Blossom the Great¹⁰)

[註解]

1. jar: 罐子
2. to pull ... out: 把...拉出來
3. barn: 穀倉
4. to tip: 由...把東西倒出；使傾斜
5. to crack: 使破裂；打裂
6. hammer: 鐵鎚
7. pole: 竹竿
8. gardener: 園丁
9. potter: 製陶工人
10. So Blossom the Great: 即 "So the Great Men Blossom" 意為「偉人就是這樣興起的」。 to blossom: 發展；繁盛。



In the ancient times men marked the passage¹ of minutes and hours without watches. They kept a record of days and months without a calendar. Since the time from the highest position of the sun one day to its highest position the next day always seemed the same, they called this amount of time one day. Since the time from one full moon² to the next full moon always appeared the same, they called this amount of time one lunar³ month. There were about 28 days in a lunar month. At present, the month is divided into about 4 weeks, the week into 7 days, the day into 24 hours, the hour into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds.

1. Which of these is the best title for the lesson? (A. Sunrise B. Full Moon C. Lunar Month D. Watches)
2. From full moon to full moon is about (A. one day B. one week C. four weeks D. two months.)
3. The calendar keeps a record of (A. hours B. minutes C. months D. seconds)
4. There are twenty-four hours from (A. sunrise to sunset B. sunset to sunset C. full moon to full moon D. sunset to sunrise)
5. What measures time in minutes? (A. watch B. moon C. sun D. calendar)
6. What kind of month is described? (A. calendar B. lunar C. solar⁴ D. stellar⁵)
7. The above lesson told how men kept a record of time (A. in