

(Intermediate)

中 級

捷進英文閱讀測驗

Selected Readings For Comprehension

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序

閱讀在求知過程中是十分重要的一環，學習英文，閱讀能力的培養更是一般教學的目標之一。在以求取新知爲目的的英語教學中，學生也許可以不會說或講，但是如果不會讀，則所學的便只有零零碎碎的文法支節了。

閱讀跟聽或說不一樣，它是一種內在的活動：認知、理解活動全在讀者腦子裡進行，因此當你讀了一個句子或一篇短文後，別人無法知道你是否徹底了解，除非他對你發問；就是讀者自己有時候對所讀的文字是否了解也難確定。檢查閱讀了解度最佳的方法便是編製一些與文章有關的問題，讓學習者自我測驗，近年來閱讀測驗之所以受人重視並不是沒有根據的。

本書就是爲了幫助中學生培養閱讀理解能力編輯而成的。全書分A、B、C三大部份，以短文式、單句式及填空式三種不同類型供學生反覆練習。選材由淺而深，適合中級程度學生，單句式及短文式測驗部份，較艱深的字詞均加以註解，以符學生需要。學習者作完本書後，英文能力之增進是可以預期的。

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A. 閱讀能力測驗 (單句)

A— I

根據文義選出最恰當的答案：

1. He joined the club of his own accord.*

This means that he joined the club . . .

- (A) voluntarily. (B) unwillingly.
(C) patriotically. (D) reluctantly.

2. I feel ill-at-ease when I speak in public.

This means I feel . . .

- (A) uncomfortable. (B) sick.
(C) excited. (D) disinterested.

3. The escaped convict is still at large.

This means the convict . . .

- (A) is still homeless.
(B) still suffers from starvation.
(C) has not yet been caught.
(D) is still a danger to the villagers.

4. My sister has a passion for music.

This means . . .

- (A) my sister has a strong liking for music.
(B) my sister is disgusted at music.
(C) my sister has a talent for music.
(D) my sister gets angry when she listens to music.

* 劃線字註解見後

5. His story tickled my fancy. The phrase "tickled my fancy" means . . .
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) bored me | (B) annoyed me |
| (C) irritated me | (D) amused me |
6. He makes nothing of my efforts.
This means . . .
- (A) he does not pay me for my efforts.
(B) he does not make use of my efforts.
(C) he treats my efforts as trifle.
(D) he does not thank me for the efforts I have made.
7. To my delight, my students are improving by leaps and bounds.
This means they are improving . . .
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (A) rather slowly. | (B) fairly steadily. |
| (C) satisfactorily. | (D) very rapidly. |
8. What he wrote in his composition was beside the mark.
This means the content of his composition was . . .
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (A) irrelevant. | (B) untrue. |
| (C) significant. | (D) below standard. |
9. They were compelled to wind up their business.
The phrase "to wind up" means . . .
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) to expand | (B) to terminate |
| (C) to re-organize | (D) to build up |
10. His manners are anything but pleasant.
This means his manners are . . . pleasant.

(A) extremely

(B) definitely

(C) not at all

(D) absolutely

註解：

1. of one's own accord: 自願的
2. at large: 逍遙法外
3. leaps and bounds: 迅速地
4. beside the mark: 不相關；不對題
5. wind up: 終止

A—2

1. The incident he told me made my flesh creep.
This means the incident . . .
(A) made me happy. (B) horrified me.
(C) excited me. (D) irritated me.
2. The scouts are walking in Indian file.
This means that they are walking . . .
(A) two in a row.
(B) in a straight line.
(C) singly, one behind another.
(D) in a meandering way.
3. I cannot tolerate him because he often puts on airs.
This means I cannot put up with him because . . .
(A) he often assumes superiority in manners.
(B) he is often in a fit of temper.
(C) he often teases others.
(D) he is a great pretender.
4. Though she is his daughter, he is in the dark about her love-affair.
This means . . .
(A) he is opposed to her love-affair.
(B) he does not care about her love-affair.
(C) he knows nothing about her love-affair.
(D) he does not interfere in her love-affair.

5. This rule still holds good here.

This means this rule . . .

- (A) still enjoys popularity.
- (B) still remains in full force.
- (C) is still considered a good one.
- (D) is still applauded by the public.

6. Come what may, I will have my way.

This means I will do what I like to do . . .

- (A) whatever may happen.
- (B) in spite of opposition.
- (C) though no one comes to help me.
- (D) whether you agree or not.

7. He is on the lookout for a good chance.

The phrase "on the lookout for" means . . .

- (A) on the watch for
- (B) waiting impatiently for
- (C) in possession of
- (D) earnestly in need of

8. He took it for granted that you could not pass the examination.

The phrase "took it for granted" means . . .

- (A) claimed
- (B) confirmed
- (C) hoped
- (D) assumed

9. My wife calls on me at my office every now and then.

This means my wife visits me at my office . . .

- (A) very often.
- (B) occasionally.
- (C) by day and by night.
- (D) all day.

10. I fell in with my old classmate Peter when I was on my way to the cinema.

This means I . . . Peter on the way.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) greeted | (B) spotted |
| (C) conversed with | (D) met |

註解：

1. scout: 偵騎
2. tolerate: 忍受
3. love-affair: 戀情
4. hold good: 有效
5. take it for granted: 視為理所當然；假定

A-3

1. "Though he argued that he was innocent, it was crystal clear that he had committed the crime."

This means that . . .

- (A) in spite of his protestations of innocence, it was very clear that he had committed the crime.
- (B) he denied his guilt, so it was clear that he had not committed any crime.
- (C) he thought he was guiltless because he could not remember clearly whether he had committed the crime.
- (D) however much he argued he was innocent, he was forced to admit he had committed the crime.

2. "I had intended to go shopping yesterday, in which case I would have bought an overcoat."

This means that the writer . . .

- (A) went shopping even though he did not intend to.
- (B) went shopping as he intended.
- (C) did not go shopping even though he intended to.
- (D) did not go shopping because he did not intend to.

3. "If you had not told me, I would never have known that you were a detective," she said to him.

This means that . . .

- (A) he told her that he was a detective but she did not believe him.

- (B) she is not sure whether he is a detective.
- (C) he told her that he was a detective but she knew already.
- (D) he told her that he was a detective and this surprised her.

4. Though my salary in the company is high, I have decided to resign because I do not like to work against time.

This tells us that the writer . . .

- (A) does not like the irregularity of his office hours.
- (B) finds it too tiring if he has to work overtime.
- (C) considers his work too heavy and hectic.
- (D) thinks the office hours of the company abnormal.

5. "Whether I shall pass the examination or not remains to be seen."

This means that the speaker . . .

- (A) feels that he will probably pass the examination.
- (B) does not know whether he will pass the examination or not.
- (C) does not think that he will pass the examination.
- (D) is sure that it will soon be seen that he will pass the examination.

6. "The parents seemed to be at a loss as to how to deal with their naughty child."

This means that the parents . . .

- (A) suffered a loss of money because of the naughtiness of their child.
- (B) lost face for not knowing how to deal with their child.

- (C) appeared to be unable to find a way to deal with their naughty child.
- (D) appeared to have lost their way in punishing their naughty child.

7. "Henry told everyone that he had seen a ghost, and he was interviewed by many journalists and reporters. It's surprising what people believe nowadays."

This means that the writer . . .

- (A) thinks it surprising that anyone should believe Henry.
- (B) is surprised that Henry saw a ghost.
- (C) thinks that people ought to believe Henry.
- (D) believes that Henry saw the ghost.

8. Henry said that his book 'How to Get Rich' could make everyone prosperous and he boasted of his own riches. However he did not say it was the naive people who bought his book that made him rich.

According to the writer . . .

- (A) Henry told people that his book was written for simple-minded people.
- (B) Henry got rich because many simple-minded people bought his book.
- (C) Henry was rich because he was clever.
- (D) Henry's book could enable everyone to get rich.

9. "They needn't have brought their swimming suits; there isn't anywhere they can swim."

This means that . . .

- (A) there is a place to swim and yet they have not brought

their swimming suits.

- (B) there is no place to swim and yet they have brought their swimming suits.
- (C) there is no place to swim and so they have not brought swimming suits.
- (D) there is a place to swim and they have brought their swimming suits.

10. He took a taxi instead of a bus for work yesterday lest he should be late.

This means that ...

- (A) he was late for work yesterday.
- (B) he wanted to be late.
- (C) he was late though he took a taxi.
- (D) he did not want to be late.

註解：

- 1. crystal clear: 十分清楚的
- 2. work against time: 工作繁多，不勝負荷；用最大速度工作
- 3. at a loss: 不知所措；茫然
- 4. prosperous: 繁榮
- 5. naive: 無知的
- 6. journalist: 新聞工作人員

A—4

1. He hated his boss and killed him in cold blood.

The phrase 'in cold blood' means . . .

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) accidentally | (B) carelessly |
| (C) deliberately | (D) unwittingly |

2. He feels out of place in the presence of celebrities.

The phrase 'out of place' means . . .

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) humiliated | (B) ill-at-ease |
| (C) stupid | (D) absent-minded |

3. His rude manners put my back up.

This means his rude manners made me feel . . .

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) surprised. | (B) annoyed. |
| (C) depressed. | (D) hurt. |

4. His salary was so low that he found it hard to make both ends meet.

The phrase 'to make both ends meet' means . . .

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) to live a luxurious life | (B) to live within his income |
| (C) to live beyond his means | (D) to live in comfort |

5. Mind your own business. Don't thrust your nose into my affairs.

The idiom 'thrust your nose into' means . . .

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (A) meddle in | (B) interrupt |
| (C) spoil | (D) pour cold water on |

6. Not to mince words, I found your performance at the concert disgusting.

'Not to mince words' means . . .

- (A) to speak frankly (B) to speak reservedly
(C) to speak in general (D) to speak critically

7. That lazy student passed the examination with flying colours—it was too good to be true.

This means . . .

- (A) it was impossible for him to do so well.
(B) it was almost unbelievable that he was so fortunate.
(C) it was not true that he got such good results.
(D) it was only a rumour that he had got such good results.

8. Having got wind of the creditor's arrival, he escaped through the back door.

This means he ran away when he . . . the arrival of the creditor.

- (A) discovered (B) was informed of
(C) guessed (D) heard about

9. His mother urged him to make a clean breast of his crime.

The phrase 'make a clean breast of' means . . .

- (A) confess (B) abandon
(C) amend (D) reform

10. The small child listened to the whole of that ghost story without turning a hair.

This phrase 'turning a hair' can best be replaced by . . .

- (A) moving about (B) being irritated
(C) showing a sign of fear (D) sleeping

註解：

1. celebrities: 名人
2. disgusting: 令人生厭的
3. flying colors: 大爲成功，凱旋
4. creditor: 債主
5. not to mince words: 直言地