

聖偉英文高中模擬試題 (3-4)

台北區公立高級中學聯合精選模擬考試英文科

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五、閱讀測驗

◎48~51 題為題組

Success means many wonderful, positive things. Success means personal prosperity: a big and beautiful home, luxurious vacations, and financial security. Success means winning admiration, leadership, being respected by people in your business and social life. Success means freedom: freedom from worries, fears, frustrations and failure. Success means self-respect, continually finding more real happiness and satisfaction from life, being able to do more for those who depend on you.

Success— achievement— is the goal of life for every human being. How can we achieve success? We can win success by believing we can succeed. Belief, the “I can” attitude, generates the power, skill, and energy needed to move toward success. When we believe we can do it, the “how to do it” develops.

Every day, all over the nation, young people start working in new jobs. Each of them “wishes” that someday he/she could enjoy the success that goes with reaching the top. But the majority of these young people simply do not have the belief that it takes to reach the top rungs. Believing it is impossible to climb high, they do not discover the steps that lead to great heights. Their behavior remains that of the “average” person. As a result, they do not reach the top.

But a small number of these young people really believe they will succeed. They approach their work with an “I’m going to the top” attitude. And with substantial belief they reach the top. Believing they will succeed—and that it is not impossible— these folks study and observe the behavior of senior executives. They learn how successful people approach problems and make decisions. They observe the attitudes of successful people. The “how to do it” always comes to the person who believes he can do it and such a person will eventually achieve success.

() 48. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) The definition of success.
 (B) The key to being successful.
 (C) The difference between successful and average people.
 (D) The steps to reach the top in life successfully.
- () **49.** Which is not mentioned in this passage as part of being successful?
 (A) Having sufficient money.
 (B) Winning others' respect.
 (C) Feeling satisfied and happy.
 (D) Knowing someone important.
- () **50.** According to the passage, where do we get the strength and ability we need to obtain success?
 (A) Confidence in ourselves.
 (B) Strong wishes to succeed.
 (C) The attitudes of successful people.
 (D) Self-respect and people's admiration.
- () **51.** According to the passage, some people do not reach the top in life because they do not _____.
 (A) have the power to climb high
 (B) know the know-how to do it
 (C) have the right attitude and belief
 (D) know how to approach problems

◎52~55 題為題組

One-room schools are part of the heritage of the United States, and the mention of them makes people feel a vague longing for "the way things were." One-room schools are an endangered species, however. For more than a hundred years, one-room schools have been systematically shut down and their students sent away to centralized schools. As recently as 1930 there were 149,000 one-room schools in the United States. By 1970 there were 1,800. Today, of the nearly 800 remaining one-room schools, more than 350 are in Nebraska. The rest are scattered through a few other states that have wide-open spaces between towns.

Now that there are hardly any left, educators are beginning to think that maybe there is something yet to be learned from one-room schools, something that served the pioneers that might serve as well today.

Progressive educators have come up with progressive-sounding names like “peer-group teaching” and “multi-age grouping” for educational procedures that occur naturally in one-room schools. In a one-room school the children teach each other because the teacher is busy part of the time teaching someone else. A fourth grader can work at a fifth-grade level in math and a third-grade level in English without the feeling of shame or dishonor associated with being left back or the pressures of being skipped ahead. A youngster with a learning disability can find his or her own level without being separated from the other students. In larger urban and suburban schools today, this is called “mainstreaming.”

- () **52.** What is the author’s main purpose in this passage?
- (A) To talk about present-day education in the United States.
 (B) To mention an advantage of one-room schools.
 (C) To talk states into closing down one-room schools.
 (D) To discuss briefly the history of education in the United States.
- () **53.** According to the passage, why are one-room schools in danger of disappearing?
- (A) They skip too many children ahead.
 (B) There are no fourth-grade levels in any of them.
 (C) There is a trend toward centralization.
 (D) They all exist in one state.
- () **54.** In the second paragraph; what is mentioned as a major feature of the one-room school system?
- (A) It causes many children to be left back.
 (B) It does not allow teachers to do any individual.
 (C) It must work in combination with an urban.
 (D) It does not limit learning to one grade level at a time.
- () **55.** The attitude of the author toward one-room schools is one of _____.
- (A) praise (B) worry (C) humor (D) anger