

注意：考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

115 學年度身心障礙學生升學大專校院甄試試題本

甄試類(群)組別：大學組

【第一、二、三、四類組】

考試科目(編號)：英文 (A2202)

—作答注意事項—

1. 考試時間：90 分鐘。
2. 請在答案卷上作答，答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。
3. 請核對報考甄試類(群)組別、考試科目是否相符。
4. 單選題共 25 題。

單選題，共 25 題。

說明：第 1 題至第 25 題，每題 4 分。

詞彙題

1. The email that you send will _____ back if the address is incorrect.
(A) transfer (B) grasp (C) attach (D) bounce
2. Jenny paused for a moment in _____ before answering the difficult question.
(A) hesitation (B) harmony (C) leisure (D) volume
3. Mr. Lin has some _____ plans for his new coffee business. More than ten chain stores are scheduled to open next month.
(A) durable (B) ambitious (C) fluent (D) circular
4. Students in this school are encouraged to _____ the Internet for study purposes in the science class.
(A) dismiss (B) access (C) encounter (D) target
5. Rise of property values in Taiwan has been so _____ that many people cannot afford housing.
(A) fragile (B) pessimistic (C) dramatic (D) fashionable
6. More than 70,000 people have been killed in the Gaza War since 2023. It's a big human _____.
(A) protest (B) suicide (C) caution (D) tragedy
7. The U.S. state of Maine experienced severe winter storms _____ by low temperatures, strong winds, and significant snowfall.
(A) monitored (B) characterized (C) frustrated (D) justified
8. Chen Ning Yang, a _____ researcher in physics, was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1957.
(A) consistent (B) definite (C) prominent (D) genetic
9. Suffering from stage _____, Steve always feels a panic and forgets his lines in front of an audience.
(A) fright (B) presence (C) suspicion (D) crash
10. Attracted by the interesting new group project, the students started _____, but they soon got bored and lost interest.
(A) apparently (B) enthusiastically (C) identically (D) moderately

綜合測驗

11-15 為題組

It's common knowledge that exercise is good for you. 11 less known is the role that gardening can play in helping to keep you fit and healthy. Gardeners might be delighted to learn that the number of calories burned from 30 minutes of gardening is 12 playing badminton or practicing yoga. In addition, growing and eating their own fruit and vegetables, gardeners are more likely to include food produce 13 their diets.

Gardening has a long history connected to medicine. For centuries, gardens have been a source not only of food on the table but also remedies to treat common ailments. 14, such as lavenders for mild depression and gingers for headaches, have been embraced by people today. It is increasingly acknowledged that plants and green spaces are associated with better physical and mental health. In 2021, the RHS, the UK's gardening charity, released research that revealed those who garden every day have wellbeing 15 6.6% higher and stress levels 4.2% lower than people who do not garden at all. Nowadays, as the population ages and healthcare costs increase, gardening that promotes health and happiness has a renewed importance.

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|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) Then | (B) Even | (C) But | (D) As |
| 12. (A) turned into | (B) prior to | (C) counting on | (D) comparable to |
| 13. (A) in case of | (B) on account of | (C) at risk of | (D) as part of |
| 14. (A) Some | (B) Both | (C) Others | (D) None |
| 15. (A) scores | (B) triggers | (C) increases | (D) records |

16-20 為題組

For thousands of years, sailors have used different methods and tools to navigate the open seas safely. From using stars and other natural landmarks to 16 the position of their ships, to modern technology such as GPS, the industry has continuously looked for better ways to navigate with increased accuracy.

One of the earliest known forms of open-ocean navigation was likely practiced by the Polynesians. They were the masters of ancient navigation, using the stars, feeling the 17 of currents, observing seabirds and cloud formation to find new islands. Over time, the knowledge of these early navigators grew, and an insightful view was developed of the natural world, 18 allowed them to navigate thousands of miles.

These observational methods later evolved into more complex techniques and devices. One of the significant developments was the invention of the compass. It was a directional tool that made navigation 19 even when weather and visibility was poor. Another key development was the use of maps or nautical charts in navigation. Books were written that included directions to navigate between ports based on landmarks and ocean currents, allowing sailors to plan their journey and to 20 their intended route. Sailors were able to choose the best course to reach their destination in long-distance voyages.

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) create | (B) determine | (C) enlarge | (D) isolate |
| 17. (A) vision | (B) flow | (C) line | (D) match |
| 18. (A) that | (B) where | (C) which | (D) thus |
| 19. (A) possible | (B) intensive | (C) regular | (D) noticeable |
| 20. (A) recite | (B) guard | (C) contribute | (D) visualize |

閱讀測驗

21-25為題組

The prisoner's dilemma is a theory that describes the behavior of human beings and the consequences in choosing between individual and collective interests. It presents a situation where two persons can either cooperate for mutual benefit or betray their partner for individual gain. According to the theory, when two individuals act in their own self-interest, they would both experience worse outcomes due to the other behaving in **the same way**.

A classic example of a prisoner's dilemma is a game between two prisoners. Prisoner A and Prisoner B are caught by the police and are held in separate cells for questioning. Each is given a choice between betraying the other or staying quiet. Neither knows what the other will do, but the outcome depends on their combined choices. There are three possible outcomes:

1. One prisoner betrays the other and confesses the crime while the other stays quiet in the hope of cooperating to conceal the crime. As a result, the betrayer is set free but the silent prisoner gets a heavy sentence of ten years.
2. Both stay quiet, and each gets a lighter sentence of one year.
3. Each betrays the other and confesses the crime, and each gets a moderate sentence of five years.

The best possible outcome for both prisoners is to cooperate with each other and get a one-year sentence, but they would more likely betray the other to escape punishment. The case shows that in the face of the conflict between selfish interest and mutual benefit, if each individual goes after their own self-interest, the outcome is worse than if they had both cooperated.

The prisoner's dilemma finds application in diverse areas, including environmental issues. According to mathematician Peter Wood, an inherent prisoner's dilemma arises when addressing greenhouse gas emissions, because "every country wants global emission reductions, but would prefer that someone else take on **the burden**." If all nations involved in climate change negotiations worked together and committed to the end goal of emission reduction, they would be better off in terms of long-term benefits. However, most negotiations are not kept up because there are always short-term economic benefits for a country to break agreements and avoid responsibility.

21. Which of the following states the purpose of the passage?
- (A) To predict criminals' behavior.
 - (B) To show the way of self-protection.
 - (C) To explain the difficulty of achieving collaboration.
 - (D) To demonstrate the use of strategies to win a lawsuit.
22. What does the phrase “**the same way**” mean in the first paragraph?
- (A) Pleasing the other.
 - (B) Resolving the dilemma.
 - (C) Seeking the common good.
 - (D) Serving one's own interests.
23. According to the example mentioned in the passage, what would the prisoners most probably get?
- (A) One being sentenced one year and the other five years.
 - (B) One being set free and the other sentenced ten years.
 - (C) Both being put in jail for five years.
 - (D) Both being sentenced one year.
24. What light does the prisoner's dilemma shed on climate talks in the last paragraph?
- (A) The necessity of cooperation for decreasing greenhouse gases.
 - (B) The risk of disclosing damages caused by climate change.
 - (C) The benefit of solving problems through negotiation.
 - (D) The need of regulations to protect the environment.
25. What does “**the burden**” in the last paragraph refer to?
- (A) The shared financial costs.
 - (B) The reduction of gas emissions.
 - (C) The pursuit of economic growth.
 - (D) The work of conserving natural resources.