

注意：考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

107 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，每題 4 分

文意字彙

1. Pointing at his watch, John _____ to me that it was time to go.
(A) promoted (B) gestured (C) succeeded (D) competed
2. Mr. Smith's _____ record includes cheating, bank robbery, and murder.
(A) industrial (B) occasional (C) reluctant (D) criminal
3. There are four stages in the life _____ of a product, including introduction, growth, peak, and its fall in sales.
(A) signal (B) cycle (C) union (D) arrival
4. Nancy smiles _____ when we asked her to join us on a trip to France, the country she had been longing to visit for years.
(A) delightedly (B) honorably (C) explosively (D) dominantly
5. Some people regard a college education as a good _____ for their future; they believe it may get them jobs with higher pay.
(A) survey (B) transfer (C) exposure (D) investment
6. In her _____, the politician explains the turning point of her life when she decided to pursue a career in politics.
(A) fulfillment (B) diplomat (C) autobiography (D) infection
7. A rubber band is _____. The more you pull, the more it stretches.
(A) atomic (B) intense (C) elastic (D) organic

文法結構

8. When my bike chain got loose, I brought it to the bicycle shop to have it _____.
(A) fixed (B) fix (C) to fix (D) fixing
9. When Mary told her parents what she planned to do, they looked at her _____ she was crazy.
(A) such as (B) even if (C) as though (D) in spite that
10. On our last trip to Sydney we stayed at a beautiful hotel, the name of _____ I can't remember now.
(A) that (B) what (C) which (D) whose

綜合測驗

Britain has long been known for its love of tea, but people in London also drink a lot of coffee. In fact, the (11) Londoner reportedly drinks 2.3 cups of coffee every day. But what happens to the coffee grounds, the waste that remains after coffee beans are made into a cup of coffee? Some of the waste coffee grounds will be used to help (12) part of the city's transportation system.

The government agency Transport for London has announced that some of the city's buses will begin using a biofuel that (13) coffee oil. According to the technology company Bio-bean, Londoners produce over 200,000 tons of coffee ground waste a year. Bio-bean collects waste grounds from chain coffee shops and factories. The grounds are dried and (14) to remove the coffee oil.

London's mayor, Sadiq Khan, said recently that his city has a health crisis caused directly by poor-quality air. The government has been (15) biofuels to cut production of carbon emissions. Bio-bean, having received support from the oil company Royal Dutch Shell, says it has made enough coffee oil to power one of London's famous double-decker buses for a whole year.

11. (A) critical (B) average (C) familiar (D) internal
12. (A) raise (B) fuel (C) detect (D) defend
13. (A) contains (B) is containing (C) is contained (D) had contained
14. (A) processed (B) replaced (C) constructed (D) clarified
15. (A) getting on (B) making out (C) keeping on (D) turning to

Green buildings are friendly to the environment in numerous ways. First, a green building can use recycled and local materials. And when the building is finished, construction waste can be recycled. By doing these things, we can reduce the sum of all the energy (16) in the construction process. Second, green building design reduces a building's energy consumption (17) its lifetime. One energy saving way is to capture and direct the sunlight into buildings through windows, light shelves, and skylights. (18) alternative is efficient design that reduces temperature regulation costs in both summer and winter. For example, a whole house fan can cool the house overnight, (19) relying on air conditioning. Choosing windows of the right size and strategically facing them in the appropriate direction can decrease winter heat loss and (20) houses cooler in the summer. With minimal energy requirements, well-designed green buildings will create healthier environments for those who live in them.

16. (A) produced (B) required (C) operated (D) enlarged
17. (A) to (B) for (C) with (D) over
18. (A) Another (B) Either (C) Any (D) Such
19. (A) away from (B) rather than (C) at risk to (D) in spite of
20. (A) approve (B) occupy (C) keep (D) circle

閱讀測驗

Some ancient languages did not have a word for the color blue. Ancient Egypt is believed to be the first civilization to describe it, having named the color of blue stones discovered while mining.

As language evolved, so too did our ability to notice certain colors and draw associations from them. Influential research bodies like the Pantone Color Institute have identified shades of colors that are associated with some vivid emotions. The wide variety of colors used in design and marketing not only mirror our existing emotions but also promote new ones.

“Eighty percent of human experience is filtered through our eyes,” says the vice president of the Institute. “With its ability to unconsciously influence us physiologically and psychologically, color is not only the single most important design element in creating mood, but it is also your most significant communication tool to convey a message.”

It wasn't until 1995 that the U.S. Supreme Court ordered that a single color could function as a trademarked brand. Owens Corning, a home insulation company, first launched the “Think Pink” campaign to protect its unique pink color, which set a precedent for Cadbury's deep purple chocolate wrappers, and Tiffany & Co.'s robin egg blue jewelry packaging, among others. Using color as a trademarked brand discourages the production of fake merchandise. But beyond this, color branding promises dependability, in a psychological—rather than functional—sense.

We influence trends as much as trends influence us. Colors that attract attention—whether used for wall paint or makeup, for example—reflect what is happening in the world. According to a senior color marketing manager at PPG Paint Company, the colors that dominated U.S. home decoration after the 9/11 terror attack included soft pink and dark chocolate, representing feelings of compassion and strength, respectively. The economic crisis of 2008 saw the preference for wall paint color shifting from off-white to grey, a nostalgic color making people think of better times. Despite trends, however, dark colors often prevail in home design, because they can promote notions of tradition or receiving an inheritance. And more practically speaking, they serve to balance bright shades.

21. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Why colors are important in communication.
 - (B) Why different colors are popular at different times.
 - (C) How language evolution changes use of color terms.
 - (D) How colors influence the way people think, feel, and consume.
22. Which of the following was the first to use a single color as a trademarked brand?
- (A) A chocolate company.
 - (B) A jewelry store.
 - (C) A home insulation company.
 - (D) A paint manufacturer.
23. Which of the following is a function of using color as brand?
- (A) It inspires consumers' imagination.
 - (B) It conveys a designer's message easily.
 - (C) It speeds up emergence of new products.
 - (D) It helps promote a company's dependability.
24. Why did soft pink become popular for home decoration after the 9/11 terror attack?
- (A) It reminded people of the good old days.
 - (B) It represented a feeling of compassion.
 - (C) It gave the feeling of being open and free.
 - (D) It created the atmosphere of dignity and respect.
25. What is true about dark colors in home design?
- (A) They are often popular regardless of trends.
 - (B) They are often chosen as trademarked colors.
 - (C) They are less preferred by consumers than bright shades.
 - (D) They are welcomed by people who want to attract attention.