

注意：考試開始鈴響或紅燈亮前，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：二技組**

**【語文類(一)】**

**考試科目(編號)：專業科目(一)**

**英文閱讀能力測驗 (B2319)**

**—作答注意事項—**

1. 考試時間：90 分鐘。
2. 請在答案卷上作答，並答案卷每人一張，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 40 題。

單選題，共 40 題，每題 2.5 分

- I. 詞彙和結構：請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，並將代表字母(A、B、C、D)填入答案卷中。
1. My brother likes stamps a lot. He has \_\_\_\_\_ stamps from about 50 different countries.  
(A) expressed  
(B) collected  
(C) presented  
(D) surfaced
  2. Now we can contact friends easily through email, but people in \_\_\_\_\_ generations did not even have computers.  
(A) latest  
(B) current  
(C) previous  
(D) upcoming
  3. Mr. Wang said something bad to his friends, but he \_\_\_\_\_ the words the moment they were out of his mouth.  
(A) replaced  
(B) registered  
(C) remedied  
(D) regretted
  4. Some topics like religion or politics are usually considered too \_\_\_\_\_ to be talked about at the dinner table.  
(A) sensitive  
(B) tropical  
(C) efficient  
(D) appealing
  5. Web \_\_\_\_\_ has recently been a hot issue. We have to learn to avoid unnecessarily leaving our software or sites vulnerable to weaknesses.  
(A) caffeine  
(B) treasure  
(C) security  
(D) wisdom

6. When spring comes, cherry trees in full \_\_\_\_\_ usually attract thousands of visitors.  
(A) blossoms  
(B) scandals  
(C) isolations  
(D) lectures
7. We have to do everything we can to protect the animals that are \_\_\_\_\_; otherwise, they will go extinct very soon.  
(A) unmotivated  
(B) discouraged  
(C) impressed  
(D) endangered
8. This month, a deadly flu is running rampant throughout the country, causing \_\_\_\_\_ and killing one hundred people.  
(A) blunders  
(B) revivals  
(C) outbreaks  
(D) janitors
9. This international school has recruited teachers from a \_\_\_\_\_ range of countries, such as the USA, Australia and South Africa.  
(A) subtle  
(B) diverse  
(C) genetic  
(D) vertical
10. Since you have promised that you would work \_\_\_\_\_ for this company, you must not work for any other companies.  
(A) exclusively  
(B) biologically  
(C) potentially  
(D) scarcely

11. \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1700s, the oldest church in New York City is still hosting regular religious services and becomes a great photo opportunity for tourists at the present time.
- (A) Built
  - (B) Having built
  - (C) Building
  - (D) To build
12. Bitcoin price has surged about 330 percent this year, and it is now considered \_\_\_\_\_ crowded investment in the world.
- (A) least
  - (B) most
  - (C) the same as
  - (D) the most
13. In the early morning, it was sunny. \_\_\_\_\_ I walked to the park than it started raining.
- (A) As soon as
  - (B) No sooner had
  - (C) The instant
  - (D) Hardly
14. Our English teacher was really angry yesterday because there were not many of us \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
- (A) who finish
  - (B) had finished
  - (C) having finished
  - (D) finished
15. If you believe that the harder you work, \_\_\_\_\_ you gain, you should study right now and stay away from any online games.
- (A) and most
  - (B) the more
  - (C) and more
  - (D) much more

II. 段落填空：請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，並將代表字母（A、B、C、D）填入答案卷中。

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one important festival in Taiwan. As the name suggests, this festival 16 in the middle of autumn every year. The festival is also popular throughout Asia. One common element of this festival shared by many Asian countries is the tradition of eating moon cakes, 17 different ways of celebration can be observed in different countries. In Vietnam, 18, it is not only a children's festival, but also enjoyed by adults. 19 eating moon cakes, another important part of the celebration is paper lanterns. On the night of the festival, children put candles into their lanterns and take them out onto the streets 20 people get together and enjoy watching different kinds of beautiful lanterns. Strolling casually along the streets, both children and adults have a wonderful night out.

16. (A) is to hold  
(B) held  
(C) is held  
(D) holds
17. (A) even  
(B) yet  
(C) similarly  
(D) nor
18. (A) without exception  
(B) on one hand  
(C) to conclude  
(D) for instance
19. (A) In addition to  
(B) Due to  
(C) Instead of  
(D) For the sake of
20. (A) that  
(B) of whom  
(C) where  
(D) or which

Health promotion is a task that requires everyone's attention. The latest WHO Global Burden of Disease Study indicates that one in five deaths worldwide 21 in part by poor diet. For example, 22 too much sugar, salt and fat, and not enough fruit, vegetables and whole grains, can harm our health. The high prevalence of chronic diseases among Taiwanese cannot be lightly 23 the aging tidal wave. An aging population does 24 mean that a lot of people will have chronic illnesses. Taiwan does face a rising prevalence of chronic diseases, 25 an increasing number of young people at the present time. Hence, young people should be encouraged to cut their consumption of sugary, salty and fatty foods or drinks to improve their health.

21. (A) comes from  
(B) results in  
(C) is caused  
(D) leads to
22. (A) consuming  
(B) consumed  
(C) consume  
(D) consumes
23. (A) qualified with  
(B) accumulated to  
(C) paralleled with  
(D) attributed to
24. (A) not deliberately  
(B) not necessarily  
(C) incidentally  
(D) imperatively
25. (A) which is affecting  
(B) which affected  
(C) to affect  
(D) to have affected

III. 閱讀測驗：請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，並將代表字母(A、B、C、D)填入答案中。

26 - 28 為題組

Do you think animals can predict the weather or other natural events? Farmers living in the countryside think so. For hundreds of years, they have noticed many things about the way animals act. For example, some farmers believe that if they see swans flying into the wind, a hurricane is nearing. When an earthquake is about to hit, fish in ponds or lakes will swim together in large groups only in the water and not near the edges. While there are still many other traditional stories connecting animals and natural events, scientists have begun to explore if there is any truth behind these stories and beliefs. They have found some surprising things. Kiyoshi Shimamura, a Japanese earthquake researcher, had observed many people were bitten by dogs a short time before earthquakes hit, so he went to investigate twelve public health centers in Kobe, Japan. He found that just the month before the big earthquake, a large number of patients were sent to these health centers for animal bites. He also found that aggressive behavior in dogs, such as biting and barking loudly, jumped 60 percent.

26. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The earthquakes that happened in Japan
  - (B) Effects of natural events on animals' actions
  - (C) Traditional stories and beliefs about animals
  - (D) The things that dogs do during earthquakes in Japan
27. According to the passage, how do dogs begin to behave just before an earthquake?
- (A) They hurt human beings.
  - (B) They jump into ponds.
  - (C) They swim in large groups.
  - (D) They run through the wind.
28. What did Kiyoshi Shimamura look at during his investigation?
- (A) The number of earthquakes per year
  - (B) Places dogs go during earthquakes
  - (C) Animal clinics treating dogs
  - (D) The number of patients with bites

29 – 32 為題組

Coffee rust has plagued farmers for more than a century. When a tree gets infected by it, its leaves produce a brown, thin powder when scratched, pretty much like iron rust. *Hemileia vastatrix*, the devastating fungus, de-colours the bush's leaves from a bright green to a brownish yellow. In the end, the tree loses all its leaves, as well as its ability to produce beans. Coffee rust is the disease with the power to cripple, or even wipe out, the Colombia's national product, the base of one of its biggest industries, and one of its most important sources of foreign currency. Last year alone, its coffee exports were worth \$2.4 bn, and was 7.7% of all goods the country sold overseas. That makes Colombia the third largest producer of coffee in the world. In other words, if rust takes hold there and global supply dwindles, it will affect the price of the coffee we drink everywhere. That's why for the past few decades, Colombia's scientists have been engaged in a battle with the disease to help Colombian coffee's distinct flavors survive intact.

29. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Colombia's Currency
  - (B) How to Produce Coffee Beans
  - (C) Coffee Disease
  - (D) The Flavors of Colombian Coffee
30. In which kind of magazines may this passage appear?
- (A) Music and culture
  - (B) Self-development
  - (C) Language skills
  - (D) Agriculture
31. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Farmers have been bothered with coffee rust for many years.
  - (B) Coffee rust has a negative impact on Colombia's industries.
  - (C) Colombia is the third largest producer of coffee in the world.
  - (D) Climate change makes the rust fungus more destructive.



32. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The disease could change coffee price and flavors.
  - (B) *Hemileia vastatrix* is the most valuable species of coffee plants.
  - (C) The harvest of coffee is almost unaffected in Colombia.
  - (D) Coffee is the most important product in international trade.

33 – 36 為題組

Many people are wondering whether our ability to remember things will decline as we get older. To find ways to help us remember things well, we need to understand what kinds of memory we have. Some researchers view human memory composed of five different categories. Two of them help us remember things from the past. For example, if we fail to remember what we did on last year's birthday, there may be something wrong with our remote memory. If we forget what we had for breakfast yesterday morning, it may be because our recent memory does not function well.

Remembering past events is only one way we use memories. When taking a test, we need to rely on our semantic memory, which refers to general world knowledge we have accumulated throughout our lives. We also need to remember to do something in the future. For example, we keep reminding ourselves to remember to turn off the light before leaving the room, but then suddenly we forget about it. This happens mainly because of our faulty immediate memory. On the other hand, we can clearly remember an important dinner party that we need attend next week, which indicates that our prospective memory is in good shape.

Many people fear that our memory will be losing as time goes by, but this is not the case. Of the different kinds of memory, immediate, remote, and prospective (if aided with cues like memos) do not degrade with age. In fact, research has suggested that reducing stress through meditation and physical activities can help us preserve our ability to remember things.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) Describing the functions of the human brain
  - (B) Analyzing the procedures of learning new things
  - (C) Explaining various types of human memory
  - (D) Recommending strategies for memory improvement
34. According to the passage, which of the following is related to our ability to remember things that happened in the past?
- (A) Recent memory
  - (B) Semantic memory
  - (C) Prospective memory
  - (D) Immediate memory
35. According to the passage, which of the following will affect our ability to remember to do something one week from now?
- (A) Semantic memory
  - (B) Immediate memory
  - (C) Prospective memory
  - (D) Recent memory
36. As the passage suggests, which of the following can help us maintain our ability to remember things?
- (A) Staying up late
  - (B) Losing weight
  - (C) Studying for tests
  - (D) Doing exercise

37 - 40 為題組

Smog hanging over cities is the most familiar and obvious form of air pollution. But there are different kinds of pollution – some visible, some invisible – that contribute to global warming. Generally any substance that people introduce into the atmosphere that has damaging effects on living things and the environment is considered air pollution. Carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, is the main pollutant that is warming Earth. Though living things emit carbon dioxide when they breathe, carbon dioxide is widely considered to be a pollutant when associated with cars, planes, power plants, and other human activities that involve the burning of fossil fuels such as gasoline and natural gas. In the

past 150 years, such activities have pumped enough carbon dioxide into the atmosphere to raise its levels higher than ever before.

Many people agree that to curb global warming, a variety of measures need to be taken. On a personal level, driving less, recycling and conservation will reduce a person's carbon footprint – the amount of carbon dioxide a person is responsible for putting into the atmosphere. On a larger scale, governments are taking measures to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Paris Agreement, a voluntary agreement among 118 nations **ratified** on November 4, 2016, is one effort being enacted on a global scale to combat climate change.

37. Which of the following is **NOT** a suitable title for this passage?
- (A) Air Pollution
  - (B) Driving and Flying
  - (C) Global Warming
  - (D) Impacts of Carbon Dioxide
38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Carbon dioxide is the sole pollutant that is warming Earth.
  - (B) Carbon dioxide dramatically increases during the past century.
  - (C) When breathing, living things scarcely produce carbon dioxide.
  - (D) People's burning fossil fuels does little damage to the air quality.
39. Which statement about the Paris Agreement is true?
- (A) It is a personal effort to limit emissions of carbon dioxide.
  - (B) Less than one hundred countries supported this agreement.
  - (C) It mainly addresses how to reduce a person's carbon footprint.
  - (D) It shows that governments are trying to improve the living environment.
40. Which of the following has the closest meaning to “**ratified**” in Line 19?
- (A) intervened
  - (B) signed
  - (C) mediated
  - (D) distinguished