

注意：考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

106 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，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 25 題。

單選題，共25題，每題4分

文意字彙

1. The mouth-watering smell of steak \_\_\_\_\_ from the kitchen as he opened the door.  
(A) flattered            (B) drifted            (C) clarified            (D) reflected
2. People depend heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ networking because many of our daily activities involve the use of computers and cellphones.  
(A) digital            (B) unique            (C) civilian            (D) essential
3. Linda thought it was Gary's \_\_\_\_\_ that their money was stolen because he forgot to lock the door.  
(A) blame            (B) charge            (C) fault            (D) limit
4. Solar power now \_\_\_\_\_ 30% of the country's energy supply, making the nation much greener than before.  
(A) constitutes            (B) resolves            (C) transfers            (D) motivates
5. One of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of Steve Jobs, the founder of Apple, is that he introduced creative designs to the computer market.  
(A) encouragements            (B) demonstrations  
(C) representations            (D) accomplishments
6. Mary felt that working with a partner would allow her to solve the problem faster than doing it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hardly            (B) least            (C) indeed            (D) alone
7. Peter, lost and exhausted, walked \_\_\_\_\_ down the street not knowing if he could find a hotel in the small town.  
(A) aimlessly            (B) entirely            (C) horribly            (D) usually

文法結構

8. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains tomorrow or not does not affect our plan to travel to the south.  
(A) If            (B) When            (C) While            (D) Whether
9. Sally wants to know where \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday when the incident happened.  
(A) John was            (B) was John            (C) had been John            (D) had John been
10. David's life style is very different than \_\_\_\_\_ because he came from a big city, whereas I grew up in a small town.  
(A) I            (B) me            (C) my            (D) mine

綜合測驗

The Spice Routes refer to the trade roads between historical civilizations in Asia, northeastern Africa and Europe. Spices such as ginger and pepper have been known and used for commerce since ancient times. As early as 2000 BC, spices from Ceylon and China 11 along the Spice Routes to the Middle East. Along the Spice Routes, maritime links 12 by traders buying and selling all kinds of exotic foods. The principal and most profitable goods, 13, were the spices, which gave the routes their name.

But precious goods were not the only points of exchange among the traders. Perhaps 14 important was the exchange of information, for instance, knowledge of new peoples and their culture and scientific skills. The ports along the Spice Routes 15 melting pots for ideas and information. With every ship that set sail with a cargo of valuables on board, fresh knowledge was carried over the seas to the ship's next port of call.

11. (A) made their point (B) caught their sight  
(C) found their way (D) took their place
12. (A) forming (B) were formed (C) being formed (D) had formed
13. (A) therefore (B) however (C) in turn (D) at least
14. (A) still (B) yet (C) too (D) more
15. (A) acted as (B) gave out (C) fell into (D) kept up

At the Paris climate conference in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal.

16 “the Paris Agreement,” the deal requires all countries that recognize it to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These countries will aim to keep global temperatures from rising more than 2°C by 2100 with a 17 of keeping temperature rise below 1.5°C. The agreement is due to enter its force in 2020.

The Paris Agreement gives countries considerable freedom in determining how to cut their emissions but requires that they report transparently on those 18. Every five years, nations will be asked to assess their progress toward 19 their climate commitments and submit new plans to strengthen them. The deal will also encourage trillions of dollars to be spent 20 the effects of climate change, including developing renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.

16. (A) Faced with (B) Known as (C) Made from (D) Turned up
17. (A) tool (B) sign (C) target (D) strategy
18. (A) formats (B) expenses (C) images (D) efforts
19. (A) meeting (B) sending (C) putting (D) having
20. (A) making up (B) adapting to (C) speaking of (D) giving into

## 閱讀測驗

In Lyttelton, New Zealand, an unusual currency has been circulating for the past decade, and now it's gaining attention on a global scale.

In this small port town, residents contribute hours to a "time bank." For every hour of time deposited in the bank, each member earns one credit, to be exchanged for an hour of someone else's time for various kinds of services, from house painting to transportation. All members' time is equal in value. That is to say that one hour of an attorney's time is worth the same as one hour of childcare services. The time bank was established with the intention of building a special network that enables community members to access local skills and supports without depending on money.

Lyttelton's time bank began in 2005. In 2010, the area was hit by a string of massive earthquakes that destroyed homes and businesses, disrupted utility services, and damaged hospitals and nature reserves. At that time, the time bank had 30,000 traded hours in total and an average of 400 hours were being traded each month. In the weeks following the earthquake, the number of traded hours more than doubled.

During the earthquake recovery period, the time bank became an essential function in the community, providing information and resources that people needed of all kinds. In addition to getting "jobs" done, like home repairs, the time bank fostered a sense of cooperation in the community and led to partnerships with other organizations to harness even more resources to respond to residents' needs. Basically, the time bank helps people in the community care for each other.

Lyttelton Time Bank (LTB) was New Zealand's first time bank. Other time banks are now being set up around the country. Research has also been done on how the time bank's model can be expanded to assist in emergency planning and management to help communities respond to crises more effectively and economically.

21. What do the residents of Lyttelton withdraw from LTB?

- (A) Money deposited in the bank.
- (B) Time spent working for the bank.
- (C) Services provided by other residents.
- (D) An unusual currency used worldwide.

22. What was the purpose of LTB when it was first established?
- (A) To promote equality among people of different professions.
  - (B) To start a charity to help the old and the needy in the community.
  - (C) To build a network to help community members earn extra income.
  - (D) To create a marketplace for the residents to exchange their skills and abilities.
23. What was the immediate effect of the 2010 massive earthquakes on LTB?
- (A) The number of traded hours in the bank increased significantly.
  - (B) New services were introduced at the bank to attract customers.
  - (C) Several of the bank's buildings were destroyed.
  - (D) The bank was forced to close down for weeks.
24. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The role that LTB played in rebuilding Lyttelton after the earthquakes in 2010.
  - (B) The kinds of information provided by LTB in the earthquake recovery period.
  - (C) How LTB worked with other organizations to bring resources to Lyttelton.
  - (D) The importance of LTB to the residents of Lyttelton in their daily lives.
25. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true regarding LTB?
- (A) It helps weave the Lyttelton community together.
  - (B) It requires a minimum monthly deposit from its members.
  - (C) It could be used as an effective model for crisis management.
  - (D) It is an inspiration for many other time banks in New Zealand.