

注意：考試開始鈴響或紅燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

104 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**

**【共同科目】**

**考試科目(編號)：英文 (B2202)**

—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

1-5 為字彙題

請選出最適當的答案，並將代表字母 (A, B, C, D) 填入答案卷中。

1. Sun Moon Lake is a popular tourist \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan.  
(A) tension (B) invention (C) attraction (D) mission
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ your while to read the book written by a famous author.  
(A) tight (B) worth (C) broad (D) loose
3. The student asked for sick leave in case he \_\_\_\_\_ the cold to his classmates.  
(A) passed on (B) stood for (C) adapted to (D) took off
4. Mary bought a koala toy as a \_\_\_\_\_ of her trip to Australia.  
(A) sophomore (B) society (C) solution (D) souvenir
5. Employees should not use LINE or Facebook to \_\_\_\_\_ during office hours.  
(A) transport (B) maintain (C) communicate (D) generate

6-10 為會話題組

請選出最適當的答案，並將代表字母 (A, B, C, D) 填入答案卷中。

- Mr. Lee: Hello.  
Shelly: Hello. May I speak to Mr. Lee, please?  
Mr. Lee: It's him. Who is this?  
Shelly: This is Shelly from CIT Phone Company. I've a special deal for you.  
Mr. Lee: Sorry, I don't need it. Thank you, anyway.  
Shelly: Oh, but this new service will save you a lot of money, and.....  
Mr. Lee: Don't waste your time. I like the phone service I have.  
Shelly: Just try our service for three months and you can get a free cell phone. If you're not satisfied with our service, you can still keep the phone.  
Mr. Lee: Listen, Shelly. It's dinner time. I've just gotten home from my office, and my children are hungry.  
Shelly: OK, Mr. Lee, I'll call you back later then. Bye.

6. What is Shelly's occupation?  
(A) A pharmacist. (B) A teacher. (C) A waitress. (D) A salesperson.

7. Why does Shelly call Mr. Lee?  
(A) To promote her company service.  
(B) To ask him to pay the phone bills.  
(C) To beg him to give her a ride.  
(D) To apply for a loan to buy a phone.
8. Why does Mr. Lee tell Shelly that his children are hungry?  
(A) He hopes Shelly will take them to a good restaurant.  
(B) Shelly might like to play with children.  
(C) He wants to finish the conversation as soon as possible.  
(D) Shelly should be good at cooking.
9. According to Shelly, what is one of the benefits of using CIT Phone Company service?  
(A) The company does not charge for delivery.  
(B) Clients can receive a free cell phone.  
(C) The phone service helps save a lot of time.  
(D) Paying phone bills by credit cards is accepted.
10. What can be inferred from the conversation?  
(A) Mr. Lee has a job.  
(B) Shelly has eaten dinner.  
(C) Mr. Lee likes to make dinner.  
(D) Shelly dislikes the new service.

11-15為綜合測驗題組

請選出最適當的答案，並將代表字母(A, B, C, D)填入答案卷中。

In the business world, it is very important to understand cultural differences. An important meeting can fail \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ a simple misunderstanding. For example, in the West, it is important to look at the person \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ you are speaking. It shows you are honest. In \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ cultures, however, this can be pretty rude. In a meeting, a Chinese businessman may not say anything for a long time. He wants to show he is thinking carefully. A westerner, however, might think he is not \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ interested. A businessperson in Japan may say “Yes” to mean “Yes, I understand.” A westerner, \_\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_, may think this means “Yes, I agree.” This can also cause problems. That’s why many companies today provide cross-cultural training for their workers.

11. (A) so that      (B) even though      (C) because of      (D) only if
12. (A) to whom      (B) whom      (C) to that      (D) that
13. (A) another      (B) other      (C) each other      (D) one another
14. (A) less      (B) many      (C) few      (D) very
15. (A) though      (B) since      (C) despite      (D) unless

16-25為閱讀測驗題組

請選出最適當的答案，並將代表字母(A, B, C, D)填入答案卷中。

A hearing aid is a wonderful invention that helps improve a person's hearing by making sounds louder. There are two basic kinds of hearing aids: air conduction aids and bone conduction aids. The air conduction aid increases the sound and brings it directly into the ear. The bone conduction aid brings the sound waves to the bones behind the ear. The sound vibrations move through the bones into the ear.

Alexander Graham Bell tried to make a hearing aid. He was unsuccessful, but his work helped him invent something else—the telephone. His early work on the hearing aid helped others. In 1902, the first battery-powered hearing aid was invented.

16. What is the best title for this passage?  
 (A) The Telephone    (B) Sound Waves    (C) The Ear    (D) Hearing Aids
17. The bone conduction hearing aid causes the sound to go \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to the bones behind the ear      (B) to the ear canal  
 (C) directly to the ear      (D) to the brain
18. According to the passage, the first battery-powered hearing aids were invented in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) 1851      (B) 1902      (C) 1865      (D) 1912
19. What caused Alexander Graham Bell to invent the telephone?  
 (A) He wanted to help others.  
 (B) He was trying to make eyeglasses.  
 (C) He was trying to make a hearing aid.  
 (D) He made a battery-powered hearing aid.

20. Which of the following is **NOT** an effect of an air conduction hearing aid?
- (A) Sound is made louder.
  - (B) A person's hearing is improved.
  - (C) Sound is brought directly to the ear.
  - (D) Sound vibrations move through the bones into the ear.

Can you imagine how dull everything around you would seem without color? Dye is a substance that gives color to many things. For over 5,000 years, people have used dyes. Until the mid-1800s, only natural dyes were used. These dyes came from different parts of plants, such as the bark, roots, berries, or flowers. Certain plants produce certain colors. The indigo plant produces a blue dye. The madder plant produces bright red and brown dyes. The bark and leaves of oak, maple, and walnut trees were used to make yellow, orange, and black dyes.

In 1856, an eighteen-year-old boy in England discovered how to make dyes from chemicals. Chemical dyes are called synthetic. This means that they are manufactured, not natural. Today, almost all dyes are synthetic. Synthetic dyes are made in thousands of beautiful **shades**.

21. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
- (A) To introduce the use of natural dyes.
  - (B) To give the examples of chemical dyes.
  - (C) To encourage the study of natural dyes.
  - (D) To explain the production of chemical dyes.
22. According to the passage, what are the two major types of dyes that have been used?
- (A) Indigo and liquid.
  - (B) Chemical and synthetic.
  - (C) Natural and synthetic.
  - (D) Manufactured and chemical.
23. According to the passage, dyes made with chemicals were discovered in \_\_\_\_.
- (A) 1900                      (B) 1800                      (C) 1922                      (D) 1856
24. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **shades**, the last word of the passage?
- (A) plants                      (B) products                      (C) colors                      (D) chemicals

25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Almost all the dyes used today are synthetic.
  - (B) All the plants can be used to make natural dyes.
  - (C) Only natural dyes were used by the mid-1800s.
  - (D) People have begun to use dyes for over 5,000 years.