

注意：考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

111 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

詞彙題

1. Silence is sometimes the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ an argument.  
(A) settle (B) match (C) track (D) provide
2. The chefs in that restaurant use fresh organic herbs to \_\_\_\_\_ the soup.  
(A) glance (B) flavor (C) drown (D) spill
3. The police \_\_\_\_\_ that the man stole the money, but they cannot prove it.  
(A) request (B) pretend (C) confirm (D) suspect
4. Rainforests are being severely destroyed for agriculture or economic reasons. This \_\_\_\_\_ worries environmentalists around the world.  
(A) function (B) project (C) battle (D) crisis
5. I don't have the answer yet. But \_\_\_\_\_ we will raise enough money. Don't worry.  
(A) somewhat (B) somehow (C) largely (D) roughly
6. TVs, computers, and cellphones are all essential electronic \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society.  
(A) agencies (B) devices (C) manufactures (D) editions
7. People from the Middle East, \_\_\_\_\_ between 3,000 and 4,000, are camped along the border of Poland and Belarus.  
(A) estimated (B) resolved (C) demanded (D) occupied
8. Holly's health is \_\_\_\_\_. She has been in the hospital for two months.  
(A) offensive (B) splendid (C) delicate (D) ambitious
9. Use of nuclear power is \_\_\_\_\_. Some people like the efficiency and zero carbon footprint; others worry about the chance of radiation and explosion.  
(A) fiscal (B) allergic (C) controversial (D) experimental
10. During the pandemic, teachers have found new ways to \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet for education, such as offering online classes.  
(A) exploit (B) portray (C) underline (D) browse

綜合測驗

11-15 為題組

Peruvian New Year traditions are colorful and unique. One of the most interesting is the tradition of 11 the next year's fortunes with potatoes. On New Year's Eve, Peruvians place three potatoes under a chair or a sofa—one peeled, one half-peeled, and one unpeeled. At midnight, one potato is chosen 12. The peeled potato

signifies bad financial fortune, the half-peeled a normal year, and the unpeeled a great financial bounty in the year ahead.

To get rid of the financial misfortune of the previous year, Peruvians throw twelve coins over their shoulder into the street on New Year's Eve. Picking up twelve coins (from others) the next morning, on the other hand, is believed to bring 13 luck and prosperity. Some people even place coins in shoes and wear them to portend good financial fortune in the upcoming year. Quite common 14 is to dress up a large doll with old clothes and burn it, so as to get rid of the old year and pave the way for the new. Some people also visit shamans, who are thought to have special powers to control good and evil spirits, to 15 all the evil spirits. In general, these traditions in Peru are practiced with the intention of bringing good luck for the new year.

11. (A) approving            (B) expecting            (C) measuring            (D) forecasting  
 12. (A) at random            (B) by accident            (C) on watch            (D) with ease  
 13. (A) those            (B) one            (C) itself            (D) others  
 14. (A) at last            (B) as well            (C) on average            (D) in total  
 15. (A) take over            (B) pass on            (C) scare off            (D) look after

16-20為題組

Permafrost is any ground that remains completely frozen—0°C or colder—for at least two years straight. It consists of soil, gravel, and sand, usually 16 together by ice. These frozen areas are most common in regions with high mountains and near the North and South Poles.

Permafrost soils store vast quantities of organic carbon, perhaps over twice the amount of carbon 17 in the atmosphere. When permafrost is frozen, the organic carbon can't decompose, or rot away. As permafrost melts, microbes begin decomposing this organic matter. This 18 releases greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. These gases further warm the climate and thaw more permafrost, thereby creating a vicious feedback cycle 19 the permafrost carbon feedback loop.

Melting permafrost in the Arctic could also release hazardous chemicals, nuclear waste produced during nuclear testing since the 1950s, and even mercury from decades of mining. 20, the collapse of permafrost could release bacteria that are resistant to antibiotics or viruses that humans have never encountered. These newly unfrozen microbes could make humans and animals seriously ill.

16. (A) bind            (B) binding            (C) to bind            (D) bound  
 17. (A) than            (B) now that            (C) as            (D) only if  
 18. (A) impact            (B) process            (C) signal            (D) event  
 19. (A) known as            (B) linked to            (C) made from            (D) concerned about  
 20. (A) In turn            (B) For example            (C) On the contrary            (D) Worst of all

閱讀測驗

21-25為題組

Kisimba remembers waking to sounds of gunfire edging closer to her home in the southeastern village of Tundwa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as she prepared fish for dinner. “We knew we had no time to lose,” she says, “I grabbed the children and ran into the forest.” The next morning, they decided to flee. Kisimba’s story is hauntingly familiar across the DRC, where endless violence has uprooted millions from their homes. The unrest has also deepened hunger and malnutrition in the region, forcing families to abandon their farms.

Kisimba’s family moved to a relatively safe town, Kalemie, near Lake Tanganyika, where they had a completely different life. Kisimba and her husband had been feeding their children from the crops they grew. In Kalemie, the only work they could find was crushing stones by hand for small-scale constructions. The couple crushed stones from dawn to nightfall. Yet, they didn’t earn enough for food. They ended up just eating cassava leaves with salt. Cassava is a popular root vegetable in Congo, but they could not even afford the root.

Five years later, the couple were left with no choice but to return to their village. They arrived in Tundwa exhausted and weak and found **their worst fears** confirmed. The house had been burned down and everything was gone—the crops, the animals they had, and even the cooking pots.

At that time the World Food Programme (WFP) was starting a cash assistance program for returnees. Kisimba’s family was eligible and collected cash of US\$100 from WFP. They paid neighbors to help clear new land to expand their harvests of maize, cassava, and beans. They also invested in hens and goats as insurance against hard times.

The investments paid off. The family now sell their surplus crops, and the profits ensure a varied diet. They have also bought a mini solar panel, which brings in money—neighbors pay them a small fee to charge their phones. Kisimba now feels relieved when she sees her children running around after they finish their meals.

*Special thanks go to the donors from many countries behind our cash assistance programs, including the European Union, the UK, Sweden, and Germany. Their generosity has made Kisimba’s dream come true.*

21. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Congo as a hotspot for international tourists.
  - (B) The hunger strikes and military conflicts in Congo.
  - (C) How an international program helped one family begin a new life.
  - (D) Who is eligible for the cash grants from the World Food Programme.
22. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Kisimba's hometown Tundwa suffered from violence and hunger.
  - (B) Kisimba and her husband worked in construction sites in Tundwa.
  - (C) Kisimba's family now sell phones and livestock to their neighbors.
  - (D) Kisimba is very satisfied with her investments in the WFP.
23. What was the main reason why Kisimba's family left Kalemie?
- (A) They missed their hometown Tundwa a lot.
  - (B) The children did not like the fish in Kalemie.
  - (C) They were fed up with eating the cassava root.
  - (D) The parents could not find decent jobs to make a living.
24. What do "**their worst fears**" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- (A) Violence and attacks.
  - (B) Drought and hunger.
  - (C) Loss of their house and property.
  - (D) Failure to find their friends.
25. Where would this article most likely appear?
- (A) In Kisimba's novel.
  - (B) On the WFP's website.
  - (C) In a travel guidebook.
  - (D) In a book on farming in Africa.