

注意：考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前，不可以翻閱試題本

108 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 _____ for the microwave oven must have a problem because I saw a spark when I turned the microwave on.
(A) drain (B) clip (C) plug (D) string
2. The woman injured in the accident remains in _____ condition. She is still on a life-support machine.
(A) suspicious (B) critical (C) respectful (D) promising
3. To protect our planet and to _____ our natural world, we must reduce the use of plastic bags and drinking straws.
(A) witness (B) resolve (C) possess (D) cherish
4. The company has developed a light, warm, and _____ fabric that dries very quickly. It is the perfect material for sportswear.
(A) abstract (B) stretchy (C) intense (D) manual
5. Both winners of the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo, _____ years of time and energy to cancer therapy.
(A) protested (B) obtained (C) invaded (D) devoted
6. Innocent people suffer most in war. Less than 100 soldiers died in the battle, but thousands of _____ were killed or injured.
(A) applicants (B) executives (C) civilians (D) hijackers
7. People nowadays _____ check their smartphones for Facebook messages or other information. Statistics show that people check their phones at least 28 times a day.
(A) habitually (B) potentially (C) consequently (D) temporarily

文法結構

8. The new restaurant will not be issued a permit to open _____ it passes the health and safety inspections required by the city.
(A) nor (B) then (C) until (D) since
9. When Jane woke up and realized that she was late for work, she knew that she _____ to bed earlier the night before.
(A) has gone (B) was gone
(C) must be gone (D) should have gone
10. The picture of the old house where Hank's family _____ live brings back wonderful childhood memories.
(A) used to (B) had used to (C) was used to (D) was using to

綜合測驗

A cupcake is a small individual portioned cake baked in a cup-shaped container and usually frosted and/or decorated. Today, cupcakes have become a fashionable (11) and a booming business. In the past, most couples chose to serve the classic wedding cake at their wedding reception. However, a recent study showed that 13 percent of couples chose to serve cupcakes instead. “Cupcake recipes” are the fastest growing recipe (12) on Google. And, there are even vending machines (13) fresh cupcakes 24 hours a day on city streets!

In the beginning, cupcakes were sometimes called “number” cakes, because they were made from ingredients (14) by the cupful: one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, and four eggs. Today, cupcakes come in a variety of flavors and styles, (15) the classic (vanilla), to deliciously sweet (caramel apple), to oddly savory (jalapeño cheddar). Advanced technology allows bakers to fuse craft and creativity to turn this dessert into edible wonders.

- 11.(A) life (B) trend (C) circle (D) reason
 12.(A) address (B) match (C) search (D) connection
 13.(A) dispense (B) dispensing (C) dispensed (D) being dispensed
 14.(A) appeared (B) captured (C) devised (D) measured
 15.(A) ranging from (B) holding up (C) turning on (D) moving over

People in cold climates are used to road signs warning that “bridge freezes before road.” At first, it may not seem to make sense. The air temperature feels the same if you’re standing on a bridge or a road. However, bridges do freeze before roads. (16) is this the case?

First, cold air surrounds the surface of a bridge from above and below. This means that bridges lose heat from both (17), so they will ice rapidly as soon as the temperature falls to the freezing point. (18) the road surface also loses heat to the air, the ground below roads helps to trap in heat and keep roads from getting icy.

Another reason is because bridges are usually made of steel and concrete. (19) conduct heat very well. Any heat a bridge manages to trap will be transferred to its surface quickly, where it will be lost to the air around it. Roads are made of asphalt, which does not conduct heat very well. The heat trapped within and below a road will stay (20), increasing the time it takes a road to freeze.

- 16.(A) Why (B) When (C) What (D) Where
 17.(A) banks (B) points (C) sides (D) traits
 18.(A) For (B) That (C) Unless (D) While
 19.(A) All (B) Both (C) Few (D) Some
 20.(A) fresher (B) longer (C) easier (D) cooler

閱讀測驗

The term tile (called *azulejo*) comes from the Arabic word *az-zulayj*, meaning “polished stone.” The Moors, a member of the Muslim population, first brought this term to Portugal during their occupation. Although tiles are not a Portuguese invention, they have been used more imaginatively and consistently in Portugal than in any other nation. By the 18th century, Portugal produced tiles for a variety of purposes and in many different designs. Today, they still remain a very important part of the country’s architecture. Tiles often portray scenes from the history of this Western European country, show its most stunning sights, or simply serve as street signs, nameplates, or house numbers.

In the 15th century, Spain had a great influence on Portuguese azulejos when King Manuel I decorated his palace with the same rich ceramic tiles as the ones he saw in the Alhambra palace of southern Spain. The first tiles were imported to Portugal, and they portrayed no human figures, only geometric patterns.

In the 16th century, Portuguese artists began to produce tiles in their own country. Blue and yellow were the favorite color combination and tiles depicted mostly floral patterns or religious scenes. As the Portuguese empire expanded, more exotic themes and colors were adopted to make tiles. Towards the end of the 17th century blue tiles became popular. This was probably due to the craze for blue and white porcelain from China, which was being imported into Europe at this time.

After the earthquake of 1755, there was a return to multi-colored tiles. It was about this time too that tiles were found to be an ideal construction material because they help to keep the damp out of buildings. In Lisbon, the rebuilt houses were covered in tiles, and this tradition continues today.

In the early 20th century, azulejo art had fallen out of favor. The cultural elite despised it and thought it was for poor people. But an azulejo revival started in the 1950s, when Lisbon’s first metro station designers wanted a low-maintenance, easy way to have the underground spaces feel less separate from the outside world. Since then, tile art has been installed in numerous other metro stations.

21. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- (A) Tiles function to advertise famous tourist attractions in Portugal.
 - (B) Tiles are used commonly to decorate public buildings in Portugal.
 - (C) Tiles depict important historical events that happened in Portugal.
 - (D) Tiles serve various purposes and come in different designs in Portugal.
22. Which culture did **NOT** have an influence on Portuguese ceramic tiles?
- (A) French.
 - (B) Spanish.
 - (C) Chinese.
 - (D) Muslim.
23. What were the most common patterns on azulejos in the 15th century?
- (A) Human figures.
 - (B) Religious scenes.
 - (C) Geometric patterns.
 - (D) Flowers and animals.
24. Which of the following sequence is the correct order of the color themes on azulejos?
- (A) blue and yellow → blue → multi-colored
 - (B) blue → blue and yellow → multi-colored
 - (C) multi-colored → blue → blue and yellow
 - (D) blue → multi-colored → blue and yellow
25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The word “azulejo” is of Portuguese origin.
 - (B) Azulejos can be used as a building material.
 - (C) Tiles have always been well received by the Portuguese.
 - (D) Metro stations use tiles because they are popular among the poor.