注意:考試開始鈴響或綠燈亮前,不可以翻閱試題本

114 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)

一作答注意事項一

- 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。

very little rain or snow.

說明:第1題至第25題,每題4	分	0
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詞彙題	
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1.	The victory in the 2024 international baseball game does not represent the su of one individual but rather a effort of the whole team.			
		(B) previous		
2.	You should	this button back on y	our shirt right away b	before you lose it.
		(B) repair		
3.	You should come to from other department	the party tonight; it is ents.	a good chance to	with colleagues
	(A) assemble	(B) network	(C) impact	(D) overlook
4.	The employee solve	d the problem, but he	er boss took all the	instead.
		(B) gratitude		
5.	Customers are requiremake the reservation	red by the restaurant n.	to pay a of N	NT\$1,000 when they
	(A) budget	(B) deposit	(C) fine	(D) contribution
6.	released this mornin	•		
	(A) furiously	(B) promptly	(C) nervously	(D) constantly
7.	The survivors were seriously injured in	in need of the air crash.	medical help as man	y of them had been
	(A) alert	(B) intense	(C) urgent	(D) essential
8.		show has received m s made some really _ (B) flexible		
	(A) clumsy	(B) flexible	(C) objectionable	(D) experimental
9.	Please put that(A) stack	of books in the red (B) banner	cycle bin after you cl (C) framework	ean off the shelf. (D) shortage
	The missing child's his activities or	family is desperately	y seeking any possibl	e information about
	(A) documentaries	(B) whereabouts	(C) stereotypes	(D) rebellions
綜	合測驗			
<u>11-</u>	15為題組			
	Most of the time, wh	nen we hear the word	"desert," we picture v	ast stretches of sand,
hot	dry winds, and score	ching heat. But do yo	ou know that not all d	leserts are hot? Cold
des	erts, also known as	"temperate deserts,"	" have cold tempera	tures all year long.

Usually, they are located in interior areas far from the coast or near high mountains with low humidity. ___11__ the lack of air moisture, they experience dry weather and

Most animals living in cold deserts have developed adaptations to <u>12</u> the falling temperatures. These adaptions may be in the form of thick fur, scaly skin, or the ability to store water in their bodies. For example, Bactrian camels <u>13</u> in the Gobi desert have thick and hairy coats to keep them warm during the cold winters. They shed these thick coats as summer sets in.

The accumulation and <u>14</u> of snow changes the landscapes of cold deserts drastically. Many cold desert animals change their color to match their changing <u>15</u> so as to protect themselves from being seen and preyed upon. For instance, ptarmigan birds have brownish feathers during the warm summers when the landscape is brown and muddy, and they molt into white feathers during winter months when the ground is covered in snow.

11. (A) As for	(B) Concerned about	(C) Regardless of	(D) Owing to
12. (A) bring about	(B) cope with	(C) follow after	(D) hand over
13. (A) find	(B) finding	(C) are found	(D) found
14. (A) melting	(B) draining	(C) burying	(D) polluting
15. (A) boundaries	(B) contexts	(C) surroundings	(D) frontiers

16-20為題組

The day following Thanksgiving—commonly known as Black Friday—has become one of the busiest shopping days of the year in the United States. Every year, millions of shoppers visit websites and <u>16</u> stores on that day, seeking the best deals of the season. But how did this shopping tradition come to be called "Black Friday"?

An explanation dates back to the early 1960s, when police officers in Philadelphia began using "Black Friday" 17 the disorder that resulted on that day when large numbers of suburban tourists came into the city for their Christmas shopping and attended an important annual sports event on Saturday. The huge crowds created a headache for the police, who worked longer 18 than usual as they dealt with traffic jams, accidents, shoplifting, and other problems.

16. (A) call upon	(B) draw on	(C) flood into	(D) hang over
17. (A) describes	(B) to describe	(C) described	(D) were describing
18. (A) distances	(B) errands	(C) forces	(D) shifts
19. (A) Eventually	(B) However	(C) Moreover	(D) Accordingly
20. (A) demonstrated	(B) reminded	(C) schemed	(D) yielded

閱讀測驗

21-25為題組

On the island of Guam in the western Pacific Ocean, a party was interrupted by an uninvited guest: a brown form curled around the remaining roast pig, swallowing the pig's flesh whole. The visitor was a brown tree snake, an alien invader which is thought to have been accidentally introduced to Guam in the 1940s, perhaps after sneaking onto a cargo ship.

Before this, an abundance of native birds had enjoyed their life in the island's otherworldly forests. But within just four decades of the snake's invasion, these predators had begun emptying the jungle of every single <u>one</u>. Out of 12 species, ten are now extinct on the island. Without birds to disperse seeds, trees are dying out, and the ecosystem is changing.

What's scarier is that an evolutionary experiment is unfolding. On most of the Mariana Islands in the Pacific Ocean, there are relatively few spiders in the rainy season, with a large increase in number as the climate dries out. But not on Guam. There is a near-continuous tangle of silvery threads of webs that stretches for miles, going from ground level all the way up to the treetops, all year round.

To find out how many spiders had taken over Guam, some scientists set about doing surveys in the island's forests. The scientists found that during the wet season, there were 40 times more spiders in Guam's forests than on the nearby islands of Rota, Tinian, and Saipan. Since Rota, Tinian, and Saipan are free of brown tree snakes and still have healthy bird populations, the study suggests that <u>Guam's spider population</u> <u>may once have been unremarkable</u>, before the absence of birds. And it fits with research conducted in the Bahamas, which has found that spiders are about 10 times more abundant on islands where there are no lizards—their natural enemy.

Though conservationists and wildlife officials have used every conceivable method, like using viruses as bioweapons or toxic poisons, to eliminate the brown tree snakes from Guam, the invaders are winning.

- 21. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) The invasion of snakes has caused the ecosystem of Guam to be out of balance.
 - (B) The birds on Guam are dying out because of the introduction of snakes.
 - (C) The population of spiders is exploding on Guam due to the absence of birds.
 - (D) The unpredictable weather system has turned Guam into a hellish island.
- 22. What does **one** in Paragraph Two refer to?
 - (A) Pig.
- (B) Snake.
- (C) Bird.
- (D) Spider.
- 23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "Guam's spider population may once have been unremarkable" in Paragraph Four?
 - (A) There may have been few spiders on Guam before.
 - (B) The spider's webs on Guam were not remarkably beautiful before.
 - (C) The number of spiders used to be smaller than the population of Guam.
 - (D) There may have been more spiders on Guam than on the nearby islands.
- 24. Which of the following is most likely the major organizational structure of the passage?
 - (A) Comparison and contrast.
 - (B) Problem-solution.
 - (C) Time sequence.
 - (D) Cause-effect.
- 25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) Wildlife scientists managed to correct the mistakes made by human.
 - (B) Guam has 40 times more spiders than neighboring islands all year round.
 - (C) Brown tree snakes were intentionally imported into Guam by merchants.
 - (D) In the Bahamas, there are more spiders on islands without lizards.