



# 公告試題僅供參考

注意：考試開始鈴(鐘)響前，不可以翻閱試題本

107 學 年 度 科 技 校 院 二 年 制  
統 一 入 學 測 驗 試 題 本

## 共同科目

## 英 文

### 【注 意 事 項】

- 1.請核對考試科目與報考群(類)別是否相符。
- 2.請檢查答案卡(卷)、座位及准考證三者之號碼是否完全相同，如有不符，請監試人員查明處理。
- 3.本試卷共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。試卷最後一題後面有備註【以下空白】。
- 4.本試卷均為單一選擇題，每題都有 (A)、(B)、(C)、(D) 四個選項，請選一個最適當答案，在答案卡同一題號對應方格內，用 **2B** 鉛筆塗滿方格，但不超出格外。
- 5.有關數值計算的題目，以最接近的答案為準。
- 6.本試卷空白處或背面，可做草稿使用。
- 7.請在試卷首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上自己的准考證號碼，考完後將「答案卡(卷)」及「試題」一併繳回。

准考證號碼：

考試開始鈴(鐘)響時，請先填寫准考證號碼，再翻閱試題本作答。

**I. 字彙測驗：共有 15 題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。**

1. As the population \_\_\_\_\_ and decreases, the government makes efforts to raise the birth rate.  
(A) obeys (B) attends (C) omits (D) ages
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his ankle while playing basketball. He can't walk now and has to stay in bed for at least a week.  
(A) fastened (B) sprained (C) proposed (D) responded
3. The dog strongly protects its \_\_\_\_\_ and keeps strangers away from the area.  
(A) pressure (B) territory (C) definition (D) glance
4. There has been a great \_\_\_\_\_ of time and energy for the students to make their graduation play a success.  
(A) explosion (B) misfortune (C) investment (D) submarine
5. Filled with beautiful clothes and delicious food, this night market is very \_\_\_\_\_ to visit.  
(A) plastic (B) appealing (C) elderly (D) technical
6. The host asked the audience to \_\_\_\_\_ warmly when the guest speaker stood up to give a talk.  
(A) bake (B) clap (C) leak (D) hang
7. Lisa's contact information appears to be incorrect because the letters I emailed her have \_\_\_\_\_ back to me.  
(A) bounced (B) gazed (C) protested (D) twisted
8. The employee failed to follow his superior's \_\_\_\_\_ and did not finish the task in time.  
(A) generations (B) occasions (C) instructions (D) continents
9. The educational \_\_\_\_\_ in this country requires teachers to make major changes to what and how they teach.  
(A) reform (B) haste (C) satellite (D) vessel
10. Students are more interested in class if teachers can explain complex and \_\_\_\_\_ theories in a simple way.  
(A) abstract (B) envious (C) ignorant (D) outgoing
11. Everyone was surprised at Susan's excellent piano performance. No one knew that she had played the \_\_\_\_\_ for over ten years.  
(A) flashlight (B) apron (C) magnet (D) instrument
12. Having lived abroad for years, Jane was not \_\_\_\_\_ with the public transportation system when traveling in Taiwan.  
(A) familiar (B) remote (C) shallow (D) domestic
13. SpaceX \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful rocket into the sky in February 2018, marking a new age of space exploration.  
(A) constituted (B) violated (C) launched (D) framed
14. \_\_\_\_\_ sports such as skydiving have gained popularity due to the risks that excite the athletes.  
(A) Extreme (B) Moral (C) Changeable (D) Original
15. I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ anything; I will just go straight forward and tell you what I think.  
(A) arrest (B) canoe (C) imply (D) pickle

**II. 對話測驗：共有 10 題，為第 16–25 題，請依對話內容，選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。**

16. Sam: What time do we have to leave for the movie tonight?  
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Sam: I'm afraid it will be crowded.  
Lisa: Let's leave early for the movie then.  
(A) The movie will end in two hours.  
(B) If we go before 7:30, we'll be fine.  
(C) I wonder if we have time for dinner.  
(D) It's worth our time to read the movie reviews.
17. Cashier: It comes to 2,100 dollars. Cash or charge?  
Paul: I'll pay by cash.  
Cashier: Do you need a bag for your groceries?  
Paul: No need. \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) I found my wallet in the bag.  
(B) I would like to buy some bags.  
(C) I'm looking for a bag of apples.  
(D) I brought my own shopping bag.
18. Clerk: What would you like to drink?  
Customer: I'll have a large bubble tea without ice cubes.  
Clerk: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer: Half sugar, please.  
(A) Is that for here or to go? (B) What about the sweetness level?  
(C) How about adding some milk? (D) Do you need a straw?
19. Customer: Excuse me, ma'am.  
Clerk: Good morning. Can I help you?  
Customer: Yes, where could I find cheese?  
Clerk: \_\_\_\_\_, near Aisle 2.  
(A) That's in our dairy section  
(B) Go up this street for a block  
(C) It's the first building on the left  
(D) The market is close to the bakery
20. Tom: What are you doing, John?  
John: I'm separating the items and putting them into the recycling bins.  
Tom: Are you recycling all of them? \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) That's quite another pair of shoes.  
(B) That's the way it goes with friends.  
(C) That's really sweet of you to say so.  
(D) That's very environmentally friendly.
21. Bob: Hi, Sandy. Are you free this Friday night?  
Sandy: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_  
Bob: My friends and I are going out for a drink after work. Would you like to join us?  
Sandy: Sure, that sounds like fun.  
(A) What do you think of the beer? (B) What do you have in mind?  
(C) What are you going to order? (D) What are you drinking now?

22. Ian: Where were you yesterday evening?  
Lisa: I was studying at home. Why did you ask?  
Ian: \_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa: Oh! I forgot. I'm really sorry.  
(A) You were supposed to meet me for dinner.  
(B) You got a good grade on your test, right?  
(C) You saw that movie last weekend, didn't you?  
(D) You should have studied harder for the exam.
23. Catherine: This is my favorite song. Shall we dance?  
David: I'm sorry. \_\_\_\_\_  
Catherine: Come on. You need to get some exercise.  
David: Thank you for your invitation. But I don't really enjoy dancing.  
(A) We're going to rock the show this time.  
(B) We're the best dancing couple on the floor.  
(C) I've always loved dancing.  
(D) I've got two left feet.
24. Peter: Hey, Mark. How's it going?  
Mark: Pretty good. How about you?  
Peter: I'm good, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mark: I'm going to play golf with my friends.  
(A) What do you do for a living?  
(B) What's your budget for the trip?  
(C) What are you up to this weekend?  
(D) What's your chance to win the game?
25. Tim: Are you ready to go?  
Dora: I'm putting on make-up. Just give me five more minutes.  
Tim: \_\_\_\_\_ now, or we'll be late for the meeting.  
Dora: Okay, okay, I'm coming!  
(A) Let's call it a day  
(B) Let's wait and see  
(C) Let's keep in touch  
(D) Let's hit the road

III. 綜合測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 個空格，為第 26-40 題，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26-30 題

Different cultures have different rules for physical contact. In some cultures, physical contact is considered very intimate and is reserved for people who know each other well. In the United States, for example, young children 26 that it is rude to stand too close to the person in front of you while waiting in line. Americans tend to stand at about an arm's 27 away from the person to whom they are talking.

In 28, other countries have more relaxed rules about physical contact. In Latin America and Southern Europe, people prefer a lot 29 physical contact during normal conversations. A common greeting is kissing on the cheek. It is common 30 friends, both men and women, to hug each other when they meet. When they talk, they generally stand closer than Americans do, and they touch each other more often. Next time when you meet people from other countries, you should try to keep these cultural differences in mind.

26. (A) teach (B) are teaching (C) taught (D) are taught  
27. (A) depth (B) length (C) health (D) warmth  
28. (A) consequence (B) summary (C) contrast (D) general  
29. (A) more (B) much (C) many (D) most  
30. (A) with (B) of (C) until (D) for

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 31–35 題

There are many places where you shouldn't keep your cellphone for long periods of time, since it may end up damaging your health or your cellphone. First of all, keeping your cellphone in your back pocket is a terrible idea. It's very easy to forget about your cellphone when it's in your back pocket, 31 could cause you to break it, lose it, or even dial somebody by accident. It could also negatively affect your blood circulation, 32 in your feeling pain in the legs or the stomach.

In addition, carrying your cellphone close to your thigh or hip can make your hip bones weaker, especially if it has been carried 33 this for months or years on end. Furthermore, when talking on your cellphone, try to keep the 34 at least 0.5 to 1.5 cm away from your face. This is because by touching your face with the cellphone, you will be transferring loads of bacteria, 35 increasing the amount of electromagnetic radiation your skin absorbs. This information is useful for your friends and family to stay safe when using a cellphone.

31. (A) where (B) what (C) while (D) which  
32. (A) result (B) resulting (C) are resulting (D) are resulted  
33. (A) off (B) since (C) like (D) except  
34. (A) manual (B) device (C) square (D) channel  
35. (A) as well as (B) instead of (C) rather than (D) so long as

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 36–40 題

Jane Goodall, the world-renowned expert on chimpanzees, has studied human beings' closest relative for nearly six decades. 36 into a middle-class British family on April 3, 1934, Goodall, at two years old, started her love of animals when her mother gave her a stuffed 37 chimpanzee, which she still owns to this day. With her love of animals and her love of Africa, this determined young woman at the age of 26 ventured into the remote African rainforest in 38 is now Tanzania, where she started her social and family interactions with wild chimpanzees in a close distance.

Through her detailed and groundbreaking research of the apes, she reforms our knowledge of chimpanzee behavior. She discovers that chimpanzees eat meat, and are capable of not only using tools but 39 them. She also discovers that the chimpanzee population is under threat 40 deforestation, environmental pollution, human diseases, and so on. Today, Jane Goodall, the world's most famous conservationist is still actively on a mission continuing to write and lecture about environmental issues to save chimpanzees and other wild animals' lives.

36. (A) To bear (B) Be born (C) Bearing (D) Born  
37. (A) toy (B) puzzle (C) belt (D) vehicle  
38. (A) whom (B) what (C) when (D) where  
39. (A) make (B) being made (C) making (D) is making  
40. (A) lacking in (B) due to (C) checking in (D) compared to

IV. 閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文共有 10 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 41 – 50 題，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 41 – 45 題

Wasting food is morally wrong across cultures. After all, about 800 million people worldwide suffer from hunger. But according to a report from the United Nations, people waste 2.9 trillion pounds of food a year around the world. In developing nations much food is lost after the harvest for lack of storage facilities, good roads, and refrigeration. In comparison, developed nations waste more food when retailers order, serve, or display too much and when consumers ignore leftovers in the fridge or get rid of foods before they have expired.

Wasting food also negatively affects our environment. If we produce food that no one eats, we also waste the water, fertilizer, seeds, fuel, and land needed to grow it. For example, a year's global production of uneaten food uses as much water as the annual flow of the Volga River, Europe's largest river. In the U.S., retailers and consumers are estimated to **discard** 133 billion pounds of food each year. These examples just show how many natural resources have been wasted, and how our environment might be damaged with the air or river pollution.

Reducing food waste has become an important issue that needs to be dealt with. Some U.S. schools are setting up sharing tables, letting students serve themselves portions they know they will eat, and giving them more time for lunch. Many businesses, such as grocery stores and restaurants, have planned to order food wisely and move excess food to charities. It is also important to examine conditions farther up the supply chain, where supermarket standards and ordering methods lead to massive food waste.

41. Which of the following is **NOT** the reason why the developing nations lose much food?  
(A) Their roads are in bad condition.  
(B) The refrigerators are not enough.  
(C) They have a problem of air pollution.  
(D) They lack facilities to store their food.
42. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?  
(A) Some moral issues of food waste.  
(B) The suggestions for preserving food.  
(C) The statistics of consumers' food waste.  
(D) Some environmental impacts of food waste.
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **discard** in the second paragraph?  
(A) turn in                      (B) look over                      (C) throw away                      (D) make up
44. According to this passage, which of the following is the method of solving the problem of food waste?  
(A) Offering excess food to charities.  
(B) Asking students to bring food to school.  
(C) Urging supermarkets to give food to poor families.  
(D) Encouraging retailers to buy a large amount of food.
45. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
(A) Developing nations waste more food than developed nations.  
(B) The supply chain is one of the major problems of food waste.  
(C) Consumers usually buy as much food as their families would need.  
(D) About 133 billion pounds of food are wasted each year in the world.



## ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 46–50 題

An illusionist is a type of magician who appears to perform surprising, spectacular, and sometimes dangerous tricks. When watching such attractive and mysterious magic shows, the audience usually asks the question, “How did they do that?” Here are several tricks for which these magicians have become famous around the world.

Harry Houdini, noted for his magnificent escape acts, was actually an expert at handcuffs. With his hands handcuffed and chained, he would often jump into rivers long enough to create suspense in the audience. Then, to everyone’s surprise, he would spring up, waving the chains over his head, with his hands free. David Copperfield, a well-known stage magician, once performed a trick called “Walking Through the Great Wall of China” in front of a live audience. In this show, he seemed to have entered the Great Wall of China from one side and come out the other side. His other famous tricks were making New York’s Statue of Liberty disappear and flying over the Grand Canyon. Another magician, David Blaine, has done quite a few amazing endurance stunts over the course of his career. He was buried alive for a week, kept in a hollow case of ice for 60 hours, and even stayed in a clear plastic box without any food at all for 44 days.

Are you curious about how these illusionists have achieved their illusions? Maybe you need to enter this secretive circle to find out how to do these puzzling tricks yourself.

46. What is the main idea of this passage?  
(A) It is about the story of how to train magicians.  
(B) It is about the personal life of three magicians.  
(C) It is about the achievements of three magicians.  
(D) It is about the solutions to all kinds of magic tricks.
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the three magicians?  
(A) Houdini unlocked the handcuffs and chains under the water.  
(B) Copperfield surprised the audience by sharing his magic secrets.  
(C) Blaine showed his ability to continue with unpleasant or difficult situations.  
(D) The three magicians successfully performed their tricks mentioned in the passage.
48. According to the passage, how did people usually respond after watching magic shows?  
(A) They thought about the safety of magicians.  
(B) They imagined the world in a brand-new way.  
(C) They figured out why they became magicians.  
(D) They wondered how the magicians did their tricks.
49. According to the passage, which of Blaine’s tricks lasted the longest?  
(A) Staying in a box. (B) Being kept in ice.  
(C) Being buried alive. (D) Flying over a mountain.
50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?  
(A) The tricks performed by the three illusionists are all safe to learn.  
(B) The three magicians are still alive performing magic tricks on television.  
(C) Houdini was led away to jail in handcuffs, but he escaped from jail right away.  
(D) The names of the places where Copperfield performed his tricks were mentioned.

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