



# 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

108 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。

- Tai Tzu-ying (戴資穎) is a professional \_\_\_\_\_ who has been regarded as the best woman badminton player in Taiwan.  
(A) athlete (B) chef (C) operator (D) priest
- My grandmother has been suffering from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ loss of memory over the past ten years, causing her to slowly forget people and things.  
(A) ancient (B) gradual (C) instant (D) rapid
- Cigarette-smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ known to many people as a cause of lung cancer, but some smokers choose to ignore this fact.  
(A) barely (B) hardly (C) secretly (D) widely
- Many travelers who want to sleep well carry their own pillows for \_\_\_\_\_ because they find hotel pillows too hard or too soft.  
(A) comfort (B) description (C) postage (D) response
- The pop idol has a positive image because his success story \_\_\_\_\_ many young people to work hard and achieve their goals.  
(A) admits (B) confuses (C) forbids (D) inspires
- If you are not satisfied with the dress, you may \_\_\_\_\_ it for the same item or another item of the same value.  
(A) attach (B) exchange (C) program (D) weaken
- Before she published the first *Harry Potter* (哈利波特) novel and became famous \_\_\_\_\_, J. K. Rowling had not received proper attention for her writing.  
(A) aboard (B) indoors (C) overnight (D) upwards
- Cindy just had some coffee to stay awake, but it doesn't seem to \_\_\_\_\_ her. She is still feeling sleepy right now.  
(A) admire (B) adopt (C) affect (D) afford
- When the typhoon hit last July, all the streets were flooded because the \_\_\_\_\_ were blocked.  
(A) drains (B) knobs (C) containers (D) shuttles
- After winning the 2016 election, Donald Trump (川普) \_\_\_\_\_ his predecessor Barak Obama (歐巴馬) as the new President of the United States.  
(A) announced (B) declared (C) informed (D) replaced
- Many children died young during the 18th century as a result of \_\_\_\_\_ diseases for which there was no effective medicine.  
(A) fatal (B) loyal (C) tribal (D) rural
- For drivers, it is good manners to stop and give \_\_\_\_\_ to people crossing the road.  
(A) denial (B) offense (C) maintenance (D) priority
- In the movie *Aquaman* (水行俠), the superhero is able to communicate with \_\_\_\_\_ life such as killer whales and sharks.  
(A) annual (B) civic (C) eventual (D) marine
- Mr. Lin was \_\_\_\_\_ with high blood pressure, so he has to take medication and measure his blood pressure every day.  
(A) diagnosed (B) dismissed (C) injected (D) integrated

15. In the near future, we may go on \_\_\_\_\_ reality vacations because they will be cheaper than real ones.  
(A) vicious (B) virtual (C) vulgar (D) vulnerable

**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. Mother: Tony and Lisa, dinner time! Who's supposed to set the table today? Lisa?  
Lisa: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mother: It isn't. Today is Tuesday. He sets the table on Mondays and Wednesdays.  
Lisa: But he didn't do it yesterday.  
(A) Yes, it's your turn! (B) No, it's Tony's turn!  
(C) Yes, it's Tuesday today. (D) No, it's already been set.
17. Julie: So ... what are we going to do?  
Sandra: Well, I like to do arts and crafts. I'm really good at drawing. What do you think?  
Julie: Hmm ... \_\_\_\_\_ That would be more fun.  
(A) I'm not so good as you are. (B) I'm not much into doing arts.  
(C) I'd like to play a board game. (D) drawing is too difficult for me.
18. Daniel: Do you want to go on a trip round the world with me?  
Nancy: \_\_\_\_\_  
Daniel: That's great. Let's start planning the trip tonight.  
(A) Cool. I'll cancel the trip.  
(B) Certainly. I'm up for it.  
(C) Sure. I'd rather stay at home.  
(D) Well. I've completed the trip plan.
19. Ken: Are you ready for the English test tomorrow? I really hate English. I'm not sure if I can answer all the questions.  
Ted: But you got a good score in your last test.  
Ken: \_\_\_\_\_ And I don't feel well. Maybe I won't go to school tomorrow.  
Ted: Don't worry. You'll be fine.  
(A) But, the test is going to finish soon.  
(B) So, should I go to England right away?  
(C) Yes, but the test will be harder this time.  
(D) You're right. Did you take the test last time?
20. Passenger 1: Excuse me. I think this is my seat.  
Passenger 2: Really? But my seat is 33.  
Passenger 1: Mine is 33, too. Look at my ticket.  
Passenger 2: Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ But you've just missed it!  
(A) your train hasn't come yet. (B) you need to get on the train.  
(C) your ticket is for an earlier train. (D) you should change your ticket.
21. Amy: I heard you went on a vacation to Thailand. What did you do there?  
Beth: Well, I visited many beautiful places. The culture is very interesting. The people are very friendly, too.  
Amy: \_\_\_\_\_  
Beth: Everything tasted good. I like spicy stuff, remember?  
(A) How was the food? (B) What was the weather like?  
(C) When did you arrive there? (D) Who arranged the visit?

22. Steven: I'd like to see a doctor, please.  
Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_  
Steven: No. This is my first visit.  
Nurse: Can I ask you to complete this form? We'll need some information about you.  
(A) What's the problem? (B) How are you feeling now?  
(C) Do you have an appointment? (D) Is there anything I can do for you?
23. Allen: Are you keeping any pets?  
David: Sure. I've got a dog.  
Allen: He must be very devoted to you.  
David: I don't know about that. He wouldn't do anything I told him.  
Allen: \_\_\_\_\_ There is one near my house.  
(A) But your dog is really cute.  
(B) Why don't you send him to school?  
(C) Maybe you should teach him something.  
(D) What special things have you taught him?
24. Matt: I saw you at Happy Café the other night.  
Winnie: Really? I usually go there after school on Fridays.  
Matt: \_\_\_\_\_  
Winnie: Oh! Probably that's why I didn't see you.  
(A) You must love the shop very much.  
(B) Sounds good. How's the coffee there?  
(C) I see. Did you have anything interesting at school?  
(D) But you seemed to be busy talking with someone.
25. Cindy: Know what? I have been trying to cut down on my social media use. I was wasting a lot of time on Instagram.  
Jacky: I felt this way before. So, since last year I've been limiting my time on Instagram.  
Cindy: Well, I used to be checking Instagram every hour. So, how often do you check your Instagram now?  
Jacky: \_\_\_\_\_ In that way, I have more time for sports and outdoor activities.  
(A) I do it only once every two days.  
(B) I set up a new account every week.  
(C) I used to post different kinds of pictures.  
(D) I often photograph the people around me.

**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

All kinds of people have illogical beliefs about luck. Some sports players put on special pieces of clothing to win the games. Among actors and actresses, it is considered unlucky to wish someone “good luck” on stage; 26, they say “break a leg.” People who gamble at horse races or simply 27 lottery games usually use some personal number, or a number that has come to them in dreams. Psychologists have an explanation for superstitious beliefs. They say 28 superstitions are humans' answers to an unpredictable world. The less control we have over something, 29 we have about it. Believing a superstition makes us 30 that things like health, love, success and money can be made predictable and therefore, helps us to reduce stress. So, if you're a student taking a test, being calmer will probably help you – even if the reason for your calmness is that you are wearing your “lucky” socks.

26. (A) instead (B) moreover (C) previously (D) unfortunately  
27. (A) play (B) played (C) playing (D) to play  
28. (A) if (B) that (C) when (D) whose  
29. (A) many more superstitions (B) much more superstitions  
(C) the more superstitions (D) the most superstitions  
30. (A) feel (B) feeling (C) to feel (D) will feel

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 31–35 題

One day I was upside down with my knees on my monkey bars. I glanced around the yard. 31 there, I found the world was completely rearranged; the trees looked like feather dusters and my dog seemed to be flying. My mother was laboriously caring for her precious yet weed-filled garden. She worked in 32 hummingbird-like movements that watching her from an upside-down position was a special and amusing treat.

After five minutes, my entire body was numb. I could feel all the blood rushing to my brain. I tried to get down, but paralysis seized me. 33 a panic, I closed my eyes. Suddenly, darkness washed over me and I was falling, sinking ... until my head 34 something which offered little resistance. As my eyes tried to focus, I reached my hand to my head, checking to see how much of it was left. 35 my hand discovered was soft, mushy, brain-like stuff. It was red, it was ... a tomato!

31. (A) Hanging (B) Hang (C) Hangs (D) Hanged  
32. (A) both (B) so (C) either (D) such  
33. (A) At (B) In (C) On (D) For  
34. (A) lost (B) provided (C) raised (D) struck  
35. (A) What (B) Which (C) Where (D) How

### ▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 36–40 題

Modern technologies have benefited people's everyday life. Governments around the world focus on making their cities "smarter"; 36, they use energy-saving technologies to improve the urban environment. The AirBox is an invention under the concept of a smart city. Many Taiwanese people are 37 concerned about air pollution so that they eagerly look for solutions. In 2016, Taipei placed AirBox air quality monitors at 150 of the city's elementary schools to record fine particulate matter (also known as PM2.5), temperature and humidity.

Then, the Academia Sinica (中研院) and Location Aware Sensing System (環境感測器網路系統) analyze the data collected and make the results available 38 the public via the AirBox app and the Internet. Together with environmental organizations, many people use this technology to 39 the quality of air so that they may take necessary action. With cities and counties all over Taiwan 40 interest, more than 2,000 units of AirBox are distributed across the island. Taiwan is thus equipped with the world's densest national network of PM2.5 monitors.

36. (A) at last (B) in the following (C) that is (D) on the contrary  
37. (A) carelessly (B) seriously (C) scarcely (D) tropically  
38. (A) with (B) over (C) at (D) to  
39. (A) pass through (B) set out (C) take off (D) watch over  
40. (A) showing (B) show (C) showed (D) shown

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

The days are getting shorter while the nights are getting longer as the winter approaches in Northern Europe. From October to March, the only resource the Nordic countries seem to enjoy in abundance is darkness. For anyone who has experienced a Nordic winter, it won't come as a surprise that light plays a major role in influencing people's body and mood. Some people in these countries eat more, sleep more, and feel depressed during this period of time; they are back to normal by April. This pattern repeats itself year after year.

In fact, there is an interesting body of research investigating this pattern. Researchers believe that those people suffer from a condition called "Seasonal Affective Disorder," or SAD. This is a type of depression that comes with insufficient light exposure. Its symptoms include fatigue, depression, irritability, increased appetite, and weight gain. According to the researchers, anyone can be influenced by SAD, but it more often has impacts on women.

The good news is: there are treatments for SAD. For those with mild cases, their symptoms can be improved just by brightening the rooms in their houses and getting more exposure to sunlight. More severe SAD sufferers may need to receive treatment. They can find relief with a new light treatment by getting 30 minutes to a few hours a day of extra exposure to light from special equipment during the winter months. This new light treatment is changing the lives of SAD sufferers. With increases in their exposure to either natural or **artificial** light, about 3/4 of SAD sufferers have improved. They can now enjoy the seasonal changes, just as most of us do.

41. What is the cause of "Seasonal Affective Disorder"?
- (A) Gaining appetite. (B) Getting light treatment.  
(C) Lacking light exposure. (D) Losing weight.
42. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) The process of how the new light equipment works.  
(B) The explanations of SAD treatments and their effects.  
(C) The developments of the new treatment for severe sufferers.  
(D) The symptom differences between mild and severe SAD sufferers.
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **artificial** in the third paragraph?
- (A) essential (B) distinguished (C) manufactured (D) universal
44. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) SAD sufferers feel depressed all year long except for winter.  
(B) People with SAD suffer from similar symptoms every winter.  
(C) People with SAD have worse appetite and feel sleepless in winter.  
(D) SAD sufferers usually eat less and lose weight during winter months.
45. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?
- (A) Northern Lights (B) Sunlight Pattern (C) White Winters (D) Winter Blues



## ▲閱讀下文，回答第 46–50 題

In 2018, the Formosan rock monkey was removed from the “rare and valuable” species group to the “ordinary wildlife” species group on the list of protected wildlife. Also known as *Taiwan mi hou* (臺灣獼猴), this **native** species unique to the island is now a common cause for complaint.

The Formosan rock monkey was endangered by overhunting before it came under protection in 1989. However, by 2009, its population numbered about 250,000, and rock monkeys began causing much damage to farmers’ crops. To drive them away, farmers have been trying various means that include building electric fences and capturing them. Even so, few farmers have actually harmed these animals. Some farmers do not mind sharing their crops with the monkeys, but most of them are upset by how the monkeys ruin the crops. The monkeys habitually throw away a fruit after several bites and then help themselves to another piece; sometimes, they pluck fruits which are not ripe yet.

With the removal of the rock monkey from the rare species category, farmers may now seek government approval to destroy troublesome monkeys. However, this will not prevent future conflicts between farmers and monkeys, which involve a bigger issue. To begin with, humans move into the living environment of rock monkeys and plant crops. As time goes by, these animals get used to humans, and may sometimes attack humans if threatened. Undoubtedly, monkeys cause damage to farmers, but humans disturb the life of the monkeys as well. After all, the issue of balancing human needs and wildlife is never an easy one.

46. What is the main idea of this passage?  
(A) New ways found by farmers to destroy monkeys.  
(B) Complaints about farmers’ treatment of monkeys.  
(C) The need for humans and wildlife to live in peace.  
(D) The increases in human and wildlife populations.
47. Why were Formosan rock monkeys considered an endangered species in 1989?  
(A) They were increasing in large numbers.  
(B) Too little food was produced to feed them.  
(C) Too many of them were killed by humans.  
(D) They were removed from wildlife protection.
48. What does the word **native** in paragraph one suggest?  
(A) Formosan rock monkeys are found only in rocky places.  
(B) Formosan rock monkeys are originally from Taiwan.  
(C) Formosan rock monkeys are not an important wildlife species.  
(D) Formosan rock monkeys are not the same species as *Taiwan mi hou*.
49. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why some monkeys are described as troublesome?  
(A) They are endangered. (B) They are annoying.  
(C) They spoil crops. (D) They eat young fruits.
50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?  
(A) Monkeys will avoid having contact with farmers.  
(B) Monkeys will be moved to live in protected areas.  
(C) Many farms are located in places where monkeys used to live.  
(D) Farmers do not need permission to kill troublesome monkeys now.

【以下空白】

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