

103 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

英文 試題

I. 字彙題：第 1 至 7 題，每題均有一空格字詞，請選擇最適合的答案，以完成該英文句子。第 8 至 15 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。

1. Since food safety was repeatedly reported in the news, Mom has been more _____ than before about choosing and buying food.
(A)sociable (B)cautious (C)envious (D)innocent
2. Due to the heavy rainfall, many roads leading to the downtown area were _____, and many people could not get to school or work.
(A)imported (B)delivered (C)blocked (D)expected
3. The new medicine seems effective because many patients claim they have _____ a great deal from taking it.
(A)invented (B)benefited (C)exchanged (D)founded
4. It is considered a _____ to deny a person a job because of his or her age or gender.
(A)retirement (B)statue (C)landscape (D)prejudice
5. It doesn't matter what methods you use; the most important thing is that you complete the project before the _____.
(A)distance (B)deadline (C)depth (D)density
6. When the sunshine is too bright, we should wear sunglasses to _____ our eyes.
(A)protect (B)judge (C)greet (D)review
7. We do not have any job openings _____, but we will contact you if that changes.
(A)casually (B)culturally (C)currently (D)consciously
8. Because of his hard work, my cousin finally realized his goal and entered the university he had dreamed of.
(A)achieved (B)inspired (C)encouraged (D)organized
9. A strong typhoon is nearing Taiwan, so Tom's plan to go surfing on this weekend has been rejected by his father.
(A)filled out (B)brought up (C)put off (D)turned down
10. The glass container has been tightly locked, so almost no air can get into it.
(A)firmly (B)mildly (C)hardly (D)softly

11. This company is very young, established only five years ago, but it made a good deal of profits this year.
(A)dropped out (B)taken after (C)put forward (D)set up
12. David's mother asked Sally about her parents' occupations. She wanted to know where they worked.
(A)locations (B)goals (C)reactions (D)jobs
13. Identical twins look exactly the same. Sometimes even their parents cannot tell one from the other.
(A)completely (B)suddenly (C)naturally (D)partially
14. People all over the world show their basic emotions with similar facial expressions.
(A)feelings (B)positions (C)movements (D)abilities
15. Scholarly books that promote mankind's knowledge are aimed at making our lives better.
(A)consist of (B)contribute to (C)interfere with (D)originate from

II. 對話題：第 16 至 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. Tim: Let's go see the Rubber Duck in Keelung City Harbor.
Kelly: _____
Tim: Why not?
Kelly: I have to work on my project. It's due tomorrow.
(A)I'd love to, but I can't. (B)I went to Keelung last week.
(C)Sure, when are we going? (D)Great! I like Rubber Duck very much.
17. Leo: Are you going to the countdown party this year?
Dennis: Sure, the annual fireworks show is great. I don't want to miss it.
Leo: _____
Dennis: Well, taking the bus is the best way.
(A)You can't miss it. (B)The party is in front of the city hall.
(C)Do you like fireworks? (D)How would you go there?
18. Mom: Linda, take out the garbage. The garbage truck is coming.
Linda: It's Peter's turn today.
Mom: _____
Linda: Then he should take out the garbage tomorrow.
(A)Peter doesn't like trucks. (B)He's not home yet.
(C)The truck comes every other day. (D)OK, it's a great turning point.

19. Kimoko: Have you ever tried stinky tofu?
Ted: Of course.
Kimoko: _____
Ted: Yesterday.
(A)When did you last try it? (B)How did you try it?
(C)Where did you last try it? (D)What did you try?
20. Victor: Hi, I'm a new student here and I need a place to stay.
Receptionist: Do you prefer a room in an apartment or in a house?
Victor: _____
Receptionist: Let me show you the room.
(A)The rent is cheap. (B)Thanks for your offer.
(C)I'd like a room in a house. (D)Yes, many rooms are on sale.
21. Pin: I need to find a part-time job.
Manager: _____
Pin: I can type very well.
(A)What can I do for you? (B)Why do you need a job?
(C)What are you good at? (D)How much do you ask for?
22. Rich: It's really cold today.
Helen: I'm having hot coffee. Do you want some?
Rich: _____
(A)Yes, I like hot chocolate a lot. (B)No, I prefer tea with milk.
(C)No, hot coffee is better. (D)Yes, I'll stay inside.
23. Nick: Art Café is really nice.
David: Yes, it is. It's new.
Nick: When did it open?
David: _____
(A)Two weeks ago. (B)Three times a week.
(C)Every weekend. (D)Next week.
24. Louis: I need to go to the drugstore for some vitamins.
Mandy: _____
Louis: That's not true. Vitamins can provide most of the nutrients we need.
(A)I need some, too. (B)They're good for you.
(C)I cannot agree with you more. (D)Those pills don't really help.

25. Nina: Hi, Kim. How was your trip?

Kim: Great. It was fun to meet different people in different cities.

Nina: _____

Kim: Taipei is my favorite.

(A)Where did you visit?

(B)How many cities have you been to?

(C)Which city do you like most?

(D)How much did you spend?

III.綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有 15 個空格，為第 26 至 40 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲下篇短文共有 7 個空格，為第 26–32 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Distracted walking, like distracted driving, is now a cause of injuries and fatalities. A recent study shows that more and more people ended up in the hospital 26. walking while using their phones. In the United States, the number of people who 27. seriously doubled from 2004 to 2010. It also found that 28. who were guilty of distracted walking were much less likely to look before crossing streets or obey traffic signals. The problem may be caused by misguided ideas of multi-tasking. Many people think that they are able to function effectively when they are texting 29. they are walking. 30., the fact is that each task has to be given full attention. There are several 31. solutions. One way is to teach children safe texting, and 32. is to punish distracted walking. These are just some of the means of improving road safety.

26. (A)as a result of (B)in addition to (C)in the end (D)in order that
27. (A)injure (B)were injured (C)were injuring (D)injured
28. (A)passengers (B)motorists (C)pedestrians (D)cyclists
29. (A)so as to (B)such as
(C)at the same time as (D)in spite of
30. (A)However (B)Mostly (C)For example (D)Similarly
31. (A)suggest (B)suggested (C)suggesting (D)suggestion
32. (A)some (B)several (C)another (D)other

▲下篇短文共有 8 個空格，為第 33—40 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Freedom of speech is very important in many countries. It means that people should have the freedom to speak openly 33. any limitation. Despite this, in the past, many big television news stations and newspapers controlled the news to which we had 34.. This permitted the news we saw to be framed to suit particular views. However, news reporting is changing every day. From the Internet and television, people can learn about the 35. news 24 hours a day. A lot of the news is provided by ordinary people like you and me, so-called citizen reporters.

Today user-generated information can easily be found 36. the Internet. Citizen reporters now upload their news stories for everyone to see. The use of digital cameras, cell phones, or webcams 37. it even easier for anyone to become a reporter. It is also possible for people to 38. the news almost as soon as it takes place. The news can be about sudden events, or it can just be about cultural festivals that 39. in their hometown. 40. kind of news it is, citizen reporting is here to stay. Why don't you try being a citizen reporter and introduce something interesting about Taiwan?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 33. (A)without | (B)since | (C)for | (D)about |
| 34. (A)burden | (B)belief | (C)arrival | (D)access |
| 35. (A)latest | (B)less | (C)latter | (D)least |
| 36. (A)on | (B)under | (C)by | (D)of |
| 37. (A)is made | (B)make | (C)has made | (D)have made |
| 38. (A)resolve | (B)receive | (C)inform | (D)invest |
| 39. (A)break | (B)happens | (C)happen | (D)breaks |
| 40. (A)Whenever | (B)Any | (C)Some | (D)Whatever |

ALeader

IV. 閱讀測驗：以下有兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 41 至 50 題，請於閱讀短文後選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 41—45 題

Have you ever skipped sleeping over a video game? Computer game designers often create interesting video games to tempt players to keep playing. These days, many employees are found to play video games at work even though their employers have set rules to stop them from doing so. In fact, video game addiction is regarded as harmful, just like addiction to drugs, alcohol, or gambling, and should be treated with care.

In the workplace, addicted players are often seen as lazy, not sick; their bosses are not sympathetic to their addiction. If they have been caught several times playing video games at work, their salary may be cut, and even worse, they may lose their jobs. In some companies, the addicted players are allowed to play video games only on stressful days, but their bosses will check their computers from time to time to make sure that they are doing their work. However, while some companies continue to find some methods of preventing workday playing, addicted players still have their own ways to enjoy playing video games during working hours.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Video game jobs. (B) Computer game designers.
(C) Computer game companies. (D) Video game addicts.
42. According to the passage, why do some companies allow their workers to play video games?
- (A) Because they can improve computer skills.
(B) Because they can feel relaxed when stressed out.
(C) Because they can learn important gaming skills.
(D) Because they can design more interesting games.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is similar to video game addiction?
- (A) Addiction to work. (B) Addiction to sports.
(C) Addiction to drugs. (D) Addiction to sleep.
44. According to the passage, what may some companies do to their workers addicted to video games?
- (A) To cut their pay.
(B) To send them to the doctor.
(C) To give them a computer that cannot play video games.
(D) To help them find ways of playing video games.

45. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Companies may check workers' computers to see if they play video games during work.
 - (B) Video game addicts are rewarded with higher pay for playing at work.
 - (C) Companies keep finding ways to stop workers from playing video games while working.
 - (D) Video game addiction is a behavior which has to be treated like alcoholism.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 46—50 題

A new food bank was just opened recently in Taichung. People in financial difficulties can go there to **pick up** relief products, and like going to a supermarket, they can get what they need, free of charge and with dignity. In all food banks, items are donated by businesses, with a small number of products, such as diapers and vitamins, purchased with subsidies from the city government. One important goal of the food banks is to reduce the waste of resources while giving away food and other daily necessities to those in need. Most food banks often hand out food packs without giving recipients a choice of the items. In that way, products still go to waste if the recipients are unable to use them. Moreover, the food packs do not contain milk powder or diapers to meet the needs of infants. However, at the new supermarket-like food bank, recipients can choose what they want and what they need from a wide range of products, which include diapers, infant formula milk powder, and children's shoes.

In addition, the new food bank holds activities similar to those in other food banks. For instance, volunteers plan special holiday surprises for recipients and give away festive foods such as mooncakes. The main beneficiaries of food banks are the people who need a helping hand to avoid extreme poverty. Regardless of how they work, all food banks share the same goal: to lift disadvantaged families out of poverty.

46. What is the purpose of food banks?
- (A) To sell food at a reasonable price to all consumers.
 - (B) To provide goods for free to people in financial need.
 - (C) To build a supermarket-like environment for shoppers.
 - (D) To get rid of unwanted goods and foods.
47. How is the supermarket-like food bank different from other food banks?
- (A) It sells all kinds of food, so nothing is wasted.
 - (B) It allows recipients to choose what they need.
 - (C) It receives help from the government.
 - (D) It holds activities for special holidays.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Relief products are wasted if recipients choose what they want.
(B) The city government buys only vitamins and diapers.
(C) The supermarket-style food bank meets the needs of infants only.
(D) Food banks work to improve the life of the poor.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to **pick up** in line 2 of the first paragraph?
(A) clean (B) understand (C) get (D) learn
50. Which of the following groups is **NOT** the beneficiaries of food banks, as mentioned in the second paragraph?
(A) The poor. (B) People in need. (C) Food recipients. (D) Business owners.

【解答】

- 1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(B) 4.(D) 5.(B) 6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(A) 9.(D) 10.(A)
11.(D) 12.(D) 13.(A) 14.(A) 15.(B) 16.(A) 17.(D) 18.(B) 19.(A) 20.(C)
21.(C) 22.(B) 23.(A) 24.(D) 25.(C) 26.(A) 27.(B) 28.(C) 29.(C) 30.(A)
31.(B) 32.(C) 33.(A) 34.(D) 35.(A) 36.(A) 37.(C) 38.(B) 39.(C) 40.(D)
41.(D) 42.(B) 43.(C) 44.(A) 45.(B) 46.(B) 47.(B) 48.(D) 49.(C) 50.(D)

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英文 試題詳解

1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(B) 4.(D) 5.(B) 6.(A) 7.(C) 8.(A) 9.(D) 10.(A)
11.(D) 12.(D) 13.(A) 14.(A) 15.(B) 16.(A) 17.(D) 18.(B) 19.(A) 20.(C)
21.(C) 22.(B) 23.(A) 24.(D) 25.(C) 26.(A) 27.(B) 28.(C) 29.(C) 30.(A)
31.(B) 32.(C) 33.(A) 34.(D) 35.(A) 36.(A) 37.(C) 38.(B) 39.(C) 40.(D)
41.(D) 42.(B) 43.(C) 44.(A) 45.(B) 46.(B) 47.(B) 48.(D) 49.(C) 50.(D)

- 因為食物安全在新聞中不斷地被報導出來，媽媽比起以前更加小心挑選及購買食物。
(A)社交的；善交際的 (B)小心的
(C)嫉妒的；羨慕的 (D)無辜的
- 由於龐大的雨量，通往市中心地區的許多道路被封阻了，許多人無法上學或上班。
(A)被進口 (B)被運送 (C)被封阻；被阻礙 (D)被預期
- 新的藥似乎是有效的，因為許多病人聲稱他們服用它後獲益很多。
(A)發明 (B)受益；獲益 (C)交換 (D)建立
- 因為年紀或性別而拒絕給予一個人工作，被認為是一種歧視。
(A)退休 (B)人像 (C)地貌；風景 (D)偏見；歧視
- 你用什麼方法不重要，最重要的是你要在截止日期前完成那專案。
(A)距離；遠方 (B)截止日 (C)深度 (D)密度
- 當陽光太強烈時，我們應該戴太陽眼鏡來保護我們的眼睛。
(A)保護 (B)判斷；審判 (C)問候 (D)複習
- 我們目前沒有任何職缺，但若一有的話，我們會通知你。
(A)隨意地；偶然地 (B)文化上地 (C)目前地 (D)有意識地
- 因為他的努力，我的表哥終於實現了他的目標，進入了他夢寐以求的大學。
(A)實現；達成 (B)啟發；激勵 (C)鼓勵 (D)組織；安排
- 一個強烈颱風正接近台灣，所以湯姆在週末要去衝浪的計劃已經被他爸拒絕了。
(A)填寫 (B)提及；養育 (C)延後 (D)拒絕
- 這玻璃容器已經被緊緊地鎖住了，所以幾乎沒有空氣進的去。
(A)穩穩地；穩固地 (B)溫和地 (C)幾乎不 (D)柔軟地
- 這公司很年輕，五年前才剛建立而已，但它今年賺了很多的錢。
(A)退出；休學 (B)與…長的像 (C)提出 (D)建立；設定

12. David 的母親問 Sally 關於她父母親的職業，她想要知道他們在哪裡工作。
(A)位置；地點 (B)目標 (C)回應；反應 (D)工作
13. 同卵雙胞胎看起完全一樣。有時候甚至他們的父母親也無法分辨他們。
(A)完全地 (B)突然地 (C)自然地 (D)部分地
14. 全世界的人們以類似的臉部表情表達出他們基本的情緒。
(A)情感；感受 (B)職位；位置 (C)移動；運動 (D)能力
15. 提昇人類知識的學術性書籍，其目標在於使得我們生活更好。
(A)由…所組成 (B)貢獻於 (C)妨礙 (D)起源於
16. Tim：咱們來基隆港看黃色小鴨。
Kelly：_____
- Tim：為何不呢？
- Kelly：我必須忙碌於我的研究專案。明天是最後期限。
(A)我想去，但卻不行去。 (B)我上星期去基隆。
(C)當然好，我們何時去？ (D)太棒了！我非常喜歡黃色小鴨。
17. Leo：今年你會去參加跨年倒數派對嗎？
Dennis：當然，年度的煙火秀是很棒的，我可不想錯過。
Leo：_____
- Dennis：嗯，搭巴士是最佳的方式。
(A)你是不會錯過的。 (B)派對在市政廳前面。
(C)你喜歡煙火秀嗎？ (D)你要怎麼去那裡？
18. Mom：Linda：把垃圾拿出去，垃圾車快來了。
Linda：今天輪到Peter了。
Mom：_____
- Linda：那麼明天就應該換他倒垃圾了。
(A)Peter不喜歡卡車。
(B)他還沒回家。
(C)卡車每隔一天會來。
(D)好吧，那是一個絕佳的轉捩點(關鍵時刻)。
19. Kimoko：你有吃過臭豆腐嗎？
Ted：當然有啊！
Kimoko：_____
- Ted：昨天。
(A)你上一次是什麼時候吃臭豆腐的？ (B)你如何吃臭豆腐的？
(C)你上一次是在哪裡吃臭豆腐的？ (D)你當時嘗試了什麼？

20. Victor : Hi , 我是這裡新來的學生 , 我需要個地方住。
接待員 : 你較喜歡公寓的 , 還是(獨棟)房子裡的房間?
Victor : _____
接待員 : 讓我帶你去看看房間。
(A)租金很便宜。 (B)謝謝你的邀約/報價。
(C)我想要(獨棟)房子裡的房間。 (D)是的 , 很多房間都在特價促銷。
21. Pin : 我需要找個兼差工作。
經理 : _____
Pin : 我很會打字。
(A)需要什幫忙嗎? (B)為何你需要個工作?
(C)你擅長什麼呢? (D)你要求多少錢呢?
22. Rich : 今天真是冷。
Helen : 我正在喝熱咖啡 , 你要喝些嗎?
Rich : _____
(A)是的 , 我很喜歡熱巧克力。 (B)不了 , 我倒是想喝奶茶。
(C)不 , 熱咖啡較好。 (D)是的 , 我會待在屋內的。
23. Nick : Art咖啡廳真的很棒。
David : 是的 , 而且它是新開的。
Nick : 它什麼時候開業的?
David : _____
(A)二星期前。 (B)一個星期三次。 (C)每個週末。 (D)下禮拜。
24. Louis : 我需要到藥房買些維他命。
Mandy : _____
Louis : 那並不是真的。維他命可提供我們所需要的大部分養分。
(A)我也需要一些。 (B)它們對你是有益的。
(C)我同意你極了。 (D)那些維他命丸並沒有真正的幫助。
25. Nina : Hi, Kim你那趟旅行進行如何呢?
Kim : 很棒! 能夠在不同的城市認識各種人很有趣。
Nina : _____
kim : 台北是我的最愛。
(A)你去了哪裡玩? (B)你們去了多少個城市?
(C)你最喜歡哪一個城市? (D)你花了多少錢?

就像開車分心一樣，走路分心現在也成為是受傷或死亡的原因之一。一項最近的研究顯示出。愈來愈多人因一邊走路一邊使用行動電話而住院。在美國，受傷嚴重的人數，從 2004 年到 2010 年成長了一倍。另外也發現走路分心的行人，在橫越馬路時，較不會注意看或遵守交通號誌。這問題可能是被多工處理這概念所誤導。許多人認為他們在走路的同時，也能有效地打字發簡訊。然而，事實上是做每一件事都應投入完全的注意力。有幾個建議的解決方式。其中一個是教導小孩子們如何安全地發訊息，另外，也可對走路分心做出處罰。這些僅是可以用來提昇道路安全其中的一些手段。

26. (A)由於 (B)除了…之外(還有…)
(C)最後 (D)為了
27. 表"某人受傷"，可用人 be/get + injured 或人 injure oneself。先行詞為 people, who 為關代主格，故本題選(B)。
28. (A)乘客；旅客 (B)開車駕駛 (C)路人；行人 (D)腳踏車騎士
29. (A)為了 (B)像是；諸如 (C)與…同時… (D)雖然
30. (A)然而 (B)主要地 (C)例如 (D)類似地
31. solution 表"解答；解決(方案)"，前面 suggest 動詞表"建議"，因解決方式是"被"建議出來的，故應要過去分詞表達被動的對念，以修飾後面的 solutions。
32. 前面就已提到有數個(several)解決方法，one 先描述了一個，想要再描述沒有限定的"另一個"時，只要用 another 即可。

在許多國家，言論自由是很重要的。它代表著人民應有著不受限制，可公開發表言論的自由。縱然如此，在過去，許多大型電視新聞電視台或報紙控制了我們所能取得(看到)的新聞。這容許了我們所看到的新聞是被限制住的以迎合某些特定的觀點。然而，新聞報導是每天都在改變的。從網路及電視，人們可以得知一天 24 小時內的最新消息。許多的新聞是由像是你我般的普通人，也就是所謂的公民記者所提供出來的。

當今，由使用者所提供的資訊可以在網路上輕易地被發現。公民記者現在可上傳他們的新聞報導給每個人看。數位相機，行動電話，或網路攝影機的運用使得任何人能更容易地成為個記者，而且在事件一發生，人們就能收到消息也變得可能。這些新聞可能是突發事件，也可能只是關於在他們家鄉所發生的文化節慶。不管是什麼新聞，公民報導已成為風尚。你何不也試著成為一個公民記者，介紹一些關於台灣的有趣新聞呢？

33. (A)沒有 (B)自從 (C)為了 (D)關於
34. (A)負擔 (B)信仰
(C)抵達 (D)存取/進入(之權利)
- 先行詞是 news，關係子句為 to which we had access，也可改成 which we had access to。

35. (A)最新的 (B)較少 (C)後者(的) (D)最少
36. 網路上，線上，用on the Internet。
37. 主詞是 use，為單數，故本題動詞搭配也用單數 has made。
38. (A)解決；下決心 (B)收到 (C)通知 (D)投資
39. 先行詞為 cultural festivals，為複數，that 為關代主格，後面應搭配複數動詞，再依語意應用 happen。
40. (A)無論何時 (B)任何 (C)有些 (D)無論什麼的…
whatever 在此兼具連接詞及形容詞的功能。

你是否曾因玩電動而沒睡覺？電腦遊戲設計者經常創造出有趣的電動遊戲來引誘玩家一直玩。近來，許多員工被發現在上班時打電動，即使他們的老闆已設下了規定阻止他們這麼做。事實上，打電動成癮是有害的，就像毒品，酒精或賭博的成癮一樣，應該要小心地處理/看待/治療。

在工作場合，電玩成癮者經常被視為是懶惰，而非是生病；他們的老闆，對於這成癮行為，並不同情。如果他們被撞見(抓到)在上班時打電玩有好幾次，他們可能被減薪，更糟的是，他們可能會丟了工作。在有些公司，電玩成癮者只有在他們壓力很大的日子裡，可被允許打電玩，但是他們的老闆時而會去檢查他們的電腦以確保他們有在做他們的工作。然而，雖然有些公司不斷找出新方法來阻止上班時偷玩電玩，但是成癮的電玩者仍然有辦法在上班時，偷玩電玩。

41. 本文主旨是？
(A)電玩的工作。 (B)電玩設計師。 (C)電玩公司。 (D)電玩成癮者。
42. 根據本文，為何有些公司允許他們的員工打電玩呢？
(A)因為他們可以提昇電腦技能。
(B)因為他們可以在壓力大時感到放鬆。
(C)因為他們可以學到重要的遊戲技巧。
(D)因為他們可以設計出更多有趣的遊戲。
43. 根據本文，下述何者類似於電玩成癮？
(A)成癮於工作。 (B)成癮於運動。 (C)成癮於毒品。 (D)成癮於睡覺。
44. 根據本文，對於電玩成癮的員工，公司可能會對他們做出什麼？
(A)減薪。 (B)帶他們去看醫生。
(C)給他們無法打電玩的電腦。 (D)幫助他們找到打電玩的方法。
45. 根據本文，下述而者為非？
(A)公司可能檢查員工的電腦來看看是否有在上班時打電玩。
(B)電玩成癮者可因上班時打電玩而被給予較高的薪資。
(C)公司不斷地找方法來阻止員工上班時打電玩。
(D)電玩成癮應被看待成是跟酒精成癮一樣的行為。

一種新的食物銀行(發送食品給窮人的救濟中心)最近在台中剛開幕。有財務困難的人們可去那裡挑選救濟品，而且，就像是去超級市場一樣，他們可以有尊嚴地，免費拿他們所想要的。在所有的食物銀行，物品是由商家所提供，還有少量的物品，像是尿布以及維他命，是以市政府的補助金所買的。食物銀行的一個重要目標就是在發送食物及其他日常必需品給那些窮困者時，減少資源的浪費。大部分食物銀行是發送食物包，而沒有給予收受者對於物品項目的選擇。這樣子的話，如果收受者無法使用它們，物品還是會浪費掉。此外，食物包沒有包含奶粉或尿布以符合幼小孩童的需要。然而，在這樣像超級市場般的食物銀行，收受者可以從廣泛的商品，包含尿布，嬰兒配方奶粉，兒童鞋等，選擇他們想要的及所需要的物品。

此外，新的食物銀行也舉辦了類似其他食物銀行所舉辦的活動。例如，志工為受贈者規劃特別的假日驚喜，以及贈送像是月餅這樣的節日食物。食物銀行的主要受益對象是那些需要援助以避開極度窮困的人們。不管食物銀行怎麼運作，它們有享有同一目標：把劣勢家庭拉升起來脫離窮困。

46. 食物銀行的目的在於？
- (A)以合理的價位賣食物給所有的消費者。
 - (B)免費提供物資給有財物困難的人。
 - (C)為購買者建立一個像超級市場般的環境。
 - (D)擺脫掉不想要的物品及食物。
47. 像超級市場般的食物銀行是如何不同於其他的食物銀行呢？
- (A)它什麼種類食物都賣，所以沒有任何浪費。
 - (B)它允許受贈者挑選他們所需要的。
 - (C)它收受政府的幫助。
 - (D)它特殊假日會舉辦活動。
48. 根據本文，下述何者為真？
- (A)如果受贈者選擇他們想要的，救濟品就會被浪費。
 - (B)市政府只買維他命和尿布。
 - (C)超級市場般的食物銀行只能符合幼兒的需要。
 - (D)食物銀行的運作是要提昇窮人的生活。
- 說明：1.發送受贈者用不到的物資給他們，那才是浪費
2.市政付補助金的買的東西，維他命及尿布只是其中二項
49. 下述何者與本文第一段第二行中的"pick up"意思最相近？
- (A)清掃
 - (B)了解
 - (C)取得
 - (D)學習
50. 如同文中第二段中所提到的，下述何者並非為食物銀行的受益者？
- (A)窮人。
 - (B)窮人或有需要的人。
 - (C)食物的受贈者。
 - (D)商家老闆。