

105 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

英文 試題

一、選擇題 (第 1 至 41 題, 每題 2 分, 共 82 分)

I. 字彙題：第 1 至 5 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 6 至 11 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. Because of crop failure, millions of people are starving and in need of food _____.
(A)lack (B)hunger (C)aid (D)crisis
2. My school basketball team is going to _____ a friendly match against a school team from another county.
(A)light (B)meet (C)play (D)wake
3. Global warming makes it easier for diseases which are carried by insects to _____ to new areas and infect more people.
(A)improve (B)reduce (C)point (D)spread
4. Most newspapers _____ the news by over-emphasizing the darker side of society, such as robbery, kidnap, and murder.
(A)persuade (B)exaggerate (C)disappoint (D)relieve
5. About fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of _____ to secondhand smoke.
(A)apology (B)disguise (C)exposure (D)temptation
6. A store with a comfortable temperature and soft music is a pleasant place for shoppers to stay longer.
(A)a complex (B)an enjoyable (C)an internal (D)a sensitive
7. According to studies, loneliness can increase the risk of older people dying early due to its harmful effects on health.
(A)belief (B)danger (C)knowledge (D)safety
8. There are three things we can do to keep us healthy; we should eat nourishing food, get enough rest, and exercise regularly.
(A)reliably (B)rapidly (C)routinely (D)recently
9. One way of eating ice-cream is to put it in a soda and let it melt away in the drink.
(A)disappear (B)float (C)freeze (D)sweeten

10. Hot springs are said to help heal skin diseases.
(A)damage (B)produce (C)ignore (D)treat
11. A program for developing a space shuttle involves tremendous expense of time, money and manpower.
(A)enormous (B)jealous (C)prosperous (D)suspicious

II. 對話題：第 12 至 21 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。

12. Interviewer: What brings you here today?
Applicant: I am interested in your sales department.
Interviewer: _____
Applicant: Yes, I've worked part-time in a tea shop for two years.
(A)What position are you interested in? (B)May I see your passport, please?
(C)Where did you find our company? (D)Do you have any experience?
13. Kate: May I borrow your bike?
Linda: _____ I need it myself.
Kate: Okay, I will ask someone else for help.
(A)I am afraid not. (B)Try me and you'll love it.
(C)Go ahead. (D)It's not a problem at all.
14. John: How's your trip to Tainan?
Jenny: _____ I tried local snacks and visited some museums.
John: I guess you're pretty happy about your trip.
Jenny: You bet!
(A)It's not my style. (B)It's discouraging.
(C)It's wasting my time. (D)It's terrific.
15. Joy: Have you ever joined any sports team during your high school life?
Kenny: _____
Joy: That's awesome. I hope to have this chance, too.
(A)No, I didn't join any music club. (B)No, it's once in a lifetime.
(C)Yes, I was on the swimming team. (D)Yes, I decided to go to college.

16. Passerby: You look lost. Is everything alright?

Mark: Thanks for asking. I'm looking for my hotel, the Hilton. I think it's somewhere around here. _____

Passerby: Just make a left turn here. Walk two blocks straight ahead. Your hotel is just on the right.

Mark: Thanks a lot!

- (A) Is there a good restaurant? (B) Could you make a reservation?
(C) How much will it cost? (D) How do I get there?

17. Clerk: Good afternoon! How may I help you?

Customer: I would like to pick up a package.

Clerk: _____

Customer: William Hung.

- (A) What kind of package do you need? (B) When do you want to pick it up?
(C) How much do you pay for it? (D) Who is the package for?

18. Andy: Wow, you look amazing. I can't believe it.

Brian: _____

Andy: Yes. You've lost a ton of weight, haven't you?

Brian: Yes. I've been dieting and exercising.

- (A) You noticed it, didn't you? (B) How much weight have you lost?
(C) How much did you spend on it? (D) What are you looking for?

19. Mary: How much are these pants?

Sales: Three thousand dollars.

Mary: Wow, that's too expensive. _____

Sales: I'm sorry, these pants are on sale and the tag price is 40 % off the regular price already.

- (A) A size four shirt, please. (B) Is there any discount?
(C) Do you take a rain check? (D) I would like a refund, please.

20. Cindy: Hey, did you see Jane's new haircut? It's great!
 Nina: You are right. She looks so professional with the new hairstyle.
 Cindy: I would like to have the same look.
 Nina: _____
 Cindy: Good idea! Let's ask Jane for the phone number.
 (A) Why don't we make an appointment for tonight?
 (B) When do you think is the best time to get a haircut?
 (C) I prefer to have my hair cut by my hairdresser.
 (D) I've never seen her with short hair before.

21. Alex: Hey, Bill, are you interested in scuba diving?
 Bill: Why do you ask?
 Alex: My friends and I are going to a new diving spot this weekend. So if you like,
 you can join us.
 Bill: Great! _____
 Alex: We will hit the road right after school Friday night.
 (A) Which way are you taking? (B) When do you plan to leave?
 (C) Do you need me to bring a bat? (D) Will you go by car or by motorcycle?

III. 綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 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 5 個空格，為第 22—26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Jacky is the most interesting person in our office because he is kind but curious and slow. He never tries to take 22. of his colleagues; instead, he is very generous. Whenever we are in need of assistance, he always tries to give us a 23. Nevertheless, he likes to inquire into other's business 24. has nothing to do with him. Not only is he interested in how anyone of us does his or her work, 25. he is also interested in our personal matters. Moreover, he usually works in such a slow manner that most of us get impatient with him. Naturally, a lot of work is delayed simply 26. his slowness. Despite his weaknesses, we still appreciate his helpfulness.

22. (A) advantage (B) pity (C) interest (D) turns
 23. (A) head (B) help (C) hold (D) hand
 24. (A) who (B) which (C) what (D) whose
 25. (A) or (B) so (C) but (D) nor
 26. (A) because of (B) in order to (C) except for (D) in spite of

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27—31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Many adults can still remember seeing lots of fireflies when they were kids. Children these days, 27., seldom have the opportunity to see these wonderful creatures. This is because fireflies, particularly the females, are affected by light pollution. To preserve these glow worms, we have to protect them 28. light and other threats. A popular site for watching fireflies is the low-lying mountains of Taichung, 29. in forest parks where tens of thousands of the insects glow in the dark. Of about 55 species of fireflies known in Taiwan, nine species 30. here. The largest number of fireflies displaying their lights can be seen between early April and mid-May. Other times of the year to see fireflies 31. the months of July and November. The warm and wet climate during these periods is ideal for fireflies to find their mates.

27. (A)therefore (B)moreover (C)likewise (D)however
28. (A)with (B)under (C)from (D)by
29. (A)barely (B)hardly (C)especially (D)gradually
30. (A)have been found (B)have found (C)are finding (D)will be finding
31. (A)stare at (B)fall in (C)lie on (D)contribute to

IV.閱讀測驗：以下有兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 32—36 題

Energy from the sun is called solar energy. People use solar energy to produce heat in different ways. For example, many buildings use large solar collectors to collect sunlight. Inside the solar collectors are rows of black tubes carrying water or air. Sunlight strikes the tubes and heats the water or air inside them. The tubes carry the heated water or air to pipes that run throughout the building. The heated water or air is pumped through the pipes. If the heat is not needed, it goes to a storage tank. On a cloudy day or at night, the stored heat can be used. This kind of system is called active heating.

Another way to use solar energy is to "trap" it. When sunlight passes through the glass windows and strikes the material inside, the solar energy changes to heat. This heat warms the air inside, so the air inside becomes warmer and warmer. This build-up of heat is called the greenhouse effect. Such kind of heating is called passive solar heating.

In addition to producing heat, solar energy can also be used to produce electricity. Some may think that solar energy seems to be a perfect energy source. It is clean, plentiful,

and free. But there are problems in using solar energy. One problem is that not all places receive enough sunlight to make solar energy useful. Besides, solar energy is not constant. If there are several cloudy days in a row, the stored heat or electrical energy may be used up.

32. According to the passage, what do people use to gather sunlight?
(A)Lightening strike. (B)Solar collectors. (C)Storage tanks. (D)Pipe cleaners.
33. Which of the following carries the heated water or air to run throughout the building?
(A)Trappers. (B)Tanks. (C)Pipes. (D)Greenhouses.
34. Which of the following could be inferred from the reading passage?
(A)There is only one way to use solar energy to produce heat.
(B)People can enjoy using solar energy without worrying.
(C)Glass can be used to change sunlight into a source of energy.
(D)All places get enough sunlight to make solar energy.
35. According to the passage, which of the following about solar energy is **NOT** true?
(A)Solar energy is hard to produce without enough sunlight.
(B)Solar energy can be used to produce heat and electricity.
(C)Solar energy can be kept in storage tanks for future use.
(D)Solar energy is a perfect and stable energy source.
36. What is the best title for this passage?
(A)Energy from the Sun (B)Different Types of Energy
(C)Effects of Electricity (D)The Greenhouse Effect

▲閱讀下文，回答第 37–41 題

Water is a major component of the human body. Lack of water can affect bodily functions. The body continuously loses water through daily activities and must make up for this loss through food such as fruits and vegetables, and beverages such as milk and soda. Water, which is calorie free, is the healthiest drink.

Men need 13 cups of water per day and women need nine. Water requirements depend on activity levels, climate, and health. If you are doing exercise, you need to drink an extra two cups of water. For intense exercise, such as marathon running or road cycling, you need even more. Sports drinks are one way to replace water and sodium lost through sweat. In hot and dry weather, the body must have enough water to keep cool. Furthermore, in mountains of over 2500 meters, people breathe faster, so they require five cups of water more than usual.

People suffering from fever should also take in additional **fluids** to balance water loss.

Pregnant or breast-feeding women need large amounts of water, too. Doctors advise mothers-to-be to drink ten cups of water daily and women who are breast-feeding 14 cups per day. All in all, water needs differ according to various factors and drinking proper amounts of water is key to good health.

37. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a factor influencing water needs?
(A) Personal health. (B) Climate conditions.
(C) Sports activities. (D) Emotional status.
38. According to the passage, how much water should a pregnant woman drink per day?
(A) 9 cups. (B) 10 cups. (C) 13 cups. (D) 14 cups.
39. Which of the following is an example of "fluids" shown in line 1 in the third paragraph?
(A) Milk candy. (B) Chicken breast. (C) Orange juice. (D) Hot dog.
40. Which of the following is true about this passage?
(A) Water is needed for the body to function well.
(B) You need less water if you get a high temperature.
(C) Sports drinks do not provide sodium for athletes.
(D) Soda is the best drink for the body.
41. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) Sportsmen and Water (B) Water and Healthy Living
(C) Hot Weather and Water Needs (D) Sodium Loss through Excess Water

二、非選擇題(第 I 到第 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。

▲請勿抄題，每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。

1. 我們必須在中午前到達機場，所以我們最好現在前往車站。

We have to arrive at the a ① before noon, so we had better ② for the station now.

II . 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 5 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. the effects of / People need to / on human life / be aware of / climate change

III . 中譯英

說明：

- ▲請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 我們應該養成良好的閱讀習慣。



ALeader

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英文 試題詳解

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

一、選擇題

- 因農作物的欠收，數百萬人正挨餓著並且需要食物的援助。
(A)n.缺少 (B)n.飢餓 (C)n.援助 (D)n.危機
- 我的學校的校隊即將與來自另一個縣市的校隊打友誼賽。
(A)v.點燃 (B)v.遇見 (C)v.打；競賽 (D)v.叫醒
註：play a match against 和...比賽；meet one's match 遇到對手。
- 全球暖化使得被昆蟲所帶來的疾病更加容易蔓延到新的地區並且傳染更多人。
(A)v.改善 (B)v.減少 (C)v.指向 (D)v.蔓延；散佈
- 大多數報紙藉著過度強調社會較黑暗的一面來誇大新聞，例如：搶劫，綁架和謀殺案。
(A)v.說服 (B)v.誇大(張) (C)v.失望 (D)v.減輕
- 每年在美國有大約五萬參仟人因為暴露於二手煙中而死亡。
(A)n.道歉 (B)n.偽裝 (C)n.暴露 (D)n.誘惑
- 一間有舒適溫度和柔和音樂的商店是一個可讓購物者待更久，令人愉快的地方。
(A)adj.複雜的 (B)adj.令人愉快的 (C)adj.內部的 (D)adj.敏感的
- 根據研究，孤單會增加老人家早死的危險，因為它對於健康是有害的。
(A)n.信仰 (B)n.危險 (C)n.知識 (D)n.安全
- 有三件事我們可以做來保持我們健康；我們應該吃營養的食物，得到足夠的休息並且要規律地運動。
(A)adv.可靠地 (B)adv.迅速地 (C)adv.例行地 (D)adv.最近
- 吃冰淇淋的方式之一就是把它放入蘇打並且讓它在飲料裡溶化掉(消失掉)。
(A)v.消失 (B)v.飄浮 (C)v.結冰 (D)v.變甜
- 溫泉據說可幫助治療皮膚疾病。
(A)v.損害 (B)v.製造 (C)v.忽視 (D)v.治療

11. 發展太空梭的計劃需要龐大的時間，金錢與人力的耗費。
(A)adj.巨大的；龐大的 (B)adj.嫉妒的
(C)adj.繁榮的 (D)adj.懷疑的
12. 面試官：今天來此有什麼事嗎？(或甚麼風把你吹來了？)
應徵者：我對你們的銷售部門感興趣。
面試官：_____。
應徵者：有的，我曾在茶店或飲料店兼差達兩年之久。
(A)你對什麼職位感興趣？ (B)我可以看一下你的護照嗎？
(C)你在那兒找到我們公司？ (D)你有任何經驗嗎？
13. Kate：我可以借你的腳踏車嗎？
Linda：_____。我自己需要使用它。
Kate：好吧，我向其他人求幫忙。
(A)我恐怕不能借。 (B)試試看，你將會喜愛它。
(C)請便。 (D)一點都不是問題。
14. John：你去台南之旅如何？
Jenny：_____我品嚐當地的點心並且參觀一些博物館。
John：我猜此次旅行你一定玩得很開心。
Jenny：當然。
(A)這不是我的風格。 (B)令人沮喪。
(C)浪費我的時間。 (D)太棒了。
15. Joy：你曾在高中生涯期間參與過任何的體育團隊嗎？
Kenny：_____。
Joy：真好，我真希望我也能有此機會。
(A)不，我並沒有參加音樂社團。 (B)不，一生只有一次。
(C)是的，我參加過游泳隊。 (D)是的，我已決定上大學。
16. 過路人：你看起來好像迷路了。一切都還好嗎？
Mark：謝謝詢問。我正在找我所住的希爾頓飯店。好像就在附近_____。
過路人：在這兒左轉。往前直走兩個街區。你的飯店就在右邊。
Mark：多謝。
(A)有好的餐廳嗎？ (B)你可以預約嗎？
(C)這東西要多少錢？ (D)我如何到那裡？

17. 店員：午安！有什麼我能幫忙的？
顧客：我要領取包裹。
店員：_____
- 顧客：William Huang.
- (A)你需要什麼樣的包裹？ (B)你想要何時領取？
(C)你付了多少錢？ (D)是給誰的包裹？
18. Andy：哇，你看起來令人驚羨。我無法相信。
Brian：_____
- Andy：是的，你減重許多了，不是嗎？
Brian：是的，我已經節食並且運動好一陣子了。
- (A)你注意到了，是嗎？ (B)你瘦多少了？
(C)你花多少錢在這上面？ (D)你在找什麼？
19. Mary：這些褲子多少錢？
銷售員：3000 元。
Mary：哇，太貴了。_____
- 銷售員：抱歉，這些褲子在特價中而且標價已是原價的六折了。
- (A)一件四號的襯衫，麻煩一下。 (B)有任何折扣嗎？
(C)能改天嗎？ (D)我想退款，麻煩一下。
20. Cindy：嘿，你看到了 Jane 的新髮型了沒？真漂亮！
Nina：你說對了。有了新髮型，她看起來很專業的。
Cindy：我也想要一樣的造型。
Nina：_____
- Cindy：好主意！我們去跟 Jane 要電話號碼。
- (A)為何我們不預約今晚呢？ (B)你認為何時是剪髮的最佳時機？
(C)我比較想讓我的設計師剪髮。 (D)我以前從沒看過她短髮的模樣。
21. Alex：嘿，Bill，你對浮潛有興趣嗎？
Bill：為何如此問呢？
Alex：我朋友和我這週末要去新的潛水地點。所以若你喜歡，你可以加入我們的行列。
Bill：太棒了！_____
- Alex：我們將在週五晚上放學後出發。
- (A)你們要走那條路？ (B)你們計劃何時出發？
(C)你們需要我帶支球棒嗎？ (D)你們是開車或騎摩托車去？

Jacky 在我們的辦公室裏是一位最風趣的人，因為他為人仁慈但卻深具好奇心且步調緩慢。他從不佔同事的便宜。相反地，他為人慷慨。每當我們需要幫忙時，他總是試著給與我們幫助。然而，他卻喜歡探聽其它和他無關的事。他不但對我們如何做工作感興趣，而且對我們個人問題也感到興趣。而且他經常工作速度緩慢，以至於我們大多數的人都對他感到不耐煩。很自然地，只因為他的遲緩，很多工作被延誤了。雖然他有缺點，我們依然感謝他的幫忙。

22. (A)優點；優勢；利益(n.) (B)憐憫(n.)
(C)興趣(n.) (D)轉向；旋轉；變化(n.)
解說：take advantage of 是一個慣用語或成語，譯為「欺騙，佔便宜，利用。」
23. (A)頭(n.) (B)幫助(n.) (C)把握(n.) (D)手(n.)
解說：give + 人 + a hand 是一個慣用語，譯為「幫助某人。」
若選(C)需改為…give us help
24. …先行詞(事物)+ which(關係代名詞主格)+動詞，故選(B)。which 引導形容詞子句修飾先行詞 business。
25. not only…but also 是一個慣用文法句型，譯為「不但…而且。」故選(C)。
26. (A)因為 (B)為了 (C)除了~之外 (D)儘管
解說：依上下文選(A)because of 後接名詞 his slowness。

許許多多的成年人依然記得小時候曾看過許多的螢火蟲。可是現在的小孩卻少有機會見到這些奇妙的生物。這是因為螢火蟲，尤其是雌的螢火蟲受到光害造成的影響所致。為了保護這些會發光的蟲兒們，我們必須保護牠們免受到光的災害與其它的威脅。觀賞螢火蟲受歡迎的景點在台中的地勢較低山區，尤其在暗夜中有著成千上萬昆蟲閃閃發光於森林公園裡。在臺灣 55 種已知的螢火蟲中，這裡就有 9 種被發現。可以觀賞到最大量螢火蟲展示光線的時間大約在四月初至五月中旬之間。其餘一年中可見到螢火蟲的時間適逢七月和十一月。這段時間，氣候溫暖溼潤，最適合螢火蟲尋找牠們的伴侶。

27. (A)因此(adv.) (B)而且(adv.) (C)同樣地(adv.) (D)然而；可是(adv.)
28. protect…from(保護…免於)是一個慣用語。
29. (A)勉強地；幾乎不(adv.) (B)幾乎不(adv.)
(C)尤其是；特別地(adv.) (D)逐漸地(adv.)
30. 主詞是 nine species 指的是九種螢火蟲，牠們是被發現的故選(A)have been found(現在完成式被動)
31. (A)凝視(片語) (B)適逢(片語) (C)在於(片語) (D)促成(片語)

來自於太陽的能源稱為太陽能。人們以不同的方式使用太陽來產生熱能，例如：許多建築物使用大型太陽能收集器來收集陽光。在太陽能收集器內是整排帶有水或空氣的黑管子。陽光照射管子使管子內的水或空氣受熱。黑管子攜帶加過熱的水或空氣至大的導管。加過熱的水或空氣透過導管被抽出。若熱能不需要時，它就直接到儲存槽。在陰天的日子或夜晚時，儲存的熱能就可以被使用。這種系統稱為「主動，積極導熱」系統。

另一種使用太陽能之方式就是將陽光"困住"。當陽光經過玻璃窗並照射於裡面的材質，太陽能就變成熱能。此種熱能使裡面之空氣溫度上升，所以裡面的空氣就變得越來越熱。這種集結式的加熱稱為溫室效應。此種加熱稱為「被動，消極導熱」系統。

除了製造熱能，太陽能也可以被用來生產電能。也許有些人認為太陽能似乎是一種完美的能源來源。它很乾淨，很豐沛，而且免費。可是太陽能的使用上是有一些問題的。其中之一就是並非所有的地方都可以接收到足夠的陽光來產生夠用的太陽能。而且，太陽能並非固定不變。假如有連續幾天的陰天的話，儲存的熱能或電能可能會用光。

32. 根據此篇文章，人們使用什麼來收集陽光？
(A)閃電襲擊 (B)太陽能收集器 (C)儲存槽 (D)水管清潔人員
33. 以下何者可攜帶加熱的水或空氣在整棟大樓流動？
(A)設陷阱捕獸的人 (B)儲存槽 (C)導管 (D)溫室
34. 以下何者可由本篇文章推論出來？
(A)使用太陽能產生熱能只有一個方法。
(B)人們可以享用太陽能而不需要擔心。
(C)玻璃可以被用來將陽光改變成能量來源。
(D)所有的地方皆有足夠的陽光來製造太陽能。
35. 根據本文，以下關於太陽能的敘述何者不是正確的？
(A)沒有足夠的陽光，太陽能很難產生。
(B)太陽能可以被用來產生熱能及電能。
(C)太陽能可以放於儲存槽以備未來之需。
(D)太陽能是一種完美而穩定的能量來源。
36. 本文最好的標題是什麼？
(A)來自太陽的能量 (B)不同類型的能源 (C)電力的影響 (D)溫室效應

水是人體主要的成分。缺乏水份會影響身體的機能。身體經由每日的活動不斷地喪失水份並且必須透過像是水果和蔬菜食物和如牛奶和汽水的飲料補足水份的流失。不含卡路里的水是最健康的飲料。男士每日需要 13 杯水，女士則需 9 杯水。

水的需求量依活動的程度、氣候和健康而定。如果你正在運動，你需要喝額外的 2 杯水。至於劇烈的運動，例如馬拉松或路跑，你甚至需要更多的水。運動飲料是可取代水和因汗而失去鈉的一種方式。

在嚴酷又乾燥的氣候，身體必須要有足夠的水份去保持冷卻。此外，在高於 2500 公尺的山上，人們呼吸會更快速，因此他們需要比平常更多的 5 杯水。

遭受發燒的人也應該攝取額外的液體去平衡水的流失。懷孕或哺乳的婦女也需要大量的水。醫生建議懷孕的婦女每日飲用 10 杯水，而餵母乳的婦女每日飲用 14 杯水。總而言之，水的需求量根據許多的因素而不同，而喝適量的水是良好健康的關鍵。

37. 根據本文，以下哪一個沒有被提到是影響水需求量的因素？
(A)個人的健康 (B)氣候的狀況 (C)體育活動 (D)情緒的狀態
38. 根據本文，一位懷孕的婦女每日應該喝多少水？
(A)9 杯水 (B)10 杯水 (C)13 杯水 (D)14 杯水
39. 以下哪個選項是第三段第一行出現「流體」的例子？
(A)牛奶糖 (B)雞胸肉 (C)柳橙汁 (D)熱狗
40. 關於這篇文章，以下哪一個選項是對的？
(A)身體要有良好的機能，水需要的 (B)如果你體溫很高，你需較少的水
(C)運動飲料不提供鈉給運動員 (D)蘇打水是對於身體最佳的飲料
41. 這篇文章最好的標題是什麼？
(A)運動的人和水 (B)水和健康的生活
(C)炎熱的氣候和水的需求 (D)過量的飲水導致鈉的流失

二、非選擇題

1. ①「機場」可寫成 airport 或 airfield 均可；②leave for 前往
2. People need to be aware of the affects of climate change on human life.

解說：人們必須意識到或知道氣候變遷對人類生活的影響。

3. We

{	should	(應該)	{	form(v.)	foster(v.)	a/the good habit of
	ought to			develop(v.)	acquire(養成)	
	are supposed to			cultivate(v.)	establish(v.)	

build up

七種用法皆可。

reading.

或 We should form a good reading habit 也可以。