

112 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

英文 試題

一、選擇題(第 1 至 42 題，每題 2 分，共 84 分)

I. 字彙題：第 1 至 8 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 9 至 10 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。

- It is a big _____ for people in this small town to learn that the only movie theater is going to shut down next month.
(A)cable (B)shock (C)tube (D)zone
- The animal rights group is going to _____ a party to raise money for street cats.
(A)break (B)fight (C)hold (D)spell
- I have _____ finished writing the novel, and I'm going to complete the last chapter tonight.
(A)almost (B)already (C)always (D)altogether
- In some countries, looking at someone in the eye for too long is considered _____, so you should avoid doing it.
(A)basic (B)classical (C)legal (D)rude
- If you keep blowing air into the balloon, it will _____ with a loud bang.
(A)aim (B)burst (C)explore (D)shine
- The boss agreed to increase workers' _____, so they can make more money to improve their life.
(A)permits (B)risks (C)scales (D)wages
- Since my teeth are very _____ to sweets, I don't eat candies and cookies.
(A)attractive (B)effective (C)positive (D)sensitive
- Amy's proposal to get funding from the school did not meet any _____, so she got all the money she needed for her project.
(A)appreciation (B)gratitude (C)resistance (D)sympathy
- William's mother was seriously hurt in the car accident; she will have to stay in the hospital for a while.
(A)badly (B)cheaply (C)hardly (D)shortly
- I'm sorry that I don't have any spare money to lend you. I spent all my money buying a new cellphone for my mom.
(A)extra (B)hot (C)quick (D)soft

II. 對話題：第 11 至 20 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。

11. Anita : There's a famous Chinese restaurant across the road. They serve the best Peking duck.

Sergio : Yes, I used to go there every week before I moved away from here.

Anita : I really want to try their Peking duck. _____

Sergio : Once in a long while.

(A) Is it far away from here?

(B) Does it really taste good?

(C) Have you ever been there?

(D) Do you still go there often?

12. Betty : Hello. I'm calling about your ad for the five-room rental apartment. Is it still available?

Manager : Yes, it is. _____

Betty : Yes. I'd like to. Can you tell me the address?

(A) Would you like to see it?

(B) Where did you see the ad?

(C) When do you want to see it?

(D) Will your friend come with you?

13. Alex : I'm interested in buying an electric car.

Sales : Good choice. They cause less pollution, and there are lots of places in the city where you can charge your car.

Alex : What if I want to leave the city? How far can I go before I need to charge the car?

Sales : _____

(A) It has gone too far.

(B) You have no choice.

(C) It has a range of 200 kilometers.

(D) As far as I know, there's no charge.

14. Jane : Guess what I saw during my trip to Paris last month?

Roy : I bet you saw the Eiffel Tower (艾菲爾鐵塔), right?

Jane : Of course I saw that. And I also saw the Mona Lisa.

Roy : You mean da Vinci's (達文西) Mona Lisa?

Jane : _____ I saw it at the Louvre (羅浮宮).

(A) No way!

(B) That's the one.

(C) You're lucky!

(D) Don't mention it.

15. David : Do you like watching judo (柔道) competitions?
Annie : No, not at all. But, I'm a big fan of Drangadrang (楊勇緯).
David : Really? You know him? _____
Annie : He's talented, strong and of course, very cute. He's even won an Olympic medal!
David : Wow! You really know him, huh?
(A)How did you meet him? (B)What does he really like?
(C)What do you like about him? (D)How did he know about judo?
16. Jimmy : I need to find a part-time job, Ms. King.
Ms. King : May I know the reason?
Jimmy : I need to support myself through school.
Ms. King : I see. _____
Jimmy : I can type pretty fast.
(A)How soon do you need the job? (B)What kind of skills do you have?
(C)What kind of support do you need? (D)What do you know about the school?
17. Secretary : Hello, Dean's office, may I help you?
Jack : Good morning, Sir. I'm looking for Dr. Huang.
Secretary : _____
Jack : OK. Could you let him know that Jack, his student, would like to make an appointment with him?
Secretary : Sure, let me check his schedule.
(A)I'm sorry there's no such person here.
(B)I'm sorry you dialed the wrong number.
(C)I'm afraid he doesn't work here anymore.
(D)I'm afraid he's not in the office right now.
18. Ms. Lin : Ms. Ting, Stella's ballet show yesterday was terrific. She is great.

Ms. Ting : Since she was seven.
Ms. Lin : I can't believe it. She must be a genius.
(A)How often did she practice ballet?
(B)How long has she been learning ballet?
(C)How old do people start learning ballet?
(D)How much will you pay for a ballet show?

19. Angel : Have you ever met new friends online?

Teddy : Yes, I have. We still keep in touch now.

Angel : How did you meet them?

Teddy : _____

(A)I joined an online group.

(B)We never talked on the Net.

(C)They met new friends on the street.

(D)He continued to play online games.

20. Nancy : Let's go out and play badminton. Do you know where the badminton gears and equipment are?

Danny : Aren't they in the closet next to you?

Nancy : _____

Danny : Why not go check the garage?

(A)Yes, here they are.

(B)I don't see them here.

(C)They sound closer to you.

(D)No, we threw them away.

III.綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 21 至 30 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 21—25 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Taiwan's east coast offers marvelous views of ocean wildlife. The chances of seeing a whale are very high in summer. It's rather easy to spot whales, 21. whales swim past Taiwan's east coast every year between April and October. Today, whale watching 22. a popular activity. The best time for whale watching is from June to August 23. the sea is calm. Whale watching makes up a major part of the tourism industry in Yilan, Taitung and Hualien counties. Whale watching tours have been 24. since 1997, and boat trips have been increasing. Tour operators are expected to follow regulations governing the activity. For example, to get a closer look at the whales, boats should 25. the animals from behind. A list of responsible whale watching principles is included in an official guide to reduce the impact of tourism on the behavior of the world's biggest animals.

21. (A)for

(B)nor

(C)so

(D)yet

22. (A)became

(B)become

(C)has become

(D)will become

23. (A)why

(B)when

(C)how

(D)which

24. (A)around

(B)against

(C)off

(D)over

25. (A)accept

(B)admit

(C)affect

(D)approach

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 26—30 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

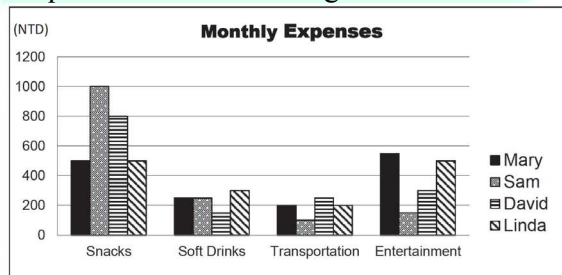
People take different actions when seeing a stranger who needs help. In psychology, there are two theories about the way people act in that situation, 26. the bystander effect and the Good Samaritan effect. A bystander is a person who sees a problem but just stands and watches, and a Good Samaritan refers to the one who helps a stranger in trouble. The bystander doesn't 27. to help, whereas the Good Samaritan jumps in to lend a hand. A bystander does not help because he or she does not want to look foolish by making a mistake when trying to help out. 28., a Good Samaritan helps because he or she wants others to see how helpful he or she is. In addition, a Good Samaritan pays close attention 29. other Good Samaritans. His or her action is based on what others are doing. If he or she sees others helping, he or she is more likely to help 30.. So, when you see a stranger in need, will you be a bystander or a Good Samaritan?

26. (A)called (B)calling (C)and called (D)while calling
 27. (A)cross out (B)hand in (C)step in (D)throw out
 28. (A)As a result (B)To sum up (C)In the first place (D)On the other hand
 29. (A)at (B)in (C)of (D)to
 30. (A)neither (B)otherwise (C)as well (D)so far

IV. 閱讀測驗：以下有四篇短文，共有 12 個題目，為第 31 至 42 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲根據以下圖表，回答第 31—32 題

The following graph shows how Mary, Sam, David and Linda spend their pocket money every month. Answer the questions based on the given information.



31. How much does David spend on soft drinks every month?
 (A) About NT\$800. (B) More than NT\$500.
 (C) Exactly NT\$400. (D) Less than NT\$200.

32. Which of the following is true?
- (A) Mary spends the most money on transportation.
 (B) Sam spends more money on snacks than Linda.
 (C) Linda spends as much money as Mary on soft drinks.
 (D) David spends less money on entertainment than Sam.

▲根據以下圖表，回答第 33–35 題

Read the label below and answer the questions that follow.

Drug Facts	
Uses Temporarily relieves these symptoms <input type="checkbox"/> sneezing <input type="checkbox"/> runny nose <input type="checkbox"/> watery, itchy eyes	
Warnings Ask a doctor before use if you have <input type="checkbox"/> glaucoma <input type="checkbox"/> breathing problems	
When using this product <input type="checkbox"/> you may get drowsy <input type="checkbox"/> avoid alcoholic drinks <input type="checkbox"/> be careful when driving a motor vehicle or operating machinery	
If pregnant or breastfeeding , ask a doctor before use.	
Directions	
Adults and children 12 years and over	Take 2 tablets every 4 to 6 hours; not more than 12 tablets in 24 hours
Children under 12 years	Ask a doctor
Other information Store in a cool, dry place	

33. Which part should you check to find out how to take the medicine?
 (A) Uses (B) Warnings (C) Directions (D) Other information
34. Which effect should you be aware of if you want to take the medicine?
 (A) You may feel cool and have dry skin.
 (B) You may feel sleepy and cannot think clearly.
 (C) You may have watery eyes and a runny nose.
 (D) You may have itchy eyes and cannot breathe well.
35. According to the label, which of the following is true?
 (A) A 13-year-old child can take ten tablets in a day.
 (B) Adults should take the medicine with alcoholic drinks.
 (C) A patient can take two tablets every six hours to treat glaucoma.
 (D) A 30-year-old pregnant woman should take the medicine without asking a doctor.

The following notice is posted by a high school before the summer vacation. Answer the questions based on the given information.

How to protect yourself from job scams

A scam is a way of tricking people into giving money or personal details to criminals. In a job scam, criminals pose as employers to cheat you of your money or your personal information by offering you a job. Very often, they offer large sums of money for little skill, effort or experience. Here are the common job scams and tips to help you avoid them.

Common job scams

A type of job scams asks you to use your bank account to receive and pass on payments for others. They will pay you a fee for helping to transfer the money.

Some scammers might ask you to deposit money into their account. Or, they will ask you for your bank details before they've even offered you the job.

In another instance, the fake employer wants to set up an interview. But first, they ask you to provide your bank details, a scan of your identity card or other personal information.

If a company is asking you to buy the products before you sell them, beware!

Things to watch out for

Unclear job description: Very little information about the job is provided and no skills or experience is required.

Unbelievably high pay: The job requires very little effort for high returns.

Requesting personal information: If you provide your bank account details, the scammer may use them to commit crimes.

Remember: If a job offer seems too good to be true, it's probably a scam.

How can I protect myself?

Do background check on the company and the person who claims to be hiring you. If a job offer doesn't feel right, feel free to contact the school staff for help.

36. Which is **NOT** mentioned as how job scams work?
- (A) Applicants have to give their cellphones to the employer.
 - (B) Applicants are asked to send in money before they get hired.
 - (C) Applicants have to pay for products before they sell the items.
 - (D) Applicants may be paid to use their bank accounts for money transfers.
37. Which of the following is true?
- (A) Scammers are people who help to look for criminals.
 - (B) The notice gives a list of common job scam websites.
 - (C) Job applicants should find out more about the employers.
 - (D) The school staff helps employers feel good about job ads.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 38—42 題

Technology is continuously changing the sports industry for the better. Electronic devices known as sensors can detect changes and provide instant information about the health and movements of the athlete. Technology has changed the way some athletes train by **live tracking** the athlete's performances, perfecting the athlete's movements, and preventing sports injuries.

Using sensors worn by the athlete, sports trainers can measure and track performance in real time. Nearly everything about the athlete can be measured, from breathing and heart rate, to sweat and temperature. The real-time information can help the trainer determine what aspects each athlete needs to focus on more. During practice, the trainer can read the data and decide when it's time to rest, stretch or train harder. In the past, however, the practice session would be recorded, and the athlete's performance would be judged later after the practice.

Technological tools also provide a lot of information about the athlete's movements. These tools can measure the exact position, distance, and speed of the athlete. The sensors on a swimmer's body, for example, provide data on movements like dive angle and leg movement. Observing these movements allows the trainer to help athletes perfect their performance.

The most important effect of technology on sports training is that injuries have been sharply reduced. Training software can assist trainers to keep watch on all aspects of training, including diet, energy, and sleep. This helps prevent fatigue and self-created injuries during practice.

Technology allows athletes to not only get the most out of their training but also stay injury free. Sports technology will undoubtedly increase the athlete's potential.

38. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Tracking the performance of trainers.
 - (B) Training athletes with technological tools.
 - (C) Perfecting the body movements of trainers.
 - (D) Preventing the damage of technological tools.
39. Which is closest in meaning to the phrase "**live tracking**" in paragraph 1?
- (A) Checking an activity after it is over
 - (B) Discussing an activity that may happen
 - (C) Following an activity before it happens
 - (D) Observing an activity when it is taking place

40. According to the passage, how has technology changed sports training?
(A)The athlete and the trainer can have a healthy diet.
(B)The athlete and the trainer can stop during practice.
(C)The trainer can understand the athlete's performance only after practice.
(D)The trainer can find out at once how the athlete performs during practice.
41. In the writer's opinion, what is the best benefit of using technology in sports training?
(A)Avoiding sports injuries. (B)Watching a performance.
(C)Recording the sports practice. (D)Making the movements perfect.
42. Which of the following statements is true?
(A)An athlete can detect the movements of sensor devices.
(B)Technological tools measure only the athlete's heart rate.
(C)Trainers dive at a perfect angle when swimmers wear sensors.
(D)Technological tools can show detailed movements of an athlete.

二、非選擇題(第 I 題，每格 2 分，共 4 分；第 II 題 6 分；第 III 題 6 分；共 16 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. 在洗衣服的時候，你應該把白色和深色的衣服分開。

When doing the ① , you should ② white and dark clothes.

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. how to deal with / was formed to / the high inflation rate / The research team / find out

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. 很多社團鼓勵他們的成員回收塑膠袋。

英文－【解答】

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



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英文 試題詳解

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

一、選擇題

- 這小城鎮的人民得知唯一的電影院即將在下個月關閉感到很震驚。
(A)電纜 (B)震驚(之事) (C)管子(狀物) (D)地區
- 動保團體即將為流浪貓募集資金而舉行一個派對。
(A)打破 (B)吵架 (C)舉行 (D)拼字
- 我幾乎快寫完那本小說，今天晚上我將完成最後一個章節。
(A)幾乎 (B)已經 (C)總是 (D)總共
- 在某些國家，直視某人太久被認為是無禮的，所以你應該避免這麼做。
(A)基本的 (B)古典的 (C)合法的 (D)無禮的
- 如果你持續把空氣吹到氣球裡，它會砰一聲地爆開。
(A)瞄準 (B)爆開 (C)探索 (D)照耀
- 老闆同意增加工人的薪資，所以他們才能賺更多錢來改善他們的生活。
(A)允許 (B)風險 (C)規模 (D)工資
- 因為我的牙齒對於甜食非常敏感，所以我不吃糖果及餅乾。
(A)有吸引力的 (B)有效的 (C)正面的 (D)敏感的
- Amy 從學校募集資金的提議並沒有遇到任何的阻力，所以她得到她專案所需要的錢。
(A)感激 (B)感激 (C)阻力、反抗 (D)同情
- William 的媽媽在車禍中受傷嚴重，她將必須住院一段時間。
(A)嚴重地 (B)便宜地 (C)幾乎不 (D)不久
- 我很抱歉我沒有任何多餘的錢可借你。我把所有的錢都拿去幫我媽買新手機了。
(A)額外的；多餘的 (B)熱的 (C)快速的 (D)柔軟的

11. Anita：對面有一間有名的中式餐廳。他們供應最棒的北京烤鴨。
Sergio：是的，在我搬離開這裡之前，我曾每個星期都去。
Anita：我真的想嚐看看他們的北京烤鴨。_____
- Sergio：久久一次。
- (A)它離這裡遠嗎？ (B)它嚐起來真的好吃嗎？
(C)你曾去過那裡嗎？ (D)你還常去嗎？
12. Betty：哈囉。我打電話是想問你們關於 5 房出租公寓的廣告。現在還有出租嗎？
Manager：是的，還有。_____
- Betty：好的。我想要。你能告訴我地址嗎？
- (A)你想要看看嗎？ (B)你在哪看到廣告的？
(C)你何時想要看？ (D)你的朋友會跟你一起來嗎？
13. Alex：我有興趣買一輛電動車。
Sales：好選擇！它們較不會造成污染，而且市區裡有很多地方可讓你的車充電。
Alex：我若要出城，那怎麼辦？在我需要再充電之前我可以開多遠？
Sales：_____
- (A)這已太過份了。 (B)你沒有選擇的餘地。
(C)它有 200 公里的續航力。 (D)據我所知，不用收錢。
14. Jane：猜看看我上個月去巴黎玩時，看到了什麼？
Roy：我敢說你去看了艾菲爾鐵塔，對吧？
Jane：當然我有看。而且我還看了 Mona Lisa。
Roy：你是指達文西的 Mona Lisa？
Jane：_____我在羅浮宮看到的。
- (A)不可能！ (B)就是它。 (C)你真幸運！ (D)別客氣。
15. David：你喜歡看柔道比賽嗎？
Annie：不，完全不喜歡。但，我是楊勇緯的大粉絲。
David：真的呀？你知道他？_____
- Annie：他有天分、強壯，而且，當然啦，他很可愛。他甚至贏得了奧運的獎牌。
David：Wow！你真得知道他哩，嗯！
- (A)你怎麼遇見他的？ (B)他真正喜歡什麼？
(C)你是喜歡他哪些點？ (D)他怎麼知道柔道的？

16. Jimmy：我需要找一個兼職的工作，Ms. King。
Ms. King：我可以知道原因嗎？
Jimmy：我必須靠我自己賺錢來完成學業。
Ms. King：我了解了。_____
- Jimmy：我打字很快。
- (A)你多快需要這份工作？ (B)你有什麼樣的技能？
(C)你需要怎樣的支援？ (D)你對學校的了解有哪些？
17. 秘書：哈囉，系主任辦公室，需要什麼協助嗎？
Jack：早安，請問 Huang 博士在嗎？
秘書：_____
- Jack：好。你能讓他知道他的學生，Jack，想跟他預約嗎？
秘書：當然可以，讓我來查一下他的行程。
- (A)抱歉，這裡沒有你要找的人。 (B)抱歉，你打錯電話了。
(C)很遺憾，他已經不在這裡上班了。 (D)很遺憾，他現在不在辦公室。
18. Ms. Lin：Ms. Ting, Stella 昨天的芭蕾舞表演很棒。她真是讚。_____
- Ms. Ting：自從她七歲時。
Ms. Lin：我真不敢相信。她一定是個天才。
- (A)她多久練習芭蕾舞一次？ (B)她已經練習芭蕾舞多久了？
(C)人們多大時開始學芭蕾舞？ (D)看一場芭蕾舞表演要花多少錢？
19. Angel：你曾經在線上交新朋友嗎？
Teddy：有呀。我們現在還有保持聯絡。
Angel：你怎麼認識他們的？
Teddy：_____
- (A)我有加入一個線上群組。 (B)我們從沒在線上聊過。
(C)他們在街上認識新朋友。 (D)他持續玩線上遊戲。
20. Nancy：咱們來外面打羽毛球好了。你知道羽毛球球拍及設備在哪裡嗎？
Danny：它們不是放在你旁邊的櫃子裡嗎？
Nancy：_____
- Danny：為何不到車庫找看看？
- (A)是的，它們在這裡。 (B)我沒看到它們在這裡。
(C)它們聽起來較靠近你。 (D)不，我們把它們丟了。

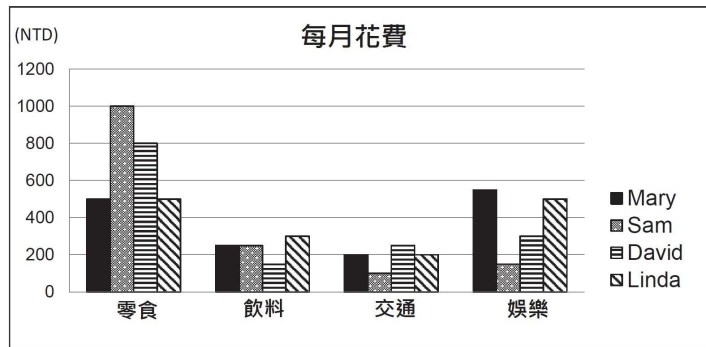
台灣東海岸提供海洋野生動物的壯麗景色。夏天看到鯨魚的機會非常高。鯨魚很容易發現，因為每年 4 月至 10 月期間，鯨魚游過台灣東海岸。今日，賞鯨已經成為一項受歡迎的活動。賞鯨的最佳時間是從 6 月到 8 月，當海面風平浪靜。賞鯨成為宜蘭、台東和花蓮三個縣市旅遊業的主要部分。賞鯨旅遊是從 1997 年以來已經存在，並且乘船遊覽也一直不斷增加。旅遊經營者應遵守管理活動的規定。例如，為了仔細觀賞鯨魚，船隻應該從動物後面接近。一份負責任的賞鯨原則包含在官方指南中，為了降低旅遊業對世界最大動物行為的影響。

21. (A)因為 (B)也不 (C)所以 (D)然而
22. 此題考動名詞當主詞 + 單數動詞
23. (A)為何 (B)當 (C)如何 (D)哪一個
24. (A)存在；四處 (B)反對 (C)離開、取消 (D)結束
25. (A)v.接受 (B)v.承認 (C)v.影響 (D)v.接近

當看到需要幫助的陌生人時，人們會採取不同的行動。在心理學中，有兩種關於人們在那種情況下的行為方式的理論，稱為旁觀者效應和見義勇為者效應。旁觀者是看到問題但只是站著看的人，見義勇為者是指幫助有困難的陌生人的人。旁觀者不會插手幫助，而見義勇為者跳進來伸出援手。旁觀者不會提供幫助，因為他或她不想在試圖幫助時因犯錯而顯得愚蠢。在另一方面，一個見義勇為者樂於助人，因為他或她想讓別人看到他或她是多麼樂於助人。此外，一個見義勇為者會密切關注其他的見義勇為者。他或她的行動是基於其他人正在做的事情。如果他或她看到別人幫助，他或她也更有可能幫助。所以，當你看到一個需要幫助的陌生人時，你會做一個旁觀者還是一個見義勇為者？

26. 此題考分詞片語，原句為 which is called ~ 被動保留過去分詞
27. (A)刪去 (B)繳交 (C)插手干預 (D)扔掉
28. (A)結果 (B)總之 (C)起初 (D)另一方面
29. pay attention to ~ 注意
30. (A)也不；二者皆非 (B)否則 (C)也是 (D)至今

下圖顯示了 Mary、Sam、David 和 Linda 每個月如何花零花錢。根據所給的資訊回答問題。



31. 大衛每個月花多少錢買飲料？
- (A)大約新台幣 800 元。 (B)超過新台幣 500 元以上。
(C)剛好新台幣 400 元。 (D)不到新台幣 200 元。
32. 以下哪項是正確的？
- (A)瑪麗在交通上花的錢最多。
(B)山姆在零食上花的錢比琳達多。
(C)琳達在飲料上的花費和瑪麗一樣多。
(D)大衛花在娛樂上的錢比山姆少。

閱讀下面的標籤並回答下列的問題。

藥品標示	
用途 暫時緩解這些症狀 ■打噴嚏 ■流鼻涕 ■眼睛流淚、發癢	
警告 如果您有以下情況，請在使用前諮詢醫生 ■青光眼 ■呼吸問題	
使用本產品時 ■你可能會昏昏欲睡 ■避免飲酒 ■駕駛機動車輛或操作機械時要小心 如果懷孕或哺乳，請在使用前諮詢醫生。	
說明	
成人和 12 歲及以上的兒童	每 4 至 6 小時服用 2 片； 24 小時內不超過 12 片
12 歲以下兒童	問醫生
其他訊息 儲存在陰涼，乾燥的地方	

33. 你應該檢查哪個部分來找出如何服用藥物？
- (A)使用 (B)警告 (C)說明 (D)其他資訊

34. 如果你想吃藥，你應該要知道有什麼影響？
(A)你可能感覺涼爽，皮膚乾燥。 (B)你可能會想睡，無法清晰地思考。
(C)你可能有流淚和流鼻涕。 (D)你可能眼睛發癢，呼吸不順。
35. 根據標籤，下列何者為真？
(A)一個 13 歲的孩子一天可以服用十片。
(B)成人應該用酒精飲料服藥。
(C)患者可以每六小時服用兩片來治療青光眼。
(D)30 歲的孕婦應該在不諮詢醫生的情況下服用藥物。

如何保護自己免受工作詐騙

詐騙是一種誘騙人們向罪犯提供金錢或個人詳細訊息的方式。在工作詐騙中，犯罪分子冒充雇主藉由提供你工作來騙取你的金錢或個人訊息。很多時候，他們會不用什麼技能、努力或經驗來提供大量金錢。以下是常見的工作詐騙和幫助你避免這些騙局的提示。

常見的工作詐騙

一種求職詐騙要求你使用你的銀行帳戶為他人接收和轉賬付款。他們會向你支付幫助轉賬的費用。

一些詐騙者可能會要求你將錢存入他們的帳戶。或者，他們甚至會在向你提供工作之前詢問你銀行的詳細訊息。

在另一種情況下，假雇主要求安排面試。但首先，他們會要求你提供銀行詳細訊息、身份證或其他個人訊息的掃描。

如果一家公司要求你在銷售產品之前購買產品，請當心！

注意事項

職位描述不明確：提供的職位訊息很少，也不需要技能或經驗。

令人難以置信的高薪：這份工作只需付出很少的努力就能獲得高回報。

索取個人訊息：如果你提供你的銀行帳戶詳細訊息，詐騙者可能會利用它們進行犯罪。

請記住：如果一份工作機會好得令人難以置信，那它很可能是一個騙局。

我怎樣才能保護自己？

對公司和聲稱要雇用你的人進行背景調查。如果工作機會不合適，請隨時聯繫學校工作人員尋求幫忙。

36. 哪一個是工作詐騙如何運作所沒有提到的？
(A)申請人必須將手機交給僱主。
(B)要求申請人在被錄用前匯款。
(C)申請人在出售商品之前必須支付產品費用。
(D)申請人可以使用其銀行戶進行匯款。

37. 下列何者為真？
- (A)騙子是幫助尋找罪犯的人。
 - (B)通知列出了常見的工作詐騙網站。
 - (C)求職者應該找出更多僱主的資訊。
 - (D)學校工作人員幫助僱主對招聘廣告感覺良好。

科技正在不斷改善體育產業。稱為感應器的電子設備可以檢測變化並提供有關運動員健康和運動的即時訊息。科技藉由即時追蹤運動員的表現、使運動員的動作完美並且避免運動傷害，來改變了一些運動員的訓練方式。

使用運動員佩戴的感應器，運動教練可以即時測量和追蹤表現。幾乎可以測量運動員的一切，從呼吸和心率，到出汗和體溫。即時訊息可以幫助教練確定每個運動員需要更多關注的方面。在練習過程中，教練可以讀取數據並決定何時該休息、伸展或更努力地訓練。然而在過去，練習過程會被記錄下來，然後在練習結束後對運動員的表現進行評判。

科技工具還提供了很多關於運動員動作的訊息。這些工具可以測量運動員的準確位置、距離和速度。例如，游泳者身上的感應器提供有關潛水角度和腿部運動等運動的數據。觀察這些動作可以讓教練幫助運動員使他們的表現完美。

科技對運動訓練最重要的影響是傷害明顯地減少。訓練軟體可以幫助訓練者密切關注訓練的各個方面，包括飲食、精力和睡眠。這有助於防止練習過程中出現疲勞和自傷。

科技讓運動員不僅可以充分利用他們的訓練，還可以避免受傷。運動科技無疑會增加運動員的潛能。

38. 這段話主要關於什麼？
- (A)追蹤教練的表現。
 - (B)用科技工具訓練運動員。
 - (C)使教練的身體運動完美。
 - (D)防止科技工具的損壞。
39. 哪個與第 1 段中的片語"即時追蹤"的含義最接近？
- (A)結束後檢查活動
 - (B)討論可能發生的活動
 - (C)在活動發生之前關注它
 - (D)觀察正在發生的活動。
40. 根據文章，科技如何改變了運動訓練？
- (A)運動員和教練可以有健康的飲食。
 - (B)運動員和教練可以在練習中停下來。
 - (C)教練只有在練習後才能了解運動員的表現。
 - (D)教練可以立即了解運動員在練習中的表現。
41. 在作者看來，在運動訓練中使用科技的最大好處是什麼？
- (A)避免運動損傷。
 - (B)觀看表演。
 - (C)記錄運動練習。
 - (D)使動作完美。

42. 以下哪項陳述是正確的？
- (A)運動員可以檢測感應器設備的運動。
 - (B)科技工具僅測量運動員的心率。
 - (C)當游泳者佩戴感應器時，教練以完美的角度潛水。
 - (D)科技工具可以顯示運動員的詳細動作。

二、非選擇題

1. laundry ; separate
2. The research team was formed to find out how to deal with the high inflation rate.
3. Many clubs encourage their members to recycle plastic bags.



A Leader