



九十七學年度技術校院四年制與專科學校二年制
統 一 入 學 測 驗 試 題

英 文

I. 字彙測驗：第1 – 10 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字，請在四個選項中，選出一個與劃底線的字意義最接近的答案。第11 – 15 題，請選擇一個最適當的答案，以完成該句。

1. If you want to buy some food, you'd better hurry. The store will be closed in ten minutes.

- (A) tremble (B) hurt (C) vanish (D) rush

如果你要買一些食物，你最好快一點。商店將會在10分鐘內打烊。

- (A) 發抖 (B) 傷害 (C) 消失 (D) 快速

Ans: (D)

2. Overweight, we are advised to pay close attention to our daily diet.

- (A) liked (B) related (C) suggested (D) treated

超重了，我們被建議要注意我們每日的飲食。

- (A) 喜愛 (B) 相關 (C) 建議 (D) 對待

Ans: (C)

3. Research has shown that loneliness is harmful to health.

- (A) bad (B) deep (C) free (D) heavy

研究顯示，寂寞對健康是有害的。

- (A) 壞的 (B) 深的 (C) 自由的 (D) 重的

Ans: (A)

4. The coach was proud because his basketball team won the championship.

- (A) absent (B) famous (C) pleased (D) worried

教練感到驕傲，因為他的籃球隊贏得了冠軍。

- (A) 缺席 (B) 有名 (C) 高興 (D) 擔心

Ans: (C)

5. The tropical weather in Taiwan makes it possible to grow various types of fruits such as watermelons, bananas, and pineapples.

- (A) different (B) whole (C) general (D) special

台灣的熱帶氣候使得它能生長不同種類的水果。

(A) 不同的 (B) 全部的 (C) 大体的 (D) 特別的

Ans: (A)

6. Because of the heavy rain, Mr. Johnson drove down the hill very slowly and cautiously.

(A) carefully (B) naturally (C) quickly (D) entirely

由於大雨，Johnson先生非常緩慢地和小心地開車下山。

(A) 小心的 (B) 自然的 (C) 快速的 (D) 完全的

Ans: (A)

7. The most frequently used service on the Internet is electronic mail (e-mail), which is fast and convenient.

(A) easily (B) recently (C) commonly (D) possibly

在網路上最經常被用到的服務是電子郵件。

(A) 容易地 (B) 最近地 (C) 普通地 (D) 可能地

Ans: (C) (commonly「普通地、普遍地」和 frequently「經常地」，意思雖然不同，但是比起其他的答案，選 commonly 意思較為接近)

8. Some people prefer to follow a predictable pattern in their life: school, then marriage and children.

(A) design (B) turn (C) rate (D) review

有些人在他們的人生中：求學、然後結婚和小孩，較喜歡遵循可預測的型態。

(A) 設計 (B) 轉變 (C) 比率 (D) 再檢查

Ans: (A) (design和pattern意思雖然不同，但是比起其他的答案，這二個字比較有關聯性)

9. Greenpeace, which aims to protect the environment, is an international institution.

(A) alternative (B) organization (C) expansion (D) invention

綠色和平是一個著重在環境保護的國際機構。

(A) 替代 (B) 機構 (C) 延伸 (D) 發明

(B) Ans: (B)

10. The player's outstanding performance won him a gold medal in the Olympic Games.

(A) excellent (B) proper (C) accidental (D) allergic

這位表演者傑出的表演使他贏得了一項奧林匹克比賽的金牌。

(A) 卓越的 (B) 適當的 (C) 意外的 (D) 過敏的

Ans: (A)

11. With the population _____ day by day, more and more space is needed for public activities.
(A) observing (B) attracting (C) examining (D) increasing

隨著每天人口_____，愈來愈多的空間被需要用來當作各項公共活動(的場地)。

- (A) 觀察 (B) 吸引 (C) 檢查 (D) 增加

Ans: (D)

12. Many Allied airmen _____ in World War II escaped from German prison camps successfully.
(A) captured (B) murdered (C) realized (D) compared

許多聯軍_____空勤人員在第二次世界大戰期間成功地逃離了德國的囚犯集中營。

- (A) 被俘虜的 (B) 被謀殺的 (C) 被實現的 (D) 被比較的

Ans: (A)

13. Crime is growing at a rapid rate, _____ in urban areas.
(A) cheerfully (B) appropriately (C) reasonably (D) especially

犯罪率快速的成長，_____在都會地區。

- (A) 高興地 (B) 適合地 (C) 合理地 (D) 尤其地

Ans: (D)

14. Jane _____ to the waiter that her meal was cold.
(A) happened (B) celebrated (C) complained (D) admired

Jane向侍者_____，她的餐點是冷的。

- (A) 發生 (B) 慶祝 (C) 抱怨 (D) 稱讚

(B) Ans: (C)

15. The famous singer's wonderful voice made a deep _____ on the audience.
(A) progress (B) impression (C) promise (D) introduction

這位著名歌星美麗的嗓音給觀眾造成了一個極深的_____。

- (A) 進步 (B) 印象 (C) 諾言 (D) 介紹

Ans: (B)

II. 對話測驗：第16 – 25 題，請依照對話內容選出一個最適當的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

16. Jenny: I'll take a pair of jeans in this style.

Salesclerk: Great! Will that be all?

Jenny: Yes, that's all.

Salesclerk: _____

Jenny: Cash, please.

- (A) I'll think it over and let you know.
- (B) I am very busy. Maybe tomorrow.
- (C) Would you like to pay by cash or credit card?
- (D) To be honest, I am not very good at it.

Jenny: 我要買這種樣式的一條牛仔褲。

銷售員: 好極了。就買這些了嗎? Jenny:

是的。就這些。.

銷售員: _____

Jenny: 現金, 謝謝。

- (A) 我想再告訴你。
- (B) 我非常忙。也許明天吧。
- (C) 你要付現金還是刷信用卡?
- (D) 老實說, 我對這個不是很在行。

Ans: (C)

17. Tony: Would you like to get together tomorrow?

Sandy: OK. What would you like to do?

Tony: _____

Sandy: That sounds good. Let's go!

- (A) Are you with me so far?
- (B) How about seeing a movie?
- (C) How would you like it?
- (D) What did you do next?

Tony: 明天大家聚一下好不好?

Sandy: 好。你想要做什麼?

Tony: _____

Sandy: 聽起來不錯。我們走吧!

- (A) 你到目前還贊成我吧?
- (B) 看一場電影如何?
- (C) 你喜歡它吧?
- (D) 你接下來要作什麼?

Ans: (B)

18. Teresa: Could you give me an extra blanket?

Attendant: _____

Teresa: Thank you very much.

Attendant: You're welcome.

- (A) See you tomorrow.
- (B) Sure, here you are.
- (C) I beg your pardon.
- (D) I don't think so.

Teresa: 能否再給我一條毛毯?

空服員: _____

Teresa: 非常感謝你。

空服員: 不客氣。

(A) 明天在再見。

(B) 沒問題，拿去。

(C) 對不起，我沒聽懂。

(D) 我不覺得如此。

Ans: (B)

19. Judy: I hear you have a new girl friend.

Mike: Yes. Her name is Amy, and she is gorgeous!

Judy: Really? _____

Mike: She's tall with red hair.

Judy: And how old is she?

Mike: I don't know. She won't tell me.

(A) Is she outgoing?

(B) Is she intelligent?

(C) What does she look like?

(D) It looks good on her.

Judy: 我聽說你有了一位新女友。

Mike: 是的。她的名字是Amy，她可愛極了！

Judy: 真的嗎？ _____

Mike: 她高、有一頭紅髮。

Judy: 她幾歲了？

Mike: 我不知道。她不告訴我。

(A) 她外向嗎？

(B) 她聰明嗎？

(C) 她長的是什麼樣子？

(D) (穿戴)在她身上，看起來不錯。

Ans: (C)

20. Andrew: You look pale. Are you all right?

Candy: I don't feel well. I'm not sure what's wrong with me.

Andrew: _____

Candy: You're right. Thanks for your advice.

(A) That's a wonderful idea!

(B) You should take a rest.

(C) Is there anything I can do for you?

(D) I think I'm going to be sick.

Andrew: 你看起來臉色蒼白。你還好吧？

Candy: 我覺得不太舒服。我不知道哪裡不對勁了。

Andrew: _____

Candy: 沒錯。感謝你的建議。

- (A) 這個意見非常好！ (B) 你應該休息一下。
(C) 我能幫你什麼忙嗎？ (D) 我覺得我要生病了。

Ans: (B)

21. Patient: I feel very dizzy and sick. And my stomach hurts.

Doctor: I see. How long have you felt like this?

Patient: _____

Doctor: When did you eat last night?

Patient: Around ten.

- (A) It hurts a lot. (B) It is a dull pain.
(C) For two days. (D) I am ahead of the times.

病人：我感到頭昏和難受。而且我的胃痛。

醫生：我知道了。你感覺這樣有多久了。

病人：_____

醫生：你昨晚什麼時候吃的？

病人：差不多十點鐘。

- (A) 它很痛。 (B) 它是隱隱作痛。
(C) 有二天了。 (D) 我進度超前。

Ans: (C)

22. Ann: I see you're washing the windows.

Joan: Yes. They have not been washed for a long time.

Ann: _____

Joan: Sure, if you don't mind.

Ann: No, not at all.

- (A) I don't know yet. (B) I appreciate that.
(C) For what date? (D) Need any help?

Ann：我看見你正在洗窗戶。

Joan：是的。它們有一陣子沒洗了。

Ann：_____

Joan：當然。如果你不介意的話。

Ann：不，完全不會。

- (A) 我還不知道。 (B) 我感謝。
(C) 哪一個日期？ (D) 需要任何幫忙嗎？

Ans: (D)

23. Helen: I'd like to return this hat.

Clerk: _____

Helen: It's too old-fashioned.

Clerk: Would you like to exchange it for a more stylish one?

Helen: No, I'd like a refund, please.

- (A) We'll be happy to see you again. (B) What seems to be the problem with it?
(C) Which one do you like? (D) I'd like to expand the company.

Helen: 我想要退掉這頂帽子。

店員: _____

Helen: 它的樣式太舊了。

店員: 你要換一頂較新的樣式嗎?

Helen: 不, 我要退錢。

- (A) 我會很高興再看到你。 (B) 它有什麼問題嗎?
(C) 你喜歡那一個? (D) 我想要擴張公司。

Ans: (B)

24. Mary: What's the matter, Joe? You look upset.

Joe: I lost my job today.

Mary: _____

- (A) You are missing the point. (B) I am just kidding.
(C) I am sorry to hear that. (D) It's very nice of you to say so.

Mary: 有什麼問題嗎, Joe? 你看起來有些緊張。

Joe: 我今天失業了。

Mary: _____

- (A) 你沒有針對重點。 (B) 我只是開玩笑的。
(C) 我聽到這件事覺得很難過。 (D) 你這樣說實在很厚道。

Ans: (C)

25. Woman: I'd like to order breakfast, please.

Room Service: May I have your name and room number?

Woman: Helen Brown. Room 12.

Room Service: Ms. Brown, _____

Woman: Some toast and a tomato juice.

- (A) what would you like today? (B) is everything OK?
(C) when do you want that? (D) I wonder if I could have some of that.

女人：我想要訂早餐。

房間服務：能夠讓我知道妳的名字和房間號碼嗎？

女人：Helen Brown。12號房。

房間服務：Brown女士，_____

女人：一些麵包和蕃茄汁。

- (A) 妳今天要點什麼？ (B) 每一樣東西都可以嗎？
(C) 妳什麼時候要？ (D) 我不知道能否要一些那些東西。

Ans: (A)

III. 綜合測驗：下面三篇短文共有十五個空格，為第26 – 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。

It is becoming increasingly urgent for us to know our family's medical history, as more and more diseases are found to have genetic 26. Researchers are working to isolate all of the body's 50,000 to 100,000 genes and 27 them to specific diseases. It may be only a matter of time before scientists 28 the genes that cause such common illnesses as diabetes and high blood pressure. 29 unfortunately, time is not on our side. Hereditary diseases are a 30 potentially affecting many people in the world.

26. (A) genes (B) links (C) bacteria (D) pains
27. (A) deal (B) experiment (C) conduct (D) match
28. (A) favor (B) locate (C) fasten (D) depend
29. (A) But (B) Although (C) Even if (D) Now that
30. (A) number (B) piece (C) duty (D) crisis

由於愈來愈多的疾病被發現有遺傳的 26，我們愈來愈急迫地想要知道我們家族的病史。研究者正致力於分離身體所有5萬至10萬個基因，並 27 特別的疾病。科學家 28 造成一些共同的疾病例如糖尿病和高血壓的基因，將會只是一個時間問題而已。29 可惜地，時間並不站在我們這一邊。遺傳疾病是一個 30 潛在地影響世界上許多的人们。

26. (A) 基因 (B) 連結 (C) 細菌 (D) 痛楚
27. (A) 交易 (B) 實驗 (C) 行為 (D) 比對
28. (A) 喜歡 (B) 找出 (C) 栓緊 (D) 依靠
29. (A) 但是 (B) 雖然 (C) 即使 (D) 現今
30. (A) 數目 (B) 一個單位 (C) 責任 (D) 危機

Ans: 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (B) 29. (A) 30. (D)

▲ 下篇短文共有5個空格，為第31-35題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

In Taiwan, setting off sky lanterns is now considered a custom at Lantern Festival. The custom came from the Han people 31 wanted to send a peaceful message to their families and friends. 32 the first Han people came to Taiwan, they didn't get along with the aborigines. They had many 33 over the land. The aborigines accused the Han people 34 stealing their land. So, they fought with each other and some people died. Later some Han people began to learn to live with the aborigines. They even moved up to the mountains and 35 a village there. Every year when those Han people living in the mountains wanted to send messages to their families and friends living on the plains, they set off sky lanterns.

31. (A) who (B) while (C) what (D) where
 32. (A) When (B) Although (C) So (D) If
 33. (A) agreements (B) ancestors (C) robots (D) quarrels
 34. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) by
 35. (A) forms (B) to form (C) forming (D) formed

在台灣，在燈籠節放天燈已被認為是一項習俗。這項習俗來自漢族人民 這些漢族人民31 要對 他們的家人和朋友發送平安的訊息。形成32 漢族人民初到台灣，它們與原住民相處的並 不好。他們有許多的 33 在這塊土地上。原住民 指控34 漢族人民偷竊他們的土地。他們因此爭戰，許多人因而死亡。後來，有些漢族人民開始學習和原住民相處。他們甚 至遷徙到山裡，在那裡 形成35 一個村落。每一年，當那些居住在山裡的漢族人民想要傳 送訊息給他們住在平地的家人和朋友，他們就放天燈。

31. (A) who(關係代名詞) (B) 當...時候 (C) 什麼 (D) 什麼地方
 答：A

The **custom** **came** from the Han people **who** **wanted** to send a peaceful message....

主詞 動詞 先行詞 主詞 動詞
 主要子句 關係代名詞 從屬形容詞子句

32. (A) 當...時候 (B) 雖然 (C) 因此 (D) 假如
 答：A

When the first Han **people** **came** to Taiwan, **they** didn't **get** along with the aborigines.

主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞
 從屬副詞子句 主要子句

33. (A) 協議 (B) 祖先 (C) 機器人 (D) 爭吵
 答：D

34. 34. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) by
 答：C (accused ...of ...指控...罪行)

35. (A) forms (B) to form (C) forming (D) formed
答：D

They even moved up to the mountains and (they even) formed a village there.

主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞
對等子句 對等連接詞 對等子句

由對等連接詞and所連接的二個對等的獨立子句，formed前面省略了they even，文法書 p.330

本句是敘敘過去的事情，所以都是用過去式moved和formed；

▲ 下篇短文共有5個空格，為第36 – 40題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Many great colonists made an impact on American history. 36 them was Benjamin Franklin, who left his mark as a writer, inventor, scientist and statesman. Franklin was born in Boston in 1706, in a very religious household. 37 he had less than two years of formal education, he enjoyed learning and read a lot of books. At age 12, he began writing articles for a newspaper, and that made 38 famous as a young writer. In 1723, Franklin ran away to Philadelphia, 39 he started his own newspaper. He was very active in the Philadelphia community. He operated a bookstore and 40 postmasters. He also helped to establish a library, a fire company, a college, an insurance company and a hospital.

36. (A) Inside (B) Among (C) Within (D) Beside
37. (A) For (B) If (C) Perhaps (D) Although
38. (A) it (B) him (C) them (D) her
39. (A) who (B) which (C) where (D) what
40. (A) names (B) naming (C) was named (D) had named

許多偉大的殖民者對美國的歷史造成影響。在他們 36 有一位是Benjamin Franklin，他被稱為是一位作家、發明家和政治家。Franklin於1706年在波士頓一個非常虔誠的宗教家庭出生。37 他只受過二年不到的正式教育，他喜歡學習也閱讀了許多的書。在12歲的時候，他開始在一家報紙撰寫文張，因而如此造就了 他38 以一個作家而聞名。在1723年，他跑到費城去了，在費城39 他創辦了他自己的報紙。他在費城社區非常活躍。他開了一家書店，40 郵政局長。他也協助建立一個圖書館、一家消防隊、一家保險公司和一家醫院。

36. (A) 在...之內 (B) 介於三者(或以上)之間 (C) 在...之內 (D) 除了

答：B

37. (A) 為了 (B) 假如 (C) 也許 (D) 雖然

答：D

38. (A) it (B) him (C) them (D) her

答：B ... , and **that made** him **famous** as a young writer.

主詞 動詞 受詞 受詞補語

(him是受詞，所以要用he的受格him)

39. (A) who(關係代名詞) (B) which(關係代名詞) (C) 什麼地方 (D) 什麼

答：C In 1723, **Franklin ran** away to **Philadelphia**, **where he started** his own newspaper.

主詞 動詞 先行詞 關係副詞 主詞 動詞 受詞
主要子句 從屬形容詞子句

本句的where是當作關係副詞使用，所帶領的子句where he started his own newspaper 是修飾先行詞Philadelphia (文法書p. 319)

40. (A) names (B) naming (C) was named (D) had named

答：C **He operated** a bookstore **and** (**he**) **was named** postmasters.

主詞 動詞 受詞 主詞 動詞(被動式)
對等子句 對等連接詞 對等子句

was named是過去被動式；

對等連接詞and所連接的二個對等子句，重複的部分可以省略(文法書 p.330)

IV. 閱讀測驗：下面兩篇短文，文後各附5個問題，為第41 – 50 題，閱讀短文後，請選出每題最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第41-45題

A young man was recently murdered in an apartment in Taipei. The police found no clues except for one fingerprint on the wall. Usually, finding the owner of a fingerprint would take several days or even months because there are millions of fingerprints in the files. In this case, however, the police found the murderer in just a few hours because they had a powerful helper — a computer. The computer compared the fingerprint on the wall with all the fingerprints in the files and told the police whom the fingerprint belonged to.

Computers can store large amounts of information. In a few seconds, they can give us the information stored in them. In one second, computers can do millions of calculations. Through the computer network, we can send information to a faraway place in a moment.

Computers are used in many other situations today. At home, we use small, simple computers to control the washing machine or the microwave oven. At the supermarket, computers read the labels on products and work out the bills. In the library, a computer can tell you, in a second, if a book is there. Many schools use computers to teach students. People may even use computers to make friends on the BBS.

Many people believe that computers will become as smart as or even smarter than human beings and that they will do everything for us. If this happens, what will you do to pass the time? Don't worry. You'll have a lot of computer games.

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41. Without the help of the computer, how long does it usually take to find the owner of a fingerprint?
(A) A few minutes. (B) A few seconds.
(C) A few hours. (D) Several days or even months.
42. Why could the computer help the police find the murderer so fast?
(A) Because it could read the labels on products.
(B) Because it helped the police find the person to whom the fingerprint belonged.
(C) Because it had a lot of games.
(D) Because it could calculate very quickly the number of fingerprints stored in the files.
43. Which of the following is the topic sentence of the third paragraph?
(A) Computers are used in many other situations today.
(B) At the supermarket, computers read the labels on products and work out the bills.
(C) In the library, a computer can tell you , in a second, if a book is there.
(D) Many schools use computers to teach students.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
(A) At home, computers can help us control some machine.
(B) At the supermarket, computers can help us calculate the bills efficiently.
(C) People may use computers to make friends.
(D) Computers can replace all the librarians.
45. Which of the following can best describe the main idea of this passage?
(A) Finding the owner of a fingerprint is difficult.
(B) Computers can give us a lot of information.
(C) We can send information to a faraway place in a minute.
(D) Computers are very useful in our daily lives.

有一位年輕人最近在台北的一間公寓中被謀殺了。警方除了牆壁上的一個指紋外找不到線索。通常要找到一個指紋的主人要花上幾天甚至幾個月的時間，因為檔案中有數百萬個指紋樣本。然而，這一個案件，警方只花了幾個鐘頭就找到了凶手，因為他們有一個有力的幫手 – 電腦。電腦比對了牆壁上的指紋和檔案中所有的指紋，告訴警方這個指紋是誰的。

電腦可以儲存大量的資訊。在幾秒鐘之內，它們就能夠給我們儲存在它們裡面的資訊。在一秒鐘內，電腦能作數百萬個計算。透過電腦，我們能立刻傳送資訊到很遠的地方。

現今電腦被運用到許多的地方。在家裡，我們用簡單、小的電腦來控制洗衣機或微波爐。在超級市場，電腦讀取產品上的標籤讀出帳單。在圖書館，電腦能在一秒鐘告訴你書還在不在。許多學校用電腦來教導學生。人們甚至用電腦在BBS上交友。

許多人相信電腦會跟人類一樣甚至更聰明，會幫我們做一切的事情。假如這樣的事情發生的話，你將如何打發時間？別擔心。你將會有許多的電腦遊戲。

41. 沒有電腦的協助。要查到一個指紋的主人要花多久時間？

- (A) 幾分鐘。
- (B) 幾秒鐘。
- (C) 幾小時。
- (D) 幾天甚至幾個月

Ans: (D)

42. 為什麼電腦這麼快就幫警方找到凶手？

- (A) 因為它可以讀產品上的標籤。
- (B) 因為它可以幫警方找到指紋是誰的。
- (C) 因為它有許多遊戲。
- (D) 因為它可以很快地計算出儲存在檔案中的指紋數目。

Ans: (B)

43. 下列哪一句是第三段的主題句子？

- (A) 現今電腦被運用到許多的地方。
- (B) 在超級市場，電腦讀取產品的標籤讀出帳單。
- (C) 在圖書館，電腦能在一秒鐘告訴你書還在不在。
- (D) 許多學校用電腦來教導學生。

Ans: (A)

44. 根據這篇文章下列哪一句不是真的？

- (A) 在家裡，電腦能協助我們控制一些機器。
- (B) 在超級市場，電腦能有效的協助我們計算帳單。
- (C) 人們可以用電腦交友。
- (D) 電腦可以取代圖書館管理員。

Ans: (D)

45. 下列哪一句最能表示這篇文章的主要意思？

- (A) 找出指紋的主人是困難的。
- (B) 電腦可以給我們許多的資訊。
- (C) 我們能立刻傳送資訊到很遠的地方。
- (D) 電腦在我們的日常生活中非常有用。

Ans: (D)

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第46–50題

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) offers those aged 55 and older a meaningful life through community volunteer service. Volunteers donate their time and energy regularly to neighborhood watch programs, to helping people recover

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from natural disasters, and to providing transportation for doctors' appointments, etc. In fact, plenty of other service opportunities exist for RSVP such as visiting nursing home residents, helping in senior nutrition centers, providing service at civic events, serving in health care institutions, and serving at public libraries. The rewards of being a volunteer are countless. For example, each year RSVP volunteers are recognized with a special banquet in **their** honor. The recognition also provides a time for the volunteers to gather together and enjoy a variety of entertainments. Research shows that volunteering promotes physical and psychological well-being. During and after volunteering, 95 percent of people reported feelings of warmth, similar to those who feel happy and excited after exercise.

46. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) Opportunities and benefits for student volunteers.
(B) Services offered by RSVP for elders.
(C) The nature and advantages of joining RSVP.
(D) The recognition of special senior volunteers.
47. According to the passage, at what age can a person become qualified to join RSVP?
(A) 24 (B) 37 (C) 49 (D) 56
48. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a volunteer work?
(A) Reading to children.
(B) Serving at libraries.
(C) Offering transportation for the sick.
(D) Visiting aged citizens at nursing homes.
49. In line 8, the word "**their**" refers to _____.
(A) volunteers' (B) residents' (C) institutions' (D) libraries'
50. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
(A) Volunteers give money to nursing home residents.
(B) Volunteering gives one a feeling of happiness.
(C) Volunteers go to work only when they are invited.
(D) Volunteering is not rewarding at all.

經由自願從事社區活動，「退休義工計畫」協助55歲或以上的人一個有意義的人生。義工經常捐出了他們的時間和精力在首望相助計畫，幫助人們自天災中復元和提供去醫生門診的交通工具等。事實上，「退休義工計畫」有許多其他的服務機會，例如訪問育嬰家庭、在老人養護中心幫忙、在公共事務上提供服務、在健康中心服務和在公共圖書館中幫忙。義工的回報是很多的。例如，「退休義工計畫」的義工每年都有一個肯定他們而舉辦的特別宴會。這個肯定聚會也提供了義工大家聚在一起的時間和享受許多的表演節目。研究顯示義工活動可以提昇生理和心理的健康。在從事義工活動或之後，95%的人感到溫暖，有些類似運動後的愉快和高興。

46. 這篇文章主要在說什麼？

- (A) 給學生義工的機會和服利。
- (B) 「退休義工計畫」提供給老年人的服務。
- (C) 參加「退休義工計畫」的本質和好處。
- (D) 對一些特別老年義工的肯定。

Ans: (C)

47. 根據這篇文章，什麼年紀可以符合參加「退休義工計畫」的資格？

- (A) 24
- (B) 37
- (C) 49
- (D) 56

Ans: (D)

48. 在這篇文章中下列哪一句有關於義工的工作是沒有被提到的？

- (A) 讀書給小孩子聽。
- (B) 在圖書館工作。
- (C) 對病人提供交通工具。
- (D) 訪問養老院的老年人。

Ans: (A)

49. 第八行，“their”(他們的)這個字，指的是什麼？

- (A) 義工的
- (B) 居民的
- (C) 機構的
- (D) 圖書館的

Ans: (A)

50. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一句是真的？

- (A) 義工提供錢給住在養老院的人。
- (B) 義工給人一種感覺上的快樂。
- (C) 義工只有在被邀請的時候才去工作。
- (D) 義工沒有得到任何的獎勵。

Ans: (B)

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