			請務必填寫姓名:· 應考編號:
		Ans.	選擇題:每題2分,共50題,計100分
1. []	[2]	「對權貴逢迎巴結,是小人的行徑,為正人君子所不□。」缺空處宜填入: (1)褫(2)齒(3)恥(4)侈。
2. []	[4]	下列成語,意思相近的是: (1)「異口同聲」與「眾說紛紜」(2)「未雨綢繆」與「亡羊補牢」(3)「期期艾艾」與「口若懸河」(4)「反掌折枝」與「探囊取物」。
3. []	[3]	「這位青年作家由於才思敏捷,得到王老作家的激賞,兩人於是結為□□□□。」缺空處宜填入: (1) 刎頸之交(2) 八拜之交(3) 忘年之交(4) 管鮑之交。
4. []	[4]	「創業的人都會自然而然的想到上天」。與此句意旨相同的是: (1)人在做,天在看(2)一根草,一點露,天無絕人之路(3)食碗內,說碗外(4)食米飯拜田頭。
ō. []	[1]	下列詩句最具有動態美感的是: (1)輕鰷出水,白鷗矯翼(2)舳艫千里,旌旗蔽空(3)老驥伏櫪,志在千里(4)樹木叢生,百草丰茂。
ö. []	[2]	「竹外桃花三兩枝,春江水暖鴨先知」(蘇軾《惠崇春江晚景》) 詩句運用的感官摹寫依序是: (1) 視覺、嗅覺 (2) 視覺、觸覺(3) 味覺、觸覺(4) 觸覺、聽 覺。
7. []	[1]	下列文句,何者不是對句? (1)昔人已乘黃鶴去,此地空餘黃鶴樓(2)野火燒不盡,春風吹又生(3)莊生曉夢迷蝴蝶 望帝春心托杜鵑(4)路遙知馬力,日久見人心。
3. []	[3]	「東風夜放花千樹。更吹落,星如雨。寶馬雕車香滿路。鳳簫聲動, 玉壺光轉,一夜魚龍舞。」(辛棄疾《青玉案》) 句中描寫哪個民俗 節慶的情景: (1) 除夕(2) 元日(3) 上元(4) 清明。
9. []	[2]	在講究行銷的現代社會中,自傳與自薦是使人認識自己最好、最迅捷的方法。因此寫作時應注意:

(1)字數宜多,以充分表現自己的才華(2)內容宜真實坦率,面對自己的優缺點(3)表格設計宜誇張華麗,凸顯個人獨特風格(4)宜使用網路語言,顯現自己前端現代。

- 10.[] 【2】 人民對機關有所請求或申請時,行文的類別是: (1) 呈(2) 函(3) 報告(4) 公告。
- 11. [] 【3】 下列語詞,不是外來語的是: (1) 福爾摩沙(2) 甜不辣(3) 機車(4) 沙發。
- 12.[]【2】 下列成語中的數字,含有「實質意義」的是: (1)一清二楚(2)三從四德(3)五光十色(4)七零八落。
- 13.[]【2】 「不受塵埃半點侵,竹籬茅舍自甘心。只因誤識林和靖,惹得詩人 說到今。」詩歌所詠的植物是: (1) 菊(2) 梅(3) 蓮(4) 蘭。
- 14.[]【2】 下列語詞,意思相反的是: (1)不拘於時/不隨流俗(2)妄自菲薄/目空一切(3)絮絮叨叨/ 呶呶不休(4)蒼顏白髮/斑白二毛。
- 15.[]【2】 「策之不以其道,食之不能盡其材,鳴之而不能通其意,執策而臨之,曰□「天下無馬□」「嗚呼!其真無馬邪□其真不知馬也□」缺空處標點符號,依序應填入(1),/。/?/!(2):/!/?/!(3),/?/!(4):/。/!/?。
- 16. []【2】「屈原以五月五日投汨羅水,而楚人哀之,至此日,以竹筒貯米,投水以祭之。漢建武中,長沙區曲,白日忽見一士人,自云三閭大夫,謂曲曰:「聞君當見祭,甚善。但常年所遺,恒為蛟龍所竊。今若有惠,可以楝葉塞其上,以采絲纏之,此二物蛟龍所憚也。」曲依其言。今世人五月五日作粽,並帶楝葉及五色絲,皆汨羅水之遺風。(吳均《續齊諧記》) 本文主旨在:
 - (1)說明屈原為「三閭大夫」的原因(2)解釋五月五日民俗節日的由來(3)教導制服水中蛟龍的方法(4)說明楝葉及五色絲可以驅邪避凶。
- 17.[]【4】 喝酒是華人文化之一,用來指酒器的詞也很多。下列何者不是酒器?
 - (1) 爵(2) 觴(3) 盞(4) 鉢。
- 18. [] 【2】 「他是一位學問淵博,文采□然的名教授,雖然□聲國際,卻因□ 聞纏身而備受爭議。」缺空處宜依序填入:

(1) 菲、翡、蜚(2) 斐、蜚、緋(3) 飛、緋、誹(4) 菲、斐、蜚。

- 19.[]【4】 下列名人事蹟敘述,錯誤的是:
 - (1) 不肯為五斗米折腰,賦詩以明志/陶淵明(2) 家貧無紙,常以 荻畫地學書/歐陽修(3) 少窮讀書僧舍,畫粥佐醃菜而食/范仲淹 (4) 母親於其背上刺書,教導盡忠報國/文天祥。
- 20.[] 【3】 「遂與外人間隔。問今是何世,乃不知有漢,無論魏晉。」此句意同於:
 - (1)把酒問青天。不知天上宮闕,今夕是何年(2)挾飛仙以遨遊, 抱明月而長終(3)山中無曆日,寒盡不知年(4)晚年唯好靜,萬 事不關心。
- 21. [] 【3】 請閱讀下文,並作答以下2題: 彌子瑕有寵於衛君。衛國之法,竊駕君車者罪則。彌子瑕母病,人 聞,有夜告彌子瑕者,彌子瑕矯駕君車以出,君聞而賢之曰:「孝 哉!為母之故,忘其犯則罪。」異日,與君遊於果園,食桃而甘, 不盡,以其半啖君。君曰:「愛我哉!忘其口味,以啖寡人。」及彌 子瑕色衰愛弛,得罪於君,君曰:「是固嘗矯駕吾車,又嘗啖我以
 - 餘桃。」(《韓非子·說難》) 文中衛君對彌子瑕愛恨轉變之原因在: (1) 彌子瑕竊駕君車(2) 彌子瑕餘桃啖君(3) 彌子瑕姿色衰退
 - (4) 彌子瑕恃寵而驕。
- 22. [] 【3】 承上題,文中「矯駕君車」之「矯」字,意思是: (1) 身手矯捷(2) 喬裝假扮(3) 假託命令 (4) 矯揉做作。
- 23.[]【2】 「月如牙嗎? 吟不吟得出李白低頭思故鄉? 月如□嗎? 割不割得斷人間癡愛情腸?」(簡媜《月牙》) 缺空處宜填入:
 (1) 鉤(2) 鐮(3) 劍(4) 斧。
- 24. [] 【4】 下列各句之稱呼語詞,運用正確的是: (1) 我的墨寶將在藝廊展出,請光臨指教(2) 我的賢內助將家務 整理得井然有序,備極辛苦(3) 您卓越的管見,令人佩服(4) 我 自知能力不足,只好笨鳥先飛彌補缺點。
- 25.[]【2】 「官吏相與慶於庭,商賈相與歌於市,農夫相與拤於野。憂者以喜, 病者以愈。而吾亭以成」(蘇軾《喜雨亭記》),「病者以愈」的 原因是:
 - (1) 眾人集氣祈禱(2) 病人心情愉快(3) 醫生妙手回春(4) 藥物治療奏效。

26.	[]	[4]	Laptops are because you can take them anywhere. (1) playful (2) improper (3) incapable (4) useful
27.	[]	[2]	Mike is very He likes to have everything in exactly the right place. (1) distracted (2) organized (3) forgetful (4) messy
28.	[]	[3]	Life is full of You are always making decisions. (1) bases (2) rates (3) choices (4) sounds
29.	[]	[3]	If we don't want to pay, we must leave the hotel before the check-out time. That way, we don't need to pay more money. (1) free (2) debt (3) extra (4) regular
30.	[]	[4]	I don't know how to get to your company. It is too far. We will have to for a taxi. (1) remind (2) attend (3) conserve (4) arrange
31.	[]	[1]	I am afraid this car doesn't have enough to get up that hill. We will have to walk! (1) power (2) light (3) event (4) storage
32.	[]	[3]	Many people are spending more time doing the things they love and less money things they don't need. (1) buy (2) to buy (3) buying (4) bought
33.	[]	[1]	Marco Polo on a trip from Italy to Asia when he was 17. (1) set off (2) sent off (3) spin off (4) cut off
34.	[]	[3]	Susan and Betty two years ago in college. (1) meet (2) meeting (3) met (4) had meeting
35.	[]	[1]	According to the timetable, a bus should be here in two minutes. But the rain and traffic might keep us waiting for another 10 minutes. (1) less than (2) below (3) round up (4) above
36.	[]	[3]	The machine can be very dangerous, especially when it is motion. (1) on (2) for (3) in (4) over
37.	[]	[4]	My original plan was not to sell the house to reduce daily spending. (1) because (2) since (3) for (4) but
38.]	[3]	A: Are you busy? Do you want to have lunch at that Japanese restaurant? B:

				(3) I can always take a break. Let's go.(4) You are also very busy, aren't you?
39.			[3]	A: Do you have to wear a uniform to work? B: Unfortunately, yes. A: You don't like wearing uniforms? B: (1) Your jacket looks great. (2) It is my first choice. (3) I would rather have more choices. (4) This is my favorite skirt.
40.]	[4]	A: There is nothing in the refrigerator. B:
				閱讀測驗 (第 41-43 題)
				These days, more and more people are turning to their grandparents' remedies to cure their minor illnesses. They use natural ingredients like fruits and vegetables to help them feel better. These natural remedies are usually safe, inexpensive, and best of all – they work! If you have a cold, try garlic tea. You can add a bit of honey or ginger to improve the taste. Honey is often used as a natural remedy for coughs, colds, and sore throats. Take a spoonful of honey or add honey to teas to help ease flu symptoms. Put slices of onions on your forehead, close your eyes, and relax if you have a headache. Also, try drinking a glass of warm milk at bedtime if you have trouble falling asleep. So the next time you are looking for a cure, skip the pharmacy and head to the grocery stores for some fruits and vegetables.
41.]	[3]	Which of the following is NOT a benefit of natural remedies? (1) safe (2) useful (3) difficult to find (4) not too expensive
42.	[]	[2]	According to the passage, which of the following statement is true? (1) Natural remedies are doctors' orders. (2) Have some honey when you have a cold. (3) Garlic and onions can only be used in cooking. (4) Milk helps people stay awake.
43.	[]	[4]	Which of the following is a suitable title for the passage?

	(1) Supermarket Shopping List(2) Common Illnesses(3) Classic Old Sayings(4) A Natural Solution
44. [] [1]	I noticed that there were two buttons from his shirt. (1) missing (2) leaving (3) sitting (4) resting
45. [] [3]	The train was delayed due to an argument two passengers. (1) involve (2) was involving (3) involving (4) had involving
46. [] [2]	This house is so old now. The windows are broken and need to besoon. (1) released (2) replaced (3) recorded (4) reloaded
47. [] [1]	The fire was finally put after two hours. (1) out (2) on (3) into (4) away
48. [] [2]	Homeschooling, which involves educating children at home, is becoming more popular. (1) over (2) ever (3) above (4) still
49. [] [2]	A: I have lived in this city since 2011. I came here with my family. B: (1) They are moving in March. (2) So did I. I moved here with my family, too. (3) I am so far away from home. (4) I have lunch here everyday.
50. [] [3]	A: Have you seen Mary? B: She just left (1) You left, too. (2) She is here for the big party all night. (3) You might catch her in the elevator if you hurry. (4) I haven't finished my work.