

普通科目：國文及英文

注意：①本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題，限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答。

②本試卷皆為單選選擇題，每題 2 分，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。

③答案卡務必繳回，違者該科以零分計算。

(國文)

- 下列各成語，何者**沒有**錯別字？
 - 佛然作色
 - 怙惡不悛
 - 情有可圓
 - 怵目驚心
- 下列各組的「強」字，何者讀法**不同**？
 - 身強力壯／外強中乾
 - 強人所難／強詞奪理
 - 強弩之末／強制執行
 - 強顏歡笑／強聒不舍
- 「天道無親，常與善人」的「與」字，下列解說何者正確？
 - 支助
 - 想念
 - 期待
 - 悲憫
- 張長弓先生寫一封信，開頭的「提稱語」用「函丈」，由此判斷，受信人應該是張長弓先生的什麼人？
 - 長官
 - 老師
 - 岳父
 - 親家
- 下列常用題辭，何者用法合宜？
 - 瓜瓞綿綿：祝賀農產豐收
 - 宜室宜家：賀人新居落成
 - 貨殖留芳：哀輓商人去世
 - 椿萱並茂：賀人子孫滿堂
- 下列常用詞語，何者解說合宜？
 - 倚馬可待：形容士兵日夜戒備
 - 目無全牛：比喻技藝純熟高超
 - 箕山之志：比喻胸懷濟世心願
 - 狗苟蠅營：形容被人劈頭痛罵
- 下列各詞語，何者與「痼疾在抱」的意義最相近？
 - 視民如傷
 - 宴安鴟毒
 - 濫竽充數
 - 憤世嫉俗
- 文章中常見「疊字」的運用，下列「疊字」的解說，何者正確？
 - 牛山「濯濯」：形容沒有草木的樣子
 - 虎視「眈眈」：形容眼球突出的樣子
 - 忠心「耿耿」：形容憂心勞苦的樣子
 - 小人長「戚戚」：形容貪得無厭的樣子
- 「喜刑名法術之學，而歸本於黃老，為人口吃，與李斯同受業於荀卿。文章峻嚴峭深，集法家之大成。」這一段文字所介紹的是何人？
 - 莊周
 - 荀況
 - 韓非
 - 墨翟
- 以下四本書：(1) 儒林外史 (2) 資治通鑑 (3) 說文解字 (4) 世說新語。依寫作成書年代先後順序，下列選項何者正確？
 - (1) (4) (2) (3)
 - (2) (3) (1) (4)
 - (3) (4) (2) (1)
 - (4) (1) (3) (2)
- 古人重視喪葬之禮，下列喪服何者最重？
 - 大功
 - 總麻
 - 齊衰
 - 斬衰
- 在中國學術史上，清代是以下列何者著稱？
 - 玄學
 - 理學
 - 樸學
 - 禮學
- 下列各組文句，何者對仗工整？
 - 深林人不知，明月來相照
 - 木末芙蓉花，山中發紅萼
 - 浮雲遊子意，落日故人情
 - 忽聞歌古調，歸思欲霑巾
- 《孟子》〈公孫丑〉篇云：「可以仕則仕，可以久則久，可以速則速」指的是：
 - 孔子
 - 伯夷
 - 伊尹
 - 柳下惠
- 戰國四公子好養門客，其中何人與「雞鳴狗盜」的典故有關？
 - 孟嘗君
 - 信陵君
 - 平原君
 - 春申君
- 韓愈〈贈賈島〉詩：「孟郊死葬北邙山，從此風雲得暫閒。天恐文章渾斷絕，更生賈島著人間。」此詩是韓愈：
 - 批判孟郊詩文帶來的紛擾
 - 對孟郊和賈島二人十分讚賞
 - 批判孟郊之不是，而讚賞賈島文采
 - 遺憾孟郊、賈島二人之短命
- 《莊子·養生主》中「澤雉十步一啄，百步一飲，不蕪畜乎樊中。神雖王，不善也。」其意思指的是：
 - 藉以形容人要循序漸進，努力向上，正所謂「千里之行，始於足下」是也
 - 想要稱王，就必須如澤雉啄食一般，腳踏實地，一點一滴的收服民心
 - 人應追求精神生命的超越，而不被束縛於物質生命之中
 - 說明一個人的成功，便是要廣泛蒐集資料，任何資訊都不放過，不能被現實環境所困囿
- 最近有首歌叫〈老鼠愛大米〉，其中歌詞說：「我愛你，愛著你，就像老鼠愛大米」，下列何者「修辭法」與這段歌詞相同？
 - 人畏生番猛如虎，人欺熟番賤如土。《柯培元·熟番歌》
 - 生番殺人漢奸誘，熟番獨被漢人醜。《柯培元·熟番歌》
 - 冰皮始解，波色乍明，鱗浪層層。《袁宏道·滿井遊記》
 - 君無術則蔽於上，臣無法則亂於下。《韓非子·定法》
- (甲) 羅貫中：《三國志》 (乙) 李清照：《漱玉詞》 (丙) 劉勰：《文心雕龍》 (丁) 曹寅：《紅樓夢》 (戊) 班固：《後漢書》 (己) 顧炎武：《明夷待訪錄》。上列書名與作者相配的選項是：
 - 僅乙丙
 - 甲乙丙
 - 丙丁戊己
 - 甲乙戊己
- 下列思想家與學說配對，完全正確者是：
 - 韓非是先秦法家思想的集大成者
 - 老子主要的思想是仁、義、禮
 - 墨子講求兼愛和性惡
 - 荀子在人性論上認為性善
- 下列台灣作家與作品配對，何者完全正確？
 - 黃春明：《家變》
 - 王文興：《兒子的大玩偶》
 - 蕭麗紅：《桂花巷》
 - 鍾肇政：《千江有水千江月》
- 「政之所興，在順民心；政之所廢，在逆民心」的觀念與下列何者**相反**？
 - 於何原之？下原察於百姓耳目之實
 - 法者，憲令著於官府，賞罰必於民心
 - 得天下有道：得其民，斯得天下矣；得其民有道：得其心，斯得民矣
 - 民為貴，社稷次之，君為輕
- 關於中國韻文之祖的《詩經》與《楚辭》，下列敘述何者正確？
 - 《詩經》代表北方的文學，《楚辭》代表南方的文學
 - 在內容與句法上，《詩經》富想像，以四言詩為主；《楚辭》重寫實，句法長短參差
 - 《楚辭》約有三百篇，〈離騷〉是《詩經》中的一篇
 - 在時代上，《詩經》是戰國時代的作品，《楚辭》則出於春秋時代
- 關於詞與曲，下列選項何者**錯誤**？
 - 元代劇曲又分南北，南方為傳奇，北方稱雜劇
 - 元雜劇中，關漢卿著有《竇娥冤》，馬致遠著《西廂記》
 - 詞又稱詩餘，或長短句，乃是由近體詩所演化而來
 - 宋詞大抵分成兩大派，其中婉約派代表有李清照，豪放派的代表有陸游、辛棄疾
- 「天皇皇，地皇皇，我家有個夜哭郎。過往君子念三遍，一覺睡到大天光。」這樣的貼紙是民間：
 - 祈福釀災的禱詞
 - 福過災生的禱詞
 - 祈福禳災的禱詞
 - 嫁禍於人的禱詞

(英文)

(一)字彙測驗

26. Both sides of the battle decided to ___ fire for Christmas. So people could go shopping and visit families without danger to their lives.
① bounce ② cease ③ dread ④ flame
27. We did not expect any ___ players to win the contest. After all, most of the contestants were professional.
① accidental ② agreeable ③ amateur ④ apparent
28. The preacher's ___ voice was so boring that it put me to sleep.
① delicious ② precious ③ vigorous ④ monotonous
29. I'll present a ___ of the new computer system. Then you'll know how powerful it is.
① regulation ② persuasion ③ supervision ④ demonstration
30. It is trendy that the very rich people donate their wealth to the ___ instead of leaving it to their offspring.
① charities ② deliveries ③ gravity ④ humidity
31. Some communism countries are considering the possibilities of ___ their state-run enterprises. Then the ownership will belong to the shareholders, not the government.
① liquidizing ② navigating ③ privatizing ④ stimulating
32. A cautious investor knows how to ___ his portfolio. He won't put all the eggs in one basket.
① diversify ② evacuate ③ heighten ④ initiate

(二)文法測驗

33. Thousands of economists are meeting today to discuss the problems of stock crash. Also on the agenda ___ results of economic reforms in some countries.
① be will ② are there ③ there are ④ will be
34. About two-___ of the students are happy with their college life.
① fifth ② fifths ③ five ④ fives
35. Japanese government is deliberating, in its own ponderous way, incentives to raise the birthrate, increase immigration, ___ women to work longer and lift the retirement age from 60 to perhaps as high as 70.
① encourage ② encourages ③ encouraging ④ to encourage
36. Site visitors provide detailed data, for example, if you are a nurse, the questionnaire wants to know at what kind of hospital; if you are a translator, ___ languages.
① of which ② to which ③ which of ④ which to
37. The United States and Europe are demanding that India and other exporting countries ___ barriers of their own.
① lower ② lowered ③ lowering ④ to lower
38. ___ these business tycoons are paying attention to his project testifies to Negroponte's stature, his powers of persuasions—and the immense appeal of his plan.
① For the fact that ② With the fact that ③ The fact that ④ Despite the fact that
39. I ___ the possible bad result. Right now, there is nothing I can do but take the full responsibilities.
① had considered ② should consider ③ should to consider ④ should have considered
40. They believe that illiterate kids can, with a little instruction, learn to use computers on their own and then use the laptops ____.
① to teach them own to read ② to teach themselves to read
③ by teaching themselves to read ④ by teaching them to read

(三)克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

More than any other region, Asia is the place where the family-business model reigns supreme. In 2004, the magazine FinanceAsia calculated that 41 controlled 40 of the region's 100 largest listed companies, while states controlled 38, and just 22 were widely held corporations per the norm in New York or London. Yet while

this 42 has underpinnings both culturally and historically, Asia isn't that different from the rest of the world—just 43 in its economic takeoff. The 19th century empires built by U.S. industrialists like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller were largely dissolved in the 20th, and the same fate appears to 44 many of Asia's postwar tycoons in the 21st.

45 a Chinese axiom holds, "Wealth does not span three generations." This pattern will hold because of all the pressure on family rule.

41. ① families ② governors ③ manufacturers ④ officials
42. ① momentum ② preference ③ standardization ④ temperament
43. ① late ② lately ③ later ④ latest
44. ① await ② console ③ postpone ④ suggest
45. ① As ② By ③ There's ④ What

(四)閱讀測驗

In statehouses all over America this spring, politicians once again wrestled with the vexing problem of how to fund higher education. Their deliberations took place against a backdrop of finger-pointing and pain, as they searched for someone to blame for skyrocketing tuition. There are plenty of candidates, including the states, the federal government, universities and students themselves. But I worry that amid **the din of recrimination**, a major point is being lost: Our cherished higher education system, once a source of national pride and international envy, is now threatened with what I call "graceful decline." Unless this threat is addressed, we face the likely prospect that our leadership in the knowledge-based economy will erode. If we lose that edge, we won't be able to sustain our extraordinary standard of living. Since the middle of the last century, we have funded public higher education based on models that reflected a prevailing societal consensus. Each model has held for about 25 to 30 years, until either the consensus changed or the model could no longer be sustained. Our current funding model is now at the point of collapse. It's time to ask: Where do we go from here?

46. According to the passage, why did politicians in each state capital in the U. S. trade accusations with each other?
① There existed too many thorny problems in the higher education system in the U. S.
② They found it difficult to solve the problem of skyrocketing tuition for university education.
③ There were too many candidates to compete for a position in local and federal governments.
④ They wanted to find someone responsible for the drastic increase in higher education tuition.
47. What is the passage mainly about?
① Background of the political chaos in the U. S. and ways to solve the problem
② The importance of finding ways to solve the worsening U. S. higher education system
③ The parties that were responsible for skyrocketing higher education tuition
④ Reasons why Americans cherished higher education system
48. What does the expression "**the din of recrimination**" mean?
① The public announcement by government officials
② The pessimistic view about harmonious racial relationship
③ The noise caused by people who are having fun together
④ The loud row that lasts for a long time over some controversial issue
49. According to the passage, what might happen to Americans if the problem of "graceful decline" is not dealt with immediately?
① They might have to pay more to attend a university.
② They might not be able to continue to enjoy their present good quality life.
③ Their economy might encounter fierce competition from other countries.
④ Their leaders might become less knowledgeable and unable to lead the country.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
① The author intends to tell his/her readers what lies at the root of "graceful decline."
② U. S. politicians across the U.S.A. spent too much time arguing about funding universities.
③ U. S. government is fully responsible for the increased higher education tuition.
④ U. S. higher education still is a source of national pride and international envy.