| 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. 【 3】下列各組「 」中的字,讀音相同的選項是: (1)山川相「繆」/荒「謬」至極(2)聰明慧「點」/「佶」屈聱牙(3)補「苴」罅漏/「狙」擊刺殺(4)横「槊」賦詩/「溯」流而上。
- 2. 【 4】下列各組詞語所標示的注音符號,其字形完全相同的選項是: (1) 小心一\一/神采一\一\(2) リー/リー/營營/ リー/リー/可危(3) □て\□て\行善/含情□て\□て\ (4) 意氣一大/一大/沸沸一大/一大/。
- 3. 【2】下列各句,完全<u>沒有</u>錯別字的選項是: (1)紹華文思敏捷,往往信手沾來,即成佳構(2)他說話總喜歡掉弄玄虛,結果惹來不必要的麻煩(3)做任何事都要堅持到最後一刻,否則終究功虧一匱(4)對手不斷挑釁,唯有同仇敵慨、團結合作才能站穩腳步。
- 4. 【1】下列各組「」中的字,意義相同的選項是: (1)是夕「始」覺有遷謫意/千呼萬喚「始」出來(2)撒鹽空中 「差」可擬/出師之日,我自「差」官來點視(3)客從遠方來, 「遺」我雙鯉魚/路不拾「遺」,夜不閉戶(4)小學而大遺,吾 未「見」其明也/有祥瑞「見」於東南。
- 5. 【 3】下列各組選項中的三個成語,意思相同或相近的是: (1) 愛惜羽毛/鞠躬盡瘁/持盈保泰(2) 猥自枉屈/奴顏卑膝/ 負暄之獻(3) 三顧茅廬/吐哺握髮/千金市骨(4) 聰慧絕倫/殫 智竭慮/負薪之智。
- 6. 【 3】下列各選項中的「量詞」使用最恰當的是: (1) 一「道」紅日/一「票」買賣(2) 三「副」圖章/十「頂」 小轎(3) 一「炷」清香/一「簇」紅花(4) 一「塊」牆/十「挺」 機關槍。
- 7. 【 4】下列文句「 」中的成語,用法正確的是: (1)總經理暗地裡常「倩人捉刀」,借他人之手來排除異己(2)他 生性慳吝,即使請人吃飯,也只是「簞食瓢飲」而已(3)網咖裡 「牛驥同皁」,出入分子相當複雜,你還是少去為妙(4)哥哥昨 天幸運抓到快龍,「無獨有偶」今天我也抓到烈焰馬。
- 8. 【 1】下列詞彙,**不是**源於外來語的選項是: (1)做伙(2)幽浮(3)寶可夢(4)阿莎力。

- 9. 【2】下列文句,使用譬喻修辭法的選項是: (1) 只是一顆星罷了/在無邊的黑暗裡/已寫盡了宇宙的寂寞 (2)稻田是整塊潤澤的綠玉鋪就/且鑲嵌大片純金色的陽光(3) 我感到應該把盤著的長髮放下來讓風梳一梳(4) 讓陽光吮黑手 臂!也不拒絕風的搜身。
- 10. 【 2】蒲松齡曾用「一代君權痛蠶室,千秋史筆溯龍門」吟詠某人的命運和功績,請問他歌詠的對象是: (1)左丘明(2)司馬遷(3)司馬光(4)羅貫中。
- 11. 【 3】錢鍾書曾言:「寂靜之幽深者,每得以聲音襯托則愈加其靜」, 以凸顯聲音反襯環境之清幽。下列文句使用這種方法的選項是: (1)倚仗柴門外,臨風聽暮蟬(2)啼時驚妾夢,不得到遼西(3)空 山不見人,但聞人語響(4)夜來風雨聲,花落知多少。
- 12. 【 3】古代常以「雁」借代「帶信者」或「書信」。下列詩句中的「雁」字,借代為「帶信者」或「書信」的選項是: (1)孤雁不飲啄,飛鳴聲念群(2)采蘭花萼聚,就日雁行聯 (3)尺素在魚腸,寸心憑雁足(4)唯有河邊雁,秋來向南飛。
- 13. 【1】下列句子中<u>沒有</u>語病的選項是: (1)氣候、美食和人情味,無一不是吸引外國觀光客的亮點(2) 颱風過後,菜價不斷上漲,怎能不讓消費者不為之氣結(3)那本 暢銷書無非是些老生常談而已,不妨用心品讀玩味(4)為了防止 酒醉駕車事故不再發生,主管單位應嚴格取締。
- 14. 【 4】下列「 」內的詞語,使用正確的是: (1)小明在公司表現優異,深得高層主管的「愛戴」(2)這是一個人情溫暖的社會,處處「充斥」著愛心(3)荷蘭名建築師傳將為北市藝術中心「捉刀」設計(4)人們往往無法從歷史中得到可 _ _ 資「借鏡」的指引

16. 【 3】閱讀下文,依文意選出畫底線處應填入的選項:

一座城市的偉大,不在於建築的高度, 不應該走向頹圮,而是透過能量復興,讓歷史遺韻和人文況味,成為獨一無二的城市風格。萬華,作為臺北文化的起源地,百年來孕育出繁盛的商業活動、豐富的常民生活和悠久的民間信仰。當舊城區的風華褪去,如何注入新生命,彰顯其人文特色並推動產業復甦,是臺北再生重要的一環。

(1) 而在於科技的進步(2) 不在於交通的便捷(3) 而在於歷史的深度(4) 不在於商業的繁榮

17-19 為題組,請閱讀下文後,回答問題:

有一種人我最不喜歡和他下棋,那便是太有涵養的人。 殺死他一大塊,或是抽了他一個車,他神色自若,不動火, 不生氣,好像是無關痛癢,使你覺得索然寡味。君子無所爭, 下棋卻是要爭的。當你給對方一個嚴重威脅的時候,對方的 頭上青筋暴露, 黄豆般的汗珠一顆顆地在額上陳列出來, 或 哭喪著臉作慘笑,或咕嘟著嘴作吃屎狀,或抓耳撓腮,或大 叫一聲,或長吁短嘆,或自怨自艾,口中念念有詞,或一串 串地噎嗝打個不休,或紅頭漲臉如關公,種種現象,不一而 足。這時節你「行有餘力」便可以點起一支菸,或啜一碗茶, 靜靜地欣賞對方的苦悶的象徵。我想獵人追逐一隻野兔的時 候,其愉快大概略相彷彿。因此我悟出一點道理,和人下棋 的時候,如果有機會使對方受窘,當然無所不用其極,如果 被對方所窘,便努力作出不介意狀,因為既然不能積極地給 對方以苦痛,只好消極地減少對方的樂趣。 (梁實秋 〈下棋〉)

- 17. 【1】下列有關文意解讀,敘述錯誤的選項:
 - (1)「君子無所爭,下棋卻是要爭的」,闡述下棋不過是閒暇消遣,因此君子不會與人計較輸贏(2)」對方的頭上青筋暴露,黃豆般的汗珠一顆顆地在額上陳列出來」,形容對手面對強大威脅時的困窘(3)「點起一支菸,或啜一碗茶,靜靜地欣賞對方的苦悶的象徵」,敘述看到對方受窘時,所得到的種種樂趣(4)「如果有機會使對方受窘,當然無所不用其極;如果被對方所窘,便努力作出不介意狀」,說明棋盤上的廝殺,亦是雙方心理戰術的交鋒。
- 18. 【1】作者不喜歡和太有涵養的人下棋,是因為有涵養的人: (1)往往棋品好,因此少了棋戰勝負輸贏之間的樂趣(2)思考通常 比較周密,下一盤棋往往耗費過多時間(3)棋藝多半不佳,以致缺 乏雙方往來廝殺的痛快感(4)表面上神色自若不動火,暗地裡卻往
- 往多所抱怨
- 19. 【 4】作者以漫畫式的手法勾勒諸多細節,以造成詼諧的風格。下列選項屬於「漫畫式」勾勒手法的是:
 - (1) 我想獵人追逐一隻野兔的時候,其愉快大概略相彷彿(2) 既然不能積極地給對方以苦痛,只好消極地減少對方的樂趣(3) 他神色自若,不動火,不生氣,好像是無關痛癢,使你覺得索然寡味(4) 或咕嘟著嘴作吃屎狀,或抓耳撓腮,或大叫一聲,或長吁短嘆,或自怨自艾。

| 20. | $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix}$ | 下列文句,語意關係為前因後果的選項是: |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | (1) 秦孝公據崤函之固,擁雍州之地(2) 不如意事常八九,可與 |
| | | 語人無二三(3) 嘗聞少仲尼之聞,而輕伯夷之義者(4) 及郡下, |
| | | 詣太守,說如此,太守即遣人隨其往。 |

- 21. 【 4】「然杭人遊湖,止午、未、申三時,其實湖光染翠之工,山嵐設色之妙,皆在朝日始出,夕舂未下,始極其濃媚」,上述文句說明杭人: (1)生活自在從容(2)及時遊湖行樂(3)深體自然之趣(4)未得遊湖之妙。
- 22. 【 1】「春風」一詞在中國詩文中,有多種意涵,下列文句中的「春風」 用以形容「進士及第」的選項是: (1)「春風」得意馬蹄疾,一日看盡長安花(2)今年歡笑復明年, 秋月「春風」等閑度(3)驥兒承老夫子的「春風」化雨,遂令小子 成名(4)伏惟陛下德象天地,恩隆父母,施暢「春風」,澤如時雨。
- 23. 【 3】閱讀下文,依文意選出<u>畫底線處</u>應填入的詞語: 「受教育」和「學知識」(1)是兩件不一樣的事。我們學的所有知識都有可能忘記,(2)從教育過程中得到的邏輯思考訓練和全人格的培養,才是我們面對未來挑戰最重要的幫助。求學的過程中, (3)要把握每一個機會去開拓自己的視野,(4)培養自己和別人團隊相處的性格與能力。 (1)反正(2)況且(3)應該(4)甚至。
- 24. 【1】「他被同事捉弄了一番」是被動句,下列文句不屬於被動句的是: (1)此樂留與山僧遊客受用,安可為俗士道哉(2)李氏子蟠,不 拘於時,請學於余(3)余時為交通所阻,竟不得赴宴席(4)匹夫 見辱,拔劍而起。
- 25. 【 3】下列文句「 」中的成語,用法正確的是: (1)面對檢方的質問,被告總是「開門見山」,不作正面回答, 使案情陷入膠著(2)王老闆「食古不化」,他的公司在這個瞬息 萬變的社會裡才能占有一席之地(3)開創事業要腳踏實地,穩紮 穩打,若沒有「先難後獲」的態度,遲早會失敗(4)做事要掌握 輕重緩急,並運用有效率的方法,否則往往白費工夫,「事半功 倍」。
- 26. [1] This private school was _____ specifically for orphan girls. (1)established (2)terrified (3)wounded (4) offended
- 27. 【3】 Mark is unhappy about his current job because he does not get enough money from it. He thinks that it is very difficult to support a large family on such a low ______.

 (1)computer (2) flag (3) salary (4)library
- 28. 【2】 This textbook is written in a style _____ to teenagers. In other words, it is not too difficult for them.
 (1)beautiful (2)appropriate (3)bankrupt (4)courageous

| 29. | [4] | Jane is a kind-hearted girl. She has great for beggars on the street. |
|-----|-----|---|
| | | (1)pencil (2)barbarian (3)equipment (4)sympathy |
| 30. | [2] | He has been working for ten years. He has spent ten years in a foreign country. As a result, he misses his hometown a lot. (1) anyhow (2) abroad (3) somehow (4) partly |
| 31. | [1] | David to me for failing to show up in my birthday party. He says sorry and I immediately forgive him. (1)apologizes (2)attracts (3)disgusts (4)believes |
| 32. | [4] | Wendy is at the election result. Her favorite candidate does not win the election. (1)historical (2) official (3)expensive (4) disappointed |
| 33. | [1] | The hotel manager struggles to deal with from customers about room services. Those customers argue that they have a bad time living in their rooms. (1)complaints (2) masters (3)companies (4)consequences |
| 34. | [2] | We are about our new neighbors. We really want to know more about their personalities and stories. (1) intelligent (2)curious (3)fundamental (4) social |
| 35. | [3] | Since a typhoon is coming, we can't that our trip will not be cancelled. (1)turn (2)proceed (3)guarantee (4)generate |
| 36. | [1] | This was the book I bought yesterday. (1) which (2)where (3) how (4) why |
| 37. | [4] | I have difficulty in my brother to work hard. He is lazy and does not pay attention to my words. (1)to persuade (2)persuaded (3) persuade (4)persuading |
| 38. | [2] | As long there is a huge demand for this novel, the published will continue to print it and make it available in the market. (1)to (2)as (3)under (4)toward |
| 39. | [3] | This brave reporter knows that a war zone is a very dangerous environment, he still decides to go there. (1) above (2)rather (3)but (4)beneath |
| 40. | [1] | Your son is old enough to take care himself. You really do not have to worry too much about him. (1) of (2) in (3) because (4) from |

| 41. | [1] | | city may be a challenging experience. But many workers from the countryside get it very | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|---|--|----------------|--|--|
| | | (1)used to | (2)use | (3)used | (4)using | | |
| 42. | [4] | is larger than Ju | ıpiter. | net in our solar syste (3)smaller | | | |
| 43. | [2] | exam. | • | make sufficient prep | | | |
| | | (1) with | (2) that | (3)except | (4) over | | |
| 44. | [3] | A: Do you like this cake? B: Yes, (1) it sounds terrible (2) it is a cake (3)it is delicious (4) it is a pity. | | | | | |
| 45. | [1] | A: Hurry up! The bus is coming in 2 minutes. B: Don't worry. If we miss this one, (1) we can take the next one. (2) we will be punished. (3) I don't like this bus. (4) there are fifty people in a bus. | | | | | |
| 46. | [2] | B: Yes,(1) we have alro (2) we have sav (3) he has boug | eady had two c yed enough mo ht a house. | | pensive city. | | |
| 47. | [4] | A: Excuse me, please take n B: Sure, | ne there? : taken | how to get to platfor | m one. Can you | | |
| 48. | [2] | B: (1) He is a prof (2) I like to play (3) I will have a | essional tennis y basketball. a job interview | player. tomorrow. | | | |
| 閱讀 | 測驗 | | tion can increa cially those 5 c | se behavior problem or younger. But the p | | | |

Families with greater wealth experience a more precipitous shift in financial circumstances when parents separate or divorce than those with few economic resources, leading to more behavior problems, such as aggression and defiance. This is what researchers from Georgetown University and the University of Chicago argue in a study published in the journal *Child Development*.

"The negative effects of parental divorce and separation seem to be the worst for the most advantaged. So being wealthy doesn't seem to protect you from the disruption of divorce and separation," said Rebecca M. Ryan, an assistant professor of psychology at Georgetown University. "In fact, it's the opposite."

Excerpted and adapted from Newsweek

- 49. [2] What are these passages mainly about?
 - (1) an assistant professor at Georgetown University
 - (2) the effect of parents' separation on children
 - (3) the major reasons for marriage
 - (4) why people need family life
- 50. [2] According to these passages, which of the following is <u>false</u>?
 - (1) Parents' separation can increase behavior problems for children.
 - (2) Being wealthy protects you from the disruption of parental divorce and separation.
 - (3) Aggression and defiance are examples of behavior problems.
 - (4) Rebecca M. Ryan is an assistant professor of psychology.