

科目：語文能力—英文(選擇題號為 01 至 25，每題 2 分共 50 分)

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依提號順序劃記於答案卡上。

Please choose the correct and most appropriate answer to each question from the choices provided and mark your answer on the answer sheet.

A. Vocabulary and Written Expressions 20%

1. Dr. Iraj Ershagi, the director of petroleum engineering at University of Southern California, ___ there's more than nine billion barrels of oil still to be had in the Los Angeles Basin—a good opportunity to reduce imports, which says should not be lost.
(A) analyzed (B) evaluated (C) estimated (D) reiterated
2. Japanese government has been looking for new ways to get workers back into shape; if the overweight employee doesn't lose weight, their companies will face massive fines and increased government health _____.
(A) premium (B) insurance (C) penalties (D) benefits
3. Professor Doris Taylor and her team at the University of Minnesota are working on what could be the next big thing in organ regeneration—growing a _____ heart in a lab.
(A) functioned (B) function (C) functioning (D) functionally
4. It's hard to manage your expenses when you're traveling. It's even harder when you're in the world's most expensive city, but don't let that _____ you _____ going out and exploring Oslo.
(A) take off (B) put off (C) put down (D) drive off
5. _____ James _____ more money with him, he could have eaten at a nicer restaurant.
(A) If, buy (B) If, bought (C) Have, brought (D) Had brought
6. Yesterday afternoon, workers at the farm picked _____ of pears from the trees.
(A) big quantities (B) large quantities (C) huge amount (D) great number
7. Investor Warren Buffet said, "During 2008, I made some errors of omission, _____ my thumb when new facts came in that should have caused me to reexamine my thinking and promptly take action."
(A) had sucked (B) have sucked (C) sucked (D) sucking
8. I found out that his father was from Kenya, his mother was a white woman from Kansas and that he _____ part of his life in Indonesia before coming to the U.S.
(A) had spent (B) had (C) spent (D) enjoyed
9. By far _____ work in the museum is the sculpture by Rodin.
(A) the valuable (B) the precious (C) the more intriguing (D) the most interesting
10. Anthropologist Dr. Aldenderfer _____ Tibetan's high-altitude survival to their fast breathing; this allows them to take in more oxygen.
(A) considers (B) declares (C) attributes (D) results

B. Cloze 20%

<Passage 1>

Pre-inauguration, Jason Wu, was relative unknown. Today, the 26-year-old designer is fashion's hottest star. His representatives announce with excitement that sales calls are triple what they were a year ago, and retailers (11) to carry his clothes. (12), Wu, careful not to grow too fast, is selling one store, Bergdorf Goodman in New York. The phones are ringing as people are coming in to see what this kid is all about. This kid was born in Taiwan and came to the U.S. with his parents (13) an early age, parents who sacrificed everything for their son, a (14) fashion nerd who says this was his calling when he's five. Wu has worked day and night to achieve his ambition, designing clothes for the celebrity. When he saw the first lady, Michelle Obama, wearing a dress designed by him on the new cover of *Vogue*, he knew he made that dress and succeeded. Jason Wu really does (15) the American dream. His friends say he's paid his dues, and he's a fashion darling now because he deserves it.

(Adapted from "From Barbies to the Big Time", *CNN Interactive English Magazine*, 2009/04)

<Passage 2>

In the 1960s, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) played a huge part in the green revolution in which the agriculture of Asian countries (16) to make it more efficient. The IRRI created hybrid rice by crossing Indonesian rice that grows tall and (17) insects with Taiwanese a very high yield. This “miracle rice” not only (18) in tough conditions (19) also produces ten times more crop yield than traditional rice.

Today, the IRRI keeps over 90,000 kinds of rice in their International Rice GeneBank, the largest collection of (20) different rice samples. The IRRI also offers training for farmers to learn how to manage their rice fields better and increase the yields of rice, because the IRRI understands that as the population continues to grow, we might just need another rice miracle.

(Adapted from “The Miracle Workers”, *All Plus Interactive English Magazine*, 2009/03)

11. (A) are clamoring (B) were clamoring (C) clamor (D) clamored
12. (A) Therefore (B) Moreover (C) Although (D) However
13. (A) in (B) at (C) out (D) of
14. (A) self-indulgent (B) self-disciplined (C) self-proclaimed (D) self-raising
15. (A) embody (B) understand (C) advocate (D) explain
16. (A) is modernized (B) was modernized (C) modernizes (D) has modernized
17. (A) resisting (B) resisted (C) resistance (D) resists
18. (A) survives (B) appears (C) keeps (D) uplifts
19. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) despite
20. (A) genetic (B) generation (C) genetically (D) generating

C. Reading Comprehension 10%

Stonehenge, the mysterious circle of large standing stones, has been interpreted in the most disparate ways-- as a temple for sun worship, a temple of the ancient druids, a healing center, a burial site and a huge calendar. The new findings appear to be compatible with two main theories taking shape in recent years to explain the monument’s purpose.

Stonehenge is a Place for Healing

The site, which measures less than half a hectare, is characterized by numerous prone pillar stones with clear signs of working. In Wales, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) west of Stonehenge, archeologists have another theory about why the monument was built and what it was used for. In this region of Wales are the Preseli Mountains. Archeologists have traced the origin of Stonehenge’s oldest stones (often referred to as “bluestones” because of their appearance when wet) to this site. Darvill, professor of archaeology in the School of Applied Sciences at Bournemouth University, England, told Discovery News that the color and the presence of distinctive white spots made the Preseli Hills stones very pleasing aesthetically. More importantly, Darvill and some archeologists believe that early people saw the Preseli hills, with their giant blue stones, as a holy place. There is also a local belief, which is still common today, that the waters coming from the Preseli Mountains can cure illness. It is possible that the motive for moving these stones the great distance to Salisbury Plain was to create a center for health and healing. The huge stones thus were taken on such a journey from their Welsh location because they were believed to harbor great powers.

Nevertheless, how exactly the stones were transported along the nearby River Avon ---without the use of wheels---remains a mystery. Perhaps they were pulled by teams of men and animals, or moved on giant rollers of wood. However it was done, transporting such enormous stones was a remarkable achievement for the time.

ANALYSIS: Stonehenge Built as Symbol of Unity

The presence of a large number of human remains in tombs near Stonehenge showing physical injury and disease and analysis of teeth reveal that around half of the corpses were not native to the Stonehenge area and suggested Stonehenge served as a center for healing, said the archaeologists. Nevertheless, archeologist Mike Parker Pearson argues that Stonehenge, puzzling monuments well-known for the enigmatic stone circle, had nothing to do with sickness and diseases. On the contrary, it was built as a grand act of union after a long period of conflict between east and west Britain. According to Pearson, “Stonehenge itself was a massive undertaking, requiring the labor of thousands to move stones from as far away as west Wales, shaping them and erecting them. Just the work itself, requiring everyone literally to pull together, would have

been an act of unification.”

Parker Pearson and his colleagues have been studying an area about three kilometers (two miles) northeast of Stonehenge, Durrington Walls---a structure similar to Stonehenge but about 20 times larger. They have also recently discovered a village of up to 300 houses which date back more than 4,500 years. Parker Pearson believes there is a connection between the two places, and he cites his recent studies of the Malagasy culture in Madagascar to help explain his theory. In Malagasy culture, stone is a symbol of hardened bones and death. Wood, in contrast, is associated with life. Using this model, Parker Pearson sees associations between the wooden structures of Durrington and the hard monument of Stonehenge. Durrington, in this new theory, is the domain of the living, while Stonehenge is a place of the dead, for the same group of inhabitants.

Parker Pearson went on to explain that the houses near Durrington Walls were probably occupied at certain times of the year when people gathered for the summer and winter solstices (the longest and shortest days of the year) to celebrate certain religious ceremonies. And in fact, large amounts of pottery and animal bones have been found near Durrington, suggesting that this site was used as a place for eating and drinking. In contrast, very little pottery has been found at Stonehenge. In addition, almost no human remains have been found at Durrington, but a number of graves have been uncovered at Stonehenge.

More importantly, Parker Pearson uncovered Stonehenge’s solstice-aligned avenue. Prehistoric people would have seen the spot as nothing less than the “center of the world.” The winter solstice was the most important time for these ceremonial gatherings, presumably the beginning and end of their year. “We have isotope evidence for people bringing their animals from all over Britain, tying in with the theme of unification. You could call it the Neolithic version of Christmas and New Year.” Parker Pearson argued.

(Adapted from Understanding Stonehenge: Two Explanations. *Discovery News*. 2013/12/13)

21. Which is the reading mainly about?
 - (A) How Stonehenge was built.
 - (B) The mystery surrounding the purpose of Stonehenge.
 - (C) Stonehenge as a burial site.
 - (D) The healing powers of blue stones.
22. Which of these statements would Mike Parker Pearson most likely agree with?
 - (A) Durrington Walls was used as a graveyard.
 - (B) Durrington Walls and Stonehenge might be used by the same people.
 - (C) Stonehenge was inhabited all the year round.
 - (D) Stonehenge was designed by Malagasy people.
23. Which is NOT mentioned in the reading passage as a feature of winter solstice?
 - (A) People gathered to celebrate have ceremonies on this day.
 - (B) It was an important day to mark the beginning and ending of the year.
 - (C) People brought animals as the evidence of unification.
 - (D) People prayed to the dead on this day.
24. How were the stones transported from Preseli?
 - (A) It is not known.
 - (B) by boat along the River Avon
 - (C) on rollers of wood.
 - (D) on wheels
25. In paragraph 1, what does “compatible” mean?
 - (A) contradictory
 - (B) convergent
 - (C) consistent
 - (D) confrontational

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- 26、中文語法中常有同為一字而詞性不同的情形，如《論語·陽貨》有「惡稱人之惡者」，前一「惡」字為動詞，後一「惡」字為名詞。下列選項「」的字詞，何者在詞性用法也是前為「動詞」，後為「名詞」的活用情形？ (A)無所「為」而「為」。 (B)俄有「使」「使」止之。 (C)既東「封」鄭，又欲肆其西「封」。 (D)於是齊侯以晏子之「觴」而「觴」桓子。
- 27、在漢語使用上，某些與「方位」相關的詞彙，常具有特殊的文化意含。下列敘述，何者正確？ (A)古代方位「南主生」、「北主死」。是以兩軍對戰，輸的一方稱之為「敗北」。 (B)古時主位在東，賓位在西。故主人常以「東道」自稱，客人則統稱為「西席」。 (C)古人以「左」為尊，因此從字面上即可判斷李白〈聞王昌齡左遷龍標遙有此寄〉是一首祝賀詩。 (D)古代君主面北而坐，故臣子拜見天子則面南，故有「南面稱臣」、「北面稱王」之說。因此，文天祥從容就義之前必先「南面再拜」。
- 28、下列文句「」內成語的使用，何者完全正確？ (A)黃氏兄弟勤奮不懈，學有所成，真可謂「椿萱並茂」，令人贊賞。 (B)《饑餓遊戲》故事驚險緊湊，已於多國刊行，一時「洛陽紙貴」。 (C)林肯懷著仁民愛物的胸襟，解放黑奴，他偉大的功績實在是「罄竹難書」。 (D)春節期間樂透彩券加開大獎，廟宇內眾人無不「焚膏繼晷」，祈求簽中頭獎。
- 29、自古文人好將美麗的女性比喻為花，「香草」、「美人」成為詩文中常見的指喻。請問下列與花卉相關的成語，何者不適合用於稱讚女性的美好？ (A)吹氣勝蘭 (B)梨花帶雨 (C)蘭芷蕭艾 (D)方桃譬李。
- 30、徐志摩〈偶然〉：「我是天空裡的一片雲，偶而投影在你的波心」。請問下列文句中，何者採用了與此相同的修辭技巧？ (A)我想離開，卻又被窸窣窸窣的聲音喚住。——李潼〈瑞穗的靜夜〉 (B)雀何為而喃喃，像是為靜，為靜打著拍子。——余光中〈蓮池邊〉 (C)九宮鳥一叫，早晨，就一下子跳出來了。——周夢蝶〈九宮鳥的早晨〉 (D)詩人高克多說／他的耳朵是貝殼／充滿海的音響。——覃子豪〈貝殼〉
- 31、余光中：「我嘗試把中國的文字壓縮、搥扁、拉長、磨利，把它拆開又併攏，折來且疊去，為了試驗它的速度、密度和彈性。我的理想是讓中國的文字，在變化各殊的句法中，交響成一個大樂隊，而作家的筆應該一揮百應，如交響樂的指揮杖。」文中所討論的文體，最可能是： (A)散文 (B)新詩 (C)小說 (D)戲劇。
- 32、清人曾國藩將中國學術分類為「義理」、「考據」、「經世」、「詞章」之學。下列有關各類範疇的說明，何者正確？ (A)考據之學：包括經學、子學、玄學、佛學、理學、現代哲學等。 (B)經世之學：包括天文學、地理學、曆算學、博物學、醫學、兵學、政學，以及今日的自然科學。 (C)詞章之學：包括語言學、文字學、聲韻學、訓詁學、目錄學、校勘學、考古學、金石

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- 學、敦煌學等。(D)義理之學：包括文法學、修辭學、詩學、詞學、曲學、戲劇學、小說學、俗文學、文學批評等，甚至可統括文學和藝術。
- 33 下列有關《詩經》的敘述，何者正確？(A)《詩經》共有三百十一篇，其中有目無篇者十一篇，所以又稱「詩三百」。(B)《詩經》產生的年代，約起自西周初年，下至戰國中葉，歷時六百多年。(C)春秋時諸侯交際頻繁，外交使節常引用《詩經》的章句表達己方的態度和期望，「賦《詩》」儼然成為當時外交人員必備的政治才能。(D)《詩經》產生的區域，約在現今中國的湖北、湖南、江蘇、浙江一帶，即是一般所謂的「中原地區」，因此透過《詩經》自能觀察中原先民的生活環境與文化。
- 34、以下有關「樂府」與「古詩」的敘述何者正確？(A)「樂府」係指一切詩之協樂者及詞曲的總稱。(B)在句數上，「樂府」無一定句數限制，「古詩」有。(C)在押韻方面，「樂府」可轉韻，「古詩」不可轉韻。(D)唐代以前的詩稱之為「古詩」，唐以後的詩稱之為「近體詩」。
- 35、「傳奇」是明、清兩代新興的文學的體制，與元代的「雜劇」並列為我國重要的傳統戲曲。關於二者的比較，何者正確？(A)雜劇風格以精練綺麗見長；傳奇風格以古拙質樸取勝。(B)雜劇多用南曲，風格勁切雄麗。傳奇多用北曲，風格清峭柔遠。(C)雜劇的唱法以獨唱為主。傳奇唱法較為多元，有獨唱、對唱、合唱等形式。(D)雜劇的分幕稱之為「齣」，每本以四齣為限；傳奇的分幕稱之為「折」，長短不拘。
- 36、古人進行季節描寫時，往往會於詩句中透露季節的線索，下列詩句與季節的配對，何者正確？(A)寒雪梅中盡——春天。(B)迢迢牽牛星——夏天。(C)北風何慘慄——秋天。(D)東風搖百草——冬天。
- 37、傳統小說的撰寫常設定於某個歷史情境之中，因此在虛構之中，也反映了部分歷史、社會的面貌。請就書中描寫的時空背景，依時間發展順序，重新排列「四大名著」。(A)水滸、三國、西遊、紅樓 (B)西遊、紅樓、水滸、三國 (C)三國、西遊、水滸、紅樓 (D)紅樓、水滸、三國、西遊。
- 38、下列關於中國史書的敘述，何者正確？(A)依體裁分有所謂的編年體，《史記》即為編年體的創立者，亦為後世正史之祖。(B)紀傳體內容以「紀、表、書、傳」為主，其中又以「紀」、「傳」二者最為重要，故稱之為「紀傳體」。(C)《春秋》的撰寫方式，是將歷史事件依照年時月日排列，以事為綱，記載甚為簡潔，下開紀傳體之先河。(D)依時間分，有所謂的通史、斷代史之別。通史的代表作品為《漢書》，斷代史的代表作品如《資治通鑑》。
- 39、請於下列選項，選出對聯、行業搭配正確者。(A)縱談古今事，發聾振聵啟新見；洞徹古今情，觀俗採風存異聞。——報社 (B)沈李浮瓜添雅興，綠橘黃橙奇香味，望梅撥棗左清談，山瓜海梨珍品鮮。——餐廳 (C)他鄉故國雖千里，莫訝乾坤為逆旅，芳草奇木總一春，且邀風月作良朋。——花店 (D)

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憑我雙拳，打盡天下英雄，誰敢還手？就此一刀，剃遍世間豪傑，莫不低頭。——跆拳道館

- 40、《紅樓夢》作者巧妙運用詩詞曲賦，使得人物形象塑造更為成功。以你對「紅樓」的認識，從下列選項中選出人物、詩句相符者。(A)淡極始知花更艷，愁多焉得玉無痕？——賈寶玉 (B)滿紙自憐題素怨，片言誰解訴秋心。——林黛玉 (C)瘦影正臨春水照，卿須憐我我憐卿。——王熙鳳 (D)機關算盡太聰明，反算了卿卿性命！——劉姥姥
- 41、下列詩文與歌詠對象，配對正確的是？(A)夜郎歸未老，醉死此江邊。葬闕官家禮，詩殘樂府篇。——詠李白。(B)童子解吟長恨曲，胡兒能唱琵琶篇。文章已滿行人耳，一度思卿一愴然。——詠杜甫。(C)萬里飄零獨此身，詩魂終戀浣花村。寧貧寧凍寧餓死，一飯何曾忘至尊。——詠杜牧。(D)望帝春心託杜鵑，佳人錦瑟怨華年。詩家總愛西崑好，獨恨無人作鄭箋。——詠李賀。
- 42、地誌詩，多藉由地方景觀的描寫入手，以文字表現地方特殊的風土景觀及其歷史，使讀者產生地域情感及認同。請於下列選項，選出詩句與地名相符者。(A)貓走了／留下腳蹤／在茶樹枝上／滿山滿谷／人來了／沒有腳印／在蜿蜒路上／兩行胎紋。——猴峒 (B)那是刺穿地心的一支巨矛／她代表著對文明的一種讚譽／那是人類締造的一座高塔／她象徵著對命運的一種抗拒。——大霸尖山 (C)在微雨的春寒裡思索你靜默的奧義／那寬廣是一種親密的貼近／萬仞山壁如一粒沙平放心底／雲霧推抹／濕潤中流轉、靜止的千綠。——嘉南平原 (D)身高太長／找不到典故比喻／白雲為了判斷而起飛／陳有蘭溪流出右臂／沙里仙溪哭在左肩／蓋不住的那一點黑／帝雉說是于右任的頭。——玉山

●題組一，閱讀下文，回答問題：

庚寅冬，予自小港欲入蛟川城，命小奚以木簡束書從，時西日沉山，晚烟縈樹，望城二里許，因問渡者：「尚可得南門開否？」渡者熟視小奚，應曰：「徐行之，尚開也，速行則闔。」予慍為戲，趕行急半，小奚仆，束斷為崩，啼未即起，理書就束，而前門已牡下矣。予爽然思渡者言近道。天下以躁急自敗，窮暮無所歸宿者，其猶是也夫！其猶是也夫！

——清·周容〈小港渡者〉

●注釋

- ①庚寅：1650年（順治七年）。
 ②蛟川：地名，指今鎮海縣城（浙江寧波鎮海）。
 ③小奚：童僕。
 ④牡下：上鎖。牡，門門，鎖簧。

※注意：1.本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。

2.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：語文能力-國文(選擇題號為26至50，每題2分，共50分)

※請使用2B鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

⑤爽然：若有所思的樣子。

⑥近道：有些道理。道，道理

- 43、本文的主旨在告訴我們什麼道理？ (A)欲速則不達。(B)行百里者半九十。
(C)塞翁失馬焉知非福。(D)路遙知馬力，日久見人心。
- 44、閱讀上文可知小港渡者是一位？ (A)好開玩笑的長者。(B)冷眼旁觀的路人。
(C)眼光敏銳的隱者。(D)普度眾生的高僧。
- 45、文中「其猶是也夫！」的「其」，解釋為「大概，表推測語氣」。下列何者用法與此相同？ (A)知我者，「其」天乎。——《論語·憲問》 (B)彼蒼者天，曷「其」有極。——韓愈〈祭十二郎文〉 (C)生乎吾前，「其」聞道也，固先乎吾。——韓愈〈師說〉 (D)天下其有不亂，國家「其」有不亡者乎？——顧炎武〈廉恥〉

●題組二，閱讀下文，回答問題：

茶。
香葉，嫩芽。
慕詩客，愛僧家。
碾雕白玉，羅織紅紗。
銚煎黃蕊色，碗轉曲塵花。
夜後邀陪明月，晨前命對朝霞。
洗盡古今人不倦，將知醉後豈堪誇。

唐·元稹

- 46、關於此詩說明，下列何者有誤？ (A)此類詩篇因句型排列似寶塔，故名寶塔詩。(B)此詩句式由一字遞進至七字，狀似登梯，故又稱階梯詩。(C)中國文字具有單音節、孤立語的特性，故較西方文學更容易以此形式表現。(D)此類詩篇只追求視覺效果，不講究叶韻原則，僅可視為古代文人的遊戲之作。
- 47、從詩中可知，愛好品茗者，身份以何者為多？ (A)士 (B)農 (C)工 (D)商
- 48、「碾雕白玉，羅織紅紗」意指？ (A)旨在形容茶的美味，如石中的白玉、織中之紅紗般珍貴。(B)旨在形容茶之色澤，沖泡之前色如紅紗，沖泡之後清新如玉。(C)旨在說明製壺的原料，適合用作茶壺的材質有白玉和紅砂兩種。(D)旨在說明製茶的方法，白玉茶需以壓碾方式製作，紅紗茶需用羅織方法過濾。
- 49、從詩中可知，作者認為一天之中適宜品茶的時段為？ (A)上午 (B)下午 (C)黃昏 (D)凌晨
- 50、從「洗盡古今人不倦，將知醉後豈堪誇」可知？ (A)醉後品茗，別具一番風味。(B)品茗有提神、醒腦的功效。(C)古人有以茶香佐湯進浴的習慣。(D)浴後品茗會產生類似醉酒微醺的暢快之感。

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