

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 鉛筆將正確答案依題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. At the end of the research project, he was faced with a lot of data that needed to be _____.
(A) analyzed (B) generated (C) manipulated (D) predicted
2. The man _____ of murdering his parents is serving two concurrent life sentences.
(A) churned (B) confirmed (C) convicted (D) coveted
3. The college baseball star signed a _____ contract with an MLB team.
(A) dashing (B) lucrative (C) monetary (D) spectacular
4. His new book evaluates the _____ benefits and costs stemming from globalization.
(A) adjacent (B) equivalent (C) incentive (D) potential
5. After the plastic surgery on her nose and chin, there is a noticeable _____ in her appearance.
(A) transformation (B) transmission (C) transplantation (D) transition
6. The earthquake resulted in a significant death _____ in the country.
(A) doll (B) roll (C) poll (D) toll
7. Many people are having problems finding a job _____ the competitive market.
(A) on account of (B) on behalf of (C) on the chance of (D) on the point of
8. There are many specific factors that can positively _____ the process of creating a cohesive learner group.
(A) attribute to (B) contribute to (C) stick to (D) turn to
9. Many wealthy countries are sending large quantities of materials _____ toxic substances such as lead and mercury to developing nations.
(A) contain (B) that contains (C) contained (D) containing
10. Droughts might be caused by high pressure systems _____ rain clouds from forming.
(A) and prevented (B) and prevent (C) that prevent (D) that prevents

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B. Cloze 20%

The massive and continuing growth in the Smartphone market has proved that Smartphone is one of the most popular technologies in today's world. 11 thousands of Smartphone "apps" that have been developed for mobile platforms such as Apple's iOS and Google's Android make it possible for people to communicate easily, check their emails, surf the web, play video games, take pictures or listen to music 12 turn on any other electronic devices. It is thus not surprising to see more and more people getting hooked to Smartphones. They use their phones more than 13 and even make it a habit to look on their phones every five to ten minutes after they wake up and before they sleep.

If you 14 the habit of excessive Smartphone use, it can greatly affect your relationship with other people and even your productivity levels. For example, your friend or family could feel 15 or upset over a dinner date because you are too busy updating your status on your Facebook wall. Or, you could embarrass or annoy your colleagues at a meeting if you 16 checking and replying to your emails instead of listening carefully to what they are trying to say or getting actively involved in the discussion.

There are three tips to help you control your Smartphone usage and 17 the possibility of Smartphone addiction. First, be mindful of the things that trigger you to check your Smartphone every so often. Is it 18 or anxiety? Use some other ways to make yourself feel better instead of surfing the net through the phone. Second, don't answer all the calls or messages in an instant. Not all those calls or messages are 19, so forget about them once in a while to help you concentrate on doing more important things. Finally, you should know when and where to use your Smartphone, so don't hold it and let it 20 you while you are driving or attending an important meeting.

(Adapted from an article by Helen Holmes, *NaturalTherapyForAll.com*, June 25, 2012)

11. (A) One hundred of (B) Hundred of (C) Hundreds of (D) Hundreds
12. (A) that have to (B) having to (C) without have to (D) without having to
13. (A) necessary (B) often (C) possible (D) anytime
14. (A) catch up with (B) fall into (C) get over (D) pack off
15. (A) disappoint (B) disappointing (C) disappointed (D) disappointment
16. (A) have absorbed in (B) absorb in (C) are absorbing in (D) are absorbed in
17. (A) get away (B) get away with (C) get away from (D) get on with
18. (A) exhaust (B) exhausting (C) exhaustive (D) exhaustion
19. (A) beneficial (B) necessary (C) urgent (D) valid
20. (A) disrupt (B) to disrupt (C) disrupting (D) disrupted

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C. Reading Comprehension 10%

Till Roenneberg, a biologist at Ludwig-Maximilians University, understands your impulse to smash your alarm clock. He described the increasingly common phenomenon of "social jet lag," experienced by those who sleep short on workdays, then stay up later but sleep longer on weekends. If that is your pattern, you are more likely to be depressed and obese. "Sleep is one of the most underrated phenomena in modern society," Roenneberg says. A growing body of research is showing that if you don't get enough sleep or have irregular sleep patterns, you expose yourself to a wide range of health consequences.

Eve Van Cauter, an endocrinologist at the University of Chicago, began untangling the connection between sleep deprivation, diabetes, and obesity more than a decade ago. This year her team discovered that sleep deprivation impedes the metabolism of glucose, the sugar that powers the body, in fat cells by a startling 30 percent. Lack of sleep affects appetite too. For example, a 2012 Swedish brain-scan study identified heightened activity in a brain region associated with hunger control in the sleep-deprived subjects.

Sleep loss is increasingly being implicated in other health conditions as well. A Penn State study showed that short sleep combined with insomnia heightened the risk of hypertension. European data linked restless or otherwise troubled sleep in older adults to a 36 percent increased risk of Alzheimer's. A more unexpected finding was that researchers at the University of Wisconsin at Madison uncovered a link between sleep apnea and cancer mortality: cancer deaths among patients with severe apnea were five times higher than among those without it.

Perhaps the biggest sleep news from the past year involves the significant health penalties of changing sleep patterns, regardless of the total amount. Anecdotal reports had suggested that shift work leads to bad health. But how? A study by Harvard's Orfeu Buxton, a neuroscientist, limited participants to less than 6 hours of sleep and then reconfigured their day so it stretched for 28 hours instead of the expected 24. The result was that the strain of extreme time shifting led to a form of hyperglycemia that foreshadows diabetes.

Even those with only slightly altered sleep schedules pay a price. According to Roenneberg, a third of the population in his database suffers from two or more hours of social jet lag, and 69 percent reported at least one hour of social jet lag. Studies suggest that it might be enough to increase the risk of becoming overweight or obese by 33 percent.

"It took me about 50 years of my life to understand what an alarm clock means," Roenneberg concludes. "It means that you haven't slept your biological sleep to the end."

(Adapted from an article by Erik Ness, *Discover Magazine*, the January-February 2013 issue)

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21. What would be the most appropriate title for this article?
- (A) Causes of Sleep Deprivation
 - (B) Problems with Insomnia
 - (C) Biological Sleep and Cancer
 - (D) Social Jet Lag
22. According to this article, what are the most likely health consequences of irregular sleep patterns?
- (A) diabetes and obesity
 - (B) insomnia and hypertension
 - (C) sleep apnea and cancer
 - (D) appetite and Alzheimer's
23. When did Eve Van Cauter begin studying the link between sleep loss, diabetes and obesity?
- (A) in 2012
 - (B) this year
 - (C) about 50 years ago
 - (D) over 10 years ago
24. In paragraph 4, what does "shift work" mean?
- (A) changing jobs all the time
 - (B) working long hours every day
 - (C) working with different people at different places
 - (D) working nights or rotating between night and day
25. What does Roenneberg suggest an alarm clock means?
- (A) You should get up immediately.
 - (B) You can't sleep all the time.
 - (C) You haven't got enough sleep.
 - (D) You don't sleep at the right time.

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- 26、下列作者及作品之配對何者有誤：(A)徐渭〈自為墓誌銘〉(B)蘇東坡〈朝雲墓誌銘〉(C)歐陽修〈柳子厚墓誌銘〉(D)韓愈〈南陽樊紹述墓誌銘〉。
- 27、下列何者非台灣五〇年代反共文學之主要雜誌：(A)寶島文藝(B)幼獅文藝(C)自由青年(D)中外文學。
- 28、「半畝方塘一鑑開，天光雲影共徘徊，問渠那得清如許，為有源頭活水來。」此詩旨在描寫：(A)農情閒趣(B)讀書胸襟(C)山水景致(D)處世之道。
- 29、下列敘述何者為是：(A)吳中四才子是唐寅、祝允明、文徵明、李夢陽(B)蘇門四學士是黃庭堅、秦觀、晁補之、張耒(C)元曲四大家是關漢卿、白樸、喬吉、馬致遠(D)清初三大家是指顧炎武、黃宗羲、王引之。
- 30、下列()中的注音，何者有誤：(A)夜闌風靜穀(ㄉㄨˋ)紋(B)一尊還酹(ㄌㄨˋ)江月(C)燭殘漏斷頻敲(ㄎㄨㄟ)枕(D)滿城飛絮鞦(ㄉㄨㄛˋ)輕塵。
- 31、下列各組詞語中，用字完全正確的是：(A)高風亮節、光風霽月、鵲妻鶴子(B)學以致用、畢力同心、白碧微瑕(C)拔山扛鼎、杯水車薪、抔土未乾(D)白雲蒼狗、泥豬瓦狗、獅子搏兔。
- 32、下列何者非理學著述：(A)象山語錄(B)陽明全書(C)太極圖說(D)金匱要略。
- 33、蘇東坡對以下諸人之品評何者有誤：(A)評王維「詩中有畫」(B)評韓愈「文起八代之衰」(C)評陶淵明「質而實綺」(D)評歐陽修「記事似班孟堅」。
- 34、關於《紅樓夢》的相關敘述何者有誤：(A)曹雪芹於悼紅軒中批閱十載，增刪五次(B)東魯孔梅溪題曰《風月寶鑑》(C)林黛玉的前世是警幻仙子(D)有所謂「還淚之說」。
- 35、「落霞與孤鶩齊飛，秋水共長天一色」之千古名句，係出自：(A)王勃〈滕王閣序〉(B)柳宗元〈永州八記〉(C)蘇軾〈超然臺記〉(D)袁宏道〈西湖雜記〉。
- 36、關於《史記》的敘述何者為非：(A)裴駟集解、司馬貞索隱、張守節正義合稱「史記三家注」(B)扁鵲、倉公是漢武帝時期有名的商人(C)有記載司馬相如和卓文君的故事(D)表的體例有「世表」、「年表」、「月表」。

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- 37、文起八代之衰，指韓愈興起八代衰頹之文運，而所謂「八代」沒有：(A)西漢 (B)隋 (C)魏 (D)晉。
- 38、下列詞彙中何者不適合作生子賀詞：(A)天降石麟 (B)玉筍呈祥 (C)喜得寧馨 (D)恩意如岳。
- 39、下列書信之結尾問候語何者使用不當：(A)「恭請 崇安」用於長輩 (B)「恭請 教安」用於師長 (C)「敬請 大安」用於平輩 (D)「敬請 鈞安」用於晚輩。
- 40、《臨川先生文集》中收錄〈答司馬諫議書〉一文，作者的寫作對象為：(A)司馬遷 (B)司馬光 (C)司馬昭 (D)司馬欣。
- 41、「剡木為舟，剡木為楫」，「剡」字之讀音同：(A)枯 (B)誇 (C)刨 (D)瓠。
- 42、下列小說及其作者之配對何者有誤：(A)吳沃堯《官場現形記》(B)曾樸《孽海花》(C)蘭陵笑笑生《金瓶梅》(D)蒲松齡《聊齋誌異》。
- 43、下列成語非出自《論語》者為：(A)言而有信 (B)循循善誘 (C)敬而遠之 (D)削足適履。
- 44、下列成語中，意思不與「狐假虎威」相近者為：(A)驢蒙虎皮 (B)驢鳴犬吠 (C)仗勢欺人 (D)狗仗人勢。
- 45、詩經有十五國風，其中沒有：(A)豳風 (B)曹風 (C)夏風 (D)唐風。
- 46、下列敘述何者為非：(A)六經為詩、書、易、禮、樂、春秋 (B)六書為象形、指事、會意、同音、轉注、假借 (C)六藝為禮、樂、射、御、書、數 (D)六義為風、雅、頌、賦、比、興。
- 47、《荀子·天論》：「本事不理，勉力不時」，「本事」之意為：(A)農桑之事 (B)本職學能 (C)人倫道理 (D)個人職責。
- 48、《墨子·兼愛》：「必知亂之所自起，焉能治之」，「焉」字之意為：(A)竟 (B)豈 (C)乃 (D)或。
- 49、司馬談論六家要旨，是在評論先秦時代儒、墨、名、法、道德五家學說之短長，以及：(A)縱橫家 (B)陰陽家 (C)醫家 (D)農家。
- 50、《史記·管晏列傳》：「天下不『多』管仲之賢，而多鮑叔能知人也」，「多」之意為：(A)給予 (B)眾多 (C)稱讚 (D)超過。

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