



公職王

【國文】

- (B) 1. 「昔賓孟之蔽者，亂家是也。墨子蔽於□而不知文，宋子蔽於□而不知得，慎子蔽於□而不知賢，申子蔽於□而不知知，惠子蔽於□而不知實，莊子蔽於□而不知人。」(《荀子·解蔽篇》)以上缺空依序宜填入
- (A)辭／天／用／勢／法／欲 (B)用／欲／法／勢／辭／天
(C)天／欲／法／勢／用／辭 (D)法／天／用／勢／欲／辭
- (C) 2. 「噫！吾以至道乙未歲，自翰林出滁上；丙申，移廣陵；丁酉，又入西掖；戊戌歲除日，有齊安之命，己亥閏三月到郡。四年之間，奔走不暇，未知明年又在何處。豈懼竹樓之易朽乎？幸後之人與我同志，嗣而葺之，庶斯樓之不朽也。咸平二年八月十五日記。」(王禹偁〈黃岡竹樓記〉)本文作者於咸平四年過世，時四十八歲。若以干支計年推算，請問咸平四年所屬的生肖年是：
- (A)豬 (B)鼠 (C)牛 (D)虎
- (A) 3. 下列成語的運用，何者錯誤？
- (A)偶爾洗個三溫暖，享受「乍暖還寒」的感覺也不賴
(B)319 槍擊案至今仍「撲朔迷離」，真相未明
(C)她本想找個可靠的男子做丈夫，結果卻錯找了個毒蟲，真是「遇人不淑」
(D)「風度翩翩」的裴勇俊一入境，立刻受到影迷的熱烈歡迎
- (A) 4. 下列孟子言論與對應詩文的相關說明，選出有誤者
- (A)「周公思兼三王，以施四事」，句中周公所欲效法的對象，即曹丕所言「不以隱約而弗務，不以康樂而加思」之人物
(B)「其自任以天下之重也」的聖人，即〈賣柑者言〉：「果能建伊、皋之業者」一句所提及人物之一
(C)「雖有天下易生之物也，一日暴之，十日寒之，未有能生者也」與王安石「方是時，予之力尚足以入，火尚足以明也。既其出，則或咎其欲出者，而予亦悔其隨之，而不得極乎遊之樂也。」均言及恆心的重要
(D)「觀於海者難爲水，遊於聖人之門者難爲言」與元稹「曾經滄海難爲水」均有比喻經歷過大事與極美境界，對其他事則看不上眼之意
- (D) 5. (甲)如果要找一個典型的台籍作家，□□□便是，他的寫作生命垂四十年，至今健筆不輟。他的關懷深廣，對老弱，對婦人和孺子，都有說不完的切切同情。
(乙)大部份的文人一生求「雅」，甚至冒充「雅」，□□□卻戮力求俗。她寧願給劃到鴛鴦蝴蝶派裡去，也絕不肯「學院」淪落。(張曉風〈在小說之外，讓我小小的說一說〉)關於以上兩段引文缺空處應填入的人名是：



- (A) 吳晟／林文音 (B) 鄭清文／蕭紅 (C) 阿盛／冰心 (D) 黃春明／張愛玲
- (A) 6. (甲)「蜨」精(乙)冬溫夏「清」(丙)「鯽」魚(丁)怙惡不「俊」上引四個詞語，其「」中的字音依次與下列選項相同的是
- (A) 兵「燹」／「瘞」癰／「薊」北／空「拳」
(B) 「跣」足／「氤」化物／「偈」武／「駑」馬
(C) 「暹」羅／五侯「鯖」／「躋」身／柘「捲」
(D) 「銑」床／「圉」圉／「靚」妹／繡「綵」
- (B) 7. 選出與「彊公室，杜私門，蠶食諸侯，使秦成帝業」句中「蠶食」二字詞組結構不同者
- (A) 冬十月，齊侯游於姑棼，遂田於貝丘。見大豕，從者曰：公子彭生也。公怒曰：彭生敢見！射之，豕「人立」而啼(《左傳·莊公八年》)
(B) 凡上看核尚存，壁上月，紙圓如鏡而已。道士問眾：飲足乎？曰：足矣。足宜早寢，勿誤「樵蘇」(〈勞山道士〉)
(C) 夫秦失其政，陳涉首難，豪傑「蜂起」，相與並爭，不可勝數(〈項羽本記〉)
(D) 秦孝公據殽、函之固，擁雍州地，君臣固守；有「席卷」天下，包舉宇內，囊括四海之意，并吞八荒之心(〈過秦論〉)
- (B) 8. 小張要寫信給他的母親林綿萱，關於信封的寫法下列何者正確？
- (A) 林綿萱母親敬啓 (B) 林綿萱女士安啓
(C) 林綿萱母親安啓 (D) 林綿萱女士敬啓
- (C) 9. 以下是一首現代詩，請依文意選出排列順序最恰當者：
- 淺藍色的夜溢進窗來；夏樹得太滿／(甲)夢見另一個夏夜——一顆星的葬禮(乙)夢見唐宮，夢見追逐的輕羅小扇(丙)螢火蟲的小宮燈做著夢(丁)夢見一閃光的伸延與消滅／以及你的驚呼，我的回顧，和片刻的愀然無語
- (A) 丙丁乙甲 (B) 乙丙丁甲 (C) 乙丁丙甲 (D) 丙乙甲丁
- (B) 10. 下列文句皆使用了設問修辭格，其中哪一句的設問方式和其他三者不同？
- (A) 烏有所謂施恩德，與夫知信義者哉
(B) 「然則，何爲而可？」曰：「縱而來歸，殺之無赦」
(C) 是君子之所難，而小人之所易也。此豈近於人情哉
(D) 不可爲常者，其聖人之法乎
- (A) 11. 閱讀下列敘述，選出正確的選項：
- 漢、魏、六朝時代，戰事紛擾，政權更替頻仍，可是在文學成就上卻是成果豐碩。在文學批評的範疇裡，(甲)分別樹立了純文學獨立的價值與完成有系統的中國文學理論。在文學創作裡，(乙)前者開說部的先河，後者爲志怪小說的代表。(丙)則是一部地理書，以其長於寫景物、記風土故實，影響後世的寫景文學。在詩歌的發展上，(丁)先後在田園與山水題材的拓展，成就了唐代的自然詩派。這階段的文學果實之豐碩，正可由(戊)，這部中國文學史上第一部文學總集，出現於此時代得到印證。



- (A)(甲)應填入典論論文、文心雕龍
(B)(乙)應填入世說新語、搜神記
(C)(丙)應填入酈道元水經
(D)(丁)應填入謝靈運、陶淵明
- (A) 12. 下列各組「」內的字音，何者完全正確？
(A)「訃」文：ㄘㄨˋ／獻「豨」于公：ㄒㄧˊ
(B)春風「駘」蕩：ㄊㄞˊ／父頑母「嚚」：ㄣㄣˊ
(C)出「紕」漏：ㄉㄨˋ／「遄」急：ㄉㄨㄢˊ
(D)「角」里先生：ㄐㄨㄛˋ／德厚信「𡵓」：ㄍㄨ
- (C) 13. 「一捧書本，便想中舉人，中進士，作官如何攫取金錢，造大房屋。」上述觀念與下列何者相同？
(A)萬般皆下品，唯有讀書高
(B)百無一用是書生
(C)書中自有千鍾粟，書中自有黃金屋
(D)憂勞可以興國，逸豫可以亡身
- (B) 14. 下列有關「賦」的敘述，何者不正確？
(A)體裁介於韻文、散文之間
(B)以設辭問答的方式展開內容，此為通例，每篇賦均如此
(C)源於詩，受荀子賦篇與楚辭影響，盛於兩漢
(D)漢賦多長篇，重鋪陳；六朝賦則篇幅短，重抒情；至宋則受古文運動影響，以散文入賦
- (D) 15. 下列敘述，何者有誤？
(A)享年：死時不滿六十
(B)湯餅：出生三日或滿月之宴
(C)棘人：父或母喪時，子自稱
(D)禮席：用於喜宴祝賀
- (D) 16. 請將下列散落的詩句重組為恰當的順序：(甲)孺慕情殷膝下依(乙)倚閭白髮身猶健(丙)此去新年欣聚首(丁)鬢浦潮聲愁裏別(戊)螺陽月色夢中歸(己)江天歲晚念慈闈(壬)故國青山景未非(癸)人間至性似君稀
(A)甲癸乙丁丙戊己壬
(B)癸戊甲丁壬乙丙己
(C)丙己壬乙戊丁甲癸
(D)己甲丁戊乙壬丙癸
- (B) 17. 中國傳統小說戲曲，常有相互傳承的關係，以「西廂記」為例，下列何者產生時代最晚？
(A)王實甫《崔鶯鶯待月西廂記》
(B)荀慧生、陳永玲京劇《紅娘》
(C)董解元《西廂記諸宮調》
(D)元稹《會真記》
- (D) 18. 易中天《品三國》續集中說漢末名士可以歸納出幾條特點：第一，家世清白，最好出身名門；第二，才華橫溢，而且最好飽讀詩書，滿腹經綸；第三，地位邊緣，不作官，或者不作高官、大官。下列各本著作，何者是主要呈現名士的言行風采：



- (A)《昭明文選》 (B)《東京夢華錄》
(C)《錄異傳》 (D)《世說新語》
- (C) 19. 承上題，這本著作應列入四庫全書中哪一部？
(A)經 (B)史 (C)子 (D)集
- (D) 20. 杜甫〈望嶽〉中云：「岱宗夫如何，齊魯青未了」，所指為哪座名山？
(A)終南山 (B)嵩山 (C)琅琊山 (D)泰山
- (B) 21. 下列各段引文，何者斷句無誤？
(A)枕席而臥，則清冷之狀，與目謀濇濇之聲，與耳謀悠然而虛者，與神謀淵然而靜者，與心謀不匝旬而得異地者二。
(B)至暮夜，月明，獨與邁乘小舟至絕壁下。大石側立千尺，如猛獸奇鬼，森然欲搏人；而山上棲鶻，聞人聲亦驚起，磔磔雲霄間。
(C)江流有聲斷岸，千尺山高，月小水落，石出曾日月之幾何，而江山不可復，識矣！
(D)人之於言也，亦然有不得已者，而後言其歌也，有思其哭也，有懷凡出乎口，而為聲者，其皆有弗平者乎？
- (D) 22. 請細讀下列文句：
「彼聖人者，天下之利器也，非所以明天下也。故絕聖棄知，大盜乃止；擿玉毀珠，小盜不起；焚符破璽，而民朴鄙；掊斗折衡，而民不爭；殫殘天下之聖法，而民始可與論議。擢亂六律，鑠絕竽瑟，塞瞽曠之耳，而天下始人含其聰矣；滅文章，散五采，膠離朱之目，而天下始人含其明矣；毀絕鉤繩而棄規矩，攬工倕之指，而天下始人有其巧矣。故曰：大巧若拙。削曾、史之行，鉗楊、墨之口，攘棄仁義，而天下之德始玄同矣。彼人含其明，則天下不鑠矣；人含其聰，則天下不累矣；人含其知，則天下不惑矣；人含其德，則天下不僻矣。彼曾、史、楊、墨、師曠、工倕、離朱者，皆外立其德，而以燭亂天下者也，法之所無用也。」依其思想應是出於哪本典籍
(A)《韓非子》 (B)《孟子》 (C)《呂氏春秋》 (D)《莊子》
- (D) 23. 下列所引各段文字，何者應是對柳宗元文章風格的評論？
(A)議者謂其汪洋澹泊，深醇溫粹，似其為人。文忠亦嘗稱之，以為實勝於己，信不誣也
(B)如萬斛泉源，不擇地而出，在平地滔滔汨汨，雖一日千里無難。及至與山石曲折，隨物賦形，而不可知也
(C)網羅六藝之遺文，斷以己意；糠粃百家之陳述，作新斯人
(D)巍岩絕湍，峭奇環曲，使人遐眺留睨，而其靈氛怪氣，固克籠罩
- (A) 24. 聯為華人傳統，所作要切合所用對象，運用典故須求巧緻，下列所列聯語，何者應為「中藥行」楹聯？
(A)董家杏林新執業，蘇家橘井舊生涯
(B)烹雪應憑陶學士，辨泉好待陸仙人



- (C)功邁周官挈壺氏，製逾漢室渾天儀
(D)是留侯橋邊拾起，看王令天上飛來
- (B) 25. 人李塗曾以各種水文形態評論韓愈、柳宗元、歐陽修、蘇軾四家云：「韓如□，柳如□，歐如□，蘇如□。」，空格中應當填入的是
(A)泉、潮、海、瀾 (B)海、泉、瀾、潮
(C)瀾、泉、潮、海 (D)海、瀾、泉、潮
- (A) 26. 張大春在《認識幾個字》一書中，寫到教導張容、張宜「讓」字時的趣談：「張容，我經常跟你說：要『讓』妹妹、『讓』妹妹，你覺得要不要把這個『讓』好好說明一下？你們倆都應該搞清楚：『讓』是一種特權呀，也有修理人，責備人的意思呀。」點出「讓」字的多義性，請問下列引文，何者就有譴責的意思？
(A)七月，武皇復徵兵於幽州，劉仁恭辭旨不遜，武皇以書「讓」之
(B)夫人臣依義顯君，竭忠彰主，行之美也。當仁不「讓」，吾何辭哉？
(C)江海不「讓」纖流，所以存其廣。
(D)林冲不合吃著他的請受，權且「讓」他這一次。
- (C) 27. 承上題，張大春的話語中，運用了哪一種修辭方式？
(A)互文 (B)借喻 (C)雙關 (D)飛白
- (C) 28. 唐人高蟾有〈上高侍郎〉詩：「天上碧桃和露種，日邊紅杏倚雲栽。芙蓉生在秋江上，不向東風怨未開。」其詩意應是表達怎樣的心情？
(A)黍離麥秀 (B)蓴鱸之思 (C)科舉不第 (D)遯跡山林
- (B) 29. 下列各公文用語，何者解釋有誤？
(A)「高級中學學生修畢應修課程或一百六十學分，成績及格，應由學校發給畢業證書。」，「應」字表示肯定、必須、非如此不可之意
(B)「高級中學為特殊需要及改進教育素質，報經主管教育行政機關核准，得辦理各種教育實驗；其教育實驗辦法，由中央主管教育行政機關定之。」，「得」字同「應」字，惟語氣較為和緩
(C)「專任教育人員，除法令另有規定外，不得在外兼課或兼職。」，「不得」表示硬性規定
(D)「高級中學教師應為專任。但有特殊情形者，得聘請兼任教師；教師之聘任應依教師法之規定辦理。」，「但」字表示例外之意
- (C) 30. 下列何句最適合用來描述「雲」？
(A)以展顏的笑容寫詩 (B)在灰塵裡寫詩
(C)在天空裡寫詩 (D)在椰子樹叢裡寫詩
- (A) 31. 文言文中有幾種倒裝句型，下列哪一句的形式與其他不同？
(A)失民心而立功名，未之曾有
(B)校短量長，惟器是適者，宰相之方也
(C)洎見敵，則他雞之雄也；伺晨，則他雞之先也



- (A) 32. 軾〈赤壁賦〉云：「壬戌之秋，七月既望」，所謂「既望」是採用月相紀日法，指陰曆十六日，請問下列所引各文句，何者同樣採用月相紀日？
(A)丙寅晦，齊師夜遁
(B)初七及下九，嬉戲莫相望
(C)重陽獨酌杯中酒，抱病起登江上台
(D)傷懷同客處，病眼即花朝
- (D) 33. 林建隆〈鳥的俳句〉其中一首寫著：「把天改成人／要讓這個星球／看清楚什麼呢？」標題應是什麼？
(A)燕 (B)雀 (C)鵬 (D)雁
- (B) 34. 下列哪一句閩南語諺語沒有「本末倒置」的意思
(A)豬頭毋顧，顧鴨母卵 (B)一晃過三冬，三晃一世
(C)頭卡大過身 (D)未起正身，先起護龍
- (C) 35. 古書中常有通假的例子，下列各通假字何者說明有誤
(A)願伯具言臣之不敢倍德也：倍，通背
(B)旦日不可不蚤自來謝項王：蚤，通早
(C)寡助之至，親戚畔之：畔，通盼
(D)重念蒙君實視遇厚，於反覆不宜鹵莽：鹵，通魯。
- (A) 36. 比喻「因大意而遭致失敗」的成語，不可用何者來形容？
(A)一敗塗地 (B)馬失前蹄 (C)大意失荊州 (D)陰溝裡翻船
- (B) 37. 根據下列四副對聯的內容，何者不適合當作「餐館」的門聯？
(A)美味招來雲外客，清香引出洞中仙
(B)無絲竹之亂耳，樂琴書以消憂
(C)菜根何妨細嚼，肉食未必無謀
(D)勝友常臨可修食譜，高朋雅惠任選山珍
- (B) 38. 以下詞句何項含有「勇於接受逆境挑戰」的處世態度？
(A)別把自己鎖在門內，也將別人關在門外
(B)沒有暗礁，就激不起美麗的浪花
(C)當困厄來訪時，一覺不起，自然有人撐起一片天
(D)不要把自己的快樂建築在他人的痛苦上
- (D) 39. 有關「新體詩」與「近體詩」的比較，下列何者錯誤？
(A)新體詩可以不講究平仄，近體詩須講求
(B)新體詩的句數不限，近體詩則有一定的格律
(C)新體詩沒有五、七言的分別
(D)新體詩與近體詩皆屬韻文，均須押韻



- (C) 40. 以下何者屬於轉化的語句？
 (A)打開窗子，讓風徐徐吹進來
 (B)小伙子，夜深了，打一通電話給家裡的人
 (C)給夢一把梯子
 (D)周日來我家品味一杯濃郁的下午茶
- (A) 41. 下列何者是表態句？
 (A)畫面優美 (B)空無一物 (C)山崖都愛凝望 (D)野鹿眠山草
- (C) 42. 「山不在高，有仙則名；水不在深，有龍則靈。斯是陋室，惟吾德馨。」選出和這句話意義接近的選項？
 (A)居室裝潢的華麗勝過主人內在的修養
 (B)多充實學術修養品德，並且非常在意居住的環境
 (C)因主人是有德君子，這陋室看似簡陋，其實不陋
 (D)其境界不同於「何必名山吾廬耶」
- (B) 43. 下列各組「」內的字，讀音相同的選項是：
 (A)「捱」人笑罵、「挨」餓受凍 (B)「迂」迴曲折、出自「淤」泥
 (C)「煞」有其事、「殺」人越貨 (D)不屈不「撓」、「饒」恕他人
- (B) 44. 下列「」中詞語何項是「一詞多義」？
 (A)「典型」在夙昔／他是捨己救人的「典型」
 (B)全國教師會請「學者」為父母解答有關基測的問題／古之「學者」必有師
 (C)母親形骸瘦骨嶙峋，叫人「方寸」難安／長得很抱歉的容容，對隔壁班帥哥冷不防的熱烈追求，不禁「方寸」大亂
 (D)各班懷著「戰戰兢兢」的心情去練舞，想在營火晚會抱獎而歸／「戰戰兢兢」，如臨深淵
- (D) 45. 有關信件的說明，下列何項正確？
 (A)書信中換行書寫表示尊敬叫「挪抬」
 (B)使用明信片，在寄信人下寫「緘」，以示禮貌
 (C)明信片收信人稱呼下要用「啓」，以表慎重
 (D)直式信封左欄寫發信人的地址
- (C) 46. 甲杏林－教育界乙布衣－官員丙祝融－火災丁社稷－國家戊青衿－學生己桑梓－家鄉庚「案牘」－史冊。以上幾個「借代」有誤？
 (A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個
- (A) 47. 下列何項沒有諧音的修辭？
 (A)防腐劑過重，珍奶不「朽」，多吃無益
 (B)燈火通明，層層窗戶諸「格」亮
 (C)今生「金」飾，真愛不渝
 (D)屋頂破損，下雨天高誦「漏」室銘



- (B) 48. 選出注音相同者？
(A)「匹」夫之勇／一「匹」馬
(B)三分熱「度」／將生死置之「度」外
(C)隔著層「泥」／拘「泥」
(D)即將遠「行」／使人幸福的，是德「行」而不是金錢
- (D) 49. 「彷彿、琴瑟、蹣跚、尷尬、徘徊、蜻蜓、琵琶、泅游」以上 8 個詞語中，屬於疊韻的有幾個？
(A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個
- (D) 50. 「以示左右，左右皆試引之。」的「之」字，詞性同於下面哪個「之」字？
(A)吾欲「之」南海 (B)牡丹「之」愛
(C)其鄰「之」子非變也 (D)愛之足以害「之」
- (A) 51. 「南枝纔放兩三花，雪裡吟香弄粉些；淡淡著煙濃著月，深深籠水淺籠沙」(白王蟾〈早春〉)這是一首詠：
(A)梅花 (B)桃花 (C)杏花 (D)李花之詩
- (A) 52. 下列注音，何者正確：
(A)烘「焙」蛋糕—ㄅㄟˋ (B)以「蠡」測海—ㄌㄧˊ
(C)西船西「舫」—ㄈㄤˊ (D)「盱」衡世局—ㄒㄩˊ
- (B) 53. (甲)白雲生處有人家(乙)停車坐愛楓林晚(丙)遠上寒山石徑斜(丁)霜葉紅於二月花(杜牧〈山行〉)選出正確的次序：
(A)甲丙乙丁 (B)丙甲乙丁 (C)丙丁乙甲 (D)乙丙丁甲
- (B) 54. 蘇軾〈念奴嬌〉：「亂石崩雲，驚濤裂岸，捲起千堆雪。」此段詞除以雪借代浪花外，主要是使用哪一種修辭法？
(A)譬喻 (B)誇飾 (C)轉品 (D)排比
- (B) 55. 「生命誠可貴，愛情價更高，若為自由故，兩者皆可拋。」運用了哪一種修辭格？
(A)映襯 (B)層遞 (C)比喻 (D)誇飾
- (C) 56. 〈燭之武退秦師〉：「且君嘗為晉君賜矣，許君焦、瑕，朝濟而夕設版焉！」此事乃指晉惠公：
(A)知恩圖報 (B)眾叛親離 (C)過河拆橋 (D)速戰速決
- (B) 57. 孟子云：「天將降大任於斯人也，必先苦其心志，勞其筋骨，餓其體膚，空乏其身，行拂亂其所為，所以動心忍性，曾益其所不能。」在說明何種道理？
(A)人在做中學 (B)挫折就是鍛練 (C)天無絕人之路 (D)逸豫足以亡身
- (B) 58. 下列「」內之詞，何者不為謙詞？
(A)此則「不佞」之幟也 (B)「駑馬」十駕，功在不舍
(C)庶竭「駑鈍」，攘除姦凶 (D)今得「承乏」，待罪方面



- (C) 59. 「若舍鄭以爲東道主，行李之往來，共其乏困。」(《左傳》秦晉殽之戰)句中「行李」之意，應爲諸子中之：
- (A)法家 (B)名家 (C)縱橫家 (D)雜家
- (B) 60. 「弟子不必不如師，師不必賢於弟子。」其因在：
- (A)位卑則足羞，官盛則近諛
(B)聞道有先後，術業有專攻
(C)句讀之不知，惑之不解；或師焉，或不焉
(D)道之所存，師之所存
- (C) 61. 張載〈西銘〉：「不愧屋漏爲無忝。」與下列何者寓意最爲切近？
- (A)去讒遠色，賤貨而貴德
(B)不降其志，不辱其身
(C)莫見乎隱，莫顯乎微，故君子慎其獨也
(D)人不知而不慍，不亦君子乎
- (C) 62. 下列名人與名句的組合，何者有誤？
- (A)月上柳梢頭，人約黃昏後—歐陽修
(B)沙上並禽池上暝，雲破月來花弄影—張先
(C)行到水窮處，坐看雲起時—李白
(D)飄飄何所似，天地一沙鷗—杜甫
- (A) 63. 子曰：「吾有知乎哉？無知也。有鄙夫問於我，空空如也，我叩其兩端而竭焉。」(論語·子罕)句中「空空如」意謂：
- (A)誠懇貌 (B)粗俗貌 (C)謙遜貌 (D)哀憐貌
- (C) 64. 「我們不能掌握生命的長度，卻能營造生命的深度」意義同於下列何句？
- (A)儂今葬花人笑痴，他日葬儂知是誰
(B)天生我材必有用，千金散盡還復來
(C)人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青
(D)命裡有時終須有，命裡無時莫強求
- (C) 65. 下列選項都屬於詠史懷古的詩詞，何者詠懷的對象與其他三組不同？
- (A)功蓋三分國，名成八陣圖；江流石不轉，遺恨失吞吳
(B)管樂有才終不忝，關張無命欲何如？他年錦里經祠廟，梁父吟成恨有餘
(C)雄姿英發，羽扇綸巾，談笑間，檣櫓灰飛煙滅
(D)塞上長城空自許，鏡中衰鬢已先斑。出師一表真名世，千載誰堪伯仲間
- (D) 66. 題辭爲表達祝頌、褒美、獎勵等之精短文辭，下列何者之應用與其他三者不同？
- (A)乾坤定矣 (B)瓜瓞綿延 (C)五世其昌 (D)天保九如
- (A) 67. 張潮《幽夢影》談及：「作文之法，窘者舒之使□，縛者刪之使□，俚者文之使□，閤者攝之使□，皆所謂裁制也。」以上缺空的字依序是：



- (A)長、簡、雅、靜 (B)曲、淺、文、明
(C)新、輕、深、幽 (D)奇、短、正、清
- (A) 68. 蘇軾嘗評論眾人，下列評論何者有誤？
(A)雄深雅健，似司馬子長—柳宗元
(B)論大道似韓愈，論事似陸贄，記事似司馬遷，詩賦似李白—歐陽修
(C)質而實綺，癯而實腴—陶潛
(D)詩中有畫，畫中有詩—王摩詰
- (C) 69. 近體詩、詞、曲三者比較，何者正確？
(A)句法最整齊的是詞
(B)對字數、句數、平仄、押韻、對仗都有嚴格的規定
(C)最早產生的是近體詩，其次是詞，最後是曲
(D)近體詩是韻文，詞、曲則是非韻文
- (D) 70. 下列《論語》中的詞語，何者為非？
(A)「知之為知之，不知為不知，是知也。」
(B)「君子博學於文，約之以禮，亦可以弗畔矣夫？」
(C)「我非生而知之者，好古，敏以求之者也。」
(D)「古之學者為人，今之學者為己。」
- (B) 71. 下列何者不是屬於孟子的思想觀點？
(A)「民為貴，社稷次之，君為輕。」
(B)「不得於言，勿求於心；不得於心，勿求於氣。」
(C)「何必曰利，亦有仁義而已矣。」
(D)「有不忍人之心，斯有不忍人之政矣。」
- (D) 72. 下列何者不為「借代」修辭？
(A)朱鮪涉血於友于，張繡剗刀於愛子
(B)小人之學也以爲禽犢
(C)縱一葦之所如，凌萬頃之茫然
(D)同是天涯淪落人，相逢何必曾相識
- (A) 73. 韓愈〈進學解〉所云之「葩經」為何經籍之別稱：
(A)詩經 (B)書經 (C)易經 (D)禮經
- (C) 74. 「建類一首，同意相受」是屬於「六書」中的：
(A)指事 (B)會意 (C)轉注 (D)假借
- (B) 75. 以下有關《資治通鑑》之敘述何者有誤？
(A)宋神宗以其有資治道，賜名之 (B)為通史紀傳體之史書
(C)上起戰國下終五代 (D)宋遺民胡三省作注
- (B) 76. 下列有關《左傳》的敘述何者有誤？
(A)以魯史為中心，旁及其他諸國



- (B)多義例，少敘事
(C)起魯隱公元年，迄魯哀公二十七年，有豔史之稱
(D)又稱春秋內傳，為編年史之祖
- (C) 77. 下列有一項用語正確，請將其選出：
- (A)周師父指導岳飛追殺金人，務必「劍拔弩張」，一劍刺入心窩，腳步立即跟上，敵人才無逃跑之虞
(B)岳雲的招數，招招「光彩奪目」，每出一招，敵人就知道他是眼明手快的厲害人物
(C)張獻閉關三年而出，武功進步神速，讓人「刮目相看」，連聲稱奇
(D)他不停地鞭打馬匹，想要「馬不停蹄」，避免誤蹈金兵所布的陷阱
- (D) 78. 「其平居無夷滅者，不可勝數。」(〈留侯論〉)句中「勝」字之意，與下列何組之義同？
- (A)予觀夫巴陵「勝」狀，在洞庭一湖
(B)臣不「勝」犬馬怖懼之情
(C)情不「勝」其欲
(D)不「勝」枚舉
- (C) 79. 梁實秋《雅舍小品》有一篇散文題為書，末段寫道：「我們要鑽書窟，也還要從書窟鑽出來。朱晦庵有句：『書冊埋頭何日了？不如拋卻去尋春。』是見道語，也是老實話。」這段話告訴我們：
- (A)行萬里路勝讀萬卷書，可見旅遊之重要
(B)讀書人不可整天埋首書堆，必須常去尋幽訪勝，以放鬆心情
(C)勤勉讀書之餘，還要以自然的道理和書本的內容相印證，才能有所悟
(D)讀書食古不化，會變成書呆子，還不如少讀一些書，努力尋找生命的春天
- (C) 80. 「江東子弟多才俊，捲土重來未可知」(杜牧〈題烏江亭〉)這兩句詩是為何人歎息？
- (A)諸葛亮 (B)周瑜 (C)項羽 (D)謝安
- (A) 81. 「倚南窗以寄傲，審容膝之易安」(陶潛〈歸去來辭〉)以上兩句意為：
- (A)寧可自在過活，不怕居家狹小 (B)但能施展抱負，不怕官卑職小
(C)只怕人情險仄，不懼世路崎嶇 (D)不羨富貴權勢，只願國泰民安
- (B) 82. 「平生衣取蔽寒，食取充腹，亦不敢服垢弊以□□□□，但順吾性而已。」
 □□□□之成語是
- (A)枉道速禍 (B)矯俗干名 (C)遠罪豐家 (D)敗家喪身
- (B) 83. 《荀子·勸學》：「騏驥一躍，不能十步；駑馬十駕，功在不舍。」意謂：
- (A)賢或不肖皆須同心才能成功 (B)賢或不肖皆須有恆乃能有成
(C)賢者勿驕，不肖者勿餒 (D)賢或不肖皆要有好的開始才能成功
- (B) 84. 「辰時」是指：
- (A)上午的五點到七點 (B)上午的七點到九點



- (C)下午的五點到七點 (D)下午的七點到九點
- (C) 85. 書信中結尾敬辭的申悃語「崑此」是用於？
(A)送行 (B)長輩 (C)平輩 (D)申賀
- (B) 86. 關於「稱謂」，下列何者有誤？
(A)立法院稱教育部為「貴」
(B)稱人父子為「賢昆玉」
(C)法務部稱司法院為「大」
(D)稱自己的父、兄為「家父」、「家兄」，稱自己的弟、妹為「舍弟」、「舍妹」
- (A) 87. 對聯的上、下聯、平仄是相反的，如果上聯是「古今雙子美」，依照平仄的規律，那麼下聯應該是？
(A)前後兩汾陽 (B)長江一帆遠 (C)王者五百年 (D)文章五色輝
- (A) 88. 下列對聯與所代表的行業不相符的選項應是：
(A)春共山中採；香宜竹裡煎—中藥舖
(B)到來盡是彈冠客；此去應無搔首人—理髮店
(C)救世救人，功侔相業；仁心仁術，譽滿杏林—醫院
(D)沉李浮瓜添雅興，望梅剝棗佐清談—水果行
- (B) 89. 新年到，家家戶戶貼春聯，請問下列哪一帖較適合貼在書房門旁？
(A)天增歲月人增壽，春滿乾坤福滿門
(B)無絲竹之亂耳，樂琴棋以消憂
(C)入門三步急，出戶一身輕
(D)琴和瑟亦靜，花好月為圓
- (C) 90. 「香煙輕□瓶中柳，燈影紅□座上蓮」這是一幅尚未完成的對聯，請依音韻對仗原則，在下列中選擇合於格律的適當組字：
(A)繞、啓 (B)揚、觸 (C)鎖、浮 (D)撫、倚
- (B) 91. 下列景物的描述，何者與秋天無關？
(A)其色慘淡，煙霏雲斂；其容清明，天高日晶
(B)天朗氣清，惠風和暢
(C)風霜高潔
(D)菡萏香銷翠葉殘
- (A) 92. 「可知世上萬般『好』便是『了』，『了』便是『好』。若不『了』便不『好』；若要『好』，須是『了』。」與這段話的修辭法相同是：
(A)你又航到我的醒中來，我的醒便是我更深的夢
(B)七月一過，蟬聲便老
(C)小和尚念經，有口無心
(D)心不怡之長久兮，憂與愁其相接



- (A) 93. 「莫聽穿林打葉聲，何妨吟嘯且徐行。竹杖芒鞋輕勝馬，誰怕？一蓑煙雨任平生。料峭春風吹酒醒，微冷，山頭斜照卻相迎。回首向來蕭瑟處，歸去，也無風雨也無晴。」(蘇軾〈定風波〉)下列何者為非：
- (A)「竹杖芒鞋輕勝馬，誰怕？一蓑煙雨任平生。」指出面對風雨，即使忘了帶雨具，仍可本著遊戲人間、無視他人存在的態度走完全程
- (B)由「莫聽穿林打葉聲，何妨吟嘯且徐行」，我們可以看出東坡神閑氣定，不為外界變幻所干擾，由此更顯其瀟灑自若的生命境界
- (C)「料峭春風吹酒醒，微冷，山頭斜照卻相迎」寓意相近於：「山窮水盡疑無路，柳暗花明又一村」
- (D)全詞表現出東坡達觀自得的性格，且以途中遭雨的境況，隱喻人生路途之風雨波折，及東坡據以自處的心態
- (D) 94. 甲、坤樹自從幹了這活以後，幾乎變成了阿珠專屬的地方新聞記者，將他每天在小鎮裡所發現的事情，□□□□地告訴她。乙、她沿著鬧區的街道奔走，兩雙□□的眼，一直搜尋到盡頭，她什麼都沒發現。她腦子裡忙亂的判斷著可能尋找到他的路。丙、阿珠也添了飯，坐在坤樹的對面用飯。他們一直沉默著，整個屋子裡面，只能聽到類似豬圈裡餵豬時的□□聲音。上引黃春明《兒子的大玩偶》中的文句，□內的詞最適合填入的選項是：
- (A)比手畫腳／清澈／呼呼 (B)滔滔不絕／惺忪／轟轟
- (C)三番兩次／空洞／咕咕 (D)一五一十／焦灼／嚼嚼
- (B) 95. 甲、「□□來去匆匆，一夜之間又零落殆盡，常給人一種『落花流水春去也』無可奈何的惆悵和一分『無常』的淒涼美感，這種無常的感覺存在於日本文化的內層，使得許多日本人為了追求剎那的美感而殞身自滅。」(王孝廉《中國近代散文選》)乙、「□，原應和水是兄弟的吧？感覺上，它們似應立在一方池塘前，和微風嬉耍，顧影自憐，寫著一圈一圈的漣漪，或是十里長堤之畔，籠起一團綠色的朦朧煙霧的。」(陳幸蕙〈群樹之歌〉)丙、「□□蔭下的覺者釋迦牟尼，正參透宇宙萬有的奧義，在此刻安詳地通過那邁入覺悟的臨界點，任大歡喜沐浴每一個細胞、每一寸毛孔。」(林耀德〈樹〉)上列文句，□□中的字最適合填入的選項是：
- (A)梅花／蓮／榕樹 (B)櫻花／柳／菩提
- (C)木棉／柳／松柏 (D)桃花／荷／榆樹

閱讀下文，回答96～97題：

會稽黃中立，好植竹，取其節也；故為亭竹間。而名之曰「尚節」之亭；以為讀書游藝之所，澹乎無營乎外之心也。予觀而喜之。夫竹之為物，柔體而虛中，婉婉焉而不為風雨折者，以其有節也。至於涉寒暑，蒙霜雪，而柯不改，葉不易，色蒼蒼而不變，有似乎臨大節而不可奪之君子。信乎！有諸中，形於外，為能踐其形也。然則以節言竹，復何以尚之哉！

—劉基〈尚節亭記〉



- (A) 96. 「以節言竹，復何以尚之哉！」意謂
 (A)從節這一點來講到竹，又有甚麼能超過它的呢？
 (B)因節而想及竹，沒有比它更高雅的了！
 (C)用節來說明竹，沒有比它更恰當的呢？
 (D)拿竹的節來做比喻，還有什麼不高尚的呢？
- (C) 97. 「而柯不改」，「柯」是指那一部分？
 (A)根 (B)筍 (C)枝 (D)葉

閱讀下文，回答98～101題：

《書》曰：「滿招損，謙受益。」憂勞可以興國，逸豫可以亡身，自然之理也。故方其盛也，舉天下之豪傑，莫能與之爭。及其衰也，數十伶人困之，而身死國滅，為天下笑。夫禍患常積於忽微，而智勇多困於所溺，豈獨伶人也哉！——歐陽修〈五代史伶官傳序〉

- (B) 98. 本文之意在說明
 (A)國之興衰乃自然之理 (B)衰亡是由於荒怠
 (C)盛衰全靠智勇之運用 (D)謀國者當防患未然
- (A) 99. 「憂勞可以興國，逸豫可以亡身。」此句即揭示何種道理？
 (A)生於憂患，死於安樂 (B)輔車相依，唇亡齒寒
 (C)人無遠慮，必有近憂 (D)順天者昌，逆天者亡
- (C) 100. 「滿招損，謙受益。」義異於
 (A)知足不辱，知止不殆 (B)虛懷若谷
 (C)朝乾夕惕 (D)謙卑自牧
- (B) 101. 請在下列選項中選出同義詞：
 (A)頎白／提攜 (B)偃僂／黃髮 (C)垂髻／偃僂 (D)提攜／鮐背
- (A) 102. 下列文句，何者用來描繪山水景物？
 (A)縈青繚白，外與天際，四望如一
 (B)如一條飛蛇，在黃山三十六峰半中腰裡盤旋穿插
 (C)寄蜉蝣於天地，渺滄海之一粟
 (D)間關鶯語花底滑，幽咽泉流水下灘
- (A) 103. 以下「」中的詞語，經過代換後，何者的句意仍然不變？
 (A)不是晚割的稻子「遭了殃」，就是早插的苗犯了劫：受到災難
 (B)雖然自己也看不懂在畫啥，只曉得愈畫「興頭」愈高：太陽
 (C)這打火石平日小路上並不常見，只有在做完大水後，才「歷歷」可尋：粒粒
 (D)當我提筆時，總有這麼多美麗的回憶「漫溢」著：慢慢吞吞
- (D) 104. 以下詞語的含意，「自幼至老」排列依序為：甲、束髮；乙、偃僂；丙、蒙稚
 (A)甲、乙、丙 (B)甲、丙、乙 (C)乙、丙、甲 (D)丙、甲、乙



- (B) 105 甲、李煜〈相見歡〉：「寂寞梧桐深院鎖清秋」乙、李清照〈聲聲慢〉：「梧桐更兼細雨，到黃昏點點滴滴」丙、白居易〈長恨歌〉：「秋雨梧桐葉落時」由上列可知，詩人常常以「梧桐」來描寫何種情景？
(A)落日餘暉 (B)寂寞淒涼 (C)浪跡天涯 (D)寧靜安詳
- (D) 106 下列何者不是狀聲詞？
(A)唧唧 (B)達達 (C)濺濺 (D)霏霏
- (B) 107 下列何者不可用來描寫「聲音」？
(A)新鶯出谷 (B)鳩佔鵲巢 (C)乳燕歸巢 (D)好鳥亂鳴
- (B) 108 〈臺灣通史序〉：「是以郢書燕說，猶存其名；晉《乘》楚《杌》，語多可採。」意謂：
(A)稗官野史尤較正史可信 (B)保存史料的重要性
(C)歷史的記載毫無遺漏 (D)列國史書較帝王實錄可採
- (C) 109 「在野者」之意，與下列何者相似？
(A)仕宦者 (B)方外之人 (C)隱而不仕者 (D)縉紳之士
- (B) 110 以下是李煜的一闕詞〈相見歡〉，請選出正確的排序：甲、「胭脂淚，留人醉，幾時重？」乙、「林花謝了春紅，太匆匆」丙、「自是人生常恨水長東」丁、「無奈朝來寒雨晚來風」：
(A)甲丙乙丁 (B)乙丁甲丙 (C)丙乙甲丁 (D)丁乙丙甲
- (D) 111 「我國文字由於是獨體，所以可互為對仗，形成排列整齊的□□美；由於是單音，又有四聲之別，讀起來抑揚頓挫，能夠表現聲律的□□美。」請問缺空的字詞，分別是：
(A)節奏／旋律 (B)形象／對稱 (C)節奏／形象 (D)形象／節奏
- (B) 112 「以地事秦，猶抱薪救火，薪不盡，火不滅」意謂：
(A)杯水車薪，無濟於事 (B)自促其亡，於事無濟
(C)權宜之計，緩不濟急 (D)屈膝稱臣，自取其辱
- (C) 113 下列語句何者不是比喻音樂之動人？
(A)流魚出聽，六馬仰秣(〈勸學〉)
(B)三萬六千個毛孔，像喫了人參果，無一個毛孔不暢快(〈明湖居聽書〉)
(C)心曠神怡，寵辱偕忘(〈岳陽樓記〉)
(D)舞幽壑之潛蛟，泣孤舟之嫠婦(〈赤壁賦〉)
- (D) 114 「大家一聽到小王的□□—恐龍，就不禁□□□□。」缺空的字應分別填入：
(A)外號／惡然失笑 (B)暗號／愕然失笑
(C)廟號／嫣然一笑 (D)綽號／啞然失笑
- (B) 115 「新沐者必彈冠，新浴者必振衣」，比喻：
(A)清靜之地，不能惹塵埃 (B)清淨之軀，不使蒙汙濁
(C)新官上任，要有清新的形象 (D)初入社會，必先嚴以律己



- (B) 116. 以下何者有「近朱者赤，近墨者黑」的意思？
(A) 質的張而弓矢至焉
(B) 蓬生麻中，不扶而直；白沙在涅，與之俱黑
(C) 蟹六跪而二螯，非蛇蟻之穴，無可寄託者
(D) 假輿馬者，非利足也，而致千里
- (D) 117. 「青，取之於藍，而青於藍；冰，水爲之，而寒於水」，意謂：
(A) 江山易改，本性難移
(B) 學生都一定比老師優秀
(C) 努力以赴，則天下無難事
(D) 努力學習可以改變本質，而更優秀
- (B) 118. 「日月逝於上，體貌衰於下，忽然與萬物遷化，斯志士之大痛也！」曹丕這段話反映他當時的心情是：
(A) 相信彭殤同壽，死生如一
(B) 唯恐一事無成，與草木同朽
(C) 但求生於憂患，不要死於安樂
(D) 獨恨人生得意未盡歡，徒使金樽空對月
- (A) 119. 「越石父賢，在縲紲中。晏子出，遭之塗，解左驂贖之，載歸。弗謝，入閨。久之，越石父請絕」有關此句，以下何者爲非？
(A) 遭「之」塗：指晏子
(B) 解左驂贖「之」：指越石父
(C) 久「之」：助詞，表順適語氣
(D) 「弗謝」的主詞是「晏子」
- (A) 120. 「執捶拊以鞭笞天下」，有關此句，以下何者爲非？
(A) 捶拊：是名詞轉爲動詞用，指木板、竹板之類的刑具
(B) 鞭笞：皮鞭和竹板，這裡作動詞用
(C) 執：作動詞用，持、拿的意思
(D) 指秦始皇用嚴刑峻法來奴役天下人
- (D) 121. 何者有「誠於中而形於外」的意思？
(A) 蘭槐之根是爲芷，其漸之滫，君子不近，庶人不服
(B) 積土成山，風雨興焉；積水成淵，蛟龍生焉
(C) 強自取柱，柔自取束
(D) 玉在山而草木潤，淵生珠而崖不枯
- (A) 122. 「滄浪之水清兮，可以濯吾纓；滄浪之水濁兮，可以濯吾足」，此句之意與下列何者較爲接近？
(A) 與世推移
(B) 深思高舉
(C) 水落石出
(D) 亂世清流
- (B) 123. 下列各選項，何者沒有冗言贅詞？
(A) 我對一些數字肅然起敬，已是中年的時間以後，可以說是成熟得相當晚
(B) 總之在抄號碼報號碼的忙亂中，我忽然體悟到幾個數字居然能有那麼多的變化
(C) 他的理論是：長安居，大不易，不趕快建立信用就更快速地不容易，而建立信用不能靠美德，美德是抽象的東西，不易捉摸



- (D)這一轉念之間的當頭，就等於尼姑動了凡心，大勢不好，抵擋不住誘惑了
- (C) 124 以下「」中的詞語，何者的意思與其他三者不同？
- (A)王者不卻「眾庶」，故能明其德
- (B)臣本「布衣」，躬耕於南陽，苟全性命於亂世
- (C)所以飾後宮、充「下陳」、娛心意、說耳目者
- (D)棄「黔首」以資敵國
- (B) 125 下列語句，何者兼有視覺與聽覺的描摹？
- (A)你來不來都一樣，竟感覺／每朵蓮都像你(余光中〈等你，在雨中〉)
- (B)蟬聲沉落，蛙聲升起／一池的紅蓮如紅燄，在雨中(余光中〈等你，在雨中〉)
- (C)陽光下慎重地開滿了花／朵朵都是我前世的盼望(席慕蓉〈一棵開花的樹〉)
- (D)水面落花慢慢流／水底魚兒慢慢游(劉復〈教我如何不想她〉)
- (B) 126 由哪句話可深切體會出「美的事物是歷久彌新的」？
- (A)許多轟轟烈烈的英雄和美人都過去了
- (B)這幾段牆在，這幾句詩在，它們永遠對於人是親切的
- (C)人之所以異於其他動物的就是於飲食、男女之外還有更高尚的企求
- (D)人的美感的活動全是無所爲而爲，是環境不需要他活動而他自己願意去活動的
- (D) 127 下列引號中的詞語，何者的意義兩兩相同？
- (A)學問之道無他，求其「放心」而已矣／孩子出外求學，家中的父母大都不太「放心」
- (B)門前冷落鞍馬稀，「老大」嫁做商人婦(白居易〈琵琶行并序〉)／她在家中，排行「老大」
- (C)苟以天下之大，下而從六國破亡之「故事」(蘇洵〈六國〉)／這是一個淒美的神話「故事」
- (D)「至於」斟酌損益，進盡忠言，則攸之、禕、允之任也(諸葛亮〈出師表〉)／他讀書很認真，「至於」做事，則稍嫌草率
- (B) 128 以下「」中的詞語，何者爲狀聲詞？
- (A)陽光下慎重地開滿了花／「朵朵」都是我前世的盼望(〈一棵開花的樹〉)
- (B)我「達達」的馬蹄是美麗的錯誤(〈錯誤〉)
- (C)你底心如「小小」的寂寞的城(〈錯誤〉)
- (D)步雨後的紅蓮，「翩翩」，你走來(〈等你，在雨中〉)
- (D) 129 「古松的形相一半是天生的，一半也是人爲的」，以下何者不是此句話的詮釋？
- (A)事物的形相常會隨著觀者的性格和情趣而變化
- (B)極平常的知覺都帶有幾分創造性
- (C)極客觀的東西之中都有幾分主觀的成分



- (D)觀察事物的實用態度，就是把成見和情感丟開
- (A) 130 甲、暮去朝來「顏色」故(〈琵琶行并序〉)乙、「顏色」憔悴，形容枯槁(〈漁父〉)丙、風簷展書讀，古道照「顏色」(〈正氣歌并序〉)丁、巡就戮時，「顏色」不亂(〈張中丞傳後敘〉)以上選項中的「顏色」，解釋為「神情、臉色」的是：
(A)乙丁 (B)甲丙 (C)乙丙丁 (D)甲丁
- (D) 131. 下列各詩句的說明何者正確？
(A)梁簡文帝：「騰空類星隕，拂木若花生。」寫出了流螢沾衣的情景
(B)李商隱：「於今腐草無螢火，終古垂揚有暮鴉。」寫出暮鴉造成螢火的消逝
(C)杜甫：「未足臨書卷，時能點客衣。」寫出了螢光在空中飛舞的絢麗
(D)杜牧：「銀燭秋光冷畫屏，輕羅小扇撲流螢。」寫出人螢相處的歡愉
- (B) 132 下列文句的文意說明，何者正確？
(A)「三人行，必有我師焉」——強調人要慎擇良師
(B)「盡信書不如無書」——強調讀書要做到「慎思」的功夫
(C)「君子不以人廢言」——君子不會因為厭惡這個人，就拒絕與他交談
(D)「徵於色，發於聲，而後喻」——一個人的表情比言語更易讓人明白他的心意
- (C) 133 下列文句，何者有語病？
(A)水落所以石出 (B)樂極反而生悲 (C)好高但是驚遠 (D)巧詐不如拙誠
- (A) 134 、根據近體詩的格律，下列這首七言絕句中的空格應填入哪些字？「玉樓天半起笙歌，風□宮嬪笑語和。月殿影開聞夜漏，水精簾捲近秋□。」
(A)送、河 (B)迎、波 (C)拂、色 (D)向、月
- (D) 135 文人常藉作品抒發情緒，在元曲的〈天淨沙〉中，作者就以「夕陽西下，斷腸人在天涯」來訴說他的悲苦情懷。現在請你透過下列作品的文字敘述，找出與〈天淨沙〉所表達的心境最相近者：
(A)孤帆遠影碧山盡，惟見長江天際流
(B)同是天涯淪落人，相逢何必曾相識
(C)請君試問東流水，別意與之誰短長
(D)等是有家歸未得，杜鵑休向耳邊啼
- (A) 136 古詩詞中常以動物作為「消息」的代稱，請你找出何者不是？
(A)揮手自茲去，蕭蕭「班馬」鳴
(B)「雁」來音訊無憑，路遙歸夢難成
(C)蓬山此去無多路，「青鳥」殷勤為探看
(D)客從遠方來，遺我雙「鯉魚」
- (D) 137 〈桃花源記〉：「先世避秦時亂，率妻子、邑人來此絕境，不復出焉。」文中「絕境」的意思是：
(A)絕美的境地 (B)絕佳的境界 (C)絕對的境界 (D)與外界隔絕的境地



- (B) 138 下列何句，暗示少婦之夫婿離家已久？
 (A)豈上望夫臺 (B)苔深不能掃 (C)八月蝴蝶來 (D)猿聲天上哀
- (A) 139 「不敢服垢弊以矯俗干名。」「矯俗干名」意謂：
 (A)違背習俗以求取名聲 (B)違背習俗而不顧名聲
 (C)順從習俗以求取名聲 (D)順從習俗而不顧名聲
- (D) 140 「古人之觀於天地、山川、草木、蟲魚、鳥獸，往往有得，以其求思之深而無不在也。」意謂：
 (A)古人樂於接近大自然 (B)古人喜與大自然合為一體
 (C)古人效法老子以萬物為師 (D)古人能靜觀萬物，深思有得
- (B) 141 「妾髮初覆額，折花門前劇。郎騎竹馬來，遶床弄青梅。同居長千里，兩小無嫌猜。」此段文字在描寫？
 (A)歲月如流 (B)天真無邪 (C)記憶似詩 (D)童年無知
- (D) 142 下列的詞語解釋，何者正確？
 (A)烙印：印信 (B)衣鉢：衣服的口袋
 (C)殘蝕：殘暴 (D)式微：衰落
- (D) 143 〈陳情表〉：「外無荇功疆近之親，內無應門五尺之僮。」意指：
 (A)慈父見背 (B)舅奪母志 (C)祖母日薄西山 (D)癡癡獨立，形影相弔
- (A) 144 「石崇以奢靡誇人，卒以此死東市。」(司馬光〈訓儉示康〉)句中「東市」是什麼意思？
 (A)刑場 (B)馬場 (C)墳場 (D)市場
- (D) 145 「並不是美國人的耐性特別長，實是他們在工作本身發掘出無限的趣味，感覺自己沉醉於鳥語花香和山清水媚。至於魚竿之下是否有魚，他們反而忘了。」此處的「魚竿」及「魚」分別暗喻什麼？
 (A)名利、工作 (B)名利、趣味 (C)耐性、趣味 (D)工作、名利
- (D) 146 韓愈〈師說〉一文起筆即點題，說「古之學者必有師」，下列敘述，何者有誤？
 (A)「古之」兩字，援古以立論，有「是古」以「非今」之意
 (B)「必」字將從師問學視為不容置疑的定論，構成一種邏輯上的肯定句
 (C)本句可視為作者基本的教育原則之一
 (D)首句之「學」，可視為貫串全文之脈絡
- (D) 147 〈長干行〉：「十五始展眉，願同塵與灰。常存抱柱信，豈上望夫臺。」「願同塵與灰」意謂夫妻：
 (A)雖平凡低賤，仍甘之如飴
 (B)願如塵土自在飛揚，不受羈絆
 (C)願能攜手同心，走過人生灰暗時期
 (D)願如同塵與灰的和合不分，終身相伴



- (D) 148 下列「」中的詞，何者不是代表真正的顏色？
(A)蒼松「翠」柏 (B)雨過天「青」 (C)「碧」海藍天 (D)「青」春永駐
- (B) 149 下列「」中的詞語，全屬狀聲詞的是？
(A)夏日午后，躺在河邊樹下聽流水「淙淙」／穿拖鞋來上課，有點「格格」不入
(B)怪手進到工地，「嘎吱嘎吱」的伸展著臂／靜夜裡念書，伴讀的烏鴉突然「呱呱」噪啼
(C)「涓涓」細流／飢腸「轆轤」
(D)磨刀「霍霍」／淚滴「潸潸」
- (B) 150 下列何者與「梵字僧樓」的詞語結構相同？
(A)山高月小 (B)愁眉苦臉 (C)怨天尤人 (D)海闊天空
- (C) 151 依現行《公文程式條例》，各機關就主管業務，向公眾或特定的對象宣布周知時，應該使用何種公文？
(A)書函 (B)通告 (C)公告 (D)通知
- (D) 152 依現行《公文程式條例》，個人對長官有所請示、建議、請求時所用的公文是：
(A)函 (B)通知 (C)書函 (D)簽
- (C) 153 下列敘述，何者正確？
(A)總統發布的令，以及對立法院、監察院所用的咨，公文上的發文機關應寫成「總統府令或總統府咨」
(B)為便利公文收發機關或民眾間相互聯絡作業，所有公文皆當增列發文機關之地址及傳真號碼欄位，以提供完整發文機關資料
(C)公布法律、任免官員的令，另有它的形式，所以在發文者之後，不需列受文者
(D)除了令、公告以外，其他公文在發文時都要註明發文日期，以為法律上的依據
- (C) 154 公文用語中，於「簽」未使用的結束語，不可用：
(A)謹陳 (B)敬陳 (C)此致 (D)右陳
- (B) 155 下列有關「函」的寫作敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)訂有辦理或復文期限者，應在「主旨」內敘明
(B)承轉公文，不必摘敘來文要點，宜在「稿」內書：「照錄原文，敘至某處」字樣
(C)概括的期望語，如「請核示」等應列入「主旨」，不在「辦法」段內重複
(D)「說明」、「辦法」中，分項條列時，以「每項表達一意」為原則
- (D) 156 下列有關現行公文之敘述，何者有誤？
(A)公文格式，各段之間，說明不重複主旨，辦法不重複說明
(B)公告現常登載報紙，且不明標受文者



- (C)爲求行文快速，必要時可用電報或傳真
(D)爲求清楚及恪守法令，文內可重複套敘來文
- (A) 157. 在公文用語中，人民對機關自稱時，可用何種稱謂語？
(A)本人、名字 (B)先生、女士、君
(C)該、職稱 (D)職、在下
- (A) 158. 在公文用語中，對上級機關或首長，應用何種期望或目的語？
(A)請鑒核 (B)請查照 (C)希辦理見復 (D)請同意見復
- (A) 159. 依現行《公文程式條例》，當幕僚處理公務，表達意見，以供上級了解案情，並作抉擇的依據時，應該使用何種公文？
(A)簽 (B)函 (C)咨 (D)呈
- (D) 160. 有關公文中的「印信」一項，以下敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)發布令、公告、執照、契約等依法規定應加蓋用印信之文件，均蓋用機關印信及首長職銜簽字章
(B)「呈」用機關首長全銜、姓名，蓋職章
(C)「函」之上行文署機關首長職銜、姓名，蓋職章
(D)書函、開會通知單等公文，蓋用機關印信及首長職銜簽字章
- (A) 161. 下列有關「公告」的寫作敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)公告文字不需加註標點符號
(B)「主旨」的文字緊接段名冒號之下書寫
(C)有兩項以上「依據」者，每項應冠數字，並分項條列，另行低格書寫
(D)公告如另有附件等文件時，僅註明參閱「某某文件」，「公告事項」內不必重複敘述
- (D) 162. 依現行《公文程式條例》，總統與立法院、監察院公文往復時應使用：
(A)令 (B)呈 (C)函 (D)咨
- (A) 163. 下列有關「簽」之撰擬的敘述，何者正確？
(A)「主旨」不分項，一段完成
(B)「說明」爲「簽」之重點所在，可視需要分項條列
(C)「簽」之各段不必截然劃分
(D)「擬辦」是對案情的來源、經過……以及處理方法之分析等，作簡要的敘述
- (D) 164. 下列敘述，何者正確？
(A)簽的結構分「主旨」、「說明」、「辦法」
(B)函的結構分「主旨」、「說明」、「擬辦」
(C)令的結構分「主旨」、「說明」、「核示事項」
(D)公告的結構分「主旨」、「依據」、「公告事項」



- (B) 165 有關公文中的「署名」一項，以下敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)發文機關首長於本文之後，應簽署職銜、姓名，或加蓋印章，以示負責
(B)遇有機關首長出缺由代理人代理首長職務時，其機關公文應仍由原機關首長署名，代理人不可代為簽署
(C)機關首長因故不能視事，由代理人代行首長職務時，其機關公文，除署首長姓名註明不能視事事由外，應由代行人附署職銜、姓名於後，並加註「代行」二字
(D)公告登載時，不署機關首長職稱、姓名
- (B) 166 依現行《公文程式條例》的規定，在行文時，「令」是：
(A)總統與國民大會、立法院、監察院公文往復時使用
(B)總統、軍事機關、部隊發布命令時使用
(C)上級機關對所屬下級機關有所指示、交辦、批復時使用
(D)對總統有所呈請或報告時使用
- (D) 167 下列各敘述，何者為正確？
(A)公文之撰作，不需使用標點符號
(B)可用「姑予照准」及「似可照辦」等用語
(C)上級機關對下級機關，直接稱「大部」
(D)機關或首長對屬員或機關對人民用「台端」
- (B) 168 在公文用語中，機關對人民，可用何種稱謂語？
(A)本人、名字 (B)先生、女士、君
(C)該、職稱 (D)職、在下
- (C) 169 有關「公文的主體(本文)」之敘述，以下何者正確？
(A)發布行政規章之令文可不分段，敘述時動詞一律在後，例如：「○○○施行細則」訂正
(B)「函」的結構，一定要採用主旨、說明、辦法三段式，不可簡化
(C)「公告」的結構分為主旨、依據、公告事項(或說明)三段
(D)「書函」的文字用語比照「簽」之規定
- (D) 170 依現行《公文程式條例》，有關公文用語中的稱謂語，以下何者為非？
(A)直接稱謂時用
(B)書寫「貴」時，遇平行機關，可空一格示敬
(C)書寫「職」或自稱名字時，應側書
(D)書寫「鈞」、「大」、「鈞長」時，不需空一格示敬



《名詞系列》

- (C) 1. _____ of Confucius are known through the world.
 (A) Many of the saying (B) Many of sayings
 (C) Many of the sayings
- (D) 2. _____ have many friends in the park.
 (A) Gibson (B) Gibsons (C) the Gibsons (D) The Gibsons
- (B) 3. "What have you got in your car?" "I've bought _____."
 (A) two bags of flours (B) two bags of flour
 (C) two bag of flours (D) two pairs of shoe
- (D) 4. We gave them _____.
 (A) many milk (B) much things
 (C) a few knives (D) several bottles of wine
- (C) 5. "Are you going away for the summer?" "No, I have _____ money."
 (A) too small (B) too few (C) too little (D) very small
- (C) 6. I have _____ money left.
 (A) a great number of (B) so small
 (C) only a little (D) only a few
- (B) 7. Mary made _____ mistakes in her last examination.
 (A) lot of (B) a lot of (C) much (D) as much
- (B) 8. I have _____ things to do, so I have plenty time.
 (A) a few (B) few (C) little (D) many
 (E) none
- (C) 9. "The new building is tall." "Yes, it is a _____ apartment."
 (A) ten story (B) ten stories (C) ten-story (D) ten-stories
- (C) 10. The rainbow is one of the most beautiful _____ in nature.
 (A) phenomenon (B) phenomenas (C) phenomena (D) phenomenes
- (C) 11. In the number 198,700,504,000 there are six _____.
 (A) O (B) Os (C) O's (D) Os'
- (C) 12. There are _____ here.
 (A) many sheeps (B) a number of cattles
 (C) many Chinese (D) 3 Japaneses



- (C) 13. Have you read _____ yet?
(A) the paper of today (B) the paper of today's
(C) today's paper (D) today paper
- (C) 14. _____ school stands at the corner of the road.
(A) Harry's and Tom's (B) Harry's and Tom
(C) Harry and Tom's (D) Harry and Tom
- (B) 15. _____ of this house has been removed by the servants.
(A) The furnitures (B) The furniture (C) Furniture (D) A furniture
- (D) 16. Both the tailor's and _____ houses were destroyed by fire last night.
(A) baker (B) baker's (C) the baker (D) the baker's

《代名詞》

- (A) 17. I met her at _____.
(A) the grocer's (B) grocer's (C) a grocer (D) the grocer
- (D) 18. Mrs. White invited _____ girls to tea.
(A) I (B) me (C) we (D) us
- (C) 19. This is my ticket and that is _____.
(A) you (B) your (C) yours (D) your's
- (D) 20. "John needs a pencil." "He can use one _____."
(A) of me (B) my (C) mine (D) of mine
- (D) 21. _____ came to see you yesterday.
(A) Her one friend (B) Her a friend
(C) One friend of her (D) A friend of hers
- (D) 22. It isn't John's; it belongs to _____.
(A) a friend's of his (B) a friend of him
(C) his friend's (D) a friend of his
- (B) 23. I have a dog. _____ tail is very short.
(A) It's (B) Its (C) Itself (D) Dog's
- (D) 24. I think _____ better to do so.
(A) that (B) far (C) had (D) it
- (A) 25. _____ will do you good to do some exercise every morning.
(A) It (B) There (C) Those (D) These
- (A) 26. Edison made _____ to read every night.
(A) it a custom (B) it is a custom (C) it was a custom (D) it as a custom



- (C) 27. It is obvious _____ you can pass if you worked hard.
(A) what (B) which (C) that (D) who
- (A) 28. I hurt _____.
(A) myself (B) himself (C) themselves (D) me
- (C) 29. I am sorry I cannot find _____ of the two books you lent me.
(A) neither (B) each (C) either (D) any
- (A) 30. There are trees on _____ sides of the river.
(A) both (B) all (C) either (D) neither
- (B) 31. Both of them are not students. =
(A) They are not students.
(B) One of them is student, but the other isn't.
(C) They are students.
- (B) 32. Jane and Lucy have not talked _____ since they quarreled.
(A) each other (B) to each other (C) one another (D) to one another
- (C) 33. 他的父母都不在家。
(A) None of his parents is at home. (B) Any of his parents is at home.
(C) Neither of his parents is at home. (D) Either of his parents is at home.
- (D) 34. I have two houses. One is located in the country, and _____ is in the town.
(A) another (B) other (C) second (D) the other is
- (B) 35. Since _____ was rainy, I didn't go yesterday.
(A) there (B) it (C) that (D) this
- (A) 36. That's no business of _____.
(A) yours (B) your (C) you (D) yourself
- (C) 37. Who _____ America?
(A) discover (B) discovers (C) discovered (D) discovering
- (A) 38. Do you think _____ difficult to answer these questions?
(A) it (B) this (C) very (D) much
- (D) 39. It doesn't matter whether there is only coffee or tea. _____ will do.
(A) Any (B) Both (C) Anything (D) Either
- (C) 40. The teacher asked why _____ finished my homework.
(A) have not (B) have I not (C) I had not (D) had I not
- (A) 41. I don't know _____.
(A) what to do (B) to do what (C) do what (D) what I to do
- (A) 42. We want a colored TV set, but we can't afford _____.
(A) to buy one (B) buy (C) to buy it (D) buying it



《關係詞系列》

- (C) 43. Traders are people _____ trade.
(A) whose (B) those (C) who (D) whom
- (A) 44. Henry is the boy _____, everyone thinks, will win the scholarship.
(A) who (B) whom (C) whomever (D) whoever
- (C) 45. Is there anyone here _____ you do not know?
(A) which (B) when (C) whom (D) where
- (B) 46. Mary is his only daughter to _____ he gave most of his property.
(A) who (B) whom (C) which
- (C) 47. Our president is a man _____ everyone looks up to.
(A) who (B) whose (C) whom
- (A) 48. The girl _____ mother is a doctor is often sick.
(A) whose (B) her (C) who's (D) whom
- (C) 49. I have a book _____ very interesting.
(A) it is (B) it's (C) which is (D) and which is
- (D) 50. This tool is used for smoothing edges _____.
(A) who are not smooth (B) which is not smooth
(C) what are not smooth (D) that are not smooth
- (A) 51. The taller the bamboo grows, the lower it bends. = The bamboo _____ grows taller bends lower.
(A) that (B) whom (C) where
- (A) 52. The train ran over a dog and a boy _____ just crossing the track.
(A) that were (B) those were (C) this was (D) that was
- (D) 53. "I like your hat." "But it is only the same _____ you wear now."
(A) what (B) which (C) that (D) as
- (C) 54. This is the same man _____ we were talking about.
(A) what (B) which (C) that (D) as
- (A) 55. Their opinions are the same _____ mine.
(A) as (B) like (C) for (D) at
- (C) 56. "What shall we do today?" "It's _____ nice day."
(A) very (B) so (C) such a (D) a too day
- (C) 57. I never read _____ book before.
(A) a such (B) such (C) such a



- (D) 58. (選錯) who respect others will be respected by others.
 (A) They (B) Those (C) People (D) One
- (C) 59. 每個人都有短處。
 (A) No one is without his faults.
 (B) There is no one who cannot be faulted.
 (C) There is no one but has fault.
 (D) No one is cannot without his faults.
- (C) 60. There is no one _____ knows this song.
 (A) which (B) whom (C) but (D) having
- (C) 61. Can you guess _____ I have bought for you?
 (A) where (B) when (C) what (D) why
- (C) 62. Do you know the meaning of this word? = Do you know _____ this word means?
 (A) where (B) when (C) what (D) why
- (C) 63. (A) Which (B) whom (C) What (D) Who
 _____ they wanted was to see the teacher, not the student.
- (A) 64. Give the book to _____ wants it.
 (A) whoever (B) who (C) whomever (D) whom
- (D) 65. You may invite _____ you like.
 (A) who (B) whom (C) whoever (D) whomever
- (A) 66. This is the reason _____ I don't help him.
 (A) why (B) how (C) what (D) which
67. Can you remember the time _____ we first met?
 (A) when (B) which (C) where
- (B) 68. I will go _____ how long it will take me to get there.
 (A) anyway (B) no matter (C) nevertheless (D) never mind
- (B) 69. No matter _____ hard it may be, I must try.
 (A) what (B) how (C) anyway (D) some way
- (B) 70. Is the river _____ through that town very large?
 (A) flows (B) that flows (C) that flowing (D) which flowing
- (A) 71. A man is usually judged by _____ he does.
 (A) what (B) however (C) that (D) which
- (C) 72. He saw a girl _____ in blue.
 (A) dressing (B) being dressing (C) dressed (D) dressed herself
- (D) 73. I received a letter _____ in red ink.
 (A) to write (B) to be written (C) writing (D) written



- (C) 74. Water is to fish _____ air is to man.
(A) that (B) which (C) what (D) so

《形容詞系列》

- (D) 75. You can learn _____ from everyone.
(A) some useful thing (B) something usefully
(C) somethings useful (D) something useful
- (D) 76. I felt _____ by his interest.
(A) encourage (B) to encourage (C) was encouraged (D) encouraged
- (A) 77. You would have to put almost a spoonful of sugar in a glass of water to make it taste _____.
(A) sweet (B) sweetly (C) sweetness (D) sweeten
- (C) 78. _____ members came to this meeting than last week.
(A) Few (B) A few (C) Fewer (D) Lesser
- (A) 79. Tom is _____ than brave.
(A) more wise (B) wiser (C) the more wise
- (C) 80. A cow is _____ as a horse.
(A) strong as an animal (B) as a strong animal
(C) as strong an animal (D) as an animal strong
- (A) 81. (選錯) 瑪莉看來比露西漂亮。
(A) Lucy did not look such beautiful as Mary.
(B) Lucy looked less beautiful than Mary.
(C) Mary looked more beautiful than Lucy.
(D) Lucy did not look as beautiful as Mary.
- (B) 82. Tom is not quite _____ as his sister.
(A) good as a student (B) as good a student
(C) as a good student (D) an as good student
- (A) 83. Farmers are not less important _____ factory workers.
(A) than (B) then (C) as (D) so
- (D) 84. (選錯) 瑪麗比海倫快樂。
(A) Mary is happier than Helen. (B) Helen is less happy than Mary.
(C) Helen is not so happy as Mary. (D) Mary is less happy than Helen.
- (B) 85. My book is _____ of all.
(A) most expensive (B) the most expensive
(C) much expensive (D) much more expensive



- (B) 86. Bill is _____ student in our class.
 (A) most diligent (B) the most diligent
 (C) more diligent (D) the more diligent
- (B) 87. She thinks she is _____ woman in the world.
 (A) most happy (B) the happiest (C) very happy (D) far happier
- (C) 88. This is the most beautiful island that I _____.
 (A) have never saw (B) had never
 (C) have ever seen (D) see before
- (B) 89. Dr. Lee is the best engineer _____.
 (A) you are possible to find there (B) I've ever known
 (C) I know nothing about it (D) nobody believes it
 (E) the only one we have in town
- (C) 90. He is taller than _____ in his class.
 (A) any boys (B) all boys (C) any other boy (D) any other boys
- (C) 91. I am _____ happy to hear this good news.
 (A) more (B) much (C) very (D) the more
- (C) 92. A fur coat is _____ more expensive than a cotton dress.
 (A) very (B) the (C) much (D) as
- (A) 93. Traveling by air is _____ more comfortable than traveling by train.
 (A) far (B) very (C) so (D) too
- (D) 94. Of course, this is _____ than that.
 (A) far least (B) the better (C) rather good (D) much worse
- (D) 95. Glass is _____ plastic in making windows.
 (A) better then (B) better to (C) superior than (D) superior to
- (B) 96. (選錯) 他的書是我的兩倍。
 (A) I have half as many books as he has.
 (B) He has many books as twice as I have.
 (C) I have half the number of his books.
 (D) He has twice as many books as I have.
- (B) 97. John is only a student. = _____.
 (A) John is no less than a student. (B) John is no more than a student.
 (C) John is not more than a student.
- (C) 98. He is _____ of the two boys.
 (A) better (B) more good (C) the better (D) the best
- (B) 99. The old _____ not always wiser than the young.
 (A) is (B) are (C) do (D) does



- (D) 100. The more we get together, _____.
(A) we will be happier (B) the more happy we'll be
(C) we will be more happy (D) the happier we will be
- (D) 101. _____ are coming here.
(A) Thousand of people (B) Two thousands of students
(C) Two thousands students (D) Two thousand students

《動詞系列》

- (D) 102. (選錯)
(A) I am to blame for his failure.
(B) He has to be very careful.
(C) You should accept my advice.
(D) The murderer were sentenced to death.
- (C) 103. Happiness _____ what we like to do but from liking what we have to do.
(A) comes from doing (B) do not come from do
(C) does not come from doing (D) not to come from do
- (A) 104. Collecting stamps _____ a good hobby.
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were
- (A) 105. Whether I go or I stay _____ upon the news we get about Mother's health.
(A) depends (B) depending (C) dependent (D) depend
- (D) 106. "How about the committee?" "The committee _____ ten members."
(A) having (B) to have (C) have (D) has
- (C) 107. His classmates, as well as he, _____ punished.
(A) was (B) is (C) were (D) being
- (A) 108. Not only she but also you _____ in the wrong.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) was
- (B) 109. Neither he nor I _____ wrong.
(A) is (B) am (C) are (D) were
- (A) 110. Bread and butter _____ what he likes best for breakfast.
(A) is (B) are (C) being (D) was
- (A) 111. Each boy and each girl _____ to look nice.
(A) wants (B) want (C) are wanting (D) have
- (B) 112. "How much do you need?" "Ten pounds _____ enough."
(A) are (B) is (C) has been (D) have been



- (C) 113. There _____ two English newspapers in Taipei.
(A) is (B) was (C) are (D) shall be
- (B) 114. Mathematics _____ all over the world.
(A) is studying (B) is studied (C) are studied (D) are studying
- (B) 115. Three fourths of the earth's surface _____ water.
(A) has being (B) is (C) are (D) will
- (D) 116. About three tenths of the students _____ absent last week.
(A) has (B) had (C) are (D) were
- (D) 117. Early to bed and early to rise _____ a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
(A) is (B) are (C) make (D) makes
- (A) 118. The class _____ many places for the graduation journey.
(A) suggest (B) suggests (C) is (D) are
- (D) 119. The audience of the concert _____ so touched that they all stood up.
(A) had (B) has (C) have (D) were
- (A) 120. The president or the vice-president, or both _____ going to show up in the graduation.
(A) are (B) is (C) has (D) have
- (A) 121. Neither Tom nor his parents _____ to help me with my work.
(A) want (B) wants (C) wanting (D) to want
- (A) 122. Taking pictures _____ very interesting.
(A) is (B) are (C) to be (D) be
- (D) 123. The old house with all its beautiful furniture and picture _____.
(A) have sold (B) have been sold
(C) has sold (D) has been sold

《動名詞與不定詞》

- (C) 124. _____ the bad news made him cry.
(A) Hear (B) Heard (C) Hearing (D) Is hearing
- (C) 125. _____ a desert has always been a risk adventure.
(A) Being crossed (B) Having (C) Crossing (D) To have crossed
- (D) 126. I am sure of your succeeding. = I am sure that you _____.
(A) succeed (B) succeeded (C) have succeeded (D) will succeed
- (A) 127. Mary denied having made the mistake. = Mary denied that she _____ the mistake.
(A) had made (B) made (C) has made (D) makes



- (C) 128. To our surprise, he escaped _____ in the accident.
(A) to be hurt (B) to have been hurt
(C) being hurt (D) from hurting
- (C) 129. She dislikes _____ by crowds of people.
(A) to surround (B) surrounded (C) being surrounded (D) surrounding
- (B) 130. "Do you mind _____ here to see me?"
(A) to come (B) coming (C) come (D) to coming
- (C) 131. Everyone enjoyed _____ with him.
(A) talks (B) to be talking (C) talking (D) to talk
- (A) 132. Please write me as soon as possible, I am looking forward to _____ from you.
(A) hearing (B) reading (C) hear (D) read
- (C) 133. (選錯)
(A) I have found a useful occupation in reading books.
(B) He gave me a pair of socks.
(C) I prefer to going by train.
(D) What are you looking for?
- (C) 134. She prefers singing to _____.
(A) dance (B) danced (C) dancing (D) being dancing
- (A) 135. I remember _____ my grandmother wearing a hat just like that.
(A) seeing (B) to see (C) see
- (A) 136. Try _____ at the door to see if somebody hears you.
(A) knocking (B) to knock (C) knock (D) knocked
- (B) 137. (選錯) 無法知道會發生什麼事。
(A) There is no telling what my happen.
(B) It is undoubtedly to tell what may happen.
(C) It is out of the question to tell what may happen.
(D) It is impossible to tell what may happen.
- (B) 138. The silkworm is an insect worth _____.
(A) know (B) knowing (C) to be known (D) being known
- (C) 139. On hearing the bad news, Mary couldn't help _____.
(A) to cry (B) cried (C) crying (D) to be cried
- (C) 140. Tom is used to _____ up early.
(A) get (B) got (C) getting (D) gotten
- (B) 141. How about going shopping? _____.
(A) Once or twice a week. (B) O.K. let's go.
(C) About 10 o'clock (D) Close the door behind you.



- (A) 142. _____ going to the movies tonight?
 (A) How about (B) Would you please
 (C) Would you like to (D) What do you think
 (E) I don't mind to
- (B) 143. It is useless _____ to do this.
 (A) try (B) to try (C) tries (D) to trying
- (A) 144. How soon do you expect _____ for South America?
 (A) to leave (B) be leaving (C) will leave (D) going to leave
- (A) 145. He finds it easy _____ English as a foreign language.
 (A) to learn (B) learning (C) learned (D) speaks
- (B) 146. In the 1840's, the invention of the telegraph by Morse made _____ possible to send dot and message long distances at the speed of electricity.
 (A) him (B) it (C) the invent or (D) Morse
- (A) 147. The plane is about _____.
 (A) to take off (B) taking off (C) take off (D) taken off
- (B) 148. Nothing remains but _____.
 (A) dying (B) to die (C) die (D) dead
- (A) 149. We cannot but _____.
 (A) laugh (B) laughing (C) to laugh (D) laughed
- (A) 150. I don't know _____.
 (A) what to do (B) to do what (C) do what (D) what I to do
- (D) 151. He taught me _____.
 (A) how should I speak English (B) how spoke English
 (C) how speak English (D) how to speak English
- (A) 152. They drove to the farm in the afternoon and spent the night there, _____ they could start out early the next morning.
 (A) so that (B) therefore (C) so long as (D) provided that
- (B) 153. Come closer _____ we can see you better.
 (A) in order to (B) so that (C) so as to (D) and this
- (A) 154. He agreed _____ they wouldn't bother him any more.
 (A) so that (B) in order (C) only that (D) so as
- (B) 155. He worked hard but failed. = He worked hard _____ fail.
 (A) to (B) only to (C) so as to (D) in order to
- (C) 156. Mr. Joes was _____ angry to say anything at all.
 (A) too much (B) so much (C) too (D) so



- (C) 157. (選錯) 天氣太冷而無法游泳。
(A) It was so cold that we couldn't swim.
(B) It was too cold to swim.
(C) It was very cold that we couldn't swim.
(D) It was impossible to swim because of the extreme cold.
- (A) 158. It is too difficult _____ her to decide where to go.
(A) for (B) to (C) by
- (D) 159. (選錯) 他連英文都不會，德文、法文更不用說了。
(A) He knows no English, not to mention French or German.
(B) He knows no English, to say nothing of French or German.
(C) He knows no English, not to speak of French or German.
(D) He knows no English, not to say French or German.
- (C) 160. Mr. Smith is, _____, a walking dictionary.
(A) so to tell (B) to say so (C) so to speak (D) so to talk
- (A) 161. I couldn't but _____ at her jokes.
(A) laugh (B) laughing (C) to laugh (D) to laughing
- (C) 162. There is no _____ when human beings came into existence.
(A) to know (B) know (C) knowing (D) learn
- (D) 163. I remember _____ the house about an hour ago.
(A) to see him leave (B) to see him to leave
(C) to see him leaning (D) seeing him leave
- (B) 164. Don't let the little baby _____ so long.
(A) crying (B) cry (C) to cry (D) cried
- (D) 165. I am sorry to have kept you _____.
(A) to wait (B) wait (C) waited (D) waiting
- (B) 166. All of his friends were opposed to _____ a party because of cost.
(A) have (B) having (C) had (D) be having
- (A) 167. He seems _____ a long way under the sunshine.
(A) to have walked (B) to walk
(C) walked (D) walking
- (A) 168. He had his son _____ to the airport to meet their foreign friend.
(A) drive (B) drove (C) driving (D) to drive
- (B) 169. Mr. Smith had that telephone _____ out of his office.
(A) take (B) taken (C) took (D) taking
- (C) 170. Mary is going to have her hair _____.
(A) did (B) to do (C) done (D) do



《分詞系列》

- (C) 171. Don't wake up the _____ child.
(A) sleep (B) slept (C) sleeping (D) is hearing
- (C) 172. A _____ bottle in the road cut his feet.
(A) break (B) broke (C) broken (D) has broken
- (B) 173. I have just finished a very _____ story.
(A) interest (B) interesting (C) interested (D) interested in
- (B) 174. I _____ at learning the truth.
(A) was surprising (B) was surprised (C) surprised (D) am surprise
- (C) 175. During this battle, some soldiers were wounded, and some _____.
(A) miss (B) missed (C) missing (D) to miss
- (B) 176. How do horses sleep? _____
(A) They almost sleep stand.
(B) They almost always sleep standing.
(C) They almost always sleep to stand.
(D) They almost always sleep stand.
- (D) 177. The baby just sat there _____.
(A) play (B) was playing (C) played (D) playing
- (B) 178. I found a dog _____ over by a car on the road.
(A) to run (B) run (C) ran (D) running
- (A) 179. I tried very hard, but I couldn't make myself _____ these English sentences.
(A) understanding (B) understands (C) understand (D) understood
- (A) 180. He made himself _____.
(A) respected (B) respective (C) respect
- (A) 181. _____ a letter, I heard somebody coming.
(A) Writing (B) Wrote (C) Written (D) Write
- (A) 182. _____ the door unlocked, I went in.
(A) Finding (B) Found (C) Had found (D) Have found
- (C) 183. _____ all his homework, he went out.
(A) Doing (B) To do (C) Having done (D) To be done
- (B) 184. _____ our shoes in our hands, we crossed the stream.
(A) To carry (B) Carrying (C) Carried (D) Carry
- (D) 185. While waiting for the doctor, _____.
(A) there are many magazines that you can read



- (B) many magazines can be read by you
(C) you can be read many magazines
(D) you can read numerous magazines
- (C) 186. Animals can do many amazing things when properly _____.
(A) train (B) training (C) trained (D) to train
- (C) 187. "When did you start for home?" "Night _____ on, we started for home."
(A) came (B) comes (C) coming (D) was coming
- (D) 188. The vacation _____ over, the students came back to school.
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) being
(E) to be
- (B) 189. The sun _____ set, we arrived at a small village.
(A) has (B) having (C) had
- (D) 190. As I had never received any letter, I wrote to him. = _____ any answer, I wrote to him.
(A) Having never received (B) Having received never
(C) Having do not receive (D) Never having received
- (C) 191. Generally _____, reports are prepared for busy administrators.
(A) spoken (B) speak (C) speaking (D) spoke

《語態系列》

- (B) 192. They will go if it _____ not rain.
(A) will (B) does (C) has (D) is
- (A) 193. If you _____ my advice, everything will go smoothly.
(A) follow (B) received (C) accepted (D) hear
- (D) 194. What should I do if _____ fail?
(A) will (B) could (C) did (D) should
- (D) 195. If he _____, he would buy the house.
(A) is rich (B) be rich (C) was rich (D) were rich
- (A) 196. This machine can pull up trees as if they _____ weeds.
(A) were (B) are (C) have been (D) had been
- (D) 197. "Why didn't you come to see me?" "I would have gone there to see you if you _____ me."
(A) asked (B) would asked (C) ask (D) had asked
- (D) 198. If I had had enough money, I _____ it.
(A) will buy (B) shall buy (C) would buy (D) would have bought



- (B) 199 If you had asked him, he _____ the truth.
 (A) might tell (B) might have told
 (C) had told (D) would tell
- (E) 200 When the teacher told Tom not to lie down, he said, " _____ "
 (A) Not lie down (B) Don't be lie down
 (C) You don't lie down (D) Don't you lie down
 (E) Don't lie down
- (D) 201 Never _____ ashamed to ask about what you do not understand.
 (A) are (B) is (C) being (D) be
- (A) 202 (選錯)
 (A) Let me doing it first.
 (B) You ought to tell him the truth.
 (C) You should accept my advice.
 (D) The cat is often likened to a small tiger.
- (A) 203 Work hard, _____ you will fail.
 (A) or (B) and (C) so (D) but
- (B) 204 You won't be on time _____ you hurry.
 (A) except (B) unless (C) without (D) beside
- (D) 205 It is high time we _____ home.
 (A) go (B) have gone (C) are going (D) went
- (B) 206 We've been working steadily for three hours; I think it is about time we _____ a break.
 (A) take (B) took (C) will take (D) taking
- (A) 207 "Is he free now?" "No, he wishes he _____ though."
 (A) were (B) was (C) is (D) will be
- (C) 208 Do you know the answer? _____
 (A) Very easy. (B) Rather difficult.
 (C) I wish I did. (D) Only one.
- (D) 209 If only I _____ to ski then.
 (A) learn (B) learning (C) have learned (D) had learned
- (D) 210 (選錯) 但願錢能長在樹上。
 (A) Would that money grew on tree.
 (B) I wish money grew on tree.
 (C) If only money grew on tree.
 (D) I wish money grew on tree at that time.



- (A) 211. I wish you may _____.
(A) be happy (B) had a good time
(C) were here (D) left early.
- (D) 212. He goes lest he _____ see me.
(A) will (B) shall (C) would (D) should
- (C) 213. (選錯) 我來以便能看到她。
(A) I come in order that I may see her.
(B) I come to see her.
(C) I come lest I shall see her.
(D) I come in order to see her.
- (C) 214. His father insisted that he _____ abroad.
(A) went (B) goes (C) go (D) was going
- (B) 215. I recommend that he _____ tomorrow.
(A) comes (B) come (C) will come
- (B) 216. A blind man cannot walk on the street _____.
(A) if has no help (B) without help (C) unless has help (D) because no help
- (D) 217. _____ your help, I would have been drowned.
(A) But (B) Because (C) On behalf of (D) Without
- (D) 218. He talks as though _____ a teacher.
(A) he is (B) he was (C) he are (D) he were
- (B) 219. _____ nice a day it is!
(A) What (B) How (C) How about (D) What about
- (D) 220. Is it necessary that he _____ the examination?
(A) takes (B) has to take (C) must take (D) take
- (D) 221. _____ to participate, I might have won the grand prize.
(A) Had had I the chance (B) I had had the chance
(C) The chance had I had (D) Had I had the chance
- (A) 222. I wish he _____ here last night.
(A) had come (B) has come (C) came (D) was coming
- (D) 223. If I _____, I should buy this car.
(A) am rich (B) be rich (C) was rich (D) were rich
- (C) 224. (選錯) If I had known you were coming, I should have baked a cake.
(A) I don't know you were coming.
(B) I don't bake a cake.
(C) The cake I baked for you tasted delicious.
(D) I'm sorry I didn't realize you were coming.



- (D) 25 (選錯) If only you had told me the truth.
 (A) You didn't tell me the truth.
 (B) You chose to keep the truth.
 (C) I could have done something to help if you had told me the truth.
 (D) I was glad you lied to me.
- (B) 26 I request that she _____ alone.
 (A) goes (B) go (C) to go (D) went
- (D) 27 You may call this number _____ I am not at home.
 (A) in order that (B) so as to (C) in any case (D) in case

《時態系列》

- (D) 28 He eats meat _____.
 (A) now (B) yesterday (C) tomorrow (D) every day
- (B) 29 Professor Cheng writes a new book _____.
 (A) next year (B) every year (C) last year (D) for three years
- (A) 30 They won't go away until he _____.
 (A) comes (B) will come (C) shall come (D) come
- (C) 31 "I want to write her a letter, but I don't have any stamps." "I'll buy some for you, if I _____ to the post office."
 (A) will go (B) shall go (C) go
- (B) 32 (選錯) 你明天早上來嗎?
 (A) Will you come tomorrow morning?
 (B) Are come tomorrow morning?
 (C) Do you come tomorrow morning?
 (D) Are you coming tomorrow morning?
- (A) 33 When are you _____ for Singapore?
 (A) leaving (B) left (C) being left
- (B) 34 He _____ to America by plane in 1960.
 (A) go (B) went (C) going (D) is going
- (B) 35 He _____ his homework by seven o'clock last night.
 (A) finish (B) finished (C) finishing (D) has finished
- (D) 36 Where is John? He _____ a letter in his room.
 (A) write (B) writes (C) wrote (D) is writing
- (D) 37 When I came to see him last evening, he _____ his dinner.
 (A) has eaten (B) was eaten (C) eats (D) was eating



- (B) 238 I will write a poem. = I _____ write a poem.
(A) would (B) am to (C) be to (D) about to
- (D) 239 It is expected that the bridge _____ completed by next April.
(A) would be (B) is being (C) had been (D) will be
- (D) 240 There _____ some very bad storms recently.
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) have been
- (D) 241 So far, we _____ a reply.
(A) did have not (B) had not (C) have not had (D) do not have
- (C) 242 Stephen _____ in bed all day.
(A) lie (B) lays (C) has lain
- (B) 243 The weather _____ fine for many days this month.
(A) is (B) has been (C) had been (D) was
- (B) 244 When _____?
(A) has the train started (B) did the train start
(C) the train starts
- (A) 245 I have seen this movie twice already. How many times _____ shown in this city?
(A) has it been (B) has it (C) have it (D) had it been
- (B) 246 (選錯) 鐘剛敲十二響。
(A) The clock has just struck twelve.
(B) The clock has struck twelve just now.
(C) The clock struck twelve a short time age.
(D) The clock struck twelve just now.
- (D) 247 It _____ since early morning.
(A) has been rained (B) is raining
(C) has raining (D) has been raining
- (B) 248 What was the weather here like yesterday?
(A) It is going to be foggy. (B) It was terrible.
(C) It'll probably clear up. (D) It had been cloudy.
- (C) 249 After she _____ told the news, she ran home to tell her mother.
(A) would have (B) would have been
(C) had been (D) should have
- (C) 250 The old man repented that he _____ idle.
(A) has been (B) having been (C) had been (D) have been
- (B) 251 By next May, they _____ the bridge for nine months.
(A) will build (B) will have been building
(C) will have been built (D) will be built



- (D) 232 By next Sunday, you _____ with us for five months.
(A) will stay (B) shall stay (C) have stayed (D) will have stayed
- (C) 233 No sooner _____ gone to bed than a letter was brought in.
(A) has he (B) did he (C) had he (D) he had
- (C) 234 I lent him the pen I _____ the day before.
(A) bought (B) have bought (C) had bought (D) was bought
- (A) 235 While I _____ with my wife tonight, an old friend of mine showed up.
(A) was talking (B) had talked (C) talked (D) will talk
- (A) 236 They won't go away until he _____.
(A) comes (B) will come (C) shall come (D) come
- (B) 237 Listen! Someone _____ at the door.
(A) knocked (B) is knocking (C) has knocked (D) will knock
- (B) 238 (選錯) John will go abroad _____.
(A) soon (B) recently (C) in the near future (D) for schooling
- 《助動詞》
- (D) 239 You _____ that letter for him, but you didn't.
(A) should copy (B) would copy
(C) will have copied (D) should have copied
- (C) 240 It is strange that he _____ such a thing.
(A) should do (B) do (C) should have done (D) should done
- (D) 241 You _____ your lessons over the weekend, but you didn't.
(A) would study (B) did not study
(C) had not studied (D) should have studied
- (D) 242 _____ you please tell me your address?
(A) Do (B) Can (C) Shall (D) Would
- (A) 243 I am willing to do anything you ask. = I _____ do anything you ask.
(A) would (B) will (C) should (D) shall
- (A) 244 I _____ to read the newspaper now but I haven't time.
(A) would like (B) like (C) am liking (D) will like
- (C) 245 Would you like some tea now?
(A) Yes, I would. (B) No, I don't. (C) Yes, I do. (D) Yes, please.
- (D) 246 Judging from his accent, he _____ be a Frenchman.
(A) mustn't (B) needn't (C) can't (D) will



- (D) 267. She _____ use my book if she likes.
(A) will (B) shall (C) would (D) may
- (D) 268. He got up early lest he _____ be too late for the first train.
(A) shall (B) may (C) might (D) should
- (B) 269. You _____ be more careful of your health and not work so hard.
(A) can (B) must (C) ought (D) may
- (B) 270. I cannot find my purse; I _____ it.
(A) lose (B) must have lost
(C) should not lose (D) can have lost
- (D) 271. Your hat is wet. It _____ be raining outside now.
(A) need (B) cannot (C) can (D) must
- (B) 272. _____ you succeed.
(A) Would (B) May (C) Can (D) Will
- (C) 273. I _____ like to become a scientist one day.
(A) shall (B) will (C) should (D) may
- (D) 274. This door ought to _____ a week ago.
(A) have fixed (B) be fixed (C) get fixed (D) have been fixed

《難用的動詞系列》

- (C) 275. I want _____ you, but I forget.
(A) to say (B) saying (C) to tell (D) telling
- (A) 276. He _____ good-bye to his good friends.
(A) said (B) told (C) spoke (D) talked
- (A) 277. "What time do you have?" "My watch _____."
(A) says (B) tells (C) speaks (D) talks
- (B) 278. Children are taught not to _____ lies.
(A) say (B) tell (C) speak (D) talk
- (C) 279. Many people think they can _____ what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly ever agree with each other.
(A) talk (B) cry (C) tell (D) speak
- (C) 280. The minister will _____ at the meeting.
(A) tell (B) talk (C) speak (D) say
- (C) 281. He _____ English with a Japanese accent.
(A) says (B) talks (C) speaks (D) tells



- (A) 282 The train _____ the station at three o'clock.
(A) gets to (B) arrives (C) reaches to
- (B) 283 He spent another year getting experience in a hospital and _____ money for the hospital he planned to have in Africa.
(A) to raise (B) raising (C) rising (D) to rise
- (C) 284 Machines _____ parts.
(A) consist (B) compose (C) contain
- (D) 285 The class _____ fifty students.
(A) consists (B) makes up (C) composed (D) contains
- (B) 286 I have _____ in bed.
(A) laying (B) lain (C) lying (D) laid
- (C) 287 The R.O.C. was _____ in 1911.
(A) find (B) found (C) founded (D) finds
- (B) 288 She _____ her arms around the child.
(A) wind (B) wound (C) wounded
- (B) 289 Christmas Day _____ on a Monday this year.
(A) feels (B) falls (C) fells
- (B) 290 When she was going downstairs, she _____ and hurt her knees.
(A) fall (B) fell (C) felled (D) felt
- (C) 291 The sun _____ brightly yesterday.
(A) shined (B) shines (C) shone (D) shoned
- (B) 292 I had my shoes _____.
(A) shone (B) shined (C) shines (D) to be shined
- (C) 293 The man was _____ for betraying his own country.
(A) hang (B) hanging (C) hanged (D) hung
- (A) 294 The great task is _____ on our shoulders.
(A) borne (B) to borne (C) born (D) to born
- (D) 295 John's arrogance was more than could be _____.
(A) bore (B) bearing (C) born (D) borne
- (C) 296 This book _____ me, so I shall not finish it.
(A) bears (B) born (C) bores (D) borne
- (D) 297 _____ to learn English well.
(A) I am sure that (B) The best way (C) My only purpose (D) It takes time
- (B) 298 他花了很多錢買了輛汽車。
(A) He spent a lot of money to buy a car.



- (B) It cost him much money to buy a car.
(C) It took him much money to buy a car.
(D) He spent a lot of money in the car.
- (A) 299 Nowadays, people _____ coal with oil.
(A) replace (B) substitute (C) replaced (D) substituted
- (A) 300 I _____ the church on my way to school.
(A) pass (B) past (C) cross (D) across
- (A) 301 His father _____ five years ago.
(A) died (B) dead (C) was (D) dead
- (D) 302 John _____ great pleasure in collecting stamps.
(A) does (B) makes (C) give (D) takes
- (A) 303 If you are sick, you should go to see a doctor and _____ some medicine.
(A) take (B) eat (C) drink
- (A) 304 Look at those clouds. I think _____ will be a thunderstorm.
(A) there (B) it (C) that (D) where
- (A) 305 _____ no doubt that our team will win this time.
(A) There is (B) I am (C) It has (D) It was
- (A) 306 We will _____ these great tree before the typhoon comes.
(A) fell (B) feel (C) felled (D) fall
- (A) 307 The bus station _____ north of here.
(A) lies (B) lay (C) lie (D) laid
- (C) 308 _____ me to your father, please.
(A) Remind (B) Memorize (C) Remember
- (B) 309 Do you _____ your watch every morning.
(A) sit (B) set (C) sat (D) seat
- (C) 310 _____ me the time, please.
(A) Talk (B) Speak (C) Tell (D) Say
- (D) 311 In such light, I really cannot _____ whether the suit is grey or blue.
(A) say (B) talk (C) speak (D) tell
- (A) 312 A motor can _____ a great deal of money.
(A) costs (B) spends (C) takes (D) wastes
- (D) 313 My mother always _____ herself well.
(A) wears (B) clothe (C) put on (D) dressed



《附加問句系列》

- (B) 314. You broke my glasses, _____ you?
(A) did (B) didn't (C) hadn't (D) aren't
- (D) 315. You will help me, _____ you?
(A) do (B) don't (C) will (D) won't
- (B) 316. There are going to be a lot of people, _____?
(A) are there (B) aren't there
(C) Yes, there are few (D) Yes, there are many
- (B) 317. "They don't seem to answer their phone." "There isn't anyone at home, _____?"
(A) isn't there (B) is there (C) is it (D) isn't it
- (C) 318. Mary is not a good ballplayer, _____ she?
(A) does (B) doesn't (C) is (D) isn't
- (B) 319. Your homework has been finished, _____?
(A) haven't you (B) hasn't it (C) have you (D) has it
- (C) 320. This is your dog, _____?
(A) is it (B) is this (C) isn't it (D) isn't this
- (B) 321. These are his pencils, _____?
(A) are they (B) aren't they (C) are these (D) aren't these
- (B) 322. "Look, Cherry is swimming now." "She seldom swims in the morning, _____ she?"
(A) isn't (B) does (C) won't (D) has
- (B) 323. You have nothing to say, _____ you?
(A) don't (B) do (C) have (D) haven't
- (C) 324. Let's go for a walk, _____?
(A) do we (B) don't we (C) shall we (D) shalln't we
- (C) 325. Let us have a break, _____?
(A) shall we (B) do you (C) will you (D) O.K.
- (B) 326. Stop smoking, _____?
(A) won't you (B) will you (C) shalln't you (D) shall you
- (D) 327. Have some cake, _____?
(A) will you (B) do you (C) all right (D) won't you
- (D) 328. I suppose he ought to have known that, _____?
(A) did I (B) shall I (C) ought he (D) oughtn't he



- (C) 329 The singer sings wonderfully, _____?
(A) is she (B) did she (C) doesn't she (D) isn't she
- (C) 330 I shalln't be in his way, _____?
(A) is it (B) am I (C) shall I (D) should I
- (A) 331 They always work very diligently, _____?
(A) don't they (B) have they (C) haven't they (D) do they
- (B) 332 He can hardly tell the difference of the twins, _____?
(A) can't he (B) can he (C) can they (D) can't they
- (C) 333 You'd better keep silent, _____you?
(A) would (B) wouldn't (C) hadn't (D) didn't
- (B) 334 You never used to get up early, _____ you ?
(A) are (B) did (C) didn't (D) don't
- (A) 335 Let's start right now, _____?
(A) shall we (B) won't we (C) do we (D) don't we
- (A) 336 George hasn't make up his mind, _____ he?
(A) has (B) does (C) doesn't (D) isn't

《倒裝句系列》

- (A) 337 _____ I left the school than it began to rain.
(A) No sooner had (B) Sooner had no
(C) Had no sooner (D) Sooner no had
- (A) 338 _____ have I ever heard such beautiful music.
(A) Never in my life (B) For a long time
(C) Only in my childhood (D) Not until then
- (B) 339 (選錯)
(A) Only when one is away from home does one realize how nice home is.
(B) Until one is away from home does one realize how nice home is.
(C) Until one is away from home one does not realize how nice home is.
(D) Not until one is away from home does one realize how nice home is.
- (D) 340 Can you tell me where my brother is? _____
(A) Yes, of course, here your brother comes.
(B) Yes, of course, comes here your brother.
(C) Yes, of course, your brother here comes.
(D) Yes, of course, here comes your brother.



- (D) 341. "Will your wife go to New York?" "If I go, _____."
 (A) she will go (B) herself will to (C) too will her (D) so will she
- (B) 342. He likes me very much, _____.
 (A) so I am. (B) so does she (C) Yes, he likes (D) and you like
- (C) 343. I like swimming, and _____.
 (A) so is she (B) she does too (C) so does she (D) also she is
- (D) 344. I have never been to Japan and _____.
 (A) he has been (B) he has been, too
 (C) doesn't he (D) nor has he
- (D) 345. He can't afford a college education, _____ does he desire it.
 (A) but (B) either (C) or (D) nor
- (D) 346. You have never been to Japan, _____ he.
 (A) doesn't (B) not has (C) oughtn't (D) nor has
- (D) 347. _____ it not for his idleness, he would be a good student.
 (A) Is (B) Was (C) Are (D) Were
- (C) 348. _____ I not so busy, I would do it.
 (A) Had (B) Be (C) Were (D) Was
- (C) 349. Had he gone there, he _____ her.
 (A) had seen (B) saw (C) would have seen (D) will have seen

《副詞系列》

- (C) 350. Do you mind opening the window? _____.
 (A) Yes, never mind. (B) No, I do.
 (C) No, I don't. (D) Yes, you cannot.
- (D) 351. Do you like a cup of tea? _____.
 (A) Yes, thank you. (B) No, please.
 (C) Yes, not at all. (D) Yes, please.
- (D) 352. Which of these five pens do you like _____?
 (A) more (B) better (C) much (D) most
- (A) 353. He is _____ changed since I last saw him.
 (A) much (B) very (C) many (D) more
- (A) 354. Winters in south are _____ like those in southern California.
 (A) very (B) much (C) more (D) really
- (C) 355. Nylon is also smooth and washes even _____ than silk.
 (A) more easier (B) easier (C) more easily (D) more easy



- (B) 336 We can learn _____ than ever.
(A) much easily (B) much more easily
(C) 0 more easilier (D) easilier
- (A) 337 (選錯) 我已在此地有三年了。
(A) I have been here three years yet.
(B) It is three years since I was here last.
(C) I have been here for three years.
(D) I have been here since three years age.
- (C) 338 _____ I will meet you tomorrow.
(A) May be (B) May (C) Maybe (D) Being
- (B) 339 (選錯)
(A) I talked with him for a long time over the telephone.
(B) You should study hardly to improve your English.
(C) The satellite travels in space very fast.
(D) You have the wrong number.
- (C) 340 We _____ see the road in the rain.
(A) could hard (B) couldn't (C) could hardly (D) couldn't hard
- (B) 341 John studied so _____ that he could pass the entrance examination.
(A) hardly (B) hard (C) harden
- (C) 342 They could be saved so much misery and expense if they chose to live the city where they _____ belong.
(A) right (B) rightness (C) rightly (D) rightful
- (D) 343 Great minds _____.
(A) like think (B) likes to think (C) thinks alike (D) think alike
(E) think likely
- (B) 344 It has become very cold _____.
(A) late (B) lately (C) still (D) yet
- (D) 345 His explanation is far from satisfactory. = His explanation is _____ satisfactory.
(A) at all (B) not almost (C) nearly (D) not nearly
- (B) 346 She never comes _____ bringing some candies. = Whenever she comes, she must bring some candies.
(A) with (B) without (C) of (D) in
- (C) 347 My mother does not speak English. _____.
(A) My father does not, too. (B) My father does not, neither.
(C) My father does not, either. (D) My father does not, never.



- (D) 368 The girls don't work and the boys _____.
(A) do, too (B) don't (C) do (D) don't, either
- (A) 369 Mary likes the flowers and Jane _____.
(A) does, too (B) likes, too (C) is, too (D) is like, too
- (A) 370 I will speak to him about it _____.
(A) sometime (B) sometimes (C) some time (D) some times
- (A) 371 She said happily that _____.
(A) fortunately, he didn't die (B) he didn't die fortunately
(C) he died fortunately (D) he died at last
- (B) 372 She _____ see me.
(A) comes often to (B) often comes to
(C) to often comes (D) comes to often
- (D) 373 There _____ no one here since you left.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) has been
(E) have been
- (B) 374 We cannot praise him _____ much.
(A) very (B) too (C) only too (D) so
(E) enough
- (B) 375 The city was _____ destroyed during the war.
(A) very (B) much (C) much very
- (B) 376 The little girl is _____ afraid of the dog.
(A) very (B) much (C) much very
- (C) 377 He spoke English _____ quickly for me to follow.
(A) so (B) such (C) too (D) as
- (C) 378 They didn't hear the noise, and _____ did I.
(A) either (B) or (C) neither (D) so
- (C) 379 They won't go away until he _____.
(A) will come (B) come (C) comes (D) shall come
- (B) 380 He _____.
(A) badly was wounded (B) was badly wounded
(C) wounded badly was (D) wounded was badly
- (B) 381 Rarely _____ such nonsense.
(A) I have heard (B) have I heard (C) I do hear (D) don't I hear
- (B) 382 Carbon, together _____ hydrogen and oxygen, forms the body's fats and sugars.
(A) plus (B) with (C) as well (D) and



- (A) 331 The blue whale and sperm whale are the largest mammals _____ the aquatic animals.
(A) among (B) and (C) or (D) than
- (B) 332 Philosophy is not a theory _____ an activity, according to a German Philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein.
(A) and (B) but (C) yet (D) any
- (D) 333 The bread making process involves first kneading flour, water, and yeast together to make dough, leaving it to rise, and then _____ it.
(A) to bake (B) bake (C) be baked (D) baking
- (C) 334 _____ time and labor, modern factories commonly employ the use of computerized production lines.
(A) Saving (B) Saves (C) To save (D) For save
- (D) 335 Never again _____ in their parents once they find that they are cheated by their parents.
(A) children will believe (B) after children believe
(C) children who will believe (D) will children believe
- (D) 336 Only when you are away from home _____.
(A) you will miss your parents (B) you know your parents do love you
(C) you will be more independent (D) will you realize how sweet home is
- (D) 337 Ballet refers to a theatrical dance that tells a complete story but in which words are spoken or sung.
(A) neither (B) nothing (C) none (D) no
- (A) 338 He moved to the seaside _____ the sake of his health.
(A) for (B) in (C) by (D) to
- (D) 339 It's high time the government _____ something about the economic depression.
(A) to do (B) do (C) done (D) did
- (D) 340 I just had to see _____ it felt like.
(A) how (B) when (C) why (D) what
- (B) 341 You must return the book tomorrow, _____ you will be fined.
(A) and (B) or (C) but (D) unless
- (C) 342 The car ran over a dog and a boy _____ just crossing the street.
(A) who was (B) that was (C) that were (D) which were
- (A) 343 The student can score higher marks if he _____ a little harder.
(A) tries (B) had tried (C) tried (D) would try
- (D) 344 It was a beautiful memory to swim in the stream _____ gently in front of your house.



- (A) 397. The old man saw his grandson _____ with a dog in the yard.
(A) flows (B) flew (C) to flow (D) flowing
(A) playing (B) plays (C) to play (D) played
- (D) 398. I have to do it, but Peter _____.
(A) hasn't (B) don't (C) isn't (D) doesn't
- (C) 399. Would you please tell me _____?
(A) what time is it (B) what time does it
(C) what time it is (D) what time it has
- (C) 400. It is difficult _____.
(A) to speak correctly English for me
(B) for me to speak correctly English
(C) for me to speak English correctly
(D) to speak English correctly for me
- (C) 401. No sooner had he sat down _____ the phone rang.
(A) before (B) when (C) than (D) then
- (A) 402. I _____ play baseball, but I don't play it now.
(A) used to (B) an used to (C) was used to (D) am using to
- (B) 403. A workaholic is a man who is _____ work.
(A) disappointed at (B) nuts about
(C) disgusted with (D) annoyed at
- (A) 404. A project to boost the declining economy is _____.
(A) under way (B) under the way (C) above the way (D) above way
- (C) 405. She put herself _____ to keep slim.
(A) on board (B) on the contrary
(C) on a diet (D) on duty

翻印必究