

壹、國文

- 【4】 1. 下列的成語典故跟歷史人物有關，哪個選項錯誤？
①投筆從戎／班超 ②指鹿為馬／趙高 ③三顧茅廬／劉備 ④臥薪嘗膽／蘇武
- 【3】 2. 歷代都城的古今對照組合，下列何者錯誤？
①金陵／南京 ②汴梁／開封 ③臨安／蘇州 ④大都／北京
- 【3】 3. 下列選項「」內文字均有不同讀音，哪個選項的讀音相同？
①洛陽「伽」藍記，「伽」馬射線 ②少不「更」事，夜半三「更」
③「否」極泰來，臧「否」人物 ④引「吭」高歌，悶不「吭」聲
- 【4】 4. 下列成語，何者不帶有華人傳統天道思想的詮釋色彩？
①天官賜福 ②天理昭彰 ③天網恢恢 ④坐井觀天
- 【1】 5. 下列詞組「」內文字，何者讀音相同？
①「蛤」蚌／「蛤」蚧 ②「假」寐／休「假」
③酬「酢」／「酢」漿草 ④法「度」／揣「度」
- 【4】 6. 「三月三日天氣新，長安水邊多麗人」。引文最適合舉行的傳統慶典是：
①乞巧 ②臘祭 ③寒食 ④修禊
- 【3】 7. 下列選項跟傳統婚制禮儀有關的是：
①加冠 ②晉爵 ③合巹 ④執紼
- 【4】 8. 下列成語皆有太陽的意象，何者的解釋和運用是帶有負面意義？
①日出而作 ②如日之升 ③旭日初昇 ④日薄西山
- 【1】 9. 下列哪個詞組不屬誇張修辭法？
①飛蛾撲火 ②洛陽紙貴 ③羞花閉月 ④力透紙背
- 【2】 10. 下列選項「」內文字，注音錯誤的是：
①臂「膀」ㄅㄤˋ ②可「汗」ㄏㄢˋ
③離「間」ㄐㄧㄢ ④押「解」ㄐㄟˋ
- 【4】 11. 下列不帶有典故寓意的成語是：
①唇亡齒寒 ②望梅止渴 ③自相矛盾 ④魂飛魄散
- 【4】 12. 請選出下列「」中的字完全正確的組合：
①病入膏「盲」／如火如「荼」／「恆」古未有
②嘔心「嘔」血／虛無「飄」渺／「辯」才無礙
③眾口「爍」金／諄諄告「戒」／養精「畜」銳
④深藏遠「遁」／鉅細「靡」遺／所向披「靡」
- 【1】 13. 下列哪一組成語的意思相反？
①投鼠忌器／肆無忌憚 ②略見一斑／管中窺豹
③如法炮製／照貓畫虎 ④一丘之貉／半斤八兩
- 【3】 14. 下列關於《孟子》的敘述，何者錯誤？
①孟子繼承孔子學說，受學於子思弟子
②先秦哲學中，孟子有系統的提出性善論
③「鍤而舍之，朽木不折，鍤而不舍，金石可鏤」是孟子倡導的做事原則
④《孟子》持論說理以雄辯見長，語言精闢，具有相當高的文學價值
- 【4】 15. 下列成語沒有錯別字的是：
①捐滴歸公 ②口密腹劍 ③研清苦思 ④鬼域伎倆
- 【3】 16. 下列成語的解釋，何者不帶有神話色彩？
①夸父逐日 ②巫山雲雨 ③吳牛喘月 ④精衛填海

【4】 17. 下列沒有錯字的選項是：

- ①儘管他已經腰疼多日，但一說到登山計畫，仍然興致昂然
- ②母親年紀大，視力變差，恐怕患有白內障
- ③她穿了一襲熱帶風情的長裙，五彩斑斕，好不美麗
- ④他已經感冒好幾天，一副病恹恹的樣子，相當憔悴

【3】 18. 下列成語，何者與《三國演義》中的關羽有關？

- ①野人獻曝
- ②六出奇計
- ③刮骨療毒
- ④明修棧道

【3】 19. 下列詩句、詩題、作者的組合，何者正確？

- ①月落烏啼霜滿天／楓橋夜泊／杜牧
- ②海上明月共潮生／春江花月夜／李白
- ③出師未捷身先死／蜀相／杜甫
- ④銅雀春深鎖二喬／赤壁／張繼

【1】 20. 下列典籍的時代順序，何者正確？

- ①說文解字、世說新語、太平御覽
- ②說文解字、太平御覽、世說新語
- ③世說新語、說文解字、太平御覽
- ④世說新語、太平御覽、說文解字

【2】 21. 下列哪個選項的成語解釋是錯誤的？

- ①一蹴而就：形容事情輕而易舉就可以完成
- ②一字千金：形容寫作有成，書籍暢銷
- ③一呼百諾：形容地位崇高，權勢顯赫
- ④一曝十寒：比喻沒有恆心，做事不能持久

【4】 22. 下列選項中，「道」的意義和解釋不相同的組別是：

- ①背道而馳／橫行霸道
- ②稱孤道寡／一語道破
- ③坐而論道／盜亦有道
- ④道高一尺／志同道合

【3】 23. 下列選項中，「殘」的意義相同的組別是：

- ①骨肉相殘／殘羹剩飯
- ②殘山剩水／殘民害理
- ③風燭殘年／苟延殘喘
- ④殘年短景／老弱病殘

【4】 24. 請從下列選項中，選出句子和對句子語氣的描述相符合的選項：

- ①不許你碰我桌上的東西／陳述句
- ②他看到紅燈，就把車停下來／祈使句
- ③這肯定是難忘的旅程／感嘆語氣
- ④你什麼時候抵達機場啊／疑問句

【4】 25. 下列句子沒有錯別字的是：

- ①他抱著破斧沉舟的決心，減重十公斤
- ②自從畢業以後，他就消聲匿機，同學會都不出現
- ③老師的一席訓話，對我來說尤如當頭捧喝，幫助我認清了自己的錯誤
- ④竹塹地區在日據時期曾經文風鼎盛，名家輩出，烜赫一時

貳、英文

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【1】 26. The fast-food restaurant near the school is a popular meet-up _____ for students.

- ①spot
- ②treat
- ③route
- ④case

【3】 27. I was so nervous standing in front of people that my mind went _____ and I lost my train of thought.

- ①fresh
- ②sharp
- ③blank
- ④grand

【4】 28. The film is a tribute to many fearless firefighters who have _____ sacrificed their lives in the gas explosion.

- ①utterly
- ②hopefully
- ③relatively
- ④bravely

【1】 29. I tune in to English programs on a _____ basis and have improved my English a lot.

- ①daily
- ②solid
- ③likely
- ④single

【2】 30. Claire has started to exercise every day in order to have a _____ and healthy body.

- ①dead
- ②lean
- ③pale
- ④whole

【4】 31. This new smart phone is definitely _____ to that old one because it has many new functions.

- ①clumsy
- ②durable
- ③luxurious
- ④superior

【2】 32. In Ukraine, _____ -numbered bouquets, with six, eight, ten, or twelve flowers, are only for funerals.

- ①digit ②even ③odd ④rare

【1】 33. Theories become useful after students learn how to _____ them to real practice.

- ①apply ②equal ③remove ④upset

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【2】 34. Some people prefer to exercise outdoors, while _____ would rather exercise at a gym.

- ①other ②others ③another ④the other

【2】 35. Jessie and her family usually eat out because she is often _____ to cook.

- ①so busy ②too busy ③much busier ④busy enough

【2】 36. Yani Tseng, a famous Taiwanese athlete, is known _____ her skills of playing golf.

- ①as ②for ③of ④to

【1】 37. My lazy husband would rather stay at home watching TV than _____ out for shopping on weekends.

- ①go ②goes ③going ④to go

【2】 38. It was _____ a nice day that we went on a picnic on the beach.

- ①so ②such ③many ④much

【3】 39. Nylon is smooth and can be washed even _____ than silk.

- ①easier ②easy ③more easily ④much easier

【4】 40. There are so many people living in the poor town, many of _____ don't have enough money to go to school.

- ①them ②those ③which ④whom

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Every year, TIME Magazine announces the TIME 100—the 100 most influential people in the world. The winners are often very 41., ranging from entertainers to political leaders. In 2010, Taiwan's vegetable seller Chen Shu-chu was chosen and honored in the Heroes category.

Inspired by her own difficult and impoverished childhood, Chen decided to dedicate her life to helping those 42. fortunate than her. Although she earns a modest income selling vegetables in Taitung County's central market, in eastern Taiwan, the 61-year-old has managed to donate nearly NT\$10 million to various causes, 43. starting a children's fund, building a library at a school she attended, and supporting three children at a local orphanage.

"Money serves its purpose 44. it is used for those who need it," she told a newspaper. She's planning to continue providing the poor with education, food, and health care. Amazing, but 45. all she has given away, her greatest gift is her example.

【4】 41. ①classic ②formal ③related ④diverse

【2】 42. ①not ②less ③more ④much

【3】 43. ①include ②included ③including ④inclusive

【4】 44. ①as if ②ever since ③even if ④only when

【1】 45. ①of ②by ③upon ④above

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Believe it or not, texting while walking causes more accidents than texting and driving. Although injuries from texting and driving are usually more serious, injuries from texting and walking occur more often. Bumping into walls, falling down stairs, tripping over clutter, or stepping into traffic—these are just some of the many accidents that can occur if a person texts while walking.

While talking on the phone is a distraction, texting is much more dangerous because texters can't see the path in front of them. Worse still, such texters are a hazard not only to themselves but also to others, as their distraction makes it more likely that they may walk into someone else and knock them over. Every year, tens of thousands of pedestrians are treated in emergency rooms across the United States, and as many as 10 percent of those visits result from accidents involving cellphones. What's more, the number of injuries caused by texting and walking may be higher than official figures indicate, since people are embarrassed to admit that they were injured while texting.

Historically, pedestrian accidents have most affected children, the intoxicated, or the elderly. A study conducted by Dr. Jack L. Nasar at Ohio State University found that the number of pedestrian ER visits for injuries related to cellphones tripled between 2006 and 2012, even though the total number of pedestrian injuries dropped during that period. The study also found that adults under 30, mainly those between the ages of 16 and 25, are most at risk for cellphone related injuries while walking.

While Nasar recommends that pedestrians keep their eyes off of their phones until they reach their destination, he advises those who aren't willing to stop texting while walking to use mobile applications that text via voice command, or to use the phone's camera to display the approaching streetscape while they text.

- 【3】** 46. What is the passage mainly about?
① Useful cellphone applications. ② Injuries caused by cellphone use.
③ Dangers of texting while walking. ④ Reasons for emergency room visits.
- 【4】** 47. What is true about phone-related injuries?
① The number dropped but still a lot over the past years.
② Accidents happen the most often when people text and drive.
③ Talking and walking causes more serious injuries than others.
④ The number of text-and-walk injuries can be higher than recorded.
- 【2】** 48. Who is highly at risk for phone-related pedestrian accidents?
① The elderly. ② Young adults. ③ Young children. ④ Heavy drinkers.
- 【3】** 49. To avoid accidents, which is NOT a tip recommended by Dr. Nasar?
① Text via voice command.
② Text after you arrive at your destination.
③ Get a friend to lead the way while texting.
④ Have the street view shown on phone while texting.
- 【2】** 50. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word hazard in the second paragraph?
① Block. ② Threat. ③ Device. ④ Mistake.

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王