空軍航空技術學院 111 學年度【二年制技術系】甄試入學考試 英文試卷

選擇題:50題(單選題,每題2分	,共 100 分;請於答案卡上作答;答錯不倒扣·)
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第一部分: 詞彙與文法結構(每題2分,共80分)
_C_1. The room is so dark that I can see your face.
(A) probably (B) nearly (C) hardly (D) formerly
_D_2. John has to deal with some work now. I will him until he finishes.
(A) look out (B) think over (C) put away (D) wait for
_B_3.The baseball game is
(A) excite (B) exciting (C) excited (D) has excited
_A_4. Those enlisted men their boots.
(A) shone (B) shines (C) shining (D) shined
_C_5. I haveEnglish since I was an elementary school student.
(A) study (B) to study (C) studied (D) studying
_A_6. Ted thought the math test was very difficult.
(A) that (B) than (C) as (D) when
_A_7. John is an student in class. He often answers questions asked by his teachers.
(A) active (B) pessimistic (C) convenient (D) private
_D_8. Mary will retire next week. Terry will her job.
(A) make up for (B) tie up (C) pick up (D) take over
_A_9. The landlord wanted five months' rent before
(A) hand (B) solution (C) advice (D) temperature
_A_10. The company lacks manpower so they many new employees this year.
(A) recruit (B) communicate (C) notify (D) declare
_D_11. If Mary had not me, I could have forgotten it.
(A) referred (B) isolated (C) overcame (D) reminded
$_\underline{A}$ _12. The result of the test is $___$. Therefore, she should go to see a doctor and undergo further examination.
(A) positive (B) negative (C) active (D) effective
_D_13. John had a good time to his parents.
(A) talk (B) talked (C) have talked (D) talking
_C_14. If herich, he would buy the house.
(A) are (B) was (C) were (D) is
_C_15. It is cloudy. As a result, it rain later.
(A) need (B) must (C) may (D) ought
_D_16 I turn off the air conditioner? It's too cold in here.
(A) Would (B) Must (C) Should (D) May
B_17. When I a shower, the telephone rang.
(A) took (B) was taking (C) had taken (D) had been taking

_D_18. Kevin doesn't know he should join the team or not.
(A) that (B) when (C) why (D) whether
_D_19. Mary walks so fast. Hence, I can't her.
(A) stay in (B) wear away (C) give up (D) catch up with
_D_20. Please my luggage. I need to go to the restroom
(A) take after (B) work out (C) put up with (D) keep an eye on
_D_21. During holidays, Tommy will go to a with his family.
(A) pharmacy (B) trailer (C) roundabout (D) resort
A 22 on the traffic rules, we can't run red lights.
(A) Depending (B) Depended (C) To depend (D) Depend
B 23.Mary is busy her homework.
(A) finish (B) finishing (C) to finish (D) finished
C 24. The game is because of the heavy rain. It will continue this afternoon.
(A) switched off (B) turned off (C) put off (D) called off
B 25. Mary for four years next year.
(A) has studied (B) will have studied (C) has been studying (D) had studied
B 26. He has spent an hour his project.
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A 27. Either Ted or I a student.
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(A) who (B) whose (C) whom (D) that
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(A) too (B) neither (C) nor (D) either
C 30. The rumor goes the president will step down next week, is true.
(A) whose (B) that (C) which (D) who
<u>B</u> 31. Michael is very nervous. He should himself first, before he continues the mission.
(A) put on (B) put together (C)hold on (D) show off
_C_32. You should study hard, you will fail the test.
(A) In addition (B) Nevertheless (C) Otherwise (D) Though
<u>B</u> 33. On side of the river, there are many people picnicking.
(A) both (B) either (C) all (D) every
_D_34. The doctor tells Peter that he should quit
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_D_35. Wake up or we will miss the bus.
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A_36. He can eat a horse now. Therefore, he orders three of meals.
(A) servings (B) pieces (C) bars (D) barrels

_A_37. Terry couldn't help but when he knew his best friend died.
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_C_38. Tim at the same time, while Mary was reading.
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_C_40. After seeing a doctor, Jimmy gets some pills in a
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Perhaps you have heard that drinking eight glasses of water per day is important for health. Water is one of the most important
substances that human need in order to live and grow41 enough water or other liquid is essential to good health. However,
simply drinking eight glasses of water a day is not always helpful for everyone. Health experts indicate that seniors may need
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your water intake may depend on the type of44 that you follow. For instance, if you drink a lot of coffee or other
caffeinated drinks, you will lose extra water45 an increase of urine. Also, if the food and drink you usually have tend to be
salty, spicy, or sugary, you should increase your water intake.
_A_41. (A) Having taking in (B) Being taking in (C) Take in (D) Taken in
_A_42. (A) an increased (B) a decrease (C) an increase (D) a decreased
_C_43. (A) Familiar with (B) Opposed to (C) Compared with (D) Similar to
_C_44. (A) loss (B) edge (C) diet (D) output
_C_45. (A) on the lookout for (B) leading to (C) as a result of (D) resulting in
At such a young age, financial management might be the last thing on your mind. However, it is something you have coped
with, or it could become a46later in life. To begin with, you need to truly understand the necessity of your expenses and
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_A_46. (A) hot potato (B) bad egg (C) big cheese (D) hat rack
_A_47. (A) within (B) away (C) beyond (D) out
_C_48. (A) Side by side (B) word by word (C) Little by little (D) dot by dot
_C_49. (A) blue (B) public (C) rainy (D) smart
_C_50. (A) than (B) how (C) but (D) which

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- 1. 下列文句「 」內所描寫的時間,何者可欣賞到月圓的美景?
 - (A) 是歲十月之「望」, 步自雪堂,將歸於臨皋。(蘇軾〈後赤壁賦〉) (B) 戊申「晦」, 五鼓,與子穎坐日觀亭, 待日出。(姚鼐〈登泰山記〉)

 - (C) 元豐六年十一月「朔」日。(蘇轍〈黄州快哉亭記〉) (D) 惟孟冬之「既朔」兮,霜凜凜而下威。(何景明〈進舟賦〉)
- 2. 甲、花信之年;乙、強仕之年;丙、破瓜之年;丁、知命之年;戊、而立之年。 上列各項年紀的代稱,由小至大的排列,何者正確?
 - (A)乙甲丁戊丙 (B)丙甲戊乙丁 (C)丁戊丙甲乙 (D)乙丙丁甲戊
- 3. 〈秦晉殽之戰〉文中,燭之武遊說秦君時所言:「若舍鄭以為東道主,行李之往來,共其乏困,君亦無所害。」這是運用了兵法上的何種策略? (A)利而誘之 (B)佚而勞之 (C)怒而撓之 (D)實而備之
- 4. 文人常藉由月亮來抒發出自己內心個人的情懷,表達出當時的心情。下列詞句應屬於何種情感?

「春花秋月何時了?往事知多少?小樓昨夜又東風,故國不堪回首月明中。」(李煜〈虞美人〉)

- (A)人世別離的憂傷 (B)日常生活的情意 (C)人事變遷的感傷 (D)懷想佳人的情思
- 5.「郝隆七月七日,出日中仰臥。人問其故,答曰:『我曬書。』(劉義慶《世說新語・排調》)文中當七月七日眾人皆在曬書時,郝隆卻坦腹仰 臥,下列何者最適合形容此舉? (A) 枵腹從公 (B) 妄自菲薄 (C) 老王賣瓜 (D) 自覺形穢
- 6. 閱讀下詩,推斷其所吟詠的對象為何?「落盡殘紅始吐芳,佳名喚作百花王。競誇天下無雙豔,獨占人間第一香。」
 - (A)桃花 (B)牡丹 (C)菊花 (D)梅花
- 7. 某校若可邀請「先秦諸子」辦一場專題演講,推測以下哪一場演講主題最符合講者專長?
 - (A)請荀子講「去除干擾,順性發展」(B)請老子講「奮發有為,積極向上」
 - (C)請蘇秦講「成功話術,有效溝通」(D)請韓非講「消弭紛爭,從愛出發」
- 8. 孫子:「故知兵之將,民之司命,國家安危之主。」此處「司命」是指
 - (A)掌握人民生死者 (B) 負責獄政者 (C)教民武藝者 (D)子嗣後代。
- 9. 蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉:「寄蜉蝣於天地,渺滄海之一粟。」之含義與下列哪一選項相近?
 - (A)心凝形釋,與萬化冥合
- (B)彼眾昏之日,固未嘗無獨醒之人也
- (C)舊時王謝堂前燕,飛入尋常百姓家
- (D)日月逝於上,體貌衰於下,忽然與萬物遷化
- 10. 新詩中也有講求句式整齊、句尾押韻的例子,下引戴望舒一詩,□□內最適宜填入的選項為何?
 - 「我不敢說出你的名字/假如有人問我的□□/說是遼遠的海的□□/說是寂寞的秋的□□」
 - (A)煩憂/相思/清愁(B)擔心/憂愁/淡漠(C)落寞/懷念/問候(D)過往/創傷/喧譁
- 11. 下列各組「 」內的字,何者讀音與其他三者不同? (A)明星「緋」聞 (B)「誹」謗攻訐 (C)妄自「菲」薄 (D)不「悱」不發。
- 12. 有關眾文人的敘述及其文學地位的評論,下列何者正確?
 - (A)李煜擅長以抒情手法,描寫亡國悲痛,有「詞中之龍」美稱 (B)曹植詩才奇高、辭采華茂,有「才高八斗」美譽
- (C)蘇軾為藝術全才,詩、書、畫、詞、曲,皆擅長精善(D)李白天才橫溢,詩作流露對憂國憂民,有「詩聖」美稱
- 13. 現代詩中有許多以植物命名的作品。閱讀下詩,推斷下列何者最適合當本詩的題目?

走過/才知道那是中年/以後弄皺了的/一張臉/凹的 是舊疾/凸的 是新傷/談笑之間/有人說/ 涼拌最好

- (A)荔枝 (B)草莓 (C)苦瓜 (D)竹筍
- 14. 修辭中的設問法有三種,下列何者屬於心中確實有疑惑的設問句?
 - (A)覽物之情,得無異乎(B)若不闕秦,將焉取之(C)飄飄何所似?天地一沙鷗(D)籠鳥檻猿俱未死,人間相見是何年
- 15. 有關季節現象的描寫,下列何者錯誤?
 - (A)冬季:水落石出 (B)秋季:斗杓西指 (C)夏季:群雁南歸 (D)春季:鶯啼燕語
- 16. 下列文句,何者有「語病」?
 - (A)我們相談甚歡,可說契若金蘭、莫衷一是 (B)江慧的封麥演唱會,萬人空巷,盛況空前
 - (C)待人接物應該以和為貴,進退有度才得體 (D)元宵燈會的作品維妙維肖,令人嘆為觀止
- 17. 題辭是用來表達慶賀、讚頌、祝福或哀悼等的文辭。如果按照「結婚、新居、祝壽」的用途依序寫下,下列題辭何者正確?
 - (A)天作之合/鶯遷喬木/福壽全歸 (B)珠聯璧合/堂構增輝/天賜遐齡
 - (C)美輪美與/金玉滿堂/壽比南山 (D)佳偶天成/賓至如歸/高山安仰
- 18. 對聯,又叫做「聯語」,俗稱「對子」,可貼在楹柱、壁間或門上。下列對聯,何者內容與所貼掛的地方最貼切?
 - (A)刻刻催人資警醒,聲聲勸爾惜光陰:眼鏡行 (B)經營不讓陶朱富,貿易長存管鮑風:商店
 - (C)此處春光常綺麗,誰言花事已闌珊:中藥店 (D)笑我如觀雲裡月,憑君能辨霧中花:花店
- 19. 閱讀下詩,推斷其所吟詠的對象是什麼?千形萬象竟還空,映水藏山片複重。無限旱苗枯欲盡,悠悠閒處作奇峰。
 - (A)風(B)雲(C)雨(D)雪
- 20. 有關柬帖用語的解釋,下列何者正確?
 - (A)「周晬」: 小兒滿月 (B)「合卺」、「吉夕」: 指結婚 (C)敬備「桃觴」: 指喝春酒 (D)「哀子」: 丈夫過世,遺孀自稱
- 21. 書店為了促銷古籍,往往在書名前加上標題。下列古籍的標題,何者與書的內容性質不符合?
 - (A)《了解腳下的土地:臺灣通史》 (B)《清官剛愎多冤獄:老殘遊記》
 - (C)《同情有理的造反:水滸傳》 (D)《有情的鬼狐世界:世說新語》
- 22. 地略學上有謂「前有高山,後有大水,進則不得,退則有礙。」此種地形屬於〈地形篇〉中的:
 - (A) 争地 (B) 重地 (C) 衢地 (D) 死地
- 23. 「析數」是指運用數學上的加減乘除,來表達某一數量的方法。如「三五之夜」,是以「乘法」來表示農曆十五日的夜晚。請判斷下列文句,何 者未使用析數技巧?

- (A)只嫌「六七」茅竹舍,也有兩三雞犬聲 (B)美人「二八」顏如花,泣向花前畏花落
- (C)北斗七星「三四」點,南山萬壽十千年 (D)蓋予所至,比好遊者尚不能「十一」
- 24. 閱讀下列文句,描述具備前因後果的選項為何?
 - (A)無恥之恥,無恥矣 (B)結廬在人境,而無車馬喧 (C)聞道有先後,術業有專攻 (D)君子多欲,則貪慕富貴,枉道速禍
- 25. 劉伶恆縱酒放達,或脫衣裸形在屋中,人見譏之。伶曰:「我以天地為棟宇,屋室為褌(万乂与;舊稱褲子)衣。諸君何為入我褌中?」(劉義慶 《世說新語•任誕》)由上文中描述的劉伶是怎麼樣的人?
 - (A)目中無人,自大狂妄 (B)道貌岸然,潔身自愛 (C)放蕩不羈,不拘小節 (D)幽默風趣,人緣極佳
- 26. 「孩提之童,無不知愛其親者;及其長也,無不知敬其兄也」意謂
 - (A)人不論年齡,無不依賴親人而成長 (B)人在幼年時,只知愛其父母,年長之後,才知敬其兄
 - (C)仁與義是人的良知良能
- (D)人依戀父母兄長,是十分自然的事。
- 27. 「一天濃霧滿長江,遠近難分水渺茫。驟雨飛蝗來戰船,孔明今日伏周郎。」請問此詩歌詠的事蹟為何?
 - (A)赤壁之戰(B)空城計(C)孔明借東風(D)草船借箭。
- 28. 杜甫〈旅夜書懷〉一詩中,「飄飄何所似?天地一沙鷗」兩句,歷來有口皆碑,原因為何?
 - (A)切合當前的時空 (B)切合動盪的時局 (C)切合當時作者的處境 (D)切合當時作者的期待。
- 29.「登斯樓也,則有心曠神怡,寵辱偕忘,把酒臨風,其喜洋洋者矣」句中「寵辱偕忘」的涵義為:
 - (A)不明白為何受寵或為何遭辱
- (B)忘了自己所愛及所不愛之人
- (C)受寵得意或遭貶失意之事,全都忘懷 (D)無論國君或百姓的事,全都拋諸腦後。
- 30.「斷自宸衷,不貳不疑」,「宸衷」是為:
 - (A)星辰也 (B)君心也 (C)忠心耿耿 (D)國土也。
- 31.「龍漦帝后,識夏庭之遽衰。」句中「龍漦帝后」是指:
 - (A)夏桀妹喜的故事 (B)紂王妲己的故事 (C)幽王褒姒的故事 (D)漢成帝趙飛燕的故事。
- 32. 古人以「記」名篇的文章,稱為「雜記體」,通常可分山水遊記、臺閣名勝記、書畫雜物記和人事雜記四大類。范仲淹〈岳陽樓記〉宜歸屬於哪 一類? (A)山水遊記 (B)臺閣名勝記 (C)書畫雜物記 (D)人事雜記。
- 33. 下列何者不屬於外來語?(A)勿要軋 (B)琵琶 (C)巧克力 (D)羅曼蒂克。
- 34. 古代文人聚會時所喜歡從事的「曲水流觴」活動,原來是古代歲時禮俗的一種儀式,後演變為何種性質的遊戲?
 - (A)飲酒 (B)吟詩 (C)歌唱 (D)戲水。
- 35. 詞牌分為小令和長調三種,是依據甚麼標準? (A)字數多寡 (B)平仄的使用 (C)詞的內容 (D)使用樂器。
- 36. 下列各人物的稱號之說明,何者錯誤? (A)劉基: 郁離子 (B) 李白: 香山居士 (C)杜甫: 杜工部 (D)歐陽脩: 六一居士
- 37. 有關〈桃花源記〉一中的解析,下列何者錯誤? (A)以抒情方式,勾勒胸中理想圖象 (B)摹劃桃花源世界,由遠而近,由景及人 (C)結語以「後遂無問津者」,暗示理想世界的幻滅,餘味悠然不盡 (D)筆下的洞中世界,給人恬靜、純真之感。
- 38. 下列成語,何者可以用來形容幼兒對父母依賴仰慕的感情?(A)舐犢情深 (B)孺慕之情 (C)西窗剪燭 (D)鸞鳳和鳴。
- 39. 司馬光〈訓儉示康〉一文,強調什麼立身處世的觀念? (A)禮 (B)廉 (C)恥 (D)儉。
- 40. 曹雪芹創造劉姥姥,並三進大觀園,除增加了賈府的趣味氣氛外,主要的作用是:(A)藉以表達人生際遇不同 (B)反映貧富間的差距 (C)諷刺小人物的鄙俗 (D)見證為富不仁的真相。
- 41. 老子並非無政府主義者,從小國寡民章描寫理想世界的文字,可見端倪。關於此一論點,下列剖析,錯誤的選項是:
 - (A)「有什伯之器」:表示器物製作活動盛行 (B)有「舟輿」:表示交通工具並不缺乏
 - (C)有「甲兵」:表示具備防禦器物
- (D)「使民復結繩而用之」:表示文化活動興盛。
- 42. 下列是關於陶淵明的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A)為東晉名將陶侃的曾孫,皇帝諡號曰靖節 (B)東晉末年曾短暫出仕過,入劉宋後,即躬耕自給,固窮自守
- (C)蘇軾稱其詩「詩中有畫,畫中有詩」 (D)詩、文均質樸自然,被當代推為山水詩人之宗
- 43. 〈勞山道士〉一文中,道士明知王生居心不正,為什麼又要答應他的要求?
 - (A)因為王生威脅道士 (B)道士有心讓王生碰壁,借以取得教訓 (C)王生與道士私相授受 (D)道士胸懷悲天憫人之心,想幫助王生。
- 44.「今觀其文章,寬厚宏博,充乎天地之間,稱其氣之小大。」本段文句的重點是在說孟子的文章如何?
 - (甲)充滿了音韻之美(乙)和他的才氣相配合(丙)會隨他的心情起變化(丁)是天地間第一等的好文章。
- 45.「念去去、秋里煙波,暮靄沉沉楚天闊」,其意象近於下列哪一句?(A)八月蝴蝶黃,雙飛西園草。感此傷妾心,坐愁紅顏老
- (B)採菊東籬下,悠然見南山 (C)明日隔山岳,世事兩茫茫 (D)日暮鄉關何處是,煙波江上使人愁。
- 46.下列各「」中字詞,何者並非方位詞? (A)「東西」一舍 (B)追亡逐「北」 (C)「東」船「西」舫 (D)山「東」豪俊。
- 47. 〈謀攻〉篇所謂「其次伐兵,其下攻城」,其中「其次伐兵」一句,最恰當的解釋是?
 - (A)再次是用武力擊敗敵軍 (B)最下之策是攻打敵人城池 (C)最下之策是用武力擊敗敵軍 (D)再次是攻打敵人城池。
- 48. 《孫子兵法·勢篇》說:「紛紛紜紜,鬥亂而不可亂也」,其中?「鬥亂而不可亂也」講的是?
 - (A)敵人企圖弄亂我們,我們不允許敵人這麼做
 - (B)我方企圖弄亂敵方,但始終弄不亂
 - (C)戰鬥一開始表面上看起來很亂,但因我方訓練有素,所以始終不亂
 - (D)戰鬥是件讓人身心紛亂之事,所以戰鬥一開始就必須祈求上蒼,以獲不亂之效。
- 49. 《孫子兵法·作戰篇》指出,「智將務食於敵」, 同時要將在俘虜的車輛、敵軍編列我軍之中予以運用, 這可以獲致以下哪種效益?
 - (A)速戰速決 (B) 詭道致勝 (C)勝敵益強 (D)擇人任勢。
- 50. 《孫子兵法·謀攻篇》所謂「距闉,又三月而後已」,其中「距闉」一句,最恰當的解釋是?
 - (A)包圍攻城的溝渠 (B)包圍攻城的土山 (C)堆築攻城的溝渠 (D)堆逐攻城的土山。

空軍航空技術學院 111 學年度【二年制技術系】甄試入學考試 國文答案卷

選擇題:50 題(單選題,每題2分,共100分;請於答案卡上作答;答錯不倒扣)

- (A)1. 下列文句「 | 內所描寫的時間,何者可欣賞到月圓的美景?
 - (A) 是歲十月之「望」, 步自雪堂, 將歸於臨皋。(蘇軾〈後赤壁賦〉)(B) 戊申「晦」, 五鼓, 與子穎坐日觀亭, 待日出。(姚鼐〈登泰山 記〉)(C) 元豐六年十一月「朔」日。(蘇轍〈黄州快哉亭記〉)(D) 惟孟冬之「既朔」兮,霜凜凜而下威。(何景明〈進舟賦〉)
- (B)2. 甲、花信之年;乙、強仕之年;丙、破瓜之年;丁、知命之年;戊、而立之年。 上列各項年紀的代稱,由小至大的排列,何者正確?
 - (A) 乙甲丁戊 (B)丙甲戊乙 (C)丁戊丙甲乙 (D)乙丙丁甲戊
- (A)3. 〈秦晉殽之戰〉文中,燭之武遊說秦君時所言:「若舍鄭以為東道主,行李之往來,共其乏困,君亦無所害。」這是運用了兵法上的何種策 略?(A)利而誘之 (B)佚而勞之 (C)怒而撓之 (D)實而備之
- (C)4. 文人常藉由月亮來抒發出自己內心個人的情懷,表達出當時的心情。下列詞句應屬於何種情感?

「春花秋月何時了?往事知多少?小樓昨夜又東風,故國不堪回首月明中。」(李煜〈虞美人〉)

- (A)人世別離的憂傷 (B)日常生活的情意 (C)人事變遷的感傷 (D)懷想佳人的情思
- (C)5.「郝隆七月七日,出日中仰臥。人問其故,答曰:『我曬書。』(劉義慶《世說新語·排調》)文中當七月七日眾人皆在曬書時,郝隆卻坦 腹仰臥,下列何者最適合形容此舉?
 - (A)枵腹從公 (B)妄自菲薄 (C)老王賣瓜 (D)自覺形穢
- (B)6. 閱讀下詩,推斷其所吟詠的對象為何?「落盡殘紅始吐芳,佳名喚作百花王。競誇天下無雙豔,獨占人間第一香。」
 - (A)桃花 (B)牡丹 (C) 菊花 (D) 梅花
- (C)7. 某校若可邀請「先秦諸子」辦一場專題演講,推測以下哪一場演講主題最符合講者專長?
 - (A) 請荀子講「去除干擾,順性發展」(B) 請老子講「奮發有為,積極向上」
 - (C) 請蘇秦講「成功話術,有效溝通」(D) 請韓非講「消弭紛爭,從愛出發」
- (A)8. 孫子:「故知兵之將,民之司命,國家安危之主。」此處「司命」是指
 - (A)掌握人民生死者 (B)負責獄政者 (C)教民武藝者 (D)子嗣後代
- (D)9. 蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉:「寄蜉蝣於天地,渺滄海之一粟。」之含義與下列哪一選項相近?
 - (A) 心凝形釋,與萬化冥合
- (B) 彼眾昏之日,固未嘗無獨醒之人也
- (C) 舊時王謝堂前燕,飛入尋常百姓家 (D) 日月逝於上,體貌衰於下,忽然與萬物遷化
- (A)10. 新詩中也有講求句式整齊、句尾押韻的例子,下引戴望舒一詩,□□內最適宜填入的選項為何?
 - 「我不敢說出你的名字/假如有人問我的□□/說是遼遠的海的□□/說是寂寞的秋的□□」
 - (A) 煩憂/相思/清愁 (B) 擔心/憂愁/淡漠 (C) 落寞/懷念/問候 (D) 過往/創傷/喧譁
- (A)11. 下列各組「 」內的字,何者讀音與其他三者不同?
 - (A) 明星「緋」聞 (B)「誹」謗攻訐 (C)妄自「菲」薄 (D)不「悱」不發
- (B)12. 有關眾文人的敘述及其文學地位的評論,下列何者正確?
 - (A)李煜擅長以抒情手法,描寫亡國悲痛,有「詞中之龍」美稱 (B)曹植詩才奇高、辭采華茂,有「才高八斗」美譽
 - (C)蘇軾為藝術全才,詩、書、畫、詞、曲,皆擅長精善(D)李白天才橫溢,詩作流露對憂國憂民,有「詩聖」美稱
- (C)13. 現代詩中有許多以植物命名的作品。閱讀下詩,推斷下列何者最適合當本詩的題目?

走過/才知道那是中年/以後弄皺了的/一張臉/凹的 是舊疾/凸的 是新傷/談笑之間/有人說/ 涼拌最好

- (A)荔枝 (B)草莓 (C)苦瓜 (D)竹筍
- (D)14. 修辭中的設問法有三種,下列何者屬於心中確實有疑惑的設問句?
 - (A) 覽物之情,得無異乎 (B) 若不闕秦,將焉取之 (C)飄飄何所似?天地一沙鷗 (D) 籠鳥檻猿俱未死,人間相見是何年
- (C)15. 有關季節現象的描寫,下列何者錯誤?
 - (A)冬季:水落石出 (B)秋季:斗杓西指 (C)夏季:群雁南歸 (D)春季:鶯啼燕語
- (A)16. 下列文句,何者有「語病」?
 - (A)我們相談甚歡,可說契若金蘭、莫衷一是 (B)江慧的封麥演唱會,萬人空巷,盛況空前
 - (C)待人接物應該以和為貴,進退有度才得體 (D)元宵燈會的作品維妙維肖,令人嘆為觀止
- (B)17. 題辭是用來表達慶賀、讚頌、祝福或哀悼等的文辭。如果按照「結婚、新居、祝壽」的用途依序寫下,下列題辭何者正確?
 - (A)天作之合/鶯遷喬木/福壽全歸 (B)珠聯璧合/堂構增輝/天賜遐齡
 - (C)美輪美與/金玉滿堂/壽比南山 (D)佳偶天成/賓至如歸/高山安仰
- (B)18. 對聯,又叫做「聯語」,俗稱「對子」,可貼在楹柱、壁間或門上。下列對聯,何者內容與所貼掛的地方最貼切?
 - (A)刻刻催人資警醒,聲聲勸爾惜光陰:眼鏡行 (B)經營不讓陶朱富,貿易長存管鮑風:商店
 - (C)此處春光常綺麗,誰言花事已闌珊:中藥店 (D)笑我如觀雲裡月,憑君能辨霧中花:花店
- (B)19. 閱讀下詩,推斷其所吟詠的對象是什麼?千形萬象竟還空,映水藏山片複重。無限旱苗枯欲盡,悠悠閒處作奇峰。 (A) 風 (B) 雲 (C) 雨 (D) 雪
- (B)20. 有關柬帖用語的解釋,下列何者正確?
 - (A)「周晬」: 小兒滿月 (B)「合卺」、「吉夕」: 指結婚 (C)敬備「桃觴」: 指喝春酒 (D)「哀子」: 丈夫過世,遺孀自稱
- (D)21. 書店為了促銷古籍,往往在書名前加上標題。下列古籍的標題,何者與書的內容性質不符合?
 - (A)《了解腳下的土地:臺灣通史》 (B)《清官剛愎多冤獄:老殘遊記》
 - (C)《同情有理的造反:水滸傳》 (D)《有情的鬼狐世界:世說新語》
- (D)22. 地略學上有謂「前有高山,後有大水,進則不得,退則有礙。」此種地形屬於〈地形篇〉中的:
 - (A) 争地 (B) 重地 (C) 衢地 (D) 死地

- (A)23.「析數」是指運用數學上的加減乘除,來表達某一數量的方法。如「三五之夜」,是以「乘法」來表示農曆十五日的夜晚。請判斷下列文句, 何者未使用析數技巧?
 - (A)只嫌「六七」茅竹舍,也有兩三雞犬聲 (B)美人「二八」顏如花,泣向花前畏花落
 - (C) 北斗七星「三四」點,南山萬壽十千年 (D) 蓋予所至,比好遊者尚不能「十一」
- (D)24. 閱讀下列文句,描述具備前因後果的選項為何?
 - (A)無恥之恥,無恥矣
- (B)結廬在人境,而無車馬喧
- (C) 聞道有先後,術業有專攻 (D) 君子多欲,則貪慕富貴,枉道速禍
- (C)25. 劉伶恆縱酒放達,或脫衣裸形在屋中,人見譏之。伶曰:「我以天地為棟宇,屋室為褌(万乂与;舊稱褲子)衣。諸君何為入我褌中?」(劉 義慶《世說新語·任誕》)由上文中描述的劉伶是怎麼樣的人?
 - (A)目中無人,自大狂妄 (B)道貌岸然,潔身自愛 (C)放蕩不羈,不拘小節 (D)幽默風趣,人緣極佳
- (C)26.「孩提之童,無不知愛其親者;及其長也,無不知敬其兄也」意謂
 - (A)人不論年齡,無不依賴親人而成長 (B)人在幼年時,只知愛其父母,年長之後,才知敬其兄
 - (C)仁與義是人的良知良能 (D)人依戀父母兄長,是十分自然的事。
- (D)27.「一天濃霧滿長江,遠近難分水渺茫。驟雨飛蝗來戰船,孔明今日伏周郎。」請問此詩歌詠的事蹟為何? (A)赤壁之戰 (B)空城計 (C) 孔明借東風 (D)草船借箭。
- (C)28. 杜甫〈旅夜書懷〉一詩中,「飄飄何所似?天地一沙鷗」兩句,歷來有口皆碑,原因為何?(A)切合當前的時空(B)切合動盪的時局(C)切合當時作者的處境(D)切合當時作者的期待。
- (C)29.「登斯樓也,則有心曠神怡,寵辱偕忘,把酒臨風,其喜洋洋者矣」句中「寵辱偕忘」的涵義為:
 - (A)不明白為何受寵或為何遭辱 (B)忘了自己所愛及所不愛之人
 - (C) 受寵得意或遭貶失意之事,全都忘懷 (D) 無論國君或百姓的事,全都拋諸腦後。
- (B)30.「斷自宸衷,不貳不疑」,「宸衷」是為:
 - (A)星辰也 (B)君心也 (C)忠心耿耿 (D)國土也。
- (C)31.「龍漦帝后,識夏庭之遽衰。」句中「龍漦帝后」是指:
 - (A) 夏桀妹喜的故事 (B) 紂王妲己的故事 (C) 幽王褒姒的故事 (D) 漢成帝趙飛燕的故事。
- (B)32. 古人以「記」名篇的文章,稱為「雜記體」,通常可分山水遊記、臺閣名勝記、書畫雜物記和人事雜記四大類。范仲淹〈岳陽樓記〉宜歸屬於哪一類? (A)山水遊記 (B)臺閣名勝記 (C)書書雜物記 (D)人事雜記。
- (A)33. 下列何者不屬於外來語?(A)勿要軋 (B)琵琶 (C)巧克力 (D)羅曼蒂克。
- (A)34. 古代文人聚會時所喜歡從事的「曲水流觴」活動,原來是古代歲時禮俗的一種儀式,後演變為何種性質的遊戲? (A)飲酒 (B)吟詩 (C)歌唱 (D)戲水。
- (A)35. 詞牌分為小令和長調三種,是依據甚麼標準?
 - (A)字數多寡 (B)平仄的使用 (C)詞的內容 (D)使用樂器。
- (B)36. 下列各人物的稱號之說明,何者錯誤? (A)劉基: 郁離子 (B) 李白: 香山居士 (C)杜甫: 杜工部 (D)歐陽脩: 六一居士
- (A)37. 有關〈桃花源記〉一中的解析,下列何者錯誤? (A)以抒情方式,勾勒胸中理想圖象 (B)摹劃桃花源世界,由遠而近,由景及人 (C)結語以「後遂無問津者」,暗示理想世界的幻滅,餘味悠然不盡 (D)筆下的洞中世界,給人恬靜、純真之感。
- (B)38. 下列成語,何者可以用來形容幼兒對父母依賴仰慕的感情? (A)舐犢情深 (B)孺慕之情 (C)西窗剪燭 (D)鸞鳳和鳴。
- (D)39. 司馬光〈訓儉示康〉一文,強調什麼立身處世的觀念? (A)禮 (B)廉 (C)恥 (D)儉。
- (B)40. 曹雪芹創造劉姥姥,並三進大觀園,除增加了賈府的趣味氣氛外,主要的作用是:(A)藉以表達人生際遇不同 (B)反映貧富間的差距 (C) 諷刺小人物的鄙俗 (D)見證為富不仁的真相。
- (D)41. 老子並非無政府主義者,從小國寡民章描寫理想世界的文字,可見端倪。關於此一論點,下列剖析,錯誤的選項是:
 - (A)「有什伯之器」:表示器物製作活動盛行 (B)有「舟輿」:表示交通工具並不缺乏 (C)有「甲兵」:表示具備防禦器物 (D)「使民復結 繩而用之」:表示文化活動興盛。
- (B)42. 下列是關於陶淵明的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A)為東晉名將陶侃的曾孫,皇帝諡號曰靖節 (B)東晉末年曾短暫出仕過,入劉宋後,即躬耕自給,固窮自守
 - (C)蘇軾稱其詩「詩中有畫,畫中有詩」 (D)詩、文均質樸自然,被當代推為山水詩人之宗
- (B)43. 〈勞山道士〉一文中,道士明知王生居心不正,為什麼又要答應他的要求? (A)因為王生威脅道士 (B)道士有心讓王生碰壁,借以取得教訓 (C)王生與道士私相授受 (D)道士胸懷悲天憫人之心,想幫助王生。
- (B)44.「今觀其文章,寬厚宏博,充乎天地之間,稱其氣之小大。」本段文句的重點是在說孟子的文章如何?(甲)充滿了音韻之美(乙)和他的才氣相配合(丙)會隨他的心情起變化(丁)是天地間第一等的好文章。
- (C)45.「念去去、秋里煙波,暮靄沉沉楚天闊」,其意象近於下列哪一句?(A)八月蝴蝶黃,雙飛西園草。感此傷妾心,坐愁紅顏老 (B)採菊東籬下,悠然見南山 (C)明日隔山岳,世事兩茫茫 (D)日暮鄉關何處是,煙波江上使人愁。
- (B)46.下列各「」中字詞,何者並非方位詞?(A)「東西」一舍(B)追亡逐「北」(C)「東」船「西」舫(D)山「東」豪俊。
- (A)47. 〈謀攻〉篇所謂「其次伐兵,其下攻城」,其中「其次伐兵」一句,最恰當的解釋是?
 - (A)再次是用武力擊敗敵軍 (B)最下之策是攻打敵人城池 (C)最下之策是用武力擊敗敵軍 (D)再次是攻打敵人城池。
- (C)48. 《孫子兵法·勢篇》說:「紛紛紜紜, 鬥亂而不可亂也」, 其中?「鬥亂而不可亂也」講的是?
 - (A)敵人企圖弄亂我們,我們不允許敵人這麼做 (B)我方企圖弄亂敵方,但始終弄不亂 (C)戰鬥一開始表面上看起來很亂,但因我方訓練有素,所以始終不亂 (D)戰鬥是件讓人身心紛亂之事,所以戰鬥一開始就必須祈求上蒼,以獲不亂之效。
- (C)49.《孫子兵法·作戰篇》指出,「智將務食於敵」,同時要將在俘虜的車輛、敵軍編列我軍之中予以運用,這可以獲致以下哪種效益?(A)速 戰速決(B) 詭道致勝(C)勝敵益強(D)擇人任勢。
- (D)50.《孫子兵法·謀攻篇》所謂「距闉,又三月而後已」,其中「距闉」一句,最恰當的解釋是?(A)包圍攻城的溝渠 (B)包圍攻城的土山 (C) 堆築攻城的溝渠 (D)堆逐攻城的土山。