				請務必填寫姓名:·
			Ans.	應考編號: 選擇題:每題2分,共50題,計100分
1.	[]	[4]	下列何者讀音異於其他三者? (1)綴(2)墜(3)惴(4)輟。
2.	[]	[3]	「蜀江春水拍山流」中的哪一字最能表現出聲音的意象? (1)江(2)水(3)拍(4)流。
3.	[]	[2]	「僕自到九江,已涉三載,形骸且健,方寸甚安」(白居易〈與元微之書〉),其中「方寸甚安」是指: (1)治安甚好(2)內心安適(3)身體健康(4)居家平安。
4.	[]	[4]	「綠螘新醅酒,紅泥小火爐。晚來天欲雪,能飲一杯無?」(白居易〈問劉十九〉)詩中並未運用到的顏色是:(1)白(2)紅(3)綠(4)黃。
5.	[]	[3]	「連理枝頭展鳳羽 / 合歡筵前賞牡丹」此幅對聯意在祝賀: (1)金榜題名(2)喬遷誌慶(3)結婚賀喜(4)喜獲麟兒。
6.	[]	[2]	「我乃曠野裡□□□□的一匹狼 / 不是先知,沒有半個字的嘆息。」(紀弦〈狼之獨步〉) 缺空的成語是: (1)動心忍性(2)獨來獨往(3)呼朋引伴(4)身強體健。
7.	[]	[4]	子曰言君子,下列何者不是? (1)內省不疚(2)恥其言而過其行(3)反求諸己(4)自行束脩以上。
8.	[]	[4]	「她坐在裡面做針線,由她的貓和她的兒子陪著。我清楚記得一股暖流緩緩充進我的棉衣,棉絮膨脹起來,輕軟無比。…血液把這種快樂傳遍內臟,最後在臉頰上留下心滿意足的紅潤。」(王鼎鈞〈一方陽光〉)上文末「在臉頰上留下心滿意足的紅潤」是來自於: (1)溫暖的陽光(2)貓兒的輕軟(3)棉衣的膨脹(4)母子的溫馨。

9.	[]	[3]	「唐山流寓話巢痕,潮惠漳泉齒最繁。二百年來繁衍后,寄生小草已深根。」(丘逢甲〈臺灣竹枝詞〉) 這首詩概括寫出了臺灣的: (1)生態發展(2)遺民思想(3)移民歷程(4)政權遞變。
10.	[]	[1]	下列何者運用了誇飾法? (1)黄河之水天上來(2)人生七十古來稀 (3)閒庭有菊映新缸 (4)樂耕門外勸春耕。
11.]	[2]	請閱讀下文,並作答以下2題:
				「蓋周廣百畝間,實一大沸鑊,余身乃行鑊蓋上,所賴以不陷者,熱氣鼓之耳。右旁巨石間,一穴獨大,思巨石無陷理,乃即石上俯瞰之。穴中毒焰撲人,目不能視,觸腦欲裂,急退百步乃止。左旁一溪,聲如倒峽,即沸泉所出源也。」(郁永河〈採硫日記〉)作者形容他深入硫穴時,彷彿身在:(1)遼闊的原野(2)熱騰的鍋蓋(3)倒懸的峽谷(4)奔騰的溪流。
12.	[]	[3]	承上題,作者的寫作手法是: (1)議論(2)排比(3)寫實(4)頂真。
13.	[]	[1]	下列哪一句表現出觀賞口技表演時的引人入勝? (1)賓客無不伸頸側目微笑(2)賓客意稍舒正坐(3)滿座寂然 無敢譁者(4)賓客變色離席憤臂出袖。
14.	[]	[3]	下列哪一句表現相思之苦? (1)兩鬢風霜客(2)畫短苦夜長(3)思君令人老(4)生年不滿百。
15.	[]	[1]	《禮記·曲禮下》曰:「凡視,上於面則傲,下於帶則憂,傾則好。」意謂看人: (1)以平視爲宜(2)高於臉則心虛(3)低於腰帶則傲慢(4) 斜眼看人則有憂患。

16. [] [4]	「吾善養吾浩然之氣。彼氣有七,吾氣有一,以一敵七,吾何
		患焉!況浩然者,乃天地之正氣也。」(文天祥〈正氣歌〉)上
		文中所謂「吾氣有一」是指:
		(1)我還有一口氣在 (2)我有一個氣窗 (3)獄中只剩我一人
		有氣息(4)我有一股浩然正氣。

- 17. []【2】歷代演義小說中所塑造的角色形象,下列何者正確? (1)《西遊記》:豬八戒捨身取義(2)《三國演義》:關羽忠肝義膽 (3)《金瓶梅》:武松溫文儒雅(4)《紅樓夢》:潘金蓮憂鬱多愁。
- 18. []【3】下列歷史故事何者<u>並非</u>出自《史記》? (1)完璧歸趙(2)負荊請罪(3)逼上梁山(4)雞鳴狗盜。
- 19. []【2】「風飄飄,雨瀟瀟,便做陳摶睡不着。懊惱傷懷抱,撲簌簌淚點拋。秋蟬兒噪罷寒蛩兒叫,淅零零細雨打芭蕉。」(關漢卿〈大德歌・秋〉)以下描述何者有誤? (1)風雨飄瀟,備感寂寥(2)頭痛煩惱,久病不癒(3)夜半思人, 難以入眠(4)秋蟲催愁,雨落淚下。
- 20. []【4】下列各句何者有錯字?(1)杯盤狼藉(2)威震華夏(3)鞠躬盡瘁(4)西點烘碚。
- 21. []【4】下列何者詞義與其他三者不同?(1)萬國(2)九州(3)四海(4)宇宙。
- 22. []【3】下列各複詞的使用,何者正確? (1)举举大方(2)切切私語(3)小時了了,大未必佳(4)怏怏大 國。
- 23. []【4】請閱讀下文,並作答以下2題:

「永有某氏者,畏日,拘忌異甚。以為己生歲值子,鼠,子神也。因愛鼠,不畜貓,禁僮僕勿擊鼠。倉廩庖廚,悉以恣鼠,不問。由是鼠相告,皆來某氏,飽食而無禍。某氏室無完器,椸無完衣,飲食,大率鼠之餘也。書累累與人兼行,夜則竊嚙

門暴,其聲萬狀,不可以寢,終不厭。數歲,某氏徙居他州, 後人來居,鼠為態如故。其人惡之,乃假五六貓,闔門,撤瓦, 灌穴,購僮羅捕之,殺鼠如丘。嗚呼!彼以其飽食無禍為可恆 也哉?」(柳宗元〈永某氏之鼠〉)文中永某氏愛鼠的原因是: (1)家境好可以養鼠(2)討厭貓犬(3)喜歡被鼠環繞(4)生肖屬 鼠而愛之。

24.	[]	[3]	承上題,眾鼠飽食而無禍日久,待後人來居,結果是: (1)一如故往(2)同屋而居,更加囂張(3)被關門捕殺(4)與人 分道而行。
25.	[]	[1]	請閱讀下文,依序選出□□內最適合填入的詞語:
				「□□的天空,貼滿了明亮的星星,也□□著老人說故事的興致,他繼續地說:我與兩個兒子以平常的力道很自然的划船,海上全是被夕陽照射成黑色的船隻,乍看是非常令人□□的景致,好像汪洋大海是為了我們達悟人的船隻而存在似的。」(夏曼藍波安〈望海的歲月〉)(1)乾淨/激發/振奮(2)蔚藍/敦促/沮喪(3)汙濁/壓抑/悲憤(4)灼熱/提醒/溫馨。
26.	[]	[3]	Joe has been looking for a job he left school. (1) when (2) for (3) since (4) during
27.	[]	[2]	This cake is so delicious. May I have piece? (1) other (2) another (3) either (4) neither
28.]	[2]	Make sure to your important computer files regularly. (1) get up (2) back up (3) make up (4) dress up
29.	[]	[4]	Buying groceries online is than going to a store. (1) more quickly and easily (2) more quick and easy (3) more quicker and easier (4) quicker and easier

30.	[]	[2]	My company encourages its employees to use public transportation driving their own cars to work. (1) in spite of (2) instead of (3) in charge of (4) because of
31.	[]	[3]	I was absolutely by the special effects in the movie. (1) amazing (2) amaze (3) amazed (4) to amaze
32.	[]	[1]	Exercising regularly and thanks to the people around you are ways to live a happy life. (1) giving (2) to give (3) give (4) given
33.]	[2]	Where to locate wind turbines was being by the country's environmentalists. (1) discuss (2) discussed (3) discussing (4) to discuss
34.	[]	[3]	Social is a good way to control the spread of viruses. (1) distanced (2) distances (3) distancing (4) to distance
35.	[]	[4]	You need to sign a with a cell phone service provider when you buy a new phone. (1) contrast (2) contest (3) contact (4) contract
36.	[]	[2]	The painkiller I took was in reliving my headache. I feel much better now. (1)detective (2)effective (3)affective (4)attractive
37.	[]	[1]	The celebrity held a press conference to people's misunderstandings of her.

			(1) clarify (2) qualify (3) intensify (4) terrify
38.] [3]	Residents were in support of wind power but the construction near their houses. (1) projected (2) injected (3) rejected (4) subjected
39.	[] [4]	The between scientists and politicians on global warming was heated. (1) factor (2) lesson (3) reason (4) debate
40.	[] [2]	We have three specials today that are not listed on the (1) meal (2) menu (3) dish (4) table
41.] [1]	Families with small children can the plane first. (1) get on (2) get up (3) get through (4) get over
42.	[] [3]	To keep pace with around the world, you should read more international news or check out social news sites online. (1) scenes (2) fans (3) trends (4) charges
43.] [2]	A: Do you know how often the train comes? B: (1) Yes, he is in training now. (2) About every 30 minutes. (3) The train leaves soon. (4) The truck has arrived.
44.	[] [3]	A: When does the next bus leave for the airport?

- (1) The next stop is near the airport.
- (2) The next bus is full at the airport.
- (3) The next bus leaves in ten minutes.
- (4) The next bus leaves the airport ten minutes later.

45.	[]	[4]	A: Excuse me, where can I find the information desk? B:
				(1) The information you need is on the desk.
				(2) Turn right and you' 11 see the information and the
				desk.
				(3) The desk on the third floor is full of the
				information.
				(4) Just take the elevator to the second floor, and
				it is on your left.
46.]	[3]	A: Do you mind putting off the cigarette? This is a non-smoking area.
				B:
				(1) Sure. I won't mind.
				(2) Of course. You can keep it.
				(3) No problem. Sorry I didn't notice the sign.
				(4) Yes, I am glad to.
47.	[]	[2]	A: Why did you come in so early this morning?
				_

B: _____.

(1) I always get up early every morning.

- (2) I had to catch up on some work.
- (3) I was late this morning.
- (4) I am coming soon.

閱讀測驗

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is often seen in people who have lived through a distressing event. Unexpected sights and sounds can cause an episode, and sufferers constantly worry about more bad things

happening. Although a cure has yet to be found, there are some things that can help.

Medication is commonly used to treat PTSD, and antidepressants are the most effective in treating its various symptoms. However, sufferers may have to take different pills for each condition. Exposure therapy also helps people overcome their fears by placing them in contact with the cause of their PTSD. For example, a person who was shot might be taught how to use a gun. Even so, it is not always realistic to have sufferers confront their problems. In abuse cases, it's more effective for them to have conversations with imaginary versions of their abusers than the real-life ones.

For PTSD sufferers, feeling comfortable in a new environment is difficult. Luckily, service dogs can provide a sense of protection and keep them from bolting when they' re uneasy. What's more, they have helped decrease the PTSD symptoms for many sufferers. The treatment options for this mental health problem are continuing to grow. Perhaps in the near future, there will be a cure for PTSD.

- 48. [] [4] What may happen when treating PTSD sufferers with medication?
 - (1) The drugs can cause further depression.
 - (2) They feel no relief from their symptoms.
 - (3) Side effects will occur without a doubt.
 - (4) They might need to take multiple pills at once.
- 49. [] [2] What is exposure therapy?
 - (1) A cure for people pretending to be someone else.
 - (2) A method that involves facing what caused one's problem.

- (3) A remedy that consists of exposing people to harsh weather.
- (4) Treatment where people use guns to shoot what bothers them.
- 50. [] **[1]** How do service dogs help PTSD sufferers in new surroundings?
 - (1) They keep them calm and feeling safe.
 - (2) They bolt whenever harm comes their way.
 - (3) They can sense when something is difficult.
 - (4) They point out anyone who shouldn't be there.