

英文考科 試題

共 3 頁

准考證號碼

注意事項	試題卷右上角填上准考證號碼，請依題號順序在「答案卷」作答，考完後請將「試題」及「答案卷」一併繳回。
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一、字彙與成語(30%)

說明：以下三十個題目各有一個空格，並各附有備選單字。請選擇最適合的單字為答案，每題答對得 1 分。

1. All her energies were _____ to the preparations for the entrance exam.
(A)occupied (B)equipped (C)included (D)devoted
2. It is _____ agreed that drugs and alcohol are bad for our bodies.
(A)barely (B)considerably (C)generally (D)casually
3. The new agreement will _____ to improve cross-strait relations.
(A)serve (B)support (C)declare (D)contribute
4. You may not like her, but you have to _____ that she's good at her job.
(A)exaggerate (B)admit (C)identify (D)recover
5. Elton is very _____ when it comes to making important decisions; he always has to think it over for weeks.
(A)reluctant (B)indecisive (C)unsure (D)unclear
6. _____ for the pay increase is likely to take several weeks.
(A)Nobility (B)Negotiation (C)Nutrition (D)Navigation
7. This book is _____ to anyone interested in space exploration.
(A)industry (B)independent (C)dependent (D)indispensable
8. Computers have had a significant _____ on the way we study.
(A)input (B)impact (C)index (D)immersion
9. Stress has an effect on both your physical and _____ health.
(A)mental (B)private (C)public (D)individual
10. The statue was erected as a _____ to those who died in the war.
(A)memorial (B)basement (C)gesture (D)company
11. Most of the relief work was done by _____.
(A)mountaineers (B)volunteers (C)pioneers (D)engineers
12. Mark is a _____ person; he never accepts the credit for anything.
(A)aggressive (B)sober (C)modest (D) assertive
13. Smoking is not allowed in public places because more and more non-smokers are aware of the danger of _____ smoking.
(A)constructive (B)passive (C)aggressive (D)decisive
14. Mutual understanding is _____ to a happy marriage. It's important for spouses to look into each other's true nature.
(A)essential (B)miraculous (C)persuasive (D)detrimental
15. Intelligence does not _____ mean success. You need diligence as well.
(A)honestly (B)formally (C)necessarily (D)merely
16. Cars in the future will be characterized by their _____ use of gasoline.
(A)effective (B)efficient (C)immediate (D)traditional
17. We tried to make him change his mind but in vain. He was as _____ as a mule.
(A)diplomatic (B)sentimental (C)stubborn (D)deliberate
18. You have no right to _____ my private life!
(A)conquer (B)force (C)invade (D)evade
19. After the war, the two countries _____ to become one.
(A)separated (B)risked (C)united (D)split up
20. There has been a _____ in the number of violent crimes reported in the city.
(A)delegate (B)delay (C)decrease (D)dense
21. Maggie was told to wear flat shoes, _____ her back problem.
(A)Regardless of (B)In care of (C)In addition to (D)On account of
22. Peter is always helping people without expecting anything _____.
(A)in advance (B)in particular (C)in return (D)in shape

23. Police are _____ the disappearance of two children.
 (A)trying on (B)breaking into (C)looking into (D)corresponding with
24. Time lost through illness _____ 1,357 working days.
 (A)amounted to (B)appealed to (C)adapted to (D)resorted to
25. It took her several weeks to _____ the shock from the assault.
 (A)put down (B)get over (C)get along with (D)make up for
26. The charity institution launched a drive to raise funds in order to _____ a new hospital in the poverty-stricken village.
 (A)establish up (B)set up (C)lay out (D)set off
27. Because of the recession, many small companies had to _____ a large number of their workers.
 (A)lay out (B)lay down (C)lay off (D)lay aside
28. _____, her condition has greatly improved.
 (A)Now and then (B)High and low (C)Here and there (D)Little by little
29. Don't be hasty in making a decision. You should think of it _____ the future.
 (A)in spite of (B)in terms of (C)in the face of (D)in case of
30. By doing extra homework, Mark soon _____ the others in his class.
 (A)got ahead of (B)got along with (C)backed up (D)kept track of

二、綜合測驗 (30%)

說明：下面二篇短文共有十五個空格，每個空格各附有四個備選答案。請仔細閱讀後選出一個最適當的答案。每題答對得2分。

If the past has taught us anything, it is that every cause brings its effect, every action has a consequence. This thought, in my opinion, is the moral foundation of the universe; it 31 equally in this world and the next.

We Chinese have a saying, "If a man plants melons, he will reap melons; if he 32 beans, he will reap beans." And this is true of every man's life; good begets good, and evil 33 evil.

True enough, the sun shines on the saint and the 34 alike, and too often it seems that the wicked wax and 35. But we can say with certitude that, with the individual as with the nation, the flourishing of the wicked is an illusion, for unceasingly, life 36 books on us all.

In the end, we are all the sum total of our actions. Character cannot be counterfeited, nor can it be 37 and cast off as if it were a garment to meet the whim of the 38. Like the markings on wood which are ingrained in the very heart of the tree, character requires time and 39 for growth and development.

Thus also, day by day, we write our own 40, for inexorably we become what we do. This, I believe, is the supreme logic and the law of life.

31. (A)divides (B)applies (C)requires (D)indicates
 32. (A)falls (B)drops (C)sews (D)sows
 33. (A)leads to (B)turns down (C)puts off (D)passes by
 34. (A)sinner (B)sage (C)farmer (D)trader
 35. (A)prosper (B)differ (C)argue (D)wither
 36. (A)makes (B)puts (C)keeps (D)gives
 37. (A)put down (B)put on (C)called off (D)called down
 38. (A)moment (B)eternity (C)importance (D)instance
 39. (A)money (B)luxury (C)pressure (D)nurture
 40. (A)dairy (B)daily (C)destiny (D)destination

Few people know basic facts about diamonds. They 41 pure crystallized carbon and are usually found in the 42 of crystals. They 43 many shapes: some have eight 44; others have forty-eight. Diamonds are the hardest substance known, and for this reason acids do not affect them. They are, however, brittle and can be split. 45 diamonds, one must use oil and diamond powder.

41. (A)are consisted of (B)compose of (C)consist of (D)are made from
 42. (A)style (B)fashion (C)name (D)form
 43. (A)create (B)make (C)come in (D)appear
 44. (A)angles (B)facets (C)levels (D)shapes
 45. (A)Erasing (B)To lighten (C)To polish (D)Polishing

三、文意選填 (20%)

說明：第46至55題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的A至J選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案紙上。每題答對得2分。

Friends are among the most valuable assets one can 46. I am a very lucky person 47. I have many close friends. They are very important to me. Whenever I feel down, they will try to 48 me up. And when I am 49 trouble, they never fail to offer me help. Even when I am happy, it makes me feel good to share my happiness 50 them.

My teacher 51 said, "We are all social animals." How 52 he is! Can you imagine what life would be like without friends? It would be boring 53 words. There is one thing I have to say, though. I 54 my friends very carefully. This is because bosom friends are hard to find while fair-weather friend can be found 55 the dozens.

- (A)cheer (B)by (C)choose (D)right (E)in
 (F)once (G)because (H)beyond (I)with (J)possess

四、閱讀測驗 (20%)

說明：下面二篇短文共有十個空格，每個各附有四個備選答案。仔細閱讀後，選出一個最合文意的答案。每題答對得 2 分。

Public speaking is like daily conversation in many ways. They both are used to inform, persuade and entertain. In conversation we organize ideas logically and talk in a way that is suitable for the listener. We try to get our ideas across clearly and we are guided by our listener's response.

Public speaking does differ from conversation. It is more highly organized. We usually have a time limit and we prepare for a speech. In public speaking we use more formal language. Listeners don't like speeches with a lot of slang, special terms and improper grammar. Also, in public speaking we have to speak louder and more clearly in talking to a larger audience. We also control more what we say and how we say it and the way we stand and move.

One of the most important problems for students in public speaking class is being afraid to get up to speak. By practicing, students learn to speak confidently and to use their energy in speaking effectively. By thinking positively, choosing topics they care about, preparing their speeches well, and thinking strongly about communicating with their audiences, students can develop confidence and learn to be good speakers.

56. Public speaking and daily conversation _____.
 (A)are really pretty much the same thing
 (B)are entirely different
 (C)aren't very similar
 (D)are similar, but have important differences
57. In both public speaking and daily conversation _____.
 (A)we need to prepare in advance
 (B)we inform, persuade and entertain
 (C)we need to avoid slang and special terms
 (D)we always have to control what we say and how
58. In public speaking we _____.
 (A)must control our listener's response
 (B)need not consider communicating with audience
 (C)must organize ideas exactly as we do in conversation
 (D)must overcome the fear of speaking to an audience
59. In daily conversation we _____.
 (A)never use slang and special terms
 (B)aren't guided by the listener's response
 (C)don't need to organize ideas logically
 (D)try to get our ideas across clearly
60. The subject of this passage is _____.
 (A)fear of speaking to an audience
 (B)activities in conversation
 (C)differences in communication
 (D)a comparison of public speaking and conversation

Will you have good luck if you carry a silver dollar? Many people believe that carrying a certain coin can bring good luck. Sometimes women wear a coin on a bracelet for luck.

A coin with a hole in it is supposed to be especially lucky in some countries. This idea got started long ago, before coins were used. People believed that a shell or a stone with a hole in it could keep away evil spirits. Coins with a hole would do the same.

There are many other beliefs about how money can bring good luck. Here are a few examples. If you find a coin, you will find even more coins. A jar of pennies in the kitchen will bring good luck. A coin in the bride's shoe at a wedding will lead to a happy marriage. If you give a wallet or a purse as a present, put a coin inside. Then the new owner will never be without money.

There are also stories about how money may bring bad luck. One story says that it is unlucky to dream about money. Another story warns about what may happen when you carry coins in a pocket. Shaking the coins and making jangling noises will bring bad luck in love.

61. What kind of coin is supposed to keep away evil spirits?
 (A)A round coin. (B)A gold coin. (C)A heavy coin. (D)A coin with a hole in it.
62. What is supposed to happen if you find a coin?
 (A)You will lose the coin. (B)You will find more coins. (C)You will be poor. (D)You will dream about the coin.
63. A coin in a bride's shoe is supposed to lead to _____.
 (A)a wallet with a coin in it (B)bad luck (C)a happy marriage (D)more coins
64. Which of these is supposed to bring bad luck?
 (A)A jar of pennies. (B)Dreaming about money. (C)A silver dollar. (D)Wearing a coin on a bracelet.
65. Shaking a pocketful of coins is supposed to bring _____.
 (A)good luck (B)bad luck (C)more coins (D)a romance

准考證號碼

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一、選擇題 40% (每題 4 分)

- 以下敘述何者為是？(A) 詩經〈漢廣〉是描述對所愛之人勇敢的表達與追求 (B) 詩經〈擊鼓〉是描述戰爭中的愛情 (C) 詩經〈蓼莪〉是寫師生知遇之情 (D) 詩經是戰國時期的作品
- 王子猷居山陰，夜大雪，眠覺，開室，命酌酒。四望皎然，因起傍徨，詠左思〈招隱詩〉，忽憶戴安道。時戴在剡，即便夜乘小船就之。經宿方至，造門不前而返。人問其故，王曰：「吾本乘興而行，興盡而返，何必見戴？」根據上引文字，下列敘述正確的選項是：
 - 本文應出自於《世說新語·德行篇》。
 - 由本篇內容判斷，王子猷乃重情重義之人。
 - 由「四望皎然，因起傍徨，詠左思招隱詩」，可以看出王子猷高雅恬淡的隱士風範。
 - 文中「經宿方至，造門不前而返。」與「吾本乘興而行，興盡而返，何必見戴？」相互呼應，最能勾勒王子猷之性情。
- 「她／被一根□□提升為／一篇極其哀麗的／□□循著簫聲搜尋／每一個窗口都可能坐著／她那位進京赴試的／□□□□風來無聲／她閃身躍入／剛閣攏的那本□□□」 (出自洛夫〈女鬼二〉) 以上詩句中的缺空，最適合填入的選項是：
 - 紅線／詩篇／如意郎君／古詩集
 - 髮絲／小說／青年才俊／西廂記
 - 繩子／聊齋／薄倖書生／線裝書
 - 樹枝／祭文／落第秀才／列女傳
- 下列各著名作家中，均曾致力於五四新文學運動的是：
 - 黃春明、白先勇
 - 胡適、聞一多
 - 朱自清、王鼎鈞
 - 余光中、鄭愁予
- 〈行行重行行〉：「胡馬依北風，越鳥巢南枝」意謂 (A) 人心不同，各如其面 (B) 人不忘本，懷鄉情深 (C) 遭逢亂世，但求苟全 (D) 不樂鍾鼎，嚮往山林。
- 余光中〈控訴一根煙囪〉詩中所指被煙囪吞吐污染的地方是哪裡 (A) 雲林麥寮 (B) 花蓮 (C) 屏東 (D) 高雄。
- 下列關於黃春明的說明，何者正確？〈A〉是重要的台灣鄉土小說家 〈B〉作品內容多以關懷原住民的生活為主 〈C〉成名作是「台北人」 〈D〉作品多是指控日本政府對台灣百姓的高壓統治。
- 「觥籌交錯，起坐而喧嘩者，眾賓歡也」，此句意謂：(A) 人來人往的熱鬧街景 (B) 宴飲盡歡的情形 (C) 賭博場合的吵鬧喧嘩 (D) 市集買賣的交易盛況
- 山海經北次山經：「炎帝之少女名曰女娃。女娃游於東海，溺而不返，故為精衛，常銜西山之木石以堙於東海。」(精衛：古神話中鳥名。堙：填塞。) 這則神話最能反映先民的哪一種觀念？
 - 對於永恆生命的嚮往
 - 犯錯必遭懲罰的誠惕
 - 與大自然抗衡的渴望
 - 追尋落葉歸根的宿願。
- 以標點符號的作用來看，下列哪一句表達的意思是「可以臨時停車」？
 - 駕駛等，不得於此臨時停車
 - 駕駛等不得於此，臨時停車
 - 駕駛等，不得於此，臨時停車
 - 駕駛，等不得，於此臨時停車

二、閱讀測驗(20%)(每題 4 分)

南陽宋定伯年少時，夜行逢鬼。問之，鬼言：「我是鬼。」鬼問：「汝復誰？」定伯誑之，言：「我亦鬼。」鬼問：「欲至何所？」答曰：「欲至宛市。」鬼言：「我亦欲至宛市。」遂行數里。鬼言：「步行太遲，可共遞相擔，何如？」定伯曰：「大善！」鬼便先擔定伯數里。鬼言：「卿太重，不是鬼也。」定伯曰：「我新鬼，故身重耳。」定伯因復擔鬼，鬼略無重。如是再三。定伯復言：「我新鬼，不知有何所惡忌。」鬼答言：「唯不喜人唾。」於是共行道遇水，定伯令鬼渡，聽知了然無水音。定伯自渡，漕漕作聲。鬼復言：「何以有聲？」定伯曰：「新死不習渡水故爾，勿怪吾也。」行欲至宛市，定伯便擔鬼著肩上，急執之。鬼大呼，咋咋然索下。不復聽之，徑之宛市中下。著地化爲一羊。便賣之。恐其變化，唾之，得錢千五百乃去。當時有言：定伯賣鬼，得錢千五。（《太平廣記卷第三二一引曹丕《列異傳》）

1. 如果你要爲這段故事命名，你覺得比較理想的標題名稱爲：(A)定伯遇鬼 (B)定伯賣鬼 (C)小心有鬼 (D)魔鬼就在你身旁 (E)半夜鬼上床
2. 本文中「定伯誑之，言：『我亦鬼。』」一句，意謂：(A)定伯一時發狂，竟告訴他說：「我也是鬼。」(B)定伯狂妄地說：「你有什麼了不起，我也是鬼。」(C)定伯狀著膽子鄭重宣告：「我才不怕鬼呢。」(D)定伯騙他說：「我也是鬼。」(E)定伯嚇唬他說：「我也是鬼。」
3. 本文中「步行太遲，可共遞相擔，何如？」一句，意謂：(A)走路去會遲到，我們搭公共汽車去，好不好？(B)走路去太遲了，又可能會增加我們彼此的負擔，你看該怎麼辦好？(C)走路去太慢了，請你把這個令人擔心的消息傳遞出去，好不好？(D)這樣走路太慢了，讓我們互相傳遞這個重擔吧，你看這個法子如何？(E)這樣走路太慢了，讓我們互相輪流背著對方走，怎麼樣？
4. 本文中「鬼大呼，咋咋然索下。不復聽之，徑之宛市中下。」數句，意爲：(A)鬼叫了起來，大聲地要求放他下來，定伯卻不再聽他，直接跑到宛市中，才放他下來(B)鬼大叫起來，發出恐怖的聲音來索命，定伯嚇得不敢聽，抄小徑跑到宛市的中下方去求救(C)那鬼呼叫來了一大群鬼，紛紛拿著繩索下來，將定伯捆綁至宛市的小徑上叫賣(D)鬼哭神號，四周的聲音可怕的讓人不斷發抖，可是定伯掩耳不聽，一口氣飛奔至宛市才停下來(E)鬼呼風喚雨，做起種種令人咋舌的法術來，定伯充耳不聞，直奔宛市的中下方而來。
5. 本文的寓意，最接近下列哪一句名言？(A)《論語》：「子不語怪力亂神」(B)《孟子》：「大而化之之謂神。」(C)《聖經》：「人心比萬物都詭詐，壞到極處，誰能識透呢？」(D)《論語》：「未能事人，焉能事鬼？」(E)《大學》：「知止而後有定，定而後能靜，靜而後能安，安而後能慮，慮而後能得。」

三、作文 40%

愛因斯坦從小酷愛閱讀科學讀物，十六歲時，開始思索空間、時間的本質，並寫了一篇論文。在蘇黎世聯邦工業大學學習期間，除了埋頭作物理實驗外，他精讀了伽利略、牛頓、基爾霍夫、馬赫等一流物理學家的著作，並提出疑問，自己回答。終於成爲開創現代科學新紀元的巨星。有人問起他成功的秘訣，他說：「成功等於艱苦勞動，加上正確的方法，加上少說空話。」他並詼諧地寫下公式： $w=x+y+z$ 。

請你仿照愛因斯坦的話寫下：「什麼是幸福」？並請列出一道你的「幸福公式」。

評分要求：

1. 先列出公式，例如：幸福 = () + () + ()
2. 請說明你認為幸福包含這三項因素的理由。