一、測驗題（15%，每題3分，單選題）

1. 元代關漢卿所作《竇娥冤》，乃著名的典型悲劇，女主角竇娥含冤受刑，臨死前滿腔怨憤，誓言：「血濺白練」、「六月飛雪」、「乾旱三年」。關於這樣的抒情技巧，下列敘述何者為非：A是具體的形象，借助抽象的觀點、複雜的哲理以抒發作者志向；B讀者不會顧及事物的合理性，卻能強烈地接受與共鳴；C表達作者強烈的思想感情，愛憎鮮明；D引起讀者豐富聯想，增強語言的生動性。E以大自然的巨變，作為誇張的抒情。

2. 元倪士毅《作文要訣》，以下對於作文的見解，何者非是：A長而轉換新意，不害其為長；B短而典折意盡，不害其為短；C務高則多涉乎僻，務新則類入乎怪；D字忌涉乎俗，而造作太過則語澀；E立意忘乎異，而搜索太甚則理背。

3. 唐代陸龜蒙作＜范蠡＞七絕謂：「平吳尊越禍胎深，豈是功成有去心。句踐不知嫌鳥喙，歸來自顧錦衣。」對於此詩，下列所述何者有誤：A范蠡曾助越王度危難、雪大恥；B范蠡動功成身退，免越王之疑慮；C良臣難得，越王不捨范蠡離去；D越王平吳後自錦衣金身，命朝臣禮拜。E史載范蠡最後片帆高揚，浮海出齊。

4. 唐代劉攽《隋唐嘉話》卷下載：「武后游龍門，命群官賦詩，先成者賞錦袍，左史東方虬既拜賜，坐未安，宋之問詩復成，文理兼美，左右莫不稱善，乃就奪袍衣之。」從這段文壇佳話，可見錦袍最後穿在何人身上：A武后；B東方虬；C左右侍臣；D宋之問；E劉攽。

5. 下列敘述何者有誤：A「蘇門四學士」指三蘇和黃庭堅；B「唐宋八大家」是韓愈、柳宗元、歐陽修、蘇洵、蘇軾、王安石、曾鞏；C「三曹」是曹操、曹丕和曹植；D「八木三分」源自王羲之書法筆痕深入木板三分；E「夢筆生花」、「江郎才盡」之典故，乃源自南朝梁詩人江淹。

二、請閱讀以下文字後，先以50至100字敘述本文之旨趣（10%），而後以200至400字書寫讀後感想（25%）。

楚有養狙以為生者，楚人謂之狙公。狙公必部分眾狙於庭，使老狙率以之山中求草木之實，賦什一以自奉，或不給，則加鞭箠焉。群狙皆畏苦之，弗敢違也。一日有小狙謂眾狙曰：「山之果，公所樹與？」曰：「否也，天生也。」曰：「非公不得而取與？」曰：「否也，皆得而取也。」曰：「然則吾何假於彼而為之役乎？」言未既，眾狙皆寤。其夕相與伺狙公之寢，破柵殺柙，取其積相攘而入於林中，不復歸，狙公卒餓而死。

郗離子曰：「世有以術使民，而無道揆者，其如狙公乎？惟其寢而未覺也，一旦有聞之，其術窮矣。」（劉基《郗離子》）
三．字彙文法選擇題

I. Choose the answer that best explains the meaning of the word or phrase underlined. 請選出與畫線部分意義相近之答案：每題兩分

1. In economics, graphs are used to illustrate functions.
   (A) compress
   (B) represent
   (C) verify
   (D) react

2. The non-aggression pact between the countries has been approved.
   (A) ratified
   (B) violated
   (C) suspended
   (D) checked

3. An upset stomach is his chronic ailment.
   (A) bliss
   (B) alloy
   (C) fitness
   (D) malady

4. Most animals are afraid to come near to people.
   (A) survive
   (B) appear
   (C) approach
   (D) embrace

5. Home economists recommend buying basic food items in large quantities.
   (A) boxes
   (B) amounts
   (C) bags
   (D) stores
II. Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best complete the sentence. 請選出最滿力
當填入空格內之答案: 每題兩分

6. The president ______ the election by a landslide.
   (A) yesterday
   (B) unfortunately
   (C) he won
   (D) won

7. There was so much noise of the traffic that the speaker couldn’t make himself ______.
   (A) heard
   (B) hearing
   (C) being heard
   (D) to hear

8. The benefit ______ the report is that it provides useful information to anyone who needs
   it.
   (A) which
   (B) of
   (C) that
   (D) because

9. ______ to come to my office at ten o’clock?
   (A) Is it convenient for you
   (B) Do you think convenient
   (C) Are you convenient
   (D) Does it convenient for you

10. While ______ a busy street yesterday, Mary was injured by a speeding taxi.
    (A) played on
    (B) walked along
    (C) crossing
    (D) he walking
III. For each of the sentences below, select the underlined part that is grammatically incorrect. 請
選出句中文法錯誤之部分: 每題兩分

1. More than half of the workers in the 1,244-member company qualifies for a
   A    B    C    D
   raise.

12. A bankruptcy may be either voluntary nor involuntary.
    A    B    C    D

13. Despite that the change made in administrative policy, things are no better than before.
    A    B    C    D

14. There was only an orange and some fruit in the refrigerator when we came home from the
    A    B    C    D
    school.

15. A baby learns the meanings of new words when they are spoken by others and later uses him
    A    B    C    D
    in sentences.
Cooperation is the common endeavor of two or more people to perform a task or reach a jointly cherished goal. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on group organization and attitudes.

In the first form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual fuse. The group contains nearly all of each individual’s life. The rewards of the group’s work are shared with each member. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most members of the group feel loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can separately enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation.

In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the shared work. The attitudes of the cooperating parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and fragile. Accommodation involves common means to achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks down when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term antagonistic cooperation is sometimes used for this relationship.

16. What is the author’s main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?
(A) To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict
(B) To show the importance of group organization and attitudes
(C) To offer a brief definition of cooperation
(D) To urge readers to cooperate more often

17. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in the passage?
(A) It was confined to prehistoric times.
(B) It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate.
(C) It is an ideal that can never be achieved.
(D) It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.

18. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practice secondary cooperation?
(A) To experience the satisfaction of cooperation  
(B) To get rewards for themselves  
(C) To associate with people who have similar backgrounds  
(D) To defeat a common enemy  

19. Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph? 
(A) Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.  
(B) A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.  
(C) Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.  
(D) Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.  

20. Which of the following is not given as a name for the third type of cooperation?  
(A) Latent conflict (B) Accommodation (C) Tertiary cooperation (D) Antagonistic cooperation  

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the “unspoiled” scenery—the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island’s central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.  

Islanders have been tampering with the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island’s natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and has returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few examples of the original climax forest, which consisted mostly of broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today.  

Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are formed from sand washed ashore by eaves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented from spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes where marram grass is broken down—for instance, where it is trampled—the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or silt up fishing harbors. The white dunes of the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there
red dunes, created when the soft sandstone cliffs crumble into the sea and subsequently wash ashore as red sand. The dunes were once used as cattle pasture but were abandoned as the early settlers moved inland.

Salt marshes are the second remaining authentic habitat. These bogs are the result of the flooding of low coastal areas during unusually high tides. In the intervals between tides, a marsh area remains and plants take root, notably cord grass, the "marsh hay" used by the early settlers as winter forage for their livestock. Like the dunes, though, the marshes were soon dismissed as wasteland and escaped development.

21. On what aspect of Prince Edward Island does the author focus?
   (A) Its tourist industry (B) Its beaches (C) Its agriculture (D) Its natural habitats

22. The phrase *tampering with* in line 5 is closest in meaning to_____.
   (A) preserving (B) interfering with (C) remembering (D) dealing with

23. What can be inferred about Prince Edward Island’s forests?
   (A) Only a few small stands of trees still exist.
   (B) They are more extensive than they were in 1900.
   (C) They are virtually the same as they were in the eighteenth century.
   (D) About 80 percent of the island is covered by them.

24. What does the author say about beach pea and bayberry?
   (A) They grow on dunes after marram grass is established.
   (B) They have become commercially important plants.
   (C) They were once an important food crop for early settlers.
   (D) They are spreading across the Island, destroying important crops.

25. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage about both the sand dunes and salt marshes of Prince Edward Island?
   (A) They have never been used.
   (B) They have been used continuously since the island was first settled.
   (C) They were once used but have long since been abandoned.
   (D) They were long unused but have recently been exploited.