壹、綜合測驗（單一選擇題，共 25 題，每題 2 分，答錯不倒扣）

1. 陶淵明《五柳先生傳》所描述的五柳先生的個性，不包含：(A) 喜靜少言 (B) 性嗜酒 (C) 放浪形骸 (D) 好讀書。
2. 柳宗元《種樹郭橐駱傳》：「橐駱非能使木壽且孳，為善木之天，以致其性焉爾」，這是說郭橐駱了解要樹木活得久，必須：(A) 讓樹木往上生長 (B) 順著樹木自然生長的規律 (C) 知道樹木的向光性 (D) 觀察樹木能活多久。
3. 同上題，當中的「致」當作何者講：(A) 盡 (B) 結果 (C) 得知 (D) 归本。
4. 關於先秦諸子生平，下列何者正確：(A) 老子主張無為而治 (B) 莊周善辯，以縱橫捭闔的論說聞名當時 (C) 孔子主張兼愛非攻節用 (D) 孟子有「己所不欲勿施於人」之說。
5. 現今在台灣校園或鄉鎮舉辦的成人禮，相當於周朝《儀禮》中的 (A) 鄉飲酒禮 (B) 射禮 (C) 燕禮 (D) 士冠禮。
6. 我國現存最古的史書是：(A) 史記 (B) 左傳 (C) 春秋 (D) 尚書。
7. 以下何者，未蒙上神怪思想：(A) 西遊記 (B) 李娃傳 (C) 山海經 (D) 聊齋誌異。
8. 唐朝下列何者之詩有渓仙色彩：(A) 杜甫 (B) 王維 (C) 李白 (D) 韓愈。
9. 下列何者是寫作寓言必須注意之點：(A) 寓言多採用戲劇的形式 (B) 文章一定要有高潮 (C) 須含有真實的故事 (D) 對故事中人物的性格，要注意到他們固有的特性。
10. 關於『水滸傳』下列敘述何者正確：(A) 根據北宋末年的時事並摻雜大量的史料寫入 (B) 所述梁山泊 108 人，正史上確有其人 (C) 『水滸傳』的故事旨在說明「民不敵官」 (D) 『水滸傳』的故事多出自民間傳說與作者發揮。
11. 李清照《聲聲慢》一詞開頭十四個字，用的是下列哪種修辯技巧：(A) 疊字 (B) 頂真 (C) 塵遞 (D) 排比。
12. 下列何者是元曲作家：(A) 李清照 (B) 湯顯祖 (C) 馬致遠 (D) 袁枚。
13. 關於散文的寫作，下列解釋何者正確：(A) 有高潮低潮起伏的情節 (B) 內容多半是作者的心情及人生經驗 (C) 注重人物的刻劃 (D) 著重對話。
14. 下列那一成語是常因形近而寫寫失誤：(A) 魚魚玄琴 (B) 禽鳴鳥語 (C) 倒盤揭蓋 (D) 孔雀登枝。

15. 關於文學的寫作，以下敘述何者不正確：(A) 寫作小說時，須注意人物、主題、題材、情節的選擇與經營 (B) 成功的詩作，常以補捉、提煉意象為創作的起點 (C) 小品文的人物與題材可以虛構 (D) 戲劇的人物對話要符合劇中人的性格、身分。

16. 在《晏子春秋·桔逾淮為枳》一文：「晏子避席對曰：『居聞之，桔生淮南則為桔，生於淮北則為枳』避席是指：(A) 坐在地上 (B) 避開眾人 (C) 低頭 (D) 站起身來。

17. 同上題，當中的「逾」當作何者講：(A) 到達 (B) 回來 (C) 過了 (D) 離開。

18. 在六年的夫妻生活中，張先生與張太太——彼此互相扶持、忍耐和包容，——不在話下。依上下文意，上面兩個——中，填上下列那一組成語為錯誤：(A) 相濡以沫、恩愛不逾 (B) 夫妻和睦、秦晉之好 (C) 患難與共、鶴鵲比翼 (D) 夫唱婦隨、琴瑟之樂。

19. 選擇一正確者，寫信時應注意：(A) 凡是提到自己及自己的晚輩，字體必須縮小側書 (B) 寫信忌用紅筆，紅筆表示喪事 (C) 信封上對受信人用的啟封詞，與寫信人在信箋未用的啟封詞，兩啟字意同 (D) 信箋同一行，可以使用两次以上的姓氏。

20. 關於應用文「簽」的說法，下列何者正確：(A) 簽是幕僚為工作而表達意見，以供上級了解案情並作抉擇之用的文書 (B) 簽之格式一定要按主旨、說明、辦法三段式辦理 (C) 一般而言，簽辦的方式有先稿後簽、簽稿併陳兩種 (D) 就算案情簡單，也一定要採用規定格式，不可用便條紙。

21. 下列何者是祝賀人當選用的題辭：(A) 卓育菁莪 (B) 斯文所襲 (C) 衮德兼修 (D) 憲政之光。

22. 下列何者是便條不須具備的要素：(A) 正文 (B) 對方稱謂 (C) 應酬語 (D) 署名。

23. 琦君〈想念荷花〉：「我們的家，正靠近西子湖邊，步行只需半小時就可到湖濱公園。⋯⋯『家裏太熱，到湖濱乘涼去。』父親總是這麼說。其實湖濱並不比家裏涼爽，因為—，反而滿著一股熱騰騰的氣息。我總是要求『爸爸，我們坐船吧，你不是唱銀浪裏，弄錦
梭嗎？』上文中的——應填入下列何者，請依文意選出最恰當的選項：(A) 大小畫舫，來往穿梭 (B) 公園裏遊人摩肩接踵 (C) 坐在船上，湖水曬了整整一天大太陽 (D) 整個裏外湖都放起荷花燈，歡樂可通宵達旦。

24. 上題「乘涼」的乘，改作下列何字亦通：(A) 享 (B) 坐 (C) 趁 (D) 泡。

25. 同上 23 題中的「錦梭」，是指：(A) 船 (B) 釣竿 (C) 錦魚 (D) 槳。
I. 請根據詞意與句意選擇最適當的字彙 (每題 2 分，計 14 分)

26. Thank you so much! I’m ________ to you for all your help.
   (A) jealous    (B) grateful    (C) proud    (D) confident

27. In America, presidential ________ are held every four years.
   (A) candidates    (B) choices    (C) options    (D) elections

28. A runny nose and fever are ________ of the flu.
   (A) synonyms    (B) symptoms    (C) symphonies    (D) symposia

29. Every day, millions of people send ________ through the Internet.
   (A) courier mails    (B) electronic messages    (C) electronic massages    (D) electrical letters

30. I’m not a generous person. I’m ________.
   (A) thoughtful    (B) benevolent    (C) stingy    (D) charitable

31. The cell phone is an amazing ________.
   (A) inventive    (B) invention    (C) inventor    (D) invent

32. Tornadoes, floods and earthquakes are ________.
   (A) natural disasters    (B) serious illnesses    (C) severe injuries    (D) ecolabel crises

II. 請根據句意與文法選擇最適當的字彙 (每題 2 分，計 16 分)

33. He ate the meal, ________ the vegetables.
   (A) except for    (B) except from    (C) apart for    (D) apart

34. I like Mrs. Kirby. She’s ________ nice person.
   (A) such a    (B) such    (C) so    (D) so a

35. Statistics ________ an interesting field of study.
   (A) are    (B) is    (C) to be    (D) being

36. We stayed home due to ________.
   (A) it rained    (B) the rainy weather    (C) it was raining    (D) the weather was rainy
37. The student apologized ________.
   (A) for was late  (B) for to be late  (C) for be late  (D) for being late

38. Anna has a hoarse voice and has been coughing and sneezing. She ________ a cold.
   (A) must have  (B) has to  (C) sure  (D) have

39. Jack is a vegetarian. He ________ meat.
   (A) isn’t ever eat  (B) doesn’t never eat  (C) not ever eats  (D) never eats

40. I did not drink ________ I was thirsty.
   (A) nevertheless  (B) in order to  (C) even though  (D) otherwise

III. 請根據句意選出與黑線部份相同的答案 (每題 2 分，計 10 分)

41. Cathy’s husband is a charming man.
   (A) boring  (B) delightful  (C) unhappy  (D) sad

42. Peter abandoned his plan to be an architect and decided to pursue a career in psychology.
   (A) chose  (B) opted for  (C) gave up  (D) decided to carry out

43. Sara’s children are quite insolent.
   (A) showing respect  (B) polite  (C) rude  (D) civilized

44. The judge’s decision is final.
   (A) can be last  (B) is like a final exam  (C) cannot be changed  (D) is right

45. Andrea is a beautiful woman. I would like to ask her out.
   (A) invite her to do something  (B) interview her  (C) request information  (D) ask her to be my wife

IV. 閱讀以下文章並選出最適合的答案 (每題 2 分，計 10 分)

   Academic thieves beware. While the Internet has placed a wealth of research papers at the fingertips of students, a new Web site could help professors catch plagiarizers red-handed.

   Some students actually research and write their term-papers the old-fashioned way. Others, however, just copy fake ones off the Internet and turn them in as their work.

   To prevent collegiate copycats, two graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley have devised a program that compares a student’s submission with every other term paper on the Web.

   "We essentially search a hundred million Web pages on the Internet, interfacing with the top 20 search engines," said John Barrie, of www.plagiarism.com. "We also compare that with our local data base of term papers."
Teachers who sign up can send their students' papers to the Web site. The originality of the work, or lack thereof, becomes painfully clear within 24 hours.

"We code every sentence that was a word-for-word match with another sentence, either contained on the Internet or within our database," Barrie said.

David Presti, a U.C. Berkeley professor who teaches neurobiology, told his class he would use the program. Undaunted, numerous students plagiarized anyway.

"We ran all 300 papers through the program and found 45 of them, or 15 percent of students, had cut and pasted significant amounts of material from various World Wide Web sites without citations," Presti said.

Students falsely accused can have the opportunity to defend themselves. They can show the instructors "that indeed they haven't got their material from the Internet or some other source," Barrie said.

Competition is tough at prestigious universities like U.C. Berkeley. Some students welcome the Internet research watchdog, considering it a way to level the academic playing field.

"I think it's justified academically. Plagiarizing is wrong," one said.

46. Instead of researching and writing their papers, some students
   (A) copy from reference books.
   (B) copy papers or large parts of papers from the internet.
   (C) draw pictures instead.
   (D) ask other students to write their papers.

47. Using the program developed at the University of California at Berkeley, the papers are checked by
   (A) asking the students where they got the information in the paper.
   (B) a search of many web pages and a comparison of words used.
   (C) comparing all the papers which are turned in by the students.
   (D) printing and looking carefully at hundreds of papers on the internet.

48. If teachers want to find out if their students wrote their own papers,
   (A) they search the internet and compare papers.
   (B) they ask other teachers to read their students' papers.
   (C) they can sign up for the internet service.
   (D) they can sign up students to list their sources of information.

49. The results from the internet service
   (A) are done in 24 hours.
   (B) take a long time.
   (C) aren't very clear.
   (D) are done in a week.

50. Out of 300 papers checked for fakes,
   (A) 85% were fakes.
   (B) 155 were originals.
   (C) 45 were originals.
   (D) 255 were originals.