

【語文能力檢定（中文）】試題卷

一、單一選擇題：60 分（每題 3 分，共 20 題）

1. 下列「」中的字音寫成國字後，何組字形兩兩相同？

- 甲、蚍蜉「ㄆㄛˊ」樹／遺珠之「ㄆㄛˊ」 乙、「ㄣㄥ」不變／扳回一「ㄣㄥ」
丙、「ㄘㄨˊ」窮乚現／窮「ㄘㄨˊ」末路 丁、市聲「ㄉㄨㄥ」沸／三足「ㄉㄨㄥ」立
戊、「ㄟ」入天聽／嘉言「ㄟ」行 己、「ㄖㄨ」否人物／人謀不「ㄖㄨ」
(A) 甲乙 (B) 丙戊 (C) 丁己 (D) 乙己。

2. 下列選項中的形似字，何者讀音完全相同？

- (A) 枕流「漱」石／感冒咳「嗽」 (B) 「傭」人心魄／「攝」影技巧
(C) 三審定「讞」／「贗」品充斥 (D) 四季「遞」嬗／「禡」奪公權。

3. 下列「」中的字，何組字義前後相同？

- (A) 「期」在必醉／大去之「期」
(B) 望其「項」背／「項」為之強
(C) 不「勝」其擾／不「勝」枚舉
(D) 猿則百叫無「絕」／令人拍案叫「絕」。

4. 下列文句□內的用字若完全正確，則□中應填入的詞語依序是：

甲：「唉，H5N1 病毒肆虐，各地『禽』況不妙，拖垮數家信譽良好企業的財務狀況，就連多利集團也傳出跳票，聽說他們的財務狀況□□可危哩。」

乙：「你說的是那家□□大名、擁有數十家連鎖店的大企業？」

甲：「沒錯。現在他們的員工、下游廠商和投資者全都憂心□□。」

乙：「怎麼會這樣？」

甲：「這原因可複雜了，且聽我□□道來。」

- (A) 急急／頂頂／沖沖／委委 (B) 急急／頂頂／沖沖／委委
(C) 岌岌／鼎鼎／忡忡／娓娓 (D) 岌岌／頂頂／忡忡／娓娓。

5. 「在所有的批評家中，最偉大、最正確、最天才的是時間。——別林斯基」下列哪一句詩詞無法表達其涵義？

- (A) 今朝一歲大家添，不是人間偏我老 (B) 莫見長安行樂處，空令歲月易蹉跎
(C) 公道世間惟白髮，貴人頭上不曾饒 (D) 莫怪世人容易老，青山也有白頭時。

6. 相同詞語在不同語境時，詞義往往會產生變化，下列各組「」中詞語，哪一組的前後意義並未改變？

- (A) 林間樹梢上顫動著蕭颯的「風聲」／千萬別洩漏「風聲」，以免被人從中破壞
(B) 走進孔廟前，得先跨越「門檻」／科學班入學考把國文英文考試列為「門檻」分數
(C) 聽到親人空難失聯的消息，讓他整夜「輾轉」難眠／「輾轉」得知親人的下落，已是十年之後的事
(D) 突然遇見心儀的對象，讓他不免「方寸」大亂／這事儘管看來糾結複雜，但如何取捨，只在你的「方寸」之間。

7. 下列有關古詩、樂府詩、近體詩的比較，說明錯誤的選項是：

- (A) 樂府詩可入樂，常以歌、行、吟、引、唱等命名
(B) 古詩內容以敘事為主，表達情意較質樸而直接，〈木蘭詩〉為其中代表
(C) 律詩對於格律要求嚴謹，講求平仄、對仗、偶數句必押韻，一韻到底，不可換韻
(D) 盛唐四大派代表詩人為浪漫派李白，寫實派杜甫，田園派王維、孟浩然，邊塞派王之渙、王昌齡

8. 下列選項前後「」中字詞的詞性，何者「無所事事」的「事」「事」不同？

- (A) 春「風」「風」人 (B) 「親」「親」而仁民
(C) 「老」「吾「老」以及人之老 (D) 陛下不能將兵，而善「將」「將」。

背面有題

9. 閱讀下文，判斷此文給予讀者的啟示是？

我們讀書時，是別人在代替我們思想，我們只不過重複他的思想活動的過程而已，猶如兒童啟蒙習字時，用筆按照教師以鉛筆所寫的筆劃依樣畫葫蘆一般。我們的思想活動在讀書時被免除了一大部分。因此，我們暫不自行思索而拿書來讀時，會覺得很輕鬆，然而在讀書時，我們的頭腦實際上成為別人思想的運動場了。所以，讀書愈多，或整天沉浸讀書的人，雖然可藉以休養精神，但他的思維能力必將漸次喪失，此猶如時常騎馬的人步行能力必定較差，道理相同。（叔本華〈論讀書〉）

- (A) 學重於思 (B) 思重於學
(C) 學思並重 (D) 先學後思。

10. 以「正」、「反」並列論述的方式寫作，能凸顯主題，增加說服力。下列何者並未使用此法強化論點？

- (A) 滿招損，謙受益 (B) 樹欲靜而風不止，子欲養而親不待
(C) 凡事豫則立，不豫則廢 (D) 智者千慮，必有一失；愚者千慮，必有一得。

11. 關於現代作家風格及其作品敘述，下列何者對應有誤？

- (A) 琦君：風格含蓄溫厚，情感委婉真摯，以懷舊故鄉、親人為題材的作品聞名
(B) 張曉風：創作層面多樣，包含散文、戲劇、小說，余光中評稱其散文「亦秀亦豪」
(C) 陳冠學：出身農家，熱愛農村土地，深知農民辛勞，作品多關懷鄉土，代表作如《黑面慶仔》、《市井傳奇》
(D) 廖鴻基：以無盡的愛和熱情擁抱海洋，將討海見聞化為文字，來抒發內心對大海的情感，被譽為台灣海洋文學的代表作家。

12. 閱讀下文，判斷文中所摹寫的物體為何？

一夜忽見其珠甚近，初微開其房，先自叻中出，如橫一金線。俄頃忽張殼，其大半如席，殼中白光如銀，珠大如掌，爛然不可視。……遠處但見天赤如野火，倏然遠去，其行如飛，浮於波中，杳杳如日（沈括《夢溪筆談》）

- (A) 鬼火 (B) 飛碟 (C) 彗星 (D) 夜明珠。

13. 根據下面三首短詩，請依序選出所要表達的事物為何？

甲、親愛的，讓我一次收攏／你一個壞習慣，好嗎
乙、山稜晝開暗夜／秘密洩漏下來
丙、一站，切開／生 | 死。

- (A) 迴紋針／拆信刀／墓碑 (B) 資料夾／手電筒／計聞
(C) 迴紋針／拆信刀／計聞 (D) 行李箱／手電筒／墓碑。

14. 下列文句「」中的成語，何者使用最為恰當？

- (A) 逃難至此，他已是「身無長物」，處境十分落魄
(B) 老師上課時總會「拋磚引玉」，以精闢的例子引起學生的學習興趣
(C) 個人力量有限，大家必須團結一心，才可發揮「三人成虎」的功效
(D) 此次選舉，各黨莫不推出「不孚眾望」的候選人，企圖在激烈選戰中脫穎而出。

15. 下列各文句中，何者沒有語意矛盾、邏輯不通或詞意不合等語病？

- (A) 他年紀輕輕卻已頭角崢嶸，未來前途不可限量
(B) 本店最新機型的手機均已售罄，存貨有限，欲購從速
(C) 在上高速公路之前，他買了許多提神飲料，來恢復疲勞
(D) 我們倆在河邊徹夜長談，不知不覺之中，天色已然入暮。

16. 文學創作常用感官中的視覺、聽覺、嗅覺、味覺、觸覺進行摹寫，使情境更為生動鮮明。下列那個選項所運用的感官類型最少？

- (A) 地上不見泥土，鋪滿桂花，踩在花上軟綿綿的
(B) 忽然一個右轉，最鹹最鹹，劈面撲過來，那海
(C) 有的一聲長叫，包括六七個音階；有的只是一個聲音，圓潤而不覺單調
(D) 太陽又出來了，一片清新的空氣，鮮潔的色彩，彷彿聽見了貝多芬田園交響曲第四樂章牧羊人之歌。

17. 「一個心地純良又熱烈的藝術家，生活逼到絕境時，反而促成創作力的火花迸現」這段話涵義，與下列何者最接近？

- (A) 文窮而後工 (B) 行到水窮處，坐看雲起時
(C) 吃得苦中苦，方為人上人 (D) 山重水複疑無路，柳暗花明又一村。

18. 下列文字，請依文意選出排列順序最為恰當的選項？

以往的時代，由於社會複雜度較低，

甲、並視自我矛盾為一種羞恥

乙、而且人們相信進步的可能性與進步的邏輯

丙、因而在思考問題及表達自己時，均著重邏輯的一貫

丁、然而，這種把生命看得比較嚴肅與沉重的價值，

到了近年已日益瓦解。

(南方朔《語言是我們的星圖》)

- (A) 甲乙丙丁 (B) 乙丙甲丁 (C) 丙丁甲乙 (D) 丁乙甲丙。

19. 閱讀下文，作者所引述的《三國演義》內容，可以在下列哪一個回目找到？

「To be or not to be」，當小說人物面臨命運的抉擇時，性格便會自動跳出來，在前方引領，走向必然之路，一如底下這個著名的抉擇。赤壁大敗之後，曹操如喪家之犬逃到一個雙叉路口。眼前一條大路，一條小路，大路風平浪靜，小路烽煙四起。如果你，你會選擇哪一條？「實中有虛，虛中有實。」曹操說完這句話之後，就信心滿滿的走進可疑的小路。小路裡，關羽正坐在馬背上，手持青龍偃月刀，等著因性格如此，於是命運必然這般的曹操到來。(許榮哲《小說課》)

- (A) 呂奉先射戟轅門 曹孟德敗師濟水 (B) 諸葛亮智取漢中 曹阿瞞兵退斜谷
(C) 曹操煮酒論英雄 關公賺城斬車胄 (D) 諸葛亮智算華容 關雲長義釋曹操。

20. 以下四副對聯所對應的行業，正確的順序應為下列哪一個選項？

甲、但使倉箱堆白玉，自然囊篋滿黃金 乙、刻刻催人資警醒，聲聲勸爾惜光陰
丙、劉伶問到誰家好，李白回言此處佳 丁、到來盡是彈冠客，此去應無搔首人

- (A) 銀行／醫院／書局／玩具店 (B) 當舖／書局／旅店／眼鏡行
(C) 米店／鐘錶行／酒店／理髮店 (D) 珠寶店／電信行／書局／鋼琴行。

二、閱讀測驗：40 分（每題 4 分，共 10 題）

■ 閱讀下文，回答 21 題。

韓嫣好彈，常以金為丸，所失者日有十餘。長安為之語曰：『苦纖寒，逐金丸。』京師兒童每聞嫣出彈，輒隨之，望丸之所落，輒拾焉。(《西京雜記》)

21. 下列敘述何者有誤？

- (A) 「韓嫣好彈」，「彈」字音義是「ㄉㄣˇ」，用彈弓射彈丸」
(B) 「苦纖寒，逐金丸」與「天將降大任於斯人也，必先苦其心志」的「苦」字用法相同，皆為意謂動詞
(C) 「京師兒童每聞嫣出彈，輒隨之」與「造飲輒盡」中的「輒」字，皆解為「常常、往往」
(D) 韓嫣乃漢武帝之臣，根據此則故事所述，韓嫣之事記入《史記》中應放在〈佞幸傳〉。

■ 22-23 為題組：閱讀下文，回答 22-23 題。

少年為學者，每一書，皆作數過盡之。書富如入海，百貨皆有之，人之精力，不能兼收盡取，但得其所欲求者耳。故願學者，每次作一意求之。如欲求古今興亡治亂聖賢作用，但作此意求之，勿生餘念。又別作一次求事迹故實典章文物之類，亦如之。他皆倣此。(蘇軾〈與王庠〉)

22. 文中所言「書富如入海，百貨皆有之」，喻意為何？

- (A) 禮義生於富足，盜竊起於貧窮 (B) 努力讀書，則富貴利祿自然到來
(C) 富貴有如浮雲過眼，不足看重 (D) 書的內容豐富，像是知識的海洋。

23. 依據上文，蘇軾教人讀書的方法是？

- (A) 以問題為中心，專一精讀，深入研求 (B) 以興趣為中心，隨興讀之，訓練思路
(C) 以聖賢為中心，探討興亡，窮究治亂 (D) 以廣博為中心，廣泛涉獵，開啟視野。

■ 閱讀下文，回答第24題。

事實上，所有生命理應都存在著界線。一片足夠面積的草原，只能提供一個獅子家族的獵捕；一株豐美的山刈葉，也只能給予相當數量的大琉璃紋鳳蝶庇護。偶爾生命會以改變基因，來挑戰生命之界。我想，只有人類以能力以「智慧」拆除、崩解這種生命界線吧！我們以工具超越了大地所擬定的契約，當印度宣示第六十億人口出現時，亦暗喻了這種能力的驕傲與可怖。大地有限，但擁有更高手段、更先進工具的人類族群，還能夠用各種方式擠壓出維持他們高品質生活的利基。於是，即使你是那個「幸運」的第六十億人，出生於印度的子民，仍然極難與加拿大、歐洲的子民享有同等的資源。

問題是，為何其他人或生命，就必須選擇退縮自己的生命界線？

當多數人認為電力不可或缺時，少數人就被迫收下一筆「回饋金」；承擔核電廠的夢魘；當多數人認為一條快速道路可以十五分鐘到淡水，少數人就必須失去午後在河道旁漫步的悠閒。何況，我們開一條道路、建一座電廠、築一堵水壩，從來沒有問過蛙、蛇、麋鹿、大琉璃紋鳳蝶的意見。道路、水壩、電廠，並不提供其他生命生活上的便利，但卻帶給他們，生命基因中從未教導過如何躲避的災難。（吳明益《迷蝶誌·界線》）

24. 文中作者所謂的生命界線，下列詮釋何者有誤？

- (A) 萬物的居住空間、天然資源等，都有其一定的範圍與限制
(B) 大自然會給予每條生命相對的權力及底線，且足以支撐其存活於世上
(C) 人類運用「智慧」拆解界線，以改變基因的方式，使生命界線大肆而迅速地崩解
(D) 對比上古時代與自然和諧共處，人類的進步無可避免打破自然的平衡、剝奪動物的生存權，甚或犧牲部份人民的權益。

■ 25-26 為題組：閱讀下文，回答 25-26 題。

英文裡光是以 B 開頭的字，就有好多是「胡說八道」的同義詞，其中 BS (bullshit) 這個縮寫最為美國大眾所知；《牛津英文字典》也把 BS 與胡說 (nonsense) 視為同義。美國普林斯頓大學哲學家法蘭克福 (Harry Frankfurt) 在 2005 年所著的暢銷書中，把胡說與說謊做了廣為人知的區分：「不知道真相的人不可能說謊，但胡說不一定是說謊。」胡說可能是真、也可能是假，目的是利用模糊的說話方式使人信以為真，也就是說一些聽起來有深度、其實毫無意義的話。加拿大滑鐵盧大學的心理學家潘尼庫克 (Gordon Pennycook) 等人想知道：人是否會因為自身語言的理解能力不足，而把胡說當成有理？

他們把思考分成兩類，一是直覺（快速、自動的認知），另一是反省（緩慢、費力的認知），並認為第一種思考方式讓我們容易接受胡說，因為要說出「我曉得你說的每個字，但我還是不認為我懂」的話，需要花時間與心力。接著他們測試以下假說：智商較高及分析能力較強的人，更容易偵測並駁斥矯飾的胡說。他們讓受試者接受智力與分析能力的標準化測驗，然後給受試者看一些由網站「新時代胡說產生器」(<http://sebpearce.com/bullshit>) 製造的無意義句子，例如：「我們正處於自覺的存在綻放之中，將可讓我們與核心本身連成一線。」以及「現今科學告訴我們，自然的本質是喜悅。」在超過 800 位受試者身上進行了四梯次的研究之後，潘尼庫克等人發現，智力與分析能力越高的受試者，越不會認為這些話有深度；反之，越容易接受假性深度胡說的人「也更容易相信陰謀論，更可能有宗教與超自然信仰，以及更容易接受輔助與另類醫療。」根據潘尼庫克等人的文章，察知胡說不只是盲目的懷疑，而是在聽起來合理的宣稱中，察覺虛偽的模糊話語。（《科學人雜誌 171 期 05 月號》）

25. 根據本文，關於「胡說」與「說謊」的敘述何者正確？

- (A) 美國一般大眾習慣將兩者視為同義
(B) 胡說不一定是在說謊，說謊一定是在胡說
(C) 反省思考類型的人，較能在看似合理之中察覺虛偽所在
(D) 快速自動認知的人，比較不容易相信陰謀論或超自然信仰。

26. 就本文來說，「胡說」表達特質最符合下列哪一個選項？

- (A) 無稽之談 (B) 魚目混珠 (C) 荒誕不經 (D) 狗尾續貂。

■ 27-28 為題組：閱讀下列甲、乙兩段文字，回答 27-28 題。

甲、陶公少時，作魚梁吏，嘗以一坩餚餉母。母封餚付使，反書責促曰：「汝為吏，以官物見餉！非唯不益，乃以增吾憂也！」

【注】坩餚：甕子中的乾魚肉。

乙、桓車騎不好著新衣，浴後，婦故進新衣與。車騎大怒，催使持去；婦更持還，傳語云：「衣不經新，何由得故？」桓公大笑著之。」

【注】車騎：官名，指桓沖。

27. 甲、乙皆選自《世說新語》，有關此兩則所提及的人物表現，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 陶母收到兒子的禮物後，心情一則以喜，一則以憂
- (B) 甲文主旨在說明為人子能克盡孝道，歸功於母親的諄諄教誨
- (C) 「婦更持還」意指桓妻子故意把新的衣服弄舊後，再還給丈夫
- (D) 「桓公大笑著之」桓沖大笑後穿衣，乃折服於其妻巧妙的言語之故。

28. 對於甲、乙兩文的說明，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 根據兩文主旨，均可列入世說新語的「方正」門中
- (B) 「婦故」進新衣與「何由得故」比較，兩者皆為舊的意思
- (C) 「以官物見餉」、「見」渺小微物，必細察其紋理」同為看見之意
- (D) 陶母之德在於廉潔自持，桓妻之賢則是溝通智慧，兩者皆表現了《世說新語》肯定女性智慧的觀點。

■ 29-30 為題組：閱讀下文，回答 29-30 題。

但就在一刻裡，月亮掉進烏雲裡去了，我一時發現自己頹唐的坐在泥濘堆裡，也開始覺悟到自己的童駢——因為我必須承認，憑著一些片面的資料，我對陳溪山的所知仍這麼少，以至於所有的臆測，只不過反映我自己的心境而已——可是惟有一點我能夠確定的，那就是他曾經辛苦的活過，即使不快樂，他也曾努力地去尋求。我想他後院該有一畦畦菜園，還有那個等他回家的女兒，到處都是他辛苦過的痕跡，然後他更辛苦的在坡上闢建下新家，他那麼喜歡他新家的地點，因為不遠處的玉米總會長高起來，……長高一點、長高一點，長得更像甘蔗一點，……比起他來，我這幾年在美國的生活算什麼呢？我又有什麼資格想探索屬於他的領域？即使是這一片玉米田，也是屬於他的，因為他有感情，是他一天天看著長高起來……比起他來，我在美國的生活還剩什麼呢？泥土跟我那麼疏遠，職業裡面我那麼虛偽，一點浪漫的幻想也隨著年齡消逝。我有的，只是一套浮誇的生活，一個貪得無厭的老婆而已。（平路《玉米田之死》）

29. 根據上述文章的敘述，「童駢」一詞置換成下列哪個詞語最恰當？

- (A) 浪漫 (B) 無知 (C) 墮落 (D) 褊狹。

30. 《玉米田之死》敘述一位駐外記者偶然追查美籍台灣人陳溪山的離奇死亡事件，也引動其內心對自我的重新檢視。就上列文字敘述，何者有誤？

- (A) 「我」最羨慕「陳溪山」的地方，就是努力的生活著
- (B) 「陳溪山」的生活則反映了「我」對於生活理想的失落
- (C) 從文中可知，作者認為陳溪山以前的生活即使比較辛苦，卻十分快樂
- (D) 文中表現了「我」對異國生活的無奈、以及理想與愛情消逝的感嘆。

試題結束

一、詞彙：第 1 至 8 題，請選出最適當的一個選項填入空格中完成句子。16%，每題 2 分

1. Rocks have _____ the roads to the mountains, so many people living there couldn't go home.

(A) hiked (B) included (C) visited (D) blocked

2. John _____ to his friend for not being able to return money right away.

(A) swallowed (B) apologized (C) paired (D) lighted

3. We often _____ mistakes happening in our lives, which always cause us bigger trouble.

(A) ignore (B) brush (C) cheer (D) excuse

4. Mr Kuo is a _____ in Taiwan's business. He makes a lot of money.

(A) handle (B) foreigner (C) giant (D) principal

5. The _____ where the candy is put by Mon is higher than I can reach.

(A) screen (B) position (C) quarter (D) matter

6. Before the _____, John practiced many times on how to give good answers needed for the job.

(A) result (B) fry (C) contract (D) interview

7. Some people say that _____ will take over many jobs that humans today take on.

(A) robots (B) seesaws (C) physics (D) knives

8. At _____ time, K-pop (韓流) is very popular across the world, especially in Asia.

(A) traditional (B) medium (C) present (D) ordinary

二、文意選擇：第 9 至 18 題，每題一個空格，請依文意從(A)到(B)(C)選項中，分別選出最適當者，使段落完整連貫，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡上。請注意，若選項代號為雙字母，兩個字母均須劃記；請忽略字首大小寫。30%，每題 3 分

A. beat	B. hope	C. won	D. focus	AB. company
AC. married	AD. named	BC. office	BD. manager	CD. described

Donald Trump (1946-), born on June 14th 1946 to Fred and Mary Trump, growing up in Queens, New York, is the 45th President of the United States, taking _____ 9 _____ in 2017. Donald Trump has been _____ 10 _____ three times and has five children. _____ 11 _____ as an energetic child, Donald was sent to New York Military Academy when he was 13, in the _____ 12 _____ that it would help him make good use of his energy.

After school he went to university and graduated in 1968. While at university he began working for the family's company 'Elizabeth Trump and Son', _____ 13 _____ after his grandmother.

In 1971 he took over the family business and renamed it 'The Trump Organization'. He made bigger both the

real estate side of the business and the different types of

business the _____ 14 _____ dealt with. He soon became a

very rich man.

From 2003 to 2015 Donald Trump produced and hosted

the TV show 'The Apprentice' in which contestants

fought for a job as a _____ 15 _____ in one of Trump's

companies. He left the show in 2015 to _____ 16 _____ on

politics.

In May 2016 Donald Trump _____ 17 _____ the Republican Party nomination for US

President. After a closely fought election campaign, campaigning on the slogan 'Make

America Great Again', Trump _____ 18 _____ the democrat Hilary Clinton in the Presidential

election of November 2016.

三、閱讀測驗：第 19 題至第 36 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意，選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡上。54%，每題 3 分

Hey, my name is William, but I go by Curtis. My dad is a soldier, and moved for most of my younger years. We moved about every 2 to 3 years, so making friends was difficult, and people seemed to think the new kid was an easy target to pick on. So from 3rd grade and on I was bullied for any reason. I was small, skinny, had big teeth, had a military style backpack, had a high voice, etc. Life was an awful thing every day, and there were so many times I wanted to quit: Just end it all. I cried every day and tried to do anything I could to just fit in. I tried lying low, I tried hiding, and I even tried football because football players are popular. I hurt my head because they put me, an 87-pound Grade 10 at fullback against a 280-pound big guy. He then told me "You are too small to ever reach anything in sports." Here comes the best part. I moved to Arizona as a Grade 11 in a high school. Clean slate. No one knew me. Perfect. I read a sentence online saying how wrestling is the only sport where you can be a champion no matter how small you are. I was hooked. I lay low and let my actions in the sport speak for themselves. I worked hard every day spilling blood, sweat and tears with a smile. Kids at my school pointed at me "that's the kid," "that's the national champion" and

Military Academy	軍校
apprentice	學徒
contestant	參賽者
Republican Party nomination	共和黨提名
election campaign	競選活動
slogan	口號
democrat	民主黨員

"he broke the... record." I loved it. People looked up to me, and spoke highly of me. Now, I wrestle NCAA with my college paid for, and the last kid who had bullied me served me my burger at in-and-out.

19. One of the reasons that Williams was bullied was that _____

(A) he acted differently.

(B) he was small.

(C) he made friends with bad guys.

(D) he played sports.

20. Football is _____

(A) a sports Curtis really likes.

(B) a sports everyone likes.

(C) a way for William to make friends.

(D) lying low.

21. How did William find himself a way out?

(A) He moved on and on.

(C) He hid himself.

22. What is NOT true about the story?

(A) After joining in the wrestling team, Curtis was still bullied.

(B) Curtis thought about killing himself.

(C) He was often bullied before being a high school student.

(D) William's father is a soldier.

fullback 後衛防守位置

Clean slate 白紙

champion 冠軍

wrestle NCAA 大學摔角

bully 霸凌

fullback 後衛防守位置

(B) He was successful in sports.

(D) He played online games.

There was once a little grey planet that was very sad. The people living there hadn't looked after it, though they had all the inventions and spaceships you could ever need. They had contaminated the whole countryside so much with trash and pollution that there were no plants or animals left.

One day, a little boy was walking on the planet. When he passed a cave, he noticed a small red flower inside. The flower was very sick - almost dying - so the boy carefully dug up the flower, with roots, soil and everything. Then, he started looking for a place where he could look after it. He searched all over the planet, but everywhere was so contaminated that there was no place the flower could possibly live in. Then he looked up at the sky and noticed the moon. It seemed to the boy that maybe the plant could survive there. So the little boy put on his astronaut suit, and climbed into a space ship. He put the little

red flower in the back, and off they went to the moon.

Far away from all that pollution - and with the boy visiting it every day to take care of it—the flower started to grow. The flower was so well cared for that it had soon

germinated, _____. Before long, the whole moon was completely covered with flowers.

That's why, whenever the little boy's flowers open up, for a few minutes the moon takes on a soft red sheen, like a warning light. Maybe it's telling us that if you don't look after your planet, a day will come when flowers will only be able to grow on the moon.

23. The planet the people living _____

(A) is not developed.

(C) has fancy technology.

24. What is not talked about in the article?

(B) Dirty air.

(D) Deer.

25. What words could be filled in the blank of the 4th

paragraph?

(A) fading, and dying

(B) being moved back to the polluted planet, and to be

dying

(C) giving birth to others, and these other flowers spread onto other flowers

(D) not knowing if it could survive on the new land

26. sheen is similar to _____.

(A) flower

(B) screen

(C) planet

(D) light

husband is strolling around playing his favorite game "Candy Crush Saga" with a smart

phone. As soon as she checked the last homework, tears welled up in her eyes. Her husband noticed her weeping and asked,

"Why are you crying, my dear? What happened?"

"Yesterday I asked my 1st Grade students to write something on this topic - My Wish." The wife said.

"Ok, but why are you crying?" The husband asked without taking off his eyes from his phone."

contaminate 汙染

cave 洞穴

astronaut suit 太空衣

germinate 發芽

"Reading the last note made me cry,"

The husband became curious and asked, "What's written in the note that makes you cry?"

"Listen..." the wife tearfully began to read the letter.

"My wish is to become a smartphone. My parents love their smartphones very much. They care about the smartphone so much that sometimes they forget to care about me. When my father comes home from work tired, he has time for his smartphone but not for me. When my parents are doing some important work and the smartphone rings, they will answer the phone within a single ring, but not me...even when I am crying. They play games on their smartphones, not with me. When they are talking to someone on their phone, they never listen to me even if I am telling them something important. So, my wish is to become a smartphone."

After listening to the note, the husband got **emotional** and asked his wife, "Who wrote this?"

She looked up at him and said, "Our son."

27. What school work did the students have?

- (A) Language.
- (B) Math.
- (C) Music.
- (D) Science.

28. From the story, we may know _____

- (A) the husband was a teacher.
- (B) the wife often cried.
- (C) the husband and wife talked a lot about their family.
- (D) The wife had to read often.

29. The kid in the story is not _____

- (A) the woman's student.
- (B) the teacher's son.
- (C) a happy boy.
- (D) the man's son.

30. The word "emotional" could be _____

- (A) angry.
- (B) surprised.
- (C) happy.
- (D) careful.

Once upon a time, when Ban Pin Shan (半屏山) was still not divided, a small village existed at the foot of the mountain. One day, an old man who was selling dumplings came to the village. "Hot and delicious dumplings! One for ten cents, two for twenty cents and three for free!" the crazy old man yelled. "Can this be true? Three dumplings for free? Is

this old man tricking us?" "I never tell lies. I already said three for free," the old man answered.

BigHead Wang stuffed down three dumplings just so he could have the dumplings for free. The old man kept his word and didn't charge BigHead Wang any money. _____

On the second day, the crazy old man came to the village again. On the third day, the same thing happened. Suddenly, a voice was heard, "Mister, can you please give me one dumpling?" Everyone was surprised. "Young man, did you hear me clearly? Why do you want just one dumpling when you could get three for free?" "I know," the young man answered, "but I see how you've carried a heavy load of dumplings every day and not made any money. I feel sorry for you. I really want to help, but I have only enough money to pay for one dumpling."

"Ha, Ha! I've found you at last. You are the kind of person suitable to be my **pupil**. I am the god from that mountain behind the village...." Everyone realized now that the old man was actually the mountain god. His dumplings were not real dumplings; his dumplings were made from mud that was dug out of the mountain.

The mountain god took the young man back to his place and prepared to teach this kind-hearted man all his magic. The mountain god also decided to punish the villagers. The villagers regretted their actions and blamed themselves for being greedy.

31. What person is not the old man looking for?

- (A) A young person.
- (B) A kind person.
- (C) A person who can help.
- (D) A person who can think for others.

32. What words are missing in the blank in the second paragraph?

- (A) "Who cares! I'll eat three dumplings first and see whether it's free or not." BigHead Wang said.
- (B) The other villagers began to order the old man's dumplings. Everyone ordered three free dumplings; no one ordered either one or two dumplings.
- (C) A villager who just ate three dumplings cried out suddenly, "Look! How is it that the mountain behind the village is missing a part?"
- (D) "Stop talking nonsense! From the way I see it, I think you ate too many dumplings which has made your mind confused," someone replied.

dumpling 包子

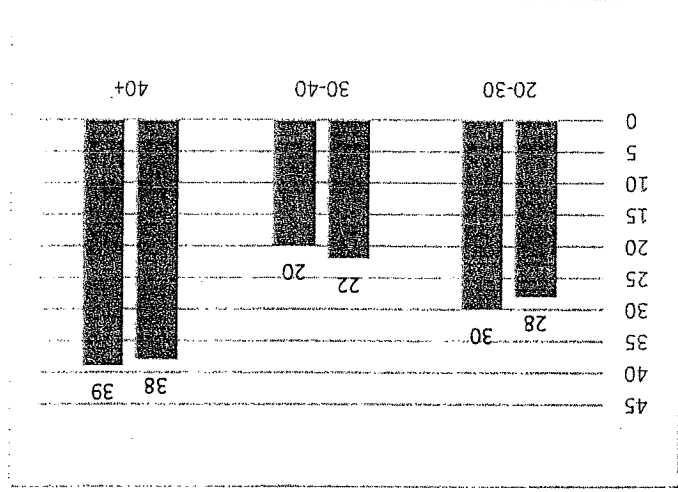
stuff 塞入

a heavy load of 重擔

suitable 適合的

33. In the story, "pupil" in the 4th paragraph refers to _____
- (A) a god who helps.
 (B) a villager who eats.
 (C) a student who learns.
 (D) a person who sells.
34. What is the main idea of the story?
- (A) Greed.
 (B) Friendship.
 (C) Fear.
 (D) Honesty.

The graph illustrates how many smokers there were in 2015. 0 to 45 shows the number (counted by %), and 20-30, 30-40, 40+ refer to age groups. The left bar of each group indicates female, and the right bar means male.



35. What is correct based on the graph?

- (A) In general, women smoke more than men.
 (B) The 30-40 men and women smoke a lot more than the other two groups.
 (C) There is no big difference in age groups when it comes to smoking.
 (D) 20-30 group doesn't smoke as much as 40+ group.

36. What is correct based on the graph?

- (A) Males of 30-40 group don't smoke as much as males of the other two groups.
 (B) Males of 40+ group don't smoke as much as males of the other two groups.
 (C) Females of 20-30 group smoke much more than the other females.
 (D) Females of 40+ group like to smoke much more than males of 40+ group.

illustrate 說明
 graph 圖表
 refer to 意思是
 indicate 意指