嶺東中學國中部 111 學年度語文競試試題

考生注意事項	•
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- (一)對照答案卡號及座位上號碼與參加證號碼是否完全相同。
- (二)答案卡請使用 2B 鉛筆作答,並不得作任何記號,座號已先劃記完成,請勿擦掉或任意塗改; 試題卷右上角須填寫准考證號碼及姓名。
- (三)劃記錯誤應使用軟性橡皮擦擦拭,不得使用修正液或修正帶更正。
- (四)本試題正反面印刷共4張7頁合計100題。英語部份總分100;國語部份總分100,合計為200分。
- (五)交卷時,卡片與試卷均請一併繳交。
- (六)考試時間70分鐘,下課鐘響前十分鐘才可交卷。

【英	語】
聽力	测驗部分(共 20%,共分成基本問答及言談理解兩大題)
- \;	基本問答:根據聽到的內容,選出一個最適合的回應或最適合的問句(10%)
1. ((A) Yes, she was there during the dinner. (B) No. She was busy in the kitchen. (C) Yes, she was in the room at that time.
2. ((A) Yes, they dance on Sundays. (B) Yes, they sing every Sunday. (C) They're not home.
3. ((A) I only need a little flour and some sugar. (B) Can I have a bag of flour, too? (C) I need some sugar, too.
4. ((A) Sorry, Ms. Lin. (B) You're welcome. (C) Sing and dance with your classmates.
5. ((A) Really? My mother is a teacher, too. (B) Kelly is my sister. (C) Nice to meet you. I'm Ted.
二、	言談理解:根據聽到的內容,選出一個最適合的答案(10%)
6. ((A) Linda's birthday is on August 9 th . (B) Linda is forty years old. (C) There is a gift for Linda on her birthday.
7. ((A) Scott and Linda. (B) Helen and Jim. (C) Judy and Adam.
8. ((A) Twice a week. (B) Twice a year. (C) Once a year.
9. ((A) September 8 th . (B) August 7 th . (C) August 8 th .
10. (() (A) The tea is fifty-five dollars.
	(B) The woman doesn't want to eat anything.
	(C) The woman wants to have some tea and an apple pie.
閱讀	测驗部分(共80%,共分成綜合選擇、克漏字選擇、閱讀測驗三大題)
	綜合選擇 (字彙、語法、對話選擇) (40%)
11. () There are three in the meeting room. Let's go and sit down.
	(A) roommates (B) toothbrushes (C) rules (D) seats
12. () Jolin tells her sister everything. She never anything from her.
`	(A) drinks (B) becomes (C) hides (D) plays
13. () In the movie theater, I can see a on the wall. It says "No phone use!"
	(A) strawberry (B) sign (C) koala (D) truth
14. () The famous Korean idol, TWICE, is singing and dancing on TV.
	(A) bakery (B) program (C) group (D) concert
15. () The Japanese famous circus (馬戲團) is now on in Taiwan.
	(A) tour (B) wind (C) year (D) guide
16. () Paula: What time is it? Meg:(請選出最佳答案).
	(A) It's a quarter to six. (B) It's forty-five past one. (C) It's five after half. (D) It's six to fifteen.
17. () are good friends.
	(A) We, you, and they (B) They, we, and you (C) You, they, and we (D) We, they, and you
18. () You or I careful enough to avoid (避免) the accident(意外).
	(A) are (B) is (C) am (D) be
19. () Willy is a(n) boy. He is very cute and smart.
	(A) one year old (B) one-year-old (C) eight-years-old (D) eight years old
20. () Kimmy: Who the windows today? Una: I do.
	(A) needs washing (B) need to mop (C) needs cleaning (D) needs to wipe
21. () The toy car is Aunt Jane. It's me as my 10 th birthday gift.
	(A) from; to (B) with; for (C) with; to (D) from; for

22. () Neil: How sugar do you need for the cake? Olivia: I need
	(A) many; a lot of (B) much; any (C) many; two sugars (D) much; two bags of it
23. () John: Lucy's birthday is How can we celebrate (慶祝) it? Ellen: Maybe we can throw her a party.
	(A) this Friday (B) December (C) every morning (D) Sunday
24. () The PE teacher is the boys. They often run and jump around in the park for an hour.
`	(A) train (B) training (C) trains (D) to trained
25. () Terry's ruler is under Peter's coat. And Bob's book is under Terry's ruler. Bob's book is Peter's coat.
23. (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(A) beside (B) on (C) under (D) next to
26. () Colin: Wayne: I think they are Amy's comic books.
	(A) When is the English class? (B) What is on the stairs? (C) Where are my glasses? (D) Who is Sophie?
27. () Jay: Meg: Isn't it six forty now?
	(A) What time is the concert? (B) Is he fifteen years old? (C) Do you have the time? (D) What day is it today?
28. () Peggy: What days do you go to the movies? Yuki:
	(A) Only on weekends. (B) Yes, I like movies. (C) No, we do. (D) Spiderman is on!
20 (
29. () Mossa: How's the food in the restaurant? Lily:
	(A) They are really cheap. (B) You are totally right. (C) You can say that again. (D) I am very into it.
30. () Anna: We will need a big cake for Olaf's birthday. Anything else? Elsa:
	Anna: You're right. Let's get some apple and orange juice.
	(A) It's a piece of cake. (B) How about some drinks? (C) He is a famous snowman. (D) Are you late for the party?
四、	- 克漏字選擇 (20%)
Г	Do you know Instagram? Do you have an Instagram account? I do. And I spend a lot of time on it. 31. I use it every day. I
٢	
-	32. on it. I 33. online all night to see my friends' photos. We share our 34. with each other.
	But my mom and dad are not happy with that. Sometimes, I don't have enough time to finish my homework35 It's bad for
my	health. Now I can't use my cellphone on weekdays.
	account 帳號 spend 花(時間) each other 互相 finish 完成
31. () (A) How often do you use Instagram? (B) How soon do you use Instagram?
	(C) What date do you use Instagram? (D) When do you use Instagram?
32. () (A) have a toothache (B) make friends (C) go to a dentist (D) leave for
33. () (A) care (B) celebrate (C) stay (D) miss
34. (
1	
35. (
	(C) I often draw pictures for them. (D) I usually go to bed after one a.m.
	cole and her Grandma are at home. Grandma is in the36. She's sitting on the sofa.)
	indma: Nicole, 37. ?
Nic	ole: Aren't they on the table near the sofa?
Gra	andma: I can't see them. Help me find them, please.
Nic	ole: 38.
Gra	indma: Nicole, where's the newspaper? Get it for me, please.
Nic	ole: OK.
Gra	andma: Where are you, Nicole?
	ole:39. , Grandma. Your pins are on your postcard, and the newspaper is on the table in front of you.
	andma: 40. Thank you, my dear.
Gra	indina. — 40. — Thank you, my dear.
	が明しは、石戸寺川
	newspaper 新聞 anything 任何事物
36 () (A) yard (B) living room (C) garage (D) bathroom
36. (
37. (
38. () (A) Welcome here. (B) You're so kind. (C) Have fun. (D) No problem.
39. () (A) I'm on my way home (B) I'm not singing in the bedroom (C) I'm in the bathroom (D) Bring me an apple
40. (
	, (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

五、閱讀測驗 (20%)

My dear Owen, have breakfast and go to school. Don't be late. Take your chopsticks and spoon to school. Be nice to your classmates and teachers at school. Mom and I will go to a party at our friend's house tonight. Eat the dinner on the table with your brother, Mark, when you come home after school. Be careful on the way home. Don't run or play on the road. When you come home, you will see a bag on the table. In the bag is the <u>fried rice</u>. Give it a shot. It's really delicious!

☐ will 將會 when 當…的時候 wrote 寫(的過去式)

41. () What is the <u>fried rice</u>?

(A) It is an animal. (B) It is food for dinner. (C) It is a new table. (D) It is something you can wear.

42. () Who might write this note?

(A) Owen (B) Owen's brother (C) Owen's teacher (D) Owen's father

43. () What can we know from the reading?

(A) Owen and Mark are cousins. (B) Owen's friends will go to his house for a party tonight.

(C) Mark and Owen will have dinner at home tonight. (D) Owen and Mark will have breakfast at school.

We get tired when we have classes non-stop. But we can't sleep in class. What can we do? Well, don't worry.

Here are three tips for you:

- 1. You can put some green plants in the classroom. Plants can produce fresh air, and it can help you focus in class. By the way, the green color is good to our eyes.
- 2. Eating vegetables and fruits can help, too. Their vitamins can keep you energetic. You can have some fresh salad and orange juice for breakfast before going to school.
- 3. Have enough sleep at night. It is important to go to bed before ten p.m. Have a good night's sleep can also help you focus.

□ non-stop 不間斷的 produce 產生 fresh 新鮮的 focus 專注 vitamin 維他命 energetic 精力充沛的

44. () What can "<u>tips</u>" do for us?

(A) They can help us. (B) They can make us full. (C) They can produce fresh air for us. (D) They can make food for us.

45. () Peter is tired sometimes. What can he do?

(A) He can eat some hot dogs. (B) He can eat fruit salad. (C) He can drink more cola. (D) He can sleep at one a.m.

46. () What can you do to keep you focusing in class?

(A) We can put green plants in the garden. (B) We can have eight hours of sleep at night.

(C) We can see things in red color. (D) We can chat with our classmates.

Millions of people around the world do not have enough food. In 2012, an interesting idea starts in Germany. The idea is for a special <u>fridge</u>. People call it a **Love Fridge**. This fridge is not in a kitchen. You may find one in a public space. People can bring food into it. Then, other people can take the food if they are in need. Many people come for food every day, so the fridges are often empty. Some restaurants and local people even help cook the meals. That's why some people start to call these fridges Love Fridges. They successfully bring people together. Sadly, not every country in the world is like Germany. Take the USA as an example. In the USA, about 35 million Americans do not have enough food. Is it because there is no food in the USA at all? Not really. In fact, many Americans throw away a lot of food. Even though the food supply in the USA is enough, it's hard to get to those people in need.

☐ Germany 德國 public 公共的 empty 空的 successfully 成功地 supply 供應 reduce 減少 waste 浪費

47. () Which picture below may be a "<u>fridge</u>"?



(B)



(C)



(D)



48. () Where may you usually see a **Love Fridge**?

(A) In a supermarket. (B) Between some tall trees. (C) In an outdoor space. (D) In a public restroom.

49. () What may the thing that the writer want to tell his/her readers?

(A) People should save food and reduce waste. (B) People around the world eat too much food.

(C) People in Germany enjoy helping poor people. (D) People need take care of their children.

50. () Which is **NOT** true?

(A) Love Fridges are free to use. (B) The food supply in the USA is enough.

(C) There are Love Fridges all over the world. (D) Not everyone has enough food to eat.

【國語】

一、形音義測驗:(每題2分,共12分)

- 51、()下列「」中的字形,何者讀音相同? (A)汙「垢」/邂「逅」 (B)「塑」膠/「溯」溪 (C)「兌」換 /「蛻」變 (D)膾「炙」人口/針「灸」。
- 52、()〔甲〕「就」職典禮〔乙〕任重「道」遠〔丙〕聊「表」心意〔丁〕莞「爾」一笑。以上,「 」中的字,字形正確 的有幾項? (A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)4。
- 53、()下列各選項,何者用字完全正確?
 - (A)國中生活與國小真的是迴然不同
 - (B)老師說,國中生活稍綜即逝
 - (C)雖然我對未來的日子有點坦忑不安
 - (D)但我不能再故步自封,一定要努力向前。
- 54、()下列哪一個「是」字的字義解釋正確?
 - (A)自以為「是」:此
 - (B)滿身「是」汗:只
 - (C)「是」古非今:贊成、認為正確
 - (D)「是」乃仁術也:無義,表賓語提前。
- 55、()「火形嚴,故人鮮灼;水形懦,故人多溺。」(韓非子) 這段話的意思與下列何者最接近?
 - (A)善游者溺,善騎者墜(淮南子)
 - (B)水能載舟,亦能覆舟(貞觀政要)
 - (C)魚行水濁,鳥飛毛落(諺語)
 - (D)用勇如火,火烈則焚(菜根譚)。
- 56、()下列「借代詞」與「指稱對象」,何者錯誤?
 - (A)孔方兄→錢
 - (B)雙鯉魚→書信
 - (C)祝融→國家
 - (D)黔首→老百姓。

二、成語測驗題:(每題2分,共12分)

- 57、()「□□不休、風度□□、□□而談、□□入扣」,以上缺空的疊字,依序為下列何者?
 - (A)喋喋、翩翩、侃侃、絲絲 (B)侃侃、絲絲、翩翩、喋喋
 - (C)侃侃、絲絲、喋喋、翩翩 (D)絲絲、翩翩、侃侃、喋喋。
- 58、()「知命之年、而立之年、志學之年」,以上三個成語的歲數相加起來是多少?

(A)75 (B)85 (C)95 (D)105 °

- 59、() 請問下列選項中,有哪個選項並未提及到魚類? (A)蠶食 \square 吞 (B)過江之 \square (C)死 \square 白纏 (D)張 \square 對日。
- 60、() 王子敬說:「從山陰縣的道路出發,路上群山與河川景物互相輝映,美景多得看不完,讓人無法一一觀賞。如果是秋 冬的時節,更是令人難忘。」。請問這篇故事亦可用哪一句成語來形容?
 - (A)濫竽充數 (B)遺臭萬年
 - (C)水到渠成 (D)應接不暇。
- 61、()下列文句「 」中詞語的運用,何者不恰當?
 - (A)面對如此重大的案件,千萬不可「輕舉妄動」,否則出了差錯,誰也擔當不起。
 - (B)這座新落成的美術館看起來氣勢非凡、「美輪美奂」。
 - (C)這名藝術家「因循守舊」的作品可謂風格獨具。
 - (D)她那「餘音繞樑」般的歌聲,真是令人回味無窮。
- 62、() 孔子晚年對《易經》這本古書很有興趣,它是一本深奧的書,孔子努力不懈,反覆研讀、探究,我們可以用哪個成語來形容他? (A) 韋編三絕 (B) 風行草偃 (C) 響遏行雲 (D) 鑽牛角尖。

三、修辭測驗題:(每題2分,共12分)

- 63、()言辭表面意思和作者內心真意相反,稱為「倒反」修辭,如:「看!這些都是你的傑作,看你如何收拾。」下列文句 使用的修辭技巧,何者與此不同?
 - (A)又是你做的好事,還不趕快向對方認錯。
 - (B)你交代的任何事,我一定赴湯蹈火,在所不辭。
 - (C)天啊!你真神勇,大熱天還穿著厚外套。
 - (D)這麼簡單的考題,你竟然拿零分,真厲害。

- 64、()下列何者並未使用轉化修辭? (A)竹子是喜歡跑到山頭去聚居的 (B)在電梯裡,有我的手機不會睡著 (C)在枯寂的心靈中,插上一枝生命的花朵 (D)我們會塗上什麼色調?留下什麼樣的痕跡?
- 65、()下列何者並未運用映襯修辭?
 - (A)那種沁涼暢快的感覺,足以將豔陽溶化掉 (B)何夜無月?何處無竹柏? (C)集合了傳統的口味與最尖端的食品科技 (D)一個失望身後,站著無數的希望。
- 66、()下列「 」中的詞語,何者詞性前後相同?
 - (A)一個有「同情」心的人常會「同情」弱者 (B)「強勁」的水流一直「強勁」地沖刷河床 (C)有效的學習是不能只是為「學問」而「學問」 (D)你一直「欺騙」自己說你沒有「欺騙」過我。
- 67、()下列何者未使用雙關修辭?
 - (A)春蠶到死絲方盡,蠟炬成灰淚始乾 (B)東邊日出西邊雨,倒是無晴還有晴 (C)白日登山望烽火,黃昏飲馬傍交河 (D)梨兒腹內酸,蓮子心中苦。
- 68、()「我一向認為,愛情裡最叫人銷魂的□不是『銷魂』這兩個字,而是『繾綣』□情意纏綿不忍分離□最叫人嘆息的,不是『嘆息』二字,而是『惆悵』。」(簡偵)文中缺空處依序填入哪個標點符號最恰當? (A)。—; (B),!。 (C),—; (D):,,

四、文意理解題:(每題2分,共32分)

- 69、()「同樣的一件衣料,每個人卻有不同的感覺。」這句話的意思和下列何者最接近?
 - (A)識時務為俊傑 (B)心有靈犀一點通 (C)解鈴還須繫鈴人 (D)橫看成嶺側成峰。
- 70、()「只有綠色的小河還醒著,低聲地歌唱著溜過彎彎的小橋。」這句話透過流水聲反襯深夜時的靜謐,這種寫作手法與何者最為接近? (A)遠鷗浮水靜,輕燕受風斜 (B)夜來風雨聲,花落知多少 (C)蟬噪林欲靜,鳥鳴山更幽 (D) 鶴閒臨水久,蜂懶採花疏。
- 71、()「當走投無路時/便向水面一躍/竟發現/一個比海更寬闊的天」(曾心〈一尾魚的發現〉)這段詩的涵義與下列何者相同? (A)行到水窮處,坐看雲起時 (B)欲窮千里目,更上一層樓 (C)明知山有虎,偏向虎山行 (D)夕陽無限好,只是近黃昏。
- 72、()郭敬明〈夏至末至〉:「我有時候輕微地想起你,
 - (甲) 不是因為你曲折的命運
 - (乙)都會覺得難過
 - (丙)都不肯認輸
 - (丁) 而是因為你無論什麼時候。

這樣倔強的人生,像極了我曾經的樣子。」依據文意,以上這段文句以哪一種次序排列最為通順恰當?

- (A)甲丁乙丙 (B)甲丙丁乙 (C)乙甲丁丙 (D)乙丁丙甲。
- 73、()王之渙:「白日依山盡,黃河入海流。」此詩句描繪出大自然的壯闊之美。下列何者亦是?
 - (A)天山巉峭摩肩立,瀚海蒼茫入望迷 (B)兩岸猿聲啼不住,輕舟已過萬重山 (C)留連戲蝶時時舞,自在嬌鶯恰恰啼 (D)桃花一簇開無主,可愛深紅愛淺紅。
- 74、()「有朋自遠方來,不亦樂乎?」這樣的為學之樂可用下列哪句話來說明? (A)學如不及,猶恐失之 (B)敏而好學,不恥下問 (C)溫故而知新,可以為師矣 (D)獨學而無友,則孤陋而寡聞。
- 75、()張愛玲:「回憶____。愉快的使人覺得可惜已經完了,不愉快的想起來還是傷心。」根據內容,以上空缺中的文字最有可能為何? (A)總是美好的 (B)永遠是惆悵的 (C)常常令人瘋狂 (D)永遠不會褪色。
- 76、()「我希望每個人都時刻為別人著想,用實際行動盡到自己的責任和義務。」這種表現,與下列何者意思最相近? (A)踏破鐵鞋無覓處,得來全不費工夫 (B)枯木逢春猶再發,人無兩度再少年 (C)人人為我,我為人人 (D)知之者不如好之者,好之者不如樂之者。
- 77、()「某種學問的權威,在另一種學問面前,可能只是個學童。在這一行可以杖國杖朝,在另一行也許只能夠青梅竹馬。」 這句話所傳達的訊息與下列何者最相近?
 - (A) 盡信書,則不如無書 (B) 聞道有先後,術業有專攻 (C) 見賢思齊焉,見不賢而內自省 (D) 三個臭皮匠,勝過一個諸葛亮。
- 78、()「『所謂______』,仙人掌就驗證了這個道理,他不會讓人看到自己崇高的內涵,但也由此更凸顯他的低調、高雅。」依據內容,句中畫線處的文字填入下列何者最恰當?
 - (A)落葉而知秋 (B)耳聞不如眼見 (C)人不可貌相 (D)天無絕人之路。
- 79、()「譬如為山,未成一簣,止,吾止也。」若要用一句話來勸犯了這種毛病的人,何者最恰當? (A)凡事豫則立,不豫則廢 (B)滴水穿石,非一日之功 (C)不以規矩,不能成方圓 (D)士別三日,當刮目相待。
- 80、()「學而時習之,不亦說乎?」(《論語·學而》) 這句話的寓意與下列何者最相近? (A)日知其所亡,月無忘其所能 (B)舉一隅不以三隅反,則不復也 (C)學而不思則罔,思而不學則殆 (D)知之為知之,不知為不知,是知也。

- 81、()杏林子:「通過苦難的試煉,淚水的洗滌,會使無用的生命發出不朽的光輝,粗糙的沙礫變成無價的珍寶。」下列何 者可與上文相印證?
 - (A)與其詛咒四周黑暗,何不燃亮一支蠟燭。(B)點燃蠟燭照亮他人者,也不會給自己帶來黑暗。(C)迎接各種挑戰,讓挫折造就你成為可用之才。(D)你要是爬山,就爬到頂,若一摔倒,就會跌到深淵裡。
- 82、()「人生如拼圖的過程,拾起的每一片,都決定了最後完成的風景。」這句話的涵義,最能與下列哪一句名言相呼應? (A)自古以來學有建樹的人,都離不開一個「苦」字。(B)決定你是什麼的,不是你擁有的能力。(C)幸福只有當你真實地認識人生的價值時,才能體會到。(D)不要輕視失敗者的勸告,他在不應該做什麼的問題上是權威。
- 83、()「懂得反省的人,覺得自己渺小得微不足道;不懂反省的人,覺得自己高大無比。」下列何者與這句話所傳達的意思 無直接關係?
 - (A)會反省的人總覺得自己有很多缺點。(B)不知反省的人無法察覺自己的不足。(C)懂得反省的人容易被身邊的人忽略。(D)不懂得反省的人較容易瞧不起他人。
- 84、()羅丹說:「這世界並不缺少美,而是缺少發現!」這句話的意思,與下列何者最相近?
 - (A)書中自有黃金屋,書中自有顏如玉。(B)萬物靜觀皆自得,四時佳興與人同。(C)花開堪折直須折,莫待無花空 折枝。(D)今人不見古時月,今月曾經照古人。

五、語文常識題:(每題2分,共20分)

- 85、()下列何者不屬於近體詩? (A)君問歸期未有期,巴山夜雨漲秋池。何當共剪西窗燭?卻話巴山夜雨時。(B)床前明月光,疑是地上霜。舉頭望明月,低頭思故鄉。(C)江南可採蓮,蓮葉何田田。魚戲蓮葉東,魚戲蓮葉西,魚戲蓮葉南,魚戲蓮葉北。(D)遲日江山麗,春風花草香。泥融飛燕子,沙暖睡鴛鴦。
- 86、()下方哪一句話沒有語病? (A)「先父」才剛和我通過電話而已 (B)「舍兄」今年剛考上<u>嶺東中學</u> (C)「家妹」 正在嶺東科大進修,增廣自我知識 (D)「家慈」在家中扮演黑臉的角色。
- 87、()「群山萬壑赴荊門,生長明妃尚有村。 一去紫台連朔漠,獨留青冢向黄昏。」、「明妃初出漢宮時,淚濕春風鬢腳垂。 低徊顧影無顏色,尚得君王不自持。歸來卻怪丹青手,入眼平生幾曾有;意態由來畫不成,當時枉殺毛延壽。」請問 上述詩作最有可能在指誰?
 - (A)紅拂 (B)楊貴妃 (C)趙飛燕 (D)王昭君。
- 88、()下列燈謎與答案配對,何者有誤? (A)盲人摸象→不識大體 (B)逆水划船→力爭上游 (C)蜜餞黃連→頭頭是道 (D)舉重比賽→斤斤計較。
- 89、()下列詩詞與季節配對,何者正確?(A)沾衣欲溼杏花雨,吹面不寒楊柳風→春 (B)黃梅時節家家雨,青草池塘處處蛙→秋 (C)碧天如水夜雲輕,雁聲遠過瀟湘去→冬 (D)不知庭霰今朝落,疑是林花昨夜開→夏。
- 90、()下列慣用語的解釋,何者錯誤?
 - (A)抱佛腳:比喻平時沒有準備,臨時倉皇應付
 - (B)吊胃口:比喻故弄玄虚,使人急於探知
 - (C)鐵公雞:比喻毫無立場、主見,唯利是圖的人
 - (D)絆腳石:比喻阻礙進展的人或事物。
- 91、()下列何者有冗詞贅字?
 - (A)他向來喜歡在政論節目裡高談論闊
 - (B)張伯伯樂善好施,在鄉里間傳為美談
 - (C)小陳擅長能言善道,常幫朋友排解糾紛
 - (D)證據顯示,他是這件縱火案的頭號嫌疑犯。
- 92、()飯店老闆在門外掛了一副對聯,上聯:「釀酒缸缸好做醋罈罈酸」,下聯:「養豬大如山老鼠隻隻亡」,說明店內酒好醋酸,豬又肥大,而且店內乾淨沒有老鼠。若依老闆意思,應如何斷句?
 - (A)釀酒缸,缸好做醋醰罈酸;養豬大,如山老鼠隻隻亡。
 - (B)釀酒缸缸好,做醋醰罈酸;養豬大如山,老鼠隻隻亡。
 - (C)釀酒缸缸好做醋, 醰罈酸; 養豬大如山老鼠, 隻隻亡。
 - (D)釀酒缸缸好做醋醰罈,酸;養豬大如山老鼠隻隻,亡。
- 93、()下列文句「」中的詞語,何組詞性相同?
 - (A)有些「人道」團體私下盡作些不「人道」的勾當。
 - (B)身為「編輯」要能「編輯」出有深度的作品。
 - (C)「經濟」不景氣,民眾消費愈來愈「經濟」。
 - (D)經老師「清楚」分析,我已「清楚」問題的癥結。

94、()林小東用《國語辭典》查找下列漢字,何者檢索步驟完全正確?

序號	漢字	應查部首	剩餘筆畫	注音符號檢索
(A)	相	木	五	T
(B)	验	吉	九	_
(C)	魚	火	セ	Ц
(D)	韌	幸	三	

六、閱讀理解題:(每題2分,共12分)

[**—** `

天地間所涵蓋的自然萬物、人生百態,幾乎無一不是學問,無一不是「沒字的書」,其量之多,絕非「汗牛充棟」可以形容。由於它無時不有,因而俯拾即是,信手可得,因此「_____」這句話是可以肯定的。

- 95、()根據文意判斷,上文畫線處最適合填入下列哪個選項?
 - (A)今朝有酒今朝醉 (B)落花水面皆文章 (C)書中自有顏如玉 (D)學海無涯勤是岸。
- 96、()下列哪一位名人的事蹟,最適合作為此段文章的例證?
 - (A)珍古德籌辦「根與芽計畫」,讓環境教育從小扎根。
 - (B)網球好手謝淑薇即使沒有贊助商,仍不妄自菲薄,在場上打出好名聲。
 - (C)鄭板橋用心學習書法,甚至連睡覺時都用手在太太的肚皮上練習筆畫。
 - (D)科學家牛頓因為被蘋果打到頭而引起他的好奇心,進而發現了地心引力。

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山中最可觀的,當然就是山了。住處的前面和側方,百餘公尺處,隔著兩道交匯的澗水,就各有一面絕壁從溪底直立而起, 岩質的崖面高大壯闊,附生著疏落的荒蓁矮樹,禿顯的部分則紋路糾扭,但又好像自有規則,代表了不同岩層的年代,訴說著 我不了解的千萬年前大地變動和生物存歿的往事。更多的大山盤勾交錯於溪谷的來向和去處,愈遠愈高,風貌神色互不相同, 但大致都是一些奇峭剛毅的花崗石或大理石山嶺,整個的在我四周形成撼人的磅礴氣勢。

雲霧常在山間聚散變幻。晴天的時候,太陽照射,雲朵悠然舒卷,光線以及山和雲的投影就會在一些山坡和坑谷上移動, 走過高山深壑和曲突皺褶的稜脈巉岩。光影相間,自由適意地消長。於是,也許剛才覆蔭成一片暗紫色的山林可能又展現出盘 然的綠意;於是下個片刻裡,陽光也許就會穿過雲隙成條成縷地篩灑下來,風情萬種中蘊含著不可思議的神奇。

- 97、()下列何者為本文主題?
 - (A)山中天氣的變化莫測 (B)奇岩怪石的萬千姿態
 - (C)自然環境的瑰奇風光 (D)山間地質的結構特徵。
- 98、()下列摘自本文的文句,何者描寫的景物最具有動態感?
 - (A)隔著兩道交匯的澗水,就各有一面絕壁從溪底直立而起。
 - (B)秃顯的部分則紋路糾扭,但又好像自有規則,代表了不同岩層的年代,訴說著我不了解的千萬年前大地變動和生物存歿的往事。
 - (C)大山盤勾交錯於溪谷的來向和去處,愈遠愈高,風貌神色互不相同。
 - (D)光線以及山和雲的投影就會在一些山坡和坑谷上移動,走過高山深壑和曲突皺褶的稜脈巉岩。
- 99、()下列哪個景色不是在描寫光影的瞬息變化?
 - (A) 禿顯的部分則紋路糾扭,但又好像自有規則。
 - (B)光線以及山和雲的投影就會在一些山坡和坑谷上移動。
 - (C)剛才覆蔭成一片暗紫色的山林可能又展現出盎然的綠意。
 - (D)下個片刻裡,陽光也許就會穿過雲隙成條成縷地篩灑下來。
- 100、()下列對本文的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A)作者藉景抒情,藉由山中的光影變化來寓託人生曲折。
 - (B)從岩層裡可以窺見大地演變的軌跡與生物的存歿歷史。
 - (C)山裡天氣的變幻莫測,才剛放晴,下個片刻又被煙雨籠罩。
 - (D)山間地勢起伏不定,一會巉岩一會低谷,可見攀行困難。