

語文能力檢定試卷

請不要翻到次頁！

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答！

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明：

測驗說明：

1. 測驗時間從 13:40 到 15:00 共 80 分鐘。
2. 本試卷共二大部(第一部分:選擇題 33 題，第二部分:非選擇題共 4 大題)，共計 100 分。
3. 請將選擇題答案畫記於答案卡上，答案卡須用黑色 2B 鉛筆畫記，修正時請用橡皮擦將原畫記擦拭乾淨，不得使用修正液(帶)。答案卡如有畫記不清或汙損等情事，至電腦無法辨認者，其責任自負。不得提出異議。
4. 非選擇題請依說明，請依說明書寫於英文科答案卷及國文科答案卷上，寫於題目卷不予計分。
5. 本科目不可使用計算機，如有攜帶附計算功能之任何工具，請放在教室前後方地板上。
6. 試題本及答案本(卷)如有印刷不清、缺頁、漏印或汙損等情形，請立即舉手告知監試委員，其餘一概不得發問。

第一部分：選擇題，答案請畫在答案卡。

【英文科】語文能力測驗：第 1-14 題每題 1 分，第 15-23 題每題 2 分，皆為單選題。

A. Cloze:

1. I always feel tired after school, because I can go back home to take a rest. Whenever I am frustrated, I will think of my home. Whenever I lose heart, my parents' ___1___ words give me a lift so that I won't feel depressed anymore. Instead, I will pluck up my courage to keep trying hard. Truly, home gives me confidence as well as happiness. Home brings me not only security ___2___ inner peace. Home is just like a haven of refuge to protect us ___3___ the unexpected storms in our life. When we are in trouble or in mournful situations, our family are truly concerned about us and are willing to give us a hand. Home is different from a house ___4___ home can give us love and warmth. It is true that there's no place like home.

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. (A) inspired | (B) inspiring | (C) inspire | (D) inspires |
| 2. (A) if | (B) and | (C) but | (D) or |
| 3. (A) from | (B) in | (C) on | (D) with |
| 4. (A) unless | (B) since | (C) whereas | (D) though |

2. A library is useful in many ways. First, in the library, there is a great variety of books. We can gain much ___5___ from reading those books. If you have any problems, you can solve them by referring to the books in the library. Second, a library is a quiet place ___6___ you can concentrate your mind on studying without distraction. Last, the library is also a convenient place for us to get the ___7___ information. By reading various kinds of newspapers and magazines, we can keep abreast of the times. So a library is many things.

I like to stay in the library. The quiet atmosphere at the library suits my nature. Without being disturbed by any noise, I can immerse myself in my studies, ___8___ greatly contributes to my work efficiency. Besides, everyone studies hard in the library, and that ___9___ me that time is precious and that I have no time to waste. The library is really a good place. I like to stay there.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 5. (A) collection | (B) knowledge | (C) address | (D) presentation |
| 6. (A) in which | (B) , that | (C) in that | (D) of which |
| 7. (A) late | (B) latter | (C) letter | (D) latest |
| 8. (A) it | (B) when | (C) that | (D) which |
| 9. (A) responds | (B) returns | (C) reminds | (D) refuses |

3. Lost time is never ___10___ again. So every minute, even every second counts. We should know better than to waste time on meaningless things. ___11___ forming a good habit of saving time, we should make the best use of our precious time to do something beneficial to our community and country as well as to ourselves. Then we won't regret when we grow old.

Now I have a new plan for using my time wisely. I decide to get up ___12___ every day to go outdoors to take exercise and take fresh air, which will contribute greatly to my good health. I will

devote almost the whole day to studying, outside readings included. Especially I will memorize some good essays, both in Chinese and in English. I will never waste my time on playing the video games as I often ___13___ when I was much younger. ___14___ shall I waste my time watching television. To sum up, I will make the most of my time and give priority to widening the scope of my knowledge and to the improvement of my health.

10. (A) being found (B) finding (C) found (D) finds
11. (A) Despite (B) Instead of (C) In addition to (D) Except for
12. (A) as early as I can possible (B) as early as possible
(C) as possible as I can (D) the earliest as possible
13. (A) do (B) will (C) was (D) did
14. (A) None (B) Nor (C) Either (D) So

B. Reading Comprehension:

1. People often do not understand each other even though they are speaking the same language and live in the same country. When two people from different countries talk with each other, there's even greater possibility for mistakes to happen. We should take special care, then, to make sure someone from a different country understands what we are saying.

One famous story tells of an English man and his wife who went to Asia with their dog. One day, they took their dog with them to a restaurant, and they wanted to get the dog some food. One of the men working in the restaurant spoke a little English, so they asked him if he could get food for the dog. The man took the dog to the back of the restaurant. A while later, he returned with the man and woman's dinner. The dinner was the dog! This is an example of the kind of mistake that can happen when people do not fully understand each other.

Problems in understanding people from other countries can happen for different reasons. Sometimes words have different meanings to people from different countries. That means when you understand all the words a person says, you might still not understand the right meaning. For example, in China, the word "lost" refers to something that is stolen. If someone steals a Chinese person's wallet, that person will say "I lost my wallet." Someone from the United States might not understand this, because it sounds like the person just left his or her wallet somewhere.

15. Which of the following can be inferred(推論) from the passage?
(A) International travelers are often particular about the meals they have.
(B) Body language is confusing for people traveling to a foreign country.
(C) Speaking the same language doesn't guarantee comprehension.
(D) Languages have little to do with how people see themselves.
16. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
(A) People are more likely to misunderstand one another in the same language.
(B) The same idea can be expressed differently in different languages.
(C) There is only one standard way to use the word "lost" across cultures.
(D) Asians prefer eating dogs to other types of meat when they travel.

2. Watch young children in a school class. You will often notice that there are three or four, especially boys, who cannot sit still. They have trouble paying attention to the teacher for longer than a few minutes, and they seem to forget things the teacher tells them. What is the matter with them? Many doctors think they need medicine, so they give the children a drug called Ritalin. It is supposed to help them settle down and pay better attention. It does, but it is also dangerous. Ritalin has some bad side effects, and it can even kill children who take too much. Because of the serious side effects of Ritalin, many people think it is not good for children.

Ritalin seems to affect both a child's mind and body. The drug does help children calm down and focus, but some scientists claim that Ritalin decreases the flow of blood to the brain. This affects a child's thinking and memory and makes it more difficult to learn. Scientists also think that the drug might limit a child's ability to grow and can cause trouble sleeping.

Another problem is that children can take too much of the drug. Some children like the way the drug makes them feel, so they take more than they should. They know this is wrong, but they cannot stop, much the same as people who cannot stop smoking.

Today, some doctors and teachers say that there are better ways than drugs to help children with attention problems. One good idea is to give children better food and make sure they get some rest. Another way to help them is to find teachers who have had special training with active children. Parents and teachers are supposed to be more patient, and their children's attention will improve as they get older.

17. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) "How children can benefit from taking Ritalin"
- (B) "Doctors' recommendation of Ritalin"
- (C) "Increasing concerns over the popular Ritalin"
- (D) "Most parents' attitude on Ritalin"

18. Which can be inferred(推論) from this passage?

- (A) Prescribing(開藥) Ritalin makes perfect sense for doctors.
- (B) For some, Ritalin is an easy and efficient solution to attention problems.
- (C) There are more advantages than disadvantages of taking Ritalin.
- (D) Children with attention problems are treated differently in schools.

19. The author of the passage points out that _____.

- (A) children with attention problems are increasing in numbers
- (B) people shouldn't pay so much attention to the side effects of Ritalin
- (C) there are more than enough teachers trained to teach special-need students
- (D) there are more problems of Ritalin than people seem to notice

20. Children taking Ritalin are likely to _____, according to the passage.

- (A) have a hard time falling asleep or stay asleep at night
- (B) have poor interaction with classmates and teachers
- (C) refuse to take Ritalin simply because they don't want to
- (D) perform better than their peers who can focus in class

3. Hundreds of Cambodian villagers welcomed the arrival of a new school Wednesday, a gift from an American teenager who raised US\$52,000 after reading about the hardships of growing up in Cambodia. Rachel Rosenfeld, 17, made her first visit to the Southeast Asian country for the opening of the R.S. Rosenfeld school, which brings five computers and Internet access to 3000 primary school students in a small village of Siem Reap province, a poverty-stricken area that is home to the country's famed Angkor Wat temple complex.

Rosenfeld, of Harrison, New York, said she learned about the village of Srah Khvav after reading a newspaper article last year that discussed the plight of poor Cambodian children who often have no access to education. To raise money, Rosenfeld sent out hundreds of fundraising letters, sold T-shirts and offered naming rights for several facilities in the school. The US\$52,000 she raised was supplemented by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which contributed US\$10,000 and US\$13,000 respectively.

"It makes me feel great to know that I was able to help so many people," she said. Children in white shirts and navy pants, the Cambodian school uniform, stood in two neat lines and clapped as Rosenfeld and her family arrived. "Going to school is very important for everyone's future," Rosenfeld said at the opening ceremony. "If I can build this school, then each of you can set goals for yourselves that you can reach." "Aim very high, and you will be surprised by what you can achieve," she said.

21. The story is mainly about _____.

- (A) how children in poor countries can benefit from good education early on
- (B) the funds dedicated to children in less developed countries such as Cambodia
- (C) the importance of elementary education to children all over the world
- (D) a high-school student devoting herself to improving the life of the poor

22. The word "access" means _____.

- (A) keeping something safe from harm, damage, or illness
- (B) the right to enter a place, use something, see someone, etc
- (C) making a decision about something after thinking carefully about it
- (D) a feeling of worry about something important

23. From the 3rd paragraph, we can conclude Rachel Rosenfeld is likely to believe that _____.

- (A) government should help poor children with their education and healthcare
- (B) people should believe in their ability to do something great and amazing
- (C) highschool students are supposed to learn how to raise money for the poor
- (D) international organizations are more helpful in helping poor children

【國文科】語文能力測驗：第 24-33 題為單選題，每題 2 分，共 10 題，20%。

24. 下列「 」內的字音寫成國字後，何者兩兩相同？

- (A) 並駕齊「く」／「く」吉避凶
- (B) 「ㄣ」守崗位／「ㄣ」守自盜
- (C) 發「ㄣ」圖強／「ㄣ」發向上
- (D) 「ㄣ」拔弩張／「ㄣ」及履及

25. 下列「 」內的字音，何者兩兩相同？

- (A) 「吮」指回味／「允」諾兌現
- (B) 車過「枋」寮／街「坊」鄰居
- (C) 蒜頭「蜆」湯／「莧」菜小魚
- (D) 「中」流砥柱／「中」規中矩。

26. 「今夫膏粱之子，燕坐華堂之上，口不嘗荼蓼之味，身不歷農畝之勞，寢必重褥，食必珍美，出入必與隸，是人之所謂樂也。一旦運窮福艾，顛沛生於不測，而不知醉醇飫肥之腸，不可以實疏糲；藉柔覆溫之軀，不可以御蓬蓽；雖欲效野夫賤隸，跼跳竄伏，偷性命於榛莽而不可得。庸非昔日之樂，為今日之苦也耶？故孟子曰：『……』趙子曰：『……』彼之苦，吾之樂；而彼之樂，吾之苦也。吾聞井以甘竭，李以苦存；夫差以酣酒亡，而句踐以嘗膽興，無亦猶是也夫？」依據前後文意，推敲『……』中所填入的內容是：

- (A) 天之將大任於是人也，必先苦其心志，勞其筋骨，餓其體膚／良藥苦口利於病，忠言逆耳利於行
- (B) 勞心者治人，勞力者治於人；治於人者食人，治人者食於人／苦海無邊，回頭是岸
- (C) 人皆有不忍人之心。先王有不忍人之心，斯有不忍人之政矣／書山有路勤為徑，學海無涯苦作舟
- (D) 凡有四端於我者，知皆擴而充之矣，若火之始然，泉之始達／人是苦蟲，不打不招。

27. 閱讀下列文字後，推測所描述的對象，與何者選項相同？

「從殖民時代遺留下來的一口枯井，它曾經為我們湧流過生命的活泉。在它的斷流之日，我們的生命脫穎而出，以第一聲啼哭，發表『獨立宣言』。這歷史的遺跡，記下我們先天的恥辱，顯示出我們的前身，原是吸血的寄生蟲。每當我俯首默念，對著枯井懺悔，啊，母親！對於你，我是永恆、永恆的罪人。」

- (A) 兩座連綿的山巒／倚潭而生／偶爾也會有一些悲喜心情／攀爬而上
- (B) 在我思想底森林深處／有一泓清冽的寒泉／林間的群獸常到這裡飲水解渴／也在泉水上照出它們粗野的容顏
- (C) 一對相戀的魚／尾巴要四十歲以後才出現／中間隔著一道鼻梁／有如我和我的家人／中間隔著一條海峽／這一輩子是無法相見的了／偶爾／也會混在一起／只是在夢中他們的淚
- (D) 又在地圖上看到了臺灣海峽／那被砲火烤過刀槍剗過的／有岸的／疤是我四十年前離開母體／嚎啕大哭留下來的／傷痕。

28. 「蝴蝶和蛾有所謂的『保護色』或『擬態』，用以假亂真的色澤或形體和牠們所棲息的環境打成一片，讓敵人無法辨識，而獲得生存、繁衍的機會。英國有一種飛蛾，喜歡棲息於梨樹的樹幹，牠那淡淡的色彩與樹幹的顏色正好相合。但就像人也有皮膚較黑的一般，

- 這種蛾也有顏色較深的；在過去，深色的蛾停在樹幹上，目標突出，很快就會被小鳥發現而遭捕殺。不過在工業化後，因空氣汙染嚴重，樹幹被煤煙燻得汗黑，淡色的蛾遂變為醒目，常淪為獵物，反而是深色的蛾成為在生存上占有優勢的一群。但近年來，因英國環保運動的成功，煤煙不再，淡色的蛾又獲得繁衍的機會」以上故事給我們的啟示是：
- (A) 弱肉強食，在動物界引進外敵常是淘汰自己內部不良分子的最好方法
 - (B) 每個人都有不同的稟賦，每個人都應該學習接納自己的短處，發揮自己的長處
 - (C) 當環境改變時，「自然」就伸出它汰擇的手，只有適合環境的個體才能繼續生存下去
 - (D) 同樣一種行為，可能來自不同的原因與考慮，有的「充滿苦衷」，有的則「看似聰明，其實愚蠢」。

閱讀下列出自劉基《郁離子》中一則「趙人患鼠」寓言，並回答 29-30 題：

趙人患鼠，乞貓於中山，中山人予之貓，善捕鼠及雞。月餘，鼠盡而其雞亦盡。
其子患之，告其父曰：「盍去諸？」其父曰：「是非若所知也！吾之患在鼠，不在乎無雞。夫有鼠則竊吾食，毀吾衣，穿吾垣墻，壞傷吾器用，吾將飢寒焉。」
「不病於無雞乎？」
「無雞者，弗食雞則已耳，去飢寒猶遠，若之何而去夫貓也！」

29. 關於文中「」內的字詞解釋，何者前後兩兩相同？
- (A) 「乞貓於中山」／「今法如此而更重之，是法不信於民也」(張釋之執法)
 - (B) 「吾將飢寒焉」／「旦旦而學之，久而不怠焉」(為學一首示子姪)
 - (C) 「弗食雞則已耳」／「但少閑人如吾兩人者耳」(記承天寺夜遊)
 - (D) 「去飢寒猶遠」／「既醉而退，曾不吝情去留」(五柳先生傳)
30. 文中藉父子對話闡明寓言之旨意，主要說明的是：
- (A) 水能載舟，亦能覆舟
 - (B) 人非聖賢，誰能無過
 - (C) 捨本逐末，因小失大
 - (D) 兩利相權取其重，兩害相權取其輕

閱讀下列文章，並回答 31-33 題：

1978 年我第一次到歐洲；這是啟蒙運動、工業革命的發源地，先進國家的聚集處，我帶著滿腦子對「現代化」的想像而去。離開機場，車子沿著德法邊境行駛。一路上沒看見預期中的高科技、超現實的都市景觀，卻看見他田野依依，江山如畫。樹林與麥田盡處，就是村落。村落的紅瓦白牆起落有致，襯著教堂尖塔的沈靜。斜陽鐘聲，雞犬相聞。綿延數百里，竟然像中古世紀的圖片。

車子在一條鄉間小路停下。上百隻毛茸茸圓滾滾的羊，像下課的孩子一樣，推著擠著鬧著過路，然後從草原那頭，牧羊人出現了。他一臉鬍子，披著蓑衣，手執長杖，在羊群的簇擁中緩緩走近。夕陽把羊毛染成淡淡粉色，空氣流動著草汁的酸香。

我是震驚的；我以為會到處看見人的「現代」成就的驕傲展現，但是不斷撞見的，卻是貼近泥土的默不作聲的「傳統」。穿過濃綠的草原，這牧羊人緩緩向我走近，就像舊約聖經裡的牧羊人走近一個口渴的旅人。

爾後在歐洲的長期定居，只是不斷見證傳統的生生不息。生老病死的人間禮儀——什麼時辰唱什麼歌、用什麼顏色、送什麼花，對什麼人用什麼遣詞與用句，井井有條。春夏秋冬的生活韻律——暮冬的化妝遊行以驅鬼，初春的彩繪雞蛋以慶生，夏至的廣場歌舞以休憩，耶誕的莊嚴靜思以祈福。千年禮樂，不絕如縷，並不曾因「現代化」而消失或走樣。至於生活環境，不論是羅馬、巴黎還是柏林，為了一堵舊時城牆、一座破敗教堂、一條古樸老街，都可能花大成本，用高科技，不計得失地保存修復，為了保留傳統的氣質氛圍。

傳統的「氣質氛圍」，並不是一種膚淺的懷舊情懷。當人的成就像氫氣球一樣向不可知的無限的高空飛展，傳統就是綁著氫氣球的那根粗繩，緊連著土地。它使你仍舊樸實地面對生老病死，它使你仍舊與春花秋月冬雪共同呼吸，使你的腳仍舊踩得到泥土，你的手摸得到樹幹，你的眼睛可以為一首古詩流淚，你的心靈可以和兩千年前的作者對話。

我發現，自己原來對「現代化」的預期是片面的。先進國家的「現代化」是手段，保護傳統是目的。譬如在環境生態上所做的鉅額投資與研發，其實不過是想重新得回最傳統最單純的「小橋流水人家」罷了。大資本、高科技、研究與發展，最終的目的不是飄向無限，而是回到根本——回到自己的語言、文化，自己的歷史、信仰，自己的泥土。

於是我看見：越先進的國家，越有能力保護自己的傳統；傳統保護得越好，對自己越有信心。越落後的國家，傳統的流失或支離破碎就越厲害，對自己的定位與前景越是手足無措，進退失據。

節選自龍應台〈在紫藤廬和 Starbucks 之間〉

31. 關於文章觀點的闡釋，下列敘述，何者正確？

- (A) 作者第一次遊歷歐洲，終於目睹當地先進的科技與現代化，高科技與超現實的都市景觀，和傳統文化的保護並重，呈現一種落差的美感
- (B) 面對現代化，我們不能邯鄲學步，忘卻自己的傳統與土地，唯有貼近土地，保護傳統，才能讓現代化有根可追尋，有土能抽芽
- (C) 傳統的氣質氛圍不能膚淺以對，必須從懷舊與保守中解放出來，和世界共同脈動，這是「國際化」重要的一環，也是歐洲先進國家驕傲的一面
- (D) 傳統讓我們「仍舊與春花秋月冬雪共同呼吸」，近似於「春有百花秋有月，夏有涼風冬有雪，若無閒事掛心頭，便是人間好時節」的自在豁達。

32. 文中所謂對於「傳統」與「現代」的觀點，若以臺南為例，何者貼近作者的原意？
- (A) 清領時期遺留下來的「五條港」，昔日河道遺跡難見，經市府復育重建，開發成文創街區，供市民與遊客休憩與遊賞
 - (B) 仁德糖廠旁的「奇美博物館」，宛若中世紀法國凡爾賽宮建築風格，其中典藏臺灣最完整的西方繪畫雕塑，目標為建構出西洋藝術史脈絡
 - (C) 善化抗日富商「陳子鏞故居」，被文化局列為「暫定古蹟」，地主為求現代化開發，進行拆除，由建商鉅額投資與研發，展現都市更新與城鎮再造的新活力
 - (D) 北門鹽田旁的「北門水晶教堂」，是一座仿關島海之教會(S.T Laguna Chapel)建構而成全臺第一座以婚姻、愛情為意象，創造出地中海風情般的水晶教堂藝術建築。
33. 文中提到：「暮冬的化妝遊行以驅鬼，初春的彩繪雞蛋以慶生，夏至的廣場歌舞以休憩，耶誕的莊嚴靜思以祈福。」涵蓋了歐洲四時不同的生活習慣，以此反觀我們的傳統觀念，以我國古代農曆為例，下列用法與說明何者正確？
- (A) 農曆四月的暮春時節，臺灣人在清明時祭祖掃墓，吃春捲來過寒食節
 - (B) 端午佳節正是西瓜上市的孟夏時節，可以痛快享受那碧沉西瓜的清涼
 - (C) 中秋月圓共嬋娟，家人熱鬧團圓，在寒意漸濃的季秋時分，更顯可貴
 - (D) 農曆十二月初八，吃碗熱騰騰的臘八粥，讓暮冬這個月都溫暖了起來

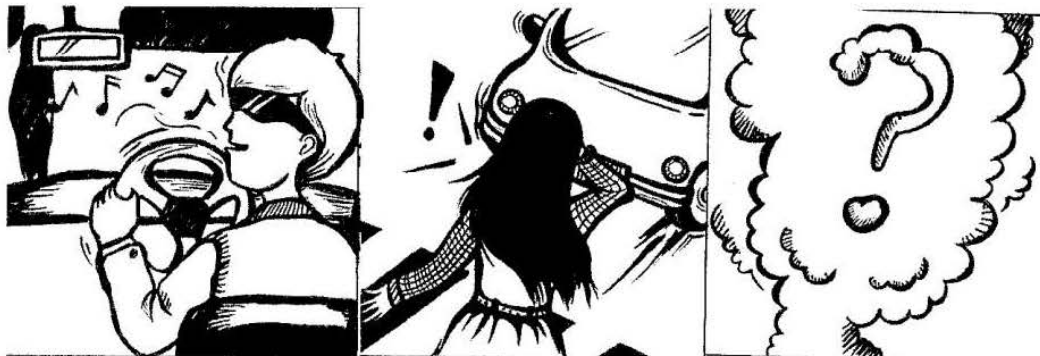
第二部分：非選擇題，答案請寫在答案卷上。

【英文科】翻譯與寫作：請依序作答在英文科答案卷上。

A. Translation: 8% in total.

1. 當 Tim 抵達火車站的時候，火車早已開走。(2%)
2. 他們最後決定去一間位於台南市中心的百貨公司。(3%)
3. 為了不要最後失敗，他們盡了全力準備。(3%)

B. Story-writing: Please write a short story (50-100 words) about what happens in the comics below. (From left to right) 10%



【國文科】組織寫作：10%，不必訂題目，請橫式書寫，作答在國文科答案卷上。

假如你是老師，想讓高年級小學生理解地球不是平面，而是球體。請將下列四筆資料重整，用精鍊暢達且充滿吸引力的筆調，把你的說明寫成一篇短文，文長不超過二百字。

甲、十六世紀麥哲倫的船隊環繞地球一周。

乙、月蝕時，看到月球上的地球陰影是圓形的一部分。

丙、住在東方的人看到太陽從地平線出現的時間比住在西方的人還要早。

丁、大船駛向港口，在港口的人先見其桅，後見其身。

【國文科】引導寫作：20%，請橫式書寫，作答在國文科答案卷上。

1543 年，哥白尼不畏懼基督教會封閉保守的反對，推翻地球為宇宙中心論，大膽假設日心地動說。

1951 年，正在讀醫學系的切·格瓦拉並不像許多準醫生，躺在安逸的沙發上，等著迎接高薪。他決定給自己不一樣的挑戰，環遊拉丁美洲，用腳步認識土地，走入群眾，擁抱苦難中人們。

1975 年，自幼家貧的王溢嘉從臺大醫學系畢業，不顧父母的反對，放下手術刀與聽診器，拿起筆桿，投入閱讀與寫作的世界，用夢想與文字串連出一條悠長晶亮的人生路。

2012 年，美國普林斯頓大學畢業的劉安婷，不順從高學歷高收入的安逸人生，毅然辭去紐約管理顧問的工作，回到台灣創辦 Teach For Taiwan（為台灣而教）非營利組織，改善台灣偏鄉教育的困境，翻轉無數孩子的未來。

成長路途中，什麼時候你不想聽從別人的安排？為什麼你不想聽話？你想聽的究竟是什麼話？請以「我，不聽話」為題，從不同情境，不同角度，以自己親身經驗出發，自由發揮創意，寫一篇四百字以內的文章。

