

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 題到第 22 題每題 1 分，第 23 題到第 26 題每題 2 分。

1.Cloze: 16%

When ___1___ a problem, we weigh success or failure against it. We might think that positive thinking always leads us to expect success. But, ___2___, it's more important to realize that positive thinking leads to acceptance of our situation. If we think ___3___, we may predict success or ways to move on in case of failure. There's a difference ___4___ blind positivity and seeing things ___5___ a positive way.

Does research see any real value in positive thinking? Many studies show that a positive attitude ___6___ less stress and depression. Physically, positive thinking is linked to a longer life and quicker ___7___ from sickness. Positive people with a family history of heart problems are even less ___8___ to experience heart attacks.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. (A) face | (B) facing | (C) faced | (D) to face |
| 2. (A) at first | (B) otherwise | (C) in fact | (D) in other words |
| 3. (A) positive | (B) positively | (C) positivity | (D) being positive |
| 4. (A) among | (B) in | (C) between | (D) from |
| 5. (A) among | (B) in | (C) between | (D) from |
| 6. (A) brings down | (B) comes in | (C) turns to | (D) results in |
| 7. (A) address | (B) incident | (C) recovery | (D) identity |
| 8. (A) probable | (B) possible | (C) unable | (D) likely |

In recent years, there has been a vast increase in the number of students choosing to study abroad. This is partly ___9___ people are more wealthy and partly ___10___ the variety of scholarships for overseas students nowadays. ___11___ foreign study is not something which every student would choose, it is an attractive option for many people.

Studying overseas has a number of advantages. ___12___, it may give students access to knowledge and facilities such as laboratories and libraries which are not available in their home country. Besides, ___13___ looking abroad students may find a wider range of courses than those ___14___ in their country's universities, and eventually decide on one which meets their needs.

___15___, studying abroad has a number of disadvantages. These may be personal and professional. For one thing, students have to leave their family and friends for a long period. What's more, studying abroad is almost always more expensive than studying in one's local university. In fact, students often have to study in a foreign language, which may ___16___ their performance and mean they won't achieve their true level.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 9. (A) because | (B) because of | (C) in addition | (D) in addition to |
| 10. (A) because | (B) because of | (C) in addition | (D) in addition to |
| 11. (A) Because | (B) Unless | (C) Though | (D) If |
| 12. (A) In comparison | (B) Moreover | (C) In conclusion | (D) For instance |
| 13. (A) by | (B) with | (C) across | (D) upon |
| 14. (A) offered | (B) offering | (C) offer | (D) to offer |
| 15. (A) As a result | (B) However | (C) Likewise | (D) In other words |
| 16. (A) deliver | (B) limit | (C) contain | (D) form |

2. Fill in the blanks: 6% (選項不考慮大小寫)

These days, people seem to be working more and playing less. Americans, known __17__ their hectic lifestyles and fast pace of life, are working even more than most other peoples. In fact, Americans work an average of 50 hours a week according to a Harris Poll done in 2001. In addition, another 10 to 15 hours of this busy week is spent __18__ to work. If you include the time spent cooking, eating, cleaning, and sleeping, very little time is left in the week for __19__.

It's not all work and no play, however, for the Americans. According to the same survey, in the hours __20__ for fun, Americans' number one leisure activity is reading. Their second favorite is watching TV, followed by spending time with the family.

__21__, not all cultures enjoy doing the same things in their free time. According to a survey done on leisure in the United Kingdom, the British prefer to watch TV and videos in their spare time, followed by listening to the radio. However, the Japanese __22__ eating out as number one. They like driving almost as much, and karaoke came in fourth. The fifth and sixth most popular free time activities for the Japanese are watching videos and listening to music and the radio.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| (A) interestingly | (B) for | (C) commuting | (D) recreation | (E) as |
| (F) left | (G) rank | (H) prefers | (I) reaching | (J) so |

3. Reading: 8%

Most Jazz fans believe that New Orleans is where Jazz began. New Orleans was the city of opportunities and a breeding ground for innovation(創新). Freed African-Americans were drawn to the city in search of jobs. They brought rhythmic(節奏的) flavor as they beat out on drums in the dusty sunlight of the streets and squares of New Orleans. The people standing around couldn't help but tap their feet and move their heads, dancing. Later, band orchestras(樂團) borrowed some of the rhythms, combining them with the European concert traditions of music, which had been introduced to New Orleans when the city was under the French and Spanish rule. Poor people could not afford to go to the opera house or listen to the symphony orchestra as many rich people did, so they developed their own music, playing simple melodies, mostly by ear, of the old beat of slave drums combined with the music diversity(多元) of New Orleans. This is how jazz was born – the music which is not only for listening but also for dancing. It is fun to dance to; actually, it is hard not to dance to it.

The famous Jazz musicians born or raised in New Orleans at or before the turn of the century would take several pages to list and would read like a Jazz Hall of Fame. The fame of New Orleans as a Jazz center came to an end in 1917 during World War I. However, later Jazz went on to earn the title of America's Classical Music. It later gained recognition(認同) from the Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts, the Smithsonian Institution, Congress, President of the United States, most universities and music conservatories(音樂廳), as well as many classical conductors and the Royal houses of Europe!

23. Jazz music was developed partly because _____.

- A. it takes a lot of time to practice and master
- B. the government encouraged its development
- C. playing music for the rich was a popular job
- D. some people weren't as wealthy as others

24. Which of the following is the best title for this essay?
- A. "Jazz, then and now"
 - B. "Musicians in the history of Jazz"
 - C. "The future of Jazz"
 - D. "Jazz and American politics"
25. What does the author mean with the first sentence of the second paragraph?
- A. Jazz musicians in New Orleans are mostly immigrants(移民).
 - B. Only those jazz musicians in New Orleans are successful.
 - C. There are many outstanding jazz musicians from New Orleans.
 - D. A visit to the Jazz Hall of Fame is highly recommended(推薦).
26. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- A. New Orleans has a huge population of African-Americans.
 - B. Dancing is often absent(缺席的) in most live jazz performances.
 - C. Jazz music enjoys a prominent(傑出的) status in American culture.
 - D. Some elements(元素) of jazz music are from European cultures.

【國文科】語文能力測驗：第 27 題到第 37 題為單選題，每題 2 分，共 11 題，22%。

27. 下列「 」內的字音前後相同的選項是：

- (A) 龍騰虎「躍」／光「耀」門楣
- (B) 身陷囹「圄」／言語齟「齬」
- (C) 屢見不「鮮」／「鮮」為人知
- (D) 力有未「逮」／費力「逮」住

28. 下列「 」內的成語使用正確的是：

- (A) 澎湖的柱狀玄武岩氣勢磅礴，是大自然「巧奪天工」的偉大傑作
- (B) 政府對衛生紙喊漲所引起的搶購現象「置若罔聞」，實在是太不應該
- (C) 他們婚前「相濡以沫」地克服了種種難題，終於得到雙方父母的認同
- (D) 大考將近，連日來他都「目不見睫」地苦讀，只希望能畢其功於一役

29. 甲、「我思想，故我是□□……／萬年後小花的輕呼／透過無夢無醒的雲霧，／來振撼我斑斕的彩翼」(戴望舒〈我思想〉)

乙、「然後／就在這樣窸窣的水面／看到／月光□□」(馮青〈水蘆花〉)。

以上兩首現代詩，缺空處宜填上：

- (A) 鳳鳥／灑落
- (B) 蝴蝶／湧動
- (C) 鳳鳥／反射
- (D) 蝴蝶／照耀。

30.以下的現代詩，請選出排列順序最恰當的選項：

「南都，春天太快／

甲、街道的枝桠招搖

乙、就全都掛上

丙、在你耳鬢廝磨細訴

丁、像是一串串錯愕的詩句

戊、我的戀戀絮語，尚不及

／張開滿口黃蓮的嘴巴／急於呼喚／而你的名字／已被南風吹散」(路寒袖〈阿勃勒絮語〉)

(A)甲丁丙乙戊

(B)丁戊乙甲丙

(C)戊丙丁乙甲

(D)戊丙乙甲丁

31.蔣捷〈虞美人〉：「少年聽雨歌樓上。紅燭昏羅帳。壯年聽雨客舟中。江闊雲低、斷雁叫西風。而今聽雨僧廬下。鬢已星星也。悲歡離合總無情。一任階前、點滴到天明。」將人生少年、中年、晚年三階段的生活與心情說得極為清楚，以下選項內容何者便是在呈現少年的狂情：

(A)中原亂，纓散，幾時收？試倩悲風吹淚，過揚州

(B)懶共賢爭，從教他笑，如此只如此。雜劇打了，戲衫脫與猓底

(C)詩萬首，酒千觴，幾曾著眼看侯王？玉樓金闕慵歸去，且插梅花醉洛陽

(D)人已老，事皆非。花前不飲淚沾衣。如今但欲關門睡，一任梅花作雪飛

32.下列選項中的詩歌其歌詠之物前後相同者為何：

(A)垂緜飲清露，流響出疏桐，居高聲自遠，非是藉秋風／抱葉隱深林，乘時嘒嘒吟。如何忘遠舉，飲露已清心

(B)的歷流光小，飄搖弱翅輕。恐畏無人識，獨自暗中明／碧玉眼睛雲母翅，輕於粉蝶瘦於蜂。坐來迎拂波光久，豈是殷勤戀蓼叢

(C)移根蟾窟不尋常，枝葉猶垂月露香。可笑當年陶靖節，東籬猶殢菊花黃／惱殺當年武媚娘，催開不肯逐群芳。而今替我飛香早，可乞〈清平〉第四章

(D)班寅贏得號將軍，月黑深山星目分。長嘯一聲風刮地，雄跳三勵獸奔群／金眸玉爪目懸星，群獸聞知盡駭驚。怒懾熊羆威凜凜，雄驅虎豹氣英英。曾聞西國常馴養，今出中華應太平。卻羨文殊能服爾，穩驂駕駕下天京

33.根據下文選出敘述正確的選項：

面對事物有不同的感受後，往往透過比興的方法另有所指，例如「美人」有多重意思，除了指美麗的女子外，也可以指君主，屈原〈九章〉：「結微情以陳詞兮，矯以遺夫美人。」也可以指品德美好的人，《詩經·邶風》：「云誰之思，西方美人。」蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉：「望美人兮天一方。」

數學家對某些重要的定理，也會提出很多不同的證明。例如畢氏定理的不同證明有十個以上，等周不等式亦有五六個證明，高斯則給出數論對偶定律六個不同的看法。不同的證明讓我們可以從不同的角度去理解同一個事實，往往引導出數學上不同的發展。

對空間中的曲面，微分幾何學家會問它的曲率如何，有些分析家希望沿著曲率方向來推動它一下看看有甚變化，代數幾何學家可以考慮它可否用多項式來表示，數論學家會問上面有沒有整數格點。這種種主觀的感受由我們的修養來主導。

反過來說，文學家對同一事物亦有不同的歌詠，但在創作的工具上，卻有比較統一的對仗韻律的講究，可以應用到不同的文體。從數學的觀點來說，對仗韻律是一種對襯，而對襯的觀念在數學發展至為緊要，是所有數學分枝的共同工具。（節錄丘成桐〈數學和中國文學的比較〉）

(A)作者認為文學與科學之所以能交織並存，關鍵在於比興手法的運用

(B)畢氏定理雖有十個以上的不同證明，但只有一個是正確且能幫我們理解事實的證明

(C)數學對襯的觀念之所以重要，是因為它往往能引導出數學上不同的發展，甚至成為定理

(D)空間中的曲面，不同的專家會有不同的研究角度，正呼應文學所說詩句的意義永遠說解不盡

34.~35.為題組，請閱讀下文後回答問題

甲、當夜晚降臨，他們躺在河邊這些卑微的小屋裡，身體蜷縮著，或是夫妻彼此擁抱依偎，他們的心思到底會是些什麼呢？那時，風也許會從森黑的山頭下來，也可能從河邊亂草間呼嘯而過，挾著揮之不去的煤的氣味，震動起他們薄弱的窗門。而不論怎樣，他們都必須趕快入睡；疲倦是有的，絕望則不太可能，因為後面實在已無退路。（陳列〈礦村行〉）

乙、對我而言，臺北市有這樣的轄區，有這段瘡啞的九段尾，是使人驚疑納悶的。一些人粗糙的活著，在邊緣地帶粗糙地勞動、生產和休息，像中心供輸民生必需物和剩餘的人力，為中心的精美華麗和強大奠基，討賺生活的基本需要，然後在被忽視忘記裡忍受孤寂和財富全是諸種慾望的折磨，分攤諸如污染稅金之類的擔負，東拉西扯地湊合著度日子。（陳列〈人在社子〉）

34.關於以上兩篇文章的比較說明，正確的敘述是：

(A)兩文皆描寫出礦工生活的悲哀

(B)兩文都譴責政府對底層人民漠不關心

(C)兩文都透露居民所住地區與市區的貧富差距

(D)兩文皆描寫弱勢者的處境不佳，生活物質缺乏

35.根據兩篇文章的內容，敘述有誤的是：

(A)甲文表明為了活下去，不得已得換工作的決心

(B)乙文透露人們雖不懈工作，卻仍無法改善生活條件

(C)甲文透過想像的描寫手法，表現出礦工夜晚睡覺的場景

(D)乙文以報導者的立場書寫，表達對社會不公不義的看法

36.~37.為題組，請閱讀下文後回答問題

這個臺北的冬天好冷，我跟親友們齊聲怨嘆。但他們會狐疑問我：在今天之前，我都在美國過冬，那麼我是怎麼熬過美東的冰天雪地的？電視上的新英格蘭地區（我曾經住了五年的地帶）被風雪吞噬——那畫面並不誇張，我親身體驗過。

我竟覺得美國的冬天不冷，而臺北冷，的確矛盾。若說美國生活都被暖氣庇佑也不盡然，我想起當時常在戶外雪地遛狗，帶狗走過冰雪泥濘的公園，甚至跟狗丟雪球打雪仗。我還經歷過多次因雪停課，以及在高速公路上雪及半個輪胎的困局。

可能是因為在異鄉旅居，雖然溫度低，但心情上隔了一層。冷血地說，雪花跟我無關，只是風景。低溫予我的切膚之痛，至今我已忘卻。

回到臺北，雖然氣溫較暖，但我跟這裡的空氣之間少了保護層。我在街上走路（美國人很少在街上走路），在雨中等公車、騎機車，貼身的親密感總是冰冷的。我不大在乎台灣的風景看起來像不像風景明信片——而那種風景明信片的土地，沒有噪音沒有人聲，也沒有人味，我已經覺得空洞遙遠。（紀大偉〈風雪〉）

36.依照文意判斷，作者為何怨嘆臺北好冷？

- (A)近鄉情怯，諸多不適
- (B)「外國月亮比較圓」的心態
- (C)落魄回鄉，所以想引發親人關切
- (D)返鄉後，貼近故土與生活的親密感

37.下列何者符合作者的心態：

- (A)美國不冷是因眷戀異鄉雪景
- (B)異鄉生活是隔了一層的風景
- (C)臺灣沒有可感動人心的景致
- (D)懷念遙遠卻愜意的旅居生活

[語文能力測驗選擇題結束，背面仍有語文表達題。]

第二部分：非選擇題，答案請寫在答案卷上。

【英文科】語文表達：20%：請依序作答在英文科答案卷上。

A. 看圖簡答: (每題回答字數 10-50 字之間，未達 10 字該題不予給分)



1. What are the people doing in this picture? What do you think they will do later? Why are they doing this? (5%)

2. Do you think they like what they are doing? Why? What are they likely to be thinking? (5%)

B. 短文寫作: (10%) (未達 50 字不予給分)

Please describe an unforgettable event or trip you have enjoyed with your family or friends.

提示: You can talk about where you went, what you did, why you went there, how you felt, and who else were there, and/or what advice, feelings or feedback you want to share with us. The more detailed, the better.

【國文科】語文表達：28%，請橫式書寫，依序作答在國文科答案卷上。

一、情境寫作：請根據以下情境的假設回答問題（11%）

1. 你和好朋友都參加了臺南一中科學班的能力檢定考試，放榜日你們相約看榜單，結果你考上了而他卻沒考上，你可以看見好朋友的臉瞬間垮下，請問在那當下你會如何做？（3%）

2. 你將參加科展比賽，同組的成員尚缺一人，最後的成員將由你決定，眼下有三個人選 A、B、C 可供你邀請加入，他們的能力為 $A > B > C$ ，溝通及配合度則是 $C > B > A$ 。

(1) 請說明最後你選擇的人選及原因：（4%）

(2) 比賽的日子迫在眉睫，但你選擇的人卻一再出現紕漏，你將如何處理：（4%）

二、引導寫作（17%）

生活中，我們常因自己的懦弱、不安、憤怒或種種自以為是的言行舉動而傷害他人，卻沒有勇氣在當下立刻道歉，當時間不停的流逝後，未出口的歉意化為心中難以化解的悔恨或遺憾，深深懊悔著如果當時自己能表達歉意該有多好！

請以「那時，我很抱歉」為題，書寫一篇五百字以內的文章，內容包含事件始末，以及你其實想表達給對方知道的心意，和你從這件事情中所領悟的道理。