語文能力檢定 試題本

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:

語文能力檢定包含國文和英文,題型為選擇題和非選題。試題本採雙面印刷,共9頁,測驗時間從8:40到10:00,共80分鐘。作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

注意事項:

- 1. 選擇題均為四選一,每題都只有一個正確或最佳的答案,答錯不倒扣。
- 2. 試題本或答案卷(卡)如有印刷不清、缺頁、漏印或汙損等情形,請立即舉手 向監試委員反應。
- 3. 依試場規則規定,答案卡上不得書寫姓名座號,也不得作任何標記。故意汙損 答案卡、損壞試題本,或在答案卡上顯示自己身分者,該科考試不予計分。

作答方式:

- 1. 請依說明於答案卡(一張)及答案卷(國文、英文各一張)上作答。
- 2. 選擇題須用 2B 鉛筆將答案畫記於答案卡上相應的位置,請務必將選項塗黑、 塗滿。如果需修改答案,請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨,重新塗黑答案。答案卡如有 畫記不清或汙損等情事,導致電腦無法正確判讀,其責任自負,不得提出異議。
- 3. 非選題請依題目說明,分別書寫於國文科答案卷和英文科答案卷,非選題於試 題本作答,不予計分。

第一部分:英文科選擇題(30%)

說明:第1題至第20題為單選題,每題有4個選項,其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項;第21至30題為題組題,請由10個選項中選出最適合的答案。以上題目請依題號將答案畫記在答案卡。

Part A. Vocabulary (1%, 10% in total)

1. The kid kept the dog until it got angry and bit him hard on the arm. (A) teasing (B) devising (C) comparing (D) describing 2. Our school hours are 8am to 4pm, but if there's an extra class, we leave at five.
2. Our school hours are 8am to 4pm, but if there's an extra class, we leave at five.
(A) vivid (B) passive (C) regular (D) physical
3. A common way of disciplining children is to reward good while punishing bad or
(A) burden (B) distance (C) influence (D) behavior
4. Having suffered from serious depression, Linda went to a hospital for the ill for
proper treatment.
(A) officially (B) mentally (C) simply (D) rarely
5. The <u>objects</u> (物體) in display in the exhibition room can't be touched without the
the owner.
(A) legend (B) fortune (C) disaster (D) permission
6. The police suspected the man of murder, but they hadn't found any evidence to
prove it.
(A) concrete (B) numerous (C) destructive (D) commercial
7. All the donated supplies, including food, clothes, and medicine, have been amo
the victims of the earthquake.
(A) occupied (B) declared (C) prevented (D) distributed
8. Whatever Hank says shouldn't be completely believed because he has a(n) to <u>exaggerate</u> (誇大).
(A) tendency (B) opportunity (C) explanation (D) performance
9. All her effort and hard work have paid off as Sabrina has made progress in her
English
(A) negative (B) considerate (C) significant (D) motionless
10.Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Prize for her toward world peace.
(A) completions (B) contributions (C) competitions (D) constructions
Part B. Cloze (1%, 10% in total)
(A)
Many people must have heard about William Shakespeare and some of his fame
works. However,(11) about his early life. Born into a rich family in London in 1564,
nad five siblings, and his father was a(n)(12) merchant.

As he grew older, he went to the local grammar school where he learned about poetry,

history, Greek, and Latin. When William __(13)__ eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years older than William. They soon had a family with a daughter and twins. After William and Anne had the twins, there are no __(14)__ of the next several years of his life. Historians often refer to these years as the "lost years." There are lots of theories and stories about what William was doing during this time.

He and his family eventually __(15)__ in London, where William was working at the theater. William was part of an acting company called Lord Chamberlain's Men, for which he wrote plays. From then on, his plays began to gain in popularity, and the rest is history.

- 11. (A) people know a little (B) it is known little
- (C) knowing little
- (D) little is known

- 12. (A) successful
- (B) infamous
- (C) opposite
- (D) medical

- 13. (A) aged
- (B) turned
- (C) change
- (D) arrived

- 14. (A) fancies
- (B) records
- (C) careers
- (D) surprises

- 15. (A) ended up
- (B) worked out
- (C) showed off
- (D) turned in

(B)

The Kaohsiung Light Rail is a modern marvel that glides through the vibrant cityscape of Kaohsiung, Taiwan. Stretching across 22 kilometers, this state-of-the-art transit system perfectly connects key areas of the city, providing residents and visitors with an efficient and eco-friendly mode of __(16)__.

What sets the Kaohsiung Light Rail apart is its <u>sleek(</u>流線的) design and <u>cutting-edge(</u>尖端的) technology. The trains are powered by electricity, <u>(17)</u> carbon <u>emissions(排放)</u> and contributing to a cleaner environment. Passengers can relax in comfortable, airconditioned cabins <u>(18)</u> enjoying panoramic views of the city through large windows.

As the light rail <u>meanders</u>(蜿蜒) through bustling streets and scenic waterfronts, it offers glimpses of Kaohsiung's rich cultural heritage and modern architecture. Along the way, travelers can hop off at various stations to explore __(19)__ such as Pier-2 Art Center, Liuhe Night Market, and the iconic Love River.

With its user-friendly ticketing system and frequent service, the Kaohsiung Light Rail has become a(n) __(20)__ part of daily life for many residents. It not only eases traffic congestion but also promotes sustainable urban development.

- 16. (A) traffic
- (B) device
- (C) environment
- (D) transportation

- 17. (A) blaming
- (B) reducing
- (C) producing
- (D) transmitting

- 18. (A) if
- (B) since
- (C) while
- (D) though

- 19. (A) attractions
- (B) occasions
- (C) intentions
- (D) creations

- 20. (A) visible
- (B) potential
- (C) apparent
- (D) important

Part C. Coherence (1%. 10% in total)

One fascinating area of science is biology, the study of living organisms. Imagine (22) the hidden areas of cells, where tiny structures called organelles work tirelessly to keep life going. Biology teaches us about the (23) of life forms, from the smallest bacteria to the majestic elephants roaming the African savannah.

Then there's chemistry, where we explore the world of elements and compounds. Picture atoms dancing together, (24) bonds to create everything from the air we breathe to the water we drink. Chemistry shows us how substances (25) each other, allowing us to create new materials and understand natural phenomena like fire and rust.

Physics takes us on a journey through the (26) that govern the universe. From the graceful motion of planets to the powerful force of gravity, physics reveals the underlying(深 層的) principles that (27) our world. It's like solving a grand cosmic puzzle, where every discovery brings us __(28)__ to understanding the secrets of the cosmos(宇宙).

But science isn't just about facts and figures—it's also about curiosity and discovery. Whether it's doing (29) in the lab or observing nature in the great outdoors, science encourages us to question, explore, and learn. So, let's start this incredible (30) together and unlock the wonders of the universe through the lens of science!

(A) diving into	(B) experiments	(C) interact with	(D) shape	(E) diversity
(F) closer	(G) forming	(H) vast	(I) adventure	(J) laws

第二部分:國文科選擇題(26%)

說明:第31 題至第43 題,每題有4個選項,其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項,請書 記在答案卡。各題答對者,得2分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以 零分計算。

- 31.下列「 」內的字,讀音前後相同的是:
- (A)怙惡不「悛」/日削月「朘」 (B)「頡」頏上下/聰明慧「黠」
- (C)「喁」喁細語/負「嵎」頑抗
- (D)「躋」身國際/噬「臍」莫及
- 32.下列選項,用字完全正確的是:
- (A)按照摩洛哥的禮法,未婚男女不能隨便搭嬗彼此,男孩若想表達情思,只能在九月的婚 禮慶典中向心儀女孩示愛
- (B)如果在婚禮慶典上,女孩接受男孩求婚,會以「你已經奪走了我的肝」或「我的肝因你 而憔悴」等誓詞回應男孩
- (C)以肝而不是心做為真愛的象徵,是因為當地人深信,肝和消化功能習習相關,有健康的 肝,才能擁有美好的生活
- (D)即使文化窘異,獨豎一格的誓詞,在臺灣仍有挪用價值,只要跟老闆說「你已擁有我的 肝」,老闆一定會更加愛你

33.閱讀下列詩作,最適合填入 口內的語詞依序是: 轉過那些 的巷弄,我回到具象 那些具體的生活氣味、聲音、動態。我愛它們 我沿著□□,進入線條。重新愛起那些細節大師

維梅爾、余承堯、愛莉絲・孟若、曹雪芹 每隔一段時間,我就要被他們呼喚 而現在,正當其時。我進入他們的內臟 看到他們偉大的臟腑 在句子裡,在□□裡 在生活的虔敬,在情感的紋路之中 我越過高山,沙漠,河海,林 終於抵達內陸一小邦國 他們的筆就是可以帶你到那麼遠

繞一百零八回,在身體裡。□□的路徑。(零雨《膚色的時光,線條》)

- (A)虛無/細節/顏色/最遠 (B)靜默/線索/荒漠/最近
- (C)虛無/線索/荒漠/最遠 (D)靜默/細節/顏色/最近

34.關於下文的敘述,說明最適當的是:

痛覺就像色覺一樣,天生就具有相當主觀的特質,在各物種之間的落差也十分巨大。就 像某種波長的光不一定就代表紅色或藍色,某種氣味對不同動物來說可能是臭味,也可能是 香氣,這世界上也沒有舉世皆然的疼痛,甚至連像蠍毒這種刻意演化出來令人感到劇痛的物 質,也不一定會使所有動物都產生痛覺。痛覺能夠警告動物受傷或危險的可能性,所以是生 存的重要條件。而所有動物都有會威脅其生命安全的天敵,因此動物的痛覺便會根據牠們得 躲避或得忍受的條件而逐漸演變。這就是為什麼要辨識出動物受什麼刺激會感到疼痛是如此 困難,我們實在很難確定動物到底痛不痛,甚至也很難了解牠們到底有沒有痛覺。

(Ed Yong《五感之外的世界·沒人喜歡的感覺——疼痛》)

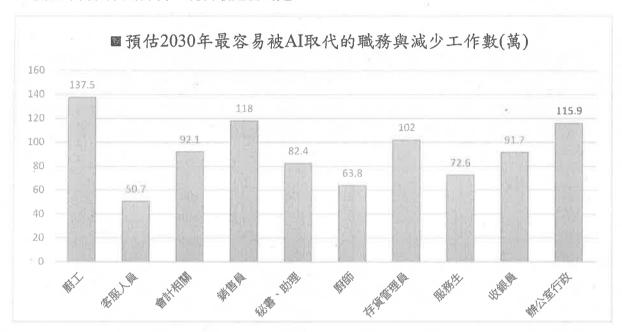
- (A) 痛覺是所有動物的共感經驗, 各物種對於痛的感受相距不遠
- (B)痛覺關乎生存,各物種對於蠍毒導致的劇痛,感受特別強烈
- (C)由於生存環境日漸安逸,人類的痛感在演化過程中逐漸鈍化
- (D)當對某物的痛覺感受愈強,代表某物對生命的危及程度愈高

35.關於下文的敘述,說明最適當的是:

我發現「距離」對於寫作相當重要。理想的距離是貼近卻又不涉入、旁觀而不疏離,在 這樣的距離之外,文學的虛構與醫學的紀實、自我的情感與他人的痛苦之間,才能錯落有致。 一段適當的距離能在形成文字美感的同時,也避免了廉價的濫情。

然而當現實生活中的我,確實負擔起照顧一位個案的責任時,卻發現那樣的距離似乎失去了。當我正在第一線陪伴著個案經歷他的受苦時,有什麼樣的資格在作為醫療的執業者的同時,又作為一個旁觀者,用文學之筆記錄他的受苦經驗呢?那時我發現進入醫學實作的核心之後,不能再如同以往旁觀者一樣單純直接,或許該暫時停下腳步,再次摸索文學與醫學的距離。(阿布《萬物皆有裂縫·自序》)

- (A)當書寫者與所寫場域貼合,才能寫出真實而不矯情的文章
- (B)作者因與個案有所接觸,才發現維繫「理想距離」並不容易
- (C)寫作「距離」關乎內容的真實或虛構,距離愈遠虛構比例愈高
- (D)寫字可以療疾,醫療現場無法消解的苦難,可以藉由文學來緩解
- 36.關於下方圖表的分析,說明最適當的是:



- (A)最容易被 AI 取代的前三項職務依序是: 廚工、銷售員、存貨管理員
- (B)依上述數據可推知:最容易被 AI 取代的職務具例行性或勞力等特色
- (C)服務生、客服人員具備互動能力,與其他職務相比,較不容易被取代
- (D)依據上述職務與數據可知:餐飲業的被取代率普遍高於金融從業人員

37-38 為題組

閱讀下列文章,回答37-38 題。

毗陵人張君希元,家世好書,所蓄古今人遺蹟至多,盡刻諸石,築室而藏之,屬余為記。余,蜀人也,蜀之諺曰:「學書者紙費,學醫者人費。」此言雖小,可以喻大。世有好功名者,以其未試之學,而驟出之於政,其費人豈特醫者之比乎?今張君以兼人之能,而位不稱其才,優遊終歲,無所役其心智,則以書自娱。然以余觀之,君豈久閒者,蓄極而通,必將大發之於政。君知政之費人也甚於醫,則願以余之所言者為鑑。(蘇軾〈墨寶堂記〉)

- 37.關於上文的敘述,說明最適當的是:
- (A)蘇軾雅好張君詩文,請託他為自己撰寫文章
- (B)蘇軾認為張君才能甚佳,他日定能有所作為
- (C)蘇軾勸免張君勿貿然投身官場,應靜待時機
- (D)張君認為:與其從醫醫病,不如為相以治國
- 38.下列選項,最符合蘇軾給張希元的提醒是:
- (A)人盡其才,學而優則仕,官積極用世,造福人群
- (B)玩物可以怡情,亦可喪志,宜適可而止,有所節制
- (C)富貴功名,轉眼成空,何必勞神苦思,營營苟苟求之
- (D)良醫醫病,良相治國,所為所行影響甚鉅,宜慎其所為

39-41 為題組

閱讀下列文章,回答39-41題。

甲

曾子寢疾,病①。樂正子春坐於床下,曾元、曾申坐於足,童子隅坐而執燭。童子曰:「華而睆②,大夫之簣③與?」子春曰:「止!」曾子聞之,瞿然曰:「呼!」曰:「華而睆,大夫之簣與?」曾子曰:「然!斯季孫之賜也,我未之能易也。元,起易簣。」曾元曰:「夫子之病革④矣,不可以變。幸而至於旦,請敬易之。」曾子曰:「爾之愛我也,不如彼。君子之愛人也以德,細人之愛人也以姑息。吾何求哉?吾得正而斃焉,斯已矣。」舉扶而易之,反席未安而沒。(《禮記·檀弓》)

①病:病重。 ②腕:音乂弓∨,明亮的樣子。

③簀,音アセノ,竹席。 ④病革:革,急。指病情危急。

Z

《禮記》裡最反人性的,是關於喪禮的規定。比如親人剛死,家人三天三夜不能吃喝,「水漿不入口」,要做到「傷腎、乾肝、焦肺」,把自己往死裡折騰,同時還要嚎啕哭喪,接待弔唁。曾參自稱父親死時自己七天七夜沒吃喝,根據今天的醫學常識,人七天不喝水肯定會死。到二十世紀初,西方現代文化傳入,中國人開始反思和批判儒家思想的愚昧落後,說儒家思想是「吃人的禮教」,但這跟孔子關係不大,孔子這人雖然總結、記錄各種規矩,但他畢竟懂「權」,就是什麼時候、什麼地方可以搞點變通,不堅持原則;他年紀越大,對規矩就看得越淡,所以他晚年喜歡的,是卜商和曾點這兩個灑脫人。

可無奈的是,把儒家這些規矩整理到《禮記》裡去的,正是曾參這個不懂任何權變時宜的人。後世的朱熹等儒者直接追溯到《禮記》,把儒家搞成了反人性的學派。這方面,孔子是替曾參、朱熹等人背黑鍋。除了編書,曾參還有一個重大影響,就是他是孔子孫子——孔伋的老師。孔伋自己寫過一篇文章《中庸》,也收入了《禮記》裡面,後來還被朱熹收入了「四書」。曾參晚年和弟子們一起編寫《禮記》、《論語》,孔伋可能也參與了。孔伋死後,還有個再傳弟子——孟軻,就是著名的孟子。所以孔伋、孟子這一派受曾參影響,特別講究修身,規矩最多。(改寫自李碩《孔子大歷史》)

- 39.有關甲文的敘述,說明最適當的是:
- (A)僮僕因出言不遜,有失禮教,遭到子春嚴厲制止
- (B)依照禮制,曾子應接受季孫賜簀,立即更換竹席
- (C)曾子感慨,久病床前無孝子,曾元盡孝未如僮僕
- (D)曾子希望做到:不違禮,不逾矩,一切合於禮制
- 40.有關乙文的解讀,最適當的是:
- (A)作者認為: 世人批判儒家思想愚昧落後, 對此孔子難辭其咎
- (B)曾子認為:禮是秩序,不可搖撼,但仍需在變動中保有彈性
- (C)孔子欣賞卜商和曾點,是因為這二人最懂得在生活中實踐禮
- (D)若孔子覽讀《禮記》,恐怕也不會全盤接受所記載的一切規矩
- 41.有關甲、乙二文的說明,最不正確的是:
- (A)曾參無論是在治喪期間或自身病重時,都恪守禮教,戒慎遵行
- (B)曾元權衡曾子情形,建議待旦易簣,乙文作者對此會表示認同
- (C)若乙文作者評論甲文,也會對曾子臨終猶謹守禮教,給予正評
- (D)若使孔伋、孟子穿越時空來到曾子病榻旁,定會感佩曾子言行

42-43 為題組

閱讀下文,回答 42-43 題。

芥川賞是日本文學界最高獎項之一,旨在獎勵出色的新人作家。作家九段理江憑科幻小說《東京都同情塔》獲頒 2023 年度芥川賞,她坦言寫作小說時用生成式 AI 作為輔助,書中5%的文字由 ChatGPT 直接生成。此番言論引起「文藝作品是否應由 AI 參與完成」的討論。

《東京都同情塔》以未來的東京城市為舞台,是時生成式 AI 已在人類社會廣泛運用。小說主角建築師牧名沙羅為探索語言與人類情感的問題,多次與 AI 對話,當時的社會語言幾乎被 AI 生成的語言取代,人們使用最理性、客觀但毫無感情的語言思考、交流。那母語呢?母語中根植於人類古老社會的種種憤懣、傷感和愛呢?《東京都同情塔》對上述問題有相當深入的探討。在得知芥川賞獲獎作品由 AI 輔助完成後,各地展開激烈討論。有人認為:使用 AI 寫作,作品就稱不上文學,不配得獎;但支持者則認為,正是 AI 寫作的加入,完成《東京都同情塔》冰冷的語言風格,如果小說本就有 AI 說話,為什麼不讓 AI 親自開口?

2016年函館未來大學教授松原仁早就領導團隊用人工智能寫小說向日本科幻文學獎「星新一獎」投稿,而評審無法分辨作品是否由人類完成。2022年,日本科幻作家葦澤歐利用 AI 創作《你在那裏嗎?》獲得「星新一獎」,成為日本第一個使用 AI 輔助寫作並獲獎的作家。

使用 AI 進行商業性文學創作,能減少資方成本和作者的精力,許多讀者亦無法分辨 AI 生成的文本與作家原創文本的區別,但不少人也對此擔憂:AI 的介入是否令一些作者失去工作?對認真撰寫作品的文字工作者是否不公?當藝術性的創作由 AI 完成,它會否淪為商品,而喪失了留存人類美好心靈功能?而作為一個獎勵新晉作家個人作品的純文學獎項,芥川賞頒發給由 AI 輔助性完成的小說自然會引發更大的爭議。「文學是作者獨創性天才的結晶」,這句定義將在爭論中受到撼動。(改寫自橙新聞〈AI 輔助寫作惹爭議〉)

- 42.有關以 AI 輔助寫作的說明,最適當的是:
- (A)運用 AI 來輔助寫作已成為當代趨勢,善用或禁止仍存在討論
- (B)早在許多年前人們就以 AI 輔助寫作,只是近年才被大眾接受
- (C)若於參賽前先表明使用 AI 輔助寫作,則可避免後續得獎爭議
- (D)只要評審看不出作品由 AI 輔助寫作,代表該作品的內容完善
- 43.有關上文的寫作脈絡,說明正確的是:
- (A)首段, 先分析人們對 AI 的排懼原因, 再概說小說內容
- (B)其次,客觀陳述以 AI 輔助寫作,正反二方的優、缺點
- (C)接著,引科幻文學獎為例,說明 AI 輔助寫作並非首創
- (D)最後,呼籲所有創作者共同堅持,純文學的書寫獨創性

第三部分:英文科非選擇題(20%)

說明:請詳細閱讀題目,依照指示於英文科答案卷寫作處作答。

Part A. 請用至多 20 個英文字將以下故事做摘要 (5%)

In the middle of a busy city, Sarah walked through the crowded streets, lost in her thoughts. Suddenly, someone grabbed her purse, making her stumble back in surprise. She watched as the thief ran away into the crowd, leaving her feeling scared and upset. Sarah's purse wasn't just about money—it had her important things like her ID and made her feel safe.

Shaking with fear, Sarah asked a person passing by for help. Together, they called the police, who came quickly to hear her story. Even though they tried to reassure her, Sarah couldn't stop feeling nervous.

In the days after the robbery, Sarah couldn't shake the memory. She was always looking around, afraid it might happen again. But even in her fear, she found strength. Sarah decided she wouldn't let one bad experience control her life. She learned ways to keep herself safe and secure, like keeping her things close and learning how to protect herself.

Although the robbery was scary, Sarah didn't let it bring her down. She realized how important it was to have people around who cared for her. With their support, Sarah felt stronger, and slowly but surely, she began to feel safe again.

Part B. 請寫一篇文章,文分兩段,第一段描述一個你生命中重要的事件,第二段說明為什麼 這件事對你有此重大的意義(15%)

第四部分:國文科非選擇題(24%)

說明:閱讀題目後,於國文科答案卷上直式書寫。請使用黑色或藍色墨水的筆書寫,可 使用修正液(帶)。以鉛筆書寫者不予計分。

引導寫作:

所有感官中最直接的是嗅覺,這是大腦中神祕、古老,而強烈情緒化的區域,我們因它而感覺、產生欲望,也因此產生創作之意。嗅覺不需翻譯,效果直接,不因語言、思想或翻譯而稀釋。某種氣味使人懷舊,因為在還未及剪輯之前,已勾起強烈形象和情感。許多作家都曾精彩地描繪氣味:普魯斯特的椴花茶和瑪德琳蛋糕;維吉尼亞。吳爾芙對城市氣息的描述;杜斯委也夫斯基的「彼德堡惡臭」;梭羅在田野間漫步,玉蜀黍的長穗鬚有乾燥的氣味。氣味就像威力強大的地,隱藏在歲月和經驗之下,在記憶中安靜地爆炸。只要觸及氣味的引線,回憶就立即爆發,而複雜的幻影也由深處浮顯。

(改寫自 Diane Ackerman 《感官之旅·嗅覺》)

氣味透過嗅覺傳遞,喚起人們的記憶和感受,英國作家 Kipling 也曾說過:「比起景物和聲音,氣味更能使人心絃斷裂。」請以「氣味記憶」為題,寫一篇文章,訴說生命經驗裡的氣味記憶和感受。(文長 500 字)