

空軍航空技術學院 110 學年度【二年制技術系】甄試入學考試 英文試卷

選擇題：50 題（單選題，每題 2 分，共 100 分；請於答案卡上作答；答錯不倒扣）

第一部分：詞彙與文法結構(每題 2 分，共 68 分)

1. I don't want to listen to your music. Please put on your _____.
(A) radio (B) recorder (C) headset (D) TV
2. The landlady wanted three months' rent in _____.
(A) advance (B) solution (C) advice (D) temperature
3. I wanted to pay for lunch, but Jimmy _____ that he should treat me.
(A) offered (B) available (C) reminds (D) insisted
4. I'm tired because I _____ until midnight last night.
(A) stayed up (B) woke up (C) got up (D) cheered up
5. The test today is _____ the test last week.
(A) difficult as (B) as difficult as (C) slowly (D) as slowly as
6. The _____, a little girl, cried and told the doctor about her stomachache.
(A) shelf (B) patient (C) strawberry (D) stone
7. The food in this restaurant is _____. I'll definitely come again!
(A) chubby (B) silver (C) strange (D) yummy
8. We should _____ our used items to help reduce waste.
(A) recycle (B) achieve (C) expand (D) conclude
9. The question is very difficult, so I _____ answering it.
(A) take over (B) call off (C) give up (D) break down
10. After his latest film came out, the actor's _____ kept on growing.
(A) popularity (B) rocking (C) probably (D) remember
11. Teenagers can be easily _____ by their idols in many ways.
(A) sought (B) influenced (C) clicked (D) questioned
12. Irene took some pills to _____ her headache so that she could fall asleep more easily.
(A) increase (B) indicate (C) ease (D) doubt
13. I have never watched a tennis _____ because I don't understand its rules.
(A) snack (B) shelf (C) stage (D) match
14. The government is trying hard to raise public _____ of environmental protection.
(A) fitness (B) device (C) organize (D) awareness
15. Mom: Where is your father? Son: He is _____.
(A) fine (B) cooking (C) 40 years old (D) in the kitchen
16. Please _____ the baby for me for a while, will you?
(A) throw out (B) amount to (C) ask for (D) take care of
17. She has the _____ to adapt to the environment.
(A) able (B) dependence (C) ability (D) argument
18. France is _____ for its wine and fine food.
(A) including (B) famous (C) regular (D) universal
19. Stan is my _____ brother. He is three years older than me.
(A) elder (B) younger (C) little (D) twin
20. When making mistake, we need to _____.
(A) turn (B) apologize (C) operate (D) pass away
21. Mark got the flu and had a _____ nose.
(A) wet (B) rainy (C) runny (D) watery
22. Her income is _____ to support her family.
(A) effective (B) formal (C) forceful (D) sufficient
23. Ted drinks lots of water every day to _____ colds.
(A) prevent (B) predict (C) present (D) bring
24. The new movie is _____.
(A) exciting (B) excited (C) excitement (D) excitingly
25. He has spent an hour _____ the pen which he lost.
(A) eating up (B) looking for (C) leaving for (D) keeping away
26. John has studied English _____ ten years.
(A) of (B) for (C) through (D) during
27. Tom has learned to play the piano _____ he was 11 years old.
(A) since (B) from (C) for (D) after
28. You might get sick staying out in such cold weather. You _____ wear a coat.
(A) supposed to (B) had better (C) need (D) ought
29. Steven, _____ wears red shoes, sits there.
(A) which (B) who (C) what (D) that
30. In case that noise wakes him up, we should _____ the volume.
(A) turn in (B) turn up (C) turn down (D) turn on
31. The activity will be _____ this November.
(A) held (B) taken place (C) happened (D) torn down
32. Peter leaves his home earlier, so he can arrive in his school _____.
(A) so far (B) on time (C) at least (D) at last
33. It is sunny. Therefore, I _____ my hat.
(A) put on (B) wake up (C) make for (D) show off
34. Mary is tired _____ reading.
(A) with (B) of (C) on (D) about

第二部份克漏字測驗及閱讀測驗(每題 2 分，共 32 分)

Questions 35–39

Do you spend too much time ___(35)___ video games? Everyone ___(36)___ that once in a while. The point is that we shouldn't do it too often. If we don't learn to ___(37)___ ourselves, we can develop some bad habits. The same goes for eating junk food. ___(38)___, it is all right to have some soda, but you should limit yourself to only one or two bottles a week. There is also ___(39)___ wrong with sleeping late as long as you don't do it every day. Have good habits and you will reach your goals.

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Questions 40–43

Wendy can't get online, so she calls her friend Jill for help. Jill says she ___(40)___ ask her neighbors if they're having the same problem. Wendy already did that. Finally, Wendy decides to run around right now with her laptop looking for a wireless connection. She ___(41)___ to log onto Facebook at the coffee shop, but the connection is very slow. Wendy asks Jill if she would like to come over to her house. Jill ___(42)___. Jill can't leave work early, because her boss ___(43)___ allows anyone to go before 6:00 p.m. Wendy can only wait.

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| 40. (A) wants | (B) should | (C) ought | (D) buy |
| 41. (A) try | (B) to try | (C) tried | (D) tries |
| 42. (A) pays | (B) reports | (C) agrees | (D) buys |
| 43. (A) often | (B) always | (C) usually | (D) rarely |

Questions 44–47

In public service lectures, fire fighters not only teach about fire prevention, escape plans, and the use of fire extinguishers, ___(44)___ also warn people never to go back into a ___(45)___ building for any reason. Many people die each year from breathing smoke after rushing back into their homes to save valuables. When people who have lost their homes in a fire are asked what items they most regret ___(46)___, most reply "family photographs." Baby pictures and photographs of weddings, friends, relatives and vacations are often impossible to replace. Fire fighters recommend that people make copies of their important photographs and documents and ask a friend to keep them for the family. Another ___(47)___ is to keep photographs as well as other valuables in a safety deposit box at a bank.

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Questions 48–50

There is a new kind of bus running in England. This bus doesn't need gas. What it runs on is garbage and human waste. The bus has a special system that turns garbage and waste into fuel. The bus is called the "Bio-Bus," but it has a funny name. People call it the "Number Two Bus." When the Bio-Bus has a full tank, it can travel around 300 kilometers. Although a regular bus can travel much farther, the Bio-Bus makes less pollution.

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| 48. What is the passage about? | (A) A new kind of bus. | (B) How the Bio-Bus pollutes the environment. | | |
| | (C) The person who made the first "Number Two Bus." | (D) How fast the Bio-Bus travels. | | |
| 49. What does Bio-Bus run on? | (A) Gas. | (B) Wind. | (C) Garbage. | (D) Water. |
| 50. How are a regular bus and a "Number Two Bus" different? | (A) "Number Two Bus" travels farther. | (B) A regular bus has a bigger tank. | | |
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- (A)1. 下列各組「 」中的字，何者讀音兩兩相同？ (A)一小「撮」頭髮／「措」手不及 (B)「挨」著母親的肩膀／日子難「捱」
(C)油「垢」味直熏我的鼻子／偶然間邂逅「逅」 (D)一丘之「貉」／「絡」繹不絕。
- (C)2. 下列選項中的疊字詞，何者用來形容聲音？ (A)我「怔怔」地望著她，想起她美麗的橫愛司髻 (B)王老師的離去令人不捨，
因此大家「怏怏」地在校園裡走著 (C)幾聲行人的咳嗽，和「狺狺」的狗吠 (D)雨絲「飄飄」落下，透著些許矇矓。
- (D)3. (甲)星火□原／(乙)歌聲□亮／(丙)山川□繞。以上□中，依序應填入下列何者？ (A)撩／繚／嘹 (B)燎／嘹／潦
(C)繚／嘹／撩 (D)燎／嘹／繚。
- (D)4. 下列關於孔子「有教無類」的敘述，何者錯誤？ (A)是指教育機會均等 (B)在孔子之前，教育掌握在王室手裡
(C)孔子授教對象無分貴賤、貧富、智愚、善惡 (D)首開私人講學之風，亦不收任何費用。
- (B)5. 「飯疏食，飲水，曲肱而枕之，樂亦在其中矣」文中所指之「樂」不包括下列何者？ (A)粗茶淡飯，恬然自適
(B)平步青雲，高枕無憂 (C)安於貧賤，樂於求道 (D)淡泊名利，俯仰無愧。
- (B)6. 下列「 」內的成語，何者使用錯誤？ (A)經過一番解釋，他的疑慮才終於「煙消雲散」 (B)街上行人來來往往，「蹣跚而
行」的腳步，呈現一種繁忙的景象 (C)你做事不必「逆來順受」，一味的遷就別人沒有好處 (D)她們之間的緊張情勢已「一
觸即發」，我勸你別再添油加醋了。
- (B)7. 下列哪一組詞義相同？ (A)俛首包羞／問心無愧 (B)矯俗干名／沽名釣譽 (C)披肝瀝膽／爾虞我詐
(D)謙沖自牧／師心自用。
- (A)8. 下列「 」中的詞語皆和人體有關，何者說明正確？ (A)朝廷「股肱」尚多，未可輕動：比喻左右輔助的人
(B)披「心腹」，見情愫：比喻要害 (C)百姓怔忡，無所措其「手足」：比喻同胞兄弟 (D)「脾胃」相投：比喻胃口。
- (C)9. 下列「 」中的詞語，何者經代換後詞義改變？ (A)「偃僂」提攜——黃髮 (B)望之「蔚然」而深秀——青青
(C)屋舍「儼然」——雜然 (D)「頽然」乎其間者——酩酊。
- (C)10. 下列「 」中的字，何者不是實指「方向」？ (A)「東」得百里奚於宛 (B)「西」取由余於戎 (C)追亡逐「北」
(D)「南」取漢中。
- (D)11. (甲)未幾／(乙)既而／(丙)剎那／(丁)俄而／(戊)頃刻／(己)轉瞬。上列詞語描述的時間長短，哪幾項相同？
(A)丙丁戊己 (B)甲丙戊己 (C)甲乙丙戊己 (D)甲乙丙丁戊己。
- (C)12. 王昌齡〈從軍行〉：「黃沙百戰穿金甲。」下列有關此句的詞語解釋，何者正確？ (A)黃沙：表現出草原戰場的特徵
(B)百：實數，指一百 (C)穿：破 (D)金甲：指兵器。
- (C)13. 左公下廠獄，史可法冒生命危險前往探監，左公謂「老夫已矣，汝復輕身而昧大義，天下事誰可支柱者」，其用意何在？
(A)對史公傾身營救表達不滿 (B)國破家亡，夫復何求 (C)訓示史公需以國家為重，為國珍重
(D)國家待史公領導，有礙性命之事，不可貿然嘗試。
- (C)14. 「我的眼睛突然開了！而且從沒有這樣明亮。」在這段描述中，「我」呈現出來的是什麼樣的心境？
(A)悵惘 (B)驚恐 (C)興奮 (D)忿怒。
- (B)15 「知止而后有定，定而后能靜」，「知止而后有定」這句話的意思為何？ (A)知道何者當行，何者當止，才能成就事功
(B)知道要達到至善的境界，然後才能志有定向 (C)知道止於至善，才會高人一等，出類拔萃
(D)做事不偏不倚，適可而止，方能得到他人的激賞。
- (A)16. 諸葛亮〈出師表〉文末言：「今當遠離，臨表涕泣，不知所云。」令他悲從中來的原因是什麼？
(A)受命以來，夙夜憂勤，恐託付不效，以傷先帝之明 (B)先帝創業未半，而中道崩殂
(C)今天下三分，益州疲弊，此誠危急存亡之秋也 (D)先帝在時，每與臣論此事，未嘗不歎息痛恨於桓、靈也。
- (B)17. 「一頓夾七夾八，罵的范進摸門不著。」是什麼意思？ (A)一陣訓誨，罵得范進面紅耳赤
(B)一陣胡言亂語，罵得范進莫名其妙 (C)一陣嚴辭厲色，罵得范進無地自容 (D)一陣辯駁，罵得范進無言以對。
- (A)18. 下列何者可說明孔子強調「修身」重於追求學問？ (A)行有餘力，則以學文
(B)十室之邑，必有忠信如丘者焉，不如丘之好學也 (C)不學《詩》，無以言
(D)終日不食，終夜不寢，以思，無益，不如學也。
- (C)19. 〈醉翁亭記〉一文中，以「與民同樂」為最高境界。下列各選項，何者最能傳達出這種意境？
(A)山肴野蔌，雜然而前陳者 (B)觥籌交錯，起坐而喧譁者 (C)蒼顏白髮，頽然乎其間 (D)偃僂提攜，往來而不絕者。
- (C)20. 「結髮同枕席，黃泉共為友。」從這兩句詩中，可以看出主要是在描述主人翁的何種心情？
(A)視死如歸 (B)同歸於盡 (C)鸞鴦情深 (D)化敵為友。
- (C)21. 陶淵明〈飲酒〉其五一詩寫景視野豐富，下列說明何者錯誤？ (A)悠然見南山——遠景 (B)採菊東籬下——近景
(C)山氣日夕佳——近景 (D)飛鳥相與還——近景。
- (A)22. 莊子〈養生主〉云：「技經肯綮之未嘗，而況大軀乎？」「綮」字讀為： (A)磬 (B)啟 (C)繁 (D)請。
- (B)23. 有關孫子兵法思想，下列何者為非？ (A)無恃敵之不來，恃吾有以待之 (B)勝兵先戰，而後求勝 (C)兵貴勝，不貴久
(D)不戰而屈人之兵，善之善者也。
- (A)24. 《孫子兵法·始計篇》一文中，認為作戰之先，必須有周詳之計畫準備，並以「五事」、「七計」為總綱，下列何者不屬「七
計」之列？ (A)虛實孰優 (B)賞罰孰明 (C)兵眾孰強 (D)天地孰得。
- (C)25. 《孫子兵法》云：「兵者，國之大事。死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。」此說揭示何種觀念？
(A)避戰 (B)速戰 (C)慎戰 (D)好戰。

- (D)26. 下列關於《史記》的敘述，何者正確？ (A) 體例分為本紀、表、志、列傳 (B) 其內容起自夏朝，終於王莽篡漢 (C) 承襲劉向、劉歆的成果，整理出全國圖書總目錄 (D) 開紀傳體通史之先河。
- (C) 27. 「昔人已乘黃鶴去，此地空餘黃鶴樓；黃鶴一去不復返，白雲千載空悠悠。」此詩意指：(A) 景色宜人，心曠神怡 (B) 景物依舊，人事全非 (C) 感慨時不我與 (D) 作者盼能與仙人同遊。
- (A) 28. 以下何者不是唐宋八大家？ (A) 白居易 (B) 曾鞏 (C) 韓愈 (D) 歐陽修。
- (B) 29. 下列敘述何者正確：(A) 二十曰不惑 (B) 三十曰而立 (C) 四十曰耳順 (D) 七十曰知天命。
- (D) 30. 《莊子·養生主》中「合於桑林之舞，乃中經首之會」，此語旨在說明庖丁解牛：(A) 舞姿輕靈曼妙 (B) 動作忽急忽徐 (C) 手法果決明快 (D) 技藝精熟高妙。
- (B) 31. 《史記·淮陰侯列傳》：「於是有縛廣武君，而致麾下者，信乃解其縛，東鄉坐，西鄉對。」據此，知韓信對廣武君的態度是：(A) 以昏禮待之 (B) 以師禮待之 (C) 以親禮待之 (D) 以軍禮待之。
- (A) 32. 孟子以「舍魚而取熊掌」闡發何者思想？ (A) 舍生取義 (B) 殺身成仁 (C) 忠孝兩難 (D) 情義衝突。
- (B) 33. 《左傳》之記載方式是屬於：(A) 紀傳體 (B) 編年體 (C) 紀事本末體 (D) 政書。
- (D) 34. 「神怪小說」其原意是指明代嘉靖以後，關於發揮「三教同源」思想的小說。後泛指明清通俗小說中述及神佛、妖魔、鬼怪故事的長篇小說，下列那一部小說為「神怪小說」？ (A) 《金瓶梅》 (B) 《水滸傳》 (C) 《紅樓夢》 (D) 《西遊記》。
- (C) 35. 〈醉翁亭記〉：「偃僂提携，往來而不絕者，滁人遊也。」句中「偃僂提携」分指哪兩類人：(A) 走卒與販夫 (B) 平民與顯貴 (C) 老人與小孩 (D) 男人與女人。
- (A) 36. 下列關於「韓非」的敘述，何者不正確：(A) 與李斯同師鬼谷子 (B) 戰國時韓之諸公子 (C) 喜刑名法術之學，歸本於黃老 (D) 不能道說，而能著書。
- (B) 37. 下列作品與作者的對應關係，何者正確？ (A) 《三國演義》：施耐庵 (B) 《西遊記》：吳承恩 (C) 《老殘遊記》：高鶚 (D) 《紅樓夢》：笑笑生。
- (C)38. 下列先秦思想家與文章的對應關係，何者錯誤？ (A) 管仲 / 〈牧民〉 (B) 韓非 / 〈定法〉 (C) 墨翟 / 〈性惡〉 (D) 莊周 / 〈逍遙遊〉
- (B)39. 〈孔雀東南飛〉與下列何詩並稱中國詩歌史上的「雙璧」？ (A) 陌上桑 (B) 木蘭詩 (C) 羽林郎 (D) 詠史詩。
- (A)40. 子夏曰：「日知其所亡，月無忘其所能，可謂好學也已矣！」(《論語·子張》) 下列哪個成語可以概括上述子夏的主張？ (A) 溫故知新 (B) 防微杜漸 (C) 見微知著 (D) 志高行潔。
- (C)41. 下列專有名詞的解釋何者正確？ (A) 四史：《史記》、《漢書》、《左傳》、《三國志》 (B) 國之四維：仁、義、禮、智 (C) 四君子：梅、蘭、竹、菊 (D) 四大奇書：《水滸傳》、《西遊記》、《三國演義》、《紅樓夢》。
- (B)42. 「指事」，是在象形字的基礎上，加指示性的符號作標記的造字方法。如「刀」字在「刀」字上加一點，指出刀子鋒利的部分。下列何者是屬於這種指事字？ (A) 益 (B) 末 (C) 囚 (D) 火。
- (B)43. 〈學記〉：「良冶之子，必學為裘；良弓之子，必學為箕；始駕馬者反之，車在馬前。」旨在說明什麼的重要性？ (A) 創新發明 (B) 觀摩示範 (C) 血融於水 (D) 恢復道統。
- (C)44. 李綱〈請立志以成中興疏〉：「恭維皇帝陛下，天錫勇智，運屬艱難，遵養時晦之久，應機立斷，幡然改圖，思欲撥亂興衰，光復祖宗大業。」句中「遵養時晦」意謂：(A) 時勢艱難，風雨如晦 (B) 養尊處優，不與聞政事 (C) 遵循時勢，韜養晦味 (D) 閉關反省，不露鋒芒。
- (C)45. 下列引號內歇後語的解釋，何者錯誤？ (A) 「小和尚唸經」，比喻有口無心 (B) 「瞎子吃湯圓」，比喻心裡有數 (C) 「姜太公釣魚」，比喻技藝超凡 (D) 「老鼠過街」，比喻人人喊打。
- (B)46. 我們常以「阿 Q」形容某些做事迂腐而不知自省之人，此人物出自於哪位作者？ (A) 九把刀 (B) 魯迅 (C) 蔡康永 (D) 羅貫中。
- (C)47. 下列各句何者以具體事物，描繪抽象聲音： (A) 如秋水，如寒星，如寶珠，如白水銀裡頭養著兩丸黑水銀 (B) 江流有聲，斷岸千尺，山高月小，水落石出 (C) 銀瓶乍破水漿迸，鐵騎突出刀槍鳴 (D) 轉軸撥絃三兩聲，未成曲調先有情。
- (B)48. 〈愚公移山〉中「操蛇之神聞之，懼其不已也。」，為何如此？ (A) 太形、王屋兩座山太高了 (B) 山神怕山被愚公剷平移走 (C) 山神懼怕聞到蛇的氣味 (D) 蛇有劇毒會殘害人。
- (A)49. 《孫子兵法·九變》之篇名為「九變」其中「變」意指：(A) 不拘常法，臨事適變 (B) 變動變易之法 (C) 變化方便之法 (D) 變利之法。
- (D)50. 軍人應明瞭「為誰而戰？為何而戰？」此觀念合於《孫子兵法·始計》「五事」中的：(A) 法 (B) 天地 (C) 將 (D) 道。

空軍航空技術學院 110 學年度【二年制技術系】甄試入學考試 國文試題

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- 下列各組「 」中的字，何者讀音兩兩相同？(A)一小「撮」頭髮／「措」手不及 (B)「挨」著母親的肩膀／日子難「捱」(C)油「垢」味直熏我的鼻子／偶然間邂逅「逅」 (D)一丘之「貉」／「絡」繹不絕。
- 下列選項中的疊字詞，何者用來形容聲音？(A)我「怔怔」地望著她，想起她美麗的橫愛司髻 (B)王老師的離去令人不捨，因此大家「怏怏」地在校園裡走著 (C)幾聲行人的咳嗽，和「狺狺」的狗吠 (D)雨絲「飄飄」落下，透著些許矇矓。
- (甲)星火□原／(乙)歌聲□亮／(丙)山川□繞。以上□中，依序應填入下列何者？(A)撩／繚／嘹 (B)燎／嘹／潦 (C)繚／嘹／撩 (D)燎／嘹／繚。
- 下列關於孔子「有教無類」的敘述，何者錯誤？(A)是指教育機會均等 (B)在孔子之前，教育掌握在王室手裡 (C)孔子授教對象無分貴賤、貧富、智愚、善惡 (D)首開私人講學之風，亦不收任何費用。
- 「飯疏食，飲水，曲肱而枕之，樂亦在其中矣。」文中所指之「樂」不包括下列何者？(A)粗茶淡飯，恬然自適 (B)平步青雲，高枕無憂 (C)安於貧賤，樂於求道 (D)淡泊名利，俯仰無愧。
- 下列「 」內的成語，何者使用錯誤？(A)經過一番解釋，他的疑慮才終於「煙消雲散」 (B)街上行人來來往往，「踽踽而行」的腳步，呈現一種繁忙的景象 (C)你做事不必「逆來順受」，一味的遷就別人沒有好處 (D)她們之間的緊張情勢已「一觸即發」，我勸你別再添油加醋了。
- 下列哪一組詞義相同？(A)俛首包羞／問心無愧 (B)矯俗干名／沽名釣譽 (C)披肝瀝膽／爾虞我詐 (D)謙沖自牧／師心自用。
- 下列「 」中的詞語皆和人體有關，何者說明正確？(A)朝廷「股肱」尚多，未可輕動：比喻左右輔助的人 (B)披「心腹」，見情愫：比喻要害 (C)百姓怔忡，無所措其「手足」：比喻同胞兄弟 (D)「脾胃」相投：比喻胃口。
- 下列「 」中的詞語，何者經代換後詞義改變？(A)「偃蹇」提攜——黃髮 (B)望之「蔚然」而深秀——青青 (C)屋舍「儼然」——雜然 (D)「頽然」乎其間者——酩酊。
- 下列「 」中的字，何者不是實指「方向」？(A)「東」得百里奚於宛 (B)「西」取由余於戎 (C)追亡逐「北」 (D)「南」取漢中。
- (甲)未幾／(乙)既而／(丙)剎那／(丁)俄而／(戊)頃刻／(己)轉瞬。上列詞語描述的時間長短，哪幾項相同？(A)丙丁戊己 (B)甲丙戊己 (C)甲乙丙戊己 (D)甲乙丙丁戊己。
- 王昌齡〈從軍行〉：「黃沙百戰穿金甲」，下列有關此句的詞語解釋，何者正確？(A)黃沙：表現出草原戰場的特徵 (B)百：實數，指一百 (C)穿：破 (D)金甲：指兵器。
- 左公下廠獄，史可法冒生命危險前往探監，左公謂「老夫已矣，汝復輕身而昧大義，天下事誰可支柱者。」，其用意何在？(A)對史公傾身營救表達不滿 (B)國破家亡，夫復何求 (C)訓示史公需以國家為重，為國珍重 (D)國家待史公領導，有礙性命之事，不可貿然嘗試。
- 「我的眼睛突然開了！而且從沒有這樣明亮。」在這段描述中，「我」呈現出來的是什麼樣的心境？(A)悵惘 (B)驚恐 (C)興奮 (D)忿怒。
- 「知止而后有定，定而后能靜」，「知止而后有定」這句話的意思為何？(A)知道何者當行，何者當止，才能成就事功 (B)知道要達到至善的境界，然後才能志有定向 (C)知道止於至善，才會高人一等，出類拔萃 (D)做事不偏不倚，適可而止，方能得到他人的激賞。
- 諸葛亮〈出師表〉文末言：「今當遠離，臨表涕泣，不知所云。」令他悲從中來的原因是什麼？(A)受命以來，夙夜憂勤，恐託付不效，以傷先帝之明 (B)先帝創業未半，而中道崩殂 (C)今天下三分，益州疲弊，此誠危急存亡之秋也 (D)先帝在時，每與臣論此事，未嘗不歎息痛恨於桓、靈也。
- 「一頓夾七夾八，罵的范進摸門不著。」是什麼意思？(A)一陣訓誨，罵得范進面紅耳赤 (B)一陣胡言亂語，罵得范進莫名其妙 (C)一陣嚴辭厲色，罵得范進無地自容 (D)一陣辯駁，罵得范進無言以對。
- 下列何者可說明孔子強調「修身」重於追求學問？(A)行有餘力，則以學文 (B)十室之邑，必有忠信如丘者焉，不如丘之好學也 (C)不學《詩》，無以言 (D)終日不食，終夜不寢，以思，無益，不如學也。
- 〈醉翁亭記〉一文中，以「與民同樂」為最高境界。下列各選項，何者最能傳達出這種意境？(A)山肴野蔌，雜然而前陳者 (B)觥籌交錯，起坐而喧嘩者 (C)蒼顏白髮，頽然乎其間 (D)偃蹇提攜，往來而不絕者。
- 「結髮同枕席，黃泉共為友。」從這兩句詩中，可以看出主要是在描述主人翁的何種心情？(A)視死如歸 (B)同歸於盡 (C)鶼鶼情深 (D)化敵為友。
- 陶淵明〈飲酒〉其五一詩寫景視野豐富，下列說明何者錯誤？(A)悠然見南山——遠景 (B)採菊東籬下——近景 (C)山氣日夕佳——近景 (D)飛鳥相與還——近景。
- 莊子〈養生主〉云：「技經肯綮之未嘗，而況大軀乎？」「綮」字讀為：(A)磬 (B)啟 (C)繁 (D)請。
- 有關孫子兵法思想，下列何者為非？(A)無恃敵之不來，恃吾有以待之 (B)勝兵先戰，而後求勝 (C)兵貴勝，不貴久 (D)不戰而屈人之兵，善之善者也。
- 《孫子兵法·始計篇》一文中，認為作戰之先，必須有周詳之計畫準備，並以「五事」、「七計」為總綱，下列何者不屬「七計」之列？(A)虛實孰優 (B)賞罰孰明 (C)兵眾孰強 (D)天地孰得。
- 《孫子兵法》云：「兵者，國之大事。死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。」此說揭示何種觀念？(A)避戰 (B)速戰 (C)慎戰 (D)好戰。

26. 下列關於《史記》的敘述，何者正確？ (A)體例分為本紀、表、志、列傳 (B)其內容起自夏朝，終於王莽篡漢 (C)承襲劉向、劉歆的成果，整理出全國圖書總目錄 (D)開紀傳體通史之先河。
27. 「昔人已乘黃鶴去，此地空餘黃鶴樓；黃鶴一去不復返，白雲千載空悠悠。」此詩意指： (A)景色宜人，心曠神怡 (B)景物依舊，人事全非 (C)感慨時不我與 (D)作者盼能與仙人同遊。
28. 以下何者不是唐宋八大家？ (A)白居易 (B)曾鞏 (C)韓愈 (D)歐陽修。
29. 下列敘述何者正確？ (A)二十曰不惑 (B)三十曰而立 (C)四十曰耳順 (D)七十曰知天命。
30. 《莊子·養生主》中「合於桑林之舞，乃中經首之會」，此語旨在說明庖丁解牛： (A)舞姿輕靈曼妙 (B)動作忽急忽徐 (C)手法果決明快 (D)技藝精熟高妙。
31. 《史記·淮陰侯列傳》：「於是有縛廣武君，而致麾下者，信乃解其縛，東鄉坐，西鄉對。」據此，知韓信對廣武君的態度是： (A)以昏禮待之 (B)以師禮待之 (C)以親禮待之 (D)以軍禮待之。
32. 孟子以「舍魚而取熊掌」闡發何者思想？ (A)舍生取義 (B)殺身成仁 (C)忠孝兩難 (D)情義衝突。
33. 《左傳》之記載方式是屬於： (A)紀傳體 (B)編年體 (C)紀事本末體 (D)政書。
34. 「神怪小說」其原意是指明代嘉靖以後，關於發揮「三教同源」思想的小說。後泛指明清通俗小說中述及神佛、妖魔、鬼怪故事的長篇小說，下列那一部小說為「神怪小說」？ (A)《金瓶梅》 (B)《水滸傳》 (C)《紅樓夢》 (D)《西遊記》。
35. 〈醉翁亭記〉：「偃僂提攜，往來而不絕者，滁人遊也。」句中「偃僂提攜」分指哪兩類人： (A)走卒與販夫 (B)平民與顯貴 (C)老人與小孩 (D)男人與女人。
36. 下列關於「韓非」的敘述，何者不正確： (A)與李斯同師鬼谷子 (B)戰國時韓之諸公子 (C)喜刑名法術之學，歸本於黃老 (D)不能道說，而能著書。
37. 下列作品與作者的對應關係，何者正確？ (A)《三國演義》：施耐庵 (B)《西遊記》：吳承恩 (C)《老殘遊記》：高鶚 (D)《紅樓夢》：蘭陵笑笑生。
38. 下列先秦思想家與文章的對應關係，何者錯誤？ (A)管仲／〈牧民〉 (B)韓非／〈定法〉 (C)墨翟／〈性惡〉 (D)莊周／〈逍遙遊〉
39. 〈孔雀東南飛〉與下列何詩並稱中國詩歌史上的「雙璧」？ (A)陌上桑 (B)木蘭詩 (C)羽林郎 (D)詠史詩。
40. 子夏曰：「日知其所亡，月無忘其所能，可謂好學也已矣！」（《論語·子張》）下列哪個成語可以概括上述子夏的主張？ (A)溫故知新 (B)防微杜漸 (C)見微知著 (D)志高行潔。
41. 下列專有名詞的解釋何者正確？ (A)四史：《史記》、《漢書》、《左傳》、《三國志》 (B)國之四維：仁、義、禮、智 (C)四君子：梅、蘭、竹、菊 (D)四大奇書：《水滸傳》、《西遊記》、《三國演義》、《紅樓夢》。
42. 「指事」，是在象形字的基礎上，加指示性的符號作標記的造字方法。如「刀」字在「刀」字上加一點，指出刀子鋒利的部分。下列何者是屬於這種指事字？ (A)益 (B)末 (C)囚 (D)火。
43. 〈學記〉：「良冶之子，必學為裘；良弓之子，必學為箕；始駕馬者反之，車在馬前。」旨在說明什麼的重要性？ (A)創新發明 (B)觀摩示範 (C)血融於水 (D)恢復道統。
44. 李綱〈請立志以成中興疏〉：「恭維皇帝陛下，天錫勇智，運屬艱難，遵養時晦之久，應機立斷，幡然改圖，思欲撥亂興衰，光復祖宗大業。」句中「遵養時晦」意謂： (A)時勢艱難，風雨如晦 (B)養尊處優，不與聞政事 (C)遵循時勢，韜養晦昧 (D)閉關反省，不露鋒芒。
45. 下列引號內歇後語的解釋，何者錯誤？ (A)「小和尚唸經」，比喻有口無心 (B)「瞎子吃湯圓」，比喻心裡有數 (C)「姜太公釣魚」，比喻技藝超凡 (D)「老鼠過街」，比喻人人喊打。
46. 我們常以「阿Q」形容某些做事迂腐而不知自省之人，此人物出自於哪位作者？ (A)九把刀 (B)魯迅 (C)蔡康永 (D)羅貫中。
47. 下列各句何者以具體事物，描繪抽象聲音： (A)如秋水，如寒星，如寶珠，如白水銀裡頭養著兩丸黑水銀 (B)江流有聲，斷岸千尺，山高月小，水落石出 (C)銀瓶乍破水漿迸，鐵騎突出刀槍鳴 (D)轉軸撥絃三兩聲，未成曲調先有情。
48. 〈愚公移山〉中「操蛇之神聞之，懼其不已也。」為何如此？ (A)太形、王屋兩座山太高了 (B)山神怕山被愚公剷平移走 (C)山神懼怕聞到蛇的氣味 (D)蛇有劇毒會殘害人。
49. 《孫子兵法·九變》之篇名為「九變」，其中「變」意指： (A)不拘常法，臨事適變 (B)變動變易之法 (C)變化方便之法 (D)變利之法。
50. 軍人應明瞭「為誰而戰？為何而戰？」此觀念合於《孫子兵法·始計》「五事」中的： (A)法 (B)天地 (C)將 (D)道。