I. 语法与字形  【题号为01至10，每题2分，共20分】

1. There is no fresh air _____ in the chamber.
   A. leave  B. leaves  C. leaving  D. left

2. It is important to be on time, or _____ for an appointment.
   A. prudent  B. punctual  C. proficient  D. puzzled

3. Interestingly, people know what to eat to make them _____ for working efficiently.
   A. alien  B. aisle  C. alert  D. amuse

4. Simon is a very cheerful person. He always seems happy and _____.
   A. discouraged  B. remote  C. optimistic  D. worn out

5. Do you usually get your hair _____ professionally?
   A. being cut  B. cut  C. cutting  D. to cut

6. One of the negative effects that many people feel after a long flight _____ becoming forgetful.
   A. are  B. were  C. to be  D. is

7. Mary was good _____ using a digital camera to take beautiful pictures.
   A. at  B. for  C. to  D. about

8. There are a lot of people _____ have stomach problems from the tension in this job.
   A. which  B. who  C. where  D. when

9. The hiker _____ safe and sound after the rescue team had searched for him for four days.
   A. was deprived of  B. committed to  C. turned up  D. had access to

10. She wrote her autobiography when she was _____ her early twenties.
    A. on  B. in  C. for  D. to

II. 综合测验  【题号为11至20，每题2分，共20分】

说明：以下两篇短文，每篇短文有5个空格，共有10个空格，每个空格有四个选项A, B, C, D, 需最适当的选项 A, B, C, 或 D, 填写在答案卷里。

A.
What do you think of when you think about your grandmothers? Many people have happy memories of their grandmothers. Their grandmothers loved them, paid attention to them, and gave them special _____ such as toys and sweets. Sometimes grandmothers even helped them when they had problems with their parents. It seems that for many people, their grandmothers were a very happy part of their _____ 12 ___. Many scientists believe that the role of grandmothers in a family is very important. Grandmothers may be the reason _____ 13 ___ human infants, 14 ___ so many years to grow up, are able to survive. They discovered that the presence or absence of the child’s father did not affect the death rate. However, the presence of a grandmother _____ 15 ___ the children’s chances of dying by 5%. (from the Importance of Grandmothers)

11. A. trends  B. treats  C. troubles  D. tracks
12. A. adulthood  B. parenthood  C. childhood  D. neighborhood
13. A. whether  B. why  C. who  D. which
14. A. whether  B. why  C. who  D. which
15. A. increased  B. increasing  C. reducing  D. reduced
B.
It’s hard to apologize. Many of us are ashamed or have too much _16_. Sometimes we just don’t know how to do it. Here are some tips to make it easier to say you’re sorry. First, admit to yourself that you have offended someone. You may know this right _17_, or the other person’s reaction may let you know you have done something _18_. But you must admit you have done wrong and accept _19_ for your actions. Second, let the person you hurt know that you didn’t mean to do harm. At the same time, show that you take your _20_ seriously. Apologize that your actions caused a problem for the other person. (from *When and How to Apologize*

16. A. pride  B. career  C. advice  D. rude
17. A. for  B. into  C. away  D. down
18. A. respectful  B. hurtful  C. positive  D. attentive
19. A. donation  B. possibility  C. responsibility  D. truth
20. A. time  B. chance  C. award  D. mistake

III. 閱讀測驗【題號為21至25，每題2分，共10分】

說明：以下一篇短文，有5個空格，每個空格有四個選項A, B, C, D，選最適當的選項A, B, C, 或 D，填寫在答案卷裡。

A.
Oprah Winfrey is one of the most exciting, highest paid, and best-loved celebrities in America. She is the country’s top television talk show host. Oprah Winfrey is a fine actress and a successful producer. She is a living example of what talent, hard work, and determination can do. Oprah has come a long way from her poor home in a small Mississippi town. The possibility that she would become rich and famous was poor. She was an intelligent child. By the age of three, she had learned to read and write and made her first public appearance. She gave a talk in church, which impressed everyone. Other children of her age resented Oprah’s intelligence. They called her unkind names and pushed her away. Oprah felt isolated and unwanted. She felt worse because she didn’t live with her parents. She thought no one loved her, and she became angry, resentful, and rebellious. These feelings brought her a lot of trouble. (from *Oprah Winfrey* )

21. Why is Oprah famous at the present time?
A. She is a well-known writer.
B. She is a popular rock singer.
C. She is the top television talk show host in the U.S.
D. She is a capable politician.

22. What is the main reason why Oprah became rich and famous?
A. She went to the best university in the country.
B. She lived in a small Missisippi town.
C. She was alone so that she could concentrate.
D. She was poor when she was young.

23. How did people notice Oprah was an intelligent child?
A. She was a living example of hard work.
B. Her talk in church impressed everyone.
C. People liked her writings.
D. Her public appearance was unwanted.

24. What was Oprah’s relationship with people when she was young?
A. She was best-loved by everyone.
B. She loved to be with people.
C. Her friends were jealous of her as a smart kid.
D. They called her sweet names and were very friendly to her.

25. Which word is related to rebellious?
A. disobedient
B. devoted
C. trust
D. reliable
(99)輔仁大學進修學士班學生招生考試試題

科 目：語 文 能 力 — 國 文（選擇題號為26至50，每題2分，共50分）

※請使用2B鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

26. 「雖信美而非吾土兮，曾何足以足游。」（登樓賦）上文「信」字之義與下列何者相同？（A）始吾於人也，聽其言而「信」其行（B）雖途徑「信」宿，猶望見此文（C）低眉「信」手續錄，說盡心中無限事（D）足以極視聽之娛。「信」可樂也。

27. 「小王之於小李，在伯仲之間耳；小李與小張相儼也；小陳、小王之匹也。」如上所述，則：（A）小王、小張較為突出（B）小陳於四人之中最弱（C）小張與小陳無法比較（D）四人難分軒轅。

28. 為書本搭配上可概括內容的標題，可以贊助誠書特色，更可以使讀者一目了然，以下哪一個標題與書本內容最不相符？（A）「知識分子的醜態」儒林外史（B）「歷史興衰的明鏡」資治通鑑（C）「先民占卜的智慧」易經（D）「魏晉名士的軼事」列異傳。

29. 「明月溯約，安排鐵矢鋼琶，我歌唱大江東去」是描寫哪位人物的詞風？（A）蘇軾（B）黃庭堅（C）歐陽修（D）溫庭筠。

30. 「遙想公瑾當年，小喬出嫁了，雄姿英發。羽扇綸巾，談笑間，檣櫓灰飛煙滅。」以上「檣櫓灰飛煙滅」之史事與下列三國演義哪一回目相同？（A）燒藤甲擒孟獲（B）三江口周瑜縱火（C）關雲長單刀赴會（D）曹操會合三將。

31. （甲）「三字蒙冤，千秋書血；一生忠勇，萬古綱常。」（乙）「兩表酬三顧，一對足千秋。」（丙）「世上繆繆，詩中聖哲；民間疾苦，筆底波瀾。」（丁）「五岳尋仙不辭遠，一生好入名山遊。」以上四項依序所描寫哪一位歷史人物？（A）諸葛亮、岳飛、杜甫、李白（B）杜甫、李白、諸葛亮、岳飛（C）岳飛、諸葛亮、杜甫、李白（D）李白、諸葛亮、杜甫、岳飛。

32. 「黛玉笑道：『既要學作詩，你就拜我為師。』我雖不通，大略也還教得得起你。』香菱笑道：『果然這樣，我就拜你為師。你可不許欺煩的。』黛玉道：『什麼難事，也值得去學？不過是起承轉合。當中承轉，是兩副對子，平聲的對仄聲；虛的對實的，實的對虛的。若是果有了奇句，連平仄虛實不對都使得的。』。（紅樓夢）根據上文，黛玉要教香菱的詩是：（A）樂府（B）律詩（C）絕句（D）歌行。

33. 「歷史已成灰燼，然而我們把手伸入灰燼，期待的是所帶來的餘溫。」下列敘述，何者符合上文所表達的意涵？（A）人類應該拋開歷史的獨特才得以創造未來（B）歷史雖為陳跡，卻可以帶給人類借鑑（C）不可小覷歷史的力量，星星之火足以燎原（D）歷史是文明繁盛後的包袱，並無價值。

34. 「馬齒徒長」中之「齒」字指年齡，而（甲）蔡先生「齒」德俱尊，名重鄉梓（乙）他為人卑鄙，眾人所不「齒」（丙）脣紅「齒」白，討人喜歡（丁）咬牙切「齒」（戊）忘恩負義，令人「齒」冷（己）筵席上，大家都序「齒」而坐。上述選項中與馬齒徒長之「齒」意思相同者：（A）甲己（B）乙戌（C）丙已（D）戊戌。

35. 漢語句法中常有詞性變動的運用，如：「解衣衣我，推食食我」，前一「衣」、「食」作名詞用，後一「衣」、「食」則屬動詞。下列選項中何者不屬於此種詞性活用的情形：（A）「老」吾「老」以及人之老（B）「親」「親」，仁也（C）「愛」人者人恆愛之（D）先天下之「憂」而「憂」。

36. 「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。」此首詩的主旨正在說明：（A）氣候溫和，適宜人居（B）四時煥變，生生不息（C）無事煩擾，知足常樂（D）春夏秋冬。
| 科目：语文能力 — 国文 (选择题号为 26 至 50，每题 2 分，共 50 分) |
| 考试日期：99 年 7 月 12 日第 1 篇 |
| 本题共：3 题 (本页为第 2 题) |

### 37. 下列哪一个成语的使用是正确的：
(A) 班上几位同事因对杭州感同身受，决定自组乐队会，每次聚会，
都会让大家有一丘之貉的感觉。
(B) 小王品学兼优，才艺俱佳，为所终得之奖赏，可说「囊括群芳」。
(C) 在考场上屡屡失利的他，这次终于上场了，实在是「晴天霹雳」。
(D) 这个人尽管已入狱服刑，但仍然趾高气扬，真可谓「怙恶不悛」。

### 38. 話語或行文時為了話語說得舒緩或鄭重，常將無關緊要的相數字字朗入句中，以延長聲音，或加強語意。下列哪一選項不是此理：
(A) 一曝十寒 (B) 七零八落 (C) 一乾二淨 (D) 一作二不休。

### 39. 下列文句用詞不正確的是：
(A) 故宮博物院中陳列許多文簡實，令人目不暇給。
(B) 這工作已將我置身許久，不如改弦易轍，想想別的方法。
(C) 他看到歹徒搶劫婦女，便挺身而走險，追上前方。
(D) 父母照顧女娃總是無微不至。

### 40. 下列詩文中人物事的敘述，不正確的是：
(A) 「江東子弟多才俊，卷土重來未可知。」一項羽
(B) 「功蓋三分國，名成八陣圖。」一劉備
(C) 「楊家有女初長成，養在深閨人未識。」一楊貴妃
(D) 「室至賢賢遠臣，賢生才更無倫。」一賈誼。

### 41. 下列文句，表示「進退兩難，無法抉擇」的是：
(A) 欲寄君衣君不還，寄衣君衣君又寒。寄與不寄間，妾身千萬難。
(B) 及今為之，尚尤難難；若再經十年二十年而後修之，則真有難為者。
(C) 進退不得相志，牽絆乖隔，各欲自首。
(D) 居廟堂之高，則憂其民；處江湖之遠，則憂其君；是進亦憂，退亦憂。

### 42. 有關稱謂與禮俗的敘述，何者錯誤：
(A) 「七芝晋五壽誕」意即七十五歲生日。
(B) 「先慈王母陳太夫人」指此人本姓王，夫家姓陳。
(C) 稱夫婦為「賢伉儷」，稱兄弟為「賢昆仲」。
(D) 對別人稱自己的父親為「家父」，以示自謙。

### 43. (甲) 判定「籠」: 音同「籠」 (乙) 支票「兌」: 現: 音同「隊」 (丙) 強烈「抨」: 擊: 音同「烹」
(丁) 地產「摟」: 客: 音同「親」 (戊) 加盟「戳」: 音同「蹉」, 上列「 」類各字讀音正確的選項是：
(A) 甲丙 (B) 乙丙丁戊 (C) 甲丙丁戊 (D) 甲乙丙丁。

### 44. 下列各組「 」內的字，讀音不同的選項是：
(A) 「薰」養／「宦」官 (B) 「裨」官野史／有所「裨」
益 (C) 不容置「喙」／自慚形「穢」 (D) 「垓」下之圍／言簡意「赅」。

### 45. 所謂「是非只為多開口，煩惱皆因巧弄脣」這句話的意思是：
(A) 言不及義 (B) 言行一致 (C) 言多必失 (D) 言不由衷。

### 46. 「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺。」中蘇軾認為韓愈所持的「道」為：
(A) 儒家 (B) 墨家 (C) 法家 (D) 道家。

### 47. 下列文句，何者不具有「摹聲」的作用：
(A) 嘔啞俛俛難為聽 (B) 嘔啞啞啞啞，木蘭當戶織 (C) 貧無失其母，嘈啞啞啞 (D) 青青河畔草，綿綿思遠道。

### 48. 下列哪一句子不是強調「讀書」的重要性：
(A) 好學近乎知 (B) 三日不讀書，便覺面目可憎，言語乏味 (C) 風騷展書讀，古道照顏色 (D) 貧者因書而富，富者因書而貴。

### 49. 「有工夫讀書，調之為福；有力量濟人，謂之福；有學問著述，謂之福」：
無非是到耳，謂之福：
多聞、直、諒之友，謂之福。「（張潮：幽夢影）根据上文，何者符合作者所謂「有福」之人：(A) 可傳名山事業者 (B) 無絲竹亂耳者 (C) 有善報者 (D) 汲汲營營者。

50.「素養跟知識有沒有差別？當然有，而且有著極其關鍵的差別。我們不要忘記，毛澤東曾寫過人的詩詞，納粹頭子很多會彈鋼琴、有哲學博士學位。這些政治人物難道不是有人文素養嗎？我認為，他們所擁有的是人文知識，不是人文素養。知識是外在於你的東西，是材料、是工具，是可以量化知道；必須讓知識進入人的認知本體，滲透他的生活與行為，才能稱之為素養。人文素養是在涉獵了文、史、哲學之後，更進一步認識到，這些人人文學到最後都有一個終極的關懷，對『人』的關懷。脫離了對『人』的關懷，你只能有人文知識，不能有人文素養。」（龍應台，在迷宮中仰望星空）閱讀上文後，請選出不合乎意旨的選項：（A）人文素養是學習知識的終極目標（B）素養的養成完全建立在知識學習上（C）唯有以人為本的關懷心胸才算得上有人文素養（D）無法落實在生活和行為的，充其量只不過是死的知識。

※ 注意：1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。
2. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。