

中文統考[範例]

一. 基礎知識

1. 下列句子中，劃線字為形容詞意動用法的一項是：

- A. 春風又綠江南岸，明月何時照我還
- B. 孔子登東山而小魯
- C. 諸侯恐懼，會盟而謀弱秦
- D. 焚百家之言，以愚黔首

2. 下列作品的作者和文學體裁，搭配正確的一項是：

- A. 《駱駝祥子》——老舍——小說
- B. 《再別康橋》——聞一多——詩歌
- C. 《儒林外史》——吳敬梓——戲劇
- D. 《醉翁亭記》——蘇軾——散文

3. 下列句子中，不會產生歧義的一項是：

- A. 劉家明在某雜誌生活欄目發表的那篇關於飲食習慣與健康的文章，批評的人很多。
- B. 不幾天，劉備率大軍到了零陵，零陵太守劉度派大將邢道榮和他的兒子引兵出戰。
- C. 湖南省歷史博物館近日在香港會展中心展出了新出土的八千年前的栽培稻。
- D. 教育局局長要求幾個學校的校長，新學期的工作一定要有新的起色。

4. 下列對《初見嵩山》一詩的理解，不正確的一項是：

初見嵩山 (宋)張耒

年來鞍馬困塵埃，賴有青山豁我懷。

日暮北風吹雨去，數峰清瘦出雲來。

- A. 作者奔走風塵，全靠青山開闊情懷，所以嵩山尚未露面就給作者一種期待感；接著作者運用迂回之筆，一道雨幕被拉開，嵩山從雲層中聳現，驚喜和親切之感撲面而來。
- B. 作者很好地運用了擬人的手法，以“清瘦”形容山峰，突出山峰的高峻挺拔，造語新奇。
- C. 詩中的“出”字，運用了以動寫靜的手法，賦予山峰強烈的動感，使山峰與雲層形成了尖聳與廣闊、躍動與靜態相結合的畫面。
- D. 詩歌末兩句非常巧妙地運用了頂真的修辭手法，從而使全詩意象連貫，抒情順暢自然。

5. 下列句子中的“之”字，作動詞的一項是：

- A. 胡為乎遑遑欲何之？
- B. 客之美我者，欲有求於我也。
- C. 不知將軍寬之至此也！
- D. 凌萬頃之茫然。

6. 下列複句的關係，判斷錯誤的一項是：

- A. 除非能證明他當時在現場，否則此事與他無關。 (轉折關係)
- B. 冬至以來，這裡不是下雨，就是下雪。 (選擇關係)
- C. 中國承諾不首先使用核武器，不管面臨來自何方的核威脅。 (條件關係)
- D. 他們永遠不會得到受害國的原諒，如果他們不真心悔過並道歉的話。 (假設關係)

7. 下列各組中劃線的字，普通話讀音完全相同的一項是：

- A. 差旅 參差 差遣 隔三差五
- B. 衣冠 冠蓋 冠軍 冠冕堂皇
- C. 給予 供給 給養 自給自足
- D. 傳銷 經傳 傳統 阿Q正傳

8. 下列各句中劃線的成語，使用不恰當的一項是：
- A. 國人在海外奢侈品店一擲千金的派頭，近來並不少見，難怪一些國外媒體驚呼“中國正在購買世界”。
- B. 美、英等發達國家在文化產業領域捷足先登，主導了國際話語權，不斷對外輸出本國的文化理念和價值觀念。
- C. 中國將高速鐵路延伸到了國外，並開始跨洋越海打造世界規模的高鐵網，由此，“高鐵外交”這一新的外交形式應運而生。
- D. “一片甲骨驚天下”，在觸目驚心的考古發現中，殷墟甲骨文的出土在中國乃至世界考古史上都具有深遠意義。

9. 下列有關修辭手法的運用，判斷錯誤的一項是：
- A. 他委實是支撐不住了，他的一雙眼皮像有幾百斤重，只想合下來。——誇張
- B. 在蘇黎世的旅館裡，擁擠著各種膚色。——借代
- C. 有一天，我在家聽到打門，開門看見老王直僵僵地鑲嵌在門框裡。——雙關
- D. 屋裡連一朵花一根草都沒有，冷陰陰的如同山洞一般。——比喻

10. 對下面這首詩的賞析，不恰當的一項是：

秋天的夢 戴望舒

逍遙的牧女的羊鈴，/搖落了輕的樹葉。/秋天的夢是輕的，/那是窈窕的牧女之戀。/

於是我的夢是靜靜地來了，/但卻載著沉重的昔日。/哦，現在，我是有一些寒冷，/一些寒冷和一些憂鬱。/

- A. 這首詩寫了兩個“秋天的夢”：牧羊女的夢和“我”的夢。
- B. 這首詩構思精巧，溫婉含蓄，同時又不乏雄渾闊大的氣象、急管繁弦的節奏。
- C. 詩中的夢都與戀情有關，牧羊女的夢像羊鈴那樣逍遙，像落葉那樣曼妙，是清純而溫暖的。“我”的夢則是沉重、寒冷、憂鬱的。
- D. “於是我的夢是靜靜地來了，/但卻載著沉重的昔日”一句承上啟下，由牧羊女的夢引出“我”的夢，並與前面形成對比，突出“我”的夢的沉重，表現了詩人對已失去的戀情的無奈。

11. 下列各句中，劃線詞語為介詞的一項是：

- A. 就在這片刻沉默裡，許多記憶，許多感想在我心裡浮了起來。
- B. 陳雅蓮的姐姐昨天就把校長要來聽課的消息告訴我了。
- C. 我又回頭看了他們一眼，只為證實我不在夢中。
- D. 我們在廟裡一直等到下半夜，雨仍在下，但是小了。

12. 依次對下列句子的修辭手法所作的判斷，全部正確的一項是：

- ① 青山有幸埋忠骨，白鐵無辜鑄佞臣。
- ② 這是一項艱巨的藝術工程，宏大而又精緻，雄奇而又細膩，莊重而又抒情。
- ③ 假若當時我已經能夠記事兒，我必會把八國聯軍的罪行寫得更具體、更“偉大”、更“文明”。
- ④ 哼！你別看我耳朵聾，可我的心並不“聾”啊！
- A. 對偶 排比 反語 拈連
- B. 反復 誇張 比擬 拈連
- C. 映襯 比擬 反語 雙關
- D. 對偶 映襯 比擬 反語

13. 下列關於熟語的判斷，不正確的一項是：

- A. 諸葛亮皺眉頭——計上心來 (歇後語)
- B. 文過飾非 (諺語)
- C. 項莊舞劍，意在沛公 (成語)
- D. 敲邊鼓 (慣用語)

14. 依次填入下文橫線處的語句，銜接最恰當的一項是：

所謂“文的自覺”，是一個美學概念，非單指文學而已。_____。_____。謝赫總結的“六法”，“氣韻生動”之後便是“骨法用筆”，這可說是自覺地總結了中國造型藝術的線的功能和傳統。_____。應該說，中國古人相當懂得這一點，_____。

- ① 康德曾說，線條比色彩更具審美性質
- ② 書法是把這種“線的藝術”高度集中化純粹化的藝術，為中國所獨有
- ③ 它們同樣展現為講究、研討、注意自身創造規律和審美形式
- ④ 其他藝術，特別是繪畫與書法，同樣從魏晉起，表現著這個自覺
- ⑤ 線的藝術正如抒情文學一樣，是中國文藝最為發達和最富民族特徵的，它們同是中國民族的文化心理結構的表現

- A. ①②④⑤③
- B. ④②①⑤③
- C. ②③④①⑤
- D. ④③①⑤②

15. 下列各項中，不屬於澳門的世界文化遺產的一項是：

- A. 鄭家大屋
- B. 東方基金會會址
- C. 逸園跑狗場
- D. 仁慈堂大樓

16. 下列關於謙辭、敬辭的表述，有錯誤的一項是：

- A. 稱人贈予說“惠贈”，請人保存題“惠存”
- B. 贊人見解說“高見”，稱己見解說“拙見”
- C. 求人解答用“請問”，請人指點用“賜教”
- D. 請人勿送說“失迎”，無暇陪客說“失陪”

17. 下列詩詞句子，與原文不符的一項是：

- A. 二十四橋仍在，波心蕩、重到須驚。
- B. 君不見高堂明鏡悲白髮，朝如青絲暮成雪。
- C. 去時里正與裏頭，歸來頭白還戍邊。
- D. 雲中誰寄錦書來？雁字回時，月滿西樓。

18. 下列各組中，全部屬於會意字的一項是：

- A. 馭 欣 幼 估
- B. 奠 庫 亦 牢
- C. 信 武 囚 婦
- D. 鳴 鼓 監 舟

19. 下列各組中，不全屬於“唐宋八大家”的一組是：

- A. 韓愈、歐陽修
- B. 蘇軾、柳宗元
- C. 蘇洵、李清照
- D. 曾鞏、王安石

20. 下列關於漢字字音字義的解釋，不正確的一項是：

- A. 漢字中有的字有兩個或兩個以上的讀音，這樣的字叫多音字。辨別多音字的主要方法是看字形。
- B. 字形相同，字音、字義不相同的字叫多義字，如“參”、“和”。
- C. 漢字中有許多字形體相近，差別細微，但意義不同，這類字稱作形似字，如“掉”與“悼”。
- D. 多義字是一個字有多種意思，形似字則是字形相似，意義可能沒有聯繫。二者的區別是，一個重在字義，一個重在字形。

21. 下列對溫庭筠《夢江南》一詞的解釋，不正確的一項是：

夢江南

千萬恨，恨極在天涯。山月不知心裡事，水風空落眼前花。搖曳碧雲斜。

- A. 這首詞中的“恨”是指思婦對遠在天涯的丈夫的思念。由於丈夫久滯不歸，思婦由思而怨，怨極生恨，其恨愈深愈見思念之深之切。
- B. “山月不知心裡事，水風空落眼前花”運用了比喻的修辭手法。
- C. 碧雲在空中飄忽不定，最終飄到天邊。結句用“碧雲斜”象徵思婦的心情消沉，用碧雲的飄忽不定象徵思婦的心神不寧，以景結詞，情景交融，韻味悠長。
- D. “水風空落眼前花”一句，以眼前花朵白白飄落水風卻全然不覺暗喻主人公青春流逝卻無人相憐的無限哀怨。

22. 以下各項中，屬於儒家經典的一項是：

- A. “四書五經”
- B. 《孫子兵法》
- C. “二十四史”
- D. 《四庫全書》

23. 下列各句子，理解不正確的一項是：

- A. 臣誠恐見欺於王而負趙：我實在擔心被大王欺騙而辜負了趙王。
- B. 左右以君賤之也，食以草具：旁邊的人因為主人看不起他，就供給他粗劣的食物。
- C. 已矣乎，寓形宇內復幾時，曷不委心任去留：算了吧，寄身於天地之間還有多少時間，為什麼不按照自己的心意決定去留？
- D. 師者，所以傳道受業解惑也：所以要由老師來傳授道理、講授學業、解釋疑難問題。

24. 下列各句中，劃線詞語使用錯誤的一項是：

- A. 國畫大師張大千人物、花鳥、蟲魚、走獸無一不精，尤其擅長畫山水。
- B. 中藥是在中醫學理論指導下用以防治疾病的藥物，以植物為最多，也包括動物和礦物，其藥效一般比較遲鈍。
- C. 連學好母語都要花很大力氣，何況學習外語呢？
- D. 教育是打開個人智慧之門的金鑰匙，也是改變國家和民族命運的鋪路石，更是人類文明傳承的不竭動力。

25. 依次填入下列各句橫線處的詞語，最恰當的一項是：

- ① 微生物“偷渡”到太空並在空間繁殖，目前已成為載人航天領域中一個_____解決的嚴重問題。
 - ② 橫琴新區_____澳珠結合處，治安狀況較差。
 - ③ 目光短淺的人由於只盯著一己的利益，天天撥打自己的小算盤，_____忽視了他人的利益，這是不足取的。
 - ④ 儘管這只是一次_____，但特警們反應迅速，出擊果斷，身手敏捷，使我們對本次盛會的安保工作充滿了信心。
- A. 亟待 由於 從而 演練
 - B. 急需 在於 進而 演習
 - C. 亟待 位於 從而 演練
 - D. 急需 至於 進而 演習

26. 下列各詞中的“頭”字，不屬於後綴的一項是：

- A. 骨 頭
- B. 碼 頭
- C. 低 頭
- D. 風 頭

27. 下列各組詞語中，沒有錯別字的一項是：

- A. 氣餒 聲名雀起 仗義執言 忍俊不禁
- B. 昏聩 甘拜下風 開源截流 陳詞濫調
- C. 焦噪 蕭規曹隨 若即若離 緣木求魚
- D. 夙願 徇私舞弊 計日程功 篳路藍縷

28. 並稱“班馬”的兩位漢代著名史學家是：

- A. 班超 司馬昭
- B. 班固 司馬遷
- C. 班固 司馬光
- D. 班超 司馬懿

29. 下列各句中，不含通假字的一項是：

- A. 孔子曰：“刑罰不衷，則人無所厝手足。”
- B. 使人屬孟嘗君，願寄食門下。
- C. 堯帥諸侯北面而朝之。
- D. 三軍可奪帥也，匹夫不可奪志也。

30. 下列句子中，不屬於介詞結構後置的一項是：

- A. 願以十五城請易璧
- B. 形似酒樽，飾以篆文山龜鳥獸之形
- C. 覆之以掌，虛若無物
- D. 公與之乘，戰於長勺

31. 下列各組中，全部屬於單純詞的一項是：

- A. 窈窕 蝸蝸 出納 燦爛
- B. 拮据 膽怯 婆娑 慷慨
- C. 公演 妯娌 仿佛 引擎
- D. 猶豫 蹣跚 蝙蝠 香檳

32. 下列各組中，全部屬於形聲字的一項是：

- A. 堡 衷 雅 末
- B. 銅 簡 剪 聞
- C. 烈 霄 眉 惕
- D. 鹿 稅 鳩 窖

33. 下列各項中，不屬於中國古代名曲的一項是：

- A. 《閒情偶寄》
- B. 《二泉映月》
- C. 《高山流水》
- D. 《梅花三弄》

34. 下列各項中，不屬於中國古代神話的一項是：

- A. 精衛填海
- B. 夸父追日
- C. 霸王別姬
- D. 女媧補天

35. 下列句子中的標點符號，使用正確的一項是：
- 近年來大學畢業生就業存在一種奇怪的現象：一方面很多畢業生找不到工作。一方面很多私人企業招聘不到急需的大學生，出現這種現象的原因之一在於大學生沒有正確的擇業觀念。
 - “我國平民本來就沒有什麼臉可講”。林語堂先生幽默地說，“還是請貴人自動丟臉吧，以促法制之實現，而躋國家於太平。”
 - 陸游《遊山西村》一詩中的“山重水複疑無路，柳暗花明又一村。”被許多學生寫成“山重水複疑無路，柳岸花明又一村”。
 - 孫先生到底稱讚我的什麼呢？是有幾處畫得好，還是勇氣可嘉，什麼都敢畫？或者根本就不是稱讚，只是對於失敗者的無可奈何的安慰？
36. 下列詩文名句，與作者對應正確的一項是：
- 受任於敗軍之際，奉命於危難之間。——蘇洵
 - 雲無心以出岫，鳥倦飛而知還。——陶潛
 - 大江東去，浪淘盡，千古風流人物。——辛棄疾
 - 天生我材必有用，千金散盡還復來。——杜甫
37. 下列各句，沒有語病的一項是：
- 強調生活的教育意義，並不意味著可以用生活取代教育，因為生活中畢竟含有這樣那樣的消極因素。
 - 為解決烏克蘭衝突，目前國際社會正採取了多種措施，協力斡旋與調解。
 - 專家認為，發現極少數非禽類動物的呼吸道外部有 H7N9 病毒並不奇怪是可能的，但這完全不能代表這種動物已經受感染。
 - 由於承擔的科研任務過於繁重，使他過早地衰老了，同時也引發了一些不必要的疾病。
38. 下列各句中，沒有錯別字的一項是：
- 回歸 15 年來，澳門走過了一條波瀾壯闊的發展之路，從曾經的歷盡蒼桑到如今的繁華都市，澳門以前所未有的大氣魄、大手筆書寫著東方名城的傳奇。
 - 在經歷了上個世紀八九十年代頻繁斷流的危機後，古老的黃河重新煥發出勃勃生機，再次呈現出“黃河之水天上來，奔騰到海不復回”的景象。
 - 科學研究尤其不能急功進利，好高騖遠，只有腳踏實地，一步一個腳印前進，才能取得最後的成功。
 - 雜文的本質是說理的，其主要功能應該是鞭撻醜惡，針貶時弊，激濁揚清，探索真理。
39. 下列各組合成詞中，結構類型不完全相同的一項是：
- 語言 講演 寧靜 荒蕪
 - 投資 司儀 免職 留神
 - 鳥瞰 海嘯 充滿 耳熟
 - 擊潰 縮小 表明 貶低
40. 下列各組中，全部屬於白先勇作品的一項是：
- 紐約客 紅高粱 子夜 寂寞的十七歲
 - 金鎖記 臺北人 死水 攀月桂的孩子
 - 臺北人 鹿鼎記 孽子 翡冷翠的一夜
 - 臺北人 紐約客 孽子 寂寞的十七歲

二. 閱讀理解

(一)古代文選

閱讀下面的文字，完成 41—45 題。

悠然亭記 歸有光

余外家世居吳淞江南千墩浦上。表兄淀山公，自田野登朝，宦游二十餘年，歸始僦居縣城。嘉靖三十年，定卜於馬鞍山之陽、婁水之陰。憶余少時嘗在外家，蓋去縣三十里，遙望山頽然如積灰，而煙雲杳靄，在有無之間。今公於此山日親，高樓曲檻，几席戶牖常見之。又於屋後構小園，作亭其中，取靖節（見注釋①）“悠然見南山”

之語以為名。靖節之詩，類非晉、宋雕繪者之所為，而悠然之意，每見於言外，不獨一時之所適。而中無留滯，見天壤間物，何往而不自得？余嘗以為悠然者實與道俱，謂靖節不知道，不可也。

公負傑特為有才，所至官，多著聲績，而為妒媚者所不容。然至今朝廷論人才有用者，必推公。公殆未能以忘於世，而公之所以自忘者如此。

靖節世遠，吾無從而問也。吾將從公問所以悠然者。夫“山氣日夕佳，飛鳥相與還。此中有真意，欲辨已忘言”，靖節不得而言之，公烏得而言之哉？公行天下，嘗登泰山，覽鄒嶧，歷嵩、少間，涉兩海，入閩、越之隩阻，茲山何啻泰山之壘石？顧所以悠然者，特寄於此！莊子云：“舊國舊都，望之暢然。雖使丘陵、草木之緡（見注釋②），人之者十九，猶之暢然，況見見聞聞者也？”予獲侍斯亭，而僭為之記。

注釋：①靖節：即東晉詩人陶潛，世稱靖節先生。 ②緡：指成串的钱。

41. 對下列句中劃線詞語的解釋，不正確的一項是：

- A. 蓋去縣三十里 去：相距、距離
- B. 不獨一時之所適 適：滿足、暢快
- C. 予獲侍斯亭，而僭為之記 僭：謙辭，超越本分
- D. 而中無留滯 中：中間、裡面

42. 下列各組句子中劃線的詞語，意義和用法相同的一項是：

- A. ①舊國舊都，望之暢然 ②輟耕之隴上，悵悵久之
- B. ①而煙雲杳靄，在有無之間 ②冰，水為之，而寒於水
- C. ①又於屋後構小園，作亭其中 ②欲與王為好，會於西河外澠池
- D. ①而悠然之意，每見於言外 ②每責一頭，輒傾數家之產

43. 對下列句子的理解，不正確的一項是：

- A. 靖節之詩，類非晉、宋雕繪者之所為。——靖節先生的詩，不像晉代、宋代那些刻意修飾的人所作。
- B. 靖節不得而言之，公烏得而言之哉？——靖節先生不得不說出了“悠然”的含義，淀山公為什麼一定要說出來呢？
- C. 公殆未能以忘於世，而公之所以自忘者如此。——大概淀山公沒有被世人所忘懷，然而他自己卻如此淡泊名利。
- D. 顧所以悠然者，特寄於此！——回想淀山公的悠然自得，只是寄託在這座山中吧！

44. 下列各組句子中，全都表現淀山公之“悠然”的一組是：

- ①又於屋後構小園，作亭其中，取靖節“悠然見南山”之語以為名
- ②所至官，多著聲績
- ③今公於此山日親，高樓曲檻，几席戶牖常見之
- ④遙望山頽然如積灰，而煙雲杳靄，在有無之間
- ⑤公行天下，嘗登泰山，覽鄒嶧
- ⑥公殆未能以忘於世，而公之所以自忘者如此

- A. ① ③ ⑤
- B. ② ④ ⑤
- C. ① ③ ⑥
- D. ② ④ ⑥

45. 下列對原文有關內容的分析與概括，不正確的一項是：

- A. 本文名為《悠然亭記》而重在寫人，作者選取日常生活中的小事，生動地表現了表兄淀山公罷官里居、悠然自得的生活。
- B. 淀山公有才能，做官時多有聲名和功績，罷官後朝廷仍然認為他可被重用，但他自己卻早已忘懷名利，縱情於山水之間。
- C. 文中有關靖節先生的議論並非閒筆，反而強化了讀者對淀山公的印象。
- D. 歸有光敘寫了自己的表兄淀山公罷官後隨遇而安、悠然自得的生活，但他並不贊同表兄的這種生活態度。

(二) 現代文選

閱讀下面的文章，完成 46—50 題。

說“竹”

①對於南方居民而言，竹子在生產、生活中的地位是極其重要的，以竹子為主要原料的工廠、作坊星羅棋佈。有的地方以竹林、竹樓和系列竹產品開展旅遊業，遊客雲集。其實，在遠離竹林的北方，也是_____離不開竹子的。吃飯的竹筷，鋪的竹席，織毛衣、烤肉串的竹針，剔牙的牙籤，居室的珠簾，真是俯拾皆是。至於工程用的腳手架、跳板，打漁用的桅杆、網竿、撐竿、竹篙，葡萄、黃瓜、番茄等作物用的架竿，大多是竹子的。就連我國最北部邊境的黑龍江裡，也有上下漂流的竹排。所以從竹子使用的範圍之廣來說，把竹子叫作“中華竹”是再恰當不過的了。

②把竹子稱為“中華竹”，還因為竹子是我國悠久燦爛文化的載體，包括禮、樂、書、數、兵等。北京奧運會開幕式第一場《燦爛文明》中最精彩的一段當屬竹簡操了。演員們手持竹簡表演，精彩絕倫。這竹簡便是用竹片穿成的書——中國最早的書。“韋編三絕”裡的“編”，就是孔子讀的《周易》，是用牛皮繩把竹簡編在一起的。後來的“四書”“五經”，都是竹簡書。再說樂，古代的音樂被稱為“絲竹”或“管弦”，這裡的“竹”和“管”指的正是竹樂器，包括笙、管、笛、簫等。書法更離不開竹，用竹管插上獸豪就是筆，“用筆”又叫“握管”，字當然要寫在竹子上，成語“罄竹難書”即由此而來。算術用的籌是竹子做的，由“籌”發展到“籌劃”，再到“運籌帷幄之中，決勝千里之外”，足見“籌”的重要。兵，指的是戰爭。戰爭的主要武器——“箭”，就是竹子做的，字義從竹而來。最早的盾、雲梯、陷阱都離不開竹。現代的競技體育有好多項目來自竹，如跳高、撐竿跳、射箭、漂流、竹竿操等。在古代建築中，把竹跟石灰、砂漿混合使用，創造了比鋼筋混凝土還堅固耐久的建築奇跡，舉世聞名的趙州橋便是最好的例證。

③在成語詞典裡，帶“竹”字的成語非常多，諸如“胸有成竹”、“竹報平安”、“勢如破竹”、“青梅竹馬”等。文人墨客的詩文書畫，好多以竹為題材。劉禹錫的“竹含天籟清商樂，水繞庭台碧玉環”，白居易的“露荷散清香，風竹含疏韻”，都是詠竹的佳句。鄭板橋則終其一生以畫竹為樂，他的《竹石圖》中“四十年來畫竹枝，日間揮寫夜間思。冗繁削盡留清瘦，畫到生時是熟時”的詩和畫堪稱“雙絕”。如今，以竹為題材、背景的文學作品、繪畫、工藝品、編織品、裝飾物比比皆是。帶“竹”、“筠”、“漢卿（汗青）”等字眼的人名更是無法統計，關漢卿用戲劇為民請命而千古流芳，張漢卿以兵諫救國而青史留名。陶淵明筆下的“良田美池桑竹”，是世外桃源的自然特徵。“竹林七賢”竹林中飲酒、賦詩、吹管，瀟灑一生。儒、釋、道的佈經傳道場所大多選址於竹林，他們都以竹的精神品格而自省、自悟、自喻。難怪觀世音菩薩的對聯也用上了“碧蓮臺上主，紫竹林中仙”。

46. 文章第一段橫線上應填入的詞語，最貼切的一項是：

- A. 須臾 B. 難免 C. 應該 D. 立刻

47. 下列關於“中華竹”的表述，不符合原文意思的一項是：

- A. 竹子是我國悠久燦爛文化的載體，包括文學、音樂、書法、建築等各個方面。在古代，甚至連戰爭都離不開竹子。
B. 在遠離竹林的北方，竹子在生產、生活中的作用也是不可忽視的。
C. 古人用竹子建造了比鋼筋混凝土還要堅固耐久的趙州橋，趙州橋也因此而舉世聞名。
D. 漢語中帶“竹”字的成語非常多，即便在現代中國，以竹為題材、背景的文學作品、繪畫、工藝品、編織品、裝飾物等也比比皆是。

48. 下列理解，不符合原文內容的一項是：

- A. 竹子的使用範圍很廣，中華大地由南向北都有竹子的痕跡，所以說稱竹子為“中華竹”是非常恰當的。
B. 中國最早的書便是用竹片穿成的竹簡。古代的音樂被稱為“絲竹”或“管弦”，這裡的“竹”和“弦”，指的正是笙、管、笛、簫等樂器。
C. 用竹管插上獸豪就是筆，“用筆”又叫“握管”，字當然要寫在竹子上，所以說，古代的書法更離不開竹。
D. 對於南方居民而言，有些地方的竹林、竹樓和系列竹製品被利用起來，發展旅遊產業，效果很好。

49. 作者引用“竹含天籟清商樂，水繞庭台碧玉環”、“露荷散清香，風竹含疏韻”這些名句的用意是：

- A. 說明劉禹錫、白居易的詠竹詩比不上鄭板橋《竹石圖》的題畫詩。
B. 說明中國古代有許多詩文是以竹為題材的。
C. 說明詠竹詩和觀音菩薩的對聯一樣，都要強調平仄和對仗。
D. 說明唐朝詩人的詠竹詩是中國古詩中寫得最好的。

50. 按本文作者原意，下列推斷中不正確的一項是：

- A. 儒、釋、道的佈經傳道場所都選址於竹林，而且都通過對聯來表達對竹子的推崇，由此不僅可見竹子在古代文人心目中的地位之高，亦可見儒、釋、道思想上的一致性。
- B. 古代戰爭中所用的盾、雲梯、陷阱等離不開竹，現代競技體育中的跳高、撐竿跳、射箭、漂流、竹竿操等同樣離不開竹。
- C. “竹林七賢”的得名與竹子有關，這種命名方式體現了竹子在中國古代的文化含義。
- D. 鄭板橋《竹石圖》堪稱“雙絕”，是因為竹子畫得好，以畫竹為主題的題畫詩寫得也好。

English (General Entrance Exam Paper)

Section 1 Grammar

Instructions: Choose the one alternative that best completes the sentence.
(1 mark each)

1. Let's walk _____ the path by the river. It's very pretty.
 - a) along
 - b) into
 - c) in
 - d) for

2. There are _____ good restaurants in this area.
 - a) a little
 - b) a few
 - c) not much
 - d) a little of

3. It is not _____ you are cold – you need a warmer coat!
 - a) surprised
 - b) to surprise
 - c) surprise
 - d) surprising

4. I met _____ old man on _____ way home.
 - a) an.....a
 - b) a.....the
 - c) an.....the
 - d) the.....a

5. I can read this article without _____ up any words in my dictionary.
 - a) look
 - b) to look
 - c) looked
 - d) looking

6. My girlfriend doesn't like the movie and _____.
 - a) so do I
 - b) either do I
 - c) neither do I
 - d) I do not, too.

7. Fatima is a really good friend. She _____ always _____ my birthday.
 - a) is.....remembering
 - b) (no word).....remembers
 - c) has.....remember
 - d) remembered.....(no word)

8. _____ you ever _____ to Japan in your life?
 - a) Did.....gone
 - b) Have.....go
 - c) Do.....go
 - d) Have.....been

9. When we saw them, they _____ their bicycles.
- were riding
 - are riding
 - have ridden
 - will ride
10. Maria said that she _____ to bring her textbook.
- forgotten
 - is forgetting
 - forgot
 - forgets
11. My younger sister _____ 10 years old this coming August.
- will be
 - has been
 - was
 - is being
12. This invitation card _____ before the end of the day.
- should be sent
 - should send
 - should be sending
 - sends
13. The swimming team has done well this year. All of _____ have trained very hard.
- them members
 - its members
 - it's members
 - they're members
14. After the test papers _____ to the students in class tomorrow, the students will be given their next assignment.
- return
 - were returned
 - are returned
 - will return
15. Sam always remembers _____ in the garage so that the driveway is free for other cars.
- to parking
 - be parking
 - parking
 - to park
16. Anna _____ loud rock music when her friends arrived, but turned it off so all of them could study together.
- listened
 - has been listening to
 - did listen
 - had been listening to

17. By the time I get up tomorrow morning, the sun _____.
- will already rose
 - will already have risen
 - rises
 - will risen
18. The Eskimo way of life changed dramatically during the 1800s _____ the introduction of firearms and the influx of large numbers of European whalers and fur traders.
- so
 - so that
 - because
 - because of
19. Before _____ a promotion and transfer to another city, I will discuss it with my whole family to be sure that everyone will be able to adjust to the change.
- accept
 - accepted
 - accepting
 - having been accepted
20. "There's too much noise in this room. I can't understand what _____."
- the teacher is saying
 - is the teacher saying
 - that the teacher is saying
 - is saying the teacher
21. The professor _____ the tense atmosphere in the classroom by beginning her lecture with some _____ anecdotes.
- was dispelled.....amused
 - dispelled.....amused
 - was dispelled.....amusing
 - dispelled..... amusing
22. I heard a loud crash in the next room. When I walked in, I found a brick on the floor, and the window was broken. Someone _____ the brick through the window.
- should have thrown
 - must have thrown
 - could throw
 - might throw
23. I wish I _____ you some money for your rent, but I'm broke myself.
- will lend
 - could lend
 - would lend
 - should lend
24. When I stopped talking, Sam finished my sentence for me as though he _____ my mind.
- would read
 - reads
 - had read
 - will read

Section 2 Vocabulary

Instructions: Choose the one alternative that best completes the sentence.

(1 mark each)

25. Mr. Mak works for a large multinational company and _____ about 100 staff.
a) oversees
b) overseas
c) oversells
d) overshoots
26. The company has increased its advertising but has _____ to improve the sales situation and demand for its products is still weak.
a) fared
b) failed
c) fallen
d) fair
27. Benny knows a great deal about the Indian market, so his business in India will certainly _____.
a) succeed
b) success
c) successful
d) excess
28. Mr. Brown has found a new partner, who will _____ a huge sum of money in his manufacturing business.
a) invent
b) invert
c) invest
d) inverse
29. With the help of the computer, companies now find it much easier to _____ to customers' enquiries and complaints.
a) rally
b) reply
c) rely
d) ply
30. The boss is not good at speaking on formal occasions and the _____ of his company speech is usually boring for all staff.
a) contain
b) contest
c) content
d) condense
31. In order to satisfy consumers of all ages, Mr. Pak's company always offers a _____ range of products.
a) border
b) board
c) broad
d) brood
32. This dentist's clinic has a spacious _____ fitted with comfortable sofas so people can relax and

feel less nervous while waiting.

- a) lance
- b) lounge
- c) launch
- d) lunch

33. As many foreign economies are still weak, this trading company is still suffering from _____ annually.
- a) losses
 - b) loses
 - c) lots
 - d) lost
34. As the current Marketing Director is going to resign from her job, the Assistant Director is expected to _____.
- a) tip over
 - b) tilt over
 - c) take out
 - d) take over
35. The Human Resources Director is introducing new _____ to reduce staff absence.
- a) rulers
 - b) rules
 - c) roes
 - d) ruse
36. Large companies often have staff associations that invite colleagues to _____ them.
- a) jaw
 - b) joy
 - c) jail
 - d) join
37. He had _____ after wearing new, tight shoes yesterday.
- a) a cough
 - b) black eyes
 - c) earache
 - d) blisters
38. The doctor uses a _____ to listen to his patient's chest.
- a) stethoscope
 - b) scalpel
 - c) syringe
 - d) scales
39. The national volleyball team has never been _____.
- a) defeated
 - b) taken up
 - c) broken
 - d) won

40. In the United States, the President is _____ for a four-year term.
a) represented
b) governed
c) resigned
d) elected
41. The recent cyber _____ has damaged our company's computer system.
a) subscription
b) café
c) security
d) attack
42. My office works on _____ so I can start any time before 10 o'clock.
a) full-time
b) *flexi-time*
c) factual
d) faxing
43. The new musical will have its world _____ on the Broadway stage next week.
a) premiere
b) primary
c) preliminary
d) premium
44. The politician tried to improve his green _____ in the eyes of environmentalists.
a) credentials
b) potentials
c) confidential
d) essentials
45. My grandfather has a _____ and can never say no to cakes or chocolates.
a) honeycomb
b) pot luck
c) savoury dish
d) sweet tooth
46. The _____ steak in the frying pan made him hungry.
a) creaking
b) sizzling
c) pounding
d) wailing
47. My friends always _____ me when I am in trouble.
a) stand by
b) take off
c) keep on
d) pull up
48. X: Did everything go all right at yesterday's seminar?
Y: Yes, the whole thing ran _____.
a) under the carpet
b) like clockwork
c) underground
d) a mile

Section 3 Reading

Passage # 1

Instructions: Read the following passage and for each question below it choose the one best alternative from (a), (b), (c), (d).

(1 mark each)

Battle against deforestation in Indonesia

By Klaus Rosmanitz

Indonesia is one of the biggest paper producing countries. Its large corporations, however, are being accused of destroying large parts of Sumatra and other Indonesian islands by cutting down rainforests and replacing them with plantations. Environmental organizations are worried that endangered species, especially tigers and primates, as well as the habitat of local people will be destroyed.

About 85% of Indonesia is covered with forests. Since the beginning of the 20th century forests have been constantly reduced, more than half caused by humans. Local inhabitants claim they cannot go hunting in the forests anymore and have no shade to stand under when it gets too hot.

Asia Pulp and Paper is one of the world's largest papermaking companies. The Indonesian corporation is said to have destroyed natural forests on a broad basis. The widespread burning down of trees has made Indonesia the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world.

Recently the environmental organization Greenpeace has been focusing on the company's biggest buyers. One of them is Mattel, the producer of Barbie and Ken dolls. Greenpeace claims that the toy firm is buying packaging products from Asia Pulp and Paper and therefore helping to eliminate Indonesia's natural forests.

Although Asia Pulp and Paper deny such accusations and say that it is engaging in conservation programs and building new schools, the Greenpeace campaign has hit the company hard. Under pressure, the paper giant has declared that it would stop cutting down natural forests in the country.

Greenpeace says that it will continue its fight against deforestation, not only in Indonesia but in other countries that do not stop the destruction of forests. The government in Indonesia has also taken steps in the fight against deforestation. It has extended the ban on legally felling rainforests for another two years.

Questions 49-54:

Choose the one best alternative from the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d):

49. Which of the following is NOT one of consequences caused by Indonesia's paper-making corporations?

- a) Destroying the living environment for endangered animals
- b) Destroying the living environment for the local people
- c) Destroying plantations
- d) Destroying rainforests

50. Who is mainly responsible for the deforestation in Indonesia?

- a) Greenpeace
- b) Asia Pulp and Paper
- c) The Indonesian government
- d) All of them

51. Why has the toy firm Mattel been accused of contributing to elimination of the natural forests in Indonesia?
- It produces too many Barbies.
 - It produces too many Ken dolls.
 - It has been buying a great many packaging products from Asia Pulp and Paper.
 - It has cut down many trees in Indonesia.
52. Which one of the following statements is NOT true?
- Asia Pulp and Paper promises that it will not destroy any plantations in the future.
 - 85% of Indonesia is covered by forest.
 - The deforestation in Indonesia is mainly caused by human activities.
 - Indonesia is the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world.
53. Which one of the following activities is NOT done by Asia Pulp and Paper?
- Building new schools
 - Engaging in conservation programs
 - Stopping selling packaging products to Mattel
 - Promising to stop cutting down rainforests
54. What did the Indonesian government do to fight against the deforestation in Indonesia?
- Protecting the plantations in Indonesia for another two years
 - Protecting the rainforests in Indonesia for another two years
 - Banning the export of packaging products made by APP
 - All of the above

Passage # 2

Instructions: Read the following passage and for each question below it choose the one best alternative from (a), (b), (c), (d).
(1 mark each)

Steve Jobs: Tyrant or Visionary?

By Lev Grossman

Adapted from *Time Magazine*

The movie *Jobs*, starring Ashton Kutcher, begins with Jobs' famously brief stint at Reed College, where we find him skipping class. It then speeds through Steve Jobs' eventful life. In 1975, Jobs spotted a half-built computer in the living room of his friend, the gentle genius Steve Wozniak, and like an entrepreneurial cheetah he pounced at Wozniak's idea. The scenes showing Apple first being developed in Wozniak's garage are among the movie's best. We meet both Jobs the visionary, who saw the future in Wozniak's bare circuit boards and had the will and imagination to bring it to a market that didn't yet exist, and Jobs the tyrant, who betrayed his friends and bullied his colleagues.

The movie depicts the two faces of Steve Jobs: on the one hand, he was a furnace of rage who felt himself surrounded by idiots whom he felt entitled to dominate; but on the other hand, at the same time he created beautiful tools of empowerment and self-expression. Did Jobs want to empower people or control them? Surely, the answer must be both. The iconic products of his imagination, such as the iPod, the iPad and the iPhone, are great engines of creativity for millions of people around the world. But at the same time, they are masterpieces of commodity fetishism, glittering and irresistible, that bend consumers to Jobs' will. Addictively, we continue to buy them, in today's world which he first imagined and brought into being.

Questions:

Choose the one best alternative from the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d):

55. According to the article, what did Jobs do when he was a student at college?
- He studied computers.
 - He skipped class.
 - He met Steve Wozniak.
 - He graduated.
56. Why was 1975 significant in Jobs' life?
- He first saw that Steve Wozniak could build a computer.
 - He helped Steve Wozniak repair computers.
 - Steve Wozniak helped him to graduate.
 - He started rooming with Steve Wozniak.
57. According to the article, what did Jobs and Wozniak do together?
- They took a holiday.
 - They invented the iPhone.
 - They developed Apple computers.
 - They ate apples.
58. According to the author, why can Jobs be called a visionary?
- He bullied his colleagues.
 - He had the imagination to create a product and a market.
 - He was friends with Steve Wozniak.
 - He became rich.
59. According to the author, why can Jobs be called a tyrant?
- He bullied his colleagues.
 - He produced beautiful tools of empowerment.
 - He saw the future in Wozniak's bare circuit boards.
 - He became rich.
60. Which brand name is NOT mentioned in the article?
- iPad
 - iPod
 - Apple
 - Macintosh

Passage # 3

Instructions: Read the following passage and for each question below it choose the one best alternative from (a), (b), (c), (d).

(1 mark each)

Cash or Credit? Thoughts for the Shopping Season

By Dan Kadlec

Adapted from *Time Magazine*

This year, the holiday shopping season is going to be a little lighter on good cheer. The National Retail Federation estimates the average American will spend \$536.85 on gifts this year, down 2.5% from last year and the first decline since 2008. To encourage sales, retailers will offer big discounts. But look out: they will also be promoting potentially costly credit options at the checkout counter. To avoid this, it's worth deciding whether to pay cash or credit before walking into the store. Here are three budget busters you are likely to hear from the cashier.

“Will that be cash or credit?” Cash can be less convenient than plastic, because when customers carry

a lot of cash, they worry they might lose it or it might get stolen. But for those who are serious about limiting their holiday spending, paying cash is the surest way to stick to the budget. If you pay by credit card, make sure that you pay the full balance as soon as you get the bill. Otherwise, those interest charges might add up. One reason to use a credit card, if you can discipline yourself to pay the full balance, is that credit cards often carry benefits and rewards, such as an extra discount, cash back, or airline miles.

“Would you like to sign up for our store card?” Be careful, because the terms and conditions of store cards vary widely from store to store. If it gets you an extra discount, that’s fine. But beware of hidden membership charges the sales clerk might neglect to tell you about. And if a store card charges interest, consider using your regular credit card instead. If you carry too many cards, you might forget to pay some of the bills, and the extra charges will pile up.

Finally, “Would you like to add a gift card?” A gift card looks like a credit card, but is issued for a specific amount and can be used like a voucher. But buying one is a risky option, unless the store is a very popular one. How do you know that your friend would like a gift from that particular store? If you can’t be bothered to choose a present, you could just give your friend cash that they can spend anywhere. But the pleasure of giving is in the choosing. So go ahead and buy your friend a real gift rather than just a card. To avoid disappointments, you can keep the receipt, so that your friend can go back to the store and exchange it or get money back if they don’t like your choice.

Questions:

Choose the one best alternative from the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d):

61. What is probably the main purpose of this article?
 - a) To give statistics about how much money Americans spend.
 - b) To encourage people to go shopping during the holiday season.
 - c) To advertise holiday discounts.
 - d) To give people advice about how to spend money wisely during the holiday season.

62. Why should the customers be careful at the checkout counter?
 - a) They might have forgotten to take enough cash with them to the store.
 - b) They need to use a credit card.
 - c) The stores might be promoting credit options which could cost the customers extra money.
 - d) The stores might forget to offer a discount.

63. According to the author, what is the advantage to the customer of paying by cash?
 - a) Paying cash is the surest way to stick to the budget and not overspend.
 - b) Cash is more convenient to carry than credit cards.
 - c) Customers can get an extra discount by paying cash.
 - d) When customers carry a lot of cash, they worry they might lose it or it might get stolen.

64. According to the author, what is the advantage to the customer of paying by credit card?
 - a) Credit cards charge interest.
 - b) When paying by credit card, it is better to pay the full balance as soon as you get the bill.
 - c) Stores prefer when customers pay by credit cards rather than cash.
 - d) Credit cards often carry benefits and rewards.

65. What is a store card?
 - a) It is a debit card that directly accesses the customer’s bank account.
 - b) It is a kind of credit card that is issued by a particular store or brand.
 - c) It is a greeting card for a birthday or special occasion.
 - d) It is an airline frequent flyer card.

66. According to the author, why is buying a gift card “a risky option” (4th paragraph)?
- The friend for whom you buy the gift card might not like to shop at that particular store.
 - Gift cards carry too many interest charges.
 - Nowadays, it is better to send an e-card.
 - A gift card can be used like a voucher.

Passage # 4

Instructions: Read the following passage and for each question below it choose the one best alternative from (a), (b), (c), (d).
(1 mark each)

Air Pollution in South Korea Has More Fine Dust from China

By Donga Ilbo

One can never emphasize too much the importance of air. While an adult eats 2.5 kilograms of food and drinks 2 kilograms of water a day on average, he or she inhales 8,000-9,000 liters of air daily, which equals to over 10 kilograms in weight. Air that comes in and out of a human body through inhalation and exhalation has changed in very minute scales since time immemorial. Though minute, this change has led to big air pollution such as Meuse Valley smog in Belgium in the 1930s, London smog and Los Angeles smog. Worse yet, acid rain and yellow dust are crossing national borders causing damages.

Air conditions in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, have much improved compared to what they were in this city 10 years ago (Fine dust fell to $41\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2012 compared to $76\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 10 years ago). Distribution of natural gas and air quality measures in the Seoul metropolitan area helped hugely reduce fine dust. Yet it is still higher than large cities in advanced countries, since 19 days saw the occurrence of a high concentration of fine dust this year, compared to three days last year.

The latest smogs in Korea are related to fine dust coming from China. Since fine dust concentration peaked in China, concentration has increased in Baekryeong Island and Seoul after a certain time, according to analysis. The American Cancer Society said an increase in ultra-fine dust (below PM 2.5, i.e., fine particles smaller than 2.5 micrometers in size) leads to a 7 percent increase in death rate, with respiratory related death rate rising 12 percent.

In response to recent frequent occurrence of smogs, the Korean government introduced a fine dust forecast system. However, much has to be improved and complemented due to weakness in sharing, modeling and inventory building of domestic observation data. Even if there is a fine dust forecast, there is little fundamental means to avoid it. Wearing masks cannot be the ultimate solution.

Pollutants absorbed by the human body from fine dust are in many cases generated when materials coming from primary pollutants make secondary response to sunlight. This means that the ultimate solution to fine dust pollution must be to reduce emissions of pollutants. Ahead of introducing new criteria and systems on fine dust, it is necessary to examine and complement existing regulations and incentives, while being accurately aware of the impact of fine dust pollution on health and the environment.

Questions:

Choose the one best alternative from the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d):

67. What is proving a major health hazard in South Korea today?
- a) Excess weight due to overeating.
 - b) Distribution of natural gas.
 - c) Fine dust carrying pollutants.
 - d) Increased inhalation and exhalation due to air pollution.
68. Have air conditions significantly improved in Seoul in comparison to other large cities?
- a) Yes, by half.
 - b) Yes, because China is becoming less polluted and less pollutants are coming to Korea.
 - c) Yes, because Korea has introduced a fine dust forecast system.
 - d) No, because this year saw more fine dust pollution than last year in Seoul, higher than other large cities in advanced countries.
69. How serious are fine dust smogs?
- a) Not very serious because we've had them before.
 - b) Very serious because an increase in ultra-fine dust can cause a 12% rise in respiratory related death rates.
 - c) No cause for worry as pollution is decreasing.
 - d) No cause for worry as dust storms in China are decreasing.
70. Is fine dust dangerous?
- a) Yes, because the pollutants they carry are absorbed by humans.
 - b) Not really, as it doesn't spread far.
 - c) No, because dust causes no harm to humans.
 - d) No, because experts have everything under control.
71. What is the ultimate solution to fine dust pollution?
- a) Wear a mask.
 - b) Set up a fine dust forecast system.
 - c) Reduce the emission of pollutants.
 - d) Set up new criteria for fine dust.
72. Has the Korean government found a complete solution?
- a) Yes, by the sharing of modeling and inventory- building of domestic observation data.
 - b) Yes, by dispensing masks.
 - c) Yes, by being very aware of the problem.
 - d) No, as yet they have found no complete solution even if there is a fine dust forecast.

數學統考 (範例)

Choose the **best answer** for each question.

請選出每題之最佳答案。

1. If $a > b > c$, which of the following cannot be true?
若 $a > b > c$, 以下哪一個不可能成立?
(a) $b + c < a$ (b) $2c > a + b$ (c) $2a > b + c$ (d) $ab > bc$ (e) $a + b > 2b + c$
2. If 55 percent of x is 165, what is 80 percent of x ?
若 x 的百分之 55 是 165, x 的百分之 80 是多少?
(a) 230 (b) 235 (c) 240 (d) 245 (e) 250
3. If you toss a coin and roll a dice, what is the probability of obtaining a head or a 5?
同時投擲一枚硬幣和一顆骰子, 擲得正面或 5 的概率是多少?
(a) $7/12$ (b) $5/12$ (c) $3/4$ (d) $2/3$ (e) $1/12$
4. The average of six numbers is 6. If 3 is subtracted from each of four of the numbers, what is the new average?
已知六個數的平均值是 6。若從其中四個數的每一個減去 3, 新的平均值是多少?
(a) 1.5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 4.5
5. A laboratory has 55 rabbits, some white and the rest brown. Which of the following could be the ratio of white rabbits to brown rabbits in the lab?
實驗室中有 55 隻白色兔子和棕色兔子。以下哪一個可能是白兔和棕兔數目之比?
(a) 1:3 (b) 3:8 (c) 5:11 (d) 3:4 (e) 5:1
6. A motorist travels 90 miles at a rate of 20 miles per hour. If he returns the same distance at a rate of 40 miles per hour, what is the average speed for the entire trip, in miles per hour?
一駕駛者以每小時 20 哩的速率行走了 90 哩。回程時, 他以每小時 40 哩的速率走過同樣的距離, 整個旅程的平均速率是每小時多少哩?
(a) $33/8$ (b) $150/13$ (c) $33/4$ (d) $65/7$ (e) $80/3$
7. Find the 32nd term of the arithmetic sequence 2, 5, 8,
求算術數列 2, 5, 8, ... 的第 32 項。
(a) 95 (b) 90 (c) 85 (d) 80 (e) 75
8. If x , y , and z are all positive and $0.04x = 5y = 2z$, then which of the following is true?
若 x 、 y 和 z 均為正數, 並且有 $0.04x = 5y = 2z$, 則以下哪一個成立?
(a) $x < y < z$ (b) $x < z < y$ (c) $y < x < z$ (d) $y < z < x$ (e) $z < y < x$

9. Which of the following describes all values of x that are solutions to the inequality $|x+2| > 6$?
以下哪一個是不等式 $|x+2| > 6$ 的解？
- (a) $x > 4$ (b) $x > 8$ (c) $x < -8$ or (或) $x > 4$
(d) $x < 4$ or (或) $x > 8$ (e) $-8 < x < 4$
10. Philip has twice as many apples as David. If Philip gives David 10 of his apples, he will have half as many as David. How many apples do Philip and David have together?
菲力擁有的蘋果數目是大衛的兩倍。若菲力把其中 10 個給了大衛，他擁有的蘋果數目是大衛的一半。菲力和大衛共有蘋果多少個？
- (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 30 (d) 40 (e) 50
11. Two acute angles α, β satisfy $\sin \alpha > \sin \beta$. Which of the following must be correct?
若銳角 α, β 滿足 $\sin \alpha > \sin \beta$ ，則以下哪一個必定成立？
- (a) $\cos \alpha > \cos \beta$ (b) $\tan \alpha > \tan \beta$ (c) $\cot \alpha > \cot \beta$
(d) $\sin \alpha > \cos \beta$ (e) None of the above 以上皆非
12. The equation $3x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$ has two positive roots α, β . Find $\log_4 \alpha + \log_4 \beta$.
已知二次方程 $3x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$ 的兩個根 α, β 為正數，求 $\log_4 \alpha + \log_4 \beta$ 之值。
- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) $\log_4 3$ (e) $\log_4 (-k)$
13. Let m be a positive integer. Suppose the lines $13x + 11y = 700$ and $y = mx - 1$ intersect at a point whose coordinates are integers. Determine the value of m .
設 m 為正整數。已知直綫 $13x + 11y = 700$ 與 $y = mx - 1$ 的交點座標為整數，求 m 之值。
- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7 (e) 8
14. The lengths of the sides of a rectangular block x cm, y cm, z cm ($z < y < x$) form a geometric sequence. Its total surface area and volume are 252 cm^2 and 216 cm^3 respectively. Find $x - z$.
一長方體的邊長 x cm、 y cm、 z cm ($z < y < x$) 組成一幾何數列。長方體的表面積及體積分別為 252 cm^2 及 216 cm^3 ，求 $x - z$ 之值。
- (a) $1/2$ (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 9 (e) 12
15. How many positive integers less than 1000 are divisible by neither 5 nor 7?
在小於 1000 的正整數中，多少個不能被 5 及 7 整除？
- (a) 688 (b) 686 (c) 684 (d) 658 (e) 630
16. The difference, sum and product of two numbers are in the ratio 1:7:24. Determine the product of these two numbers.
兩數的差、和與積之比為 1:7:24，求該兩數之積。
- (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 48 (e) 96

17. The parabola $y=1-ax^2$ intersects the x -axis and y -axis at three points which form the vertices of an equilateral triangle. Determine the value of a .

拋物綫 $y=1-ax^2$ 與 x 軸及 y 軸相交於三點。已知該三點是一個等邊三角形的頂點，求 a 之值。

- (a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{3}$ (c) 2 (d) $2\sqrt{3}$ (e) 3

18. Determine the value of $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{99}{100!}$.

求 $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{99}{100!}$ 之值。

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{100!}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{99!}$ (c) $1 - \frac{1}{100!}$ (d) $1 - \frac{1}{99!}$ (e) 1

19. If $f(x/3)=x^2+x+1$, what is the sum of all values of x for which $f(3x)=7$?

若 $f(x/3)=x^2+x+1$ ，滿足 $f(3x)=7$ 的所有 x 值之和是多少？

- (a) $-1/9$ (b) $-1/3$ (c) 0 (d) $5/9$ (e) $5/3$

20. The area of $\triangle ABC$ is 64. The geometric mean of sides AB and AC is 12. Determine $\sin A$.



已知 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積為 64，邊長 AB 與 AC 的幾何平均數為 12。求 $\sin A$ 。

- (a) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$ (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{15}{17}$ (e)



入學試答案紙 Admission Exam Answer Sheet

注意事項 / Remarks

- 請在右側正確填寫及塗填考生編號，否則考卷無效；
- Please write and fill your candidate number in the box, otherwise the answer sheet will be considered invalid;
 - 請用**2B鉛筆**填寫空格；
Please use a 2B pencil to fill in the rectangle: 例：
e.g.: 
 - 若使用原子筆塗填，請以右側所示方式修改；
Please correct your selection like this if you use a ball pen: 例：
e.g.: 
 - 不准使用塗改液；
Please do not use whiteout;
 - 請在答案紙清楚寫上姓名、身份證號及考卷編號。
Please fill in the Name, the I.D. No. and Exam paper code clearly.

考生編號 (6位數字)
Candidate number (six digits)

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10. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	35. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	60. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
11. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	36. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	61. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
12. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	37. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	62. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
13. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	38. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	63. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
14. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	39. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	64. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
15. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	40. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	65. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
16. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	41. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	66. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
17. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	42. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	67. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
18. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	43. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	68. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
19. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	44. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	69. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
20. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	45. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	70. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
21. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	46. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	71. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
22. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	47. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	72. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
23. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	48. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	73. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
24. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	49. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	74. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e
25. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	50. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e	75. <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d <input type="checkbox"/> e

範例答案

中文統考卷範例

1. B	11. B	21. B	31. D	41. D
2. A	12. A	22. A	32. B	42. C
3. C	13. B	23. D	33. A	43. B
4. D	14. D	24. B	34. C	44. C
5. A	15. C	25. C	35. D	45. D
6. A	16. D	26. C	36. B	46. A
7. C	17. A	27. D	37. A	47. C
8. D	18. C	28. B	38. B	48. B
9. C	19. C	29. D	39. C	49. B
10. B	20. A	30. A	40. D	50. A

英文統考卷範例 English General Entrance Exam Paper

1. a	10. c	19. c	28. c	37. d	46. b	55. b	64. d
2. b	11. a	20. a	29. b	38. a	47. a	56. a	65. b
3. d	12. a	21. d	30. c	39. a	48. b	57. c	66. a
4. c	13. b	22. b	31. c	40. d	49. c	58. b	67. c
5. d	14. c	23. b	32. b	41. d	50. b	59. a	68. d
6. c	15. d	24. c	33. a	42. b	51. c	60. d	69. b
7. b	16. d	25. a	34. d	43. a	52. a	61. d	70. a
8. d	17. b	26. b	35. b	44. a	53. c	62. c	71. c
9. a	18. d	27. a	36. d	45. d	54. b	63. a	72. d

數學統考卷範例

1. b	5. b	9. c	13. c	17. e
2. c	6. e	10. c	14. d	18. c
3. a	7. a	11. b	15. b	19. a
4. d	8. d	12. a	16. d	20. e