

中文統考 (範例)

一、基礎知識

- 下列詞語中劃線漢字的普通話讀音，全部相同的一項是：
 - 戕害 鏗鏘 腔調 羌族
 - 講話 剛才 港口 江河
 - 戍守 暑假 庶民 疏朗
 - 撮合 搓手 濯洗 綽約
- 下列詞語中的“老”字，屬於前綴的一項是：
 - 老人
 - 老婆
 - 老伴
 - 老式
- 下列關於通假字的判斷，錯誤的一項是：
 - 抑為采色不足視於目與？ “采”通“彩”
 - 徑須沽取對君酌。 “沽”通“估”
 - 願伯具言臣之不敢倍德也。 “倍”通“背”
 - 或師焉，或不焉。 “不”通“否”
- 下列各組詞語中，只有一個錯別字的一項是：
 - 肆意 盤桓 殺戮 伏首稱臣
 - 溯流 瞻養 環佩 挺而走險
 - 委瑣 跋陟 撫拾 渙然一新
 - 蹉跎 幅員 觥籌 珠光寶器
- 下列句子中的劃線成語，使用恰當的一項是：
 - 深圳富士康員工接二連三的跳樓事件引起了國內相關行業的廣泛關注，網民表示，這樣的事件絕非偶然，員工們這種極端的做法也讓人歎為觀止。
 - “書山有路勤為徑”，在知識爆炸的今天，我們更要努力攀登書山，而不能高山仰止。
 - 明人尊唐，清人尊宋，尚古者祖漢魏，喜艷者推重兩晉和六朝，門戶之見很深。
 - 為期三天的激烈賽事已近尾聲，本年度最佳車手桂冠花落誰家，已經豁然開朗了。
- 下列各組中，全部屬於指事字的一項是：
 - 首 成 才 老
 - 上 刃 本 甘
 - 朱 三 北 勇
 - 泉 瓜 貝 亦
- 下列各組詞語中，全部屬於合成詞的一項是：
 - 空間 武術 才幹 難得
 - 泥巴 露水 人生 月亮
 - 天涯 買賣 石灰 惆悵
 - 進步 十月 阿姨 笑容

8. 下列句子中，不是倒裝句的一項是：

- A. 句讀之不知，惑之不解。
- B. 公與之乘，戰於長勺。
- C. 庖丁為文惠君解牛。
- D. 計未定，求人可使報秦者，未得。

9. 對於孔子“見賢思齊焉，見不肖而內自省也”這句話，理解正確的一項是：

- A. 見到能幹的人就向他學習，見到不如自己的人就自學成才。
- B. 見到有德行的人就向他學習，見到沒有德行的人就反省自己的缺點。
- C. 見到賢人就想去齊國，見到小人就留在自己的國家。
- D. 見到賢人就會思念齊國，見到小人則思念自己的國家。

10. 以下作品中，作者為鄭觀應的一項是：

- A. 《警世通言》
- B. 《醒世恒言》
- C. 《喻世明言》
- D. 《盛世危言》

11. 下列短文括號處，依次填入的標點符號和連接詞全部正確的一項是：

() 綠色 () 在英語和漢語中有不同的感情色彩。在英語裡，綠色除了代表沒經驗之外，還有一個重要的象徵意義 () 忌妒。植物的綠色是健康 () 向上的標誌，這對別的颜色是一種挑釁，所以西方人用“眼睛發綠”比喻“忌妒”。() 在漢語裡，往往用眼睛發紅描寫人忌妒的樣子，() “紅眼病”的症狀正好與此相似，是對忌妒的生動描述。

- A. 前引號 後引號 冒號 頓號 但 但
- B. 前引號 後引號 破折號 頓號 而 而
- C. 前引號 後引號 冒號 逗號 但 而
- D. 前引號 後引號 破折號 逗號 而 但

12. 對下列形聲字結構的分析，有錯誤的一項是：

- A. 理 姑 校 仲 (左形右聲)
- B. 箕 茂 空 簡 (上形下聲)
- C. 悶 固 褒 衷 (內聲外形)
- D. 問 聞 辯 辨 (內形外聲)

13. 下列各組成語中，劃線字意義相同的一項是：

- A. 仰人鼻息 人仰馬翻
- B. 中流砥柱 涕泗交流
- C. 囫圇吞棗 吞雲吐霧
- D. 綽綽有餘 風姿綽約

14. 下列各句，表達正確的一項是：

- A. 為什麼對於這種浪費人才的現象，至今沒有引起有關部門的重視呢？
- B. 根據人才交流中心的統計顯示，現在一天的登記數量是過去的兩倍。
- C. 語文既是一門學問，也是一種技能，因此只懂得寫作技巧還不行，必須去具體地練習，通過長期實踐才能運用它，掌握它。
- D. 這本書出自一位蟄居海外二十多年的加拿大籍華裔之手。

15. 下列不屬於中國古代紀年法的一項是：

- A. 年號紀年法
- B. 干支紀年法
- C. 公元紀年法
- D. 王公即位年次紀年法

16. 填在下面橫線上的六句話，順序最恰當的一組是：

江蘇省的無錫梅園始建於1912年，_____獨具特色。

- ①臨太湖 ②依山植梅 ③背倚龍山翠屏
- ④以梅飾山 ⑤山因梅而幽 ⑥梅以山而秀

- A. ③②④⑤⑥①
- B. ①③②④⑤⑥
- C. ①③④⑤②⑥
- D. ①③②④⑥⑤

17. 下列作品的作者和文學體裁，搭配正確的一項是：

- A. 《死水》——魯迅——詩歌
- B. 《駱駝祥子》——老舍——小說
- C. 《聊齋誌異》——蒲松齡——戲劇
- D. 《邊城》——沈從文——散文

18. 下列句子中，沒有語病的一項是：

- A. 愛滋病有性傳播、血液傳播、母嬰傳播等三大傳播途徑，我們需要採取緊急行動制止它的傳播，否則不採取緊急行動，將會迅速蔓延，給人類健康帶來巨大的威脅。
- B. 他和隊友們十幾歲時就來到了集訓隊，幾年來，他們日夜朝夕相處，建立了深厚友誼。
- C. 只有弄清楚幾十年來在前進道路上的是非得失，認識教育規律，我們才能改革教育，使之適應社會發展的要求。
- D. 生物入侵就是指那些本來不屬於某一生態系統，但通過某種方式被引入到這一生態系統，然後定居、擴散、暴發危害的物種。

19. 下列關於中國文學常識的表述，有錯誤的一項是：

- A. 《左傳》是我國第一部敘事詳細的編年史著作，相傳為春秋末年魯國史官左丘明所作，是研究我國先秦歷史很有價值的文獻，也是優秀的散文著作。
- B. 律詩一共八句，絕句一共四句。每句話七個字的叫七律或七絕，每句話五個字的叫五律或五絕。
- C. 曹禺原名萬家寶，是我國著名的戲劇家。他的代表作品《雷雨》、《原野》深受西方悲劇藝術精神影響，深刻展示了二十世紀中國人的精神世界與生活面貌。
- D. 《再別康橋》是現代派詩人戴望舒的代表作。詩中寫到“那河畔的金柳，是夕陽中的新娘”，其中“新娘”一詞寫出了詩人對康橋的一見鍾情。

20. 下列句子中，劃線字不是形容詞活用作動詞的一項是：

- A. 是以君子遠庖廚也。
- B. 老吾老，以及人之老。
- C. 蜀山兀，阿房出。
- D. 項伯殺人，臣活之。

21. 依次填入下列句子中的詞語，最恰當的一組是：

- (1) 秀麗迷人的清明上河園，近年來因旅遊業的興盛而_____ 鵲起。
- (2) 我和老丁共事多年，退休後他回廣東老家，_____再無消息。
- (3) 現代化城市需要高雅藝術，而高雅藝術更需要現代化城市的扶持，這已是無可_____的事實。
- (4) 急劇的時代_____引起人們的心理失衡，是當今幾乎每個中國人都會體驗到的生存現實。

- A. 名聲 而後 質疑 變革
- B. 名聲 爾後 置疑 變遷
- C. 聲名 爾後 置疑 變遷
- D. 聲名 而後 質疑 變革

22. 下列複句的關係，判斷錯誤的一項是：

- A. 山朗潤起來了，水漲起來了，太陽的臉紅起來了。 -----並列關係
- B. 你們可以去圖書館看書，要不就在教室自修。 -----選擇關係
- C. 科學家不但要有堅持真理的信念，還要有承認錯誤的勇氣。 -----遞進關係
- D. 除非你也去，否則我不會去的。 -----假設關係

23. “但願這事能盡快結束”中的“盡快”是：

- A. 副詞
- B. 介詞
- C. 形容詞
- D. 助詞

24. 下列各句中，意思明確且無歧義的一項是：

- A. 台大學生上網成癮如患絕症。
- B. 如果貴公司不履行本協議中有關義務，那麼又有誰能擔保我們之間的貿易能順利進行？
- C. 姐姐在陽臺上發現了小毛，趕緊把他叫到屋子裡來。
- D. 這件出土器皿一面刻有銘文兩行十七字，另一面刻一行六個字，字小如米，筆細如髮。

25. 下列句子中，沒有運用借代修辭手法的一項是：

- A. 談笑間，檣櫓灰飛煙滅。
- B. 黃髮垂髫，並怡然自樂。
- C. 臣本布衣，躬耕於南陽。
- D. 此情無計可消除，才下眉頭，卻上心頭。

26. 對下面句子的修辭手法，理解不正確的一項是：

- A. 那夾江兩岸連綿起伏的高山，有的聳峙雲霄；有的橫枕江面；有的像虎豹迎面撲來，似躲不及；有的像天女騰空飛起，彷彿轉瞬即逝。（排比，將三峽的景物描繪得細膩深刻，增強了語言的力量）
- B. 前面的路有多長？這峽道會不會有幾千幾萬里，會不會直通到海底甚至通到地獄？他不知道，也沒有想。（設問，數問一答，自問自答，加強語言美，有利於抒發豐富的感情，具有很強的感染力）
- C. 人類的歷史，對於我如同遠在雲天之上的飛鳥，此時忽如棲落在手指上，簡直可以數一數它的翎毛。（比喻，新穎而美妙的比喻，來自作者對事物的豐富聯想，給人以無窮的回味）
- D. 海水東流，撞擊、啃噬著東邊的大山，年深日久，終於“鑿開”一條通道，就是“三峽”。（借代，以部分代整體，造成美辭，突出事物的本質特徵，避免了呆板和淺露，收到含蓄委婉的表達效果）

27. 下文劃線處應填入的詞句，排列恰當的一項是：

沱江是鳳凰城的精魂，_____。河面稀疏地停著幾隻小船，站在虹橋上望過去，如果把那些青磚黑瓦換作青樓紅簷，_____。但沱江的風情，卻又比秦淮河曾經飄滿脂粉香的風情更雋永。它是沉靜的，與世無爭，_____。

- ①就像大多數城市都會有一條江河，這個城市才有了靈氣
- ②就像大多數江河挨著一個城市，這個城市才有了靈氣
- ③那秦淮河也有了沱江的風情了
- ④那沱江也有了秦淮河的風情了
- ⑤用水墨調著自己的筆調
- ⑥調著自己水墨般的筆調

- A. ①③⑥
- B. ②③⑤
- C. ①④⑤
- D. ②④⑥

28. 下列有關中國文學常識的表述，正確的一項是：

- A. 胡適是“五四”新文學運動的發起人和重要作家。
- B. 《家》、《春》、《秋》被稱為“激流三部曲”，是著名作家茅盾的代表作品。
- C. 李白《將進酒》、杜甫《兵車行》和白居易《賣炭翁》都是新樂府。
- D. 《儒林外史》的作者是明朝人吳敬梓。

29. 下列每組的兩句話，意思不相同的一項是：

- A. ① 我們大敗敵軍。 ② 我們大勝敵軍。
- B. ① 你不會不去吧？ ② 你難道要去？
- C. ① 這事讓我很為難。 ② 這事讓我很難為。
- D. ① 這事我不想做。 ② 這事我想不做。

30. 對下列廣告詞所用修辭手法的判斷，正確的一項是：

- ① 不打不相識。(打印社廣告)
- ② ××牌全自動洗衣機就一個缺點，如果能自動晾衣服就好了。(洗衣機廣告)
- ③ ××牌皮鞋油，為足下添光。(皮鞋油廣告)
- ④ 我叫小白兔，小朋友喜歡我，請到百貨商店來找我。(兒童牙膏廣告)

- A. 反復 反襯 擬人 誇張
- B. 雙關 反語 雙關 擬人
- C. 雙關 擬人 比喻 比喻
- D. 反復 反襯 擬人 比喻

31. 杜甫詩歌《秋興》(八首之一)空白處，應填入的一項是：

玉露凋傷楓樹林，巫山巫峽氣蕭森。江間波浪兼天湧，塞上風雲接地陰。
叢菊兩開他日淚，_____。寒衣處處催刀尺，白帝城高急暮砧。

- A. 柳暗花明又一村
- B. 時有幽花一樹明
- C. 好懷百歲幾回開
- D. 孤舟一繫故園心

32. 下列各組短語中，構詞方式相同的一項是：

- A. 語言 閱讀 智慧 真實
- B. 四季 火車 熱愛 說明
- C. 木頭 胖子 學者 歌曲
- D. 司令 知己 示威 膽怯

33. 恭賀友人公司開業，下列題詞不適合的一項是：

- A. 里仁為美
- B. 開張大吉
- C. 駿業宏開
- D. 大展鴻圖

34. 下列作品，作者不是白先勇的一項是：

- A. 《花潮》
- B. 《孽子》
- C. 《台北人》
- D. 《驀然回首》

35. 下列句子中的標點符號，使用有錯誤的一項是：

- A. 一代名醫孫思邈曾說：“讀書三年，便謂天下無病可治；治病三年，便謂天下無方可用。”這確是切身經驗之談。
- B. “民主”這個外來詞，最初音譯為“德謨克拉西”，《新青年》戲稱為“德先生”，後來又譯為“民主主義”，最後“民主”一詞才通行。
- C. 這首詩將兩種相互對立的行為——“離別”與“相逢”，兩種不同的情感——“傷心”與“慶幸”平行，展示愛情的美好與純真，引發人們的強烈共鳴。
- D. 我們在田間，可以看到有些瓜果、蔬菜“如絲瓜、蕃茄”的葉子是平伸的，有些作物“如水稻、小麥”的葉子是直立的。

36. 對下面這首詩的賞析，不恰當的一項是：

遠和近

你，/一會看我，/一會看雲。/我覺得，/你看我時很遠，/你看雲時很近。

- A. 在目光可視之間，你與我的距離不可能遠於你與雲的距離，因此詩人的主觀感覺有悖常理。
- B. 這首詩利用“你”、“我”、“雲”主觀距離的變換，來表現人與人之間習慣性的戒懼心理和人對自然的原始的親切感。
- C. 《遠和近》所寫的是一種被扭曲了的人際關係。人與人之間顯得那麼孤寂而不可接近；人與自然反而拉近了距離，顯得十分親近。
- D. 這首詩有童稚和夢幻色彩，但細品卻充滿成年人的孤寂與憂傷。

37. 下列詞曲句子，前後搭配錯誤的一項是：

- A. 枯藤老樹昏鴉，小橋流水人家。
- B. 東風夜放花千樹，更吹落、星如雨。
- C. 花自飄零水自流。輕解羅裳，獨上蘭舟。
- D. 自胡馬窺江去後，廢池喬木，猶厭言兵。

38. 下列各組中劃線的字，普通話讀音完全相同的一項是：

- A. 剝皮 剝離 剝削人工
- B. 當班 當局 安步當車
- C. 落後 落枕 落拓不羈
- D. 似乎 類似 似曾相識

39. 下列各句中，劃線詞使用得體的一項是：

- A. 寒舍十分簡陋，實在不好意思，請您多包涵。
- B. 下月我結婚，你一定要送點薄禮過來啊。
- C. 我老婆剛剛生了麟兒，真開心啊！請你去喝酒吧。
- D. 我的大作還要請您多多指教。

40. 下列關於熟語的判斷，不正確的一項是：

- A. 擒賊先擒王 (慣用語)
- B. 裁縫不帶尺——存心不量 (良) (歇後語)
- C. 大寒小寒，抱成一團 (諺語)
- D. 無孔不入 (成語)

二. 閱讀理解

(一) 古代文選

閱讀下面的文章，完成41-45題。

君子曰：學不可以已。青，取之于藍，而青于藍；冰，水為之，而寒于水。木直中繩，輒以為輪，其曲中規。雖有槁暴，不復挺者，輒使之然也。故木受繩則直，金就礪則利，君子博學而日參省乎己，則知明而行無過矣。

吾嘗終日而思矣，不如須臾之所學也；吾嘗跂而望矣，不如登高之博見也。登高而招，臂非加長也，而見者遠；順風而呼，聲非加疾也，而聞者彰。假輿馬者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而絕江河。君子生非異也，善假於物也。（荀子《勸學》）

41. 對“學不可以已”這句話，理解正確的一項是：

- A. 學習不可以停止。
- B. 學習不可以只靠自己。
- C. 學習只能靠自己。
- D. 學習不可以以為自己什麼都懂。

42. 下列句中“則”字的用法，不同于其他的一項是：

- A. 木受繩則直
- B. 以身作則
- C. 則知明而行無過矣
- D. 位卑則足羞

43. 文章中用“假輿馬者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而絕江河”來論證君子“善假於物”，這是運用了哪種論證方法？

- A. 類比論證
- B. 比喻論證
- C. 舉例論證
- D. 引用論證

44. 根據文章的表述，下列哪個例子屬於“善假於物”？

- A. 濫竽充數
- B. 守株待兔
- C. 邯鄲學步
- D. 孟母三遷

45. 對本文的理解不正確的一項是：

- A. “終日而思”之所以不如“須臾之所學”收穫大，是因為沒有很好地利用外在的人或物。
- B. 文章認為君子必須“善假於物”，才能取得更好的成就。
- C. 學習上要取得好成績，就必須專注於個人獨立思考。
- D. 學習可以使人“善假於物”，從而培養自己超越常人的智慧和品德。

(二) 現代文選

閱讀下面的文章，完成46-50題。

記憶與神經元

美國科學家近期對山雀的行為進行研究，發現這些田鼠般大小的鳥，能把為過冬而貯藏種子的地方牢記心裡，不管是5處10處，甚至更多的地方，它們均能找到這些秘密的倉庫。在對燕雀、金絲雀的研究中，科學家們聽到它們每年春天唱的歌，“曲目”同往年完全不同，既新鮮又動聽。這說明，鳥類的大腦有特殊的學習記憶能力。

對42只山雀的腦部進行解剖，觀察到海馬回（見註①）的細胞每年都在更新。10月冬季來臨之前，更新量最大，每年約有2%的神經元被新生長的神經細胞取代。燕雀的海馬回也有類似的情況。科學家於是得出結論：_____。

以往的研究認為，神經突觸是記憶單元，大腦的學習能力，在於大腦皮層細胞之間相連網絡的增加。儘管神經細胞不再生，但突觸能不斷長出，使樹型思維結構不斷分枝，而保持較好的記憶能力。而現在的研究則認為，記憶單元是整個神經元，神經細胞能再生，至少山雀是這樣。

為了產生良好的、長達數月或數年的記憶，需要整個神經元參加而不是幾個突觸。這是部分腦科學家最新研究得出的結論。但是，鳥類的此種學習系統能否適用於人類，還有待進一步的實驗研究。現在已有證據確認，人、猴、嚙齒類動物記憶的衰退，與海馬回受損有關。

實際上，傳統的突觸網絡記憶說——不斷強化、產生深刻記憶的觀點有說服力的證據也不多。神經元更新學習記憶說，為揭開大腦之謎指示了新的研究方向。

註釋：

① 海馬回：Hippocampus，又名海馬體。海馬體主要負責學習和記憶，日常生活中的短期記憶都儲存在大腦的海馬體中。

46. 文章第二段段末橫線上填入的句子，最確切的一項是：

- A. 山雀、燕雀都有學習記憶能力
- B. 鳥類的大腦有特殊的學習記憶能力
- C. 鳥類的學習記憶能力，同神經元的更生有關
- D. 研究鳥類的學習記憶能力，要對腦部進行解剖

47. 對於學習記憶能力，“以往的研究”認為：

- A. 神經細胞能再生，記憶單元是整個神經元。
- B. 神經突觸是記憶單元，神經細胞不能再生，但突觸能不斷長出。
- C. 大腦的記憶能力在於大腦皮層細胞的增加。
- D. 大腦的記憶需要整個神經細胞參加，而不是幾個突觸。

48. 對於學習記憶能力，“現在的研究”認為：

- A. 通過不斷強化，可以使記憶更加深刻。
- B. 猴子記憶力的衰退，與海馬回無關。
- C. 記憶單元是整個神經元，神經細胞能夠再生。
- D. 樹型結構思維的不斷分枝，可以保持較好的學習記憶能力。

49. 對本文所提供的資訊，理解不準確的一項是：

- A. 美國科學家否定了神經細胞不能再生的見解。
- B. 美國部分腦科學家提出了良好記憶需要整個神經元參加的結論。
- C. 美國科學家提出了鳥類的學習記憶能力同神經元更新相關的觀點。
- D. 美國科學家認為鳥類靠整個神經元參加的學習記憶系統，同樣適用於人。

50. 下列表述，符合原文意思的一項是：

- A. 燕雀的海馬回細胞每年都在更新，冬季來臨前更新量最大。
- B. 突觸網絡記憶說和神經單元更新記憶說，為研究大腦指示了新的方向。
- C. 鳥類能將過冬貯藏的種子牢記在心裡，是因為大腦皮層細胞相連網絡不斷增加，強化了記憶能力。
- D. 由於整個神經元的參加和神經突觸的不斷長出，產生良好的、長達數月或數年的記憶。

General English Exam (past paper)

Section 1 Grammar

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

1. At _____ end of _____ next month, we will have lived in this house for exactly one year.
(a) the; a (b) the; -- (c) --; the (d) an; a
2. I am fed up _____ this weather! Where's the sunshine gone?
(a) in (b) for (c) with (d) to
3. There isn't _____ time; we have only _____ minutes left.
(a) many; much (b) much; a few (c) a few; a little (d) much; much
4. I felt very _____ when I couldn't answer the easy question.
(a) embarrassed (b) embarrass (c) embarrassing (d) to embarrass
5. David is by far _____ student in his class.
(a) clever (b) cleverer (c) the cleverest (d) too clever
6. The teacher expects us _____ the task before next Wednesday.
(a) to complete (b) completing (c) complete (d) to be completed
7. Thomas denied _____ in the exam. He said he was innocent.
(a) to cheat (b) cheating (c) cheat (d) cheated
8. Once Linda _____ as a nurse, she will work in the hospital.
(a) qualify (b) qualifies (c) qualified (d) qualifying
9. Be careful, what _____ you _____? If you press this button, the alarm will go off.
(a) were; doing (b) had; done (c) do; do (d) are; doing
10. Thank you for your offer, but I _____ not to accept.
(a) deciding (b) have decided (c) had decided (d) will decide
11. Last week I _____ my keys, and now I _____ my wallet.
(a) lose; am losing
(b) was losing; lose
(c) lost; have just lost
(d) have lost; lose

12. While I _____ the dishes, I _____ the cup.
(a) washed; had broken
(b) wash; am breaking
(c) am washing; broke
(d) was washing; broke
13. In recent years, the government has imposed pollution controls on automobile manufacturers. Both domestic and imported automobiles _____ anti-pollution devices.
(a) must equip with
(b) must be equipped with
(c) must be equipping with
(d) must been equipped with
14. _____ in your class have tickets for the lecture series?
(a) Do any of the student
(b) Does any of the student
(c) Do any of the students
(d) Does any students
15. "Robert is going to be famous someday. He _____ in three movies already." "I'm sure he'll be a star."
(a) has appeared
(b) has been appearing
(c) had appeared
(d) was appearing
16. While Jane _____ a pail of milk from the barn to the kitchen, she spilled some of it on her skirt.
(a) carried (b) has carried (c) was carrying (d) had carried
17. By the end of next year, I _____ enough money to travel to Switzerland with my friends.
(a) will saving
(b) will be saved
(c) will have saved
(d) will have been saving
18. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner _____ at the very moment of the crash.
(a) are dying (b) must be dying (c) must have died (d) ought to die

19. The first time I went swimming in deep water, I sank to the bottom like a rock. _____
I've learned to stay afloat, I feel better about the water, but I still can't swim well.
(a) As soon as (b) Now that (c) When (d) The first time
20. Helen was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____, of
course, made the others jealous.
(a) what (b) whose (c) that (d) which
21. The store manager caught the cashier _____ money from the cash register and
promptly called the police. They discovered that it had been going on for a long time.
(a) sneaking
(b) to have sneaked
(c) to sneak
(d) being sneaked
22. Tom made a bad mistake at work, but his boss didn't fire him. He's lucky _____ a
second chance.
(a) having given
(b) having been giving
(c) to have given
(d) to have been given
23. If you _____ me she needed money, I would have been happy to give it to her.
(a) tell (b) have told (c) had told (d) would tell
24. My parents _____ this house last week if the man had not sold it to someone else.
(a) will buy
(b) will have bought
(c) would buy
(d) would have bought

Section 2 Vocabulary

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

25. I like the _____ of this song because they are about love.
(a) lyrics (b) rhythm (c) tempo (d) saxophone
26. We are unable to complete the sales _____. Part of the money is missing.
(a) transmission (b) protocol (c) transaction (d) server

27. He is an _____ person. He does not mind anything.
(a) annoying (b) angry (c) outgoing (d) easygoing
28. He has been _____ to be the next president of our company.
(a) invested (b) promoted (c) facilitated (d) estimated
29. You can simply click onto the _____. It will show you how to do it.
(a) printer (b) scanner (c) modem (d) icon
30. Carbon dioxide can be _____ by trees.
(a) recycled (b) protected (c) revealed (d) discovered
31. Your parents' constructive _____ can be very useful.
(a) adept (b) advice (c) adjacent (d) adjoining
32. Which one of the following sports is played with a racquet and small ball? _____
(a) volleyball (b) fencing (c) gymnastics (d) squash
33. _____ the weather was so bad, he was reluctant to go outside.
(a) So (b) With (c) Although (d) Since
34. Due to the _____ of supermarkets, many people choose to go there for groceries and they can buy various items at the same time.
(a) convenient (b) convenience (c) continuous (d) convention
35. The pediatric _____ is on the first floor and there are many sick children there.
(a) laboratory (b) rounding (c) ward (d) surgeon
36. You need to have a _____ before buying any medicines.
(a) drug (b) syringe (c) outpatient (d) prescription
37. Customers are often offered a discount if they buy _____.
(a) a rip-off (b) a refund (c) in bulk (d) in the red
38. The bank robber _____ three years in prison and was released last week.
(a) served (b) accused (c) acquitted (d) sentenced

39. Looking back to 2012, the Macao SAR Government has successfully maintained steady _____.
- (a) special administrative region
 - (b) legislative assembly
 - (c) policy address
 - (d) economic growth
40. TV _____ can now enjoy better television reception and clearer pictures than they did in the past.
- (a) viewers
 - (b) episodes
 - (c) receptacles
 - (d) serials
41. With a computer, we _____ information on the Internet or send and receive email.
- (a) attach
 - (b) access
 - (c) relieve
 - (d) chat
42. The Chicago Methodist Temple, which is 173 m in _____, is the tallest church in the world.
- (a) height
 - (b) length
 - (c) tall
 - (d) high
43. Getting from Paris to Frankfurt involves an overnight train _____.
- (a) trip
 - (b) compartment
 - (c) car
 - (d) conductor
44. The doctor told the patient not to eat food he is _____ to.
- (a) allergic
 - (b) aromatic
 - (c) elegiac
 - (d) energetic
45. She is the famous sculptor who did that _____ in the cultural centre.
- (a) chord
 - (b) painting
 - (c) rhyme
 - (d) statue
46. The U.S. women's judo team had a dramatic gold _____ win over Japan in the Olympic Games.
- (a) record
 - (b) plate
 - (c) medal
 - (d) point
47. Last month a volcano _____ in Indonesia and two thousand people died.
- (a) erupted
 - (b) spread
 - (c) explored
 - (d) withered
48. Tourists have to _____ for hotel rooms during the week of the Chinese New Year.
- (a) make a little headway
 - (b) pay over the odds
 - (c) let the cat out of the bag
 - (d) have a heart of gold

Section 3 Reading Comprehension

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)

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a famous scientist who completely changed the way that people saw our world and the universe. Einstein created many theories which proved that things like gravity, light, energy and matter were connected with each other. At first, very few scientists could understand Einstein's theories but as time passed other scientists showed that he was correct.

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany in 1879 and grew up in Munich. He wasn't a good student at school and only studied things he was interested in, like science and mathematics.

After school Einstein went to Switzerland and tried to become a teacher there, but he couldn't find a job. He went to work at the Swiss patent office in Bern where he studied what other people had invented.

Later, Albert went to Berlin, Germany. He lived in Berlin for a long time and there he developed many of his scientific theories. Einstein became so well known that he was invited to universities around the world to talk about his discoveries. In 1921 he received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

One of the most famous equations ever written came from Albert Einstein: $E = mc^2$. This equation shows that mass can be turned to energy. Because the square of the speed of light is such a high number, even a small amount of mass can be turned into a lot of energy.

Questions 49-54:

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

49. Einstein's theories about science proved...

- (a) That things like gravity, light, energy and matter were connected with each other.
- (b) That things like light gravity and energy are separate from each other.
- (c) That people need to change the way they think about science.
- (d) That people can see the world and the universe.

50. How did most other scientists feel about Einstein's theories?

- (a) At first they didn't understand them and later they thought Einstein was wrong.
- (b) At first they didn't understand them but later they thought Einstein was right.
- (c) At first they understood them but later they thought Einstein was wrong.
- (d) At first they understood them and later they thought Einstein was right.

51. Where did Einstein live when he was a boy?

- (a) Ulm, Germany
- (b) Munich, Germany
- (c) Bern, Switzerland
- (d) Berlin, Germany

52. At school Einstein was ...

- (a) a good student in all subjects
- (b) a poor student in all subjects
- (c) not interested in working
- (d) only interested in studying science and math

53. Which sentence best describes Einstein's career?

- (a) He was always successful.
- (b) At first he was very successful but later on he was not successful.
- (c) At first he was not successful but later on he was very successful.
- (d) He was never very successful as a teacher.

54. Which of the following is NOT true about $E = mc^2$?

- (a) It is one of the most famous equations ever written.
- (b) It is about energy.
- (c) It is about mass.
- (d) It is a small number.

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)

Angkor Wat - A Carved City

Siem Reap is a small town in the north of Cambodia. The town is charming and worth exploring, with some fine examples of Khmer and French colonial architecture set among the more modern developments. But Siem Reap has become a major tourist destination because it is near the world famous temple of Angkor Wat. Nowadays, visitors are flocking in, using the town as a base for visits to the nearby temples.

From the 9th to the 14th centuries, when Europe was still struggling out of the Dark Ages, the Cambodian Empire of Angkor covered most of present-day Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand. The heart of this empire during the 12th century was the ancient capital of Angkor Thom, which is near present day Siem Reap. The site is the largest Hindu temple complex and the largest religious monument in the world. This spectacular city was built over a period of about 30 years under the reign of King Suryavarman II (1113-1150). The area covers about 400 square kilometres and is full of the finest examples of Khmer art and architecture. Tourists are always amazed at the size of the place.

In Angkor Wat you will find more than 100 stone monuments and temple buildings, each of which contains countless statues, sculptures and reliefs that have weathered extremely little over the last 800 years. To see the whole thing can take several days. The most important temples to visit in the area are Angkor Wat, especially at sunrise or sunset; Angkor Thom, the remains of the capital; Ta Prohm, a palace overgrown by jungle; and the giant stone faces of Bayon.

Questions 55-60:

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

55. The town of Siem Reap...

- (a) is not very large
- (b) has ONLY modern buildings.
- (c) has ONLY old-style buildings.
- (d) is French

56. What is the main reason why so many visitors come to Siem Reap?

- (a) To see the north of Cambodia.
- (b) To see some fine examples of Khmer and French colonial architecture.
- (c) To visit the temples of Angkor Wat, which are close by.
- (d) To flock to the base.

57. Which present day place was NOT part of the Cambodian Empire of Angkor in the 12th century?

- (a) Laos
- (b) Thailand
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Europe

58. How long did it take to build the ancient city of Angkor Thom?

- (a) 9 centuries
- (b) 12 centuries
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 800 years

59. The writer says that the stone statues, sculptures and reliefs in Angkor Wat...

- (a) have not been damaged much in the last 800 years
- (b) are outside the buildings
- (c) are counted at less than 100
- (d) All of the above

60. Which place should be visited especially at sunrise or sunset?

- (a) The Bayon
- (b) Angkor Wat
- (c) Angkor Thom
- (d) Ta Prohm

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)

Slovakia Surprise!

I was traveling through Slovakia recently on my own with a Eurail pass. The Eurail pass allows you to travel freely within most countries of Europe on a pre-paid ticket basis. When traveling from Budapest to Prague one evening I had no idea that I would be passing through the country of Slovakia. When the train passed the border the Slovakian conductor asked me to show my ticket. I innocently showed him my Eurail pass which he threw back at me screaming at me in Slovak that it was not valid and that I had to pay forty euros for my "Slovak ticket".

Unluckily for me I had about four other currencies in my wallet but no euros. With no cards accepted and no valid cash I was left with no money, travelling at night, alone with a screaming conductor telling me to get off his train in the middle of Slovakia, in a country that I had never been to! After a screaming match in two languages, with me trying of course to communicate in English to the Slovak conductor, and a lot of tears, an elderly couple who spoke English heard what was going on and came to my rescue. They offered me the forty euros needed to keep me on the train going to Prague. This couple had no idea who I was or why I (perhaps foolishly...) was on the train that evening with no euros or a valid ticket.... but regardless, they helped me out without me even looking their way for help. The gentleman said that the predicament I got myself into is one he imagined his own daughter would get herself into someday. I was most grateful to that lovely couple and from then on was most certainly more careful when travelling from country to country!

Questions 61-66:

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

61. What is a Eurail Pass?

- (a) It is a ticket which allows unlimited travel in Europe.
- (b) It is a ticket which allows you to travel for free within Europe.
- (c) It is a ticket which is only valid in Budapest and Prague.
- (d) It is a ticket which can be used on much of the European rail network.

62. Which of the following statements most accurately summarises the traveller's financial situation in the story?

- (a) She had credit cards but no money.
- (b) She had lost her wallet.
- (c) She only had Euros.
- (d) She had money in currencies not acceptable on the train.

63. What reason did the elderly gentleman give for helping the traveller?

- (a) The couple spoke English and so wanted to help her.
- (b) They were a lovely couple.
- (c) They had a daughter who could face similar problems.
- (d) They helped because she had requested their assistance.

64. What did the traveller learn subsequently from the episode?
- (a) That she should pay greater attention when crossing borders.
 - (b) That she should always ask people for help.
 - (c) That she should never get into an argument with a train conductor.
 - (d) That she should carry credit cards when travelling by train.
65. Which statement best describes the reason why the traveller was travelling through Slovakia?
- (a) She had never been to Slovakia.
 - (b) She was travelling at night.
 - (c) She was in transit from Budapest to Prague.
 - (d) She thought that her ticket was valid in Slovakia.
66. In line eighteen, which word can replace the highlighted word 'would' to maintain the original meaning?
- (a) Does
 - (b) Might
 - (c) Should
 - (d) Did

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)

Plastic

At the end of one holiday, driving through a flat rocky land of small shrubs and yellowing grasses, I noticed that the landscape was full of plastic bags: in the trees, caught in the bushes, around the rocks and being blown about in the wind.

It is not just the omnipresent plastic bag, plastic itself is now everywhere and in more places than you might imagine. Of all the different material in the world plastic is perhaps the one we take most for granted; you may even be wearing plastic and not realise it. Are you wearing contact lenses? Then you are wearing plastic. Is that shirt 100% cotton, that sweater 100% wool? Are they not 10% rayon, viscose or polyester? Have a close look at the label – you are probably wearing plastic. So what exactly is plastic, and where does it come from?

Plastics are polymers: long chains of atoms bonded to one another. They can be developed from chemically modified natural materials or from completely man-made molecules. Plastic bags are usually manufactured from polyethylene resin pellets made from ethylene gas, a by-product of oil. Polyethylene is also known as polythene. Polythene bags were first introduced in 1977 and now account for 80% of the shopping bags handed out in grocery stores in the US. Each year, an estimated 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags are consumed worldwide – that is a million a minute. Most of

it ends up as litter; only 0.5% of polythene bags are recycled in the UK and only between 1 – 3% in the US.

However, polythene used for plastic bags is just one of many plastics used. The plastic used for adhesive tape, shower curtains and some clothing is PVC: polyvinyl chloride. It can also be a hard plastic, and over 50% of PVC is used in construction material because it is so cheap and easy to assemble. The disposal of PVC causes problems because if burned it releases toxic fumes and if buried in a land-fill it releases additives which can threaten groundwater supplies. PVC cannot be recycled to the same quality and most is 'downcycled' to make inferior products such as garden furniture.

In the kitchen you will find Formica on the tables, Teflon on non-stick frying pans and perhaps acrylic paint on the walls. Bowls, bottles, containers, and cutlery – it is all made from different kinds of plastic. But plastic can be harmful if it gets into the food we eat.

Meanwhile the landscape is covered in plastic bags. Some countries have decided enough is enough. In South Africa, for example, the bags are now made more durable and therefore more expensive, and therefore reused rather than thrown away. In 2002 Ireland imposed a plastic bag tax, known as PlasTax, which in the first year reduced consumption by 90% and resulted in approximately 1 billion fewer bags being consumed annually. Other countries are at last following suit.

So plastic is the good, the bad and the ugly. It is practical and cheap - but we might end up counting the cost later.

Questions 67-72:

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

67. Which of the following items is not plastic?

- (a) rayon (b) wool (c) Formica (d) Teflon

68. Which one of the following statements about plastic is NOT true?

- (a) It can be produced from cotton.
(b) There are many different kinds of plastic.
(c) It is not expensive.
(d) It is a combination of the good and the bad.

69. Which of the following ways are discussed in the article as possible ways to reduce the consumption of plastic bags?

- (a) Making them more durable
(b) Imposing tax
(c) Reusing the plastic bags
(d) All of above

70. We are not supposed to find plastic in which of the following items:

- (a) contact lenses
- (b) frying pans
- (c) the food we eat
- (d) adhesive tapes

71. According to the article, over 50% of PVC is used in

- (a) construction material
- (b) garden furniture
- (c) adhesive tape
- (d) shower curtain

72. Which is the best way to dispose of PVC?

- (a) to burn it
- (b) to 'downcycle' it
- (c) to bury it
- (d) to convert it to polythene

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 $w, x, y,$ and z are all integers greater than 2, which of the following is the greatest?

若 w, x, y 與 z 都是大於 2 的整數，下列哪一個最大？

- (a) $x + yz + w$ (b) $(x + y)z + w$ (c) $x + y(z + w)$
(d) $x + y + w$ (e) $(x + y)(z + w)$

2. If the first term in a geometric sequence is 7, and the third term is 63, what is the ninth term?
某幾何數列的首項是 7，第三項是 63，第九項是多少？

- (a) 367 (b) 567 (c) 2209 (d) 45927 (e) 165274

3. The average of 6 positive numbers is 5. If the average of the least and greatest of these numbers is 7, what is the average of the other 4 numbers?

某 6 個正數的平均值是 5。若其中的最大數與最小數的平均值是 7，其餘 4 個數的平均值是多少？

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6 (e) 7

4. The population of a certain town increases by 50 percent every 50 years. If the population in 1950 was 810, in what year was the population 160?

某市鎮的人口每 50 年增長 50%。若 1950 年的人口為 810，哪一年的人口為 160？

- (a) 1650 (b) 1700 (c) 1750 (d) 1800 (e) 1850

5. A box contains 5 right-handed gloves and 6 left-handed gloves. If John randomly removes 1 glove from the box, at least how many times must he remove a glove in order to certain to get a right-handed glove?

盒子裏裝着 5 隻右手手套和 6 隻左手手套。約翰每次從盒子隨機地取出一隻手套，他最少要取出多少次才能確保得到一隻右手手套？

- (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10 (e) 11

6. If $n > 4$, which of the following is equivalent to $\frac{n - 4\sqrt{n} + 4}{\sqrt{n} - 2}$?

若 $n > 4$ ，下列哪一個相當於 $\frac{n - 4\sqrt{n} + 4}{\sqrt{n} - 2}$?

- (a) \sqrt{n} (b) $2\sqrt{n}$ (c) $\sqrt{n} + 2$ (d) $\sqrt{n} - 2$ (e) $n + \sqrt{n}$

7. If a tree grew 5 feet in n years, what was the average rate, in inches per year, at which the tree grew during those years?

某樹在 n 年裏長高 5 呎，它平均每年長高多少吋？

- (a) $60n$ (b) $\frac{5}{n}$ (c) $\frac{5}{12n}$ (d) $\frac{12n}{5}$ (e) $\frac{60}{n}$

8. If $m(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-4}$ for all values of $x \neq 4$ and $m(y) = -3$, what is the value of y ?

當 $x \neq 4$ ，設 $m(x) = \frac{x+4}{x-4}$ 。若 $m(y) = -3$ ， y 的值是多少？

- (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) -3 (e) -5

9. If $gh > 0$, which of the following must be true?

若 $gh > 0$ ，下列哪一個必定成立？

- (a) $\frac{h}{g} < 0$ (b) $\frac{g}{h} > 0$ (c) $g+h > 0$ (d) $g-h > 0$ (e) $g+h < 0$

10. If $x^a x^b = 1$ and $x \neq \pm 1$, then $a+b =$

若 $x^a x^b = 1$ 並且 $x \neq \pm 1$ ，則 $a+b =$

- (a) x (b) -1 (c) 0
(d) 1 (e) It cannot be determined 不能確定

11. If the surface area of an air bubble is increased by 44%, what is the increased percentage in its volume?

若一氣泡的表面積增加 44%，則其體積增加百分之幾？

- (a) 33.1% (b) 44% (c) 72.8% (d) 88% (e) 91%

12. A two-digit number is the sum of two distinct perfect squares. Determine the maximum value of this number.

一個二位數是兩個相異的完全平方數之和，求這個二位數的最大值。

- (a) 95 (b) 96 (c) 97 (d) 98 (e) 99

13. A class has 10 boys and 15 girls, in which 2 boys and 5 girls play a musical instrument. If two students are randomly selected from this class, what is the probability that both play a musical instrument?

某班有 10 位男生及 15 位女生，其中有 2 位男生及 5 位女生懂得演奏樂器。若從這班隨機地選出 2 位學生，他們皆懂得演奏樂器的概率是多少？

- (a) 0.07 (b) 0.28 (c) 0.42 (d) 0.47 (e) 0.72

14. A cylinder whose base radius is 3 is inscribed in a sphere of radius 5. What is the difference between the volume of the sphere and the volume of the cylinder?

底圓半徑為 3 的圓柱體內接於半徑為 5 的球體。球體體積與圓柱體體積之差是多少？

- (a) 88.52 (b) 297.40 (c) 354.13 (d) 448.77 (e) 1345.06

15. Two straight lines $y = mx + b$ and $x - 3y + 11 = 0$ are symmetric about the x-axis. What is the value of $m + b$?

若兩直線 $y = mx + b$ 和 $x - 3y + 11 = 0$ 對稱於 x 軸，則 $m + b$ 之值是多少？

- (a) -4 (b) -5 (c) -6 (d) -7 (e) -8

16. Find the y-coordinate of the point at which the graph of $y = 2\sin x - \cos 2x$ intersects the y-axis.

求 $y = 2\sin x - \cos 2x$ 的圖形與 y 軸的交點之 y 坐標。

- (a) -2 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) 1 (e) 2

17. A particle is moving along the line $5y = -6x + 30$ at a rate of 2 units per second. If the particle starts at the y-intercept and moves to the right along this line, how many seconds will it take for the particle to reach the x-axis?

一粒子以每秒 2 單位之速度沿直線 $5y = -6x + 30$ 移動。若該粒子從 y 截距開始並向右沿該直線移動，多少秒後將到達 x 軸？

- (a) 2.50 (b) 3.25 (c) 3.76 (d) 3.91 (e) 7.81

18. The length of one of the diagonals of a rhombus doubles the length of another diagonal. If k denotes the area of this rhombus, what is the side length?

一菱形之一對角線長度為另一對角線長度之兩倍。若 k 代表此菱形之面積，則其邊長是多少？

- (a) \sqrt{k} (b) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2k}$ (c) $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3k}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{4k}$ (e) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5k}$

19. How many positive integer solutions satisfy $2x + 3y = 763$?

方程 $2x + 3y = 763$ 共有多少個正整數解？

- (a) 255 (b) 254 (c) 128 (d) 127 (e) 0

20. If r and s are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, while r^2 and s^2 are the roots of $x^2 + px + q = 0$, then p must equal

若 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ 之根為 r 及 s ，而 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ 之根為 r^2 及 s^2 ，則 p 必等於

- (a) $\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{a^2}$ (b) $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$ (c) $\frac{2ac - b^2}{a^2}$

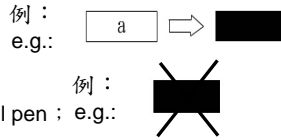
- (d) $b^2 - 2c$ (e) $2c - b^2$



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候選人編號，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**填滿空格；
Please use a 2B pencil to fill in the rectangle ;
 - 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 ; 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.



候選人編號 (6位數字)
Candidate number (six digits)

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| | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

姓名 / Name : _____
身份證號 / I.D. No. : _____

考卷編號 / Exam Paper Code

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| 1. | a | b | c | d | e |
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| 11. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 12. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 13. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 14. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 15. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 16. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 17. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 18. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 19. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 20. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 21. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 22. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 23. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 24. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 25. | a | b | c | d | e |

| | a | b | c | d | e |
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| 26. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 27. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 28. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 29. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 30. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 31. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 32. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 33. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 34. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 35. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 36. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 37. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 38. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 39. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 40. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 41. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 42. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 43. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 44. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 45. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 46. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 47. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 48. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 49. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 50. | a | b | c | d | e |

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| 51. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 52. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 53. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 54. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 55. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 56. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 57. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 58. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 59. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 60. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 61. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 62. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 63. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 64. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 65. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 66. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 67. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 68. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 69. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 70. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 71. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 72. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 73. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 74. | a | b | c | d | e |
| 75. | a | b | c | d | e |

例題答案

中文統考卷範例

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

英文統考試範例

General English Exam(Past Paper)

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

數學統考試範例

General Mathematics Exam(Past Paper)

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