

壹、國文(占 50 分)選擇題 10 題，每題 5 分

答案	題號	題目
A	1	關於古代寓言的敘述，下列何者正確？ (A)〈運斤成風〉、〈螳臂當車〉出自《莊子》，分別表達「手法純熟」與「不自量力」的寓意。 (B)〈揠苗助長〉、〈涸轍之鮒〉出自《孟子》，分別表達「徒勞無功」、「生不逢時」的寓意。 (C)〈畫蛇添足〉、〈守株待兔〉出自《韓非子》，分別表達「無中生有」與「好吃懶做」的寓意。 (D)〈狡兔三窟〉、〈大義滅親〉出自《戰國策》，分別表達「深謀遠慮」、「不徇私情」的寓意。
B	2	下列各組古典小說，若依據其「成書年代」先後順序排列，何者正確？ (A)《西遊記》《水滸傳》《紅樓夢》《聊齋誌異》 (B)《三國演義》《水滸傳》《金瓶梅》《紅樓夢》 (C)《水滸傳》《西遊記》《三國演義》《老殘遊記》 (D)《金瓶梅》《西遊記》《儒林外史》《老殘遊記》
D	3	下列選項中的字，哪個字沒有「黑色」的意思？ (A) 青 (B) 黎 (C) 緇 (D) 楮
A	4	以下選項，何者沒有出現錯字？ (A) 想要改變根深蒂固的觀念，實在不易 (B) 這個看法可謂是真知卓見，令人配服 (C) 經理交付的任務，我們全都力有未殆 (D) 他意外當選了，支持者無不額首稱慶
C	5	「庖有肥肉，廄有肥馬，民有飢色，野有餓莩，此率獸而食人也。」請問本段文字所言之「率獸而食人」旨在比喻何者？ (A) 貧富不均 (B) 物價飛漲 (C) 暴政虐民 (D) 兵荒馬亂
D	6	漢字結構有六書，當中「指事」是「視而可識，察而見意」，下列選項何者均為指事字？ (A) 甘、旨 (B) 豆、皮 (C) 冰、火 (D) 五、寸
B	7	國立臺南大學校慶當天校友會贈送匾額以祝福母校校運昌隆，匾額上的題詞應該是？ (A) 高山安仰 (B) 絃歌不輟 (C) 祥呈桃實 (D) 日升月恆

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C	8	下列選項「」中的字在該詞語的字義為數字(實指)的是？ (A) 不「三」不四 (B) 「三」番兩次 (C) 「七」情六欲 (D) 「七」拼八湊
B	9	「回望高城落曉河，長亭窗戶壓微波。水仙欲上鯉魚去，一夜芙蓉紅淚多。」關於此詩，下列選項何者正確？ (A) 歌咏芙蓉之作 (B) 首句交代時間 (C) 水仙幻化為鯉 (D) 婦人思念亡夫
D	10	下列各組「」中的字，讀音完全相同的是哪一項？ (A) 「培」土／烘「焙」 (B) 「踣」倒／「涪」江 (C) 「苕」帚／「怛」悵 (D) 「召」集／奉「詔」

貳、英文(占 30 分)選擇題 10 題，每題 3 分

答案	題號	題目
Questions 1-5 refer to the following passage: We are used to thinking of the indoor environment as a safe haven from the <u>evils</u> of air pollution. During “smog alerts” people are generally advised to stay indoors. Yet modern scientific research indicates that the indoor environment may be as much as ten times more polluted than the outdoor environment. In the early 1950s Dr. T. G. Randolph became one of the first medical doctors to associate indoor air pollution with allergies and other chronic illnesses. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently ranks indoor air pollution as one of the top five threats to public health. Yet millions of people <u>fail to realize</u> the serious nature of the problem, or even worse, fail to recognize that there is a problem. Today, people living in industrialized societies spend as much as 90 percent of their lives indoors. Increased exposure to indoor air pollutants in the community directly correlates to an increase in the number and severity of allergic reactions.		
A	1	Which of the following expressions is closest in meaning to the word “evils” as it is used in the first sentence? (A) bad effects (B) immorality (C) criminal behavior (D) accidents
D	2	Which word best expresses the tone of the passage? (A) prophetic (B) radical (C) disinterested (D) concerned
C	3	Which of the following statements <u>cannot</u> be inferred from the passage? (A) Indoor environments are still polluted. (B) Indoor air pollution can cause health risks. (C) Indoor air pollution is worse than it used to be. (D) Increased exposure to indoor air pollution is linked to industrialization.
A	4	The phrase “fail to realize,” underlined in the fifth sentence, means: (A) can’t understand (B) refuse to be educated (C) resist change (D) stop too soon
B	5	What is the main purpose of the passage? (A) to entertain (B) to inform (C) to persuade (D) to criticize
Questions 6-10 refer to the following passage: The mystery and attraction that China holds for the West, partly inspired by its distance and vast size, has been magnified by this continuity with the distant past. The Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations were earlier, the Roman empire covered as large an area, but we see these periods <u>through a telescope</u> across the ages. We have no first-hand experience of their ways of thought and daily habits. In China, however, not only was the emperor still ruling within living memory, but Chinese beliefs and customs had survived from the dawn of the imperial period. Government and general conduct were based on teachings of Confucius (c. 551-c. 479 BC), a contemporary of the Greek statesman Pericles (c. 490-c. 429 BC); the fundamental aspects of the		

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Chinese imperial administration system evolved at the same time of the Roman empire.		
B	6	The author implies that the Western perception of China is characterized by (A) disinterest (B) appeal (C) apprehension (D) uncertainty
D	7	What relation is <u>not</u> suggested between Confucius and Pericles? (A) They both were public figures. (B) They both lived about the same time. (C) They both impacted government policy. (D) They both influenced standards of social conduct.
A	8	The phrase “through a telescope,” underlined in the second sentence, is closest in meaning to (A) from a great distance (B) influenced by technology (C) with familiarity (D) from a Western viewpoint
D	9	In the passage, a key difference between the Roman and Chinese Empires is (A) the size of the empires (B) their success at governmental organization (C) their antiquity (D) their longevity
C	10	The author’s general attitude towards Chinese imperial history is (A) skeptical (B) condescending (C) engaged (D) ambivalent

參、數學(占 20 分) 選擇題 5 題，每題 4 分

答案	題號	題目
D	1	擲三粒公正的骰子一次，在出現「最小點數為 2」的條件下，其「最大點數為 6」的機率為何？ (A) $\frac{18}{61}$ (B) $\frac{20}{61}$ (C) $\frac{22}{61}$ (D) $\frac{24}{61}$
B	2	試問在 $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ 的範圍中，$y = 3 \sin 2x$ 的函數圖形與 $y = 2 \sin x$ 的函數圖形有幾個交點？ (A) 6 個交點 (B) 5 個交點 (C) 4 個交點 (D) 3 個交點
C	3	某公司有 50 名員工，某次健康檢查測量全體員工的體重，算出的平均體重為 65 公斤，標準差為 8 公斤。若將體重最重與最輕的兩名員工數據剔除，重新計算剩下 48 名員工的體重，得到新的平均體重為 μ 公斤，標準差為 σ 公斤，則下列敘述何者正確？ (A) μ 必大於 65；σ 必大於 8 (B) μ 必小於 65；σ 必小於 8 (C) μ 無法確定大於或小於 65；σ 必小於 8 (D) μ 無法確定大於或小於 65；σ 必大於 8
A	4	已知整係數方程式 $x^4 - 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 15 = 0$ 有四個相異有理根，則 $a - b = ?$ (A) -18 (B) -14 (C) 14 (D) 18
B	5	設 $f(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(6+2)(6-2)} + 4 \cdot \frac{(x-2)(x-6)}{(-2-2)(-2-6)} - 3 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x-6)}{(2+2)(2-6)}$，當 $x = m$ 時，$f(x)$ 有最小值 n，求 $m + n = ?$ (A) -3 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) 4