115 學測 英文 題目卷

115 學年度學科能力測驗　選擇題 46 題　建議時間 100 分鐘

第 1 題（詞彙題）

題目：The mayor has such a _____ schedule that it takes weeks to arrange an interview with her.

- （A）hasty
- （B）tight
- （C）diligent
- （D）routine

第 2 題（詞彙題）

題目：Jane started as an _____ art designer, but now she has a professional studio of her own.

- （A）official
- （B）instant
- （C）amateur
- （D）elementary

第 3 題（詞彙題）

題目：The teaching _____ at the famous high school soon attracted more than a dozen well-qualified applicants.

- （A）career
- （B）vacancy
- （C）expectation
- （D）inspiration

第 4 題（詞彙題）

題目：Designed by a young engineer, the new product has created far more profit than _____ expected.

- （A）initially
- （B）genuinely
- （C）alternatively
- （D）fundamentally

第 5 題（詞彙題）

題目：It has been confirmed that a balanced _____ of fruit and vegetables is a key element to good health.

- （A）dimension
- （B）integration
- （C）provision
- （D）consumption

第 6 題（詞彙題）

題目：As a shy boy afraid of making public appearances, Timmy _____ the thought of speaking before large audiences.

- （A）dreads
- （B）stresses
- （C）wanders
- （D）escapes

第 7 題（詞彙題）

題目：To the newly-crowned winner of the piano competition, music is his life’s _____, which he has devoted himself to whole-heartedly.

- （A）resource
- （B）impact
- （C）passion
- （D）emphasis

第 8 題（詞彙題）

題目：The drunk driver who shouted at passers-by and _____ them with glass bottles was quickly arrested by the police.

- （A）shattered
- （B）assaulted
- （C）overturned
- （D）condemned

第 9 題（詞彙題）

題目：There were so many people at the bus station that I had to _____ my way through the crowd to board the bus in time.

- （A）crash
- （B）tumble

- （C）elbow
- （D）struggle

第 10 題（詞彙題）

題目：Deadly shootings on US campuses have raised _____ concerns about how to prevent such tragic incidents from happening again.

- （A）swift
- （B）brutal
- （C）harsh
- （D）grave

題組 11–15

From the campfire to the café, people have always gathered together to share the latest news. White rhinoceroses, 11 , do the same thing—only their choice of meeting place is a giant pile of poop. A new study indicates that rhinos have a smelly way to 12 . Scientists studying white rhinos in South Africa have found that these animals leave messages in their poop. In particular, they leave their poop in the same place for all the other members in the group to smell—just like humans leaving messages on social media. Furthermore, different rhinos leave different chemicals in their poop, which provide important 13 about the age, sex, general health, and reproductive conditions of each specific rhino. This is of great significance for the peace and harmony in the group. When all members in a group know what’ s going on with each other, it is 14 that they will fight. The researchers have even made “fake poop” to see how different rhinos would react. They find that dominant males are particularly 15 the “fake poop” that carries chemicals from females ready to mate. The males sniff it for longer duration and come back to the same spot more frequently, a clear sign that they are gathering information about mating opportunities from the poop.

第 11 題（綜合測驗）

題目：White rhinoceroses, _____ , do the same thing—only their choice of meeting place is a giant pile of poop. A new study indicates that rhinos have a smelly way to 12 .

- （A）what is more
- （B）it turns out
- （C）in other words
- （D）all in all

第 12 題（綜合測驗）

題目：White rhinoceroses, 11 , do the same thing—only their choice of meeting place is a giant pile of poop. A new study indicates that rhinos have a smelly way to _____ .

- （A）demonstrate
- （B）immigrate
- （C）communicate
- （D）manipulate

第 13 題（綜合測驗）

題目：Furthermore, different rhinos leave different chemicals in their poop, which provide important _____ about the age, sex, general health, and reproductive conditions of each specific rhino.

- （A）doubts
- （B）icons
- （C）matches
- （D）clues

第 14 題（綜合測驗）

題目：When all members in a group know what’ s going on with each other, it is _____ that they will fight. The researchers have even made “fake poop” to see how different rhinos would react.

- （A）hardly surprising
- （B）more acceptable
- （C）truly important
- （D）less likely

第 15 題（綜合測驗）

題目：They find that dominant males are particularly _____ the “fake poop” that carries chemicals from females ready to mate.

- （A）responsive to
- （B）annoyed at
- （C）considerate of
- （D）tolerant with 第 16 至 20 題為題組 The history of dim sum stretches back to the early days of the Silk Road, an ancient network of trade routes connecting the East and the West. Those who traveled along the routes through China needed places to rest. Teahouses thus sprang up to 16 the weary travelers, offering them a cup of tea to help them regain energy. But the culinary art of dim sum 17 , for it was considered inappropriate to pair tea with food. Centuries later, the ability of tea to aid in digestion finally became known. Teahouse owners therefore began providing bite-sized snacks as an accompaniment, and the tradition of these Cantonese delicacies was born. Dim sum is more than just an example of Chinese

cuisine. It is 18 an enjoyable dining experience that can span hours. The small portions were designed to merely “touch the heart,” as the name literally means, and 19 were first enjoyed as snacks. The small size allows the customer to order a great variety of dishes, creating a banquet of different tastes and flavors. It is customary for big groups to enjoy simple dishes together as 20 . Ultimately, dim sum—the food—is only a small part of the dim sum experience

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第 16 題（綜合測驗）

題目：Teahouses thus sprang up to _____ the weary travelers, offering them a cup of tea to help them regain energy.

- （A）accommodate
- （B）compensate
- （C）anticipate
- （D）reinforce

第 17 題（綜合測驗）

題目：But the culinary art of dim sum _____ , for it was considered inappropriate to pair tea with food.

- （A）would hardly develop
- （B）had yet to develop
- （C）was fast developing
- （D）had almost developed

第 18 題（綜合測驗）

題目：It is _____ an enjoyable dining experience that can span hours.

- （A）passed on to
- （B）brought up as
- （C）thought to have
- （D）meant to be

第 19 題（綜合測驗）

題目：The small portions were designed to merely “touch the heart,” as the name literally means, and _____ were first enjoyed as snacks.

- （A）if so
- （B）as such
- （C）by then
- （D）in that

第 20 題（綜合測驗）

題目：It is customary for big groups to enjoy simple dishes together as _____ .

- （A）a widely known delicacy
- （B）an intimate romantic dinner
- （C）a joyful social activity
- （D）an amazing local cuisine

題組 21–30

Are you feeling a little guilty about your daily mid-afternoon snooze? Well, you don’t need to. Taking a nap in the middle of the day is by no means 21 . In fact, you are giving your brain and your body some time to recharge and turn up refreshed.

Research has shown that napping is linked with brain size and 22 ; specifically, it can boost our cognition and memory. In our early 20s, our brain starts shrinking, which gradually slows cognition and increases dementia 23 in later life. The brain size of habitual nappers, however, is found to be better preserved. This suggests that napping may significantly 24 age-related brain shrinkage, and thus lower the possibility of developing dementia. Neurologists also confirm that naps can enhance memory and learning. For students cramming for college exams, napping will help 25 acquired knowledge and learned skills.

Understanding how to perfect your nap is vital for reaping its benefits. To begin with, you need to find out the ideal length of a nap. Some studies recommend napping for 20 to 40 minutes, while others 26 shorter naps, such as 15 to 20 minutes. The best nap

length, however, may 27 a person’ s physical condition and fatigue level. For some people, even a five-minute nap can bring about surprisingly 28 benefits.

Furthermore, the environment where naps are taken also plays an important role. A dark space with little distraction is ideal for napping. So, find yourself a quiet place with 29 light or with blackout curtains. If you can’ t find a dark room, consider wearing a sleep mask. You can also add some soothing nature sounds to create a relaxing 30 , which can make your naps more effective.

共用選項：(A) retain　(B) depend on　(C) atmosphere　(D) delay　(E) unproductive　(F) risk　(G) function　(H) minimal　(I) dramatic　(J) point to

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題目：（第 28 格）…s physical condition and fatigue level. For some people, even a five-minute nap can bring about surprisingly _____ benefits. Furthermore, the environment where naps are taken also plays an important role. A dark space with…

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題組 31–34

Smiling is a gesture that many people engage in dozens of times a day without thought. Most people believe that smiling is an expression of good feelings, a simple way to show happiness and friendliness. But does this hold true across time and cultures? 31 In the West, for example, portraits of men and women before the 1700s typically depicted them with a serious, unsmiling expression. The absence of smiles stemmed partly from the attempt to hide their decayed teeth caused by poor dental hygiene. More importantly, smiling and laughter had long been perceived in the society as manifestations of a lack of self-control and good manners. Paintings with white-toothed smiles emerged after the 1700s, with the gradual rise of a culture that valued perception and responsiveness. Recent studies also show that interpretations of smiling may vary from culture to culture. While in most cultures smiling is associated with positive emotions, in certain cultures the same person can be judged as less intelligent when smiling. 32 The amount people smile is culturally influenced as well. People smile more when they are from countries that are high in individualism and low in population. These are often places where the needs and rights of the individual take precedence over those of the group. 33 Newcomers from different parts of the world are found to smile more. Without a shared language, they often resort to smiling to get along with others. For them, smiling is a straightforward way to indicate that one is reliable and trustworthy. 34 As many psychologists now point out, this simple gesture is in fact far more complicated than it may appear.

共用選項：(A) Another crucial factor is a society’s immigration diversity　(B) Various factors have thus contributed to the phenomenon of smiling　(C) For most of recorded human history, the open smile has been deeply unfashionable　(D) A genuine smile indicates contentment, while a forced smile suggests underlying distress　(E) In fact, there is a well-known Russian proverb that goes, “Smiling with no reason is a sign of stupidity.”

第 31 題（篇章結構）

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題組 35–38

In March 2022, the Endurance—the lost vessel of the famed polar explorer Ernest Shackleton—was found in Antarctica, 107 years after it sank. The news made headlines around the world, not only for the incredible achievement of the search team, but because the discovery marked the final chapter in a legendary story of extraordinary courage and perseverance. On August 4, 1914, Sir Ernest Shackleton, along with a skilled crew of 27, set sail on the Endurance toward the South Pole, hoping to make the first land crossing over Antarctica. From Plymouth, UK, the team arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and on November 5 reached South Georgia Island, the last settlement of civilization en route to Antarctica. There, the real challenge began. Two days after leaving South Georgia in December, the Endurance encountered floating ice, and was soon completely trapped in pack ice. The worthy vessel held up for nine months, drifting down south slowly and then pushed northward by the ice. Gradually, the pressure from the ice buckled the planks. Freezing water rushed in and exacerbated the situation. On October 27, 1915, Shackleton ordered his crew to abandon the ship, pitching tents on the ice a mile and a half away. Weeks later, they watched the Endurance sink beneath the Weddell Sea. The next five months, the crew camped out on the pack ice as it drifted north, surviving on penguins, seals, and seaweed. Finally, the ice broke up enough for them to escape in lifeboats. For seven days, they sailed more than a hundred miles to the uninhabited Elephant Island. But the crew couldn’ t survive long there. So, Shackleton made a dangerous attempt to get help: With five crew members, he sailed 800 miles over 16 days across freezing, stormy seas to South Georgia Island. Then the group hiked for 36 hours across the island to reach a whaling station. Help was almost at hand, but ice and bad weather hindered their return. On August 30, 1916, Shackleton finally got back to Elephant Island with a ship big enough to rescue the rest of his men. All the members of the expedition team survived, but the Endurance remained lost under the sea until its discovery in 2022.

第 35 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：What is this passage mainly about?

- （A）A renowned Antarctic explorer
- （B）The extreme weather in Antarctica
- （C）A challenging voyage to Antarctica
- （D）The amazing discovery of a sunken ship

第 36 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which of the following idioms is closest in meaning to “exacerbated the situation” in the third paragraph?

- （A）Broke the ice
- （B）Cost an arm and a leg
- （C）Missed the boat
- （D）Added fuel to the fire. 英文考科共 11 頁

第 37 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：According to the passage, which of the following is true about Shackleton and his Antarctic expedition?

- （A）His journey lasted more than two years
- （B）He was the first man to cross over the Antarctic
- （C）His team camped out on Elephant Island for five months
- （D）He sent five crew members on a lifeboat to get help from a whaling station

第 38 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which of the following shows the correct route of the Endurance after leaving South Georgia?

- （A）
- （B）South Georgia South Georgia Elephant Island Elephant Island WEDDELL WEDDELL PACIFIC SEA PACIFIC OCEAN ATLANTIC SEA ATLANTIC OCEAN OCEAN OCEAN ANTARCTICA ANTARCTICA
- （C）
- （D）South Georgia South Georgia Elephant Island Elephant Island WEDDELL WEDDELL PACIFIC SEA PACIFIC OCEAN SEA ATLANTIC OCEAN ATLANTIC OCEAN OCEAN ANTARCTICA ANTARCTICA 第 39 至 42 題為題組 In many old castles in Europe, visitors often find a fantastic spiral staircase, which provides a captivating focal point as it winds up the building. This prominent structure actually has a long and rich heritage. In the Old Testament, reference is made to

spiral staircases in the Temple of Solomon, suggesting that they were already in use by around 1,000 BC. The oldest spiral staircase still standing today is at Trajan’ s Column in Rome. The staircase was built in 113 AD, with a total of 185 steps carved in stone and marble. Around this time, spiral staircases began to find much wider use in Roman architecture and across Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, winding staircases became a well-established feature of European castles, mainly for their advantages in helping to defend against attackers. To begin with, these staircases were quite narrow, so attackers would have to ascend one at a time, making it impossible to launch a mass attack. Also, the stairs were designed to turn clockwise upwards. This means that ascenders would have their right hand tight against the narrowest part of the staircases, close to the central pole, and as a result were unable to use their sword effectively. The attackers’ challenge was further complicated by the uneven steps of the staircase, often strategically designed by the castle owners. The defenders, living in the castles, were familiar with the stair pattern and could retreat up them very swiftly; while the attackers were much more likely to stumble and fall, particularly in the dimly lit confines of the staircase. Being associated with medieval castles and kings, spiral staircases gradually won popularity in European architecture, with new materials emerging to cope with customers’ needs. In Victorian times, cast iron spiral staircases were popular for public buildings and homes for the rich. In the latter half of the 20th century, steel frames became cost-effective, and thus affordable for a much wider staircase market. Then, steel spiral staircases as fire escape stairs appeared in many buildings. Today, spiral staircases come in a wide variety of materials: steel, wood, concrete, and recently even glass. The timeless appeal of their classical design makes spiral staircases a much-desired feature in luxury homes, offices, and public buildings nowadays

題組 39–42

In many old castles in Europe, visitors often find a fantastic spiral staircase, which provides a captivating focal point as it winds up the building. This prominent structure actually has a long and rich heritage. In the Old Testament, reference is made to spiral staircases in the Temple of Solomon, suggesting that they were already in use by around 1,000 BC. The oldest spiral staircase still standing today is at Trajan’ s Column in Rome. The staircase was built in 113 AD, with a total of 185 steps carved in stone and marble. Around this time, spiral staircases began to find much wider use in Roman architecture and across Europe. Throughout the Middle Ages, winding staircases became a well-established feature of European castles, mainly for their advantages in helping to defend against attackers. To begin with, these staircases were quite narrow, so attackers would have to ascend one at a time, making it impossible to launch a mass attack. Also, the stairs were designed to turn clockwise upwards. This means that ascenders would have their right hand tight against the narrowest part of the staircases,

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第 39 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which question can the passage answer?

- （A）Where was the first spiral staircase constructed?
- （B）Who was the first designer of the spiral staircase?
- （C）What is the world’s most famous spiral staircase?
- （D）Why is the spiral staircase popular in modern times?

第 40 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：What does “them” in the third paragraph refer to?

- （A）Stairs
- （B）Confines
- （C）Attackers
- （D）Defenders

第 41 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：According to the passage, which is a correct time sequence of the materials used in making spiral staircases?

- （A）stone ☒ iron ☒ steel ☒ glass
- （B）stone ☒ wood☒ iron ☒ steel
- （C）iron ☒ marble ☒ wood ☒ glass
- （D）marble ☒ wood ☒ stone ☒ concrete

第 42 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which of the following statements can be inferred about spiral staircases in the Medieval Ages?

- （A）The staircase was too narrow to allow any quick retreat
- （B）The clockwise design favored right-handed castle defenders
- （C）The uneven steps made it easier to ascend than descend the stairs
- （D）The staircase was dark enough for defenders to hide from attackers. 英文考科共 11 頁第 43 至 46 題為題組 Have you ever wondered why north comes at the top of a map? Well, north may seem a natural choice for the top spot today, but that wasn’ t always the case. Documents from ancient times indicate that many maps in early ages were pointing to the east, where the sun rose. In ancient India, for example, maps were most likely oriented to the east. Though there is no physical evidence to support this, the word dakshina “south” in Indian languages also means “right,” suggesting that ancient Indians were oriented toward the east, and therefore south was on their right-hand side. Ample evidences from the Old Testament also suggest that east was at the top of maps in pre-Biblical and Biblical eras, a reason why east is still referred to as the “Orient” today. In the oldest surviving maps, south is at the top, and north points down. Early Egyptian maps showed south on top, most likely because the Nile, vital to Egyptian livelihood, originated in the south. As rivers were believed to flow downward, “up” was therefore south. Map makers in Arabia also drew maps with south on top since the earliest Muslims lived north of Mecca, and a south-oriented map would show the followers looking up toward their holy city. The preference for north arose during the European age of exploration. At the time, sailors relied on the North Star to find their way across the Mediterranean and later the Atlantic. By the 16th century, when Europe’ s search for trading routes was at its peak, maps became Eurocentric, with north on top. The expansion of European imperialism in the following centuries further established the “north up” practice as the standard. Today, map orientation is taking on a new perspective. In perhaps our most common interaction with maps—the use of GPS systems on our phones and in our cars, directions have ceased to be as important. The layouts are dynamic, oriented toward our travel path. So, perhaps the north-on-top practice is less a rule and more a blip. After centuries of technological advancements, it seems we’ ve ended up right where we began in ancient times: with ourselves in the middle, and our destinations at the top

題組 43–46

Have you ever wondered why north comes at the top of a map? Well, north may seem a natural choice for the top spot today, but that wasn’ t always the case. Documents from ancient times indicate that many maps in early ages were pointing to the east,

where the sun rose. In ancient India, for example, maps were most likely oriented to the east. Though there is no physical evidence to support this, the word dakshina “south” in Indian languages also means “right,” suggesting that ancient Indians were oriented toward the east, and therefore south was on their right-hand side. Ample evidences from the Old Testament also suggest that east was at the top of maps in pre-Biblical and Biblical eras, a reason why east is still referred to as the “Orient” today. In the oldest surviving maps, south is at the top, and north points down. Early Egyptian maps showed south on top, most likely because the Nile, vital to Egyptian livelihood, originated in the south. As rivers were believed to flow downward, “up” was therefore south. Map makers in Arabia also drew maps with south on top since the earliest Muslims lived north of Mecca, and a south-oriented map would show the followers looking up toward their holy city. The preference for north arose during the European age of exploration. At the time, sailors relied on the North Star to find their way across the Mediterranean and later the Atlantic. By the 16th century, when Europe’s search for trading routes was at its peak, maps became Eurocentric, with north on top. The expansion of European imperialism in the following centuries further established the “north up” practice as the standard. Today, map orientation is taking on a new perspective. In perhaps our most common interaction with maps—the use of GPS systems on our phones and in our cars, directions have ceased to be as important. The layouts are dynamic, oriented toward our travel path. So, perhaps the north-on-top practice is less a rule and more a blip. After centuries of technological advancements, it seems we’ve ended up right where we began in ancient times: with ourselves in the middle, and our destinations at the top.

第 43 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：What is the passage mainly about?

- （A）Why east is referred to as the “Orient.”
- （B）How maps differ from GPS in function
- （C）How map orientation evolved over time
- （D）Why maps were important during the age of exploration

第 44 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：What does “this” refer to in the second paragraph?

- （A）The word dakshina
- （B）Physical evidence
- （C）Ancient India
- （D）East-orientation of maps

第 45 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which of the following is closest in meaning to “a blip” in the last paragraph?

- （A）A temporary state
- （B）An urgent need
- （C）A critical decision
- （D）An advanced system

第 46 題（閱讀測驗）

題目：Which of the following statements is true?

- （A）Sailors took the North Star as their final destination
- （B）The GPS system has a fixed direction for orientation
- （C）South was placed at the top of maps in the pre-Biblical era
- （D）Old Islamic maps put south at the top for religious purposes

手寫非選題

第 49 題

While visiting Wonder Village, the Chen family decide to buy the following items as souvenirs: (1) a 19th century oil lamp (2) recycled plastic sunglasses (3) an aboriginal wooden beads necklace Which stores should they go to for these items? 請選出商店名稱前的英文大寫字母（如 A、B、C 等），並劃記在「答題卷」作答區內。（多選題，4 分）

第 50 題

Which phrase is used by Joseph Tang to describe the “uniqueness” of the stores in Wonder Village?（簡答題，2 分）

_____

115 學測 國語文綜合能力測驗 題目卷

115 學年度學科能力測驗　選擇題 33 題　建議時間 90 分鐘

第 1 題（單選題）

題目：下列各組「」內的字，讀音前後相同的是：

- （A）取枕「敧」臥／風光「旖」旎
- （B）略「諳」水性／「喑」啞難言
- （C）「枇」杷甘美／「毗」鄰而居
- （D）燎原莫「遏」／登門拜「謁」

第 2 題（單選題）

題目：下列文句，完全沒有錯別字的是：

- （A）詐騙行為絕不可姑息，方能以儆效尤
- （B）人工智慧日新月異，影響力無遠弗界
- （C）大伯退休後離群所居，仍常惦念老友
- （D）老吳自詡滿腹經綸，卻昧於人情事故

第 3 題（單選題）

題目：依據資料甲、乙，下列敘述最適當的是： 甲、鄭用錫、林占梅為清代新竹文學名家，鄭用錫次子鄭如梁娶林占梅之妹為妻。林占梅年幼喪父，由叔父林祥雲撫養成人。 乙、鄭用錫曾寫給林占梅一首祝賀詩：「四方男子志，今更挂桑弧。天上誕麟種，人間浴鳳雛。共誇田得玉，早叶夢投珠。清福知誰享，孤山一幅圖。」

- （A）遞送賀詩的信封上，可題「鳳侶鸞儔」呼應詩意
- （B）詩中藉「得玉」、「投珠」，讚美林占梅玉樹臨風
- （C）若鄭用錫一併附上箋札，末尾署名前可自稱「家岳父」
- （D）若鄭用錫同時寫信向林祥雲致賀，可稱林祥雲「姻兄」

第 4 題（單選題）

題目：依據右框，下列篇章的解讀，最適當的是：

- （A）〈鴻門宴〉中，范增指沛公「其志不在小」，意在避免楚軍陷入①②
- （B）〈燭之武退秦師〉中，晉文公謂「失其所與，不知」，意在避免晉國陷入③
- （C）〈諫逐客書〉中，李斯以「藉寇兵而齎盜糧」為喻，意在警示執政者勿陷入④⑥
- （D）《孟子》中，孟子舉出「塗有餓莩而不知發，人死，則曰：『非我也，歲也。』」的荒謬，意在警示執政者勿陷入⑤

第 5 題（單選題）

題目：下列是一段古文，依據文意，甲、乙、丙、丁、戊排列順序最適當的是： 夫三代之君，惟不忍鄙其民而欺之， 甲、及其不可聽也 乙、以觀其意之所嚮 丙、而服其不然之心 丁、故天下有故，而其議及於百姓 戊、則又反覆而諭之，以窮極其說 是以其民親而愛之。(蘇軾〈書論〉)

- （A）乙丙丁戊甲
- （B）丙丁戊甲乙
- （C）丁乙甲戊丙
- （D）戊丙甲乙丁

題組 6–8

閱讀下文，回答 6-8 題。 1906 年，早田文藏根據小西成章採自南投烏松坑山的一份無名針葉樹標本，在當時植物學期刊上發表裸子植物新種—臺灣杉。由於它無法歸入任何一個現生裸子植物的「屬」，早田文藏因此新立了「臺灣杉屬」，使臺灣原生植物走上國際舞臺。 不久後，臺灣杉相繼在中國大陸湖北、雲南、福建和緬甸、越南北部被發現，臺灣特有屬的位階不再，但有研究發現：臺灣杉堪稱活化石，它最古老的化石紀錄可溯至阿拉斯加約一億年前的白堊紀地層，在整個新生代，也零星分布於歐亞大陸和北美洲。令學者驚訝的是，億萬年來臺灣杉似乎未改變樣貌，與現生臺灣杉在形態上幾無差別。此外，雖然目前僅分布於東亞幾處地區，但在悠久的地質年代裡，臺灣杉曾廣闊分布於北半球，甚至靠近北極圈，似乎暗示它曾具有適應多樣環境的能力。 依據現生臺灣杉族群 DNA 取樣的結果，發現：雖然臺灣杉整體的遺傳多樣性很低，但臺灣島與亞洲大陸的臺灣杉在遺傳上分化程度較高，各自演化出新的或保留了獨特的古老基因型。進一步以分子鐘分析，兩地的臺灣杉分離至少有兩、三百萬年。學者於是推測，臺灣杉的祖先應該原本在東亞廣泛分布，受第四紀冰河期影響而導致分布破碎化。雲南、越南北部和臺灣島的臺灣杉擁有最高的遺傳多樣性，這些地方很可能是臺灣杉祖先在冰河期的避難所，其餘則是從避難所擴張出去的族群。（改寫自游旨价《通往世界的植物—臺灣高山植物的時空旅史》）

第 6 題（單選題）

題目：關於上文書寫方式與內容，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）以「臺灣杉如何被發現」、「臺灣杉的祖先如何繁衍擴張族群」為說明主軸
- （B）從早田文藏獲得標本與化石而建立一個新屬，使臺灣杉進入國際視野說起
- （C）結合時間與空間，揭示由亞洲南部擴散而出的臺灣杉，遠古曾廣布北半球
- （D）引學者看法，指出時空環境對臺灣杉分布的影響，第四紀冰河期尤為關鍵

第 7 題（單選題）

題目：關於①、②是否符合上文內容，最適當的研判是： ①臺灣杉從悠久的地質年代存活至今，基因雖有所演化，外貌幾乎不變。 ②臺灣島的臺灣杉遺傳多樣性高，故「臺灣杉屬」應為裸子植物特有屬。

- （A）①、②皆符合
- （B）①、②皆不符合
- （C）①符合，②不符合
- （D）①不符合，②符合

第 8 題（單選題）

題目：下列方框內（　　）是一段學術論文摘要，內容與上文第三段畫底線處（　　）相近。關於二者寫作方式的異同，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）的口吻不忌冷硬， 則筆調溫婉淺近，並加入個人的感受吸引讀者
- （B）不忌用專有名詞， 則幾乎不用專有名詞，但引用數據讓讀者易懂

- （C）二者皆揭示研究方法與主要發現，並述及研究限制與他人觀點，以求審慎
- （D）二者立場皆客觀，但 是研究者自述成果， 是寫作者綜述既有成果

題組 9–10

閱讀下文，回答 9-10 題。《福爾摩斯新探案》是柯南・道爾的福爾摩斯系列最後一本短篇小說集。其中，〈王冠寶石案〉使用第三人稱的敘述方式，這種寫法，少了華生作為敘述者特有的平靜和虔敬，在先前的小說集裡僅見於〈最後致意〉。〈王冠寶石案〉不但老套地「把福爾摩斯蠟像擺在窗口」，部分細節也出現疑點。一般讀者雖不必像福爾摩斯迷那樣，知道在 1903 年之前，歌劇《霍夫曼的故事》裡的〈威尼斯船歌〉從未出版過任何小提琴獨奏的唱片，但多少知道那個年代的唱片或圓筒錄音，不可能持續播五分鐘，掩護福爾摩斯偷聽其他人的對話。 小說集裡另有兩篇故事由主角福爾摩斯自述，這全新的寫法未替兩篇小說增色。〈皮膚變白的軍人〉中有人在麻風病患的床上睡過一夜，竟染上一種不是麻風病卻狀似麻風病的疾患，這種巧合實在牽強。又先前的故事說華生太太死於 1893 年，這故事卻說發生在 1903 年華生結婚期間，福爾摩斯迷於是懷疑善良的華生結過不只一次婚。 至於〈獅鬃毛〉，先別管故事裡的水母是否真那麼危險，問題是，福爾摩斯說他原先未發現麥菲遜死於海中生物攻擊，是因為他看到死者的毛巾是乾的，以致誤判死者沒下過水。如此說來，麥菲遜與殺人水母纏鬥時，半根頭髮都沒溼嘍……唉！ 身為醫生的柯南・道爾，曾在 1891 年公開指出科赫宣稱「結核菌素能治療結核病」絕不可信。由於當時不少人接受沃羅諾夫醫生發明的回春手術，將動物腺體移植到人類身上，他寫下小說集裡的〈爬行人〉，描寫一名著名生理學教授注射了一種據稱能返老還童的藥後，出現詭異行為，藉以再次批判現實世界的偽科學。（改寫自馬丁・費德著，柯清心譯《柯南・道爾所不知道的福爾摩斯》）

第 9 題（單選題）

題目：上文第三段末尾的「唉」，感嘆的原因最可能是：

- （A）道爾線索布置顯得片面粗疏
- （B）道爾誇大了水母的生物特性
- （C）福爾摩斯不是善於敘事的人
- （D）福爾摩斯不能坦誠面對錯誤

第 10 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，有關柯南・道爾創作福爾摩斯小說，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）福爾摩斯故事常以華生為敘述者，在改變敘事者時便容易出現寫作的失誤
- （B）小說融入歌劇，若讀者不懂歌劇內容，便無法察覺音樂時間不夠掩護偷聽
- （C）小說出現一些時間的矛盾時，福爾摩斯迷可能會順應錯誤，產生新的解釋
- （D）柯南・道爾總能在作品中呈現醫生專業，並常借用小說批判現實中的醫學

題組 11–13

閱讀下文，回答 11-13 題。 從十一世紀末到十六世紀初，西方史家大致都承認這期間是騎士的鼎盛時代，由騎士構成西方武力的主體。從國家的觀點來看，騎士與文吏平行，構成國王的

左右手，前者代表武力，後者代表法律。與此相對，中國的「俠」即使在武力極盛的西漢，也沒有成為國家武力的一部分。相反地，「俠」的武力在朝廷眼中是敵對性的，必須加以消滅。自漢代以來，中國社會一天天走上重文輕武的道路，「俠」作為武力集團終於解體，後來甚至也不必然和「武」連在一起。自東漢起，「俠」突破了「武」的領域，成為一種超越精神，並進入儒生文士的道德意識中。故論及「俠」對中國文化的影響，不能不特別注重「俠」與「士」的關係。 和西方騎士相似，中國古代的「士」一方面承擔著建立和維持政治、文化秩序的任務，另一方面又發展出不肯屈服於權威、持「道」以議政的批判傳統。我們通常認定這一傳統的來源在儒家，這個判斷大體上是有根據的。然而從東漢名士的集體反抗行動來看，「俠」見義勇為的作風有極其重要的影響。當時的黨錮之士在道理上固然以儒家為依歸，激昂慷慨的俠節卻提供了他們情感上的動力，後世富於批判精神的儒者也往往帶有「俠氣」。這一發展其實也是很自然的，因為儒家傳統中本有一股「狂」的精神，能與「俠風」一拍即合。（改寫自余英時〈俠與中國文化〉）

第 11 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，關於中國古代的「俠」，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）由於社會重文輕武，導致俠與菁英士人處於對立狀態
- （B）俠有激昂慷慨的氣概，可追溯到古代儒家的議政傳統
- （C）東漢俠的勢力遠逾以往，乃促成名士的集體反抗行動
- （D）俠風狂放進取的一面，與儒者不屈服的批判精神相契

第 12 題（單選題）

題目：關於①、②是否符合上文寫作策略，最適當的研判是：①以西方騎士為對照，闡述中國之「士」與武力的關係。②通過儒家思想與俠的比較，說明中國古代俠文化的興衰。

- （A）①、②皆符合
- （B）①、②皆不符合
- （C）①符合，②不符合
- （D）①不符合，②無法判斷

第 13 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，如果想為畫線處提供文獻佐證，最適合引用的是：

- （A）桀紂之失天下也，失其民也，失其民者，失其心也
- （B）殘賊之人，謂之一夫，聞誅一夫紂矣，未聞弒君也
- （C）天行有常，不為堯存，不為桀亡，應之以治則吉，應之以亂則凶
- （D）紂之不善，不如是之甚也，是以君子惡居下流，天下之惡皆歸焉

題組 14–15

（本題組有圖表，請搭配網站或原卷使用）

閱讀下表，回答 14-15 題。

第 14 題（單選題）

題目：依據上表，對右框 5 個量詞進行分類，最適當的是：

第 15 題（單選題）

題目：依據上表，關於「名量詞中的借用量詞」與「動量詞中的借用量詞」，敘述不適當的是：

- （A）前者與數詞「一」結合時，「一」即表示「滿」、「全」的意思
- （B）後者可作為某種行為的次數單位，也表示該行為所憑藉的事物
- （C）二者都可將名詞借用為量詞，且須與數詞結合，才會產生量詞意義
- （D）二者都可凸顯事物或動作的形象性，藉以營造出鮮明具體的畫面感

題組 16–18

閱讀下文，回答 16-18 題。「肥皂」一詞古已有之。宋代筆記《雞肋編》中提到：「浙中少皂莢，澡面、浣衣皆用肥珠子。……子圓黑肥大，肉亦厚，膏潤於皂莢，故一名肥皂。」「皂莢」，據明代李時珍《本草綱目》所述，莢之樹皂，故名。枝間多刺，夏開細黃花。結莢有三種：一種小如豬牙，全無滋潤；一種長而肥厚，多脂而黏；一種長而瘦薄，枯燥不黏。以多脂者為佳。《本草綱目》另收錄「肥皂莢」，此樹生高山中，五、六月開白花。結莢長三、四寸，而肥厚多肉，內有黑子數顆，大如指頭，不正圓，其色如漆而甚堅。 皂莢、肥皂莢的果實皆富含皂素，將果實搗碎加水揉搓，出現白色泡沫，即可供洗濯之用。肥皂莢還可製成類似今日香皂的「肥皂團」。在南宋周密《武林舊事》中，臨安已有專門販售肥皂團的商鋪。《本草綱目》記載了肥皂團的製作方法與功用：「十月採莢，煮熟，搗爛和白麵及諸香作丸。澡身面，去垢而膩潤，勝於皂莢也。」 香皂的身影也在明清文學作品中出現。《金瓶梅》第 27 回，寫西門慶等著丫頭取「茉莉花肥皂」洗臉，潘金蓮則調侃他「臉洗得比人家屁股還白」。清初李漁《閒情偶寄》稱香皂「以江南六合縣出者為第一，但價值稍昂，又恐遠不能致，多則浴體，少則止以浴面。」《紅樓夢》第 58 回中，襲人讓婆子給伶人芳官送去花露油、香皂洗頭。可知香皂在富貴家庭中已普遍使用，不過，尋常百姓家並不多見。 現代肥皂係由油脂與鹼性物質經「皂化反應」製成。工業皂以高溫皂化，製程快、成本低，清潔力強，能滿足消費需求。但添加的人工香料、防腐劑，可能刺激皮膚，且製程常伴隨環境汙染，不利永續發展。隨著環保意識抬頭與自然生活風潮興起，以植物油與草本萃取物低溫皂化製成的手工皂重獲青睞。它保留了天然甘油，保溼力高，且與古代肥皂團相同，皆可生物分解。

第 16 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，關於皂莢與肥皂莢，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）無論皂莢或肥皂莢，其洗淨力強弱均取決於莢果短長
- （B）皂莢與肥皂莢皆須將莢果煮熟後搗碎，方能用於洗滌
- （C）不同品種的皂莢，去垢力有別，但滋潤程度皆優於肥皂莢
- （D）皂莢名「皂」，與顏色有關；肥皂莢名「肥」，與莢果有關

第 17 題（單選題）

題目：關於「香皂」在上文所引明清文學作品中的文化意涵，闡釋最適當的是：

- （A）具洗滌功能，藉以傳達對人心淨化的期許
- （B）因價格不菲，可區別身分階層與生活品味
- （C）融入地域元素，呈現製造地植物分布的特色
- （D）展現工藝水準，配合不同功能需求而客製化

第 18 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，關於現代手工皂與工業皂，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）二者製作原理與肥皂團並無不同，差別在於潔淨成分的來源
- （B）二者在「皂化反應」製程中，因分別合成皂素或香料而有差別
- （C）前者添加植物油，環境成本低；後者添加防腐劑，洗後抗菌力高
- （D）前者成分較天然，洗後肌膚不乾澀；後者保存期限長，銷售價格低

題組 19–21

閱讀下文，回答 19-21 題。 西元八世紀左右的盛唐，出現一種新型態的草書，後人以「狂草」稱呼。唐代狂草真跡存世者寥寥無幾，草書名品多以摹本、臨本、仿本或刻本的形式廣為流傳。今傳世名聲最大、影響最廣的狂草作品，堪稱唐代僧人懷素的〈自敘帖〉長卷。〈自敘帖〉本幅部分書有 126 行，702 字，是懷素自述出身、經歷與交遊的重要文獻。懷素二十餘歲即以草書聞名，並以驚人的即席表演結交當代名公。〈自敘帖〉中將近一半篇幅節錄眾人觀其作書有感所撰之詩作，描述他在眾人圍觀下激情揮毫的景況，例如：「奔蛇走虺勢入座，驟雨旋風聲滿堂」、「筆下唯看激電流，字成只畏盤龍走」、「醉來信手兩三行，醒後卻書書不得」、「心手相師勢轉奇，詭形怪狀翻合宜」、「忽然絕叫三五聲，滿壁縱橫千萬字」、「遠鶴無前侶，孤雲寄太虛。狂來輕世界，醉裡得真如」等，為八世紀的書法表演現場留下難得的紀錄。懷素的書法表演頗富神異色彩，筆下充滿驚奇的物象變化，詩作中還有人強調連懷素自己也不知如何寫成的。在觀賞者眼中，懷素能在草書中興風作浪、幻化出種種物象的能力，恐怕是當時人的普遍認知與期待，是唐代佛道盛行、社會瀰漫濃厚宗教氛圍下的產物。〈自敘帖〉書法用筆迅速，筆勢連綿，然字形結構謹守草法，線條穩定圓轉。全卷可見節奏緩起漸快，卷中段以後愈書愈放，但絕非倚靠靈感驅使的即興之作。國立故宮博物院藏本〈自敘帖〉，每行第一字墨色飽滿，漸寫漸乾，直到寫完行末最後一字。所謂「法度」看似不存在，卻其實無所不在，是興風作浪的浪漫藉以依存的基礎。（改寫自盧慧紋〈興風作浪的浪漫〉）

第 19 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，關於〈自敘帖〉中詩作對懷素其人其書的描述，說明最適當的是：

- （A）以奔蛇、走虺、遠鶴等物象，說明運筆時身形的伸展變化
- （B）以盤龍走、滿壁縱橫，形容其運筆速度時而迅疾時而徐緩
- （C）下筆時近乎顛狂且不忌飲酒，觀者卻能從中印證佛道之理

- （D）心手相師，乍看怪異不合常軌，卻能引發觀者多重的聯想

第 20 題（單選題）

題目：關於上文對〈自敘帖〉的敘述，最適當的是：

- （A）觀者可以透過墨色由濃到淡的變化，推想其換行蘸墨的規律
- （B）藉助神異力量書寫的怪奇字形，具奔放不拘且震懾人心之美
- （C）以摹本、臨本、仿本或刻本的形式流傳，故宮所藏為唯一存世真跡
- （D）後人可從中了解懷素的交遊、師承，以及書寫時的構思和創作理念

第 21 題（單選題）

題目：依據上文，關於懷素〈自敘帖〉中所錄眾人詩作的價值，敘述最適當的是：

- （A）留存盛唐時藝文活動的珍貴剪影
- （B）記錄當時不被人知的狂草書法家
- （C）提供後人臨摹狂草的造型與布局
- （D）揭示法度為浪漫得以穩定的憑藉

題組 22–24

（本題組有圖表，請搭配網站或原卷使用）

閱讀下文，回答 22-24 題。

第 22 題（單選題）

題目：下列關於甲詩的解讀，最適當的是：

- （A）「色勝銀」、「數百鱗」凸顯魴魚帶來可觀的收入
- （B）「徐州」、「漢陰」襯托出「綿州」廚師的刀工佳
- （C）「既飽歡娛亦蕭瑟」指出口腹之慾滿足後終難免悵然
- （D）「咫尺波濤永相失」感嘆竭澤而漁將造成長遠的損失

第 23 題（單選題）

題目：依據丙解，許多人解讀甲詩時所產生的誤解，主要是：

- （A）誤以為名貴魴魚最適合做魚鱠
- （B）不知鯉魚才是金盤魚鱠主角
- （C）不了解赤鯉經烹煮之後會變苦
- （D）錯認禿尾、槎頭與魴魚同類

第 24 題（單選題）

題目：對於甲詩的詮釋，乙注、丙解說明相同的是：

- （A）「禿尾」、「槎頭」皆意在陪襯魴魚
- （B）「白雪高」、「堆盤」凸顯魚鱠味美
- （C）魴魚之滋味鮮美，可供製作佳餚美饌
- （D）不忍戕物，諷諫主政者不可魚肉百姓 二、多選題（占 28 分） 說明：第 25 題至第 31 題，每題 4 分。

第 25 題（多選題）

題目：下列各組「」內的詞，意義前後相同的是：

- （A）昔者，仲尼「與」於蜡賓／夫子喟然嘆曰，吾「與」點也
- （B）今歲春雪甚盛，梅花「為」寒所勒／不者，若屬皆且「為」所虜
- （C）以其無禮於晉，且貳「於」楚也／此非孟德之困「於」周郎者乎
- （D）問今是何世，「乃」不知有漢／「乃」知真人之興也，非英雄所冀
- （E）臣聞吏議逐客，「竊」以為過矣／「竊」慕管夫人之墨竹，紙上生風

第 26 題（多選題）

題目：下列文句畫底線的詞語，運用適當的是：

- （A）自古以來，官商沆瀣一氣，貪贓枉法之事層出不窮
- （B）談判桌上務必謹言慎行，以免授人以柄而遭受意外損失
- （C）老張一再競標失利，老闆裁示將他調離現職，不次拔擢
- （D）籃球校隊屢嘗敗績，今年秣馬厲兵，誓言贏下比賽，一雪前恥
- （E）王經理發現錯誤後，立即調整方向，曲突徙薪，有效解決問題

第 27 題（多選題）

題目：關於下文的寫作特色，分析適當的是： 次日晨起，復至峽，觀香爐紫烟，心動。僧曰：「至黃巖之文殊塔，瀑勢乃極。」杖而往，磴狹且多折，芒草割人面。少進，石愈嶔。白日蒸厓，如行熱冶中，微聞諸客皆有嗟嘆聲。既至半，力皆憊，遊者昏昏愁墮，一客眩思返。余曰：「戀軀惜命，何用遊山？且而與其死於床笫，孰若死於一片冷石也？」客大笑，勇百倍。頃之，躋其巔，入黃巖寺。少定，折而至前嶺，席文殊塔觀瀑。瀑注青壁下，雷奔海立，孤搴萬仞，峽風逆之，簾捲而上，忽焉橫曳，東披西帶。（袁宏道〈開先寺至黃巖寺觀瀑記〉）

- （A）藉「割」、「蒸」二字所引發的身體痛感，呈現攀爬時的艱辛
- （B）在敘事寫景中插入對話，藉提問反映忘身以遂其志的生命態度
- （C）對比客的退縮與作者的豪情，諷刺人以好遊為名而實不能涉險
- （D）運用動詞的連續切換，捕捉瀑布在峽風作用之下瞬息多變的姿態
- （E）以宗教空間的轉換為寫景主線，景隨步移，營造山林幽寂的禪意

第 28 題（多選題）

題目：文學除了以視覺接收，也會以聽覺感受。關於文學的聲音表現，敘述適當的是：

- （A）元代雜劇中註明曲牌的文字可合樂而歌，穿插其間的口白不用押韻
- （B）詞在宋代可合樂而歌，僅注重押韻；後世轉以誦讀為主，才講求平仄
- （C）四言詩音節多為「二/二」，如「蒹葭/蒼蒼，白露/為霜」；五言詩音節多為「二/三」，如「飄飄/何所似，天地/一沙鷗」
- （D）駢文雖以誦讀為主，但注重平仄相諧，如張李德和〈畫菊自序〉「人為萬物之靈，志有萬端之異」，前後句的二、四、六字平仄相對
- （E）新月派的新詩講求韻律，有時會押「行內韻」—即一句內有兩個同韻字，如徐志摩〈再別康橋〉「是夕陽中的新娘」、「夏蟲也為我沉默」

第 29 題（多選題）

題目：關於樂曲的彈奏與聆聽，符合下文敘述的是： 甲、孔子學鼓琴於師襄子而不進。師襄子曰：「夫子可以進矣！」孔子曰：「丘已得其曲矣，未得其數也。」有間，曰：「夫子可以進矣！」曰：「丘已得其數矣，未得其意也。」有間，復曰：「夫子可以進矣！」曰：「丘已得其人矣，未得其類也。」有間，曰：「……必作此樂也，默然思，戚然而悵，以王天下，以朝諸侯者，其惟文王乎？」師襄子避席再拜曰：「善！師以為文王之操也。」（《韓詩外傳》） 乙、孔子鼓瑟，曾子、子貢側門而聽。曲終，曾子曰：「嗟乎！夫子瑟聲殆有貪狼之志，邪僻之行，何其不仁，趨利之甚。」子貢以為然，……以曾子之言告。子曰：「……丘鼓瑟，有鼠出游，狸見於屋，循梁微行，造焉而避，厭目曲脊，求而不得，丘以瑟淫其音，參以丘為貪狼邪僻，不亦宜乎！」（《韓詩外傳》）

- （A）聆聽者常將個人意念投射於樂曲，如子貢善經商，遂覺曲中有趨利之心
- （B）聆聽者的體悟往往超出創作者原意，如孔子認為師襄子因詠文王而作曲
- （C）聆聽者對樂曲的細究，可使體悟由技巧轉入意境，如孔子持續探索師襄子的樂曲
- （D）彈奏者通常樂意聆聽者成為知音，如師襄子讚許孔子之見，孔子接受曾子的評論
- （E）彈奏者心思可能自樂曲流露，如師襄子聽出孔子上進之心，曾子聽出孔子貪狼之志

題組 30–31

（本題組有圖表，請搭配網站或原卷使用）

閱讀下文，回答 30-31 題。

第 30 題（多選題）

題目：「表」是古代官員進言的媒介，自信與謙敬的聲音常並存表中。關於乙、丙文的敘述，適當的是：

- （A）乙文推薦後起新秀擔當內政，並表示若識人不明願受責罰
- （B）丙文勇於指出囿於舊訓之十四事應及時揚棄，以重振朝綱
- （C）二文均感恩國君禮遇舊臣，在國家需要用人之時賦予重任
- （D）二文均謙稱自己能力有限，但願意在當前時局中承擔使命
- （E）二文均期許自己為朝廷效力，並盼國君充分授權以為後盾

第 31 題（多選題）

題目：甲文運用文體知識，深入解讀乙文表層文字下的聲音，若循此方式觀察丙文，關於乙、丙文違異「表」的典型特質，敘述適當的是：

- （A）乙文屢言「先帝」，使「下言於上」的「上」並非唯一，以重申其輔政重任
- （B）乙文以「臨表涕泣」取代表的常用套語，使老臣的稟告增添了父執輩的溫度
- （C）丙文以「不堪」表達對數項要職難以抉擇的猶豫，也暗示朝廷全仰賴其支撐
- （D）丙文以「蒸螢」對比「太陽」，暗諷國君之智遠不如己，流露恃才傲物的性格
- （E）二文的進言口吻，雖減省部分常見的應酬詞語，但仍符合身為臣下應有的態度

題組 32–36

（本題組有圖表，請搭配網站或原卷使用）

閱讀下文，回答 32-36 題。

第 35 題（混合題）

題目：關於甲、乙、丙文所呈現的「她的聲音」，敘述最適當的是：（占 2 分，單選題）

- （A）甲文中敘寫三位女性親屬的聲音各有用意，如「持笏」即暗喻大母為家中掌權者
- （B）乙文是女性主動發聲，「黑色河流」、「黑森林」的比喻委婉傳達反抗傳統的不安
- （C）丙文記錄受訪者及其記憶中他人的聲音，敘事的時間跨度大，事件場景未必其親歷
- （D）三文皆呈現不同世代女性的聲音，代間隔閡雖不免形成對立，最終仍能找到平衡點

第 36 題（混合題）

題目：依據本題組所有資料，下列關於「她的聲音」被「聽見」的推論是否正確，最適當的研判是：（占 2 分，單選題） ①舊時代的女性常因社會限制而受到忽略，人們甚至視靜默不出聲為女性的特質。 ②教育普及促使當代關注女性的聲音，女性的自我敘說往往比受訪紀錄更直擊人心。 ③看重非平常之行的史傳使女性聲音難以真實呈現，當代口述歷史則可呈現多元的聲音。

- （A）①、③皆正確，②無法判斷
- （B）①、②皆無法判斷，③正確
- （C）①錯誤，②無法判斷，③正確
- （D）①正確，②錯誤，③無法判斷

手寫非選題

第 32 題

歸有光的抒情散文中，有意識地留存了家族女性的聲音，而成為其特色，請回答下列問題：（1）依據甲文所引三段文字，文中的「大母」、「孺人」、「夫人」對自己角色所擔負責任的認知，共通點是什麼？（占 2 分，作答字數：10 字以內。）（2）當代學者指出歸有光書寫女性，取材固然與後世史傳不同，但也有其所本。請依據上述的「我認為……」，說明：①他的取材有別於後世史傳的內容是什麼？②他的特定標準是什麼？（占 4 分，作答字數：①、②各 15 字以內。）

第 33 題

乙、丙文中，都存在面對社會觀念、習俗的難題，請回答下列問題：（1）乙文提到的「理所當然」，指的是什麼？（占 2 分，作答字數：15 字以內。）（2）丙文的受訪者知道六女兒對「作新娘」的想法後，①有何反應？②此反應背後的原因為何？（占 4 分，作答字數：合計 40 字以內。）

第 34 題

乙文的「我」、丙文的「六女兒」皆因自我的覺醒，而以具體行動勇敢挑戰傳統觀念。請回答下列問題：（1）乙文的「我」，基於何種考量，因此而採取了什麼行動？（占 4 分，作答字數：合計 40 字以內。）（2）丙文的「六女兒」，基於何種認知，因此而採取了什麼行動？（占 4 分，作答字數：合計 30 字以內。）