

國文甲組

一、閱讀下列文字，寫出這段文字的大意，並指出摘自那一本書。(三題選作兩題，每題8分)

1. 夫人朝夕退而游焉以議執政之善否其所善者吾則行之其所惡者吾則改之是吾師也若之何毀之我聞忠善以損怨不聞作威以防怨豈不違止然猶防川大決所犯傷人必多吾不克救也不如小決使道不如吾聞而棄之也
2. 古之教者家有塾黨有庠鄉有序國有學比年入學中年考校一年視離經辨志三年視敬業樂群五年視博習親師七年視論學取友謂之小成九年知類通達強立而不反謂之大成夫然後足以化民易俗近者說服而遠者懷之此大學之道也
3. 九三曰君子終日乾乾夕惕若厲无咎何謂也子曰君子進德修業忠信所以進德也修辞立其誠所以居業也知至至之可與言幾也知終終之可以存義也是故居上位而不驕在下位而不憂故乾乾因其時而惕雖危无咎矣

二、請將下列取自《山海經》的文字，加以新式標點，抄在考卷上，再譯成白話文。(二題選答一題，8分)

1. 刑天與帝至此爭神帝斷其首葬之常羊之山乃以乳爲目以臍爲口操干戚以舞

2. 洪水滔天鯀竊帝之息壤以堙洪水不待帝命帝令祝融殺鯀於羽郊鯀復生禹帝乃命禹卒布土以定九州

三、閱讀下列作品，寫出詩人的意旨，指出作者為何人。(三題選答兩題，每題8分)

1. 錦瑟無端五十弦一弦一柱思華年莊生曉夢迷蝴蝶望帝春心託杜鵑滄海月明珠有淚藍田日暖玉生煙此情可待成追憶只是當時已惘然

2. 鳳凰台上鳳凰遊鳳去臺空江自流吳宮花草埋幽徑晉代衣冠成古丘三山半落青天外二水中分白鷺洲總為浮雲能蔽日長安不見使人愁

3. 花近高樓傷客心萬方多難此登臨錦江春色來天地玉壘浮雲變古今北極朝廷終不改西山寇盜莫相侵可憐後主還祠廟日暮聊為梁甫吟

四、閱讀下列文章。

- 1、寫出文章大意(4分)。
- 2、解釋文章內的歷史典故(3分)。
- 3、指出作者為何人，為何撰寫此文(3分)。

近人有東西文化之說，其區域分割之當否，固不必論，即所謂異同優劣，亦姑不具言；然而可得一假定之義焉。其義曰：凡一種文化值衰落之時，爲此文化所化之人，必感苦痛，其表現此文化之程度愈宏，則其所受之苦痛亦愈甚；迨既達極深之度，殆非出於自殺無以求一己之心安而義盡也。吾中國文化之定義，具於白虎通三綱六紀之說，其意義爲抽象理想最高之境，猶希臘伯拉圖所謂 Idea 者。若以君臣之綱言之，君爲李煜亦期之以劉秀；以朋友之紀言之，友爲鄭寄亦待之以鮑叔。其所殉之道，與所成之仁，均爲抽象理想之通性，而非具體之一人一事。夫綱紀本理想抽象之物，然不能不有所依託，以爲具體表現之用，其所依託以表現者，實爲有形之社會制度，而經濟制度尤爲其最要者。

I. Writing 18%

Directions:

If you could know something about the future, what would you choose to know about and why? Give reasons and details to support your choice. Please write your answer with no more than 150 words.

II. Essay Questions 32%

Directions:

Read the following passages and use your own words to answer the questions below each of the passages.

Passage One

The 1960 presidential campaign featured the politically innovative and highly influential series of televised debates in the contest between the Republicans and the Democrats. Senator John Kennedy established an early lead among the Democratic hopefuls and was nominated on the first ballot at the Los Angeles convention to be the representative of the Democratic party in the presidential election. Richard Nixon, then serving as Vice-President of the United States under Eisenhower, received the nomination of the Republican party. Both Nixon and Kennedy campaigned vigorously throughout the country and then took the unprecedented step of appearing in face-to-face debates on television. Political experts contend that the debates were a pivotal force in the elections. In front of a viewership of more than 100 million citizens, Kennedy masterfully overcame Nixon's advantage as the better-known and more experienced candidate and reversed the public perception of him as too inexperienced and immature for the presidency.

Questions (1-2)

1. How did Kennedy come from behind to win the 1960 presidential election?
2. In your opinion, what is the relationship between such a big event and the development of democracy?

Passage Two

What is intelligence, anyway? When I was in the army, I received a kind of aptitude test that all soldiers took and, against a normal of 100, scored 160. No one at the basic had ever seen a figure like that, and for two hours they made a big fuss over me. (It didn't mean anything. The next day I was still a buck private with KP — kitchen police — as my highest duty.)

All my life I've been registering scores like that, so that I have the complacent feeling that I'm highly intelligent, and I expect other people to think so, too. Actually, though, don't such scores simply mean that I am very good at answering the type of academic questions that are considered worthy of answers by the people who make up the intelligence tests — people with intellectual bent similar to mine?

For instance, I had an auto-repair man once, who, on these intelligence tests, could not possibly have scored more than 80, by my estimate. I always took it for granted that I was far more intelligent than he was. Yet, when anything went wrong with my car I hastened to him with it, watched him anxiously as he explored its vitals, and listened to his pronouncements as though they were divine oracles -- and he always fixed my car.

Well, then, suppose my auto-repair man devised questions for an intelligence test. Or suppose a carpenter did, or a farmer, or, indeed, almost anyone but an academician. By every one of those tests, I'd prove myself a moron. And I'd be a moron, too. In a world where I could not use my academic training and my verbal talents but had to do something intricate or hard, working with my hands, I would do poorly. My intelligence, then, is not absolute but is a function of the society I live in and of the fact that a small subsection of that society has managed to foist itself on the rest as an arbiter of such matters.

Consider my auto-repair man, again. He had a habit of telling me jokes whenever he saw me. One time he raised his head from under the automobile hood to say: "Doc, a deaf-and-mute guy went into a hardware store to ask for some nails. He put two fingers together on the counter and made hammering motions with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He shook his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk brought him nails. He picked out the sizes he wanted, and left. Well, doc, the next guy who came in was a blind man. He wanted scissors. How do you suppose he

asked for them?"

Indulgently, I lifted my right hand and made scissors motions with my first two fingers. Whereupon my auto-repair man laughed raucously and said, "Why, you dumb jerk," he used his voice on all my customers today. "Did you catch many?" I asked. "Quite a few," he said, "but I knew for sure I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you're so goddamned educated, doc, I knew you couldn't be very smart."

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

Questions (3-4)

3. Do you think that it is useful for a person to know his or her IQ? Explain.
4. How would you answer the question asked in the beginning of the article:
"What is intelligence, anyway?"