

【以下題目共 100 題，為四選一單選選擇題(每題 1 分，共 100 分)】

一、英語 (共 80 題，每題 1 分，共 80 分。)

I. Vocabulary

1. A \_\_\_ of fans gathered outside the hotel to see Lady Gaga.  
(A) referent (B) cluster (C) poll (D) privilege
2. It takes a lot of time and \_\_\_ to initiate and execute a new reclamation process.  
(A) adolescence (B) hesitance (C) immersion (D) persistence
3. With the low income, the young couple decided to cut monthly \_\_\_ on entertainment.  
(A) calories (B) expenditures (C) fluctuations (D) retention
4. Students with \_\_\_ diseases should be kept from school.  
(A) enervated (B) contagious (C) inhibited (D) genetic
5. "Jurassic World" hit theaters last week, reintroducing the man-meets-dinosaur disaster to a new \_\_\_\_\_ of fans.  
(A) containment (B) compunction (C) generation (D) salvation
6. Encyclicals aren't considered \_\_\_\_\_ (few papal documents are), but scholars say they are surpassed in importance only by papal bulls, which define dogma.  
(A) immortality (B) illumination (C) impediment (D) infallible
7. Mary was tickled \_\_\_\_\_ when George surprised her with a dozen red roses.  
(A) red (B) yellow (C) orange (D) pink
8. Wandering is such a pleasure. It gives a man such \_\_\_\_\_ at home to be able to talk of what he has seen abroad.  
(A) allegation (B) legislation (C) memoir (D) prestige
9. In 2012, the Obama \_\_\_ introduced a Consumer Privacy Bill of Rights and vowed to persuade Congress to grant specific powers to the Federal Trade Commission to enforce it.  
(A) office (B) government (C) politics (D) administration
10. With his \_\_\_ top hats, scarves, and tinted sun-glasses, Jonny Depp has never exactly an icon of classic style.  
(A) mundane (B) dreary (C) bizarre (D) bazaar
11. Two years after his election to the Senate, Robert F. Kennedy gave his legendary speech \_\_\_ apartheid in South Africa.  
(A) announcing (B) denouncing (C) buttressing (D) synchronizing
12. Creating breakthrough advertising is long, discouraging, \_\_\_, quarrelsome work until it is joyously complete.  
(A) patent (B) lucid (C) bleary (D) steep
13. As an experienced reporter, she asked several highly \_\_\_\_\_ questions in 12-year compulsory education program.  
(A) persistent (B) prominent (C) pertinent (D) proponent
14. A cup of whole milk provides \_\_\_\_\_ on one hundred sixty-six calories of energy.  
(A) approximately (B) widely (C) barely (D) coarsely

15. The photographer's work will be included in an \_\_\_\_\_ at the national museum.  
(A) expectation (B) execution (C) expression (D) exhibition
16. The research is considered a \_\_\_\_\_ in the treatment of AIDS whose effect is quite different from the previous studies.  
(A) composition (B) breakthrough (C) removal (D) derivation
17. It is a false notion that we own and can somehow run the earth that we treat it as a sort of \_\_\_\_\_ household pet, living in an environment invented by us.  
(A) domesticated (B) accentuated (C) glimpsed (D) dedicated

## II. Structure

18. The teacher was honored \_\_\_\_\_ her dedication in the school.  
(A) to (B) with (C) for (D) ever
19. The first national park of the United States, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1872, was Yellowstone in the State of Wyoming.  
(A) founding (B) found (C) founded (D) finding
20. He wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ the accident last night.  
(A) could have avoided (B) avoided (C) has avoided (D) could avoid
21. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ to spend extra time with slower students.  
(A) willing (B) will (C) had been willing (D) is willing
22. Frankly speaking, \_\_\_\_\_ for your timely help, I couldn't have dealt with that problem all by myself.  
(A) if it were not (B) if it had not been (C) if there were not (D) if there had not been
23. Experiments conducted by social psychologists have revealed how swiftly and decisively people \_\_\_\_\_ groups, and then discriminate in favor of the one to which they belong.  
(A) are divided into (B) divide into (C) are dividing into (D) divided into
24. The colors make it easy for consumers to identify healthy food, \_\_\_\_\_ they ignore the nutrition information printed on packages.  
(A) lest (B) despite (C) since (D) while
25. When we work with individual students as a tutor, it takes more time than \_\_\_\_\_ with the whole class.  
(A) interact (B) interacting (C) to interact (D) interacted
26. The Justice Department warned Apple that it planned to sue the company along with several U.S. publishers \_\_\_\_\_ raise the price of electronic books.  
(A) in collaborating to (B) to connive to (C) for conspire in (D) for colluding to
27. Pushing the boundaries of what is generally considered acceptable, even decent, when it comes \_\_\_\_\_ personal information is a daily sport in the online world.  
(A) to exploit (B) to explore (C) to exploiting (D) exploring
28. The Brandcenter's brick building is a 19th-century carriage house, \_\_\_\_\_ inside has been renovated into a sleek creative space with open floor plans.  
(A) where (B) whose (C) which (D) there
29. A surrogate mother is a woman who is paid to carry the baby of another woman who is medically \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) unlikely to do so (B) not want to do so  
(C) unable to doing so (D) unable to do so

30. \_\_\_\_\_ was clear from her obvious air of boredom.

- (A) That Angela lacked interest in me (B) What Angela lacked interest in me  
(C) Why Angela's lack of interest in me (D) That Angela's lack of interest in me

### III. Cloze

(31-35)

Train traffic in the United States is much (31) from Taiwan. In Taiwan, most trains are passenger trains and run very often every day. In the US, most trains are freight trains. There used to be many more passenger trains in the US, but they have been (32) by cars driving on a huge highway (33).

However, you can still see America by traveling by train. You'll see nothing of America at 11,000 meters, so instead of flying over the country, catch the (34) from an Amtrak train. You can go from coast to coast in comfort at very affordable prices. Long-distance trains in the USA are (35) by Amtrak.

- |                     |                  |               |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 31. (A) evolved     | (B) different    | (C) sustained | (D) rejected    |
| 32. (A) replaced    | (B) renovated    | (C) redundant | (D) responded   |
| 33. (A) replacement | (B) outfit       | (C) system    | (D) outlay      |
| 34. (A) exhaustion  | (B) scenery      | (C) network   | (D) involvement |
| 35. (A) operated    | (B) discontinued | (C) involved  | (D) released    |

(36-45)

Children are not born with integrity or the behaviors we (36) it, like honesty, honor, respect, authenticity, social responsibility, and the courage to (37) what they believe is right. It is derived through a process of (38) -- influences from all spheres of a child's life. In their school environments, students acquire these values and behaviors from adult (39) and peers, and in particular, through an understanding of the principles of academic integrity. When students learn integrity in classroom settings, it helps them (40) similar principles (40) other aspects of their lives.

Most K-12 educators recognize that the students they teach today will become the leaders of tomorrow. Academic curriculum is (41) to meet the (42) of a changing knowledge society. Yet we pay far less attention to the habits that build ethical leaders -- habits that develop during childhood and adolescence. A recent study noted that 40 percent of U.S. faculty members (43) cases of cheating in their courses, an indication that teachers don't want to (44) or deal with angry parents. Research (45) the Educational Testing Service suggests troubling issues related to the development of K-12 student integrity.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 36.(A) associate with       | (B) are associated with    | (C) associate to       | (D) are associated to  |
| 37.(A) stand up             | (B) stand up for           | (C) put up to          | (D) put up with        |
| 38.(A) cultural integration | (B) cultural accommodation |                        |                        |
| (C) cultural socialization  | (D) cultural civilization  |                        |                        |
| 39.(A) task                 | (B) presentation           | (C) model              | (D) role model         |
| 40.(A) apply ...for         | (B) apply...to             | (C) articulate...with  | (D) articulate ...to   |
| 41.(A) constantly update    | (B) instantly upgrade      | (C) constantly updated | (D) instantly upgraded |
| 42.(A) increasing demands   | (B) increase demand        | (C) increased demand   | (D) increases demands  |
| 43.(A) ignore               | (B) ignored                | (C) have ignored       | (D) had ignored        |
| 44.(A) rock the party       | (B) rock the boat          | (C) rock the house     | (D) rock the band      |
| 45.(A) compile              | (B) compiles               | (C) compiling          | (D) compiled by        |

(46-50)

Anyone with even (46) in business and industry knows that American Business learning institutions are ranked (47) the highest in the world. Business Schools and Colleges in North America dominate all the major international rankings conducted annually by broadsheet media independent companies. Schools such as Harvard, Stanford, Wharton and Columbia, considered as (48) in American Business Education, are consistently at the top of the world university rankings. American Business schools set the (49) for excellence, pioneering attitude and innovation. It comes as no surprise that (50) of students from across the globe seek to acquire and further business education in the United States.

46. (A) a pressing interest (B) a past interest (C) an interest passing (D) a passing interest  
47. (A) in (B) among (C) as (D) for  
48. (A) some of the advantaged (B) some of the elites (C) many by the privileged (D) many by the honored  
49. (A) benchmark (B) criteria (C) orthodox (D) paradigm  
50. (A) thousands of hundreds (B) hundreds and thousands  
(C) hundreds of thousand (D) hundreds of thousands

(51-55)

Social networking sites are an expanding trend. They have really (51) in recent years. People from around the globe use sites such as Facebook and Twitter to contact with friends and clients. When you join a site, it's just like the first day of school – you don't know anyone at first. You can set up your (52), find friends to add, and sign up for groups with people who have common interests. Around the world, there are (53) types of social networking sites. Flixster is for movie lovers, while last.fm is (54) music people go. 43Things is a site that helps people achieve their goals. It is fair to say that Twitter (55) traditional media like newspapers by updating people immediately when something occurs. The most popular site, Facebook, lets people stay in touch with family, friends, and coworkers. Which networking sites do you use?

51. (A) taken off (B) set off (C) backed off (D) gone off  
52. (A) upload (B) substance (C) profile (D) perceptive  
53. (A) separated (B) unified (C) obsolete (D) various  
54. (A) that (B) where (C) how (D) one  
55. (A) advances (B) evolves (C) replaces (D) represents

(56-60)

One of the most important features that distinguish man from animal is the ability to laugh. People who have studied the phenomenon have offered many (56) to explain human laughter. Scholars in the field of psychology, for example, have done research on the (57) of what makes people laugh. But as usual happens, the experts disagree, and there is much (58) in the field. Some people claim that human beings laugh at things which are strange to their experience. Others feel that people laugh at what they (59) believe to be their own weaknesses. Humor often (60) a knowledge of certain words, or even on an understanding of a particular cultural background. There are, of course, many different sources of humor, but the important fact is that all people share the great pleasure of laughter.

56. (A) theories (B) escapes (C) solutions (D) forms  
57. (A) subject (B) passage (C) behavior (D) process  
58. (A) test (B) contemplation (C) temptation (D) controversy  
59. (A) smoothly (B) secretly (C) tactfully (D) bluntly  
60. (A) sets on (B) focuses on (C) depends on (D) goes on

#### IV. Reading

(61-65)

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), sometimes referred to as attention deficit disorder (ADD), is a mental disorder in which an individual displays a pattern of age inappropriate hyperactivity, impulsivity, or inattention. The symptoms of ADHD must present themselves before the age of 12, and they must occur in multiple settings (e.g. at home and school, not just at home).

A meta-analysis of genetic studies found that ADHD is highly heritable. Environmental factors—such as the use of alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy—contribute to the presentation of ADHD, but genetics play a more prominent role. About 6 percent of people in the United States under the age of 18 meet the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for ADHD, and males are about three times more likely to be diagnosed.

Treatment for ADHD includes social interventions (psychotherapy, behavioral interventions, parent training, and education) and medication. Social interventions and medication can both be effective on their own, but a combination of the two modalities tends to be the most effective.

Behavioral interventions and psychotherapy have been found to be very effective for the treatment of mild ADHD symptoms. In the treatment of children with ADHD, it is essential to include parents in the process. In addition to behavioral interventions, parents and children can benefit from education about ADHD. Many parents will have difficulty responding to their children with ADHD because they are under the impression that the child is intentionally being disrespectful or disruptive. Education about the biological causes and symptoms of ADHD can help reduce tension in parent-child relationships. It helps parents to know that their child isn't simply trying to be a nuisance, but that they have a physical limitation that makes it very difficult to control their behavior.

Children with ADHD can benefit from therapy focused on social skills training. Role-playing, modeling of good behavior, practicing conversation skills such as listening and waiting to speak, conflict management education, and emotional management skills can all help children reduce the impact of their symptoms.

Medication has been found to be effective for about 80 percent of those with ADHD, but there have been mixed findings regarding the long-term effects of its use. Medication can improve a child's ability to focus, control impulsive behavior, and decrease excessive motor behavior. That being said, they are not magic pills that make children behave well and become effective students. These abilities are better fostered through parenting skills.

61. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) It introduces what ADHD is and how it can be treated.
- (B) It shows why children with ADHD need medication.
- (C) It examines how children with ADHD can be taught.
- (D) It indicates that information about ADHD has been outdated.

62. What are possible treatments for ADHD?

- (A) Psychotherapy.
- (B) Behavioral interventions.
- (C) Medication.
- (D) All of the above.

63. According to the article, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) ADHD is most probably genetic.
- (B) Males are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD.
- (C) Children with ADHD are intentionally being disruptive.
- (D) Medication is not 100 percent effective.

64. According to the author, the most important in the treatment of children with ADHD is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) to control their behavior
- (B) to include parents in the process
- (C) to reduce the symptoms
- (D) to decrease excessive motor behavior

65. According to the author, “there have been mixed findings regarding the long-term effects of its use.” What does it mean?

- (A) There may be side-effects for the long-term use of the medication.
- (B) There is no problem for the long-term use of the medication.
- (C) The medication can only be effective for a short period of time.
- (D) The medication is more effective for children than adults.

(66-70)

Jazz has been called “the art of expression set to music”, and “America’s great contribution to music”. It has functioned as popular art and enjoyed periods of fairly widespread public response, in the “jazz age” of the 1920s, in the “swing era” of the late 1930s and in the peak popularity of modern jazz in the late 1950s. The standard legend about Jazz is that it originated around the end of the 19th century in New Orleans and moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, St. Louis, and finally to Chicago. It welded together the elements of Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues. However, the influences of what led to those early sounds goes back to tribal African drum beats and European musical structures. Buddy Bolden, a New Orleans barber and cornet player, is generally considered to have been the first real Jazz musician, around 1891.

What made Jazz significantly different from the other earlier forms of music was the use of improvisation. Jazz displayed a break from traditional music where a composer wrote an entire piece of music on paper, leaving the musicians to break their backs playing exactly what was written on the score. In a Jazz piece, however, the song is simply a starting point, or sort of skeletal guide for the Jazz musicians to improvise around. Actually, many of the early Jazz musicians were bad sight readers and some couldn’t even read music at all. Generally speaking, these early musicians couldn’t make very much money and were stuck working menial jobs to make a living. The second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians included such memorable players as Joe Oliver, Kid Ory, and Jelly Roll Morton. These men formed small bands and took the music of earlier musicians, improved its complexity, and gained greater success. This music is known as “hot Jazz” due to the enormously fast speeds and rhythmic drive.

A young cornet player by the name of Louis Armstrong was discovered by Joe Oliver in New Orleans. He soon grew up to become one of the greatest and most successful musicians of all time, and later one of the biggest stars in the world. The impact of Armstrong and other talented early Jazz musicians changed the way we look at music.

66. The Passage answers which of the following questions?

- (A) Which early Jazz musicians most influenced the development of Blues music?
- (B) Why did Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues lose popularity after about 1900?
- (C) What were the origins of Jazz and how did it differ from other forms of music?
- (D) Who has been the greatest cornet player to music in the twentieth century?

67. Which of the following distinguished Jazz as a new form of musical expression?

- (A) “Hot Jazz”
- (B) Improvisation
- (C) New Orleans
- (D) The use of cornets

68. According to the passage, which of the following belonged to the second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians?

- (A) Joe Oliver
- (B) Louis Armstrong
- (C) St. Louis
- (D) Buddy Bolden

69. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Many early Jazz musicians had little formal musical training.
- (B) There is no slow music in Jazz.
- (C) Many early Jazz musicians had poor sight.
- (D) The cornet is the most common musical instrument used in Jazz.

70. All of the following are true EXCEPT

- (A) "Hot Jazz" is rhythmic.
- (B) The late 1930s was called the "swing era".
- (C) Jazz has been said to be America's greatest contribution to music.
- (D) Joe Oliver is generally considered to be the first real Jazz musician.

(71-75)

For some, an international language is equated with a language that has a large number of native speakers. In this sense, Mandarin, English, Spanish, Hindi, and Arabic, the five most widely spoken mother tongues in the world today, might be considered as international languages. However, unless such languages are spoken by a large number of native speakers of other languages, the language cannot serve as a language of wider communication. It is in this sense, as a language of wider communication, that English is the international language *par excellence*. And in many instances, it is a language of wider communication both among individuals from different countries and between individuals from one country. In this way, English is an international language in both a global and a local sense. Crystal (1997) maintains that a language achieves global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country and that this special status can be achieved either by making it an official language of the country or by a country giving special priority to the language by requiring study of it as a foreign language. Today there are over seventy countries where English has held or continues to hold special status, with many other countries giving English the special priority referred to by Crystal where English is a required foreign language.

A variety of difficulties exist in getting an accurate count of the current number of English users. First, there is no single source of statistical information on totals of English language users of all countries in the world so estimates have to be made from a variety of sources. Second, how fluent an individual must be to be considered as "a user of English" is open to interpretation. Finally, there are many varieties of the language, ranging from pidgins and creoles to various varieties of Standard English, and whether or not to include pidgin and creole speakers in estimates of English users is a subject of debate. Whereas the exact number of users of English is difficult to determine, it is clear that the number of individuals who have some familiarity with the language is vast and growing. However, the number of speakers is not the defining characteristic of an international language. Other features need to be taken into account as well.

71. What is the purpose of this passage?

- (A) To introduce English as an international language and how it has spread to become one.
- (B) To describe English as an international language considering number of users and official recognition.
- (C) To compare the varieties of English such as pidgins and creoles and Standard English.
- (D) To examine the features of an international language defined by Crystal and others.

72. According to the author, which of the following can be considered as an international language?

- (A) A language of wider communication and develops a special role recognized in every country.
- (B) The most widely spoken languages in the world such as Mandarin.
- (C) A language spoken by a large number of native speakers of other languages.
- (D) A language given the special priority and required study as a foreign language.

73. Based on information in this passage, which of the following would most likely be considered true?
- (A) English is an official language in over seventy countries.
  - (B) The range of proficiency in English among the population is broad.
  - (C) The number of English users in the world is vast and growing.
  - (D) There is no local model of English since the language does not have official status in some countries.
74. According to the author, which of the following is NOT a difficulty in estimating the number of English users in the world?
- (A) It is hard to define a user of English.
  - (B) English is used in many countries for international communication.
  - (C) There is no single source of information on estimates of English users in the world.
  - (D) It is argued to include speakers of pidgins and creoles in estimates of English users.
75. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that--
- (A) The sheer number of users is not the defining characteristic of English as an international language.
  - (B) The status of English is shifting in many parts of the world.
  - (C) English has not become institutionalized with locally developed standards of use.
  - (D) The spread of English is largely a result of foreign language learning in the world.

(76-80)

When you hear someone bubbling enthusiastically about an exotic species, you can safely bet the speaker isn't an ecologist. This is a name for a resident of an established community that was deliberately or accidentally moved from its home range and became established elsewhere. Unlike most imports, which can't take hold outside their home range, an exotic species permanently insinuates **itself** into a new community.

Sometimes the additions are harmless and even have beneficial effects. More often, they make native species endangered species, which by definition are extremely vulnerable to extinction. Of all species on the rare or endangered lists or that recently became extinct, close to 70 percent owe their precarious existence or demise to displacement by exotic species.

76. Which of the following best explains the term "exotic species" in paragraph 1?
- (A) An animal or plants on the rare species list.
  - (B) A permanent resident in an established community.
  - (C) A species that has been moves to a different community.
  - (D) An import that fails to thrive outside of its home range.
77. What does the word "itself" in the passage refers to?
- (A) A species that imports.
  - (B) New community.
  - (C) Home range.
  - (D) Exotic species.
78. The following statements are correct EXCEPT
- (A) Exotic species cause harm rather than benefits.
  - (B) Exotic species are from outside.
  - (C) Exotic species result in death of native species.
  - (D) Exotic species can survive and become a new group in a new place.
79. What might the author mention next?
- (A) Examples of exotic species to cause problems.
  - (B) Illustrations of the ecological differences in some places.
  - (C) The reasons why certain exotic species exist.
  - (D) Solutions to the problems that exotic species cause.

80. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about exotic species?
- (A) Exotic species should be eliminated by ecologists.
  - (B) Exotic species are often disruptive to the ecology.
  - (C) Importing an exotic species can solve many problems.
  - (D) Ecologists should make the decision to import an exotic species.

## 二、臺南文史(共 20 題，每題 1 分，共 20 分。)

81. 日治時期台灣有三大傳統詩社，由臺南地區詩人所倡組的是那個詩社？(A)礪社 (B)櫟社 (C)南社 (D)瀛社。
82. 臺南市延平郡王祠有一著名對聯：「開萬古得未曾有之奇洪荒留此山川作遺民世界，極一生無可如何之遇缺憾還諸天地是創格完人」。請問此對聯作者是誰？(A)沈葆楨 (B)沈光文 (C)連橫 (D)朱術桂。
83. 下列哪一座牌坊是臺南市唯一的雙柱單間形式小型牌坊？(A)接官坊 (B)泮宮坊 (C)蕭氏節孝坊 (D)重道崇文坊。
84. 大正 9 年(1920)，台灣地方制度改革，全台劃分為五州二廳三市四十七郡，北門郡就是當年的四十七郡之一，請問北門郡的郡役所，設在哪裡？(A)北門 (B)佳里 (C)將軍 (D)學甲。
85. 臺南市人口最多的山地原住民族是哪一個族群？(A)賽德克族 (B)泰雅族 (C)布農族 (D)排灣族。
86. 台灣是北半球生物的「諾亞方舟」，下列台灣植物何者堪稱活化石？(A)茄冬 (B)棋盤腳 (C)台灣杉 (D)青剛櫟。
87. 葉王哪一項作品有「東方絕技」的美名？(A)交趾陶 (B)剪黏 (C)石雕 (D)木雕。
88. 漁民會在烏魚盛產期出海捕魚，是在每年什麼時候？(A)秋分前後 (B)夏至前後 (C)冬至前後 (D)春分前後。
89. 「漚汪」古時候是平埔族西拉雅系，哪一社的支社？(A)麻豆社 (B)蕭壟社 (C)新港社 (D)目加溜灣社。
90. 民生綠園(現稱湯德章紀念公園)，老一輩的人稱呼為「石像圓環」，是因為圓環內立了哪一座銅像 (A)佐久間左馬太 (B)乃木希典 (C)後藤新平 (D)兒玉源太郎。
91. 二、三百年前，台江內海和倒風內海的分界線是哪一條河流？(A)將軍溪 (B)七股溪 (C)八掌溪 (D)急水溪。
92. 楊逵於 1935 年退出《台灣文藝》之後，創辦那一本刊物？(A)《台灣文學》 (B)《台灣文化》 (C)《文藝台灣》 (D)《台灣新文學》。
93. 下列何者不是臺南舊糖廠閒置空間再利用之案例？(A)烏樹林休閒文化園區 (B)總爺文化園區 (C)臺南文化創意園區 (D)蕭壟文化園區。
94. 烏山頭遺址是哪種文化的代表性遺址？(A)牛稠子文化 (B)大湖文化 (C)蔦松文化 (D)大盆坑文化。
95. 望遠鏡不同的光學型式設計，其目的是要降低像差。請問南臺灣平地最大的 76 公分望遠鏡屬於那一種光學型式？(A)史密特蓋賽林式 (B)牛頓式 (C)施密特式 (D)R-C 式。
96. 手裡拿著拍板、琵琶、洞簫、二絃等樂器，彈唱一些幽雅樂曲的「陣頭」是什麼？(A)金獅陣 (B)水族陣 (C)十二婆姐 (D)南管樂團。
97. 台灣最早水庫為何？(A)虎頭埤水庫 (B)南化水庫 (C)烏山頭水庫 (D)曾文水庫。
98. 日治時期的新文學，何人以〈亡妻記〉被黃得時先生譽為〈台灣浮生六記〉？(A)王登山 (B)吳新榮 (C)郭水潭 (D)楊逵。
99. 現今我們所看到赤崁樓之海神廟及文昌閣為 (A)清時所建 (B)日本時代所建 (C)荷蘭人所建 (D)明鄭時期所建。
100. 書院的出現，對於一地文教的發展，具有一定象徵性的意義，乾隆 46 年(1781)，臺南市北路的鹽水港出現了哪一座書院，影響鹽水港地區文教的發展？(A)南湖書院 (B)蓬壺書院 (C)海東書院 (D)奎壁書院。