臺北捷運公司 103 年 2 月 22 日新進隨車站務員/站務員/常年大夜技術員甄試試題-語文科目

請務必填寫姓名	:	•
應考編號	:	•

選擇題:每題2分,共50題,計100分

- 1. 【2】下列「」中的字,何者讀音與其他不同? (1)引「吭」高歌(2)「沆」瀣一氣(3)慈「航」普渡(4)頡「頏」之行。
- 【3】下列選項何者屬於「雙聲」詞?
 (1)娉婷(2)逍遙(3)斑駁(4)模糊。
- 3. 【3】下列成語中,何者意義與其他三項不同? (1)二三其德(2)見異思遷(3)走馬看花(4)朝秦暮楚。
- 4. 【1】下列哪一組詞語沒有錯別字? (1)出類拔萃/猝然而驚/鞠躬盡瘁(2)耳濡目染/孺子可教/繻躡不安(3)得其所哉/不共載天/別 出心裁(4)學習中輟/剟青拾紫/綿惙垂危。
- 5. 【3】下列選項「」中成語的使用何者有誤? (1)身為領導者,絕不能「師心自用」,否則難以服眾。(2)選舉一到,總是有些候選人「大放厥辭」,混淆視聽。(3)這部電影十分賣座,票房「萬人空巷」,買票觀眾大排長龍。(4)他選擇在山上過著「遺世獨立」的生活,但總是還會有人找上門來。
- 6. 【1】下列文句何者用詞完全正確? (1)面對種種打擊,他不可能完全無動於衷。 (2)要不是他及時趕到,就不會發生如此憾事了。(3) 他最終還是接受了公司的應聘,留下來繼續打拚。 (4)為避免這類悲劇不再發生,我們必須加強 安全訓練。
- 7. 【3】下列關於俗諺的說明,何者不正確? (1)「老虎嘴裡拔牙」意謂「自找死路」(2)「掛羊頭賣狗肉」意謂「表裡不一,欺騙矇混」(3) 「神龍見首不見尾」意謂「行事飄忽,不能貫徹到底」(4)「真人面前不說假話」意謂「對於了解 真相的人不以謊言相欺」。
- 8. 【2】「不握兵權只坐籌,苦辭萬戶乞討留。縱令不早尋仙去,天子終無賜醢謀。」上述詩歌所描述的歷史人物為誰? (1)姜尚(2)張良(3)魏徵(4)劉基。
- 9. 【3】「或為遼東帽,清操厲冰雪。或為出師表,鬼神泣壯烈。或為渡江楫,慷慨吞胡羯。或為擊賊笏, 逆豎頭破裂。」上引文句中沒有使用下列何種修辭法? (1)借代(2)排比(3)雙關(4)類疊。
- 10. 【4】下列文句何者是運用「視覺」摹寫? (1)只有綠色的小河還醒著,低聲地歌唱著溜過彎彎的小橋。(2)雨氣空濛而迷幻,細細嗅嗅,清 清爽爽新新,有一點點薄荷的香味。(3)伸手觸碰那略微潮濕,下緣長滿深色青苔的牆壁,冰冰 滑滑,多麼真實的存在。(4)一陣大雨過了,那黑雲邊上鑲著白雲,漸漸散去,透出一派日光來, 照耀得滿湖通紅。
- 11. 【1】 現代詩:「感謝你們/對於我/小小的存在/還報予/生命最熱烈的/掌聲」詩中吟詠之昆蟲為何? (1)蚊子 (2)蝴蝶 (3)瓢蟲 (4)蟑螂。
- 12. 【2】「受了什麼傷?(甲)<u>它不哀叫/也不呻吟</u>(乙)<u>半邊天</u>(丙)<u>在逐漸變黑的臉上</u>(丁)<u>染成了血紅</u>/浮起似淚的亮光/一點/兩點」上文中標記的詩句,正確順序應是: (1)甲乙丙丁(2)乙丁甲丙(3)丙甲丁乙(4)丁丙乙甲。
- 13. 【3】下列詩句何者沒有季節的敘述? (1)一年好景君須記,最是橙黃橘綠時(2)去年今日此門中,人面桃花相映紅(3)走馬西來欲到天,辭家見月兩回圓(4)柳絮飛時別洛陽,梅花發後到三湘。
- 14. 【4】下列詩句與所描述的節慶,何者錯誤? (1)孤寒滿路人誰願,牲帛如山媚鬼魂——中元(2)春城無處不飛花,寒食東風禦柳斜——清明(3) 袨服華妝著處逢,六街燈火鬧兒童——元宵(4)葉脫疏桐秋正半,花開叢桂樹齊香——七夕。
- 15. 【3】 若上聯為「一竿竹影敲明月」,則下聯應該是: (1)二分明月故臣心(2)千里鶯啼懷古客(3)半榻松風臥白雲(4)萬里和風生柳葉。
- 16. 【3】 若要祝賀他人商店開業,下列用語何項並不適合? (1)近悅遠來 (2)業紹陶朱 (3)鳳振高岡 (4)鴻圖大展。
- 17. 【4】「凡可以獻上我的全身的事,決不獻上一隻手。」此言表現出的精神為何? (1)君子報仇,三年不晚(2)我為人人,人人為我(3)受人點滴,湧泉相報(4)鞠躬盡瘁,死而後 已。

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18.	[2]	《孫子兵法》言「無恃其不來,恃吾有以待也;無恃其不攻,恃吾有所不可攻也。」此種用兵策略接近下列何項? (1)出奇制勝 (2)有備無患 (3)知己知彼 (4)避實擊虛。
19.	[3]	「時然後言,人不厭其言。」其意在提醒人們說話時應: (1)三思而行(2)切中要旨(3)因時制宜(4)坦誠不諱。
20.	[3]	「信耳而疑目者,古今之所患也。」此語所提及的缺點為何? (1)自以為是 (2)捕風捉影 (3)道聽塗說 (4)疑神疑鬼。
21.	[4]	《韓非子》:「齊宣王使人吹竽,必三百人,南郭處士請為王吹竽,宣王說之,廩食以數百人。宣王死,湣王立,好一一聽之,處士逃。」上述故事中南郭處士為何要逃? (1)大勢已去 (2)不相為謀 (3)東窗事發 (4)賊人膽虛。
22.	[3]	「謙,美德也,過謙者多懷詐;默,懿行也,過默者或藏奸。」此語意涵與下列何者相近? (1)非禮勿視,非禮勿聽,非禮勿言,非禮勿動。(2)狂而不直,侗而不愿,悾悾而不信,吾不知之矣。(3)恭而無禮則勞;慎而無禮則葸;勇而無禮則亂;直而無禮則絞。(4)見賢思齊焉,見不賢而內自省也。擇其善者而從之,其不善者而改之。
23.	[1]	孔子論「仁」,何者不在其中? (1)內省不疾,不憂不懼(2)恭、寬、信、敏、惠(3)居處恭,執事敬,與人忠(4)己欲立而立人, 己欲達而達人。
24.	[2]	「鏡不能自照,衡不能自權,劍不能自擊。」此言喻意與下列何者相通? (1)人盡其才,物盡其用(2)尺有所長,寸有所短(3)兄弟同心,其利斷金(4)舉一反三,觸類旁通。
25.	[2]	「君子深造之以道,欲其自得之也。自得之,則居之安;居之安,則資之深;資之深,則取之左右逢其原。故君子欲其自得之也。」此段文字所揭示的學道之法為何? (1)人十我百,勤能補拙(2)究其本源,使己自有(3)按部就班,自得其所(4)朝益暮習,通權自適。
26.	[2]	The salesman was so that I bought ten boxes of the new cleaning product right away. (1) confusing (2) persuasive (3) exhausted (4) suspicious
27.	[1]	The parents argued that the school's rules are not enough to discourage students from cheating on exams. (1) severe (2) funny (3) weak (4) magnificent
28.	[1]	We should before it starts to rain. (1) leave (2) leaving (3) to leave (4) to leaving
29.	[2]	She is a great business manager,? (1) doesn't she (2) isn't she (3) aren't she (4) won't she
30.	[1]	My junior high school English teacher says that knowing English is if you want to compete in the international market. (1) essential (2) offensive (3) sensitive (4) risky
31.	[3]	Mark did not have enough work experience to qualify the job. (1) in (2) to (3) for (4) about
32.	[1]	"Where did you grow up?" "I grew up in Kaoshiung. My" (1) parents did too (2) parents did (3) parents too did (4) parents also did
33.	[4]	I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you said. Could you? (1) speak clearer (2) clearer speak (3) more clearly speak (4) speak more clearly
34.	[2]	I heard you moved into a new apartment like it? (1) How (2) How do you (3) What (4) What do you
35.	[1]	Even though it's expensive, I think this bed is worth the price because it is so (1) comfortable (2) humble (3) typical (4) dangerous
36.	[3]	"Why are you walking so fast?" "I'm" (1) hurry (2) in hurry (3) in a hurry (4) hurrying
	_	(1) hurry (2) in hurry (3) in a hurry (4) hurrying
37.	[3]	no evidence was found, the police suspect that Paul broke into Mr. Chen's apartment and stole his money. (1) Also (2) Furthermore (3) Although (4) Moreover

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38.	[2]	Parents should only allow young children to have snacks throughout the day in order to prevent them from spoiling their appetite. (1) consistent (2) occasional (3) flexible (4) harsh
39.	[1]	You left your jacket at my apartment. I think you your sweater. (1) also left (2) left also (3) left too (4) too left
40.	[4]	I don't have time to watch a movie tomorrow because I have the dentist. (1) appointment to (2) an appointment to (3) appointment with (4) an appointment with
41.	[2]	"Where last night?" "I went to have dinner with my best friend." (1) do you go (2) did you go (3) are you go (4) have you went
42.	[4]	If a friend does a favor for you, it's important to show your for their help. (1) illustration (2) confidence (3) contribution (4) appreciation
43.	[2]	When people ask Cathy what is her favorite type of food, she can't decide because she likes to eat a of food from different places. (1) celebration (2) variety (3) concept (4) impression
44.	[2]	Since you have lived in Taiwan for many years, what local restaurant would you to a visitor? (1) preach (2) recommend (3) magnify (4) delegate
45.	[3]	The antiques collector had a very selective taste and would not tolerate anything other than the product. (1) intense (2) wholesale (3) authentic (4) dominant
46.	[4]	"I don't want to buy anything, do you?" "Yes, I'd like to buy" (1) book (2) any books (3) much books (4) some books

閱讀測驗 47-50

The American family is changing very quickly, right in front of our eyes, and these changes are often controversial for many people.

One of the most important changes researchers have discovered in the last fifty years or so is that fewer Americans are married. According to research from Washington D.C., from 1960 to 2008, the percentage of married adults in America has declined from 72% to 52%.

One reason for this decline might be because there is an increase in the different types of families. A traditional American family, or nuclear family, consists of a mother, a father, and one or two children. However, nowadays, there can be many kinds of people raising children, such as single parents, grandparents, and even homosexual parents.

While many Americans have no problem with single parent families as long as the parent has enough time and money to raise a child, others think that children still need two parents in order to have a normal childhood. An even more controversial topic is homosexual families, or gay families. On the one hand, some believe that children need both a mother and a father. On the other hand, others think that it doesn't matter if a child has two fathers or two mothers, as long as the parents love their children.

The fact is that American families are changing rapidly. As these new American families appear, we will also surely see changes in the way people feel about them, good or bad.

- - (2) gay marriage
 - (3) new types of American families
 - (4) advice to new parents
- 48. [1] According to the passage, all of the following are examples of new types of American families except
 - (1) nuclear families
 - (2) single parent families
 - (3) families with grandparents raising children
 - (4) homosexual families

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- [4] The word "controversial" in the first and fourth paragraph most likely means _____? 49. (1) something that is new (2) something that is not allowed (3) something that is common (4) something that many people disagree with each other on 50.
 - The best title for this passage would be _____.

 (1) Problems with the American Family
 - (2) The Changing American Family(3) How to Start a Family

 - (4) Family and Society