

台灣糖業股份有限公司 106 年新進工員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：全類組【K7101-K7114】

共同科目：國文及英文

*入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前先檢查答案卡，測驗入場通知書號碼、座位標籤號碼、甄試類別、需才地區等是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。使用非本人答案卡作答者，不予計分。
 ②本試卷為一張雙面，測驗題型為四選一單選擇題 80 題，每題 1.25 分，共 100 分。
 ③選擇題限以 2B 鉛筆於答案卡上作答，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。
 ④請勿於答案卡上書寫姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
 ⑤本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能)，但不得發出聲響；若應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算器放置於桌面或使用，經勸阻無效，仍執意使用者，該科扣 10 分；該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
 ⑥答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

壹、國文【四選一單選擇題 40 題，占 50 分】

- 【1】1.下列「」內的讀音，何者正確？
 ①「黥」面老人：ㄍ一ㄥ ②「塑」膠模型：ㄌㄨˋ ③「瀾」羊肉片：ㄆㄨㄢˊ ④「瞠」目結舌：ㄊㄨㄥˊ
- 【2】2.下列詞語，何者用字完全正確？
 ①漚心瀝血 ②披肝瀝膽 ③批星戴月 ④拖泥戴水
- 【4】3.下列「」內的解釋，何者正確？
 ①不值一「晒」：罵 ②嚴懲不「貸」：借 ③大快朵「頤」：牙齒 ④杯水車「薪」：柴草
- 【1】4.下列各組成語，何者意義相近？
 ①文思泉湧／萬斛泉源 ②洛陽紙貴／萬人空巷 ③迴文織錦／神彩奕奕 ④負才使氣／懷才不遇
- 【3】5.下列畫底線處的成語使用，何者正確？
 ①這個問題令他躊躇滿志，左右為難，不知如何決定
 ②企畫書應適度加些繁文縟節，提升精彩度和說服力
 ③既然預算有限，我們只好削足適履，刪減部分節目
 ④秋風吹得樹葉片片飄落，呈現枝葉扶疏的蕭瑟景象
- 【4】6.下列詩句，何者前後句之間具有「因為……，所以……」的關係？
 ①夕陽無限好，只是近黃昏 ②打起黃鶯兒，莫教枝上啼
 ③千山鳥飛絕，萬徑人蹤滅 ④欲得周郎顧，時時誤拂弦
- 【2】7.關於甲、乙對「春蚓秋蛇」用法的敘述，下列何者正確？
 甲、近世以來，徇末而忘本，濡毫行墨，春蛇秋蚓之連翩。
 乙、子雲近出，擅名江表，然僅得成書，無丈夫之氣，行行若縈春蚓，字字如縮秋蛇。
 ①甲、乙皆用於讚賞 ②甲、乙皆用於貶斥
 ③甲用於讚賞，乙用於貶斥 ④甲用於貶斥，乙用於讚賞
- 【2】8.下列對聯，何者符合正確的「上聯／下聯」排列順序？
 ①大地轉新機／普天開景運 ②太平真富貴／春色大文章
 ③可人竹一叢／伴我書千卷 ④鶴算紀春秋／松齡添歲月
- 【3】9.關於題辭使用的敘述，下列何者正確？
 ①賀朋友結婚可用「天賜遐齡」 ②賀同事生子可用「弄瓦徵祥」
 ③賀人當選民代可用「眾望所歸」 ④賀人新店開張可用「貨殖留芳」
- 【3】10.「若使天下兼相愛，國與國不相攻，家與家不相亂，盜賊無有，君臣父子皆能孝慈，若此則天下治。」這段話最可能是先秦哪一家的言論？
 ①儒家 ②道家 ③墨家 ④法家
- 【4】11.《論語·為政》「孟懿子問孝，子曰：無違。」孔子之意，與下列何句最為接近？
 ①事父母幾諫 ②有事弟子服其勞
 ③父母唯其疾之憂 ④生，事之以禮；死，葬之以禮，祭之以禮
- 【4】12.王羲之《蘭亭集序》「雖趣舍萬殊，靜躁不同；當其欣於所遇，暫得於己，快然自足，不知老之將至。」其中「趣舍萬殊」意謂：
 ①趣味的事物五花八門 ②禁絕很多趣味的事物 ③情趣的房舍所在多有 ④取捨的方式各有不同
- 【2】13.下列文句，描寫三國時期孔明事蹟的選項是：
 ①雄姿英發，羽扇綸巾，談笑間，檣櫓灰飛煙滅
 ②三顧頻煩天下計，兩朝開濟老臣心。出師未捷身先死，長使英雄淚滿襟
 ③折戟沉沙鐵未銷，自將磨洗認前朝。東風不與周郎便，銅雀春深鎖二喬
 ④兵家勝敗事不期，包羞忍辱是男兒。江東子弟多才俊，捲土重來未可知
- 【1】14.羅貫中《用奇謀孔明借箭》「遂命將二十隻船，用長鎖相連，徑望北岸進發」，其中「徑望」是指：
 ①直向 ②眺望 ③任意 ④接觸
- 【4】15.荀子《勸學》「蓬生麻中，不扶而直；白沙在涅，與之俱黑。」意謂：
 ①為學應三省乎己 ②為學應自立自強 ③為學應順其自然 ④為學應慎選環境

- 【3】16.丘遲《與陳伯之書》「棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔。」意謂：
 ①居安思危 ②三心二意 ③抱負遠大 ④心無旁騖
- 【1】17.魏徵《諫太宗十思疏》「怨不在大，可畏惟人；載舟覆舟，所宜深慎，奔車朽索，豈可忽乎？」意謂：
 ①民心向背，關係國家存亡，不可輕忽 ②前車之鑑，關係個人安危，不可輕忽
 ③治國之道，在於天下為公，不可徇私 ④處理政務，在於精進不息，不可怠慢
- 【3】18.袁枚《祭妹文》「聞兩童子音琅琅然，不覺莞爾，連呼則則。」其中「不覺莞爾，連呼則則」，是表下列何種語氣？
 ①允諾 ②自責 ③讚嘆 ④驚訝
- 【1】19.中國古典小說被稱為「四大奇書」的，除了《水滸傳》、《三國演義》、《西遊記》外，尚有：
 ①《金瓶梅》 ②《鏡花緣》 ③《儒林外史》 ④《聊齋誌異》
- 【3】20.下列各文句□內依序應填入的字，完全正確的選項是：
 甲、□籌交錯 乙、買□還珠 丙、眾□親離
 ①宮／毒／判 ②躬／牘／盼 ③觥／櫝／叛 ④弓／犢／畔
- 【4】21.下列詞語關於「比喻」的說解，正確的選項是：
 ①宵衣旰食／衣食無憂 ②一蟹不如一蟹／胃口越來越差
 ③心廣體胖／居心坦蕩身體發福 ④雞鳴不已於風雨／君子處世不改其常度
- 【2】22.下列為一段古文，請依文意選出排列順序最適當的選項：
 「然後知是山之特出
 甲、不與培塿為類 乙、引觴滿酌，頽然就醉
 丙、悠悠乎與灑氣俱，而莫得其涯 丁、洋洋乎與造物者遊，而不知其所窮
 不知日之入。」（節選自柳宗元《始得西山宴遊記》）
 ①甲乙丙丁 ②甲丙丁乙 ③丙丁乙甲 ④丁丙甲乙
- 【2】23.柳宗元《三戒·黔之驢》「驢不勝怒，蹄之。」其中「蹄」的詞性為：
 ①名詞 ②動詞 ③副詞 ④形容詞
- 【3】24.下列各詞語中的「熱」字，真正用來表示溫度的選項是：
 ①熱心 ②熱忱 ③熱天 ④熱情
- 【4】25.諸葛亮《出師表》「宜恢宏志士之氣，不宜妄自菲薄。」句中「妄自菲薄」意謂：
 ①任意虐待自己 ②任意高估自己 ③過於自傲而不知謙卑 ④過於自卑而不知自重
- 【1】26.陶潛《桃花源記》「問今是何世？乃不知有漢，無論魏晉」句中的「乃」字可換為：
 ①竟 ②豈 ③且 ④或
- 【3】27.李斯《諫逐客書》「泰山不讓土壤，故能成其大。」意謂：
 ①小材大用 ②大材小用 ③有容乃大 ④地盡其利
- 【1】28.歐陽修《醉翁亭記》描寫秋日風景的是下列哪一句？
 ①風霜高潔 ②水落而石出 ③野芳發而幽香 ④佳木秀而繁陰
- 【3】29.歸有光《項脊軒志》「東犬西吠，客踰庖而宴，雞棲於廳。」其中「踰庖」是指：
 ①親自下廚 ②責成廚子 ③越過廚房 ④擺在廚房
- 【2】30.《禮記·禮運》「矜寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養。」其中「矜」是指：
 ①老而無夫 ②老而無妻 ③幼而無父 ④幼而無母
- 【1】31.賈誼《過秦論》「於是廢先王之道，焚百家之言，以愚黔首。」其中「黔首」意為：
 ①百姓 ②老人 ③小孩 ④婦幼
- 【1】32.劉禹錫《陋室銘》「談笑有鴻儒，往來無白丁。」其中「白丁」意為：
 ①無知識之人 ②無地位之人 ③無恆產之人 ④無官職之人
- 【4】33.《詩經·蓼莪》「父兮生我，母兮鞠我。」其中「鞠我」意為：
 ①撫摸我 ②看管我 ③懷抱我 ④養育我
- 【3】34.杜甫《贈衛八處士》「人生不相見，動如參與商。」參、商是指：
 ①人名 ②地名 ③星宿 ④朋友
- 【2】35.下列敘述，不屬於老子主張的選項是：
 ①守柔 ②仁義 ③不爭 ④無為
- 【3】36.想要了解「楚漢相爭」，劉邦對上項羽完整的爭鬥過程，應參閱下列哪一本書？
 ①左傳 ②國語 ③史記 ④通典
- 【4】37.《春秋三傳》，不包括下列哪一傳？
 ①左傳 ②公羊傳 ③穀梁傳 ④毛萇傳
- 【3】38.語文表達時，上下兩句，字數相等，句法相似，平仄相對，意義相關 的叫做「對偶」。如孫文《黃花岡烈士事略序》「草木為之含悲，風雲因而變色」。下列各句，不屬於此種用法的選項是：
 ①滿招損，謙受益 ②無邊落木蕭蕭下，不盡長江滾滾來
 ③夏蟲也為我沉默，沉默是今晚的康橋 ④關山難越，誰悲失路之人？萍水相逢，盡是他鄉之客
- 【4】39.對聯「隨地可安身，莫訝乾坤為逆旅；當前堪滿意，且邀風月作良朋」，應該張貼何處？
 ①寺廟 ②銀樓 ③公園 ④旅館
- 【3】40.李世明寫信給李益中，信箋開頭用「硯右」做提稱語，由此可知二人具有下列何種關係？
 ①親戚 ②師生 ③同學 ④兄弟

【請接續背面】

貳、英文【四選一單選選擇題 40 題，占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】41. Unfortunately, the proposal I handed in last week was sent back and needed to be _____.
- ① revered ② attributed ③ modified ④ comprised
- 【2】42. We are a responsible company. We provide free technical _____ for our clients.
- ① insistence ② assistance ③ consistency ④ assumption
- 【1】43. To make a good impression, John wore _____ clothes to the job interview.
- ① formal ② active ③ wealthy ④ central
- 【4】44. Bill wrote a letter to the manager to _____ about the terrible service of the restaurant.
- ① compare ② complete ③ cancel ④ complain
- 【3】45. Kevin broke his leg. The doctor told him to _____ moving around too much.
- ① deliver ② remain ③ avoid ④ develop
- 【3】46. In my view, Peter is not a good employee. He shows a very negative _____ to his work.
- ① appetite ② advantage ③ attitude ④ account
- 【4】47. I don't want to _____ you, but I cannot come to your party.
- ① manage ② quit ③ share ④ disappoint
- 【3】48. On Valentine's Day, I gave my wife 99 roses as a _____ of our lasting love.
- ① trend ② degree ③ symbol ④ mission
- 【2】49. After hearing the bad news, Greg _____ began to cry.
- ① especially ② immediately ③ generally ④ frequently
- 【3】50. There aren't any rooms _____ at this hotel, so we'll have to go to another.
- ① original ② global ③ available ④ obvious
- 【4】51. Whether we will go hiking or not _____ on the weather.
- ① decides ② involves ③ suggests ④ depends
- 【3】52. Living in a big city, Ted _____ sees stars.
- ① roughly ② briefly ③ scarcely ④ gradually
- 【1】53. Tom goes to the gym _____ to keep in shape.
- ① regularly ② accidentally ③ originally ④ extraordinarily
- 【2】54. This kind of sour and spicy food is very _____ of Thai food.
- ① potential ② typical ③ accurate ④ reasonable

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】55. It is generous _____ you to donate so much money to help the poor.
- ① for ② to ③ of ④ that
- 【3】56. I was lost in a new city. _____, my wallet got stolen. I was like an ant running aimlessly on top of a burning hot pot.
- ① That's worse ② Worse and worse
③ What's worse ④ This was worse
- 【2】57. They lived in separate cities, yet they stayed together _____.
- ① as possible as they could
② as often as they could
③ as much as possibly
④ as many as possible
- 【4】58. It was not until I fell so sick _____ I knew the importance of health.
- ① which ② did ③ had ④ that
- 【2】59. We should try to get new laws _____ to ensure that stray dogs are better treated.
- ① to passing ② passed ③ passing ④ pass
- 【3】60. _____ what to say, my little sister burst into tears.
- ① Didn't know ② Knowing no ③ Not Knowing ④ Not to know
- 【1】61. I _____ the lesson last night, but I was too busy to do so.
- ① should have previewed ② should preview ③ might preview ④ may be previewing
- 【2】62. _____ you are permitted to speak, you have to keep silent in the meeting.
- ① If ② Unless ③ Because ④ Since
- 【1】63. _____ very tired, I went to bed without having dinner.
- ① Feeling ② Felt ③ Being felt ④ To feel
- 【3】64. If you _____ 36 hours a day, what would you do?
- ① have ② have had ③ had ④ will have
- 【1】65. I had trouble _____ Mr. White because he spoke too fast.
- ① following ② to follow ③ followed ④ follow
- 【2】66. Raymond seems to know all the answers to the questions. He _____ have studied his lessons very hard last night.
- ① should ② must ③ would ④ ought
- 【1】67. _____ spring coming, the flowers in the garden are in full bloom.
- ① With ② When ③ Once ④ As

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

第一篇：

With the world becoming more and more computerized, people nowadays are able to do volunteer work online. _____68_____ as online volunteering or cyber service, this method also works well for people with a disability that prevents them _____69_____ leaving home easily. Some examples of online volunteer work include doing internet research, translating documents, and designing webpages. Cyber service even allows one-on-one contact between volunteers and the needy with the help of chat rooms, email, and blogs. There are numerous websites _____70_____ listings of all the help and time needed for each task. _____71_____ offering choices of online volunteering, charities can do much more than ever. In addition, volunteers are able to help out more easily.

- 【3】68. ① To know ② Knowing ③ Known ④ Knew
【4】69. ① without ② for ③ over ④ from
【2】70. ① posted ② posting ③ to post ④ which posting
【1】71. ① By ② At ③ Of ④ As

第二篇：

Many people believe that four-leaf clovers can bring them good luck, but only a few know the reasons. Here are two legends that explain why they are related to good luck. According to an old Christian legend from the Bible, the Garden of Eden _____72_____ full of four-leaf clovers. When Adam and Eve were made _____73_____ the Garden, Eve took a four-leaf clover with her to bring them good luck. As a result, the fourth leaf of the four-leaf clover is said to symbolize God's grace. _____74_____ legend is about the meanings of the four leaves in ancient Celtic culture. Each leaf of the four-leaf clover _____75_____ something good---the first leaf for hope, the second leaf for faith, the third leaf for love, and the rare fourth leaf for good luck.

- 【1】72. ① used to be ② was used to be ③ used to being ④ was used to being
【4】73. ① leave ② left ③ leaving ④ to leave
【2】74. ① Each ② The other ③ Other ④ The others
【3】75. ① put up with ② made use of ③ stood for ④ took part in

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Every day we lace our talk with measurement words. We ask, "How much?" "How many?" and "How far?" At the store we buy meat by the pound, clothing by the size, and cloth by the yard. All athletic events are played on measured fields or surfaces. Rules are also filled with words of measurement. For example, in football we know that a first down means a gain of at least 10 yards. Words of distance, weight, and size help us understand and visualize what is seen or said.

In ancient times, people used parts of the body as units of measurement. The Romans used *uncia* to name the distance equal to the width of a thumb. The English picked up this word and renamed it an *inch*. They did not, however, accept the thumb as a unit of measure. They decided instead that an inch should be "three barley corns, round and dry, placed end-to-end lengthwise."

After this inch was accepted and used, the English then joined 12 inches and called it a *foot*. As it happened, 12 inches was roughly the length of a man's foot, so the foot-unit was widely used. To measure a room, all you had to do was put one foot in front of the other and count.

The inch and the foot worked so well that the English introduced a larger unit. They put together three lengths of a man's foot and called it a *yard*. Again, man had another useful unit---in this case, one he could use to pace off a large field quickly.

Then the English made a unit for the women, one especially for measuring cloth. They called this unit a *yard* too. The distance was from a man's nose to the tip of his middle finger.

Of course, there is a **flaw** in all this. Not all men are the same size. But no one seems to care.

- 【2】76. What is the main idea of the passage?
- ① Roman measurement.
② The development of common units of measurement.
③ What an inch and a foot are equal to.
④ The necessity of measurement.
- 【1】77. What decision did the Romans make?
- ① An inch was equal to the width of a thumb.
② Barleycorns were always the same size.
③ People were not all the same size.
④ A man's foot measured exactly 12 inches.
- 【1】78. Which of the following statements is true?
- ① Many units of measurement were developed to make it easier to figure out common lengths.
② The Romans and the English had the same way to measure the length of an inch.
③ According to the English, a yard was the distance from a man's eyes to the tip of his middle finger.
④ To the English, yard was used only for measuring cloth.
- 【3】79. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- ① A history of measurement.
② An explanation of football rules.
③ Examples of how often we use measure.
④ A way of figuring out which measures are useful.
- 【4】80. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "**flaw**"?
- ① difference ② decrease ③ danger ④ disadvantage