

中華郵政股份有限公司 104 年從業人員甄試試題

職階／甄選類科【代碼】：專業職(一)／各類科全【G5101-G5124】

普通科目：國文及英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、甄選類科是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理，否則不予計分。

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⑤答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

【4】1. (甲) 追亡逐北、(乙) 行不由徑、(丙) 戶限為穿、(丁) 斬將奪旗。上列成語，用來指「打敗敵人」的是：

- ①甲乙 ②乙丙 ③丙丁 ④甲丁

【3】2. 「狡兔三窟」的含義是：

- ①說明人性貪得無厭 ②暗示如何捉拿人犯
③比喻藏身之處很多 ④提醒為人善留後路

【1】3. 下列詞語解釋，正確的是：

- ①筆路藍縷：創業維艱 ②馳聘文墨：書法工整
③五陵少年：隱居賢士 ④形影相弔：彼此協助

【4】4. 下列名句與人的組合，正確的是：

- ①平生所為，無不可對人言者／歐陽脩
②吾不能為五斗米折腰，拳拳事鄉里小人／韓愈
③人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青／杜甫
④先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂／范仲淹

【2】5. 〈出師表〉：「宮中府中，俱為一體，陟罰臧否，不宜異同。」文中「陟罰臧否」意謂：

- ①恩寵信任 ②賞善罰惡
③謀取職位 ④取捨得失

【2】6. 「古人說：『文人相輕，自古而然。』總認為自己的文章最好，看不起別人的創作，真是□□□□。」缺空的詞語，最適宜填入：

- ①腹笥甚窘 ②敝帚自珍
③斷簡殘編 ④向聲背實

【3】7. 下列詞語，最適合比喻「生命即將走到盡頭」的是：

- ①窮途末路 ②夙遭閔凶
③行將就木 ④死當結草

【3】8. 下列有關中國古典小說的介紹，正確的是：

- ①《世說新語》是南北朝的章回小說
②《三國志》是元代的歷史演義小說
③《儒林外史》是清代諷刺章回小說
④《聊齋志異》是清代志怪章回小說

【1】9. 下列文句之意，有「昔盛今衰」感慨的是：

- ①吳宮花草埋幽徑，晉代衣冠成古丘 ②倚杖柴門外，臨風聽暮蟬
③人迹板橋霜，雞聲茅店月 ④胡馬依北風，越鳥巢南枝

【2】10. 「對權貴諂媚巴結，是小人行徑，為正人君子所不□。」缺空處宜填入：

- ①恥 ②齒 ③侈 ④持

【4】11. 「寄蜉蝣於天地，渺滄海之一粟。」意謂：

- ①世間福禍相依 ②生命夭壽難測
③命運變化無定 ④人生短暫渺小

【3】12. 「每到假日，忠孝東路的人群熙熙攘攘，□□□□。」缺空處「不宜」填入：

- ①揮汗成雨 ②比肩繼踵
③門可羅雀 ④駢肩雜遝

【3】13. 下列詞語所指之年齡，最大的是：

- ①不惑之年 ②弱冠之年
③耳順之年 ④志學之年

【3】14. 「見賢思齊焉，見不賢而內自省也」，本文句之旨意，與下列各句意涵最相近的是：

- ①不憤不啟，不悱不發 ②不患人之不己知，患其不能也
③擇其善者而從之，其不善者而改之 ④忠告而善道之，不可則止，毋自辱焉

【4】15. 挑出下列錯誤的注音：

- ①色厲內「荏」(ㄖㄢˋ) ②心思「縝」密(ㄓㄨㄣˋ)
③面面相「覷」(ㄑㄨˋ) ④「攬」苗助長(ㄌㄢˇ)

【1】16. 下列詞語，正確無誤的選項是：

- ①目不暇給 ②劈荊斬棘
③坦誠錯誤 ④重蹈覆轍

【1】17. 下列詞語解釋，正確的選項是：

- ①棄養／父母過世 ②詼諧／荒謬絕倫
③雋永／清爽秀麗 ④左遷／升官晉爵

【4】18. 下列量詞的使用，錯誤的選項是：

- ①一部車子 ②一齣鬧劇
③一幅圖畫 ④一粒硬幣

【3】19. 下列為一段現代詩，請依詩意選出排列順序最適當的選項：

「上山去啣上山去
甲、早春，早春的空氣
乙、那開封的清香和著情歌
丙、雞鳴已在催促沉重的步履
丁、像是剛從地窖起出的小米酒一般
在百蟲交鳴的山徑旁沿途伴我上山」(節選自莫那能〈歸來吧，莎烏米〉)

- ①甲乙丙丁 ②乙丙丁甲
③丙甲丁乙 ④丁甲丙乙

【4】20. 貼著「刻刻催人資警醒，聲聲勸爾惜光陰」對聯的店家，正確的選項是：

- ①書局 ②銀樓
③水果店 ④鐘錶行

【4】21. 下列關於稱謂的敘述，正確的選項是：

- ①您的「寒舍」在哪兒 ②我的「府上」在台中
③這位是您「外子」嗎 ④這位是「尊夫人」嗎

【2】22. 關於電子化公文之數字使用，錯誤的選項是：

- ①計量單位／土地 7.36 公頃
②序數／第六次會議紀錄
③日期／中華民國 103 年 12 月 10 日
④發文字號／院臺秘字第 0930086517 號

【4】23. 下列文句「」內的詞彙，不屬於外來語的選項是：

- ①李太太受到刺激，「歇斯底里」地衝到大街
②國際棒球巨星登場打擊，魅力果然「紅不讓」
③為防電腦「駭客」非法侵入，電算中心莫不嚴陣以待
④陽光燦爛，透過葉隙「叮叮噹噹」地擲下一大把金幣

【1】24. 古人用干支紀年，以十天干(甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚、辛、壬、癸)配上十二地支(子、丑、寅、卯、辰、巳、午、未、申、酉、戌、亥)，組合成以六十為週期的紀年方式，稱為一甲子，且沿用至今。民國 80 年歲次辛未，民國 105 年干支的正確選項是：

- ①丙申 ②丁酉 ③壬寅 ④癸未

【3】25. 關於白居易〈琵琶行〉「同是天涯淪落人，相逢何必曾相識」意旨的敘述，正確的選項是：

- ①同甘共苦 ②同仇敵愾
③同病相憐 ④同歸於盡

【請接續背面】

貳、英文【第 26-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【1】 26. To attain my _____ in life, I must carry out my plan step by step.
① goal ② plot ③ taste ④ pillar
- 【2】 27. To learn how to _____ a new electronic gadget, I read the instruction manual carefully.
① console ② operate ③ preserve ④ relieve
- 【1】 28. My parents and grandparents used to schedule their farming activities according to the _____ calendar instead of the solar calendar, because they believed the former was more accurate.
① lunar ② verbal ③ spiritual ④ permanent
- 【4】 29. No one will trust a man without a sense of _____.
① mood ② celebration ③ introduction ④ responsibility
- 【4】 30. _____ and thrift are deeply rooted in Taiwanese culture.
① Atom ② Scarcity ③ Paycheck ④ Diligence
- 【3】 31. While my colleagues considered it a burden to work overseas, I regarded it as a perfect _____ to demonstrate my ability.
① decree ② consequence ③ opportunity ④ intersection
- 【1】 32. In a peaceful, liberal, and stable society, we cannot allow _____ conflicts to arise.
① racial ② guilty ③ cheerful ④ loyal
- 【1】 33. When I said I was so hungry I could eat a horse, I didn't mean it _____.
① literally ② painfully ③ independently ④ characteristically

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【4】 34. Andrew is very good at basketball, but he is _____ a golfer.
① skilled at ② adept at ③ in a sense ④ not much of
- 【2】 35. Jerry is in good health and spirits and, _____ his accident yesterday, ready to drive again.
① owing ② despite ③ though ④ regardless
- 【3】 36. A new television program teaches handicapped children _____ can and should think about career development.
① and ② both ③ that they ④ who they
- 【1】 37. _____ conventional photography, holography produces three-dimensional images.
① Unlike ② It is unlike ③ Unlikely ④ It is unlikely
- 【3】 38. Pearls in edible clams and oysters are usually small, rough, and _____.
① poor quality ② their quality ③ of poor quality ④ their poor quality
- 【4】 39. Since 2000, the population of this area in India _____ continuously.
① grows ② grew ③ would grow ④ has been growing
- 【3】 40. "The City of London" actually refers to only a small part of London, _____ there is a concentration of banks, insurance companies and financial markets.
① when ② which ③ where ④ with which

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

To make cities more livable, many cities around the world are restricting car travel in certain areas. They are also creating some streets for 41 and bike riders only. When people walk and bike, the result is cleaner air to breathe and healthier and happier residents. Some major world cities that 42 streets for bikes only include Munich, Germany; Barcelona, Spain; and Paris, France. 43, some cities are charging drivers money to drive into the city. This money is called a "congestion fee." In Stockholm, Sweden; London, England; and Singapore, drivers must pay this fee to enter parts of the city. As a result, more people are 44 and taking public transportation. Having fewer cars on the road means better air quality. It also means 45 traffic congestion. Congestion fees are working. In one month in Stockholm, there were 100,000 fewer cars on the road than there were the month before the city introduced the fee.

- 【3】 41. ① customers ② passengers ③ pedestrians ④ messengers
【1】 42. ① have ② had ③ having ④ to have
【2】 43. ① In case ② In addition ③ In contrast ④ In a word
【4】 44. ① carpool ② carpooled ③ to carpool ④ carpooling
【2】 45. ① fewer ② less ③ more ④ more or less

四、閱讀測驗

One day about two hundred years ago, the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was looking at a map of the world. Pointing to China, he said, "There is a sleeping giant. Let him sleep! If he awakes, he will shake the world." These days, you would have to be living on a desert island not to have noticed that China has indeed awakened.

Young Americans are one group that is aware of the Asian giant's growing importance to the global economy. One way they are showing this awareness is by lining up to study Mandarin Chinese. In American schools, Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new subject. There are ten times as many students now enrolled in Mandarin courses as there were in the year 2000. More and more schools, from kindergartens through to universities, are setting up language programs, many with the support of government and business. Traditionally, students of Mandarin in America were either interested in Chinese culture for its own sake, or were pressured into learning it by their ethnic Chinese families. Now, there is a widespread belief among students—and their parents—that proficiency in Mandarin can bring a competitive edge in the job market. That is, they feel that the ability to speak Mandarin may improve their chance of getting a well-paid job and enjoying future success. The increasing interest in Chinese language courses has caught U.S. educators by surprise, and qualified teachers are in demand. Some encouragement has come from Beijing, where the Chinese government funds the National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. Not only can Chinese products be found in every corner of the world, but this organization is vigorously promoting Chinese culture and language in every part of the world.

- 【2】 46. What did Napoleon Bonaparte imply about China?
① It was the world's most powerful country then.
② It has the potential to become very powerful.
③ There was a danger that it would threaten France.
④ It had been a sleeping giant for two hundred years.
- 【1】 47. According to the passage, what have young Americans recently noticed?
① China has a strong economy.
② Chinese is taught in the U.S.
③ China has some desert islands.
④ Mandarin is not hard to learn.
- 【4】 48. In the last fourteen years, the number of students learning Mandarin in the U.S. _____.
① has hardly changed
② has slowly decreased
③ has increased three times
④ has gone up by 1,000 percent
- 【3】 49. What is the main reason why young Americans are learning Chinese?
① To satisfy their curiosity.
② To make their family members happy.
③ To improve their job prospects.
④ To communicate with their teachers.
- 【1】 50. What does the passage tell us about the government of China?
① It is willing to support Mandarin learners in other countries.
② It is disappointed that people in the U.S. are not learning Mandarin.
③ It is surprised at the recent popularity of the Chinese language.
④ It is afraid of spending too much money on language education.