

中華郵政股份有限公司 102 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【E3501-E3516】

普通科目：國文及英文

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壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

【4】1. 下列「」中的讀音都相同，請選出字形也完全相同的選項：

- ①沈迷猖「乚」 / 大放「乚」詞 ②抬頭「去」胸 / 「去」而走險
③詰曲「么」牙 / 西藏「么」犬 ④不能「勿」記 / 「勿」精竭慮

【4】2. 下列文句中，有關「矜」的字義解釋，下列何者錯誤？

- ①鋤耨棘「矜」：杖柄 ②嘉善而「矜」不能：憐憫
③不敢以功名自「矜」：誇耀 ④君子「矜」而不爭，群而不黨：哀傷

【2】3. 下列何者中的成語，字形及意義運用皆正確？

- ①古人十年寒窗，是為了金榜提名，飛黃騰達，以光耀門楣
②這支常勝軍南征北討，追亡逐北，到處立下彪炳的赫赫戰功
③面對如此瞬息萬變的時代，我們應當隨機應變，不能膠佇鼓瑟
④敵軍被我軍擊潰之後，便望風劈靡，四處逃竄，景況十分慘烈

【3】4. 有關提稱詞用法，下列何者最妥貼正確？

- ①用於晚輩：賜鑒 ②用於師長：硯席
③用於一般覆函：惠鑒 ④用於部門主管：青鑒

【1】5. 《論語》中有關「君子」的敘述，下列何者正確？

- ①「君子易事而難說也」是說君子容易事奉，卻難以取悅
②「君子疾沒世而名不稱焉」意謂君子寧鳴而死，不默而生
③「君子無所爭，必也射乎」乃言君子不與人爭強鬥勝，即使行射禮時也是如此
④「君子可逝也，不可陷也」強調君子寧可為道義犧牲生命，不可陷害其於不義

【3】6. 有關「三教九流」一詞的敘述，下列何者錯誤？

- ①「三教」指儒教、道教、佛教
②用於指社會上各種行業或各色人物
③「三教九流」與「九流十家」的意義相同
④「九流」指儒家、道家、陰陽家、法家、名家、墨家、縱橫家、雜家、農家

【2】7. 有關詩文的解說，下列何者錯誤？

- ①「執子之手，與子偕老」，出自《詩經》，大意是：今生拉著您的手永結美好，與您永不分離白頭到老
②「願得一心人，白頭不相離」，出自漢代王昭君 白頭吟，大意是：王昭君希望與漢元帝有情人終成眷屬
③「逆風如解意，容易莫摧殘」，出自唐朝崔道融的 梅花，大意是：北風如果能夠理解梅花的心意，就請不要再摧殘梅花了
④「長相思，摧心肝」，出自唐朝李白的 長相思，大意是：長久的思念啊，摧斷心肝

【2】8. 下列何詞與「離鄉背井」的詞義相反？

- ①萍蹤靡定 ②安土重居 ③播遷流離 ④蕩析離居

【4】9. 下列選項中的「北」字，何者不可解釋為「方向名」？

- ①「北」伐 ②「北」緯 ③塞「北」 ④敗「北」

【4】10. 下列各史書中，何者不屬於編年體的書寫方式？

- ①春秋 ②左傳 ③資治通鑑 ④臺灣通史

【1】11. 明代湯顯祖作「玉茗堂四夢」，其中的牡丹亭，又名為何？

- ①還魂記 ②紫釵記 ③南柯記 ④邯鄲記

【1】12. 古希臘哲學家柏拉圖曾說：「對一個小孩最殘酷的待遇，就是讓他『心想事成』。」下列哪一句話最接近這句話的主旨？

- ①生於憂患，死於安樂 ②放下屠刀，立地成佛
③精誠所至，金石為開 ④鷸蚌相爭，漁翁得利

【3】13. 《大學》之言「八目」中，其先後順序排列，下列何者正確？

- ①誠意、正心、致知、修身 ②正心、誠意、修身、齊家
③致知、誠意、正心、修身 ④格物、致知、正心、誠意

【4】14. 有關賀人新婚祝詞之使用，下列何者最不恰當？

- ①鳳凰于飛 ②五世其昌 ③珠聯璧合 ④彤管揚芬

【3】15. 「為天地立心，為生民立命，為往聖繼絕學，為萬世開太平」此句話是下列何人所說之名言？

- ①陸九淵（象山） ②周敦頤（濂溪） ③張載（橫渠） ④朱熹（晦庵）

【2】16. 下列句子中，哪一選項沒有錯別字？

- ①孔子主張因材施教，對於愚俟之人，則不教導深奧的道理。
②不肖商人在奶粉中，罽入了有毒成分，導致受害嬰孩腎臟衰竭。
③身為學生若每天混混噩噩，不知憤起，終將磋砣青春，一無所成。
④這所學校錄取的門坎雖高，但你若肯焚膏繼晷，急起直追，應該還有希望。

【4】17. 詞語的組合有所謂的「聯綿詞」，這種詞語音節與音節之間沒有意義上的關聯，純粹只有聲音的關係。請問下列「」中的詞語，何者不屬於「聯綿詞」？

- ①燕語「呢喃」 ②「間關」還鄉 ③「婆娑」之洋 ④視野「迢遠」

【1】18. 「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺；匹夫而為百世師，一言而為天下法。」請問以上是形容哪一位作家的學行風格？

- ①韓愈 ②蘇軾 ③柳宗元 ④歐陽脩

【3】19. 「我以火樣的熱情來『溫暖』你，使你永遠活躍在春天裡。」請問上文句中「溫暖」的詞性作用為下列哪一選項？

- ①形容詞作名詞 ②動詞作名詞 ③形容詞作動詞 ④名詞作形容詞

【2】20. 下列「」中字，哪些選項屬於推測語氣？（甲）「唯」大王與群臣，孰計議之。（乙）「蓋」均無貧，和無寡，安無傾。（丙）君「誠」有位於時，則宜以毋病為戒。（丁）聖人之所以為聖，愚人之所以為愚，「其」皆出於此乎。（戊）今夫不受之天，固眾人，又不受之人，「得」為眾人而已邪？

- ①甲、乙 ②乙、丁 ③丙、丁 ④丙、戊

【3】21. 中國向來注重禮儀，面對不同的人，稱謂也會不同。如第一人稱「我」面對長輩時應自稱「僕」、「小子」；面對上級時稱「卑職」。請根據下文內容判斷，「」中何者為「第一人稱」代名詞？

- ①如或知「爾」，則何以哉？
②此係公事，「先生」幸勿推辭。
③「吾」諸兒碌碌，他日繼吾志事，惟此生耳。
④微之，微之，不見「足下」面已三年矣，不得足下書欲二年矣。

【1】22. 古人在創作詩詞時常寫到「淚」這個字，下列詩詞中從情緒和心境的角度來看，請判斷何者寫的不是悲傷之淚？

- ①劍外忽傳收蓴北，初聞涕淚滿衣裳。 ②憑闌惆悵人誰會，不覺潸然淚眼低。
③愁腸已斷無由醉，酒未到，先成淚。 ④淚眼問花花不語，亂紅飛過鞦韆去。

【1】23. 下列五組皆為章回小說的篇目，請依成書年代的先後順序加以排列，正確的是哪一選項？

- (甲)林教頭風雪山神廟，陸虞侯火燒草料場。 (乙)秋爽齋偶結海棠社，蘅蕪院夜擬菊花題。
(丙)歷山山下古帝遺蹤，明湖湖邊美人絕調。 (丁)牛魔王罷戰赴華筵，孫行者二調芭蕉扇。
(戊)用奇謀孔明借箭，獻密計黃蓋受刑。

- ①甲戊丁乙丙 ②戊甲丙乙丁 ③戊甲丁乙丙 ④丁甲戊丙乙

【4】24. 有關對聯的說明，下列何者錯誤？

- ①「艾葉如旗招百福 / 菖蒲似劍斬千妖」：端午 ②「奇探二酉搜羅富 / 賦就三都聲價高」：書局
③「男女老稚憑上下 / 東西南北任往還」：公路局 ④「博我以文約我以禮 / 尊其所聞行其所知」：報社

【4】25. 「理絲入殘機，何悟不成匹」，句中「絲」字為諧音雙關，除了本身所含的意義之外又兼有同音字「思」的意義。請問下列文句「」內的字，下列何者不屬於諧音雙關？

- ①秦失其「鹿」，天下共逐之 ②兒今正蜜意，不忍即分「梨」
③合歡桃核終堪恨，裡許原來別有「仁」 ④蠟燭有「心」還惜別，替人垂淚到天明

【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】

- 【4】26. We are not rich. But _____ we go to a fancy French restaurant to have a nice dinner.
① recently ② faithfully ③ personally ④ occasionally
- 【2】27. The father took his kids to the _____ park because they wanted to ride on the roller coaster and merry-go-round.
① carpet ② theme ③ sketch ④ entertain
- 【1】28. The house _____ to ours is now under repairs. Construction noise can be very annoying.
① adjacent ② migrant ③ exterior ④ interior
- 【1】29. Children are great learners of languages. They _____ the skills much faster than adults.
① acquire ② indulge ③ remind ④ disturb
- 【2】30. The earth's oil reserves are expected to be _____ in 50 years. Thus, countries around the world have been trying to find new energy sources.
① retired ② exhausted ③ recovered ④ predicted
- 【4】31. Paul fell off his bike and hit his head. He felt fine, but at his wife's _____, he still went to the hospital for a checkup.
① dependence ② resistance ③ performance ④ insistence
- 【1】32. When Richard was asked to stop in the middle of an exciting game, he turned off the computer _____ with displeasure on his face.
① reluctantly ② fortunately ③ properly ④ generously
- 【3】33. Twenty years ago, cellphones were a luxury, not _____ for most people. Now they are a necessity in our lives.
① adverse ② amiable ③ affordable ④ accurate

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【4】34. It is unfortunate that, due to a glitch in the computer system, several of our most valued customers _____ incorrectly.
① bill ② have billed ③ was billing ④ were billed
- 【1】35. All staff members will be required to attend a seminar dealing with changes _____ operating procedures.
① in ② to ③ by ④ through
- 【1】36. A _____ time deposit with a higher interest rate is available now.
① thirteen-month ② thirteen-months ③ thirteenth-month ④ thirteenth-months
- 【2】37. _____ the purchase of three inexpensive digital cameras, no new equipment orders were made by our department during the last financial year.
① Let alone ② Aside from ③ Because of ④ In response to
- 【1】38. When I was young, I _____ basketball with my neighbors after school.
① used to play ② got used to play ③ used to playing ④ was used to play
- 【2】39. We learn a new thing more quickly and easily when _____ in it.
① interesting ② interested ③ we interested ④ we are interesting
- 【2】40. The rescue team _____ eight experts from three countries. One came from Japan, another from South Korea, and the others from the Canada.
① composed of ② was made up of ③ was consisted of ④ made up of

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Parents and teenagers often debate whether high school students should have a part-time job in addition to focusing on their studies. I think it's a good idea for high school students 41 a few hours a week. This will allow them to learn a sense of responsibility, 42 earning some extra spending money. In addition, working part time can help high school students save money for their college 43, thus taking some of the burden off their parents. It will also prepare them for entering the working world once their schooling is done. There are definitely some advantages to working a part-time job while in high school. Take me 44. I have found it much 45 to adapt to the working environment. Besides, I am better prepared than those who have never had a job before, as I know from experience what employers expect from me.

- 【2】41. ① work ② to work ③ worked ④ have worked
- 【4】42. ① not at all ② besides ③ so much ④ not to mention
- 【1】43. ① tuition ② intuition ③ institution ④ nutrition
- 【3】44. ① for good ② for sure ③ for instance ④ for the first time
- 【2】45. ① easy ② easier ③ easily ④ more easier

四、閱讀測驗

At some time in your life you may have a strong desire to do something strange or terrible. However, chances are that you don't act on your impulse, but let it pass instead. You know that to commit the action is wrong in some way and that other people will not accept your behavior.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the phenomenon of the behavior is how it can change over the years within the same society, how certain behavior and attitudes once considered taboo can become perfectly acceptable and natural at another point in time. Topics such as death, for example, were once considered so upsetting and unpleasant that it was a taboo to even talk about them. Now with the publication of important books such as *On Death and Dying* and *Learning to Say Goodbye*, people have become more aware of the importance of expressing feelings about death and, as a result, are more willing to talk about this taboo subject.

One of the newest taboos in nowadays society is the topic of fat. Unlike many other taboos, fat is a topic that people talk about constantly. It's not taboo to talk about fat; it's taboo to be fat. In the work world, most companies prefer youthful-looking, trim executives to sell their image as well as their products to the public. The thin look is associated with youth, vigor and success. The fat person, on the other hand, is thought of as lazy and lacking in energy, self-respect. After all, people think, how can people who care about themselves, and therefore the way they look, permit themselves to become fat? In an image-conscious society, thin is "in", fat is "out".

- 【2】46. According to the passage, we can infer that taboo is _____.
① a crime committed on impulse
② a behavior considered unacceptable by the public
③ a strong desire to do something strange or terrible
④ an unfavorable impression left on other people
- 【4】47. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
① People are quite ignorant of the importance of expressing feelings about death today.
② It is taboo to talk about fat.
③ Fat is a topic that people talk about very little.
④ The topic of fat is different from many other taboo subjects.
- 【3】48. Based on the ideas presented in the passage we can conclude that, in nowadays society, "being fat" _____.
① is associated with youth, vigor and success
② will always remain a taboo
③ may no longer be a taboo someday
④ is not considered a taboo by most people
- 【4】49. The expression that thin is "in" and fat is "out" probably means _____.
① thin is "inside" and fat is "outside"
② thin is "diligent" and fat is "lazy"
③ thin is "spiritless" and fat is "vigorous"
④ thin is "fashionable" and fat is "unfashionable"
- 【2】50. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "image-conscious society" can be replaced by _____.
① very imaginative society with nice appearance
② the society in which image has been attached importance to
③ fast-developing society which is built on a clear image
④ the society whose image has been ruined because of money