

# 中華郵政股份有限公司 101 年從業人員甄試試題

職階 / 甄選類科【代碼】：營運職 / 各類科全【C7901-C7903】、【C8001-C8012】

普通科目(2)：英文(含中翻英、英翻中及閱讀測驗)

\* 請填寫入場通知書編號：\_\_\_\_\_

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡(卷)、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理，否則不予計分。  
②本試卷為一張雙面，測驗題型分為【非選擇題 2 題，每題 30 分，合計 60 分】與【四選一單選選擇題 20 題，每題 2 分，合計 40 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非選擇題限以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆於答案卷上採橫式作答，並請從答案卷內第一頁開始書寫，違反者該科酌予扣分，不必抄題但須標示題號。  
⑤請勿於答案卡(卷)上書寫姓名、編號或其他不應有的文字、標記、符號等，違反者該科成績以零分計。  
⑥應試人得自備使用簡易型電子計算機(須不具財務、工程及儲存程式功能且按鍵不得發出聲響)，應試人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算機放置於桌面或使用，若經勸阻無效，仍執意使用者，扣除該科目成績 10 分，計算機並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。  
⑦答案卡(卷)務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。

## 一、中翻英【30 分】

公司領導力在大規模裁員期間必須要突顯，同時必須讓員工清楚知道領導者是誰。公司要有一個提供方向的戰略計畫，將公司願景、目標以及行動計畫整合起來，亦要強調團隊合作，因為團隊成員與結構可能因為裁員而被改變。因此，更須培養團隊凝聚力，釐清各個成員扮演的角色與責任範圍。在此時期，最關鍵的事情是公司各部門的執行步調要一致。

## 二、英翻中【30 分】

There's a global scramble to drive down emissions of carbon dioxide: the electricity to power just refrigerators in the U.S. contributes 102 million tons annually. Solar refrigeration can also be inexpensive and it would give the electric grid much-needed relief. Electricity demand peaks on hot summer days—150 gigawatts more in summer than winter in the U.S. (A gigawatt equals one billion watts.) That's almost 1.5 times the generating capacity of all the coal-fired power plants west of the Mississippi River. Further, solar is plentiful. The solar energy hitting 54 square feet (five square meters) of land each year is the equivalent of all the electricity used by one American household, according to data from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Energy Information Administration, both part of the U.S. Department of Energy.

【註：carbon dioxide 為二氧化碳】

## 三、閱讀測驗【4 篇(20 題)，每題 2 分，合計 40 分】

第一篇：

The US government has spent hundreds of millions telling Americans to exercise more and eat less. But the country is getting heavier every year. It's time to change the way we think about it.

The myth starts with the simple “energy balance” idea: we get fat because we consume too many calories and expend too few. This logic is everywhere you look in the official guidelines, commentary, and advice. We have then been advised to cut down red meat and anything with fat. What is not caught by the radar is sugar, which may have been the problem all along, both sucrose and high-fructose corn syrup. While glucose is metabolized by virtually every cell in the body, the fructose is metabolized mostly by liver cells. Some of the fructose is converted into fat, the fat accumulates in the liver cells, which become resistant to the action of insulin, and so more insulin is secreted to compensate. The end results are elevated levels of insulin, which is the hallmark of type 2 diabetes, and the steady accumulation of fat in our fat tissue—a few tens of calories worth per day, leading to pounds per year, and obesity over the course of a few decades.

The second fallacy is the belief that physical activity plays a meaningful role in keeping off the pounds. The official government recommendations from the USDA are that we should all do 150 minutes each week of “moderate intensity” aerobic exercise. So why is the world full of obese individuals who do exercise regularly? There are two obvious reasons why this idea that working out makes you skinny or keeps you skinny is likely to be just wrong. One is that it takes a significant amount of exercise to burn even a modest amount of calories. Run three miles, says Cornell University researcher Brian Wansink in the documentary, and you'll burn up roughly the amount of calories in a single candy bar. And this brings up the second reason: you're likely to be hungrier after strenuous exercise than before and so you're more likely to eat that candy bar's worth of calories after than before.

【2】1. Which of the following is the most appropriate title to the passage?

- ① Solutions to America's Obesity
- ② The Wrong Obesity Campaigns
- ③ Exercise More, Eat Less
- ④ Keeping Away from Sugars

【1】2. Which of the following statement is TRUE about sugar?

- ① Sugar may have been the number one culprit of obesity.
- ② Glucose helps to reduce insulin levels.
- ③ The evidence about sugar is not conclusive.
- ④ Sugar slows down metabolism and causes obesity.

【1】3. Which of the following is NOT a myth or fallacy about obesity?

- ① One tends to overcompensate after workout by eating more calories.
- ② The moderate intensity of aerobic exercise curbs obesity.
- ③ Calories watch is recommended in order to keep in shape.
- ④ Physical activity plays a critical role in keeping off fat.

【3】4. The underlined word “secreted” is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① disclosed
- ② omitted
- ③ produced
- ④ prevented

【4】5. What could be the intended action that the author advocated?

- ① For Americans to watch their calories.
- ② For the government to launch anti-obesity campaigns.
- ③ For Americans to exercise regularly and eat less.
- ④ For the public to see the truth and facts about obesity.

【請接續背面】

## 第二篇：

The Golden Gate Bridge is celebrating its 75th anniversary. The bridge opened to vehicle traffic on May 28th, 1937. Since then, more than two billion vehicles have crossed the world famous structure between San Francisco and Marin County, California. As many as one hundred and twelve thousand cars make the trip each day.

The Golden Gate Bridge had the longest suspension span in the world, at the time it was built. The suspended roadway stretches 1,280 meters between the bridge's two tall towers. Today it still rates among the top ten longest bridge spans in existence.

Mary Currie, working for the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District says the bridge is one of the most extraordinary engineering projects of all time. It is an engineering marvel in civil engineering and structural engineering. Named after the Golden Gate Strait, the bridge crosses the strait's narrow passage of water to connect the San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean. Joseph Strauss was the chief engineer of the Golden Gate Bridge project. Its engineering work began in 1933, and it took four years to complete.

Architect Irving Morrow gets credit for the bridge's bright orange color. The Navy wanted the bridge painted in yellow and black. The Air Force had suggested red and white. Thanks to Irving Morrow's brilliant way of seeing how that color would blend with the environment, and it would contrast with the ocean and the air above, and it would also allow the art deco styling to really stand out.

- 【4】6. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the above passage?
- ① A Replica of the Golden Gate Bridge      ② The Golden Gate Bridge Gala  
③ The Golden Gate Bridge: Hub of San Francisco      ④ What to Know About the Golden Gate Bridge
- 【2】7. Which of the following about the Golden Gate Bridge is NOT true?
- ① It was completed in 1937.      ② The use of the bridge is monitored by the Air Force.  
③ Its color blends with the environment.      ④ The bridge has two towers to hold the roadway.
- 【2】8. What can be inferred from the passage above?
- ① Without the Golden Gate Bridge, civil engineering could face fierce competition and be rendered obsolete.  
② Without the Golden Gate Bridge, transportation in the San Francisco area would be a big problem.  
③ The bridge has boosted the economy in San Francisco since 1937.  
④ The bridge is the cause of many traffic problems in San Francisco.
- 【3】9. The underlined word "span" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① height      ② depth      ③ length      ④ duration
- 【1】10. Which of the following people is most directly involved in the Golden Gate Bridge project?
- ① Joseph Strauss.      ② Marie Currie.      ③ The Navy.      ④ The Air Force.

## 第三篇：

It is not uncommon to see this in any classroom. The typical classroom has a teacher who views his or her job as pouring information into the students' brains. The door to the room is closed and the chairs are bolted to the floor, facing the teacher. Students take careful notes, knowing they will be tested on the material later. For homework they are asked to read assigned material from a textbook and will be tested later. This couldn't be any more different from life after college, where you are your own teacher, charged with figuring out what you need to know, where to find the information, and how to digest it and make it helpful and useful to you. In fact, real life is the ultimate open book exam. The doors are thrown wide open, allowing you to draw on endless resources around you as you tackle open-ended problems related to work, family, friends and the world at large. A masterful professor once told me that he provocatively suggests that students take classes from the worst teachers in their school because this will prepare them for life, where they won't have talented educators leading the way.

Just as evolution is a series of trial-and-error experiments, life is full of false starts and inevitable stumbling. The key to success is the ability to extract the lessons out of each of these experiences and to move on with that new knowledge. There is no teacher that can accompany students along in the journey of life. What one student can learn in a classroom is to learn everything about learning.

- 【3】11. What is the main idea of the above passage?
- ① Learning classroom materials help students prepare for tests.  
② Teachers should use authentic material that can best reflect the real world.  
③ Developing students' competence in solving real-life problems is essential.  
④ The world is a brutal battlefield, and one needs to be fully prepared.

- 【2】12. Which of the following about life in and after college is TRUE?
- ① Life is a series of tests, and college life and beyond should be the same.  
② Life after college is different because there are no right or ready solutions to problems.  
③ Professors can be life-long mentor to lead the way for students in their life.  
④ College life is an illusion, and will be crushed after graduation.
- 【2】13. Which of the following is NOT what can be observed in a typical college classroom?
- ① Students concentrate on lectures and take notes.  
② Students are asked to solve real-life problems with no standardized answers.  
③ Professors assign material for students to study, on which they will be tested.  
④ Professors pour as much knowledge into students' brains.
- 【4】14. Why is the suggestion to take classes from the worst teachers provocative?
- ① Because it is insane and unacceptable.  
② Because it violates college rules.  
③ Because parents will be irritated by the poor education quality.  
④ Because it is unconventional and challenges our mindset.
- 【1】15. Which of the following is CORRECT about "trial-and-error"?
- ① It is a method of trying out many means to solve problems.  
② It is an example of successful model in order to avoid mistakes.  
③ It is an experimental procedure to eliminate errors.  
④ It is a theory to discover the exact number of mistakes.

## 第四篇：

Do you feel nervous when you meet new people? Does speaking in public send a chill up your spine? Is it sometimes difficult for you to express your true feelings to others? If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, you may be a shy person. But if you are, don't despair. You are not alone. In fact, research shows that most people are shy. Almost 80 percent of people report feeling shy at some point in their lives. And with each passing year, shyness becomes more common. With shyness being so prevalent, scientists have long desired to know what causes it. Although they do not have definite answers, they do have some interesting ideas about why we are shy.

A common belief is that people become shy during life as a result of troubling social experiences. But scientists now say there is evidence that we are born shy. Studies show that 15 to 20 percent of babies behave shyly. These babies tend to be a little quieter and more reactive to unfamiliar sounds and images than other babies. Interestingly, these shy babies usually have shy parents and grandparents. Consequently, many scientists now believe that shyness is genetic.

Family size might a factor in shyness as well. In an empirical study conducted by Harvard University, the result revealed that 66 percent of shy children had older brothers and sisters. The Harvard researchers concluded that menacing behavior by the older siblings made the younger children become shy. For those without brothers and sisters, growing up alone could also lead to the lack of social skills. When they reach school, interacting with teachers and classmates can be difficult.

- 【2】16. What is the main idea of the passage above?
- ① Researchers design right trainings to overcome shyness.  
② Researchers identify causes of shyness.  
③ Studies revealed astonishing results about genetic shyness.  
④ Studies found hereditary personality traits.
- 【4】17. Which of the following factor is NOT associated with shyness?
- ① Heredity.      ② Family size.      ③ Birth order.      ④ Education level.
- 【1】18. Which of the following behavior of the older siblings could make the younger ones shy?
- ① Intimidating the younger children.  
② Tolerating the younger children.  
③ Being reluctant to interact with the younger children.  
④ Ignoring the younger children deliberately.
- 【1】19. Which of the following is NOT what a shy person may experience?
- ① Confronting the menace      ② Being reactive to unfamiliar surroundings  
③ Fear of social interaction with peers and superiors      ④ Trouble expressing true emotions and feelings
- 【3】20. The underlined word "consequently" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① as a matter of fact      ② in particular      ③ as a result      ④ in theory