中國鋼鐵股份有限公司 104 年新進人員甄試(Ⅱ)試題

甄試職位／類組【代碼】：師級職位／機械【H9601】、機械設計【H9602】、電機【H9603】、
材料【H9604】、工業工程【H9605】、土木工程【H9606】、
資訊工程【H9607】、資訊系統設計【H9608】、
市場開發【H9609】、財務會計【H9610】、圖書資訊【H9611】

共同科目：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、入場通知書號碼、座位標籤號碼、甄試類別是否相符，如有不同應立即請監
試人員處理，否則不予計分。
②本試卷一張雙面，四選一單選選擇題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，限用 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。
③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。
④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，該節以零分計；該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
⑤答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-20 題，每題 2 分，共計 20 題，佔 40 分】

【3】1.下列選項「」內文字，讀音相同的是：
①無聲無「臭」、附膻逐「臭」　　　　②「文」質彬彬、「文」過飾非
③窗明「几」淨、隱「几」而臥　　　　④別無「長」物、蜚短流「長」

【2】2.下列沒有錯別字的選項是：
①小明的父親不幸病故，同學都勸他節哀順便　②溥心畬雖是畫壇巨擘，但詩詞也文采斐然
③這一條商店街，賣的全是泊來品　　　④老楊無論跟誰聊天總愛吊書袋，反而顯得淺薄

【3】3.下列屬於明清小品散文的著作是：
①牡丹亭　　　　②桃花扇　　　　③陶庵夢憶　　　　④海上花列傳

【一律給分】4.下列沒有錯別字的選項是：
①這位學者的立論站在制高點，又能鞭辟入理，值得一讀
②老黃表面看來身體羸弱，但說話卻聲音洪亮，鏗鏘有力
③鄰居在房屋間通行的巷弄造了一堵圍牆，防礙消防車的進出
④警察對歹徒下最後通牒，若不投降則將採取進一步的圍補行動

【2】5.關於作者與作品的組合，下列何者錯誤？
①班固／漢書　　　　　　　　　②羅貫中／三國志
③劉義慶／世說新語　　　　　　　④王國維／人間詞話

【2】6.下列不屬於形聲字的是：
①斧　　　　②盟　　　　③詠　　　　④暫

【1】7.借代是古漢語常見的修辭手法。下列「」內文字不屬於借代的是：
①人生如「朝露」　　　　　　　②何以解憂，唯有「杜康」
③五十年間萬事空，懶將白髮對「青銅」　④漢皇重色思「傾國」，御宇多年求不得

【2】8.下列是古漢語對人的行為情狀的描寫。解釋錯誤的是：
①行道「遲遲」，中心有違／行走緩慢的樣子
②行邁「靡靡」，中心如噎／倒伏錯亂的樣子
③死別已吞聲，生別常「惻惻」／悲傷
④舉手長「勞勞」，二情同依依／惆悵傷感

【2】9.下列沒有錯別字的選項是：
①這是春意昂然的季節，到郊外踏青往往流連忘返
②組長是經理的表弟，因此常對同事頤指氣使，狐假虎威
③將軍攻下最後一座城後就可以搬師回朝，接受皇帝的犒賞
④他最大的缺點就是不懂察顏觀色，別人已臉露不悅，他仍看不出來

【1】10.下列選項有兩個錯別字的是：
①今天是大哥的祭日，儘管逝世多年，大嫂仍是孑然一身的寡婦
②現今社會的街頭運動已不同於過去的揭杆起義，已是民主常態
③現在的八卦雜誌，在舊社會肯定被看做誨淫誨盜的刊物
④現在的父母都很驕寵小孩，小孩因此有恃無恐，蠻橫無理，難以管教

【1】11.下列成語組有兩個錯別字的是：
①待價而估／大放獗詞　②飛揚跋扈／憤世嫉俗　③濟濟一堂／嬌柔造作　④旁證博引／破釜沉舟

【2.4】12.下列「」內文字解釋錯誤的是：
①夫志，氣之「帥」也／統帥　　　　②色惡，不食。「臭」惡，不食／臭味
③「無嚴」諸侯，惡聲至，必反之／不畏懼　④朔嘗醉入殿中，「小遺」殿上，劾不敬／嘔吐

【4】13.下列哪句詩不適合解釋人面對山水自然的和諧境界：
①池塘生春草，園柳變鳴禽　　　　②松月生夜涼，風泉滿清聽
③行到水窮處，坐看雲起時　　　　④風蕭蕭兮易水寒，壯士一去兮不復還

【4】14.中國古代農曆各月份有不同的別稱，下列何者錯誤？
①一月：端月　　②三月：桃月　　③八月：桂月　　④十一月：臘月

【1】15.中國紀日方式，對有些日子會有特定名稱。《左傳‧僖公二十二年》：「冬十一月己巳朔」的「朔」，
下列解說正確的選項是：
①初一　　　　②初三　　　　③十五　　　　④月底

【4】16.下列成語讀音錯誤的是：
①管窺蠡（ㄌㄧˊ）測　　　　　②自怨自艾（ㄧˋ）
③櫛（ㄐㄧㄝˊ）風沐雨　　　　④博聞強識（ㄕˋ）

【4】17.下列句子「」內的文字、用法都正確的是：
①我已是「老驥伏櫪」，什麼也做不了
②他遵照師父的指導，「一步一趨」地練功
③他對錢財「視如敝帚」，根本不可能高攀富貴人家
④敵人採取「堅壁清野」的策略，使得我軍飢寒交迫，損失慘重

【1】18.下列成語「」內的文字解釋正確的是：
①「休戚」相關／喜樂和憂慮　　　　②金城「湯池」／池塘
③「厲兵」秣馬／厲害的兵士　　　　④「緣木」求魚／利用木塊

【3】19.下列「」內的文字前後意義相同的是：
①忠言「逆」耳利於行／呂甥「逆」君於秦
②「克」己復禮為仁／如其「克」諧，天下可定矣
③死生「契闊」，與子成說／人生之「契闊」會合多矣
④十旬休暇，「勝」友如雲／故欲「勝」人者，必先自勝

【4】20.「為」在古代漢語中有多種的字義。下列解釋錯誤的是：
①「為」善最樂／行　②「為」政以德／治理　③「為」壇而盟／築　④敵未滅，何以家「為」／回

貳、英文【第 21-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 30 題，佔 60 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【2】21. In order to _____ our partnership with the clients, several new projects are launched to strengthen these relationships.
① undermine　② consolidate　③ devastate　④ marginalize

【3】22. The new director pledged to _____ all manpower and necessary resources for the production of the new products.
① decipher　② prolong　③ allocate　④ eliminate

【1】23. The team recently conducted a survey that _____ about their customers' opinions toward the new product.
① inquired　② contained　③ reversed　④ exiled

【2】24. Our sales in Europe and South Easter Asia are increasing by 10 and 12 percent _____.
① excessively　② respectively　③ immediately　④ scarcely

【4】25. The city is _____ in tourist attractions, particularly historical sites and classical architecture.
① devastated　② disruptive　③ alienated　④ abundant

【4】26. The band's music is a _____ of jazz and country music, combining several elements from each genre.
① devotion　② carnivore　③ infection　④ hybrid

【1】27. Education budget cuts will diminish our global _____ in the long run.
① competitiveness　② nomination　③ reproduction　④ imprisonment

【1】28. The advanced technology indeed _____ the global telecommunications industry.
① revolutionizes　② specializes　③ accumulates　④ deflates

【3】29. We decided to _____ our new model against the most popular one in the market.
① abandon　② overthrow　③ benchmark　④ colonize

【2】30. Several local car manufacturers are now aiming for the _____ market, targeting at the rich.
① upbringing　② high-end　③ downside　④ low-ball

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【4】31. The entire department will have to work _____ because of the previous setback.
① all harder　② for the harder　③ for harder　④ all the harder

【1】32. _____ really could cause problems is the lack of integration between the two teams.
① What　② Which　③ Who　④ That

【1】33. It is not what the manager said but what he did _____ makes everyone angry.
① that　② it　③ who　④ so

【2】34. _____ what to say in an awkward situation, he always chooses to keep silent.
① Not to know　② Not knowing　③ Does not know　④ Not known

【4】35. I can't find my wallet anywhere. I guess I _____ it in the restaurant.
① may leave　② should have left　③ ought to leave　④ could have left

【3】36. Many portable mobile devices come in very small sizes, _____ a hand.
① not as big for　② not bigger as　③ no bigger than　④ no bigger by

【1】37. We are currently working on two new projects, _____ can help the company seize a bigger market if we succeed.
① both of which　② both of them　③ they both　④ both

【4】38. The account manager did not get to meet with the client. When he arrived in the conference room, the client _____.
① left　② has left　③ has to leave　④ had left

【3】39. The taste of the pasta reminded our Italian guest _____ his hometown.
① for　② about　③ of　④ to

【3】40. In many ways cyber game players think and act differently, _____, from others who do not play online games.
① as they are　② as what is　③ as it were　④ as those were

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Giving an effective public speech is considered an advanced skill for many workplace professionals. But oftentimes, speakers __41__ on the content of speech and forget about their audience. No matter how good a speech looks on paper or how well it is delivered, its success or failure must always be measured __42__ audience response. A salesperson who doesn't sell the product will soon be out of a job, and the politician who doesn't get votes will not get __43__. Therefore, when preparing for a speech, the speaker must always consider the audience's attitudes, their needs and responses. Usually people are willing to pay attention if they will gain something from doing so. So creating benefits for your audience to satisfy their interest and needs should be the top __44__. Relating to the audience's experience is also effective to close the gap and can further ensure that messages can be effectively __45__ in order to make an influence on the audience. Making a speech that is prepared with a specific audience group in mind is where it starts.

【1】41. ① concentrate　② specialize　③ expose　④ demonstrate
【1】42. ① in terms of　② in spite of　③ due to　④ as to
【4】43. ① vetoed　② ousted　③ demolished　④ elected
【2】44. ① sentiment　② priority　③ impression　④ perspiration
【3】45. ① extorted　② insulated　③ conveyed　④ meditated

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

A hundred years ago, the largest city in the world was London, with a population of 6.5 million. Today it is dwarfed by Tokyo. With barely a quarter the population of London a century ago, the Tokyo metropolitan area has since mushroomed to 35 million, propelling it to first place in the global city league table. Tokyo's phenomenal growth is largely due to a single factor: migration from the countryside to the city. It is just one of many to have overtaken London, which with a population of 7.5 million today doesn't even make the top 20.

The rural-to-urban migration can now be seen in **scores** of cities around the globe. And it has brought us to a pivotal moment in human history. In 1900, most people lived in the countryside, with a little over 10 percent of the world's population living in cities. From next year, the UN Population Division predicts that for the first time in history, more people will live in cities than in the country, and the biggest growth will be in "megacities," with populations over 10 million.

The meteoric growth of megacities—there are now more than 25 in total—has brought with it huge environmental and social problems. Cities occupy just two percent of the land surface of the Earth but consume three-quarters of the resources that are used up each year, expelling greenhouse gases, billions of tons of solid waste, and rivers of toxic sewage. Their inhabitants are making ruinous demands on soils and water supplies for food and on forests for timber and paper.

Returning the world's population to the countryside is not an option. Dividing up the planet into plots of land on which we could all survive self-sufficiently would create its own natural disasters, not to mention being highly unlikely to even happen. If we were to protect what is left of nature, and meet the demand to improve the quality of living for the world's developing nations, finding a new form of city living seems to be the only solution by mobilizing collaborative efforts to address this urgent agenda.

【3】46. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage above?
① A New Megacity Initiative: A Redistribution of Resources
② A New City on the Rise: Tapping into the Undeveloped
③ Megacities Boom: Problems to be Solved
④ London and Tokyo: Exemplary Cities

【2】47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
① Surpassing London, Tokyo has the largest population in all cities around the world.
② London is one of the world's top 20 cities, with a fast population growth.
③ The population of Tokyo is approximately four times more than that of London.
④ Tokyo has witnessed a large migration flow from the rural area into the city.

【1】48. What number does the underlined word "score" express?
① 20　② 12　③ 50　④ 100

【2】49. According to the passage, which of the following about megacities is TRUE?
① The UN Population Division attempted to reduce the size of megacities.
② Around the globe, there are twenty-five cities with population exceeding 10 million.
③ A megacity can accommodate more than 10 million migrant workers.
④ The biggest trouble need for a megacity is not having a new economic model to provide enough jobs.

【4】50. According to the passage, which of the following is the most pressing issue for the megacities?
① To return the city population to the countryside.
② To minimize the occupancy of land surface and reduce waste.
③ To stop city inhabitants from ruining soils, water supplies and forests.
④ To establish a new urban living option through collaboration.