

台灣糖業股份有限公司 109 年度新進工員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：業務 1-身心障礙組【Q7801】、業務 2-身心障礙組【Q7802】、業務 3【Q7901】、商品銷售 1【Q7902】、商品銷售 2【Q7903】、地政 1【Q7904】、地政 2【Q7905】、地政 3【Q7906】、儲備加油站長 1【Q7907】、儲備加油站長 2【Q7908】、化工 1【Q7909】、化工 2【Q7910】、農業 1【Q7911】、農業 2【Q7912】、農業 3【Q7913】、機械 1【Q7914】、機械 2【Q7915】、電機 1【Q7916】、電機 2【Q7917】、電機 3【Q7918】、土木 1【Q7919】、土木 2【Q7920】、畜牧【Q7921】

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（卷），測驗入場通知書編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。使用非本人答案卡（卷）作答者，該節不予計分。
②本試卷一張雙面共 52 題【四選一單選選擇題 40 題，每題 1.5 分；複選題 10 題，每題 2 分；非選擇題 2 題，每題 10 分】，共 100 分。
③第 1~20 題、第 26~45 題為單選題，請選出最適當答案；未作答者，不予計分。
④第 21~25 題、第 46~50 題為複選題，每題至少有 2 個(含)以上應選之選項，各選項獨立判定，全對得 2 分，答錯 1 個選項者得 1 分，答錯 2 個選項(含)以上或所有選項均未作答者得 0 分。
⑤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。
⑥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，並請依標題指示之題號於各題指定作答區內作答。
⑦請勿於答案卡（卷）上書寫姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
⑧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、儲存程式、文數字編輯、內建程式、外接插卡、攝（錄）影音、資料傳輸、通訊或類似功能），且不得發出聲響。應考人如有下列情事扣該節成績 10 分，如再犯者該節不予計分。1.電子計算器發出聲響，經制止仍執意續犯者。2.將不符規定之電子計算器置於桌面或使用，經制止仍執意續犯者。
⑨**答案卡（卷）務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。**

壹、國文

一、單選題

- 【2】1.蘇軾〈水調歌頭〉：「但願人長久，千里共嬋娟」，「嬋娟」一詞所指的是：
①君王 ②月亮 ③女兒 ④夕陽
- 【2】2.陶潛〈桃花源記〉中，記述漁夫無意間進入了桃花源的故事。而在後代詩文中「桃花源」便成為下列何種事物的代稱？
①萬貫家財 ②世外樂土 ③殘酷現實 ④和諧家庭
- 【3】3.下列成語，何者可用於表示「求訪賢才態度誠懇」？
①三緘其口 ②三令五申 ③三顧茅廬 ④三皇五帝
- 【1】4.下列詞語用字，何者正確？
①荒謬透頂 ②未雨稠膠 ③戰況戮著 ④繆力從公
- 【3】5.「爆竹聲中一歲除，春風送暖入屠蘇。千門萬戶曠曠日，總把新桃換舊符。」以上文句所描寫的節日為何？
①重陽 ②冬至 ③春節 ④清明
- 【3】6.下列「」中的字，何者讀音標示正確？
①臨「沂」：ㄌㄧㄣˊ ②「鏗」鏘：ㄑㄩㄥ ③「衢」道：ㄑㄨˊ ④「熾」熱：ㄔㄨˊ
- 【4】7.歐陽修〈畫眉鳥〉：「百轉千聲隨意移，山花紅紫樹高低。始知鎖向金籠聽，不及林間自在啼」此首詩作者意在表達：
①歌舞的曼妙 ②山勢的陡峭 ③屋舍的華美 ④自由的可貴
- 【3】8.下列各組語詞「」中的字，何者前後讀音不同？
①丘「壑」／困「惑」 ②低「迷」／「糜」爛
③停「滯」／「玳」瑁 ④「灸」燒／真「摯」
- 【2】9.有關詞語的解釋，下列何者正確？
①乖舛：勉強順從 ②揶揄：取笑嘲弄 ③卓犖：意氣用事 ④愀然：歡欣喜悅
- 【3】10.下列詞語所指稱的年紀，何者最大？
①束髮之年 ②弱冠之年 ③強仕之年 ④而立之年
- 【4】11.「他娶那個富家女，其實是_____，說穿了！為的只是那筆財產。」畫底線處缺空的詞語應填入下列何者最為適合？
①柳暗花明又一村 ②不識廬山真面目 ③踏破鐵鞋無覓處 ④醉翁之意不在酒
- 【1】12.「擇善固執」一詞意指下列何者？
①選擇好的、正確的事去做，且堅持不變 ②固執的人可以靠著做善事漸漸改變自己
③自以為在做善事，其實內心卻不知變通 ④親近品行良好的人，方能培養自身美德

- 【2】13.「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺」是對下列何人之讚美？
①李白 ②韓愈 ③柳宗元 ④歐陽修
- 【2】14.出席婚禮通常應敬奉賀儀，下列何者最適合作為婚禮賀儀上的賀詞？
①探驪得珠 ②螽斯衍慶 ③椿萱並茂 ④華堂集瑞
- 【1】15.下列文句，何者最接近「螳螂捕蟬，黃雀在後」的本意？
①只見前利，不見後害 ②一個願打，一個願挨
③弱肉強食，適者生存 ④見人危難，趁火打劫
- 【4】16.「名不正，則言不順；言不順，則事不成；事不成，則禮樂不興。」屬於修辭語法中的何者？
①連珠 ②排比 ③類疊 ④頂真
- 【2】17.孟子主張人有「四端」，何謂「四端」？
①禮義廉恥 ②仁義禮智 ③忠孝仁愛 ④智仁勇義
- 【3】18.訃文內頁左側上方多會寫上「族鄉學世友寅戚」，此處的「寅」所指為下列何者？
①同窗 ②姻親 ③同事 ④血親
- 【1】19.下列文句「」內的成語，何者用法正確？
①韓國明星難得來台灣，許多影迷到場歡迎，可謂「萬人空巷」
②陳組長上任以來「處心積慮」為公司著想，因此業績蒸蒸日上
③我經常對老闆「耳提面命」，但老闆仍一意孤行，導致公司虧損
④小張中氣十足，在商場介紹商品時都能吸引大眾，有「振聳發聵」的效果
- 【4】20.下列文句所描寫的季節，何者最為適切？
①「爽氣朝來，新涼初透」描寫春季 ②「暮雲春樹，想念殊殷」描寫夏季
③「靜對荷葉，翹瞻倍切」描寫秋季 ④「月淡寒梅，霜凋月冷」描寫冬季

二、複選題

- 【1,2】21.下列書信的提稱語，何者適用於晚輩親友？
①青覽 ②知悉 ③膝下 ④函丈
- 【1,3,4】22.下列詞語何者係指「老年人」？
①黃髮 ②垂髫 ③耄耋 ④耆艾
- 【2,3】23.下列各組詞語「」中的注音寫成國字後，何者前後相同？
①「ㄍㄨㄟㄨㄛˋ」而不捨／提綱「ㄍㄨㄟㄨㄛˋ」領 ②匪「ㄨㄛˊ」所思／化險為「ㄨㄛˊ」
③長相「ㄇ」守／捉對「ㄇ」殺 ④一葉「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」舟／「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」然起舞
- 【2,3】24.下列賀詞的用法說明，何者正確？
①近悅遠來：用於祝賀人喬遷 ②弄璋之喜：用於恭喜人生男孩
③春滿瑤池：用於祝賀女性壽誕 ④里仁為美：用於祝賀旅館、飯店開業
- 【1,2,3】25.下列文句，何者解說正確？
①青出於藍，而勝於藍：弟子或後輩的表現勝過老師或前輩
②鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已：不辭辛苦的竭盡心力，一直到死為止
③尺有所短，寸有所長：人各有其長處和短處，各有所適，各有所取
④三人行，必有我師焉：平庸的人團結合作，勝過能力卓越者單打獨鬥

貳、英文

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【2】26. Handing in your report late is not _____. If you miss the deadline, you will fail this course.
① adequate ② acceptable ③ patient ④ imaginative
- 【3】27. Alex was eager to buy a car at first, but he _____ canceled the plan because he couldn't afford one.
① originally ② frequently ③ eventually ④ similarly
- 【1】28. My sister and I had a heated _____ last night. She still refused to talk to me this morning.
① argument ② movement ③ environment ④ discouragement
- 【2】29. Japan failed to _____ the Olympic Games in Tokyo this year due to the covid-19 pandemic.
① recognize ② host ③ judge ④ design
- 【4】30. The warm winter had a very _____ impact on the clothing industry. The sale of coats dropped over 30%.
① popular ② convenient ③ classic ④ negative
- 【3】31. Success is not totally _____ by how hard we work. Luck sometimes plays a part.
① surveyed ② analyzed ③ determined ④ defeated
- 【1】32. Albert proudly _____ his gold medal to his family. His parents took great pride in their son's achievement.
① displayed ② volunteered ③ attracted ④ divorced

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】33. When it comes to _____ a foreign language, constant practice is most important.
① learn ② learned ③ learning ④ be learning
- 【1】34. The lost tourist stood on the corner, _____ which road to take.
① wondering ② wondered ③ he wondered ④ and wondering

【請接續背面】

【3】35. This apartment is excellent for three reasons. One is its closeness to schools, _____ is its large space, and _____ is its affordable price.

- ① one, another ② one, the other ③ another, the other ④ another, other

【3】36. I really don't know where Jessie is now. If I _____ her whereabouts, I would tell you at once.

- ① know ② will know ③ knew ④ had known

【2】37. The online game is so popular that _____ of players will continue to grow.

- ① a number ② the number ③ an amount ④ the amount

【2】38. The customer _____ at the corner kept complaining about the food.

- ① sat ② sitting ③ seating ④ who sitting

【4】39. Lauren screamed loudly _____ she saw a cockroach on her shoes.

- ① though ② upon ③ unless ④ as soon as

【3】40. The foreigner is having a hard time _____ the sign. Let's help him out.

- ① read ② to read ③ reading ④ on reading

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Temple University's history began in 1884, when a young working man asked Russell Conwell if he could tutor him at night. A well-known Philadelphia minister, Conwell quickly said yes. It wasn't 41 before he was teaching several dozen students—working people who could only attend class at night but had a strong desire to make something of themselves.

Conwell recruited volunteer faculty to 42 in the burgeoning night school, and in 1888 he received a charter of incorporation for “The Temple College.” His founding vision for the school was to provide superior educational opportunities for academically talented and highly motivated students, 43 their backgrounds or means.

The fledgling college continued to grow, 44 programs and students throughout the following decades. Today, Temple's more than 35,000 students continue to follow the university's official 45 —Perseverantia Vincit, or “Perseverance Conquers”—with their supreme dedication to excellence in academics, research, athletics, the arts and more.

【4】41. ① fun ② true ③ bad ④ long

【1】42. ① participate ② anticipate ③ affect ④ intimidate

【2】43. ① accounting for ② regardless of
③ related to ④ based on

【3】44. ① seducing ② deducting ③ adding ④ manipulating

【4】45. ① guilty ② tattoo ③ logo ④ motto

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Newspapers have traditionally been made from wood for many years. But what would happen if the process were reversed? Could wood be made from newspapers to complete the full cycle? A Dutch designer sought out the answer to this question.

Mieke Meijer was a student when she first began exploring a way to extend the life of newspapers and make something useful from waste. The result of her project was the creation of a new material called NewspaperWood, which reversed the traditional wood-to-paper process and results in a wood-like product from recycled newspapers. She later joined a design team that helped her simplify the process so that it was less time-consuming and less complicated.

The process of making NewspaperWood involves coating each sheet of newspaper with environmentally friendly glue and then rolling the sheets up together tightly to form logs. The logs are then milled into planks just like wood. The result is a product that can be sanded, nailed, cut, and treated just like any other wood product. It can be used to make many items but cannot be used for largescale construction. If you cut open a NewspaperWood log, you can see the layers of paper that look like the lines of grain in a piece of real wood.

NewspaperWood is not invented to be a replacement for wood. It aims at making use of the surplus of waste paper and creating something more valuable out of it. Meijer calls the process “upcycling.” NewspaperWood is being used by several designers to create products ranging from small pieces of jewelry to larger pieces of furniture.

【3,4】46. Which two of the following can explain the main idea of the passage? (本題為複選題)

- ① The future of the newspaper business. ② The process of making newspapers.
③ Newspapers are more useful than you think. ④ How to turn newspapers back to wood.

【2,4】47. According to the passage, which two of the following are LESS likely to be made of NewspaperWood? (本題為複選題)

- ① A chair.
② A bicycle.
③ A bookshelf.
④ A church.

【2,3】48. Which two of the following statements are True? (本題為複選題)

- ① Mieke Meijer worked alone to design products from NewspaperWood.
② NewspaperWood is not a suitable material for the construction of skyscrapers.
③ NewspaperWood is now a useful material for a variety of products.
④ The process of making NewspaperWood has always been the same.

【1,3】49. Based on this passage, which two of the following are NOT the steps for making NewspaperWood? (本題為複選題)

- ① Mixing the mud with dried grass.
② Rolling the sheets up together tightly to form logs.
③ Sanding the wood for making a desk.
④ Milling the logs into planks just like normal wood.

【2,4】50. According to the passage, why did Meijer invent NewspaperWood? (本題為複選題)

- ① To replace wood.
② To make use of waste paper.
③ To reduce the use of newspapers.
④ To make something useful out of waste paper.

參、非選擇題二大題（每大題 10 分）

第一題：

語譯（請詳細閱讀下文，並將劃線的文字，翻譯成流暢的白話文。不必抄題）：【10 分】

嗟乎！師道之不傳也久矣！欲人之無惑也難矣！古之聖人，其出人也遠矣，猶且從師而問焉；今之衆人，其下聖人也亦遠矣，而恥學於師。是故聖益聖，愚益愚。聖人之所以爲聖，愚人之所以爲愚，其皆出於此乎？

第二題：

一、中翻英

只要你不介意感到無聊或是在排隊的陌生人之間睡覺，代客排隊是一個完美的職業。【5 分】

二、英翻中

When the word “mother” comes to mind, we tend to refer to our own moms. Nevertheless, animals of all shapes and sizes have mothers, too. Not all mothers in the animal world take care of babies in the same way as we humans do. Each species has its own unique approach. 【5 分】