

台灣糖業股份有限公司 105 年新進工員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：全類別【I5101-I5107】

共同科目：國文及英文

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壹、國文【第 1-40 題，每題 1.25 分，共計 40 題，占 50 分】

【1】1.下列各組詞語「」內的字，何者讀音前後相同？

- ①「詰」問／「拮」据 ②「竣」工／「逡」巡 ③轉「捩」點／眼「淚」 ④賄「賂」／炮「烙」

【1】2.下列各句何者沒有錯別字？

- ①你先別急，我們張貼一張尋人啟事，說不定就會有好消息了
②你再這樣固步自封，一定會跟不上時代，而遭到淘汰
③他終於不負重望，苦讀一年，考上了心目中的第一志願
④他的新家裝修的美倫美奐，邀我們這個星期日一同前往參觀

【2】3.下列成語「」內的字，讀音何者正確？

- ①「鏗」而不捨：ㄎㄨㄥ ②青青子「衿」：ㄑㄩㄣ ③怙惡不「俊」：ㄑㄩㄣ ④橫「槩」賦詩：ㄇㄞˋ

【4】4.下列成語何者沒有錯別字？

- ①按步就班 ②罄竹難書 ③破斧沈舟 ④揠苗助長

【3】5.下列成語「」內的字，何者作動詞使用？

- ①無人問「津」 ②狡兔三「窟」 ③日「薄」西山 ④「奔」車朽索

【2】6.下列成語何者使用最恰當？

- ①颱風過後，一片河清海晏，空氣好不清新 ②時間一如白駒過隙，當年的少年，現在已成為老者
③小明家裡貧窮，簞食壺漿，生活過得非常辛苦 ④他從基層慢慢爬升，懸車致仕，現在已經成為經理了

【1】7.下列詞語「」內的字，注音何者正確？

- ①「蠹」蟲：ㄉㄨˋ ②冰「雹」：ㄅㄠˊ ③「緋」聞：ㄈㄟ ④「婢」女：ㄅㄟ

【1】8.下列何者與「暴虎馮河」意涵最接近？

- ①有勇無謀 ②自強不息 ③臨陣退縮 ④荒誕不稽

【4】9.下列詞語「」內的字，注音何者與其他三者不同？

- ①負「笈」 ②荆「棘」 ③「嫉」妒 ④通「緝」

【2】10.譬喻是以一物比喻另一物，下列何者不屬於「譬喻」修辭？

- ①母親的愛彷彿月光一樣，溫暖又明亮 ②對面走過來的那個男人，好像是阿明的爸爸
③他的言論彷彿利箭，一不小心就會讓人受傷 ④天空是一張藍色的畫布，灑滿了白雲的顏彩

【3】11.請問下列詩詞中，何者描寫的季節為春天？

- ①黃梅時節家家雨，青草池塘處處蛙。有約不來過夜半，閒敲棋子落燈花。
②泉眼無聲惜細流，樹陰照水愛晴柔。小荷才露尖尖角，早有蜻蜓立上頭。
③古木陰中繫短篷，杖藜扶我過橋東。沾衣欲濕杏花雨，吹面不寒楊柳風。
④淡淡疏疏不惹塵，暗香一點靜中聞。人間怪有晴時雪，天上偷回臘裡春。

【4】12.蘇軾〈赤壁賦〉：「蓋將自其變者而觀之，則天地曾不能以一瞬；自其不變者而觀之，則物與我皆無盡也」，下列詮釋何者正確？

- ①有人的生命長壽一如天地，有人的生命短暫一如浪花 ②透過修練，個人的生命便可能如天地一般，無窮無盡
③人生在世，終究無法掌握自己的未來，只能隨波逐流 ④事物是相對的，如能改變觀看的角度，則能得一超脫的心情

【2】13.下列書信中的「提稱語」，何者適用於平輩？

- ①膝下 ②大鑒 ③壇席 ④尊鑒

【2】14.曹丕曾說：「不假良吏之辭，不託飛馳之勢，而聲名自傳於後」(摘自〈典論論文〉)，這句話的意義為何？

- ①有德行的人，不需史家記載、不需依託權貴，聲名便自能得到顯揚
②擅長寫文章的人，不需史家記載、不需依託權貴，聲名便自能得到顯揚
③懂得孝道的人，不需史家記載、不需依託權貴，聲名便自能得到顯揚
④善待百姓的國君，不需史家記載、不需依託權貴，聲名便自能得到顯揚

【3】15.下列關於書信的相關知識，何者錯誤？

- ①「賢昆仲」指的是兄弟 ②稱已歿長輩加「先」字，稱已歿晚輩加「亡」字
③信封上的啟封詞，為表敬意，應加上「敬啟」二字 ④橫式信封的中間寫受信人資料，左上寫具信人資料

【4】16.下列各文句何者在文意上不涉及「死亡」？

- ①先帝創業未半，而中道崩殂②老成凋謝，莫可諮詢 ③君子疾沒世而名不稱焉 ④臣不勝犬馬怖懼之情

【1】17.范仲淹〈岳陽樓記〉：「居廟堂之高，則憂其民；處江湖之遠，則憂其君」，意謂何者？

- ①一個仁人君子不管在朝、在野，皆心繫著國家人民，對其懷有一份責任
②一個仁人君子，上至祭祀禮儀、下至百姓日用，皆必須嫻熟
③百姓有了困苦，應該責難地方官；朝廷有了危機，應該責難國君
④國君的責任在於巡察百姓的生活，並按時祭告祖先

【3】18.下列詞語的意思何者前後相同？

- ①阡陌「交通」，雞犬相聞／因為工程興建，「交通」將進入黑暗期
②「水落而石出」者，山間之四時也／這件案子即將「水落石出」
③行吟澤畔，「顏色」憔悴／風簷展書讀，古道照「顏色」
④「醉翁之意不在酒」，在乎山水之間也／他娶那女人，其實是「醉翁之意不在酒」，貪圖她的名利

【2】19.請閱讀下列資料，綜合判斷應為何人？

- 甲、創作多元，除小說之外，亦創作兒童繪本，近年更成立兒童劇團
乙、其小說創作以宜蘭為主，關懷農村小鎮，刻劃不失尊嚴的各種小人物
丙、代表作有〈看海的日子〉、〈兒子的大玩偶〉、〈蘋果的滋味〉等

- ①鍾理和 ②黃春明 ③王禎和 ④白先勇

【4】20.下列關於唐詩的敘述，何者錯誤？

- ①又稱近體詩，與唐之前的古體詩區別 ②講究押韻、平仄，格律較古體詩嚴格
③絕句每首有四句，律詩每首有八句 ④律詩由前至後可依序為首聯、頸聯、頷聯、尾聯

【1】21.下列關於宋詞的敘述，何者正確？

- ①又稱「長短句」或者是「詩餘」 ②僅講究押韻，無須講究平仄
③詩可以配樂歌唱，詞不可配樂歌唱 ④蘇東坡為婉約派詞家，李清照為豪放派詞家

【3】22.下列關於「唐宋古文八大家」的敘述，何者錯誤？

- ①韓愈曾因反對迎奉佛骨舍利，被貶為潮州刺史 ②柳宗元著有〈黔之驢〉、〈永州八記〉等
③〈六國論〉及〈東坡七集〉皆為蘇軾重要著作 ④王安石著有〈遊褒禪山記〉；曾鞏著有〈醒心亭記〉

【1】23.下列各「」詞語的解釋，何者正確？

- ①肴核既盡，杯盤「狼藉」：形容凌亂不堪的樣子
②「可憐」夜半虛前席，不問蒼生問鬼神：惹人喜愛
③「小學」而大遺，吾未見其明也：實施初級教育的學校
④良人「施施」從外來，驕其妻妾：緩慢前進的樣子

【3】24.請問填入□□中最恰當的詞語，分別為何？

- (甲)如氣象報告，細雨□□地下著，淋落到身上，原還不甚有感覺，時間久後，也從髮梢間滴落。——李昂〈彩妝血祭〉
(乙)過年，天色轉而沉暗，等著下場雨，□□到黃昏，還沒下，也不會下了，空中反常的晚霞染得院中草木一層紅。——朱天文〈外婆家的暑假〉
(丙)然而，我一直相信，回憶會在我們心上留下什麼永恆不變的東西；雖然那經常是說不清楚的，就像霧中□□的風景。——賴香吟〈霧中風景〉

- ①甲：滂沱／乙：煎熬／丙：朦朧 ②甲：滂沱／乙：煎熬／丙：朦朧
③甲：霏霏／乙：醞釀／丙：歷歷 ④甲：霏霏／乙：醞釀／丙：歷歷

【2】25.下列何者不屬於「十三經」？

- ①尚書 ②中庸 ③論語 ④詩經

【4】26.下列關於《詩》之「六義」，何者正確？

- ①「風」屬於宴享朝會之歌曲 ②「雅」為祭祀之歌曲
③「頌」是傳唱民間的歌謠 ④「興」是一種文學作法，乃見外物而興起內心之感情

【3】27.下列哪一個成語適合用來形容生活優渥？

- ①室如懸磬 ②饑粥糊口 ③饌玉炊金 ④環堵蕭然

【3】28.成語中常見介詞「於」的省略，下列何者不屬於省略「於」的用法？

- ①束之高閣 ②鶴立雞群 ③投桃報李 ④壽終正寢

【1】29.有關史書中的「通史」類與「斷代史」類，二者體例各異，下列何者屬於「通史」類的史書？

- ①史記 ②漢書 ③三國志 ④明史

【2】30.下列關於「儒家」之敘述，何者正確？

- ①《論語》乃孔子親自撰著 ②孟子主張「性善」，荀子主張「性惡」
③孔子強調性命天道，亦宣揚鬼神之說 ④子路、顏淵、惠施、公孫龍皆為儒家著名弟子

【2】31.下列何者不屬於致贈輓聯時的常見用語？

- ①高風亮節 ②大德有年 ③斗山安仰 ④淑德永昭

【3】32.先秦學術有所謂「九流十家」之說，哪一家不入「流」而屬於第十「家」？

- ①名家 ②雜家 ③小說家 ④陰陽家

【3】33.下列關於「詩經」與「楚辭」的比較，何者正確？

- ①詩經流行於南方，楚辭流行於北方 ②詩經較浪漫多情，楚辭則較為寫實
③詩經多四言句，楚辭多長短句 ④詩經收錄之作品較晚，楚辭收錄之作品較早

【4】34.國學範疇中的「集部」有所謂「總集」與「別集」之分，下列何者屬於「總集」？

- ①詩經 ②杜工部集 ③東坡樂府 ④古文辭類纂

【4】35.«滿紙荒唐言，一把辛酸淚。都云作者痴，誰解其中味？」本文句最有可能摘自哪一本文學名著？

- ①水滸傳 ②三國演義 ③西廂記 ④紅樓夢

【3】36.蘇軾〈水調歌頭〉：「人有悲歡離合，月有陰晴圓缺，此事古難全，但願人長久，千里共嬋娟」，下列說明何者正確？

- ①此為蘇軾寫給亡妻的悼亡之作 ②內容描述的節日為清明節
③「嬋娟」代指「月亮」 ④這是一首仿古體的樂府詩

【2】37.歐陽脩〈醉翁亭記〉：「禽鳥知山林之樂，而不知人之樂；人知從太守遊而樂，而不知太守之樂其樂也」，「太守之樂其樂也」的意思最接近下列何者？

- ①因禽鳥之樂而感到快樂 ②因人民快樂自己也感到快樂
③因禽鳥高出於人類之上而感到快樂 ④因自己作為一個太守而感到快樂

【請接續背面】

【1】38.子曰：「古之學者為己，今之學者為人」，下列說明何者正確？

- ①古時學者學習是為了充實自己，現在學者學習是為了向人炫耀
- ②古時學者學習較為自動，現在學者學習則較為被動
- ③古時學者學習只知利己，現在學者學習則知貢獻於社會
- ④古時學者認為個人大於社會，現在學者認為社會高於個人

【2、3】39.下列有關花草樹木的成語，其中花木特質與季節正確對應的選項為何？

- ①萬紫千紅／夏
- ②舌燦蓮花／夏
- ③桂子飄香／秋
- ④梨花帶淚／冬

【4】40.下列何者不屬於「鑲嵌」修辭？

- ①千辛萬苦
- ②七上八下
- ③三心二意
- ④二八年華

貳、英文【第 41-80 題，每題 1.25 分，共計 40 題，占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【1】41. With global warming, our earth has been under _____ climate changes.

- ① rapid
- ② timely
- ③ magic
- ④ peaceful

【3】42. The general manager asked his secretary to _____ his meeting schedule with the clients.

- ① achieve
- ② hold
- ③ confirm
- ④ prefer

【2】43. It is believed that the government should take some _____ against bullying in the workplace.

- ① rule
- ② action
- ③ way
- ④ plan

【4】44. You had better take this matter seriously since you do not want to _____ your reputation.

- ① earn
- ② establish
- ③ progress
- ④ ruin

【4】45. Most of the big companies have their own _____ department where they seek advice from lawyers.

- ① local
- ② different
- ③ educational
- ④ legal

【3】46. The overseas job is a chance that you see only once in a _____; seize it or you'll regret it!

- ① while
- ② gap
- ③ lifetime
- ④ pause

【1】47. Only _____ agreement was reached yesterday; therefore, another meeting will be held next week.

- ① partial
- ② entire
- ③ mutual
- ④ formal

【2】48. The wooden house was built _____ in 1890s; however, it is still well-maintained and stays in good

- ① meanwhile
- ② sometime
- ③ lately
- ④ nowadays

【3】49. Do not _____ time on people who do not give you a second of theirs.

- ① change
- ② leave
- ③ waste
- ④ protect

【3】50. Mr. Lee used to be a teacher, but now he is an engineer by _____.

- ① cell
- ② resource
- ③ profession
- ④ occasion

【2】51. Jenny was acting all weird because of _____; she thought her sister, Jamie, is her parents' favorite kid.

- ① bravery
- ② jealousy
- ③ sincerity
- ④ charity

【2】52. You need at least a bachelor's _____ to apply for that job.

- ① license
- ② degree
- ③ album
- ④ liquid

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中，選出最適當的答案】

【3】53. Sally had a headache, _____ she couldn't go to the party.

- ① or
- ② because
- ③ so
- ④ but

【3】54. I doubt _____ it will be a sunny day tomorrow.

- ① when
- ② what
- ③ whether
- ④ about

【4】55. I look forward to _____ you soon.

- ① hear of
- ② hearing of
- ③ hear from
- ④ hearing from

【1】56. By the time you come back, the three-week workshop _____ already.

- ① will have started
- ② will start
- ③ has started
- ④ starts

【3】57. This is our company's café lounge _____ all the employees can hang out during lunch break.

- ① when
- ② which
- ③ where
- ④ that

【4】58. Aiden talks as if he _____ a king.

- ① is
- ② was
- ③ has been
- ④ were

【2】59. The climate in Taipei is different from _____ in Tokyo.

- ① this
- ② that
- ③ those
- ④ one

【1】60. If you decide to lose weight, you should stop _____ junk food.

- ① eating
- ② to eat
- ③ and eat
- ④ to eating

【1】61. Jason looked out of the window, _____ when it would clear up so that he could go play outside.

- ① not knowing
- ② didn't know
- ③ he didn't know
- ④ not knew

【1】62. Last night when I was about to leave the office, I overheard someone _____ in the manager's office.

- ① talking
- ② to talk
- ③ talked
- ④ talks

【3】63. A: You don't like it, _____ you? B: Yes, I do.

- ① don't
- ② did
- ③ do
- ④ didn't

【4】64. I strongly suggest that he _____ my advice. He should quit smoking as soon as possible.

- ① takes
- ② took
- ③ to take
- ④ take

【4】65. Sally really loves that film. She _____ it at least six times.

- ① saw
- ② sees
- ③ is seeing
- ④ has seen

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

第一篇：

When it comes to communication, speaking is not the only way to express how we feel. We always use a lot of non-verbal ways to show our 66 other than just using words. Facial expression is one of the ways to reveal how we feel. For instance, when someone is speaking to us, we may wear a smile to show that we agree to 67 he or she has to say. If we don't understand someone we're talking to, 68, we may frown or scrunch up our nose and forehead, which is a typical expression of confusion. Sometimes we even use body language to help us 69 express our emotions. When we see someone cross arms, he or she may be impatient. Or when we see someone nodding their heads or bowing while listening to a conversation, the gesture may signify their agreement with another person's opinions. So, next time you have trouble 70 with someone in spoken languages, maybe you can try different ways to make it easier for you two to understand each other.

【2】66. ① performances ② emotions ③ relationships ④ belongings

【4】67. ① that ② when ③ if ④ what

【1】68. ① on the other hand ② as a result ③ in a word ④ that is

【1】69. ① better ② fuller ③ farther ④ harder

【3】70. ① communicate ② to communicate ③ communicating ④ that communicates

第二篇：

In English, there are two different kinds of nouns in general. One is countable, and 71 is uncountable. For countable nouns, you can add *-s* or *-es* in the end of the word to make a plural form, such as two "rooms" or three "classes." Uncountable nouns are for the things that you cannot count with numbers. You need to add partitives in front of uncountable nouns so that you can "count" them. 72, instead of saying a soap, you should say a 73 of soap. Some other good examples will be a "drop" of oil, two "rolls" of paper, or one "cone" of ice cream, to name just a few. It may 74 some time for new English learners to understand the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. One has to practice over and over again to 75 partitives. If you are a new English learner, just remember this: Practice always makes perfect.

【4】71. ① other ② one another ③ another ④ the other

【1】72. ① For example ② Likewise ③ In fact ④ What's more

【3】73. ① pair ② glass ③ bar ④ cup

【4】74. ① spend ② cost ③ waste ④ take

【2】75. ① look down on ② get used to ③ keep in touch with ④ take care of

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Martial art has always been one of the major attractions of Asian culture to Americans. The Chinese martial arts came to the U.S. with Chinese immigrants in the 19th century. Thanks to Bruce Lee, one of the most famous martial artists/movie stars, Kung Fu films gained popularity among movie goers in the 70s. Lee helped put Chinese Kung Fu in not only his movies, but also in America's cultural awareness. Since then, traditional fighting sports in Asia such as Kung Fu, karate, or judo have become familiar to people in the U.S.

Before Bruce Lee, traditional martial arts from Asia were considered nothing more than well-planned **stunts**. Americans used to think that punching and kicking in the movies were moves that had been designed by martial art directors to make them seem convincing. In other words, they thought martial arts were like a series of difficult actions and moves put together for a show.

Bruce Lee, together with his successful movies, totally changed the idea people in America had about martial arts. People at the time described an electric feeling when seeing Lee's movies in the theaters, where anyone was enthusiastic about being a Kung Fu master themselves! Bruce Lee successfully aroused the Kong Fu Fever in the Americans. Even though Americans have always preferred wrestling and boxing, they grew more and more interested in martial arts and started to realize martial arts were good fighting sports as well. Bruce Lee may not be the first to introduce martial arts to the States, but he surely is one of the biggest reasons why there are still so many people learning martial arts everywhere in the States today.

【1】76. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- ① Martial Arts and Bruce Lee
- ② The Rise of the Action Movie
- ③ The Movies of Bruce Lee
- ④ Western Martial Art History

【3】77. What does the word "**stunts**" in the second paragraph refer to?

- ① Some kind of fighting sports
- ② Actions that make people laugh
- ③ Special moves in the movies
- ④ Professional people in film industry

【2】78. According to the passage, which of the following fighting sports is NOT associated with Asia?

- ① martial arts
- ② boxing
- ③ judo
- ④ karate

【4】79. According to the passage, what was the impact that Asian martial arts movies have brought to the U.S.?

- ① The audience in the U.S. held interest in learning Chinese.
- ② Kung Fu films became the mainstream in Hollywood.
- ③ Wrestling gained more popularity than any other sport.
- ④ Martial arts classes started popping up across the country.

【2】80. Which of the following is implied according to this passage?

- ① Quite a few audiences suffered from fever after they went to see Kung Fu films.
- ② People in the States were probably not very familiar with martial arts until the 70s.
- ③ Karate and Judo have been traditionally favored by Americans as fighting sports.
- ④ Bruce Lee is the first person who brought Kung Fu movies to the United States.