

中華郵政股份有限公司 105 年職階人員甄試試題

職階／甄選類科【代碼】：專業職(一)／各類科全【J1601 - J1618】、【J1701 - J1724】

第三節／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、測驗入場通知書號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。使用非本人答案卡作答者，不予計分。
②本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題單選題，每題 2 分。限用 2B 鉛筆在「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。
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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，該節扣 10 分；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，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，占 50 分】

【4】1.下列哪個成語不具負面的聯想意義？

- ①罄竹難書 ②長袖善舞 ③師心自用 ④入木三分

【1】2.下列哪個成語適合用來描述一個人的心胸開闊？

- ①光風霽月 ②鞭辟入裡 ③投閒置散 ④德溥春風

【4】3.下列哪個成語最適合用來祝壽？

- ①高山仰止 ②行將就木 ③徐娘半老 ④松鶴遐齡

【2】4.「眾裡尋他千百度，驀然回首，那人卻在燈火闌珊處。」這句的意義，與下列何者最相近？

- ①桃之夭夭，灼灼其華。之子于歸，宜其室家
②蒹葭蒼蒼，白露為霜。所謂伊人，在水一方溯洄從之，道阻且長
③投我以木桃，報之以瓊瑤。匪報也，永以為好也
④呦呦鹿鳴，食野之萍。我有嘉賓，鼓瑟吹笙

【2】5.下列哪個長幼順序是正確的？

- ①伯仲季叔 ②伯仲叔季 ③仲伯季叔 ④仲叔伯季

【1】6.「敦信明義，崇德報功，垂拱而天下治。」下列何者最接近此段文字中「垂拱」的意義？

- ①無為而治 ②無所作為 ③不尸其位 ④不尚賢智

【4】7.下列各選項中，何者的前後兩「」字音完全相同？

- ①「偃」旗息鼓／「揜」苗助長 ②推「食」食人／推食「食」人
③繞樹三「匝」／「扎」根串聯 ④投「鞭」斷流／韋「編」三絕

【1】8.「衣人之衣者，懷人之憂。」前後兩「衣」字，下列解說何者正確？

- ①前為動詞，後為名詞 ②前為名詞，後為動詞
③兩者皆是動詞 ④兩者皆是名詞

【3】9.下列何者可以用在對長輩的書信中？

- ①左右 ②手書 ③尊鑒 ④如晤

【2】10.下列何者可以用在自稱中？

- ①足下 ②愚父子 ③令弟 ④寶號

【1】11.下列何者與珍惜時間有關？

- ①逝者如斯夫，不捨晝夜 ②問渠哪得清如許？為有源頭活水來
③江雨霏霏江草齊，六朝如夢鳥空啼 ④慨當以慷，憂思難忘。何以解憂？惟有杜康

【2】12.請問「ㄉㄨㄛˋ、魚」的「ㄉㄨㄛˋ」，下列何者正確？

- ①蠹 ②蠹 ③蠹 ④蠹

【4】13.下列何者與「珠圓玉潤」的意義最接近？

- ①夸夸其談 ②一唱百和 ③琴瑟和鳴 ④新鶯出谷

【3】14.下列何者與「困心衡慮」的意義最接近？

- ①深思熟慮 ②一致百慮 ③苦心焦慮 ④無所用心

【1】15.下列何者的「容」意指「面容」？

- ①一肌一「容」，盡態極妍 ②女為悅己者「容」
③君子以「容」民畜眾 ④無適小國，將不女「容」焉

【2】16.「千古興亡多少事？悠悠。不盡長江滾滾流」與下列何者文意最接近？

- ①問君能有幾多愁，恰似一江春水向東流 ②大江東去，浪淘盡，千古風流人物
③天下英雄誰敵手？生子當如孫仲謀 ④物是人非事事休，欲語淚先流

【2】17.「一則以之、語」的「一、」，下列何者正確？

- ①羯 ②偈 ③碣 ④遏

【3】18.下列哪句表示「事前計畫的重要性」？

- ①大嚼多噎，大走多蹶 ②徵於色，發於聲，而後喻
③凡事豫則立，不豫則廢 ④白髮空垂三千丈，一笑人間萬事

【1】19.「連綿詞」為一種雙音節的詞，前後兩音節（或字）若拆開則不具任何意義。請問下列何者不屬於「連綿詞」？

- ①忘懷 ②躊躇 ③枇杷 ④忐忑

【1】20.下列哪句詩文沒有說理的成分？

- ①斯是陋室，惟吾德馨 ②德不孤，必有鄰
③人無遠慮，必有近憂 ④圖匱於豐，防儉於逸

【2】21.下列文句中，何者使用「自謙詞」？

- ①納入麾下 ②願效犬馬 ③唯陛下察之 ④敢問芳名

【4】22.下列何者與「日往月來」同義？

- ①披星戴月 ②迫在眉睫 ③刻不容緩 ④星移斗轉

【1】23.「爺孃聞女來，出郭相扶將」的「孃」指的是：

- ①母親 ②祖母 ③女兒 ④孫女

【3】24.下列何者不是「狀聲詞」？

- ①瑟瑟 ②吱吱 ③戚戚 ④呱呱

【2】25.下列何者用字遣詞完全正確？

- ①這番說明令我矛塞頓開，疑惑全消 ②對不義之事視若無睹，豈不成了自掃門前雪之輩
③陳媽媽是個黃花閨女，相當在行女紅 ④他為人相當古道熱腸，總是行俠仗義

貳、英文【第 26-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【3】26. China has _____ restrictions on foreign investment in its onshore stock and bond markets.

- ① exited ② responded ③ loosened ④ vanished

【2】27. Since 1978, the amount of money _____ to buy books has fallen by 17%.

- ① protective ② available ③ religious ④ vacant

【4】28. A great number of _____ left their home countries for better lives in other places.

- ① garments ② headquarters ③ loudspeakers ④ migrants

【2】29. _____ is a bad habit that can cause serious pollution. Trash should be recycled.

- ① Cherishing ② Littering ③ Protesting ④ Revenging

【3】30. Nobody understood what he was _____ about. He should learn to speak more loudly and clearly.

- ① convincing ② glimpsing ③ murmuring ④ swallowing

【請接續背面】

【1】31. I don't like ghost stories because they are _____. And I am usually too scared to sleep alone after reading them.

- ① dreadful ② furious ③ patriotic ④ tentative

【4】32. Facebook is one of the popular _____ media on which people exchange or share information.

- ① mass ② community ③ multi ④ social

【1】33. _____ may not be effective, but it respects everyone's right to express their opinions.

- ① Democracy ② Guardian ③ Leadership ④ Possession

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【1】34. Let's sign up the petition to the government for our own good, _____?

- ① shall we ② are we ③ isn't it ④ doesn't it

【3】35. The national anthem _____, all the students in the auditorium stood still.

- ① was played ② was playing ③ being played ④ be playing

【2】36. When _____ about his future plan, the young man shook his head and kept silent.

- ① ask ② asked ③ asking ④ to ask

【2】37. He was charged with _____.

- ① drink driving ② drunk driving ③ driving drink ④ driving drinking

【2】38. I wish I _____ the value of money when I first started working. But I was too young then.

- ① know ② had known ③ have known ④ would have known

【2】39. This is a downwardly mobile generation with smaller incomes and fewer homes than their parents' generation _____ at the same age.

- ① are ② had ③ is ④ with

【4】40. I bought this French wine after a friend _____.

- ① recommended me ② recommended me it.
③ recommended it me ④ recommended it to me

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

A Japanese firm has developed what it claims is the world's first technology to enable users to display their spoken words on a tablet or a smartphone by dragging their finger on the screen.

Mitsubishi Electric claims to have combined touch-technology and 41 recognition to develop an application that helps to "overcome hearing disabilities and linguistic barriers."

To use this technology, which is supported on Android platforms, one needs to press down on the screen for a while before running a 42 along the surface while speaking. Then the spoken words appear on screen just behind the moving fingertip, tracing the same 43, whether straight or a curve. When the screen is pressed twice, the system analyses the 44 text, and can read it aloud or even translate it in 10 different languages.

The company expects this 45 will help those with hearing disabilities as well as tourists. Those who travel to unfamiliar cultures can understand the locals via this application.

【3】41. ① face ② official ③ voice ④ writing

【2】42. ① course ② finger ③ race ④ test

【2】43. ① call ② line ③ nature ④ wave

【4】44. ① fake ② original ③ set ④ written

【3】45. ① context ② speech ③ technology ④ text

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

A large part of Indian society still lives in a system dominated by castes. A caste is a social class which every Indian is born into. There are a few thousand castes in India and each one of them has their own traditions and customs. Once a person is born into a caste they cannot get out, or marry someone from a different caste. Castes have existed throughout Indian history and although they are based on Hindu beliefs, other religions live in castes too. The caste system tells people which jobs they can have and with which people they can have contact.

The caste system is based on four major classes. At the top are the Brahmins or priests. Below them are rulers, kings, soldiers and other people who work in the government. Then come bankers, businessmen and traders. At the bottom of the caste system are normal workers and farmers. Each caste has certain rights and **privileges**. Everyone, for example, can get food from a Brahmin, but a priest himself is thought to be polluted if he receives food from a person of a lower caste.

A large group of people, called untouchables, live outside the caste system. Untouchables are often homeless people who live on the streets and under bridges. They do work that nobody else does and are often excluded in Hindu ceremonies. They are not allowed to drink water from a public fountain for fear of polluting the water for others. Although the caste system is no longer officially allowed, it still exists, especially in the rural areas of India.

【2】46. What is the article mainly about?

- ① It introduces the origin of the India's caste system.
② It provides a brief introduction to the caste system in India.
③ It argues that India's caste system is against human rights.
④ It compares the caste system of today's India with the one in the past.

【4】47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**privileges**" in Paragraph 2?

- ① Exhibitions.
② Journals.
③ Representatives.
④ Advantages.

【3】48. Which of the following combinations represents the 4 major classes in India? (Note: The order does not need to follow its hierarchical or ranked relationship.)

- ① Priests, untouchables, farmers, and traders.
② Workers, kings, merchants, and bankers.
③ Warriors, merchants, priests, and laborers.
④ Untouchables, priests, workers, and rulers.

【1】49. Which of the following statements about the India's caste system is **NOT** true?

- ① The caste system only applies for those who believe in Hinduism.
② The caste system in India forbids marriage between two different castes.
③ The caste system still exists in some part of India today.
④ The untouchables belong to the lowest status in the Indian society.

【2】50. Why are the untouchables prohibited from drinking water from a public fountain?

- ① Because they are scared to face the punishment of the India's government.
② Because it is believed that they may pollute water for others.
③ Because it is found that there will not be enough water left for others.
④ Because the water in the public fountains has been polluted by others.