中華郵政股份有限公司委託台灣金融研訓院辦理 95 年從業人員甄試試題 姓名: ______ 入場通知書號碼: 戶籍地址: (請務必填妥以上基本資料,再開始作答) 類組:資訊類【專業職(一)】 普通科目:國文及英文 注意:①本試卷正反兩頁共50題,每題2分,限用2B鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答。 ②本試卷之試題皆為單選選擇題,請選出最適當答案,答錯不倒扣;未作答者,不予計分。 ③試恭及答案卡務必繳回,違者該科以零分計算。 (國文) 1.下列選項,沒有錯別字的是: ①他山之石可以攻措 ②民無所措其手足 ③鑽之挫之鑿之 ④舉直挫諸杆 2.下列選項,沒有錯別字的是: ①僶俛 ③勤俛 ④豁俛 ②分娩 3.下列文句,沒有運用諧音技巧的選項是: ①涿鹿中原 ②蓮子心中苦 ③碧海青天夜夜心 ④撐竿跳茅房——過份 4.下列文句,沒有運用擬人技巧的選項是: ①生命如花籃 ②春天的腳步近了 ③春風他吻上了我的臉 ④老榕樹臉上長滿了鬍鬚 5.形容無法專心,適當的選項是: ①一傅眾咻 ③成住壞滅 ④ 呆若木雞 ②如夢如幻 6.下列文句,何者與三國故事無關? ①周瑜打黃蓋,一個願打,一個願挨 ②司馬昭之心,路人皆知 ④既生瑜,何生亮 ③項莊舞劍,意在沛公 7.下列各物的別稱,何者爲文房四寶之一? ③竹夫人 ④中書君 ①不求人 ②湯婆子 8.孔子說:「惡紫之奪朱也,惡鄭聲之亂雅樂也,惡利口之覆邦家也。」意思是: ①討厭顛倒是非 ②討厭變來變去 ③討厭貴古賤今 ④討厭捨近求遠 9.「秋叢繞舍似陶家, 編繞籬邊日漸斜。不是花中偏愛口, 此花開盡更無花。」(唐元稹)此口中的字官 塡入: ①蓮 ②柳 ③菊 ④梅 10.元宵節猜燈謎,若謎題爲「轉怒爲喜」、「衣錦還鄉」,則謎底依序應爲: ②顏回、歸有光 ③孔子、岳飛 ④屈原、 陶淵明 ①李白、顏回 11.林語堂先生曾說:「懂得如何享用你所擁有的,並割捨不實際的欲念。」這是指我們應抱持著何種生 活態度? ①飲水思源 ④隨波逐流 ②看破紅塵 ③知足常樂

③執著

13.「姑妄言之姑聽之,豆棚瓜架雨如絲,料應厭作人間語,愛聽秋墳鬼唱詩。」此詩與下列何部小說有關?

③西遊記

④隨緣

④聊齋誌異

12. 梵語可說是中國最早的外來語,下列選項何者是梵語?

②施主

②水滸傳

①瑜伽

①紅樓夢

14.下列何句純屬於視覺摹寫? ①蟬則千轉不窮,猿則百叫無絕 ②泉水激石,泠泠作響 ③雲來山更佳,雲去山如畫 ④南畝耕,東山臥,世態人情經歷多 15.「中歲頗好道,晚家南山陲。興來每獨往,勝事空自如。」其中「興來每獨往,勝事空自如」,表達 了詩人的何種心情? ④悲憤凄苦 ①懷才不遇 ②自得其樂 ③老謀深算 16.下列詞組,何者完全沒有錯別字? ①進德休業/和諧安詳 ②百花錠放/躍躍欲試 ③芳醇美酒/揠苗助長 ④明察秋亭/粗枝大葉 17. 捏來捏去/還是泥巴做的東西/最聽話可靠/你看萬世之後/這些泥人泥馬/仍雄糾糾氣昂昂/或跪或站/仍忠 心耿耿地捍衛/腐朽不堪的地下王朝」以上這首新詩所描繪的是: ①秦俑 ②唐三彩 ③交趾陶 ④石敢當 18.下列稱謂的用法,何者錯誤? ①這對「腎喬梓」,一個父慈一個子孝,真叫人羨慕 ②下個月五日是「小店」開張,希望你能來捧場 ③昨天是「家父」壽誕,你怎麼給忘了 ④這是「賢兄」的作品,請多指教 19.「北宋負孤忠,春夢一場,忘卻翰林真富貴/南荒留雅化,清風百世,闢開瘴海大文章」,以上爲一無 名氏所寫之對聯,其所指稱的人物爲: ① 岳飛 ②辛棄疾 ③蘇軾 ④ 干安石 20.最晚列入十三經的經書是: ③詩經 0 孟子 ②周易 4 份書 21.歇後語是一種由日常生活中創造出來的語言表達形式,分前文(比喻)和後文(解答)兩部分,運用 時,常會隱去後面部分而只以前面部分來示意,亦即修辭學上之「藏詞」,如:和尚打傘-無法無天。 試問若以「關雲長失荆州」爲前文,則下列的後文,何者最爲恰當? ①自不量力 ②驕兵必敗 ③一鼓作氣 ④ 桿 盡 殺 絕 22.「北海如豔妝的美女,南海如灑脫不羈的名十。」是用了何種修辭法? ①類疊 ②排比 ③誇飾 ④借代 23.「今之孝者,是謂能養。至於犬馬,皆能有養。不敬,何以別乎?」此段之主旨是說: ①孝親應及時 ②孝順父母應以口體奉養最重要,是否恭敬並不重要 ③孝道應發自內心的誠敬 ④奉養父母和養犬馬—樣重要

25.「三更畫舫穿藕花」其中的「三更」所指的時間是在: ①晚上七時到九時 ②晚上九時到十一時

的第三、四句,除讚美廬山豐饒之美外,還寄託了什麼樣的人生哲理?

③晚上十一時到次日凌晨一時

①鍥而不舍, 金石可鏤

③旁觀者清,當局者迷

【請接續背面】

24.「横看成嶺側成峰,遠近高低各不同。不識廬山真面目,只緣身在此山中。」(蘇軾 題西林壁)詩中

②見賢思齊,見不賢而內自省

④萬物靜觀皆自得

④凌晨一時到三時

(英文) (一)字**彙**測驗

26. No one	the earthquake. All the villagers were killed in this unexpected accident.				
① rejected	② predicted	3 survived	④ neglected		
27. The beef noodles	we had yesterday sure taste	I drank a lot of water afterwards.			
① delicious	② fresh	3 rocky	salty		
28. The of	wealth between the rich an	d the poor is getting w	vider. Some people are too p	poor to have	
three meals a day	, while the rich can afford	to spend \$100,000 on a	a bag.		
① contribution	② distribution	③ reference	4 resistance		
29. It is hard for me to with vendors. I usually take the first price they offer.					
① bargain	② capture	3 acquire	oppose		
30. The technician wi	ill how this com	puter works.			
① represent	② prescribe	3 subscribe	demonstrate		
31. In spite of his man	ny faults, Paul is very	to his mother.			
① complimented	② dedicated	3 disagreeable	④ considerable		
32. Can you	_ what an unlimited budge	t could do for our offic	ce!		
① vision	② revision	3 envision	provision		
① stops	raining, we will go o	③ will stop	-		
3 Having eaten		Having eat			
35. Fatal reactions to	snake bites among adults _	than once be	elieved.		
① more are probably common		② more common p			
3 are more probably common		@ are probably mo	ore common		
36. The school admin town.	istrators have arranged the	accommodations for s	student participants	from out of	
① coming	② who comes	③ are coming	which will come		
①	誤的字或辭: s <u>what</u> I <u>determined to do</u> f ② ③ <u>I are</u> responsible <u>for</u> the mi	4			
	② ③ ④				

39. John lived <u>quite clos</u>	e to the school, so he	went to class by foot ev	ery day. <u>It took</u> him about 10	
minutes only.				
40. Most early immigran	ts <u>were coming</u> from a	an <u>agricultural</u> backgrou ③	nd found work <u>on farms</u> . ④	
(三)片語測驗				
41. During the discussion	n, all the students pres	ented their ideas	·	
① in mood	② in turn	③ in charge	④ in progress	
42. The teacher finally _	. The teacher finally that her students were telling a lie.			
① took apart	② gave up	3 figured out	④ got at it	
43. Wrong ways of thinking and living		intolerable situatio	intolerable situations.	
① cut in	② bring about	③ take out	④ put on	
44. He me a	gain yesterday. It was	really terrible to discuss	s something important with him on the	
phone.				
① lived up to	② hung up on	3 looked up to	@ cut down on	
45. My parents are very s	supportive to me. The	y any decis	ions I've made.	
① abide by	② stand by	3 long for	4 reach for	
(四)克漏字測驗【請依照				
Why do we drear	n? Nobody knows,	but everybody (46)	We dream during REM (rapid eye	
movement) sleep. In eig	ght hours of sleep, pe	ople usually have four	REM periods. But we <u>(47)</u> very little	
We usually remember or	nly 20 or 30 seconds o	f REM sleep.		
There are many ide	as about dreams. Son	ne psychologists believe	we dream because we need a safe way to	
do things we can't do v	where we're <u>(48)</u> . S	Some think we dream in	n order to work out our problems. <u>(49)</u>	
believe dreams don't ha	ve any special meani	ng. They are simply the	oughts that come to us when we _(50)_	
Whatever you believe, d	reams prove one thing	g—some people have wo	onderful imaginations.	
46. ① understands	② dreams	③ sleeps		
47. ① dream	② sleep	③ remember	move	
48.① awake	② safe	3 sick	① together	
49. ① Others	② That	③ We	Few	
50. ① dream	② sleep	③ work	④ remember	