

臺北捷運公司 108 年 8 月 4 日新進技術員

(機械類、土木類、常年大夜) 甄試試題-語文科目(國文、英文)

請務必填寫姓名：\_\_\_\_\_。  
應考編號：\_\_\_\_\_。

Ans. 選擇題：每題 2 分，共 50 題，計 100 分

- 【1】** 「雨□天晴後，□著腰的他，走到紅漆的欄杆旁，想□望雨後彩虹，卻驀然而蹶。」以上缺空的字，依序應填入：  
(1)霽／佝／眺  
(2)霽／痾／佻  
(3)薺／痾／佻  
(4)薺／佝／眺。
- 【3】** 下列各組成語，何者意義相近或相同：  
(1)不易之論／不經之談 (2)毛遂自薦／遁世逃名 (3)不可一世／妄自尊大 (4)並行不悖／勢不兩立。
- 【4】** 下列何者詞義與其他三者不同？  
(1)不屈不撓 (2)奮不顧身 (3)再接再厲 (4)徘徊踟躕。
- 【4】** 袁宏道云：「世人所難得者為『趣』。『趣』如山中之□、水中之□、花中之□、女中之態，雖善說者不能下一語，唯會心者知之。」上文□的字詞，依序應該是：  
(1)清／景／容 (2)清／容／景 (3)色／光／味 (4)色／味／光。
- 【2】** 下列何者，不是《紅樓夢》？  
(1)石頭記 (2)良緣錄 (3)風月寶鑑 (4)金陵十二釵。
- 【3】** 章回小說有「奸、淫、邪、盜」四大奇書，下列何者的對應關係正確：  
(1)三國演義—淫 (2)西遊記—奸 (3)水滸傳—盜 (4)金瓶梅—邪。
- 【2】** 〈晚遊六橋待月記〉：「由斷橋至蘇隄一帶，綠煙紅霧，瀰漫二十餘里。」文中「綠煙紅霧」是描述哪一種情景：  
(1)煙霧瀰漫 (2)花木繁茂 (3)天際彩虹 (4)男女遊客。
- 【2】** 閱讀下文，推斷 □□□內最適合填入的詞語依序為何？  
「坐上清晨的火車，車廂裡一片靜寂，□□沒有幾位旅客。其中一站上來了一位老婆婆，老婆婆拉開嗓門詢問車次、站次，中氣十足的聲響打破了車廂的寧靜。我不知道其他人有何感想，於我□□□一絲的不開心，因為我知道那是最純樸、最沒有心機的聲音，□□□老婆婆可能因為重聽才會說話這麼大聲。」  
(1)幾乎／卻不能／也想像  
(2)幾乎／卻沒有／也知道  
(3)完全／卻不知／也體諒  
(4)完全／卻無法／也明白。
- 【2】** 閱讀下文，推斷 □□□□內最適合填入的詞語依序為何？  
「翡冷翠稱為文藝復興搖籃之地，即因這個地方□□□□，人才輩出；然而天才倘無人□□□□，生活不得保障，便無由安心創作，則才智亦恐難發揮。從這個觀點上看，翡冷翠的梅第奇家族委實□

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□□□。」

- (1)人文蒼萃／裸抱提攜／前途無量
- (2)人文蒼萃／賞識提攜／功德無量
- (3)人心不古／賞識提攜／前途無量
- (4)人心不古／裸抱提攜／功德無量。

10. 【4】李煜〈浪淘沙〉：「獨自莫凭欄，無限江山，別時容易見時難」，上文的意思是：
- (1)傾訴長年飄泊，老病孤愁的複雜感情
  - (2)敘寫懷鄉之感，思念家鄉父老的愁緒
  - (3)表現悠閒超脫，對大自然的順適自得
  - (4)抒發國破家亡傷感，江山故國的情思。
11. 【3】張志和〈漁歌子〉：「西塞山前白鷺飛，桃花流水鱖魚肥，青箬笠，綠蓑衣，斜風細雨不須歸」，最適合上文所描寫的「漁夫」形象是：
- (1)飲酒作樂忘卻俗事
  - (2)樂天知命把握當下
  - (3)樂而忘歸悠閒自得
  - (4)自得其樂放浪形骸。
12. 【1】「蒹葭蒼蒼，白露為霜。所謂伊人，在水一方。」是描寫哪一方面的情感？
- (1)愛情
  - (2)親情
  - (3)友情
  - (4)手足。
13. 【4】「開，或者關／都可以／有時候是阻擋／有時候是歡迎／進，或者出／都可以／它真正的意思／只是通過／」，此詩所其呈現的人生哲思是：
- (1)要有勇敢追求真理的認真執著
  - (2)應當審慎抉擇自己的人生道路
  - (3)敞開心胸接受外在事物的改變
  - (4)人生不必過於執著或守住不放。
14. 【4】「秦義方朝著遺像又□了一眼，把拐杖撂在地上，掙扎著伏身便跪了下去，□了幾個響頭，掏出手帕來□眼淚。」上文□處，最適合填入的語詞，依序應是：
- (1)瞋／拜／拍
  - (2)瞋／磕／拍
  - (3)瞅／拜／抹
  - (4)瞅／磕／抹。
15. 【1】子曰：「飯疏食，飲水，曲肱而枕之，樂亦在其中矣！不義而富且貴，於我如浮雲」，針對文中的生活態度，最適合的選項是：
- (1)安貧樂道
  - (2)守分知足
  - (3)不拘小節
  - (4)心平氣和。
16. 【2】「像印地安的武士／雄壯威武的直立著／他那堅固的盔甲裡／卻深藏著一顆甜蜜又堅毅的心」上述詩作所描寫歌詠的對象是：
- (1)西瓜
  - (2)鳳梨
  - (3)香蕉
  - (4)荔枝。
17. 【3】「如果我們心底有塊園地，像寂靜森林，像陽光也穿透不了的暗層，那麼詩就會在那兒滋長起來。最後與最早，只是時間問題，不是詩人找到詩，而是詩找到詩人。詩像愛情，因為說不清楚，所以迷人。」根據上文，作者認為能產出詩的主要原因是：
- (1)大自然所賦予的靈感
  - (2)獨居靜觀所得的情境

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- (3)與生俱來深藏的靈感  
(4)持之以恆醞釀的情境。

18. 【2】 閱讀下文，回答 18-19 題  
「書變成愛的收納櫃。當人把自己的愛寫下來，儲存在書的容器裡，就放心地認為愛已完成。寫下的是為了忘記，當愛變成一片字海，施愛的人已遠走他鄉。」  
依據上文，作者認為「書」與「愛」的關係是：  
(1)互惠平等 (2)互為因果 (3)你追我跑 (4)你儂我儂。
19. 【4】 「譬喻」是在描寫事物或說明道理時，將一件事物或道理指成另一件事物或道理的修辭法，這兩件事物或道理之中具有一些共同點。根據上文，下列選項二者關係，何者不符合此定義？  
(1)愛／收納櫃 (2)字海／收納櫃 (3)忘記／收納櫃 (4)他鄉／收納櫃。
20. 【2】 下列各組詞語所標示的注音符號，其字形完全相同的選項是：  
(1)小心ㄅ ㄅ ㄅ 精神ㄅ ㄅ ㄅ  
(2)意氣ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ 沸沸ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ  
(3)ㄌ ㄌ ㄌ 可危ㄌ ㄌ ㄌ 營營  
(4)深情ㄇ ㄇ ㄇ ㄇ ㄇ ㄇ 無語。
21. 【2】 下列「    」中詞語，用字完全正確的選項是：  
(1)這種「病歷」，我們已經擁有相當完整的「病例」紀錄  
(2)參加「化裝」舞會前，總要先精心「化妝」打扮一番  
(3)如果「預訂」端午連續假日返鄉，必須「預定」高鐵車票  
(4)穿著「秩服」的警察最終「制服」了敵人。選擇題題目內容。
22. 【3】 戴望舒〈夕陽下〉：「晚霞在暮天上□□，溪水在殘日裡□□，我瘦長的影子飄在地上，像山間古樹底寂寞的□□。」閱讀上文，推斷 □□內最適合填入的詞語依序為何？  
(1)漂浮／優游／小蟲 (2)漂浮／流金／新芽 (3)撒錦／流金／幽靈 (4)撒錦／優游／小花。
23. 【4】 下列選項何者與〈出師表〉：「夙夜憂嘆，恐託付不效」之「效」義相同？  
(1)苟臨危「效」命，尚當不顧以奮身  
(2)願陛下託臣以討賊興復之「效」  
(3)若真也葬花，可謂東施「效」顰  
(4)不「效」，則治臣之罪。
24. 【4】 子曰：「歲寒，然後知松柏之後凋也」，針對文中的生活態度，最適合的選項是：  
(1)超然物外 (2)安貧守道 (3)安常守故 (4)高風亮節。
25. 【3】 「藉由一路蜿蜒而上的／山路／不斷做出選擇」，仔細推敲上文所描繪出的中文「字形」是：  
(1)出 (2)岩 (3)岔 (4)志。

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26. 【2】 Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge to get to the other side of the river.  
(1) across (2) cross (3) over (4) go
27. 【4】 There are many parks \_\_\_\_\_ the city.  
(1) on (2) with (3) without (4) within
28. 【1】 I am baking a cake. Be careful! The \_\_\_\_\_ is very hot.  
(1) oven (2) pool (3) refrigerator (4) cooler
29. 【3】 I am very full. I just want a small \_\_\_\_\_ of meat.  
(1) can (2) roll (3) piece (4) cup
30. 【2】 Babies are \_\_\_\_\_ about the world. They want to explore around.  
(1)angry (2) curious (3) calm (4) serious
31. 【1】 I didn't have time to get Peter a birthday \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) present (2) question (3) number (4) baby
32. 【1】 John is sometimes a dangerous \_\_\_\_\_. He drives very fast when he is in a hurry.  
(1) driver (2) player (3) owner (4) boss
33. 【2】 We like to go to national parks. We enjoy time in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) nurture (2) nature (3) nursery (4) network
34. 【3】 You get different \_\_\_\_\_ from different foods.  
(1) intensity (2) motion (3) nutrients (4) moves
35. 【1】 You can use different \_\_\_\_\_ to fix the machine.  
(1) methods (2) examinations (3) production (4) elevators
36. 【4】 This table is very special. I like the \_\_\_\_\_ of it.  
(1) deal (2) decision (3) degree (4) design
37. 【1】 He needs to \_\_\_\_\_ his English skills.  
(1) develop (2) develops (3) developed (4) developing
38. 【4】 Sally says she wants \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse when she is older.  
(1) for (2) has been (3) be (4) to be
39. 【3】 People in Taiwan are always nice and \_\_\_\_\_ to international visitors.

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(1) differently (2) harsh (3) friendly (4) strange

40. 【2】 Peter usually \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies with a friend.

(1) go (2) goes (3) going (4) gone

41. 【4】 What are you trying to make?

(1) To be an engineer. (2) A cooking class. (3) Swimming lessons.  
(4) A cheese cake.

42. 【1】 How often do you go to a convenience store?

(1) Almost every day. (2) It is very far from here. (3) At three o'clock.  
(4) Of course.

43. 【4】 Hi, Susan. What are you looking at?

(1) I am singing a song. (2) I got a new haircut. (3) Right over here.  
(4) Some photos of Tamsui.

44. 【1】 There are many attractions in this city.

(1) Show me around. (2) Speak up to me. (3) Please let me know. (4) I  
have an idea.

45. 【1】 I am hungry.

(1) Would you like something to eat? (2) Go and play basketball. (3) I  
like holidays. (4) Wonderful.

閱讀測驗 46 - 48

**Japan's most famous dog**

In front of the Shibuya Train Station in Tokyo, there is a life-size bronze statue of a dog. It is the statue of Hachiko, an Akita dog. Hachiko was born in 1923 and brought to Tokyo in 1924. The dog and its owner, Professor Eisaburo Uyeno from Imperial University, were inseparable friends right from the start. Each day Hachiko would accompany Professor Uyeno to Shibuya Train Station when he left for work. When he came back, he would always find the dog patiently waiting for him. Sadly, the professor died suddenly at work in 1925 before he could return home.

Although Hachiko was still a young dog, the bond with his owner was very strong. The dog continued to wait at the station every day for Professor Uyeno. The dog became a

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familiar sight to commuters over time. In 1934, a statue of the dog was put outside the station. In 1935, Hachiko died at the place he last saw his owner.

46. 【1】 When was Hachiko born?  
(1) 1923 (2) 1924 (3) 1925 (4) 1935
47. 【3】 Where did the owner work?  
(1) at a company (2) at home (3) as a university (4) at Shibuya Train Station
48. 【2】 What is the passage about?  
(1) The description of Shibuya Train Station (2) The close connection between a dog and its owner (3) The stories of the commuters (4) The life of a great professor

閱讀測驗 49-50

### April Fool's Day

April Fool's Day started in the sixteenth century in Europe. Nowadays we play jokes on people on April 1st. For example, someone might change the time on another person's alarm clock so that person would unknowingly wake up earlier or later than planned. Or maybe a person would tell a lie to make someone else shocked.

After we play the trick, we say "April Fool." Then the poor person realizes he was fooled. It is generally done for fun and doesn't cause any real harm to anyone. Next time you play jokes on anyone on April Fool's Day, don't forget to say "April Fool" when the other person begins looking a little confused.

49. 【3】 What is the intention of playing jokes on people on April 1<sup>st</sup>?  
(1) to cause harm (2) to make friends (3) just for fun (4) to wake up earlier
50. 【4】 Which of the following is NOT true from the passage?  
(1) April Fool's day started in 16<sup>th</sup> Century. (2) You have to say "April Fool" after you play a joke on someone on April Fool's Day. (3) April Fool's Day started in Europe. (4) People harm each other on April Fool's Day.