

臺北捷運公司 107 年 4 月 29 日新進司機員、常年大夜技術員  
甄試試題-語文科目

請務必填寫姓名：\_\_\_\_\_。

應考編號：\_\_\_\_\_。

選擇題：每題 2 分，共 50 題，計 100 分

1. 【3】 同事買了新房子，同部門的人想一起送他一幅賀詞掛軸恭賀他新居落成，下列哪一個用語不宜選用？  
(1)高第鶯遷 (2)雕龍畫棟 (3)宜室宜家 (4)堂開華廈。
2. 【2】 下列哪一個選項中的成語用字不同於其他選項？  
(1)引一又`辭職 (2)既往不`一又` (3)`一又`由自取 (4)內省不`一又`。
3. 【3】 有關書信內文的用法，下列哪一個選項是正確的？  
(1)稱別人的父母為「賢伉儷」  
(2)寫給恩師的信封應寫「某某老師敬啟」  
(3)學生應自稱「受業」  
(4)稱人父子可用「賢昆仲」
4. 【2】 下列是《論語》中孔子論學的相關篇章，請問哪一個選項對於孔子的言論詮釋有誤？  
(1)「逝者如斯夫！不舍晝夜。」勉勵學子珍惜光陰 (2)「三人行，必有我師焉。」勉人尊師重道 (3)「學而不思則罔；思而不學則殆。」勉人學思並重 (4)「譬如為山，未成一簣，止，吾止也！」勉人進德修業不可半途而廢。
5. 【1】 請問以下選項中出現的稱呼用詞，何者正確？  
(1)我的拙作長篇小說快要出版了  
(2)我今年芳齡才二十三  
(3)請問您的家妹還在讀書嗎  
(4)我家的寶號上個月剛開幕
6. 【1】 「人不可以無恥；無恥之恥，無恥矣。」句中「無恥之恥，無恥矣」意謂：  
(1)人能恥己之無羞恥心，是能改行從善之人，終身無復有恥辱之累 (2)人雖以己之無恥為恥，而不改行從善，仍是無恥之徒 (3)人不以可恥之事為恥，愈陷愈深，終身無恥 (4)人心中不存恥辱一念，終身不受恥辱之累。
7. 【3】 下列對於常用成語及俗語的解釋哪一個選項敘述錯誤？  
(1)「緣木求魚」義近於「竹籃打水」 (2)「揠苗助長」義近於「欲速不達」 (3)「左右逢源」義近於「左右開弓」 (4)「五十

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- 步笑百步」義近於「龜笑鼈無尾」。
8. 【2】 下列哪一首詩指的是「七夕」？  
(1)遙知兄弟登高處，遍插茱萸少一人 (2)天階夜色涼如水，臥看牽牛織女星 (3)停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花 (4)一年好景君需記，最是橙黃橘綠時。
9. 【4】 「春種一粒粟，秋成萬顆子，四海無閒田，農夫猶餓死。」反映出什麼樣的社會景況？  
(1)稻米一年一穫，卻無法養活農人 (2)遇到乾旱，雖良田廣大，卻收成不足 (3)四處都是良田，農夫卻過勞而死 (4)執政者稅苛繁重，即便豐收，農夫仍餓死。
10. 【1】 「今夜鄜州月，閨中只獨看。遙憐小兒女，未解憶長安。香霧雲鬟溼，□□□□□。何時倚虛幌？雙照淚痕乾。」詩中應填入哪一句？  
(1)清輝玉臂寒 (2)繁星宿故關 (3)深竹暗浮煙 (4)蕭疏髮已斑。
11. 【2】 下列成語的意思，何者有誤？  
(1)「滴水穿石」：有志竟成 (2)「陽春白雪」：景色優美 (3)「門可羅雀」：客人稀少 (4)「宵衣旰食」勤於政事。
12. 【2】 以下各種年齡的代稱中，何者為非？  
(1)知命之年指五十歲 (2)垂髫之年指二十歲 (3)花甲之年指六十歲 (4)不惑之年指四十歲。
13. 【1】 下列哪個「天」的意義，與其他選項不同？  
(1)「牛馬四足，是謂天」(《莊子》) (2)「天生烝民，有物有則」(《大雅》) (3)「天命之謂性」(《中庸》) (4)「天行有常」(《荀子》)。
14. 【1】 在《論語》中有一段孔子訓誨子路的言論：「由，誨女知之乎！知之為知之，不知為不知，是知也。」孔子期許子路在為學上應抱持何種態度？  
(1)不可強不知以為知 (2)正直坦率，追問到底 (3)勤於發問，尊師重道 (4)勤於從師，一心向學。
15. 【4】 孟子曾言：「君子不怨天，不尤人。」乃因君子有何修養？  
(1)逆來順受 (2)不念舊惡 (3)聽天由命 (4)順時安命。
16. 【2】 以下的對聯：「磨礪以須，問天下頭顱幾許；及鋒而試，看老夫手段如何！」適用於何種行業：

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- (1)豬肉舖  
(2)理髮廳  
(3)五金行  
(4)國術館
17. 【1】 「善學者，師逸而功倍，又從而庸之；不善學者，師勤而功半，又從而怨之。善問者，如攻堅木，先其易者，後其節目，及其久也，相說以解；不善問者反此。」（《禮記·學記》）「善學者」會「又從而庸之」是因為什麼原因？(1)感謝師長教導之恩(2)同學間學習氣氛良好(3)與老師學習為善的方法(4)善學者常認為老師學問平庸。
18. 【3】 承上題，上文中所謂「善問者，如攻堅木，先其易者，後其節目」，是指善於提問的會：(1)先問不重要的，再問重要的(2)先問生活常見的，再問特殊的(3)先問簡單的，再問困難的(4)先問變易的，再問有節次的。
19. 【4】 「時間」是時序的動態表現，也是文學作品中的重要課題，下列詩句哪一個選項沒有表現出時間的動感？(1)人老去西風白髮，蝶愁來明日黃花 (2)山中相送罷，日暮掩柴扉 (3)大江東去，浪淘盡千古風流人物 (4)人生不相見，動如參與商。
20. 【3】 李商隱〈夜雨寄北〉：「君問歸期未有期，巴山夜雨漲秋池。何當共翦西窗燭，卻話巴山夜雨時。」「共翦西窗燭」所表現的情意是：  
(1)親友聚首，歡欣暢談  
(2)懷才不遇，徹夜難眠  
(3)夫妻兩地，思情難訴  
(4)家務待商，難作決定
21. 【2】 下列哪一個選項使用了身體感官「摹寫」修辭？(1)殘燈無焰影幢幢，此夕聞君謫九江。(白居易〈與微之書〉)(2)滄海月明珠有淚，藍田日暖玉生煙。(李商隱《錦瑟》)(3)泉水激石，泠泠作響；好鳥相鳴，嚶嚶成韻。(吳均〈與宋元思書〉)(4)春風桃李花開日，秋雨梧桐葉落時。(白居易〈長恨歌〉)。
22. 【4】 「近朱者赤，近墨者黑」，下列哪一個句子意義與之不同？  
(1)君子居必擇鄉，遊必就士  
(2)毋友不如己者  
(3)蓬生麻中，不扶而直；白沙在涅，與之俱黑

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- (4)肉腐生蟲，魚枯生蠹
23. 【3】 荀子〈勸學〉：「強自取柱，柔自取束」意思是  
(1)為人應該適性揚才  
(2)為學應梁柱之堅強，與草木的柔軟  
(3)太剛強導致折斷，太柔軟反遭束縛  
(4)為人應柔弱勝於剛強
24. 【4】 下列哪一個選項中前後組引號中的字讀音相同？  
(1)不「伎」不求 / 一貫「伎」倆  
(2)勵志「箴」言 / 三「緘」其口  
(3)如喪考「妣」 / 「紕」漏百出  
(4)「翌」日清晨 / 繁星「熠」熠
25. 【2】 荀子(勸學)：「螭蛇無足而飛，梧鼠五技而窮。」句中的「梧鼠五技而窮」是比喻一個人：  
(1)多才多藝卻窮於時機可以展現  
(2)多才多藝卻不專精  
(3)才藝洋溢卻不知變通  
(4)多才多藝且才華洋溢
26. 【1】 A beautiful woman always will \_\_\_\_\_my attention.  
(1)arrest (2) contain (3) fetch (4) consider
27. 【2】 This job must be completed by June 15th. I hope you can finish it \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
(1) at (2) in (3) by (4) before
28. 【4】 We need to \_\_\_\_\_ this issue as soon as possible.  
(1)discuss over (2) discuss for (3) discuss about (4) discuss
29. 【3】 Bill's words are totally \_\_\_\_\_ with his actions!  
(1)inconsiderate (2) inappropriate (3) incompatible (4) insensitive
30. 【2】 Don't put any stock in what he says. He's an \_\_\_\_\_ liar!  
(1)observable (2) out-and-out (3) inexplicable (4) easy
31. 【3】 I don't know where \_\_\_\_\_at the moment.  
(1) they do live (2) do they live (3) they are living (4) are they living

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32. 【1】 That actress is the most accomplished performer I have \_\_\_\_\_ seen.  
(1) ever (2) never (3) any (4) even
33. 【4】 I haven't visited Singapore yet, but I hope to do so in the \_\_\_\_\_  
future.  
(1) close (2) soon (3) upcoming (4) near
34. 【4】 Even though the business isn't doing so well now, I think we'll make  
money in the long \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) haul (2) pace (3) road (4) run
35. 【1】 We all need to \_\_\_\_\_ in mind that we live in a democracy, and  
everyone has a say in the way things work.  
(1) bear (2) say (3) think (4) carry
36. 【2】 I believe Anita's business plan will work. It's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) down and out (2) down to earth (3) down on her luck (4)  
downtrodden
37. 【4】 Although John doesn't quite understand what we're doing, he's  
smart and will \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
(1) carry over (2) carry on (3) keep on (4) catch on
38. 【4】 My nephew plays \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer team for his high school.  
(1) at (2) by (3) in (4) on
39. 【2】 That's simply impossible! You must \_\_\_\_\_!  
(1) kid (2) be kidding (3) kid yourself (4) kid me
40. 【2】 You're going to the concert tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(1) don't you (2) aren't you (3) isn't it  
(4) won't you
41. 【1】 The relationship \_\_\_\_\_ Janet and Mark is complicated.  
(1) between (2) among (3) about (4) for

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42. 【3】 When John set the table, his mother\_\_\_\_\_everyone to dinner.  
(1)calls (2) call (3) called (4) calling
43. 【3】 A: Would you like to visit the Museum of Science and Technology  
with me tomorrow?  
B:\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Yes, I surely do.  
(2) You know I am.  
(3) I most certainly would.  
(4) Oh, sure I will.
44. 【4】 A: What time will you leave Taipei?  
B:\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)I'll fly out on Tuesday.  
(2)I'll definitely go before Friday.  
(3)I plan to leave in January.  
(4)My flight is scheduled for 8:00 A.M.
45. 【2】 A: Do you mind if I smoke?  
B:\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Yes, smoking is allowed here.  
(2)No, go ahead.  
(3) Yes, I always have that in mind.  
(4)No, I mind very much!
46. 【1】 A: I doubt that Joe and Sarah are brother and sister.  
B:\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) You're right. They're actually cousins.  
(2) You're right. Joe is Sarah's older brother.  
(3) You're right. I think they're twins.  
(4) You're right. Joe and Sarah are related.
47. 【3】 A: Thanks so much for your assistance.  
B:\_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)No, thanks!  
(2) Welcome!  
(3)It was nothing!  
(4)Even better!

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48. 【2】 A: Don't tell me you haven't finished the assignment yet!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) I never told you.  
(2) I got it done last night.  
(3) Don't worry. I won't tell you.  
(4) I don't finish it.

閱讀測驗

If you hear someone say, "I...I...I...think it's imp...imp...important t...to respect p...people," you probably have encountered a stutterer. Sometimes, you may become a little impatient with such a person and thus will think of ways to help him or her speed up their talk. But do these efforts actually help or hinder the speaker? It turns out that what we think might be helpful is actually detrimental. Here are a few tips for conversing with someone who stutters. First, never mock or imitate a stutterer. As you can imagine, this will only make the speaker feel bad and may lead to even greater occurrence of stuttering, especially among children. Second, do not finish a sentence or even a word for the person. Although you might think this will aid the speaker, in fact it will lead to greater self-consciousness and thus eventually to more stuttering. Finally, do not look away as if you are bored. Your body language will speak volumes to the stutterer. Is there instead anything you can do to help him or her? Yes! Concentrate on the message itself rather than on the delivery of the message. Keep steady eye contact and speak in a relaxed manner. All of us want to communicate effectively. Let's make it easier for those with special needs.

49. 【3】 Which word can be substituted for *detrimental* in the first paragraph?  
(1) sinful (2) strange (3) harmful (4) incomprehensible
50. 【4】 Which action is NOT recommended when listening to a stutterer?  
(1) looking at the person  
(2) paying attention to what he or she is saying  
(3) talking at an easy pace  
(4) helping the person with his or her thought