

臺北捷運公司 103 年 2 月 22 日新進助理控制員/工程員(二)/專員(二)

甄試試題-英文

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】 If you had been paying attention, you _____ what to do.
(1) had known (2) knew (3) would have known (4) know
2. 【2】 She found her new job to be _____ difficult that she eventually had to quit.
(1) such (2) so (3) too (4) as
3. 【4】 We'll have to find another room, the conference room _____ for another meeting today.
(1) is used (2) use to be (3) used (4) is being used
4. 【2】 I hope nothing will be stolen while we are away. Do you remember _____ the door?
(1) locked (2) having locked (3) for locking (4) to lock
5. 【4】 Every year we celebrate the men and women _____ courage helped the country survive its darkest hour.
(1) which (2) with (3) that (4) whose
6. 【4】 Mary loves to talk about her childhood, she _____ every summer on her father's farm.
(1) use to spend (2) was spending (3) was used to spending (4) would
7. 【1】 I'm sorry, but we no longer have _____ in continuing our cooperation with this project.
(1) any interest (2) no interest (3) any interesting (4) not interested
8. 【3】 She told me that she _____ bring a salad the next day.
(1) will (2) is going to (3) was going to (4) wants to
9. 【2】 Unfortunately he has _____ friends because of his tight working schedule.
(1) a few (2) few (3) some (4) many
10. 【1】 In her new position _____ CFO, she will be responsible for compliance issues.
(1) as (2) about (3) like (4) of
11. 【3】 By the time we get to the restaurant, everyone _____ eating already.
(1) had finished (2) has finished
(3) will have finished (4) would have finished
12. 【4】 After boarding the train, please maintain a firm handhold _____.
(1) all the time (2) at the time (3) all times (4) at all times
13. 【1】 It seems to me that you _____ think twice before deciding anything.
(1) had better (2) could better (3) would better (4) should better
14. 【3】 The other driver, _____, apologized.
(1) realized his mistake (2) his mistake realizing
(3) realizing his mistake (4) he realized his mistake
15. 【1】 This week just keeps getting hotter. The temperature _____ daily.
(1) has been rising (2) rose (3) raised (4) has raised
16. 【3】 Many people are not yet convinced _____ the benefits of the national health care plan.
(1) from (2) for (3) of (4) by
17. 【1】 They hadn't planned on meeting, it was a _____ coincidence that they did.
(1) pure (2) clear (3) clean (4) great
18. 【4】 More than anything else, air pollution _____ the greatest threat to the quality of life in Taipei.
(1) provides (2) makes (3) produces (4) poses
19. 【2】 One of the differences between America and Taiwan is that so many people buy things _____ credit in America.
(1) by (2) on (3) in (4) from
20. 【1】 Although he wanted to take a job overseas, his wife _____ him.
(1) deterred (2) insured (3) threatened (4) persuaded
21. 【3】 It's a good thing we had our cell phones, because we were _____ lost.
(1) absolutely (2) very (3) totally (4) rather

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22. 【4】 Despite her personal fondness for her manager, she turned him ____ to the police.
(1) out (2) over (3) on (4) in
23. 【1】 In general, he's a good manager, but it often takes him far too long to ____ a decision.
(1) reach (2) come (3) attain (4) achieve
24. 【2】 We may disagree about some things, but it goes without _____ that I will support you in any way I can.
(1) words (2) saying (3) telling (4) speaking
25. 【4】 In Taiwan rising energy _____ has led to the need for more energy production.
(1) efficiency (2) dissipation (3) intake (4) consumption
26. 【3】 In many areas of business, there's an extremely _____ balance between success and failure.
(1) small (2) narrow (3) fine (4) light
27. 【3】 Recently, there has been some hope that advances in microbiology will _____ a vaccine to prevent and treat AIDS.
(1) prevent (2) predict (3) provide (4) eliminate
28. 【1】 I'm sorry to give you so much work _____ such short notice.
(1) at (2) for (3) under (4) to
29. 【2】 Although last season's typhoons caused _____ damage, luckily there was little loss of life.
(1) sufficient (2) substantial (3) minimal (4) essential
30. 【4】 This project will take you _____ most 3 days.
(1) under (2) to (3) for (4) at
31. 【2】 Excuse me, could you explain the ticket prices again? It doesn't seem to add up.
(1) Just buy another one. (2) That's because there's a discount today.
(3) Don't worry about it. (4) Of course. I can add it up for you.
32. 【3】 Tony called, he wants to call off the picnic.
(1) Great. I love picnics. (2) You'd better call him back.
(3) That's too bad – why? (4) Tell him I'm sorry.
33. 【4】 You don't need to worry about him. After all, he's already an adult.
(1) Well, he worries too much. (2) That's what I'm worried about.
(3) After all he did to me? (4) I know, but I still feel responsible.
34. 【2】 The first thing you need to do is to break it down into smaller parts.
(1) I just don't know. (2) Thanks, I'll try.
(3) Parts of what? (4) It's already broken.
35. 【1】 What do you mean you've sort of finished your homework?
(1) I need help with the math. (2) I'm done.
(3) I hate homework. (4) I haven't started yet.
36. 【4】 John said he'd be open to Italian food.
(1) No, they're closed. (2) Where is John?
(3) He opens up at 6:00. (4) Great, I'm dying for Italian.
37. 【1】 In terms of our agreement, everything's fine.
(1) OK. I'll leave it up to you then. (2) Do you agree to the terms?
(3) That's too bad. (4) What are the terms?
38. 【4】 What happened? We were looking for you everywhere at the park.
(1) Thanks for your concern. (2) I'm OK.
(3) I was here. (4) Something came up.
39. 【3】 If you keep this up, you're going to end up in jail.
(1) It's not the end yet. (2) I'm already in jail.
(3) Not if they don't catch me! (4) It's the end.
40. 【2】 No matter how hard I try, I just can't seem to please my boss.
(1) You just don't work hard enough. (2) Maybe you need a new job.
(3) It doesn't matter. (4) What's the matter?

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閱讀測驗 41-43

Michael Segell's 2005 work on the history of the saxophone, titled The Devil's Horn cites a public statement from the Vatican saying that the saxophone was "scandalous," a strange description indeed for a lifeless piece of metal!

It is fitting then that the saxophone has come to be associated with the rock and roll and jazz worlds. These musical styles were born in controversy and they have always attracted rebels and nonconformists – much like the saxophone. At the time of its invention, the saxophone was actively suppressed by competition from other musical instrument makers. They attacked Adolph Sax, the inventor of the saxophone, constantly; stealing his equipment, burning down his factory and even making attempts on his life. Perhaps their most successful tactic was to have the orchestral musicians union threaten a strike if the saxophone was accepted into regular orchestral ensembles. As a result of these tactics, the saxophone failed to find a firm foothold in the classical world. Although there have, of course, been notable individual exceptions, such as the saxophone solo in Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition.

Nonetheless, despite the opposition of the traditional musical world and of the church, the saxophone continues to re-invent itself as an instrument for the modern age. Perhaps this is because Sax dreamed of making the most flexible of instruments. He wanted to combine the "power of the brass" instruments with the "flexibility of the strings" and the "tonal variety of the woodwinds", and he succeeded, perhaps even more so than he knew. Although the saxophone is still an outsider in the classical world, it has come to be the most widespread and popular of the winds. It appears in virtually every country and musical style all around the world. Turkish, Asian and Arabian musicians have all made the instrument their own. Amusingly, the most powerful symbol of Sax's eventual success comes from the classical world. When the trumpet part of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto number 2 proved to be too difficult, the legendary saxophonist Marcel Mule stepped in and recorded it.

41. 【3】 What is the main idea of the passage?
(1) The saxophone doesn't belong in classical music.
(2) Adolph Sax failed in his dream.
(3) The saxophone is a flexible, successful invention.
(4) The saxophone is an unpleasant instrument.
42. 【2】 What musical style was NOT specifically mentioned in the article?
(1) classical music (2) country music (3) popular music (4) jazz music
43. 【1】 The author of this passage probably _____
(1) appreciates the saxophone.
(2) plays the saxophone.
(3) despises the saxophone.
(4) criticizes the saxophone.

閱讀測驗 44-46

In computing, phishing is a criminal activity using social engineering techniques. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords and credit card details, by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. PayPal and eBay are two of the most targeted companies, and online banks are also common targets. Phishing is typically carried out using email or an instant message and often directs users to give details at a website, although phone contact has been used as well. Attempts to deal with the growing number of reported phishing incidents include legislation, user training, and technical measures.

The first recorded mention of the word "phishing" is on the alt.online-service.america-online Usenet newsgroup on January 2, 1996, although the term may have appeared even earlier in the print edition of the hacker magazine 2600. The term phishing is a variant of "fishing", probably influenced by "phreaking", and alludes to the use of increasingly sophisticated lures to "fish" for users' financial information and passwords. These words are examples of so called leetspeak, which is a form of symbolic writing in which alternative characters are used to replace some letters. In leetspeak, ph is a common substitution for f.

44. 【1】 According to the passage, which of the following is probably an example of leetspeak?
(1) n00b = newbie (2) e-mail = electronic mail
(3) www = world wide web (4) chat = chatter
45. 【4】 What type of phishing is not mentioned in the passage?
(1) telephone (2) email (3) instant messaging (4) bank

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46. 【2】 What is the relationship between “phishing” and “fishing”?
- (1) People who give out their financial information are as easy to trick as fish.
 - (2) Phishers try to attract people the way fishermen attract fish.
 - (3) Phishers are hidden from view, like fish.
 - (4) Phishers, phreakers and fishermen are all obsessed with their hobbies.

閱讀測驗 47-50

There continues to be great debate concerning the Chinese government’s simplification of the writing system in china in the 1950’s. The utopian impulses behind standardization and simplification of a living language are always understandable: increased literacy, administrative efficiency, and ease of communication are praiseworthy goals. But those impulses can also strip a language of its humor, whimsy, and play, not to mention its capacity to accommodate new concepts and usages.

Actually, traditional characters and simplified characters never were two separate and independent language systems — they have always existed on a continuum. Many simplified characters are adaptations from common usage in Chinese handwritten script. Still, it is unarguable that the inability to read traditional characters is to close oneself off to much of the Chinese cultural legacy — its history and arts — before the 1950s.

Since I grew up in Taiwan, where reading and writing in traditional characters is the norm, simplified characters were a novelty and a bit of a challenge, and perhaps, something to be sniffed at. But when my first job after college led me to Beijing to work as a literary translator, I spent the first week furtively consulting a little manual of “Simplified/Traditional Character Conversion” before I became fully comfortable with the new system, including learning to write my name in a way that was comprehensible to desk clerks. The experience taught me the dangers of being a cultural purist.

Given the increasing flow of published and online materials among mainland China, Taiwan, and the overseas Chinese communities, a literate reader must have the ability to use both types of characters. Thus, the answer to the traditional/simplified debate is not either/or, but — annoyingly for policy makers — both.

47. 【3】 What is the most likely title for this article?
- (1) The Advantages of Traditional Characters
 - (2) The Utopian Ideal in Writing
 - (3) Chinese Literacy in the Modern World
 - (4) China’s Cultural Legacy in the Modern World
48. 【4】 Which of the following is NOT an advantage of simplifying characters?
- (1) Making communication easier
 - (2) Increasing the number of Chinese people who can read and write
 - (3) Saving time and money
 - (4) Making classic literature available to everyone.
49. 【3】 What is the writer’s personal feeling concerning using simplified characters?
- (1) They are the wave of the future.
 - (2) They are simply adaptations that come from the cursive script.
 - (3) They are less interesting than traditional characters.
 - (4) They simplify paperwork, but lack interest.
50. 【2】 What can you infer from the reading?
- (1) The writer only uses traditional characters.
 - (2) Prior to working in China, the writer considered simplified characters to be inferior and unnecessary.
 - (3) The writer isn't interested in pre 1950’s literature and culture.
 - (4) The writer isn't interested in the language use of overseas Chinese communities.