



臺中捷運股份有限公司

114 年度新進人員甄試 試題

甄試類科：全類科

共同科目：語文科目(國文、英文)

測驗時間：50 分鐘

—作答注意事項—

- ① 本試題本為雙面印刷，答案卡每人一張，不得要求增補。作答前應先檢查答案卡、入場編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。
- ② 本次甄試題型為選擇題，限用2B鉛筆在答案卡上劃記作答，欲更改答案時，請用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，再行作答，切不可留有黑色殘跡，或將答案卡污損，也切勿使用立可帶或修正液(立可白)。
- ③ 本次甄試筆試不得使用電子計算機。
- ④ 測驗開始後，不得提早交卷離場。測驗結束鈴(鐘)響後，若未繳交答案卡者，該節以零分計。繳卷時，應經監試人員驗收後始得離場。

標準答案公告
僅供參考

單選題【共50題，每題2分，共100分。每題有4個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的答案。答對者，該題得2分；答錯、未作答或複選作答者，該題不予計分】

壹、國文

D 1.「質勝文則野，文勝質則史。」「史」字意謂？

- (A)青史留名
- (B)著史立說
- (C)殷鑑不遠
- (D)虛飾不實

D 2.下列文句完全沒有錯別字的是？

- (A)風一來，題岸蘆葦就發出窸窣的聲音
- (B)本建案嚴選臺北最美景觀，再造華美別署
- (C)非洲因天災人禍不斷，每天有大批的人死去，真是害人聽聞
- (D)無良的企業正磨刀霍霍準備裁員，對象是年邁以及肢體不便的弱勢員工

A 3.「如切如磋，如琢如磨。其斯之謂與？」句中的「其」字在此表示推測的語氣，下列「 」中的「其」字，何者用法與之相同？

- (A)微管仲，吾「其」披髮左衽矣
- (B)國家「其」有不亡
- (C)君子之遠「其」子
- (D)日知「其」所亡

A 4.(甲)「付諸行動」，「諸」為「之乎」的合音連讀 (乙)「就醬子」，「醬」為「這樣」的合音連讀 (丙)「居心叵測」，「叵」為「不可」的合音連讀 (丁)「聞斯行諸」，「諸」為「之乎」的合音連讀 (戊)「只消三日」，「消」為「需要」的合音連讀。以上關於「合音連讀」的字詞說明，正確的共有幾組？

- (A)四組
- (B)三組
- (C)二組
- (D)一組

C 5.下列「 」內同偏旁的字，何者讀音完全相同？

- (A)狂「狷」／「娟」秀／手「絹」
- (B)不「悻」不發／「緋」聞八卦／公然「誹」謗
- (C)言語細「瑣」／金「鎖」錦囊／「噴」吶銅鈹
- (D)蝸居一「隅」／傀儡「偶」戲／「喁」喁自語

D 6. 下列文字，是記錄船自鹿耳門駛向澎湖時，船上之人依序所見的景物。請依文意選出□中最適合填入的選項是何者？

「鹿耳門外，初出洋時，水色皆白。東顧臺山，煙雲竹樹，綴翠浮藍。自南抵北，羅列一片，絕似屏障畫圖。□□漸遠，水色變為淡藍，臺山□隱現於海面，□見水色皆黑，則小洋之黑水溝也。」（王必昌〈重修臺灣縣志〉）

- (A) 瞬息／遂／或
- (B) 倏忽／已／唯
- (C) 頃刻／忽／既
- (D) 已而／猶／旋

B 7. 「數年以後，仍成樂土，豈不休哉」的「休」與下列何者字義相同？

- (A) 既見君子，我心則「休」
- (B) 將崇極天之峻，永保無疆之「休」
- (C) 勸君「休」嘆恨，未必不為福
- (D) 生怕聞愁暗恨，多少事、欲說還「休」

A 8. 下列「」中的字，何者注音相同？

- (A) 來自不同「診」域的醫生，一同為弱勢家庭免費「診」療，為社會注入一股暖流
- (B) 那位貪官平時魚肉剝「削」百姓的財產，用於自己的奢侈開「銷」，終被移送法辦
- (C) 只有當事人才知道的「緋」聞竟被詳細報導，記者如何得知令人「匪」夷所思
- (D) 不肖業者竟然將豬骨混充人類「骸」骨，騙取所得，實在「駭」人聽聞

C 9. 下列詩歌內容的敘述，何者與臺灣無關？

- (A) 揚帆解纜語爭喧，一葉輕飄到海天。層浪有山隨日湧，積流無地與雲連。溝稱紅黑曾聞險，蠲指東南不畏偏。為問飛廬何處泊？臺陽遠在扶桑邊
- (B) 沙汕紛紛列舳艫，當年海上拓雄圖。鯨魚入夢生何異？龍種偕來類不孤。人似武鄉籌北伐，地同洛邑建東都。也知矢志延明祚，絕島偏安亦丈夫
- (C) 金粉東南十五州，萬重恩怨屬名流。牢盆狎客操全算，團扇人才踞上游。避席畏聞文字獄，著書都為稻粱謀。田橫五百人安在，難道歸來盡列侯
- (D) 真教澎女作臺牛，百里飢驅不自由。三十六村歸未得，望鄉齊上赤嵌樓

B 10. 關於《詩經》在中國文學史上的地位，及對社會風氣的影響，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 《詩經》是中國詩歌之祖、純文學之祖、南方文學代表作品
- (B) 《詩經》在先秦時代除了真實反映社會生活外，亦是士大夫修養品德、學習外交辭令的範本，故孔子曰：「《詩》可以興、可以觀、可以群、可以怨。」
- (C) 《詩經》是浪漫主義文學作品，詩本性情之作，吟詠之間，易於感動人、影響人，具有教化的功用，可鼓舞人好善惡惡的情操
- (D) 孔子告誡伯魚曰：「不學詩，無以言。」表明不學《詩經》沒有辦法開口與人交談

A 11. 關於字義的解釋，請選出敘述正確的選項？

- (A)「造」門不前：到
- (B)「居然」可知：竟然
- (C)即便夜乘小船「就」之：依照
- (D)夜大雪，眠「覺」，命酌酒：睡覺

D 12. 下列「 」中字的字音，何者完全相同？

- (A)危「殆」／「貽」笑大方
- (B)懸「崖」／飢餓難「捱」
- (C)夢「魘」／笑「靨」
- (D)「睽」違已久／閤「揆」

B 13. 下列「 」內的字，讀音前後相同的是？

- (A)「黯」然神傷／不「諳」世事
- (B)相「濡」以沫／黃口「孺」子
- (C)「寥」若晨星／含「蓼」問疾
- (D)所費不「貲」／目「眦」盡裂

A 14. 在文言文中，「為」字有許多不同用法。下列「 」內的字，意義與「猶幸市況凋零，『為』當道所不齒」中「為」字相同的是？

- (A)余時「為」桃花所戀，竟不忍去湖上
- (B)此中人語云，不足「為」外人道也
- (C)天行有常，不「為」堯存，不為桀亡
- (D)「為」他人作嫁衣裳

B 15. 下列「 」內的闌干，意義與「夢啼妝淚紅闌干」中的「闌干」意義相同的是？

- (A)獨倚闌干晝日長，紛紛蜂蝶鬥輕狂
- (B)玉容寂寞淚闌干，梨花一枝春帶雨
- (C)更深月色半人家，北斗闌干南斗斜
- (D)夜夜相思更漏殘，傷心明月憑闌干

B 16. 以下詩句出自白居易〈長恨歌〉，只是文句錯亂，令人難以解讀。請判斷以下選項，語句排列順序正確的是？

臨別殷勤重寄詞，

甲、詞中有誓兩心知

乙、在天願作比翼鳥

丙、天長地久有時盡

丁、七月七日長生殿

戊、夜半無人私語時

己、在地願為連理枝

此恨綿綿無絕期。

(A) 戊乙甲丙丁己

(B) 甲丁戊乙己丙

(C) 己丙甲乙丁戊

(D) 丙甲乙丁己戊

D 17. 下列各通同字的說明，錯誤的選項是？

(A) 沉甸甸的，不「伏」手——服

(B) 老年四「楞」象牙鑲金的筷子——稜

(C) 眾人先選發「怔」——愣

(D) 羊腸一條石子漫的「甬」路——通

C 18. 下列是《西遊記》中的一段文字，請依文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項？

「真個光陰迅速，

甲、老君的火候俱全，

乙、只聽得爐頭聲響，

丙、猛睜睛看見光明，

丁、忽一日，開爐取丹，

戊、不覺七七四十九日，

己、那大聖雙手侮著眼，正自揉搓流涕，

他就忍不住，將身一縱，跳出丹爐」。

(A) 丁戊丙甲乙己

(B) 丁己丙乙甲戊

(C) 戊甲丁己乙丙

(D) 戊乙丙己丁甲

B 19. 下列關於〈大同與小康〉文意的解說，何者有誤？

(A) 「大道之行也，與三代之英，丘未之逮也，而有志焉」：意謂孔子是透過文字的記載而了解大同之治

(B) 禹、湯、文、武、成王、周公，「由此其選也」：由此選出

(C) 「昔者，仲尼與於蜡賓」：是指孔子參與蜡祭而為助祭之人

(D) 「各親其親，各子其子」：是大道既隱、小康之治的社會現象

- C 20. 下列選項中的「大人」，何者和「大人世及以為禮」中的「大人」意思相同？
- (A) 東海之外，大荒之中，有山名曰大言，日月所出。有波谷山者，有「大人」之國
 - (B) 這是「大人」的事，小孩別管
 - (C) 說「大人」，則藐之，勿視其巍巍然
 - (D) 三日斷五疋，「大人」故嫌遲
- C 21. 《紅樓夢》一書在小說方面的文學技巧及其藝術價值應不包括下列何者？
- (A) 人物形象上：成功地塑造大群個性鮮明的角色
 - (B) 語言使用上：兼備北方口語及文學語彙
 - (C) 結構手法上：突破一般傳統小說賺人熱淚的悲劇結局模式
 - (D) 藝術結構上：宏偉嚴密完整
- D 22. 明末遺老沈光文開啟了臺灣古典文學的先河，古典文學的命脈自明鄭時期迄今一直未曾斷絕，其中詩歌是最為盛行的文體。下列關於臺灣古典詩的敘述完全正確的是？
- (A) 明朝末年的創作者仍抱持著復興明朝的期待，作品總流露出滿腔的激情與樂觀
 - (B) 日治時期文人接受日本及西方文化，雖用漢文創作但作品仍多有日本俳句的影子
 - (C) 清領後期清廷受外敵侵擾，然臺灣本土因地處偏遠受影響較小，作品仍簡樸自然
 - (D) 清領前期作品的古典詩文，主要記錄臺灣風土民情，是研究舊時臺灣的珍貴資料
- A 23. 《古詩十九首》中以「衣帶日已緩」側寫女主人翁因相思而消瘦，下列文句，何者亦採取側寫的手法描寫主人翁相思之情？
- (A) 東籬把酒黃昏後。有暗香盈袖。莫道不消魂，簾捲西風，人比黃花瘦
 - (B) 雁來音信無憑，路遙歸夢難成。離恨恰如春草，更行更遠還生
 - (C) 碧雲冉冉蘅皋暮，彩筆新題斷腸句。試問閑愁都幾許？一川煙草，滿城風絮，梅子黃時雨
 - (D) 晚來一陣風兼雨，洗盡炎光。理罷笙簧，卻對菱花淡淡妝。絳綃縷薄冰肌瑩，雪膩酥香。笑語檀郎：「今夜紗櫥枕簟涼。」
- D 24. 下列「固」字的字義，何者與「城郭溝池以為固」的「固」字相同？
- (A) 視之如寇讎，名之為獨夫，「固」其所也
 - (B) 君子「固」窮，小人窮斯濫矣
 - (C) 孟嘗君「固」辭不往也
 - (D) 臨不測之谿以為「固」
- C 25. 題辭是國人婚喪喜慶場合中不可或缺的贈語。下列「」內的詞語，皆是生活中常用的祝頌語，用法最合宜的選項是？
- (A) 「弄瓦徵祥」用於賀生男
 - (B) 「瓜瓞綿綿」用於賀農產豐收
 - (C) 「美輪美奐」用於賀新居落成
 - (D) 「宜室宜家」用於賀子孫滿堂

貳、英文

一、單字測驗

- C** 26. My little daughter is completely _____ with K-pop. She could sing and dance along to the songs all day long.
(A) allied (B) objected (C) obsessed (D) appealed
- B** 27. Our company plans to _____ with a Japanese firm to develop new technology.
(A) correspond (B) collaborate (C) coexist (D) coordinate
- C** 28. He tried to sound _____, but his emotions were clearly affecting his judgment.
(A) national (B) personal (C) rational (D) medical
- A** 29. She _____ to study abroad next year to gain international experience and improve her language skills.
(A) intends (B) intense (C) informs (D) includes
- B** 30. Proper _____ is essential in preventing the spread of diseases, especially in densely populated urban areas.
(A) intense (B) sanitation (C) celebration (D) operation
- A** 31. The spy used a fake identity to _____ her true purpose while gathering secret information from the enemy.
(A) disguise (B) recognize (C) launch (D) foresee
- D** 32. The teacher told the students to revise their drafts early, reminding them that a _____ in time saves nine when it comes to writing.
(A) warning (B) technician (C) leak (D) stitch
- A** 33. He was surprised to learn that he would _____ the entire estate from an uncle he barely even knew existed.
(A) inherit (B) regret (C) venture (D) disorder
- D** 34. Although she speaks fluent Mandarin, she still uses her hometown _____ when talking to her grandparents to show respect and closeness.
(A) obesity (B) corpulence (C) patron (D) dialect
- B** 35. _____, we booked the same hotel and arrived at the exact same time, even though we planned our trips separately.
(A) Implicitly (B) Coincidentally (C) Comparatively (D) Undoubtedly

二、文法測驗

- D** 36. Never _____ I experienced such a challenging situation that tested both my patience and problem-solving skills at once.
(A) did (B) were (C) would (D) have
- C** 37. His rude comment was only adding _____ to the fire during the heated argument.
(A) rock (B) stone (C) fuel (D) water

- B** 38. I've been living in Taipei for 1 year and I'm still not used to _____ traditional characters.
(A) read (B) reading (C) have read (D) being read
- A** 39. The store should get a new logo _____ before launching the newly renovated store.
(A) designed (B) to design (C) designing (D) been designing
- C** 40. _____ my brother _____ my sister could attend the family reunion because they both had important work commitments on that weekend.
(A) Both, and (B) Either, or (C) Neither, nor (D) All, and

三、克漏字選擇

Flying a kite is a well-known childhood activity enjoyed by many. Even if you've never flown one yourself, 41 you've watched others do it. But have you ever paused to consider what actually allows a kite to soar in the sky? What is it that holds that vibrant shape up high?

If your first thought is "the wind," you're partially correct—but there's more 42 the story. A kite that stays aloft with minimal effort demonstrates the basic principles of aerodynamics, the science of flight. 43 it's a kite, a bird, or an airplane, the same laws apply. The upward force that allows a kite to rise and remain in the air is called lift. Lift occurs when the air pressure beneath the kite is greater than the pressure above it, which happens 44 a difference in airspeed—slower air moves under the kite and faster air over it. The kite's angled design helps slow the wind underneath, generating lift. However, since the kite has weight, the lift must be strong enough to counteract gravity for it to stay airborne.

Once your kite is up in the sky, two additional forces take effect: thrust and drag. Thrust moves the kite forward, while drag resists that movement. For the kite to remain stable in the air, these two opposing forces must be balanced. 45 you understand the science behind kite flying, why not take one outside and experience it yourself?

- A** 41. (A) chances are (B) working is (C) occurs as (D) pushes upon
- C** 42. (A) in (B) on (C) to (D) for
- C** 43. (A) Wonder (B) Nevertheless (C) Whether (D) However
- B** 44. (A) no sooner (B) due to (C) in spite of (D) compare to
- D** 45. (A) Since then (B) As to (C) So that (D) Now that

四、閱讀測驗

Liz Murray's journey is a deeply inspiring story of resilience and determination. Raised in poverty by parents who struggled with drug addiction, she experienced a difficult childhood. Both of her parents later contracted HIV, and Murray eventually became homeless. After her mother passed away in 1996, she made the decision to change her life through education. At the age of 17, while still living on the streets, she enrolled in high school. Within two years, she earned a scholarship and was accepted into Harvard University. Although she took time off to care for her father, she ultimately graduated and went on to become a successful author and motivational speaker.

In her TED Talk in San Diego, Murray shared her story, but she also highlighted another remarkable individual—Ben Underwood. Ben lost his sight at the age of three due to cancer, yet he taught himself to **navigate** the world using echolocation. He used sound to identify his surroundings and live independently. While this ability was extraordinary, what stood out most to Murray was Ben’s inner drive—the refusal to let blindness define him. She questioned, “What is it inside a person that refuses to say ‘I will label myself as blind’ and find another way?”

Murray believes that this internal motivation stems from the “what if” voice—the ability to imagine possibilities beyond present limitations. Ben asked himself, “What if I could find a new way to see?” Similarly, Murray asked, “What if I went to school? What if I got good grades? What if I applied to college?” By acting on these questions, she argues, individuals can transform their lives. This mindset of curiosity and courage can open doors to opportunities that might have once seemed out of reach.

C 46. What is the most appropriate title for the article?

- (A) TED Talk Is Good Teaching Material
- (B) Fight Against HIV
- (C) What If Anything Were Possible
- (D) Liz Murray’s Amazing Life

C 47. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Murray?

- (A) Murray contracted HIV in 1996.
- (B) Murray was inspired by Ben Underwood, who was Murray’s brother.
- (C) Murray was a graduate from Harvard University and won a scholarship.
- (D) Murray believes that a person’s talent determines what he or she is.

A 48. What does the word “navigate” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) explore
- (B) applaud
- (C) approve
- (D) arrange

D 49. How did Ben Underwood identify his surroundings?

- (A) Ben’s parents accompanied and made sounds for him in case of his falling down.
- (B) Ben and Murray took care of each other.
- (C) The medical team believed Ben was unable to live independently.
- (D) Ben found his way by producing sound waves that echo when they are reflected off an object.

B 50. What does the phrase “what if voice” mean?

- (A) The ability to use one’s talents and stick to it.
- (B) The power to think beyond existing boundaries and explore new potentials.
- (C) Persist in helping others and making them better.
- (D) The characteristics of being friendly to people and being filial to parents