

臺中捷運股份有限公司
112 年度新進人員甄試試題

應試類科	A01站務員(車務類)、B01技術員(電子電機類)、B02技術員(機械類)、B03技術員(土木類)、B04技術員(常年大夜班)
應試科目	01共同科目-語文科目(國文、英文)
考試時間	60分鐘
注意事項	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本試卷共10頁，採雙面印刷，請注意正、反面皆有試題。2. 本試卷共50題單選題，每題2分，共100分。3. 每題有4個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的答案，並須畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。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。4. 限使用2B黑色鉛筆畫記；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液(帶)，未依規定畫記或汙損答案卡等情事，致光學閱讀機無法辨認者，其責任自負，不得提出異議。5. 禁止使用電子計算器。

【請翻頁作答】

1. 以下引文改寫自廖鴻基〈黑與白——虎鯨〉，請選出□□處依序填入後最適切者：

年輕時很喜歡在海灘上□□。起落不息的浪潮，□□能分別我心裡種種模糊不清的是非與黑白。三十五歲那年，出海捕魚成為討海人。我能知覺，航行出海如解脫鉛錘鏽鏽般的舒暢；我能知覺海洋向我漸次展露的魅力……但我□□無法自我解釋，出海到底為了什麼？

- (A)流浪／加減／終於
(B)流連／多少／厭惡
(C)流連／往往／終究
(D)徬徨／多少／習慣
2. 一部設定在晚明時期的歷史劇中，一幕書生在房間裡看書的場景，請問道具組在書單裡不應該放哪本書：
- (A)紅樓夢
(B)莊子
(C)論語
(D)世說新語
3. 請問以下成語的運用何者正確：
- (A)做事要有恆心，「守株待兔」必有所成
(B)防人之心不可無，做事「蜀犬吠日」些總是好的
(C)感情裡要講求誠信，「狡兔三窟」絕不會有好下場
(D)警笛聲一響，那一群聚賭的人立刻「抱頭鼠竄」
4. 講話時如果碰到兩個三聲的詞語，第一個字往往會發成二聲，如：老闆、老虎。請問以下哪個選項在唸讀時不會發生二聲變調：
- (A)骨髓
(B)琅琅
(C)岬角
(D)展覽
5. 請問以下哪個選項完全沒有錯別字：
- (A)席間老趙酒過三巡後大放蕩詞，聲稱再過幾年必定會大放異彩
(B)他花錢如流水不知結制，每到月底總是左支右絀，四處借代
(C)小陳時常誇下海口，因此他所說的話我們總是半信半疑
(D)大維是個見意勇為的熱心青年，路見不平一定拔刀相助
6. 今年欲以古典詩詞為花季特展主題，請問哪個選項最適合：
- (A)陰生古苔綠，色染秋煙碧
(B)白毛浮綠水，紅掌撥清波
(C)碧玉妝成一樹高，萬條垂下綠絲條
(D)疏影橫斜水清淺，暗香浮動月黃昏

【請翻頁繼續作答】

7. 我和年齡相若的同伴們溯著立霧溪的一些支流而上，在□□的巨石間攀爬跳躍，穿過寒冷嘩叫的水瀑，我們□□著身體，也大聲地嘩叫著，然後我們有時就停下，躺在水中平板的大石上胡亂唱歌，看山間的樹葉在水霧飛濺中迴轉著緩緩飄落，蛙類驚慌地跳下水。有時，我們繼續走，為了繞過峭壁夾峙的深潭，便找來梗在石頭間的浮木，將它靠在長滿了青苔的陡崖，然後再顛□□地抱著木頭爬到可以落腳的更高處，或者腳踩著斜生在石壁上的樹幹，手也緊抓著枝葉，戒懼地一步一步走過，偶爾實在害怕，便轉身直立地跳入那綠得泛黑的寒潭裡。

上文改寫自陳列〈我的太魯閣〉，請選出□□依序排列正確的選項：

- (A) 翁翁／撲嗤／兢兢
 (B) 纍纍／哆嗦／巍巍
 (C) 鬱鬱／蹀躞／草草
 (D) 磊磊／啞喋／簌簌
8. 閱讀以下文字，並從選項中選出此段文字的核心主題：「孔子世家載：『孔子晚而喜易，至於韋編三絕。』論語亦云：『假我數年，五十以學易，可以無大過矣。(述而)』可知孔子生平對此寶典所下功夫之勤，與影響之大矣。」(改寫自邱鎮京〈論語思想體系〉)
- (A) 儒家思想對詩經的繼承延續
 (B) 論語與易經的比較與補充
 (C) 易經對於孔子思想的影響
 (D) 從孔子探討老年人生命哲學與省思
9. 以下哪個選項中的書目都屬於「儒家」？
- (A) 論語、荀子、中庸
 (B) 老子、荀子、韓非子
 (C) 大學、孟子、墨子
 (D) 莊子、孟子、大學
10. 以下選項中的字詞前後皆有錯字：
- (A) 娟娟細流／信誓旦旦
 (B) 書空咄咄／滾滾紅塵
 (C) 汲汲可危／風塵樸樸
 (D) 言之鑿鑿／大名頂頂
11. 引文改寫自梁實秋〈談話的藝術〉，閱讀後選出錯誤的選項

談話，和作文一樣，有主題、有腹稿、有層次、有頭尾，不可語無倫次。寫文章肯用心的人就不太多，談話而知道剪裁的就更少了。寫文章講究開門見山，起筆最要緊，要來得挺拔而突兀，或是非常爽朗，總之要引人入勝，不同凡響。談話亦然。開口便談天氣好壞，當然亦不失為一種寒暄之道，究竟缺乏風趣。常見有客來訪，賓主落座，客人徐徐開言：「您沒有出門啊？」主人除了重申「我沒有出門」這一事實之外，沒有法子再作其他的答話。談公事、講生意，只求其明白清楚，沒有什麼可說的。一般的談話往往是屬於「無題」、「偶成」之類，沒有固定的題材，信手拈來，

【請翻頁繼續作答】

自有情致。情人們喁喁私語，總是有說不完的話題，談到無可再談，則「此時無聲勝有聲」了。老朋友們剪燭西窗，班荆道故，上下古今無不可談，其間並無定則，只要對方不打哈欠。禪師們在談吐間好逞機鋒，不落跡象，那又是一種境界，不是我們凡夫俗子所能企望得到的。善談和健談不同，健談者能使四座生春，但多少有點霸道，善談者盡管舌燦蓮花，但總還要給別人留些說話的機會。

- (A)作者覺得人們在談話上的用心比作文更少
 (B)作者認為談話起頭的寒暄妙趣橫生，必不可少
 (C)作者認為一般談話比起談公事更具彈性也更隨興
 (D)作者認為健談者比起善談者多了幾分霸道

12. 下文取自李漁〈閒情偶寄〉，閱讀後選出正確的選項

幽齋但有隙地，即宜種蕉。蕉能韻人而免於俗，與竹同功，王子猷偏厚此君，未免挂一漏一。蕉之易栽，十倍於竹，一二月即可成蔭。坐其下者，男女皆入畫圖，且能使合榭軒窗盡染碧色，「綠天」之號，洵不誣也。竹可鐫詩，蕉可作字，皆文士近身之簡牘。乃竹上止可一書，不能削去再刻；蕉葉則隨書隨換，可以日變數題，尚有時不煩自洗，兩師代拭者，此天授名箋，不當供懷素一人之用。予有題蕉絕句云：「萬花題遍示無私，費盡春來筆墨資。獨喜芭蕉容我儉，自舒晴葉待題詩。」此芭蕉實錄也。

- (A)作者認為王子猷獨愛竹未免有所偏頗
 (B)竹子易長，所以作者覺得「綠天」之號該歸竹
 (C)竹子和芭蕉相比更能重複利用書寫
 (D)作者認為懷素何以題蕉是因為他過於吝嗇

13. 閱讀下文並選出正確的選項：

柳子名愚溪而居五日，溪之神夜見夢曰：「子何辱予，使予為愚耶？有其實者，名固從之，今予固若是耶？予聞閩有水，生毒霧厲氣，中之者溫屯嘔泄；藏石走瀨，連艦糜解；有魚焉，鋸齒鋒尾而獸蹄，是食人，必斷而躍之，乃仰噬焉。故其名曰惡溪。西海有水，散渙而無力，不能負芥，投之則委靡墊沒，及底而後止，故其名曰弱水。秦有水，持汨泥淖，撓混沙礫，視之分寸，眙若睨壁，淺深險易，昧味不覲，乃合涇渭，以自彰穢跡，故其名曰濁涇。雍之西有水，幽險若漆，不知其所出，故其名曰黑水。夫惡弱，六極也；濁黑，賤名也。彼得之而不辭，窮萬世而不變者，有其實也。今予甚清與美，為子所喜，而又功可以及圃畦，力可以載方舟，朝夕者濟焉。子幸擇而居予，而辱以無實之名以為愚，卒不見德而肆其誣，豈終不可革耶？」(柳宗元〈愚溪對〉)

- (A)就文義判斷是溪神不滿於柳宗元的命名
 (B)就方位而言：惡溪在閩、弱水在西海、濁涇在秦
 (C)濁涇是因為水色若漆所以被如此命名
 (D)柳宗元因為不喜歡愚溪風景所以故意取名「愚」

14. 下列「」中的字，何組字形完全相同：

- (A)金榜「去一ノ」名ノ「去一ノ」綱挈領
 (B)「尸弓、」離職守ノ季節遞「尸弓、」
 (C)阡「冂乙、」交通ノ視同「冂乙、」路
 (D)按「勺义、」就班ノ故「勺义、」自封

【請翻頁繼續作答】

15. 下列「 」中的字，何者讀音完全相同：

- (A) 命運坎「坷」／南「柯」
 (B) 震聾發「聵」／功虧一「篲」
 (C) 夫妻「仳」離／「比」鄰
 (D) 將功「贖」罪／舐「犢」



16. 下列「 」中的數字，何者為實數：

- (A) 「七」嘴八舌
 (B) 「百」尺竿頭
 (C) 「三」姑六婆
 (D) 「萬」人空巷

17. 下列各組成語，何者意義相近？

- (A) 光風霽月／闖然媚世
 (B) 望其項背／旗鼓相當
 (C) 摩肩接踵／門可羅雀
 (D) 心猿意馬／聚精會神

18. 下列成語古今衍義說明，何者有誤？

- (A) 峰迴路轉：原指山勢曲折，路隨之轉彎。後指事情有所轉機。
 (B) 水落石出：原指冬天水位低落、石頭顯露。現比喻真相大白。
 (C) 牛山濯濯：原指山上光禿無樹木。今多用以戲喻人禿頂無髮。
 (D) 觥籌交錯：原指賓主飲酒作樂的熱鬧情形。今指飲食豪奢。

19. 下列歇後語何者正確？

- (A) 曹操吃雞肋：成事不足，敗事有餘
 (B) 周瑜打黃蓋：一個願打，一個願挨
 (C) 司馬昭之心：賠了夫人又折兵
 (D) 劉備摔阿斗：身在曹營心在漢

20. 下列詠物詩，描寫的對象依序為：

- 甲、迎向旭陽／以耀目的光芒剔淨眼垢／背倚烈日／俯顧自己放大在地面的／
 陰影
 乙、這寂靜的脈搏／日夜不停／你聽見了嗎／叮嚀叮嚀／這惱人的音調禁不
 勝禁
 丙、說什麼好呢／唯／吃是第一義的／歌／偶爾也唱／也曾吻過／不少的／啊
 ——酒瓶

- (A) 風箏／風鈴／嘴
 (B) 鷹／時鐘／喉
 (C) 風箏／時鐘／喉
 (D) 鷹／風鈴／嘴

【請翻頁繼續作答】

21. 《古詩十九首》常以及時行樂抒發對人生的感觸，下列何者最能與此呼應：
- (A)生年不滿百，常懷千歲憂。晝短苦夜長，何不秉燭遊
 (B)青青陵上柏，磊磊澗中石。人生天地間，忽如遠行客
 (C)庭中有奇樹，綠葉發華滋。攀條折其榮，將以遺所思
 (D)行行重行行，與君生別離。相去萬餘里，各在天一涯
22. 下列何者數詞表數法，與「三五之夜，明月半牆」相同？
- (A)五五為伍，一人司之
 (B)吾十有五而至於學
 (C)或相倍蓰，或相什百
 (D)人生不如意十有八九
23. 《孟子·梁惠王上》：「不違農時，穀不可勝食也；數罟不入洿池，魚鼈不可勝食也；斧斤以時入山林，材木不可勝用也。穀與魚鼈不可勝食，材木不可勝用，是使民養生喪死無憾也。養生喪死無憾，王道之始也。」上述內容，不包含下列哪個概念？
- (A)治國之道 (B)節制開發 (C)依時而做 (D)貴王賤霸
24. 下列題辭運用最適當的是：
- (A)賀人結婚可用「文定吉祥」
 (B)賀人生女可用「石麟呈彩」
 (C)哀輓同學可用「話冷雞窗」
 (D)哀輓師長可用「甘棠遺愛」
25. 「臺陽疆域二千里，四面瀚海中都市。尋常坤軸忽動搖，屋宇傾頽城郭圯。有聲振撼自東來，驚破夢魂茫側耳。天翻地轉風力豪，萬竅不約齊呼號。」依據內容，描述何種情景？
- (A)海嘯 (B)颱風 (C)雷擊 (D)地震
26. With the COVID-19 pandemic deteriorating, all public places like stores, restaurants, and MRT stations demanded that everyone _____ surgical masks.
 (A)wears (B)wore (C)wear (D)wearing
27. With the computer software, making complex calculations will not be time-_____ anymore.
 (A)commuting (B)consuming (C)committing (D)convincing
28. It took her a long time and a lot of hard work, but she finally achieved her _____ of running a marathon.
 (A)rank (B)crew (C)goal (D)jail
29. The _____ music at the restaurant was too loud, making it difficult to hear each other.
 (A)kingdom (B)territory (C)audience (D)background

【請翻頁繼續作答】

30. Drunk driving is a serious problem that can cause accidents and even _____ death.
(A)figure out (B)dress up (C)result in (D)look forward to
31. After a year of social distancing, it feels strange to return to _____ social interactions.
(A)suspicious (B)normal (C)anxious (D)potential
32. The concept of love is _____ and extends across all cultural boundaries.
(A)universal (B)terrifying (C)inferior (D)doubtful
33. There is no doubt that Taichung is a great city. _____, you can enjoy the old buildings as well as the delicious food at the same time if you visit it.
(A)Besides (B)However (C)For instance (D)In the end
34. Person A: "I've completed the form. Here it is."
Person B: "Let me check it over. Oh, you forgot to sign it. Could you please sign your name here?"
Person A: "Oh, I'm sorry about that. Let me do that now."
Person B: " _____"
(A)No problem, take your time.
(B)That's very kind of you to say so.
(C)That's just a piece of cake
(D)That means nothing to me.
35. Located at Fukuoka's center is Maizuru Park, which is worth _____.
(A)of visiting (B)to be visited (C)a visit (D)being visited
36. There are a wide variety of foods served on the table, three of _____ are Korean dishes.
(A)what (B)them (C)which (D)that
37. Only the staff members of the company have access _____ the data on the website.
(A)to (B)for (C)with (D)of
38. No one can deny _____.
(A)how important is it to go green
(B)how important it is to go green
(C)how it is important to go green
(D)how importantly it is to go green
39. The monk sat under the tree, meditating with his eyes _____.
(A)closed (B)closing (C)close (D)closely

【請翻頁繼續作答】

40. Mushrooms and truffles are both classified as the fungus. The former are inexpensive, while the _____ are invaluable.
 (A)latter (B)either (C)later (D)other
41. _____ an emergency, call 911 without delay.
 (A)If it were not for
 (B)Had it not been for
 (C)When it comes to
 (D)Should there be
42. _____ the bad news _____ she burst into tears.
 (A)Hardly she heard / before
 (B)Hardly had she heard / when
 (C)No sooner had she heard / before
 (D)No sooner has she heard / than
43. _____ my grandfather couldn't speak English, he traveled around North America on his own.
 (A)Because (B)If (C)Although (D)As soon as

第44至46題為題組

Bowerbirds occur in many parts of New Guinea and Australia. Males weave intricate display areas (called bowers) out of twigs, decorating their bowers with saliva, charcoal, and colorful objects. A bower is an attractive "avenue" that male bowerbirds use to entice a female. Adult male and female satin bowerbirds share the same bright lilac-blue eyes but no other similarities in color, the male being black with a sheen of glossy purple-blue, and the female olive-green above, with off-white and dark scalloping on her lower parts, with brown wings and tail. Juvenile males and females look similar to each other, known as "green" birds.

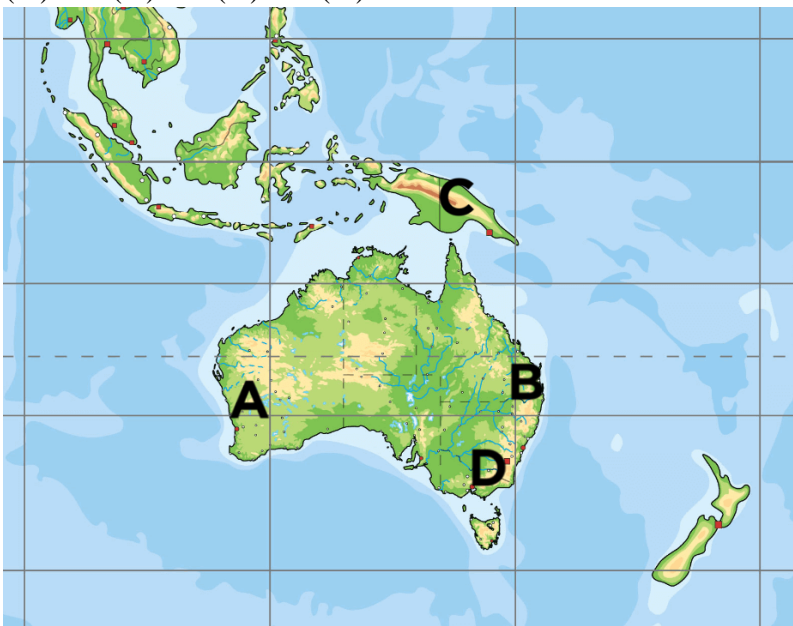
Satin bowerbirds inhabit most of the east and south-east coast of Australia, living in humid woodlands and forests and their edges. They can be found in nearby open regions as well. During winter, flocks occur in open habitats such as gardens, parks, and orchards. Bower sites are usually located in suitable rainforests and woodlands.

This bird species is diurnal. Adult males are mostly solitary; however, the "green" birds often are seen in groups or fairly large flocks. In winter, these birds move to more countryside that is more open and occasionally go into orchards, at which time mature males may enter the "green" bird flocks. They forage at all levels of trees, fruits often being taken from the canopy, about 18-20 meters above the ground. They catch insects by gleaning and sallying. These birds can make an amazing range of sounds, including buzzing, whistling, and hissing. Outside of the breeding season, flocks can be vocally noisy.

【請翻頁繼續作答】

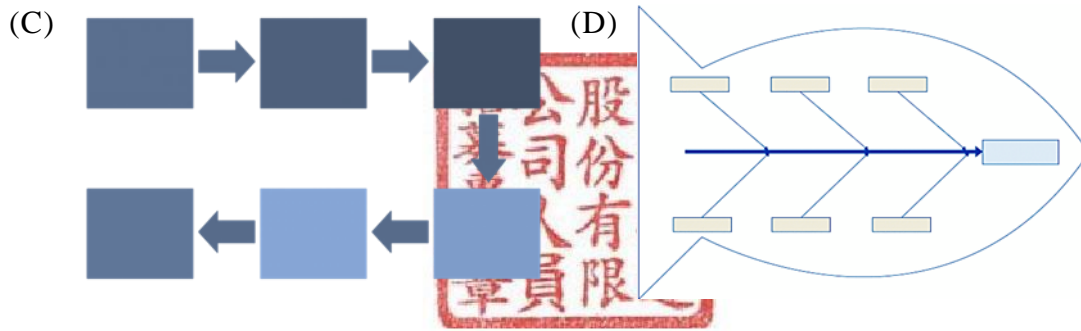
This species is polygynous. Males may mate with a number of females during one season. At the start of the mating season, a male builds and decorates a bower to attract female birds. It is an avenue built from sticks and twigs and sticks, woven into walls that run north to south. Platforms at each end are decorated with mostly blue objects, such as flowers, berries, and feathers. When a female arrives, the male begins a ritualized display, prancing and strutting around his bower. He will offer the female objects from his collection while making hissing, chattering, and scolding sounds. If impressed, the female enters the bower to mate and then goes off to perform nesting duties by herself.

44. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to the passage?
 (A) Male satin bowerbirds look similar to female ones because of their colors.
 (B) Male satin bowerbirds tend to live in dry woodlands.
 (C) Male satin bowerbirds may mate with more than one female
 (D) Male satin bowerbirds are often seen in groups.
45. Where is the satin bowerbird LEAST likely to be found?
 (A)A (B)B (C)C (D)D



46. What chart can best organize the last paragraph?
 (A)  (B) 

【請翻頁繼續作答】



第47至50題為題組

Welcome to the TMRT Love Earth News Report. In this part, we will be testing your knowledge on plastic pollution and its environmental impact. You will be presented with multiple-choice questions based on the information provided. Choose the best answer and let's see how much you know about this important topic.

TMRT LOVE EARTH REPORT

SHOCKING PLASTIC FACTS:

Did you know that it takes hundreds of years for plastics to break down naturally? Here are some examples of the time it takes for commonly used plastic products to break down:

- Fishing lines: up to 600 years
- Plastic cups: up to 60 years
- Plastic bottles: up to 450 years
- Plastic bags: anywhere from 200 to 1000 years
- Disposable diapers: up to 550 years



WHAT CAN BE DONE?



- Reduce, reuse, and recycle plastic materials to minimize their environmental impact.
- Place more garbage and recycling containers in cities and along coastlines to encourage proper waste disposal.
- Redesign products to be more eco-friendly and consider their environmental impact before using them.

47. Which of the following products takes the longest time to break down naturally?
- (A) Plastic cups
 (B) Plastic bottles
 (C) fishing lines
 (D) Disposable diapers
48. What is the ideal solution to reduce the environmental impact of plastic materials?
- (A) Throw them in the ocean
 (B) Burn them in an incinerator
 (C) Bury them in landfills
 (D) Reduce, reuse, and recycle them

【請翻頁繼續作答】

49. How can proper waste handling be encouraged in cities and along coastlines?
- (A)By increasing the number of garbage and recycling containers
 - (B)By not providing any garbage and recycling containers
 - (C)By reducing the number of garbage and recycling containers
 - (D)By encouraging people to litter in cities and along coastlines
50. How can we reduce the environmental impact of products?
- (A)Use products without considering their environmental impact.
 - (B)Design sustainable products before using them.
 - (C)Use products without any care for the environment.
 - (D)Encourage the use of single-use plastic products.

公告試題
僅供參考

【本試卷到此結束】

題號	答案	題號	答案
1	C	26	C
2	A	27	B
3	D	28	C
4	B	29	D
5	C	30	C
6	D	31	B
7	B	32	A
8	C	33	C
9	A	34	A
10	C	35	C
11	B	36	C
12	A	37	A
13	B	38	B
14	C	39	A
15	B	40	A
16	C	41	D
17	B	42	B
18	D	43	C
19	B	44	C
20	D	45	A
21	A	46	C
22	A	47	C
23	D	48	D
24	C	49	A
25	D	50	B



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