



考前搶分關鍵



105年 中油僱用人員招考



國文

- (B)1. 下列「」的語詞，解釋正確的選項是：(A)「沆瀣一氣」，指志同道合，齊心一志(B)「一丘之貉」，指同樣低劣，並無差別(C)「別鶴孤鸞」，指獨出人群，不與眾同(D)「不舞之鶴」，指心志高尚，不阿於世
- (A)2. 下列文句，何者成語的使用最為正確？(A)你真是個純真坦率、「胸無城府」的人(B)他苦訓多時，總算「不孚眾望」取得勝利(C)此次男子籃球隊「技壓群芳」，終於奪得多年來的首次冠軍(D)地球暖化問題日益嚴重，若不加以解決，毀滅之日「倚馬可待」
- (A)3. 王先生因「丁憂」請假，其假別為何？(A)喪假(B)病假(C)事假(D)婚假
- (C)4. 徐太守寫信給好友歐陽非凡，信的開頭：「非凡吾兄□□」，其中□□處宜填入：(A)道鑑(B)鈞鑑(C)大鑑(D)賜鑑
- (C)5. 林律師年近百膝下猶虛，上星期他太太終於生下一女，助理小吳想送他一份彌月禮，下列題辭，正確的選項是：(A)老蚌生津(B)雛鳳清聲(C)明珠在抱(D)珠聯璧合
- (B)6. 「詩經·桃夭」篇云：「桃之夭夭，灼灼其華。之子于歸，宜其室家。」此詩與下列祝賀之詞何者相近？(A)弄瓦之喜(B)關雎之喜(C)花萼相輝(D)松柏相輝
- (C)7. 《禮記·禮運》：「使老有所終，壯有所用，幼有所長，矜寡孤獨廢疾者，皆有所養。」其中「矜寡孤獨」意指：(A)地位低下的人(B)身世可憐的人(C)無依無靠的人(D)收入微薄的人
- (B)8. 劉長卿〈新年作〉：「鄉心新歲切，天畔獨潸然。老至居人下，春歸在客先。嶺猿同旦暮，江柳共風煙。已似長沙傳，從今又幾年？」此詩意旨最符合下列那一選項？(A)感嘆孤獨在外，無人相識，寄人籬下(B)感慨流放異鄉，逢年遇節，倍增淒涼(C)歎惋年歲已老，孤獨無友，唯猿相伴(D)歎息遠離家鄉，青春不再，物是人非
- (D)9. 《西廂記》：「恨相見得遲，怨歸去得疾。柳絲長玉驄難繫，恨不倩疏林挂住斜暉。」其中「恨不倩疏林挂住斜暉」表達的情感是：(A)感嘆美景不再，稍縱即逝(B)懊悔虛度青春，一事無成(C)惋惜時空錯置，相見恨晚(D)希望時間稍留，多作相聚
- (D)10. 下列詩詞選項，何者不屬於感懷伴侶的死亡？(A)如彼翰林鳥，雙棲一朝隻。如彼游川魚，比目中路析(B)夜來幽夢忽還鄉，小軒窗，正梳妝。相顧無言，惟有淚千行(C)同穴窅冥何所望？他生緣會更難期。唯將終夜長開眼，報答平生未展眉(D)遺燼一星然，連延禍相嫁。號呼憐穀帛，奔走伐桑柘。舊架已新焚，新茅又初架
- (B)11. 「玉漏銅壺且莫催，鐵關金鎖徹明開；誰家見月能閒坐，何處聞燈不看來。」此詩描繪的是何種節日？(A)中秋節(B)元宵節(C)中元節(D)乞巧節
- (C)12. 玄德問曰：「今操起三十萬大軍，會合淝之眾，一擁而來，先生有何妙計，可以退之？」孔明曰：「操平生所慮者，乃西涼之兵也。今操殺馬騰，其子馬超，現統西涼之眾，必切齒操賊。主公可作一書，往結馬超，使超

- 興兵入關，則操又何暇下江南乎？」孔明的計策類似於三十六計中的：(A)遠交近攻(B)聲東擊西(C)圍魏救趙(D)反客為主
- (D)13. 「一個人縱然生來就有文學的特優資稟，如果他不下功夫修養，他必定是□□□□，□□□□。天才愈卓越，修養愈深厚，成就也就愈偉大。」(朱光潛《談文學》)下列何者最適宜填入□處？(A)心為形役，身被名牽(B)一為不善，眾美皆亡(C)百憂感心，萬事勞形(D)苗而不秀，華而不實
- (C)14. 林文月念及母親：「我們的軀體原來是二而一的，然則母親雖已離去，她的生命卻仍然藉著我的軀體延續下去，因此我若是珍惜自己，便是珍惜母親，我若能發揚光大我生命的力量，便是發揚光大母親生命的力量。母親那略泛金黃色的白髮，不盈一握在我掌心。我用指尖細膩梳通，一如母親晚年病中我為她沐浴時那樣溫柔、那樣親密，然後，重新用另一張素色的信紙包妥。我徹底清理過梳粧檯的抽屜，仍然將白髮與臍帶放回原處。」(林文月〈白髮與臍帶〉)依此文，下列那項與此最相符？(A)為人子女彰顯父母親的最好方式是照護長輩至死方休(B)作者藉著與母親之間軀體的一部分，來說明此物的審美觀點(C)白髮是母親的，臍帶是作者自己的，二者象徵母子的親情連結(D)母親之愛，透過不盈一握的白髮，在作者痛苦時給予溫暖支持
- (C)15. 「有不少人，就整體而言不能算是小人，但在特定的情勢和境遇下，靈魂深處也悄然滲透出一點小人情緒，這就與小人們的作為對應起來了，成為小人鬧事的幫手和起鬨者。謠言和謊言為什麼有那麼大的市場？按照正常的理性判斷，大多數謠言是很容易識破的，但居然會被智力並不太低的人大規模傳播，原因只能說是傳播者對謠言有一種潛在的需要。只要想一想歷來被謠言攻擊的人大多是那些有理由被別人暗暗嫉妒、卻沒有理由被公開詆毀的人物，我們就可明白其中奧秘了。謠言為傳謠、信謠者而設，按接受美學的觀點，謠言的生命扎根於傳謠、信謠者的心底。如果沒有這個根，一切謠言便如小兒夢囈、腐叟胡謔，會有什麼社會影響呢？」下列選項，何者最能表達本文旨意？(A)只有真正清醒理智、威武不屈的人，才能不被小人的謠言所迷惑(B)小人能洞悉他人內心深處的陰暗角落，找到自己的幫手與起鬨者(C)小人擅長造謠，且能迷惑眾人，因為傳謠、信謠者的心理往往懷有嫉妒、存在缺憾(D)相信謠言之人大多是平庸之人，只要聽到與輿情相合的說法，便不加實證考察地採信
- (D)16. 〈有一首歌〉曾寫下這麼一段生活故事：「我是不到五歲就進了小學一年級的，在南京，在逸仙新村附近的一個小學裏，我什麼都不會，什麼也不懂，卻學會了一首老師教的歌：一二三四五六七，我的朋友在哪裏？在上海，在南京，我的朋友在這裏。這麼多年來，我不單牢牢地記住了這首歌，並且還記住了教室裏地板上溫暖的陽光，和窗外對著我微笑的外婆的笑容。我的女兒是在新竹上的幼稚園.....那天下午，當她說要唱一首新歌

- 給我聽的時候，我並不太在意，埋頭在書桌前的我，也不過如平日那樣，隨口地應答著她罷了。然而，我小小的女兒卻認真地唱起來了，用她那稚嫩的童音：一二三四五六七，我的朋友在哪裏？在臺北，在新竹，我的朋友在這裏。剎那之間，幾十年來家國的憂患，所有的流浪、所有的辛酸都從我心中翻騰而出.....『媽媽，寶貝唱得好不好聽？』我小聲地回答她：『好聽，寶貝唱得好聽。』.....她高高興興地一邊唱一邊跑出去找小朋友玩了，我一個人站在屋子的中間，發現熱淚已流得滿臉。」為什麼這首歌可以給作者如此感動？(A)因為幼稚園提供豐富的教學內容(B)因為女兒天真無邪唱歌的模樣，讓她喜極而泣(C)因為女兒居然會主動唱歌給她聽，而且唱得這麼好聽(D)因為女兒所唱的歌，牽動了她生命記憶裡的經歷與感受
- (B)17. 張愛玲《張看·連環套》：「照片這東西不過是生命的碎殼；紛紛的歲月已過去，瓜子仁一粒粒嗑了下去，滋味各人自己知道，留給大家看的惟有那滿地狼藉的黑白的瓜子殼。」下列選項最接近上文旨意的是：(A)物換星移，不堪回首(B)如人飲水，冷暖自知(C)當局者迷，旁觀者清(D)食之無味，棄之可惜
- (B)18. 東方朔〈答客難〉：「夫蘇秦張儀之時，周室大壞，諸侯不朝，力政爭權，相擒以兵，并為十二國，未有雌雄。得士者強，失士者亡，故說得行焉。」依上文內容，下列何者理解錯誤？(A)由於周室大壞因此諸侯爭雄(B)由於失士者亡因此諸侯不朝(C)由於力政爭權因此彼此相擒(D)由於彼此相擒因此說得以行
- (D)19. 蘇章，為冀州刺史。有故人為清河太守，章行部，欲察其姦贓，乃請太守，為設酒肴，陳平生之好，甚歡。太守喜曰：「人皆有一天，我獨有二天。」章曰：「今夕蘇孺文與故人飲者，私恩也。明日冀州刺史案事者，公法也。」遂舉正其罪，州境肅然。(《資治通鑑·漢紀四十四》)依據上文，太守之喜是認為：(A)上級姦贓枉法，不會認真查案(B)長官是其晚輩，對他相當禮遇(C)知交久別重逢，暢敘生平之好(D)老友顧念舊情，可以得到庇護
- (A)20. 承上題，蘇章之為人，下列何者最為恰當？(A)既全公義，兼顧私誼(B)大權在握，獨斷獨行(C)不顧情義，公事公辦(D)公忠體國，謀定後動
- (C)21. 惠子相梁，莊子往見之。或謂惠子曰：「莊子來，欲代子相。」於是惠子恐，搜於國中三日三夜。莊子往見之，曰：「南方有鳥，其名為鵷鶩，子知之乎？夫鵷鶩，發於南海而飛於北海，非梧桐不止，非練實不食，非醴泉不飲。於是鴟得腐鼠，鵷鶩過之，仰而視之曰：『嚇！』今子欲以子之梁國而嚇我邪？」根據上引文字，下列說明何者正確？(A)文中的鵷鶩象徵莊子，腐鼠則代表惠子(B)二人雖為好友，但彼此較勁，想分出高下(C)二人互相交遊，惠子樂於從政，莊子則追求逍遙與高潔(D)莊子不屑於擔任梁相，是因不願搶奪好友惠子的官位
- (C)22. 「夫學者，所以求□耳。見人讀數十卷書，便自高大，凌忽長者，輕慢同列；人疾之如讎敵，惡之如鴟梟。如此以學自□，不如無學也。」(顏之推《顏氏家訓·勉學第7》)文中兩個□內的字依序應該是：(A)實 / 虛(B)公 / 私(C)益 / 損(D)福 / 禍
- (B)23. 「古之立大事者，不唯有超世之才，亦必有堅忍不拔之志。昔禹之治水，鑿龍門，決大河，而放之海。方其功之未成也，蓋亦有潰冒衝突可畏之患。唯能前知其當然，事至不懼，而徐為之所，是以得至於成功。」(蘇

- 軾《龜錯論》) 此段文意旨在表達：(A)立大業者必有執行力，和一夫當關的勇氣，才能名利雙收(B)做大事者需有冒險心，和百折不撓的毅力，方能突破困境(C)立大業者必有超世才，和忠貞不渝的意志，才能功成名就(D)做大事者需有堅忍心，和壯士斷腕的精神，方能無畏無懼
- (D)24. 子貢曰：「我不欲人之加諸我也，吾亦欲無加諸人。」子曰：「賜也，非爾所及也！」文中子貢的說法，符合下列何者？(A)欲人勿知，莫若勿為(B)欲加之罪，何患無辭(C)己立立人，己達達人(D)己所不欲，勿施於人
- (D)25. 孔子言：「知之者不如好之者，好之者不如樂之者。」代表求學歷程有三種不同境界，下列選項屬最高境界的是：(A)人解讀有字書，不解讀無字書(B)焚膏油以繼晷，恆兀兀以窮年(C)知之為知之，不知為不知，是知也(D)發憤忘食，樂以忘憂，不知老之將至云爾
- (D)26. 「夫所為求福而辭禍者，以福可喜而禍可悲也。人之所欲無窮，而物之可以足吾欲者有盡，美惡之辨戰乎中，而去取之擇交乎前，則可樂者常少，而可悲者常多，是謂求禍而辭福。」(蘇軾〈超然臺記〉)下列選項何者較接近本文主旨：(A)是福是禍，非關人力(B)可喜可悲，有時而盡(C)是美是惡，端看抉擇(D)擺脫羈絆，不役於物
- (B)27. 下列選項那一個「不」字在文意上是多餘的？(A)許多學生上課無時無刻「不」在吃東西，極不專心(B)他所說的無非「不」是報紙上常有的話，並不稀奇(C)一般科技的成就與人類成功登陸月球「不」可同日而語(D)李專員甘冒大「不」韙向長官抗議行事不公，贏得眾人掌聲
- (C)28. 下列選項「」內成語，何者使用正確？(A)再三勸阻，他還是「幡然不悟」，我們也無可奈何(B)身為領導者若能以身作則，廣施仁政，自然會收到「風雨如晦」的功效(C)對於辦案進度，他可是「諱莫如深」，想套出一點口風，恐怕比登天還難(D)你如果想要取勝，就得使點心機，佯輸詐敗以誘敵深入，畢竟「兵不血刃」啊
- (B)29. 「天命之謂性，率性之謂道，修道之謂教。道也者，不可須臾離也；可離，非道也。是故君子戒慎乎其所不睹，恐懼乎其所不聞。莫見乎隱，莫顯乎微。」(《禮記·中庸》)上文所說的是什麼道理？(A)躬親(B)慎獨(C)博學(D)覈實
- (B)30. 老師題辭於紀念冊，以勉勵畢業生，下列何者不宜？(A)學無止境(B)德業長昭(C)任重道遠(D)士先器識
- (B)31. 「賢喬梓」為以下何選項的美稱：(A)稱人父母(B)稱人父子(C)稱人夫婦(D)稱人兄弟
- (C)32. 「傳家有道惟存厚」是一副對聯的上聯，下列何者最適合作為下聯？(A)萬里鵬程在讀書(B)守成不易戒奢華(C)處世無奇但率真(D)運啟三陽氣象新
- (B)33. 下列描寫月景的詩詞，何者具有藉月懷人之意？(A)花間一壺酒，獨酌無相親；舉杯邀明月，對影成三人(B)玉階生白露，夜久侵羅襪。卻下水晶簾，玲瓏望秋月(C)空山新雨後，天氣晚來秋。明月松間照，清泉石上流(D)人閑桂花落，夜靜春山空。月出驚山鳥，時鳴春澗中
- (B)34. 王維詩：「憐君不得意，況復柳條春。為客黃金盡，還家白髮新。五湖三畝宅，萬里一歸人。知禰不能薦，羞為獻納臣。」請於下列選項中，選出最適合作為全詩主幹的字：(A)羞(B)憐(C)還(D)歸
- (C)35. 「梳洗罷，獨倚望江樓。過盡千帆皆不是，斜暉脈脈水悠悠，腸斷白蘋洲。」這闕詞主要表達：(A)獨守空閨的妻子，姿態嬌柔，惹人憐愛(B)深閨少婦洗盡鉛華、看透世事後的淡然(C)閨中思婦盼不到丈夫歸來，失望又無奈(D)為悅己者容的女子，精心裝扮倚樓獨語

- (D)36.「昨夜江邊春水生·蒙衝巨艦一毛輕。向來枉費推移力·此日中流自在行。」本詩寓含的道理·下列說明何者正確？(A)物極必反·柳暗花明(B)以簡馭繁·避重就輕(C)學而能思·事半功倍(D)積學日久·豁然貫通
- (C)37.下列敘述·何者與「重陽節」有關？(A)閨女求天女·更闌意未闌(B)不效艾符趨習俗·但祈蒲酒話昇平(C)遙知兄弟登高處·偏插茱萸少一人(D)無雲世界秋三五·共看蟾盤上海涯
- (B)38.下列那些名言無關乎「溝通」？(A)一場爭論可能是兩個心靈之間的捷徑(B)卑怯的人·即使有萬丈的憤火·除弱草以外·又能燒掉什麼呢(C)每一個人都需要有人和他開誠佈公地談心。一個人儘管可以十分英勇·但他也可能十分孤獨(D)如果你是對的·就要試著溫和地·技巧地讓對方同意你；如果你錯了·就要迅速而熱誠地承認。這要比為自己爭辯有效和有趣得多
- (D)39.下列文句·成語使用正確的是：(A)友人既不在家·便不宜再「登堂入室」(B)其行前恭後倨·實為「首鼠兩端」之人(C)此文冗長漫汗·「文不加點」·極不便閱讀(D)老師諄諄教誨·無奈「一傳眾咻」·成效不佳
- (B)40.「避開了熟悉的紅綠燈·避開了必然經過的那幾片小店·一條比較遠的路悠悠恍恍·引領著我瀏覽另一種風景·說是風景·其實在都市裡·任何一條街巷都是大同小異的公寓門面與水泥圍牆·不過繞一條路·就是換了一種心情·刻意讓自己去承擔經濟學家最擔心『風險』·或是很奢侈地浪費掉經濟學家十分在意的『成本』·於是我便像一個大富翁般·享受著人間的浮華·卻不計較收支裡面的營利。」文中的「成本」指的是什麼？(A)開發新路徑所需耗費的人力與資金(B)探勘新路線所要付出的時間和精神(C)找不到正確路徑時所帶來的壞心情(D)繞遠路之後卻無法欣賞更美的風景
- (C)41.「很多大人常說·我們如此打拚·還不是為了下一代的幸福。然而·下一代的幸福生活·真是我們這一代人·為了追求經濟成長·不惜糟蹋環境換得來的嗎？喜愛大自然是生物的本能·人類也是生物的一種·天生渴望回歸自然的懷抱。我一直定居農村家鄉·對環境的變遷也有一份責任·總覺得愧對子孫。」關於本文想傳達的訊息·下列何者錯誤？(A)為下一代努力發展經濟的想法·可能適得其反(B)為經濟而破壞自然生態的作法·才是愧對子孫(C)希望下一代能體諒這一代人為求發展經濟的苦心(D)希望這一代能省思經濟發展帶來自然破壞的後果
- (C)42.下列那一詞語使用不當？(A)他明明家財萬貫卻刻意裝窮·未免太過「虛矯」(B)百貨公司週年慶盛況空前·還沒開門就人潮「湧湧」(C)這場街頭鬥毆十分慘烈·許多傷者面目「拳拳」·情況嚴重(D)小明第一次出國當交換學生·送機時母親「殷殷」叮囑·十分不捨
- (C)43.下列文句中「」內的詞語應用錯誤的是：(A)這首詩含蓄纏綿·「意在言外」(B)我「嗜癩成癖」·搜集汽水的瓶蓋已近十年(C)最近的心情悶悶不樂·走起路來「飄飄欲仙」(D)他們專門潛入民宅拿人家的東西·被稱作「梁上君子」
- (C)44.下列成語解釋何者錯誤？(A)響遏行雲：聲音響亮高妙(B)不伎不求：不嫉妒不貪得(C)短綆汲深：能力充足能成大事(D)折衝樽俎：酒宴中運用外交取勝
- (A)45.「一個古老的詩國 / 有一個白髮的詩人 / 拈一片霜的月光 / 凝成一首小詩 / 給所有的孩子們唱 / 一代一代地唱 / 會須一飲三百杯 / 老詩人撈月去了 / 小詩留在月光裡悠揚 / 在故鄉悠揚 / 在他鄉悠揚。」依據上文敘述·

- 「老詩人」指的是：(A)李白(B)杜甫(C)李商隱(D)白居易
- (A)46.下列成語都是出於文人的典故·其中成語與人物搭配錯誤的選項是：(A)夢筆生花 / 江淹(B)洛陽紙貴 / 左思(C)投筆從戎 / 班超(D)才高八斗 / 曹植
- (D)47.書信提稱語的使用·下列所述對應關係何者正確？(A)父母：麾下(B)弔唁：妝次(C)平輩：鈞鑒(D)師長：尊鑒
- (D)48.原來生活本身才是一門大學問·只有用生命去體驗·才是有血有肉的——這才真是一步跨出了蒼白冷酷的象牙塔·看見天日·看見風暴·走進這世界來。(〈又是風起的時候了〉)根據上文·下列何者正確？(A)象牙塔內的天日·風暴豐富了生命(B)有血有肉的生命就如蒼白冷酷的象牙塔(C)生活是一門大學問·即使是象牙塔內也有生活(D)用生命體會生活·才能走出象牙塔·走進世界
- (D)49.「但得兩心相照·無燈無月何妨」。低徊地吟誦著這兩句纏綿婉轉的詞·你會體會到兩顆堅貞皎潔的心靈·結合在一起·該是多麼美好·多麼幸福。人生至少要有一個知己·可以共患難的朋友·正如我們必須有一、二部精讀的書·生命才不至於虛拋。於危厄困難中·才有人替你分擔。(〈心照不宣〉)下列何者符合上文意旨？(A)知己如同書本·能充實人生(B)結交知己是為了在危厄困難時得到幫助(C)不管知己如何困難·我們都要不離不棄(D)能有知己相互關照·即使生活困頓·又有何妨
- (B)50.有人問著名雕刻家米開朗基羅·他是如何刻鑿出栩栩如生的「大衛」像·大師只淡淡地說·「大衛本來就在這塊大理石裡·我只是將不屬於大衛的石塊擊掉罷了」。根據大師的回應·一件偉大藝術品的誕生·有何特別之處？(A)只要積累足夠·妙手就可得佳品(B)未必脫胎換骨·只須去蕪而存菁(C)本於自然天成·平淡中即現不凡(D)完全不落俗套·能化腐朽為神奇
- (B)51.荷蘭畫家維梅爾畫作中·「不但人見的地方·光裡有層次·有櫛比·受光面上閃著晶瑩的光線·碎珠似的光點；人不見的地方光也過來·在暗淡處逗留·透映。光裡有光·無光裡也有光。光弱得幾乎看不見·卻無所不訪·無處不留；似乎無心地撫略過去·卻踟躕徘徊·有意溫存。」下列選項何者最貼近引文旨意？(A)光線層次分明(B)光線若有生命(C)光線映襯物體(D)光線照耀人物
- (B)52.「誠意是對人對事一種自我負責也同時尊重他人的態度·是古典的社會中的普世價值規範·它是以自我透明不留猜忌餘地的表白來取得信任和認同·以完成互動上的主導優勢·世風日下·當這種意識越來越薄弱時·反而掛在嘴上就越來越頻繁。」(《美學時光》)下列引伸解釋何者錯誤？(A)誠意具有和諧社會·消弭對立的功能(B)語言表達能力好的人·往往缺乏真正的誠意(C)唯有尊重自己的人·才能對人展現真正的誠意(D)人與人之間唯有表現誠意·才能建立真正的信任
- (A)53.桐城派影響清代文壇甚大·其最重要的文學主張為何？(A)倡古文義法·義理·詞章並重(B)明道致用·文以載道(C)文必秦·漢·詩必盛唐(D)獨抒性靈·不拘格套
- (C)54.「小王的妻子生了個男孩·親朋好友都來慶賀他的□□□□。」上述缺空中應填入(A)弄瓦之喜(B)赤子之心(C)弄璋之喜(D)弄巧成拙
- (C)55.詩經〈蓼莪〉一詩中·「南山烈烈·飄風發發。民莫不穀·我獨何害」謂人遭受到何種傷痛？(A)五穀欠收(B)強烈地震(C)父母雙亡(D)兵荒馬亂
- (B)56.顏淵曰：「願無伐善·無施勞」。句中「無施勞」意謂：(A)不要把勞苦施給別人(B)不要張揚自己的功勞(C)不要說出自己的勞苦(D)施行起來並沒有勞苦

- (D)57.在韓愈的〈師說〉一文中·何謂「聖人無常師」？(A)聖人乃「生而知之者」·沒有人有資格為之師(B)聖人言行謹慎·不輕易收門生(C)聖人態度謙虛·處處留心學問(D)聖人見賢思齊·沒有固定的學習對象
- (A)58.下列何者並非唐宋古文八大家之一呢？(A)朱熹(B)柳宗元(C)蘇轍(D)曾鞏
- (D)59.詞有詞調·也稱「詞牌」·指的是：(A)詞的題目(B)詞的字數(C)填詞時應押的韻(D)填詞時所依據的樂譜
- (D)60.下列哪一位是寫作小說〈一桿「稱仔」〉·揭露日本殖民政府的暴虐·被後人尊稱為臺灣新文學之父的日據時代台灣新文學作家？(A)楊逵(B)吳濁流(C)呂赫若(D)賴和
- (B)61.下列連橫〈台灣通史序〉中的詞語解釋·何者正確？(A)晉《乘》楚《杌》：指文字脫漏(B)郭書燕說：指穿鑿附會之說(C)郭公夏五：所載史料內容互有參差(D)筆路藍縷：形容前途渺茫
- (B)62.下列文章何者與臺灣無關？(A)〈紀水沙連〉(B)〈桃花源記〉(C)〈東番記〉(D)〈北投硫穴記〉
- (C)63.選出讀音不同的一組：(A)童山「濯」濯；過蒙拔「擢」(B)「惋」惜不已；手「腕」高明(C)「皚」皚白雪；言辭「剴」切(D)猛虎出「柙」；話「匣」子
- (B)64.下列各選項的詞語·何者用字完全正確？(A)鴨雀無聲(B)阿諛諂媚(C)環堵蕭然(D)走頭無路
- (B)65.下列成語運用正確的選項是：(A)經濟不景氣·物價又節節上揚·令人有「三月不知肉味」之嘆！(B)在警方大力掃蕩之下·這一帶的宵小已「消聲匿跡」了(C)經過幾年的苦練技藝·今日的他可稱得上是「梧鼠五技」·令人刮目相看(D)陳先生熱心公益·是本次慈善義賣的「始作俑者」
- (B)66.〈師說〉：「生乎吾前·其聞道也·固先乎吾·吾從而師之；生乎吾後·其聞道也·亦先乎吾·吾從而師之。」由此可知韓愈認為從師的標準是：(A)聞(B)道(C)師(D)生
- (A)67.〈岳陽樓記〉：「微斯人·吾誰與歸？」「斯人」是指：(A)先憂後樂的古仁人(B)遷客騷人(C)唐賢今人(D)范仲淹
- (D)68.〈訓儉示康〉：「外人頗有公孫布被之譏」是譏評：(A)見識淺薄(B)奢侈成性(C)器量狹小(D)欺世盜名
- (A)69.〈廉恥〉：「松柏後凋於歲寒·雞鳴不已於風雨。」其意與下列何者不相同？(A)識時務為俊傑(B)急風知勁草(C)板蕩識忠貞(D)時窮節乃見
- (A)70.下列各組文句「」中的字義·何者相同？(A)今君有「區區」之薛·不拊愛子其民；「區區」之祿山一出而乘之(B)不「以」物喜·不以己悲；有池窪然方「以」長(C)師者·「所以」傳道·受業·解惑也；親賢臣·遠小人·此先漢「所以」興隆也(D)「相」迎不道遠·直至長風沙；當時士大夫家皆然·人不「相」非也
- (C)71.「黃髮垂髫·並怡然自樂。」其中「黃髮」借代老人·「垂髫」借代小孩·以下選項何者沒有使用相同的修辭？(A)沙鷗翔集·錦鱗游泳(B)私家收拾·半付祝融(C)人生不相見·動如參與商(D)潯陽地僻無音樂·終歲不聞絲竹聲

- (A)72.下列詩句所描寫的季節·與其它三首不同的選項是：(A)千里鶯啼綠映紅·水村山郭酒旗風(B)停車坐愛楓林晚·霜葉紅於二月花(C)最好西湖賣酒家·黃菊綻東籬下(D)颯颯西風滿院栽·蕊寒香冷蝶難來
- (D)73.請選出最不適當的選項·「天地者·萬物之□□·光陰者·百代之過客」(A)逆旅(B)客舍(C)寓所(D)渾家
- (B)74.下列文句「」內的詞語·何者沒有使用「借代」的修辭法？(A)「朱門」酒肉臭·路有凍死骨(B)陽春召我以「煙景」·大塊假我以文章(C)時窮節乃現·一一垂「丹青」(D)私家收拾·半付「祝融」
- (A)75.從「范進中舉」中·「我每常說·我的這個賢婿·才學又高·品貌又好·就是城裡頭那張府·周府這些老爺·也沒有我女婿這樣一個體面的相貌！」的這一段文字·可以看出胡屠戶：(A)前倨後恭(B)春風得意(C)信口雌黃(D)陽奉陰違
- (A)76.水滸傳中·仗勢欺人的高官是：(A)高俅父子(B)陸謙父子(C)宋江父子(D)魯達父子
- (C)77.【馮諼客孟嘗君】關於馮諼和孟嘗君的性格敘述·下列敘述·最不恰當的是：(A)孟嘗君有謙虛改過之德(B)馮諼有力求表現之心(C)孟嘗君有先見之明(D)馮諼有雄辯之才
- (B)78.下列選項中·何者有「名詞」作「動詞」用的現象？(A)「面」署第一(B)背筐·「手」長鐮(C)「風」簷展書讀·古道照顏色(D)春風又「綠」江南岸·明月何時照我還
- (B)79.下列詞語·何者沒有使用「句中對」的修辭技巧？(A)披肝瀝膽(B)魚游沸鼎(C)滄海桑田(D)水落石出
- (B)80.古人飲酒的心情大不相同·下列選項中何者與「斗酒勿為薄·寸心貴不忘。坐惜故人去·偏令遊子傷。」之心情最相近？(A)人生得意須盡歡·莫使金樽空對月(B)主稱會面難·一舉累十觴·十觴亦不醉·感子故意長(C)一觴雖獨進·杯盡壺自傾·日入群動息·歸鳥趨林鳴(D)勸君更盡一杯酒·西出陽關無故人
- (D)81.【項脊軒志】：室西連於中閭·「先妣」嘗一至；「先妣」是指：(A)稱自己死去的妻子(B)外祖母或年老的女性(C)婦人(D)已去世的母親
- (A)82.【長干行】「門前遲行跡·一一生綠苔。苔深不能掃·落葉秋風早。」詩中「綠苔」除了寫景外·還暗示女子心中的：(A)離愁(B)歡樂(C)憤慨(D)悲痛
- (C)83.下列有關「孟子」的敘述·何者正確？(A)主張人性本惡·要用後天的教育來改善(B)摩頂放踵·以兼愛遊說諸侯(C)主張制民之產·必使仰足以事父母·俯足以畜妻子(D)致力於攻異端·闢邪說·乃因道家學說盛行之故
- (B)84.下列關於「韓非」的敘述·何者不正確？(A)戰國時韓之諸公子(B)與李斯同師鬼谷子(C)喜刑名法術之學·歸本於黃老(D)不能道說·而能著書
- (B)85.請判斷下列何者是李煜亡國前的作品：(A)胭脂淚·相留醉·幾時重？自是人生長恨水長東(B)紅日已高三丈透·金爐次第添香獸·紅錦地衣隨步皺(C)還似舊時遊上苑·車如流水馬如龍·花月正春風(D)鳳閣龍樓連霄漢·玉樹瓊枝作煙蘿·幾曾識干戈
- (D)86.下列各書何者不屬於儒家思想？(A)孟子(B)論語(C)中庸(D)老子



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- (D)1. We are not rich. But _____ we go to a fancy French restaurant to have a nice dinner. (A)recently(B)faithfully(C)personally(D)occasionally
- (B)2. The father took his kids to the _____ park because they wanted to ride on the roller coaster and merry-go-round. (A)carpet(B)theme(C)sketch(D)entertain
- (A)3. The house _____ to ours is now under repairs. Construction noise can be very annoying. (A)adjacent(B)migrant(C)exterior(D)interior
- (A)4. Children are great learners of languages. They _____ the skills much faster than adults. (A)acquire(B)indulge(C)remind(D)disturb
- (B)5. The earth's oil reserves are expected to be _____ in 50 years. Thus, countries around the world have been trying to find new energy sources. (A)retired(B)exhausted(C)recovered(D)predicted
- (D)6. Paul fell off his bike and hit his head. He felt fine, but at his wife's _____, he still went to the hospital for a checkup. (A)dependence(B)resistance(C)performance(D)insistence
- (A)7. When Richard was asked to stop in the middle of an exciting game, he turned off the computer _____ with displeasure on his face. (A)reluctantly(B)fortunately(C)properly(D)generously
- (C)8. Twenty years ago, cellphones were a luxury, not _____ for most people. Now they are a necessity in our lives. (A)adverse(B)amiable(C)affordable(D)accurate
- (B)9. It's time to take a short _____. Would you like to have a cup of coffee? (A)triumph(B)break(C)rainbow(D)garbage
- (A)10. My legs are _____ after the ball game. (A)sore(B)certificate(C)health(D)ambitious
- (A)11. I am so hungry. The noodles look _____ to me. (A)delicious(B)honest(C)famous(D)commemorative
- (D)12. The plane ticket is _____ for one year. (A>true(B)upgrade(C)awesome(D)valid
- (A)13. We need to buy some new _____ for redecorating our villa. (A)furniture(B)exhibition(C)stretcher(D)route
- (B)14. Tom had stayed up watching movies and _____ this morning. (A)pinched(B)overslept(C)compensated(D)interchanged
- (D)15. Mary's uncle passed away yesterday. The _____ will be held next Tuesday. (A)attack(B)miracle(C)mirror(D)funeral
- (A)16. I shall buy you a bracelet watch _____ condition that you promise to behave yourself. (A)on(B)in(C)to(D)with

- (D)17. Andrew is very good at basketball, but he is _____ a golfer. (A)skilled at(B)adept at (C)in a sense(D)not much of
- (B)18. Jerry is in good health and spirits and, _____ his accident yesterday, ready to drive again. (A)owing(B)despite (C)though(D)regardless
- (C)19. A new television program teaches handicapped children _____ can and should think about career development. (A)and(B)both(C)that they(D)who they
- (A)20. _____ conventional photography, holography produces three-dimensional images. (A)Unlike(B)It is unlike(C)Unlikely(D)It is unlikely
- (C)21. Pearls in edible clams and oysters are usually small, rough, and _____. (A)poor quality (B)their quality (C)of poor quality(D)their poor quality
- (D)22. Since 2000, the population of this area in India _____ continuously. (A)grows (B)grew (C)would grow(D)has been growing
- (C)23. "The City of London" actually refers to only a small part of London, _____ there is a concentration of banks, insurance companies and financial markets. (A)when(B)which (C)where(D)with which
- (A)24. Though it is not very _____ paid, the job is quite interesting. (A)well (B)shocking (C)noisy (D)improving
- (C)25. Jenny's success in her career _____ her mother very much. (A)was delighted (B)in delight (C)delights (D)delight on
- (C)26. My wife and I _____ like to visit Spain, but we don't have enough money for the trip. (A)will be (B)would be (C)should (D)are
- (D)27. Either my sister or I _____ to go to the mall to do some shopping. (A)will (B)has (C)are (D)have
- (C)28. When I was just _____ leave my office, I received a call from my boss. (A)against (B)going (C)about to (D)in the way
- (D)29. We are not happy _____ the result. (A)out (B)than (C)of (D)with
- (A)30. I ride the bicycle to the office every day. I save money _____ gas. (A)on (B)to (C)under (D)without
- (D)31. The man _____ when his mother told his coworkers stories about his childhood. (A)would embarrass (B)about to embarrass (C)is embarrassing (D)was embarrassed
- (C)32. I don't think he left the lights on _____. (A)intention (B)to intention (C)intentionally (D)intentioned

More than one in five U.S. children live in poverty. Among the world's 35 richest countries, the United

States holds the distinction of 33 second highest in child poverty. Children who grow up in poverty complete less schooling, work and earn less 34 adults, and have poorer health. While education has been envisioned as the great equalizer, this promise has been more myth than reality. Despite some periods of progress, the achievement gap between white and black students remains 35. Yet today, the achievement gap between the poor and the non-poor is twice as large as 36 between black and white students. These 37 undoubtedly contribute to the increasing stratification in who attends and graduates from college. They will also limit economic and social mobility and perpetuate the gap between rich and poor.

- (C)33.(A)living (B)putting (C)ranking (D)taking
- (A)34.(A)as (B)by (C)of (D)to
- (D)35.(A)masculine (B)nonviolent (C)persuasive (D)substantial
- (C)36.(A)it (B)one (C)that (D)which
- (B)37.(A)achievements (B)differences (C)inventors (D)promises

Any foreigner in Taiwan will tell you that the most difficult part of adapting to culture shock is the language barrier. Everyday activities, such as ordering food and asking for directions, 38 challenges for a newcomer. Problems in communication can 39 frustration and, in some cases, anger. In these cases, the first forms of the language to be learned are usually abusive. This is unfortunate. Learning a foreign language makes it easier for us to communicate with people from that country, but we must become 40 with the polite forms of that language. In English, people show courtesy by the use of three important features. First, people use sentence structures such as "Would you mind...?" Second, they can use different words. For example, they might say "Please be quiet." 41 the rude form "Shut up!" Finally, speakers use the 42 of voice. In English, a rising tone can show politeness.

- (B)38.(A)became (B)become (C)becomes (D)has become
- (A)39.(A)lead to (B)come to (C)let up (D)put up
- (C)40.(A)additional (B)adventurous (C)familiar (D)logical
- (D)41.(A)instead (B)in case (C)in case of (D)instead of
- (C)42.(A)pitch (B)sound (C)tone (D)quality

In 1955, the first Disneyland 43 in California. It was a huge success. Since that time more than 600 million people have visited the amusement park. But that first Disneyland was only the beginning. Disney World opened in Florida in 1971. This park would go 44 to become the world's most visited park. Disney World now 45 four theme parks, two waterparks and more than 30 hotels. Since then the Disney Corporation has added three

more parks. Disney fans can now visit parks in Japan, France and Hong Kong. All over the world people have come to love Disney movies and 46. For those fans, visiting at least one of the Disney parks has become the 47.

- (A)43.(A)opened (B)remarked (C)advanced (D)experienced
- (B)44.(A)in (B)on (C)out (D)up
- (B)45.(A)contain (B)contains (C)containing (D)contained
- (C)46.(A)jewelry (B)apparel (C)characters (D)appliances
- (D)47.(A)heir apparent (B)bucket list (C)last best hope (D)dream of a lifetime
- (B)48.A: Congratulations! Your team won the game.
B: Thank you! What did you think of the game?
A: It was really exciting. _____
(A)I couldn't help falling asleep during the game.
(B)I was on the edge of my seat during the whole game.
(C)I'm glad that you are here.
(D)I had difficulty finding my way there.
- (D)49.A: Where is Paul? I didn't see him in class.
B: He had a doctor's appointment. He'll be back tomorrow.
A: _____
B: I believe he has some psychological problems.
(A)Who can give him a hand?
(B)How often does he see a doctor?
(C)I wish him a quick recovery.
(D)What's the matter with him?
- (B)47.A: Did you enjoy the opera last night?
B: _____ It couldn't be better.
(A)It depends. (B)You bet. (C)No big deal. (D)Not exactly
- (D)50.A: Paul, meet my fiancée, Jenny.
B: _____, Jenny.
(A)So long
(B)No way
(C)Never mind
(D)Nice to meet you
- (A)49.A: What time did you get up this morning?
B: _____
(A)At six thirty.
(B)On Saturday.
(C)In September.
(D)During winter.
- (C)51.A: _____
B: I've just turned forty.
(A)How are you?
(B)How do you do?
(C)How old are you?
(D)How tall are you?
- (B)52.A: (On the phone) I'd like to speak to the general manager.
B: _____
(A)Cheer up.
(B)Hold on.
(C)Back off.
(D)Slow down.
- (D)53.A: Guess what? I've got promoted.

- B: _____
 (A) Never mind.
 (B) Don't worry.
 (C) Sorry about that.
 (D) Congratulations!

- (B) 54. A: _____
 B: It's hot with occasional showers.
 (A) Did you enjoy your shower?
 (B) What's the weather like today?
 (C) How would you like your steak?
 (D) Have you watered the plants yet?

One day about two hundred years ago, the French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was looking at a map of the world. Pointing to China, he said, "There is a sleeping giant. Let him sleep! If he awakes, he will shake the world." These days, you would have to be living on a desert island not to have noticed that China has indeed awakened.

Young Americans are one group that is aware of the Asian giant's growing importance to the global economy. One way they are showing this awareness is by lining up to study Mandarin Chinese. In American schools, Chinese is rapidly becoming the hot new subject. There are ten times as many students now enrolled in Mandarin courses as there were in the year 2000. More and more schools, from kindergartens through to universities, are setting up language programs, many with the support of government and business. Traditionally, students of Mandarin in America were either interested in Chinese culture for its own sake, or were pressured into learning it by their ethnic Chinese families. Now, there is a widespread belief among students—and their parents—that proficiency in Mandarin can bring a competitive edge in the job market. That is, they feel that the ability to speak Mandarin may improve their chance of getting a well-paid job and enjoying future success. The increasing interest in Chinese language courses has caught U.S. educators by surprise, and qualified teachers are in demand. Some encouragement has come from Beijing, where the Chinese government funds the National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. Not only can Chinese products be found in every corner of the world, but this organization is vigorously promoting Chinese culture and language in every part of the world.

- (B) 55. What did Napoleon Bonaparte imply about China?
 (A) It was the world's most powerful country then.
 (B) It has the potential to become very powerful.
 (C) There was a danger that it would threaten France.
 (D) It had been a sleeping giant for two hundred years.
- (A) 56. According to the passage, what have young Americans recently noticed?
 (A) China has a strong economy.
 (B) Chinese is taught in the U.S.
 (C) China has some desert islands.

- (D) Mandarin is not hard to learn.
 (D) 57. In the last fourteen years, the number of students learning Mandarin in the U.S. _____.
 (A) has hardly changed
 (B) has slowly decreased
 (C) has increased three times
 (D) has gone up by 1,000 percent
- (C) 58. What is the main reason why young Americans are learning Chinese?
 (A) To satisfy their curiosity.
 (B) To make their family members happy.
 (C) To improve their job prospects.
 (D) To communicate with their teachers.
- (A) 59. What does the passage tell us about the government of China?
 (A) It is willing to support Mandarin learners in other countries.
 (B) It is disappointed that people in the U.S. are not learning Mandarin.
 (C) It is surprised at the recent popularity of the Chinese language.
 (D) It is afraid of spending too much money on language education.

Pawn shops are businesses where people bring their possessions to sell or to get a short-term loan. The United States has about ten thousand of them. In the past few years, pawn shops have been doing business with more people than ever before. That is because many lenders now do business only with individuals having good credit ratings or a high-paying job. Often, the individuals most in need of a loan have poor credit ratings. But they do not need a good job or credit rating to get a loan from a pawnbroker. They only need something of value. When a traditional lender approves a loan, it may be days or weeks before an individual receives the money. But pawnbrokers will give a loan in just a few minutes based on the resale value of an object and without asking about the person's job or credit history. Many pawn shops specialize in jewelry. But most shops accept almost anything of value, including computers, musical instruments, guns, old coins and other antiques. The item itself acts as the security, or collateral, for the loan. If the loan is not repaid, the object can be sold. Customers can get the object back – called redeeming it -- at any time by repaying the loan plus the interest and fees they agreed to pay. Or they can pay the interest and leave the item at the pawn shop for a while longer.

- (B) 60. According to the article, how many pawn shops are there in the United States now? (A) 1,000. (B) 10,000. (C) 100,000. (D) 1,000,000.
- (B) 61. According to the article, what kind of people become pawn shops' clients? (A) People who have very good jobs. (B) People who are in need of money. (C) People who work for banks. (D) People who own two shops.

- (A) 62. According to the article, what should a client give in order to get what he wants in return from a pawn shop? (A) Something of value. (B) Good credit ratings. (C) A loan. (D) Job histories.
- (A) 63. According to the article, what is a reason that people prefer a pawn shop to a lender? (A) They can get the money faster. (B) The interest rate is lower. (C) The service fee is not fixed. (D) The operation is legal.
- (A) 64. According to the article, what will happen if the clients of the pawn shops cannot pay back the money on time? (A) The collateral will be sold. (B) The clients have to pay higher interest. (C) The pawn shops will press a charge against the clients. (D) The police will take away the clients' jewelry.

More than four million tourists from around the world visit Australia every year. Many of these visitors only stay for a few weeks in order to visit Sydney, Australia's biggest city, and to enjoy some of Australia's beautiful beaches. Some visitors, however, want to stay longer and experience the "real" Australia, so they decide to work on the Harvest Trail. The Harvest Trail is a group of farms around Australia that need workers. Tourists from many countries, both men and women, can work as fruit pickers in order to pay for their trip. This work can take them to many parts of the country, from Tasmania in the south to Queensland in the north. The types of fruit that are usually picked include cherries, mangoes, and peaches. Although the work is often hard and is in the sun, it is a great way for visitors to see more of Australia, not just the big cities.

To join the Harvest Trail program, visitors need to be between 18 and 30 years old, and have a special working holiday visa. For your next trip to Australia, you can give this program a try.

- (D) 65. What is the main idea of this passage? (A) Starting a new life in Australia. (B) Picking fruit in Australia. (C) Applying for jobs in Australia. (D) Working and traveling in Australia.
- (B) 66. Which of the following will people joining the Harvest Trail program not experience? (A) Working hard. (B) Marketing fruit. (C) Traveling around. (D) Picking fruit.
- (D) 67. Which of the following is true? (A) People working on the Harvest Trail get free airline tickets. (B) People of all ages can join the Harvest Trail program. (C) Farms on the Harvest Trail need workers to harvest rice. (D) The Harvest Trail program allows tourists to see the real Australia.
- (C) 68. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for joining the Harvest Trail program? (A) Being between 18 and 30 years old. (B) Having a special working holiday visa. (C) Having visited Australia before. (D) Being prepared for hard work.

You scratch your head and a shower of white flakes descends before your eyes. Is it snowing? Sadly, it's not. You've just got dandruff, and a quick look down at your shoulders, which by now is like a field covered with "snow," shows you just how bad the problem is. You quickly brush off the flakes of dead skin and pray that no one has noticed, because, despite the fact that over 50% of people suffer from the complaint, dandruff can be embarrassing.

The basic cause of dandruff is simple and unavoidable: your skin is constantly renewing itself. As skin cells get older, they get pushed outward, and then they eventually die and flake off. With most people, these flakes are usually too small to be noticeable. For dandruff sufferers, however, skin cells are shed very quickly, or bind together to form large flakes. A number of factors can cause this to happen. Eating certain types of sugary food, frequent exposure to extreme heat or cold, sweating, and allergic reactions to hair products are all thought to trigger dandruff. But the condition's main cause is a fungus which grows on your scalp. For those likely to suffer from an attack of the problem flakes, this fungus grows quickly and, apart from causing dandruff, can leave your skin itchy and red.

Help is at hand, though, in the form of specially medicated anti-dandruff shampoos. Chemicals in these shampoos help remove dead skin cells and treat the flake-forming fungus. They won't cure you of dandruff completely, but they should make personal snowstorms a thing of the past.

- (D) 70. Which of the following does NOT refer to dandruff?
 (A) Personal snowstorms. (B) The flakes of dead skin.
 (C) A shower of white flakes. (D) A fungus growing on your scalp.
- (A) 71. Which of the following is NOT one of the factors causing dandruff? (A) Having red and itchy skin. (B) Eating certain types of sugary food. (C) Allergic reactions to hair products. (D) Frequent exposure to extreme heat.
- (B) 72. According to the author, why do people tend to quickly brush off dandruff wishing not to be noticed? (A) They don't want to cause complaints. (B) They feel embarrassed about dandruff. (C) They worry dandruff might hurt their body. (D) They want to stop skin cells from getting old.
- (C) 73. What is the method suggested in the article for dealing with the dandruff problem? (A) Having a balanced diet. (B) Stop scratching your scalp. (C) Using medicated shampoos. (D) Don't do exercise that causes sweating.



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