

中央造幣廠 103 年駐衛警察甄選試題

類別【代碼】：駐衛警察隊隊員【F9901】

第一節：國文及英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理，否則不予計分。
②本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題四選一單選選擇題，每題 2 分。限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。
③請勿於答案卡上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
④本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能)，但不得發出聲響；若應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算器放置於桌面或使用，經勸阻無效，仍執意使用者，該科扣 10 分；該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
⑤答案卡務必繳回，違反者該科以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

【4】1.「金玉其外，敗絮其中。」可用下列哪一句話來表示？

- ①金玉滿堂 ②移花接木 ③良莠不齊 ④虛有其表

【4】2.「事在人為」中「為」字的用法，與下列何者相同？

- ①轉危「為」安 ②不足「為」慮
③以攻「為」守 ④「為」善最樂

【2】3.下列各句「 」內的題辭，何者使用恰當？

- ①賀友人遷居用「大業永昌」 ②賀醫院開業用「妙手回春」
③賀當選民意代表用「松柏長青」 ④賀演講比賽優勝用「妙筆生花」

【1】4.下列各組選項「 」中的字，何者讀音相同？

- ①「鳶」飛戾天 / 「鴛」鴦戲水
②「侍」候奉養 / 窺「伺」軍情
③「椿」萱並茂 / 美事一「椿」
④提綱「挈」領 / 訂定「契」約

【2】5.「人生自古誰無死？留取丹心照汗青。」句中的「汗青」一詞，下列解說何者正確？

- ①天地 ②史冊 ③知己 ④朝廷

【3】6.陳之藩在〈謝天〉一文中說：「幾年來自己的奔波，做了一些研究，寫了幾篇學術文章，真正做了一些小貢獻以後，才有了一種新的覺悟：『即是無論什麼事，得之於人者太多，出之於己者太少。』」下列何句成語較適合形容他的體悟？

- ①大器晚成 ②患得患失 ③飲水思源 ④勤儉持家

【2】7.「人生在世有如□□□□，渺小得微不足道，何必一味鑽營巴結，爭權奪利。」其中缺空處，應填入下列何者最適當？

- ①書空咄咄 ②滄海一粟 ③蝸居蟻蛭 ④流離顛沛

【4】8.王維〈山中與裴秀才迪書〉：「近臘月下，景氣和暢，故山殊可過。」其中的「臘月」是指農曆的幾月？

- ①一月 ②二月 ③十一月 ④十二月

【4】9.蘇軾〈水調歌頭〉：「明月幾時有，把酒問青天，不知天上宮闕，今夕是何年。」這是在哪個歲時節日抒寫的？

- ①元宵 ②端午 ③七夕 ④中秋

【4】10.文學史上被稱為「詩史」的詩人是：

- ①李白 ②白居易 ③蘇東坡 ④杜甫

【1】11.下列成語用字完全正確的選項是：

- ①沽名釣譽 ②步履維艱 ③眾口鑠金 ④矛塞頓開

【4】12.下列成語何者並未與文學中的「月亮」有關？

- ①烏飛兔走 ②瓊樓玉宇 ③玉輪軋露 ④飛流直下

【2】13.史書中第一部紀傳體的通史是：

- ①《尚書》 ②《史記》 ③《左傳》 ④《漢書》

【1】14.小惠寫了一封信，結尾寫的是「敬請 鐸安」，由此可知收信人最有可能是：

- ①老師 ②姪子 ③祖父 ④同齡朋友

【3】15.「舳艫千里，旌旗蔽空」所運用的修辭方法是：

- ①反襯 ②對襯 ③誇飾 ④雙關

【1】16.「你的粉筆灰成□，落濕了多少講臺，你的藍墨水成渠，灌溉了多少畝報刊雜誌。」最適合填入空格中的選項為：

- ①雨 ②詩 ③絮 ④霧

【2】17.小明自我介紹時，說他年屆「而立之年」，他的實際年齡大約幾歲？

- ①二十 ②三十 ③四十 ④五十

【1】18.友人新居落成，想要前往祝賀，下列祝頌語何者不適合使用？

- ①懋遷有慶 ②美輪美奐 ③氣象維新 ④華堂毓秀

【2】19.某甲問乙：「令堂可好？」乙回答：「托你的福，□□身體健康，一切安好。」缺空的地方宜填入：

- ①內人 ②家母 ③家嚴 ④祖父

【3】20.以「大漠孤煙直」為上聯，則下聯以哪一句為佳？

- ①樓頭柳色新 ②小樓春雨足
③長河落日圓 ④深山古木平

【3】21.「年輕時不論旅行何處，我最愛逛市場市集。看當地人吃什麼怎麼吃？平民滋味極具魅力，那裡藏著冒煙的人生，離他們的喜怒哀樂最近。」下列選項，何者是作者喜歡逛市場市集的主要原因？

- ①可以嘗試異國食物
②可以買到便宜商品
③可以感受真實人生
④可以反省自我生命

【1】22.請問下列日常用語中，何者為意義有所偏側於某個字義的偏義複合詞？

- ①「窗戶」 ②「琴瑟」 ③「將軍」 ④「本末」

【4】23.清代學者治學注重訓詁考據，這種學術風氣稱為：

- ①玄學 ②佛學 ③理學 ④樸學

【3】24.下列成語及說解，錯誤的選項是：

- ①文質彬彬：文雅樸實，很有禮貌
②駭人聽聞：讓人意外，十分震驚
③潛移默化：不再講話，不再露面
④言歸于好：彼此諒解，重新和好

【2】25.下列各組「 」內的字，讀音錯誤的選項是：

- ①安「撫」(ㄉㄨˇ) / 和「煦」(ㄒㄩˋ)
②奇「葩」(ㄆㄚˊ) / 笑「靨」(ㄧㄠˋ)
③追「溯」(ㄙㄨˋ) / 茅「塞」(ㄇㄞˋ)
④廣「袤」(ㄇㄠˋ) / 勉「強」(ㄑㄩㄥˋ)

【請接續背面】

貳、英文【第 26-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

一、字彙測驗【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【4】26. A _____ of food can cause millions of people to die of hunger.
① despair ② guideline ③ particle ④ shortage
- 【3】27. Since she was good at English, she decided to become an English _____ in college.
① engine ② gossip ③ major ④ profit
- 【1】28. Our meeting was _____ for 30 minutes because of computer problems.
① delayed ② governed ③ ignored ④ pardoned
- 【1】29. The job market is getting more and more _____ because of the high unemployment rate.
① competitive ② influential ③ measurable ④ professional
- 【2】30. The janitor is _____ for taking care of the office.
① invited ② responsible ③ agree ④ good
- 【1】31. It's sad that he died of a heart _____.
① attack ② justice ③ napkin ④ region
- 【1】32. In some places, you have to learn to _____ if you want to buy something at a reasonable price.
① bargain ② contract ③ sell ④ transfer
- 【3】33. It is challenging to lay out a _____ that both parties find acceptable.
① temper ② violation ③ proposal ④ devotion

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【1】34. I am looking forward to _____ from you at your earliest convenience.
① hearing ② hear ③ heard ④ have heard
- 【3】35. Mary likes her job, _____?
① doesn't Mary ② isn't Mary ③ doesn't she ④ isn't she
- 【4】36. _____ love music. So we usually go to the concert together.
① Either you or I ② Neither you nor me ③ Both of we ④ We both
- 【2】37. _____ comes first may have enough time to do this experiment.
① Whenever ② Whoever ③ No matter who ④ No matter which
- 【1】38. Hank suggested _____ a driving lesson.
① I take ② I took ③ me take ④ me took
- 【2】39. You are not _____ to understand the current situation.
① enough old ② old enough ③ oldest ④ look old
- 【1】40. _____ by eating less will you lose some weight.
① Only ② If ③ That ④ With

三、會話測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【1】41. A: Can you please mail these letters and postcards for me?
B: Sure. Did you address and stamp them?
A: _____
B: You're welcome.
① Yes. Thanks for your help. ② I have ten letters.
③ Where is the post office? ④ The mailbox is in front of the post office.
- 【3】42. A: Do you know when the new traffic rules will become effective?
B: _____
① It is ten past ten. ② So far so good.
③ As far as I know, it is in January 2015. ④ I know an efficient method.
- 【1】43. A: What a long day! You must be tired.
B: _____
① Indeed, I'm absolutely exhausted. ② You should be ashamed of yourself.
③ I'm going on a picnic tomorrow. ④ Well, you should be proud of yourself.

- 【3】44. A: I bet Julie was angry when she found out you'd lost the concert tickets.
B: _____
① I often lose my temper. ② We can buy a new one.
③ No, she was quite calm about it. ④ I've told you a thousand times before.

- 【2】45. A: Look at the shirt I just bought. It is beautiful, isn't it?
B: How much did it cost you?
A: _____
① It is quite stylish. ② I paid fifteen dollars.
③ I like it because of the color. ④ Not too bad. It's on sale now.

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Do you want to have a good TOEFL or TOEIC score? Maybe you should start thinking about extensive reading. Extensive reading is simply reading a lot of English at a fairly easy level, with students being able to understand the text without using a dictionary. Researchers have found that students who often read in English in their free time tend to have high TOEFL scores and that reading was a better predictor of TOEFL performance than even the number of years studying English and living in English-speaking countries.

In addition to gains on test scores, there should be little doubt that **it** helps students improve reading skills and reading speed. Several studies have shown that students doing extensive reading for more than one year were almost always better and faster readers than students who did the usual "difficult" readings in the classroom. What is more surprising is how much extensive reading improves students' writing skills as well as speaking skills. In one study conducted in Tokyo in 1998, students in extensive reading programs were evaluated as 2-3 times better in writing when compared with students who did not read much yet actually practiced writing more! In another study carried out in Shanghai, researchers have found that students just reading graded readers improved in both fluency and accuracy of expression in their speaking, even though the students did very little speaking during the course of the study.

Extensive reading is not the only way to learn a language. Most language scholars would agree that language students still need to spend a lot of time practicing speaking, listening, writing, and so on in order to become advanced in the language. However, adding extensive reading to your private study can certainly do some great things for your language ability. Give it a try and see what it will do for you!

- 【2】46. What is this passage mainly about?
① Learning English. ② Extensive reading.
③ Popular English readers. ④ Effective learning strategies.
- 【4】47. What is "**it**" in the second paragraph more likely to refer to?
① Taking TOFEL tests. ② Doing scientific studies.
③ Having good test scores. ④ Reading a lot of English.
- 【1】48. Which of the following statements is true?
① Extensive reading helps to build many language skills.
② Doing extensive reading, students rely on dictionaries a lot.
③ Reading is the only way to be a successful language learner.
④ Students need to remember new words before they start reading.
- 【3】49. What is the major finding of the study conducted in Tokyo in 1998?
① Students who read a lot are more likely to speak well.
② Reading improves students' writing better than speaking.
③ Reading a lot seems very helpful in improving writing skills.
④ To write well, writing a lot is more important than reading a lot.
- 【3】50. What can we infer from the passage?
① The more difficult the texts are, the more helpful they are.
② Extensive reading works better when it is done in the classroom.
③ People may find it surprising that reading helps writing and speaking.
④ People who live in an English-speaking country always do TOFEL well.