

台灣中油股份有限公司 104 年僱用人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：各類別全【H8001-H8070】、【H8101-H8126】

共同科目：國文及英文

壹、國文【第1-40題，每題1.25分，共計40題，佔50分】

③ 1. 下列各字讀音正確的選項是：

- ①「罅」隙：ㄒㄩ ②「荸」薺：ㄅㄧˊ ③「菡」萏：ㄏㄤˋ ④向「隅」：ㄩˇ

② 2. 「路旁釘著幾張原木椅子，長滿了蘚苔，野蕨從木板裂開的縫隙間冒生出來，是誰坐在這張椅子上把它坐出一片苔痕？是那叫做□□的過客嗎？」空格內最適合填入的詞語選項是：

- ①灰塵 ②時間 ③朝代 ④煙霧

③ 3. 閱讀新詩：「溶入身體裡面有限的水中／才想起故鄉是浩瀚的大海／當年以海浪的方式／一波一波的移民到陸地上」。以下最有可能為本詩詩題的選項是：

- ①船 ②貝殼 ③鹽 ④昆布

④ 4. 下列各組成語「」內的字，字形前後兩兩相同的選項為：

- ①洪福「ㄅㄧˊ」天／「ㄅㄧˊ」逢對手 ②無「ㄩㄭ」無束／經濟拮「ㄩㄭ」
③「ㄌㄩ」竽充數／「ㄌㄩ」醉如泥 ④大快朵「一」／「一」指氣使

③ 5. 下列各題辭，適用於教育界的選項為：

- ①美輪美奐 ②造福桑梓 ③絳帳春風 ④杏林春暖

② 6. 「臺灣海道，惟黑水溝最險。_____，故謂之溝。」請依句意，選出空格內排序正確的選項：(甲)海水正碧、(乙)勢又稍窳、(丙)溝水獨黑如墨、(丁)不知源出何所、(戊)自北流南

- ①丁甲戊乙丙 ②戊丁甲丙乙 ③丙甲乙戊丁 ④乙甲戊丁丙

④ 7. 下列「」的字，以本為「形容詞」而轉品為「動詞」用法的選項為：

- ①留取「丹心」照汗青 ②十年一「覺」揚州夢
③無伐「善」，無施勞 ④親賢臣，「遠」小人

① 8. 下列摘自《古詩十九首》的詩句，描寫對生命無常，有死生新故之慨歎的選項為：

- ①青青陵上柏，磊磊澗中石。人生天地間，忽如遠行客
②明月何皎皎，照我羅床幃。憂愁不能寐，攬衣起徘徊
③涉江采芙蓉，蘭澤多芳草。采之欲遺誰，所思在遠道
④今日良宴會，歡樂難具陳。彈箏奮逸響，新聲妙入神

③ 9. 下列文句「」中的疊字，用以形容聲音的選項為：

- ①「循循」善誘 ②霪雨「霏霏」 ③「嗷嗷」待哺 ④威風「凜凜」

② 10. 漢字有多數字形是「合體成字」，因而可以把字形的成分透過拆開、拼組的方式產生語文的趣味，此稱為「析字格」。下列文句符合「析字格」修辭的選項為：

- ①黃村黃犬吠黃昏 ②凍雨洒窗，東二點，西三點
③斧斤以時入山林 ④釣而不綱，弋不射宿

③ 11. 「聽聽我，看看我，我歌唱也為你，我妝扮也為你」以上文句含有何種修辭手法？

- ①激問 ②借代 ③錯綜 ④譬喻

④ 12. 「儘管眼前再如何晦暗迷濛，一如兩千五百年前的那一對□□，他們面臨□□，甚至生死交關，但是靜定安然，沒有苦相，沒有糾結，清清朗朗，就往前走去。」（節錄薛仁明〈遙念孔顏〉）以上兩處□□，依序最適合填入的詞語選項為：

- ①父子／挑戰 ②手足／戰爭 ③同窗／窮苦 ④師徒／困阨

① 13. 「理之在自然界者，謂之□□；理之在社會中者，謂之□□；理之在國家者，謂之□□；人之行為，能以此三律為準繩，謂之規規矩矩的態度。」閱讀上文，依文意缺空處，依序最適合填入的詞語選項為：

- ①定律／規律／紀律 ②規律／定律／紀律
③定律／紀律／規律 ④規律／紀律／定律

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④ 14. 下列含有「魚」字的成語，釋義正確的選項為：

- ① 臨淵羨魚：意指「人品高潔，充滿想像」
- ② 雁杳魚沉：意指「形容女子的美貌驚人」
- ③ 魚游釜中：意指「悠遊自在，不受拘束」
- ④ 土崩魚爛：意指「形勢不保，迅速敗亡」

③ 15. 唐代律詩規定第三、四句與五、六句必須是對偶句。下列詩句具有「對偶」性質的選項為：

- ① 君自故鄉來，應知故鄉事
- ② 年年戰骨埋荒外，空見葡萄入漢家
- ③ 潮平兩岸闊，風正一帆懸
- ④ 家童掃蘿徑，昨與故人期

① 16. 下列各稱謂的含義，正確的選項為：

- ① 「先君子」是對已逝父親的稱謂
- ② 「泰山」是對已逝國君的稱謂
- ③ 「先慈」是對已逝祖母的稱謂
- ④ 「太公」是對已逝祖父的稱謂

③ 17. 卓文君、班昭、謝道韞、李清照等人，都是中國歷史上有名的才女，下列成語用來描寫女子有文才的選項為：

- ① 才高八斗
- ② 下里巴人
- ③ 不櫛進士
- ④ 吉人辭寡

② 18. 下列聯句或詩文，歌詠對象為白居易的選項為：

- ① 自知寡與真堪笑，賴有簞瓢一味長
- ② 童子解吟長恨曲，胡兒能唱琵琶篇
- ③ 凤凰不共雞爭食，莫怪先生懶折腰
- ④ 昔年有狂客，號爾謫仙人

② 19. 下列詞語所指的年齡，何者最小？

- ① 弱冠之年
- ② 及笄之年
- ③ 不惑之年
- ④ 耳順之年

② 20. 下列成語何者與「革故鼎新」的意思相反？

- ① 革圖易慮
- ② 履常蹈故
- ③ 拔新領異
- ④ 推陳出新

④ 21. 有關書信用詞的敘述，下列何者正確？

- ① 以「賢喬梓」稱人兄弟，「賢昆仲」稱人父子
- ② 寫給伯父的信，提稱語用「惠鑑」或「雅鑑」
- ③ 緘封詞是給受信人看的，若受信人是晚輩要用「謹緘」
- ④ 寫信的對象為老師，開頭應酬語可寫：「拜違函丈，瞬已一年」

③ 22. 下列各組「」內的字音，何者完全不同？

- ① 「嗆」聲／「創」傷／踉「蹌」
- ② 道「觀」／「鶴」雀／「顴」骨
- ③ 風行草「偃」／「揠」苗助長／都江「堰」
- ④ 深耕易「耨」／繁文「縕」節／「溽」暑

④ 23. 《論語·衛靈公》：「君子不以言舉人，不以人廢言。」認為君子應如何行事？

- ① 避免以言談或形貌作為取用人才的依據
- ② 舉用人才時考量其人品才學及家世背景
- ③ 不因關係密切而用其人，也不因關係疏遠而輕其言
- ④ 不因人之善言而舉用，也不因人之不足而不納其言

② 24. 「雞鳴而起，孳孳為善者，舜之徒也。雞鳴而起，孳孳為利者，蹠之徒也。」這段文句旨 在說明什麼？

- ① 不論賢愚貴賤，都應該勤勉早起
- ② 聖人勦力行善，盜賊則汲營逐利
- ③ 人人都應為追尋人生目標積極努力
- ④ 行善謀利如能兼得，乃是人生至樂

① 25. 「今日山晴後，殘蟬菊發時」所敘寫的季節，與下列何者相同？

- ① 遙知兄弟登高處，遍插茱萸少一人
- ② 唯有南風舊相識，偷開門戶又翻書
- ③ 隅下兒童仰面時，清明妝點最堪宜
- ④ 才見嶺頭雲似蓋，已驚巖下雪如塵

③ 26. 下列句子完全沒有錯字的選項為：

- ① 女媧以五色石補滄天
- ② 文化與生活同在一個脈搏裡跳動
- ③ 用典華靡的駢儻文章
- ④ 紋法老練而綴折傳神

③ 27. 「枝上黃鸝的吟唱，彷彿夜裡清涼的微風輕輕地拂」這句話用「觸覺」表現了「聽覺」，下列選項中何者表現方式與此相同？

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- ① 森林綠地都已成紀錄片，聞不到綠意盎然
② 塘中的月色並不均勻，但光與影有著和諧的旋律
③ 他把今年在對面山上／裝進錄音機的蟬聲／拿出來／讓孩子們／烤火
④ 走在春日喧囂的山林小徑上，耳畔清靜，蹲下來，卻能看見熱鬧鼎沸的聲音
- ④ 28. 下列「題辭」的使用，何者正確？
① 「秦晉之好」用於祝壽 ② 「熊夢徵祥」用於賀人新婚
③ 「震舍巍峨」用以賀診所開業 ④ 「鴻圖大展」用以賀民意代表當選
- ① 29. 有關人物名號的配對，下列何者正確？
① 香山居士／白居易 ② 六一居士／王安石
③ 震川先生／袁宏道 ④ 康節先生／陶淵明
- ① 30. 焦桐〈超級市民〉：「以前在學校考試作弊／今天在社會上角逐名利／我們崇尚成功和名氣／講究衣著、營養和禮節／在移民前夕／日漸肥胖的財富，像心靈裡／堆積太多的膽固醇／我們喜歡／在彼此的笑容中互相排擠／在名利的飽嗝中鼾息」。根據詩意，可知作者所謂的「超級市民」指的是何種人？
① 虛偽不實，汲營名利的凡夫 ② 談吐不凡，彬彬有禮的仕紳
③ 八面玲瓏，腦滿腸肥的巨賈 ④ 追求時尚，穿著考究的名流
- ② 31. 下列文句，何者前後二句具有因果關係？
① 白日放歌須縱酒，青春作伴好還鄉 ② 馬上相逢無紙筆，憑君傳語報平安
③ 山重水複疑無路，柳暗花明又一村 ④ 桃李春風一杯酒，江湖夜雨十年燈
- ③ 32. 有關章回小說回目名稱與書名的結合，下列何者配對正確？
① 小霸王醉入銷金帳，花和尚大鬧桃花村——西遊記
② 美髯公千里走單騎，漢壽侯五關斬六將——水滸傳
③ 秋爽齋偶結海棠社，蘅蕪院夜擬菊花題——紅樓夢
④ 歷山山下古帝遺蹤，明湖湖邊美人絕唱——儒林外史
- ① 33. 下列選項「」中的字，何組字義前後相同？
① 欲說還「休」／善罷干「休」 ② 與你握「別」／天壤之「別」
③ 經「綸」世務／羽扇「綸」巾 ④ 天下獨「絕」／不「絕」於耳
- ① 34. 下列各組「」內的詞，何者意義兩兩相同？
① 年皆過半百，「來日」苦無多／那裡沙灘潔淨，陽光燦爛，「來日」真應該去旅行
② 朝暉夕陰，「氣象」萬千／「氣象」預報顯示，細雨綿綿的天氣還得要持續好幾天
③ 運籌「設計」，讓之張良；點將出師，屬之韓信／我家花園的「設計」出自爸爸的巧思
④ 琵琶二面因題頭脫損，送在崇仁坊南趙家「料理」／這家餐廳的法國「料理」遠近馳名
- ② 35. 張潮《幽夢影》云：「藝花可以邀蝶，疊石可以邀雲，栽松可以邀風，貯水可以邀□，築臺可以邀□。」以上短文空格處，最適合填入的詞語選項為：
① 龍／神 ② 萍／月 ③ 魚／影 ④ 蟹／舞
- ③ 36. (甲) 劉義慶《世說新語》、(乙) 周敦頤《周濂溪先生全集》、(丙) 白先勇《臺北人》、(丁) 司馬遷《史記》、(戊) 簡媯《女兒紅》。上列書籍，若照作者年代先後排列，正確的順序為何？
① 甲乙丁戊丙 ② 甲丁乙丙戊 ③ 丁甲乙丙戊 ④ 丁乙甲戊丙
- ① 37. 「泰山不讓土壤，故能成其大；河海不擇細流，故能就其深。」針對此段文句的含義，下列敘述正確的選項為：
① 有容乃大 ② 物換星移 ③ 滴水穿石 ④ 表裡山河
- ③ 38. 《孟子·盡心上》：「流水之為物也，不盈科不行；君子之志於道也，不成章不達。」所要闡釋的道理為何？
① 物有終始，道有本末 ② 勇往直前，超越困境
③ 循序漸進，方能有成 ④ 學問之道，立志為先
- ① 39. 下列各成語用字完全正確的選項為：
① 不忮不求 ② 一文不明 ③ 以鄰為壑 ④ 令人法指
- ② 40. 下列各組成語典故與人物的配對，正確的選項為：
① 懸梁刺骨／匡衡 ② 臨池學書／張芝 ③ 東床快婿／周瑜 ④ 述而不作／孟子

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一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- ② 41. When the movie first came out, people waited in long _____ to see it. It was really the talk of the town.
①rows ②lines ③piles ④ways
- ④ 42. Vivian is a _____. In other words, she doesn't eat eggs or dairy products, let alone any meat.
①librarian ②barbarian ③pedestrian ④vegetarian
- ② 43. The restaurant _____ a wide variety of seafood, and their specialty is grilled oysters.
①draws ②boasts ③settles ④catches
- ④ 44. I want to stay informed, so I _____ check for the news update.
①suddenly ②randomly ③eventually ④frequently
- ② 45. Sue has devoted all her spare time to helping the disadvantaged kids. I _____ her and see her as a model.
①inspire ②admire ③suspect ④observe
- ① 46. Even though Bill is only eight, he _____ like an adult.
①behaves ②symbolizes ③supports ④insists
- ④ 47. This stone is _____. I have never seen any one like it.
①polite ②ordinary ③convenient ④unique
- ③ 48. I do not know how to operate this DVD player. Where are the _____?
①habits ②comics ③instructions ④contests
- ③ 49. Tim _____ to Grace for telling everybody her secret.
①blamed ②interrupted ③apologized ④suffered
- ② 50. Taking exercise as part of your daily _____ will benefit you in many ways.
①clue ②routine ③organization ④account

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中，選出最適當的答案】

- ③ 51. Owing to the sudden rain, we _____ to end our picnic early.
①forced ②had forced ③were forced ④were forcing
- ② 52. If you use your phone _____ walking, many accidents may happen, like bumping into walls or falling down stairs.
①after ②while ③under ④though
- ④ 53. The sign reads "Dead end," _____ means we cannot go through this street. We need to try another route.
①it ②that ③what ④which
- ③ 54. The restaurant is _____ good _____ bad. The food is delicious, but it is very expensive.
①not ... but ... ②either ... or ... ③both ... and ... ④neither ... nor ...
- ③ 55. He works very hard _____ he can make more money to support his family.
①in order to ②so as to ③so that ④for fear that
- ② 56. Many TV programs are not worth _____ at all because they are full of violence.
①to be watched ②watching ③of watching ④of being watched
- ② 57. The girl _____ a sweet smile is my girlfriend.
①who wearing ②wearing ③to be wearing ④worn
- ① 58. _____ her crying so sadly, I stayed with her until her mother came back.
①Seeing ②Seen ③To have seen ④Having been seen
- ④ 59. The more we learn, _____ we can get a good job.
①more easier ②more easily ③the easier ④the more easily
- ④ 60. Peter did very well in today's math test. He _____ very hard last night.
①should study ②should have studied
③must study ④must have studied

三、會話測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- ③ 61. A: Miss Lee, I'm sorry but I'll be absent from class tomorrow morning.
B:
①No, I don't mind at all. ②Then, see you tomorrow.
③I hope there is nothing wrong. ④Wow, the plan sounds awesome.
- ② 62. A: This joke my friends share on LINE really cracks me up.
B:

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- ① Oh really? Is it free?
③ What are you doing in this line?
③ 63. A: Do you think I should buy this car?
B:
① You shouldn't have bought it.
③ I'm not sure. That's up to you.
② Can you forward it to me?
④ May I help you?
- ④ 64. A: Are you running for office?
B:
① Yes, I plan to join the marathon.
③ Yes, I'm the one who runs this company.
② I think it takes a lot of time.
④ The car needs to get some gas.
- ③ 65. A:
B: It's very...er...special. But, your long hair looked better before.
① How would you like your haircut?
② I'm thinking about changing my hairstyle.
③ What do you think about my new hairstyle?
④ My hairdresser suggested my hair be dyed brown.
② 66. A: Richard has come up with a new sales strategy.
B:
① Great! I'm glad he got a new job.
③ Really? Where is his new store?
② Yes. He thinks his plan will work.
④ Yeah. He's training his dog now.
- ② 67. A: The new movie didn't appeal to many people.
B:
① Yeah. It was a box office hit.
③ I agree. It was very enjoyable.
② I know. It attracted few viewers.
④ Right. It sold out on the first day.
- ③ 68. A: Linda talks to her mother on a daily basis.
B:
① True, they don't talk to each other any more.
② No wonder she is not close to her mother.
③ Right. She calls her every day.
④ Oh, no. How can she be so rude?
- ② 69. A: Have you made up your mind yet?
B:
A: Well, call me when you've decided.
① Yes, I'm going to accept it.
③ Yes, I'm waiting for your answer.
② No, I'm still considering your offer.
④ No, I'm going to turn it down.
- ① 70. A: What do you think about this jacket?
B: I like the style, but I don't like the color.
A: Don't worry.
① It comes in black and gray, too.
③ Its color won't come off after wash.
② It's a windbreaker.
④ It's on sale today.

四、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

"Can I get a discount?" The answer depends 71. on what part of the world you're in. Are you visiting Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, or Africa? In these places, and several others, prices often are not set in stone. 72., customers are expected to bargain before agreeing to a price. Salespeople often ask for a high price first because they plan to decrease it. By contrast, in North America, Europe, and Australia, bargaining is rare and often 73.. The price listed on a price tag cannot be changed.

But expectations vary from store to store as well as from country to country. Large stores and malls usually don't allow bargaining, even in countries 74. it would normally be acceptable. On the other hand, outdoor stalls and flea markets, even in Western countries, usually allow bargaining. When in 75., consult a guidebook, or better yet, a local friend.

- ① 71. ① largely ② barely ③ quickly ④ finally

公職王歷屆試題 (104 中油僱用人員)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| ③ 72. ①Even so | ②In so doing | ③In fact | ④In case |
| ④ 73. ①appealed to | ②clung to | ③hit upon | ④frowned on |
| ② 74. ①which | ②where | ③what | ④when |
| ① 75. ①doubt | ②sorrow | ③delight | ④peace |

五、閱讀測驗

The French gave the world the hot air balloon, the sewing machine, and the bikini. They even gave the United States the Statue of Liberty. However, one thing the French cannot claim is the French fry. Despite its name, the French fry is not French.

The origins of the French fry have been traced back to Belgium, where historians claim potatoes were being fried in the late-1600s. It is said that poor villagers living in Meuse Valley often ate small fried fish they caught in the river. During the winter months the river would freeze over, making fishing impossible and forcing the villagers to find other sources of food. The villagers turned to the root plant, the potato. They sliced and fried it much in the same way they prepared the fish, and just like that, the earliest French fries were born.

When American soldiers were stationing in Belgium during World War I, they were introduced to the delicious fried potatoes. Since the official language of the Belgium army was French, American soldiers nicknamed the tasty food “French fries.” The name stuck, and decades later Americans are still giving credit to the wrong country. Not the British though. In the UK, they are called chips.

French fries are one of the most popular side dishes in the world. When it comes to dipping, fries often find themselves covered in ketchup, mayonnaise or vinegar, but that seems to be where the universal preference ends. In Belgium, people prefer to eat French fries with cooked mussels or with a fried egg on top. The United Kingdom is famous for its “fish and chips.” In the Middle East, fries are wrapped in pita bread with chicken, and in France they are served with grilled steak.

- ② 76. Which of the following is the best title to the article?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ①Are Fries and Chips the Same? | ②Are French Fries Really French? |
| ③What Goes Best with Your Fries? | ④Where to Get the Best French Fries? |
- ② 77. According to the passage, who gave the crispy potatoes the name “French fries”?
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| ①Belgians. | ②Americans. | ③The British. | ④The French. |
|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
- ① 78. Which of the following is NOT credited to the French people in the passage?
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| ①The stainless steel. | ②The hot air balloon. | ③The sewing machine. | ④The Statue of Liberty. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
- ④ 79. What do we know about the earliest French fries?
- | | |
|--|--|
| ①It was traced back to the 16th century. | ②It was a dish enjoyed only by the rich people. |
| ③It was brought to Belgium by French soldiers. | ④It was a replacement for fish during the winter time. |
- ③ 80. Which of the following is the most common way to have fries across countries?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ①To have a fried egg on the top. | ②To wrap French fries in bread. |
| ③To eat French fries with ketchup. | ④To have French fries along with fish. |