

勞動部勞動力發展署高屏澎東分署
112 年度第 2 梯次職前訓練招訓甄試試題

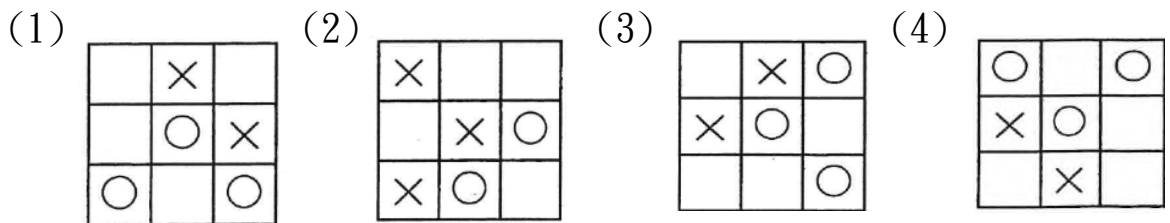
【適用職類：行動商務系統設計與開發】

座位號碼：_____

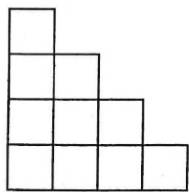
姓 名：_____

選擇題：100 分每題 2 分，共 50 題單選題。（答錯不倒扣）

(2) 1. 找出一個不相似的圖形。

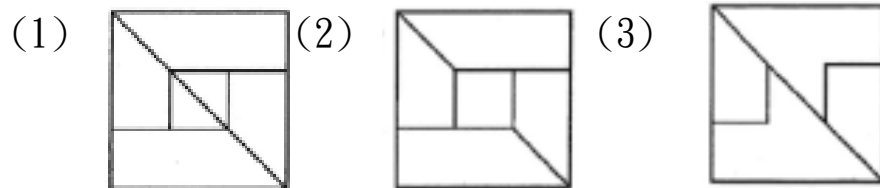


(4) 2. 左圖中，共有多少個正方形？

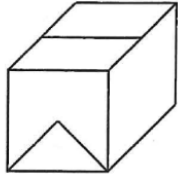


(1)10 (2)11 (3)12 (4)13 個。

(1) 3. 找出由左邊圖形組合而成的圖形。

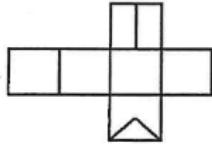


(2) 4.

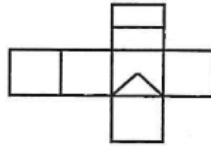


選出由左圖展開後的圖形。

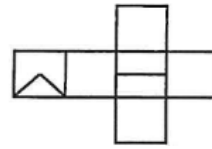
(1)



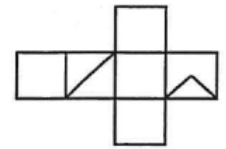
(2)



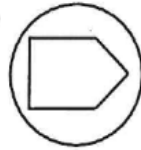
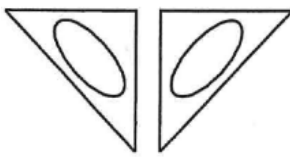
(3)



(4)



(3) 5.



選出具有類比關係的圖形。

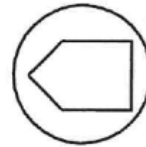
(1)



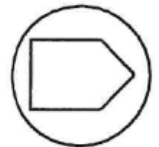
(2)



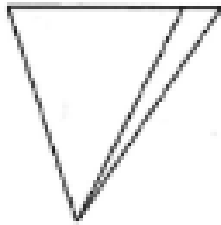
(3)



(4)



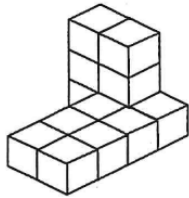
(4) 6.



在左圖中，共有幾個小於 90 度的角？

(1)3 (2)4 (3)5 (4)6 個。

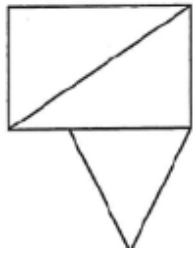
(3) 7.



左圖中，共有多少個方塊？

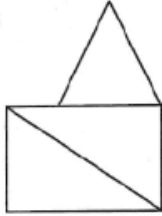
(1)11 (2)12 (3)13 (4)14 個。

(1) 8.

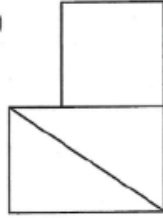


選出與左圖上下對稱的圖形。

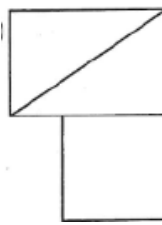
(1)



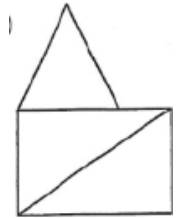
(2)



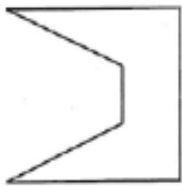
(3)



(4)



(4) 9.



找出與左邊圖形能補合完整圖形者。

(1)



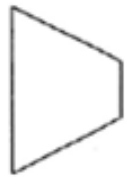
(2)



(3)



(4)



(1) 10.

	A		H		V
E					I
T					O
	T		U		

選出左圖重疊而成的圖形。

(1)

H	A	V
E		I
T		O
U	T	

(2)

H	E	A
V	Y	
D	A	T
E		

(3)

H	A	V
E		A
	C	O
W		

(4) 11.

下列何者不可以唸「ㄅ一、」。

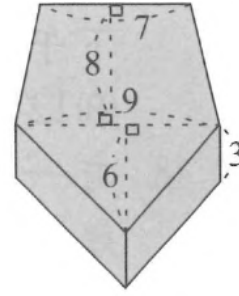
- (1) 朋「比」為奸 (2) 「比」比皆是 (3) 天涯若「比」鄰 (4) 無與倫「比」。

- (4)12. 「待奉父母不謹要奉養，而且態度要謹慎躬敬」？以上共有錯字
(1)二 (2)三 (3)四 (4)五 個。
- (3)13. 操縱：
(1)排開隊伍做操(2)放任自己(3)隨自己的意思來支配(4)練習。
- (4)14. 她的琴聲□□含著幾分淒涼。
(1)偷偷 (2)靜靜 (3)穩穩 (4)隱隱。
- (4)15. 選出意思不相似的成語。
(1)胼手胝足(2)披星戴月(3)夙夜匪懈(4)玩日愒歲。
- (2)16. 風蕭蕭「兮」易水寒。意同
(1)嗎 (2)啊 (3)呢 (4)啦。
- (1)17. 選出錯誤者。
(1)一絲絲豪雨(2)一彎彎青山(3)一片片白帆(4)一隻隻白鷺。
- (1)18. 「來日」綺窗前。意同
(1)動身的那一天(2)日出的那一天(3)未來的那一天(4)一年前的那一天。
- (2)19. 暗香：
(1)很濃的味道(2)淡淡的香味(3)暗色的香水(4)沉重的味道。
- (2)20. 蘇秦有「三寸不爛之舌」。意同
(1)很喜歡吃火鍋(2)很會說話(3)很會寫文章(4)長生不老。
- (3)21. 下列各組詞語引號內的字，何組錯誤？
(1)安「逸」舒適的生活(2)有趣而活「潑」的練習(3)一「副」美麗的圖案(4)一向「寧」靜的農村。
- (3)22. 以下四組詞語的解釋，何者錯誤？
(1)不甘示弱：不情願居於下風(2)絡繹不絕：繼續不斷的意思(3)凝視：不想觀看(4)虔誠：恭敬有誠意。

- (2)23. 下列「 」中的字，何者意義全對？
(1)樹「梢」：ㄅ ㄠ，樹枝的末端(2)「闔」上：ㄈ ㄛ ㄛ，閉合(3)「撒」上：ㄌ ㄚ，散布(4)山「巒」：ㄉ ㄨ ㄤ ㄨ，山峰。
- (1)24. 「遮□、□端、金□」，以上內的字，正確的寫法依序是
(1)蔽、弊、幣(2)蔽、幣、弊(3)弊、幣、蔽(4)弊、蔽、幣。
- (4)25. 下列各句中，哪一個選項無法看出其所描寫的季节？
(1)月落烏啼霜滿天，江楓漁火對愁眠(2)故人西辭黃鶴樓，煙花三月下揚州(3)讀書之樂樂無窮，數點梅花天地心(4)撒了滿天的珍珠，和一枚又大又亮的銀幣。
- (2)26. 建民國中，女生占全校的 $\frac{2}{5}$ 多 100 人，而男生比女生多 300 人，則該校共有幾人？
(1)2800(2)2500(3)2200(4)2000 人。
- (2)27. 大人走 5 步的時間等於小孩走 6 步的時間，大人走 3 步的距離等於小孩走 4 步的距離，若小孩先走 100 步後，大人才從後面追趕，則大人要走幾步才能追上小孩？
(1)850 步(2)750 步(3)1200 步(4)950 步。
- (2)28. 用某數去除 30 餘 3，去除 34 則少 2，求某數最大是多少？
(1)6 (2)9 (3)3 (4)12。
- (3)29. 大白菜原來每台斤賣 40 元，因受颱風來襲的影響，本週每台斤的售價是先上漲 80%後，再下跌 25%，最後又上漲 3 元，則大白菜在本週最後每台斤賣幾元？
(1)38 (2)47 (3)57 (4)68 元。
- (3)30. 下列有關「64」及「225」兩數的敘述，哪一項正確？
(1)最小公倍數小於 1000(2)都是質數(3)兩數的最大公因數是 1(4)都是偶數。

(4)31. 求右列圖形的體積：(單位：公分)

- (1)172cm²(2)183cm²(3)223cm²(4)273
cm²。



(3)32. 有 12 個數，去掉最大的數後，平均等於 11.7；去掉最小的數後，平均等於 13.5，求最大數與最小數之差？

- (1)1.8 (2)18 (3)19.8 (4)21.6。

(3)33. 中山國小新生編班，若一班編為 48 人，會多出 26 人；若一班編為 50 人，會少 8 人，則新生有多少人？

- (1)712 人 (2)912 人 (3)842 人 (4)642 人。

(3)34. 某小數的小數點先向右移三位，再向左移一位，則新數是原數的幾倍？

- (1) $\frac{1}{10}$ (2)10 (3)100 (4)1000 倍。

(2)35. 有一正三角形甲及一長方形乙，則甲及乙合起來共有幾條對稱軸？

- (1)4 (2)5 (3)6 (4)7 條。

(1)36. 12 路公車自上午 6 時 50 分開出，每隔 18 分鐘開出一班車，到下午 4 時共開出幾班車？

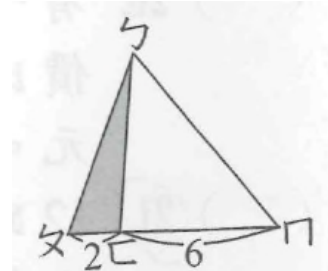
- (1)31 (2)32 (3)33 (4)34 班車。

(2)37. 如有件工程，由甲做 18 天可完工，乙做 24 天可以完成，則兩人工作的效率比是多少？

- (1)3 : 4 (2)4 : 3 (3)4 : 5 (4)3 : 2。

(4)38. 右圖所示，三角形 $\triangle ABC$ 的面積是三角形 $\triangle ADE$ 面積的幾倍？

- (1)4 (2)2 (3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $1\frac{1}{3}$ 倍。



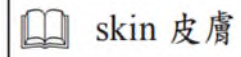
- (3)39. 有一水塔使用水管注水，如僅使用甲管 30 分鐘可注滿，而僅使用乙管 36 分鐘注滿。如甲、乙兩管同開 8 分鐘後，加開丙管，則再經 4 分鐘後注滿。請問：僅開丙管，多少分鐘以後可注滿？
(1)12 (2)14 (3)15 (4)18 分鐘。
- (3)40. 社教館座位從第 1 行第 1 列入坐，每列有 28 個座位，第 1 列坐滿後，坐第 2 列。則第 216 號坐在下列哪個位置？
(1)第 21 行第 8 列(2)第 21 行第 7 列(3)第 20 行第 8 列(4)第 20 行第 7 列。
- (3)41. Many famous people visit this restaurant. Popular singers like A-mei and Jay Chou _____ here with their friends.
(1) to be often seen (2) often seen (3) are often seen (4) and are often seen
- (1)42. The factory has been throwing trash into the river for years. Now _____ must be taken to stop this.
(1) action (2) chances (3) exercise (4) notes
- (1)43. Anyone who reads Loren's business plan will quickly see some serious problems in it, or _____ feel something is not right.
(1) at least (2) even (3) in fact (4) still
- (1)44. I've wanted to read The Diary of a Young Girl for months, _____ today I finally borrowed the book from the library.
(1) and (2) since (3) so (4) until
- (2)45. My cat got excited when it saw the boy _____ the birds.
(1) catches (2) catching (3) to catch (4) caught
- (2)46. Mr. Jackson is a very _____ writer; people of all ages enjoy his stories.
(1) polite (2) popular (3) handsome (4) honest
- (4)47. Which of the following is not a correct IP address?
(1) 120.80.40.20 (2) 140.92.1.50 (3) 192.83.166.5 (4) 258.128.33.24

When we get wet, we need a towel to get ourselves dry. When a dog gets wet, all it needs is to shake its body. A study in 2010 showed that a wet dog can throw off half the water on its body by shaking for less than a second. In fact, this common act of dogs works better than a washing machine.



The study found that animal shaking begins with the head and ends with the tail. During a shake, the animal's head, body and skin all move. Smaller animals must shake faster than bigger animals to get water off. For example, in one second, a rat can shake 18 times, a dog 6 times, and a bear 4 times. Bigger animals can get their bodies dry with fewer shakes.

For animals, shaking is not just about getting themselves dry. It is also about saving their lives. Being wet makes animals heavier, and that makes it harder to run. In the animal world, how fast an animal can run often decides whether it will live or not. Maybe that's why the "wet-dog shake" has become a common habit of many animals.



- (4)48. What does the reading say about shaking?
- (1) Different animals' shaking begins with different body parts.
 - (2) Shaking is a way that animals use to make other animals scared.
 - (3) Animals that are not kept as pets do the shaking better than those that are.
 - (4) Shaking themselves dry may help animals run faster in dangerous moments.
- (4)49. What can we learn from the reading?
- (1) The animal's tail can help it run more quickly and easily.
 - (2) Some animals shake more than they need to get water off.
 - (3) The idea of washing machines came from the shaking of dogs.
 - (4) Larger animals get themselves drier at each shake than smaller animals.

(2)50. The four pictures below show how fast tigers, cats and mice can shake.
 From the reading, which picture is most likely correct?

