

臺灣港務股份有限公司
108 年度獎學就業計畫暨獎學從業人員甄試
試題卷

應考科目：英文與邏輯

考試時間：80 分鐘

※注意：

- (一) 試題共分為 2 大題，皆為單選題，第一大題為英文，共 20 題；第二大題為邏輯，共 20 題。
- (二) 各題答案須於答案卷上作答，於本試題作答者，不予計分。
- (三) 試題卷及答案卷務必繳回，違者該科不予計分。
- (四) 禁止使用電子計算器。

說明：每題 2.5 分，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。

一、第一大題：英文（共 20 題單選題）

第 1 至 10 題為題組

Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several 1 (C) stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories 2 (I) the cookie's origin back to 13th- and 14th-century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of 3 (F) plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be 4 (G) and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the 5 (J) we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another 6 (A) claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw

wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie 7 (D) a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first 8 (B) in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American 9 (H). He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and 10 (E) the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

- (A) account (B) appeared (C) competing (D) contained
(E) replaced (F) secret (G) successful (H) tastes
(I) traces (J) treats

第 11 至 14 題為題組

Todd Bol, a retired businessman, could never have expected that a wooden container he built on his deck one day in 2009 would have the global impact it does today.

Bol built a dollhouse-size structure that looked like a schoolhouse on a post, and he put it on his lawn as a free community library to commemorate his mother, who was a book lover and school teacher. Bol's prototype gave birth to Little Free Library (LFL), a nonprofit organization that seeks to place small, accessible book exchange boxes in neighborhoods around the world. The concept is simple: Neighbors are invited to share a book, leave a book, or both. Today, there are over 50,000 of these libraries registered in 70 countries.

Almost everyone can register with LFL and start a library as long as the person keeps it in good shape and makes sure that book materials are appropriate for his/her neighborhood. Library owners can create their own library boxes; therefore, the libraries are usually unique in appearance, and there seems to be no limit to the possibilities. One library in California was built out of a used wine crate; another in Texas had tiny stairs and bright colored walls. Once registered, libraries are assigned a number at LFL's website. The LFL Index lists the locations of all libraries with GPS coordinates and other information. Owners receive a sign that reads "Little Free Library."

People say they have been more inclined to pick up a book when walking by a Little

Free Library, out of curiosity and because it's convenient. Some sidewalk librarians say they have met more neighbors since having a little library in their front yard. Bol is also most proud of the way Little Free Library is bringing communities together. "It's started a neighborhood exchange. It gets people talking and more comfortable with their neighbors," he says. "This leads to them helping each other."

- D 11. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned about Todd Bol?
- (A) His mother used to be a school teacher.
 - (B) He was engaged in trade and commerce.
 - (C) He provided a great service to his neighborhood.
 - (D) He built a schoolhouse to pay tribute to his mother.
- B 12. What does "**prototype**" refer to in the second paragraph?
- (A) A community center.
 - (B) A book exchange box.
 - (C) A dollhouse on a post.
 - (D) A nonprofit organization.
- A 13. Which of the following is true about the operation of a Little Free Library?
- (A) The library can come in any shape and color.
 - (B) There is no limit to the selection of its materials.
 - (C) The owner must first be assigned a number from the LFL website.
 - (D) The librarian is in charge of checking the books in and out of the library.
- B 14. What is a contribution of Little Free Library?
- (A) The LFL Index can improve GPS functions.
 - (B) It promotes reading and literacy in a simple way.
 - (C) It helps to strengthen library associations around the world.
 - (D) Its location satisfies people's curiosity about their neighbors.

第 15 至 19 題為題組

Many people at some point in life have white spots on their fingernails. One of the most common causes for these little white spots is a condition called leukonychia. Although the name sounds pretty serious, the condition typically 15. And while many people think the white spots are caused by a calcium or zinc deficiency, that's generally not the case.

In reality, these spots most often develop 16 mild to moderate trauma to your nail. If you can't think of anything that would have injured your nail, consider the fact that nails grow very slowly, so the injury 17 weeks before the spots ever appeared. The spots could also be a sign of a mild infection or allergy, or a side effect of certain medications.

18 the source of the injury, these spots typically do not require any treatment and should go away as your nail grows out. And they should not return unless you suffer another injury to a nail. However, this generally 19 when only a single or a few nails are affected. If all of your nails are showing white spots, the leukonychia could be related to another more serious condition such as anemia, cardiac disease, diabetes, or kidney disease.

- A 15. (A) isn't (B) doesn't (C) couldn't (D) wouldn't
- B 16. (A) in spite of (B) as a result of (C) to the best of (D) for the sake of
- D 17. (A) might occur (B) would occur (C) will have occurred (D) may have occurred
- C 18. (A) Supposing (B) Including (C) Whatever (D) Whether
- C 19. (A) indicates (B) defines (C) applies (D) confirms
- D 20. At the beginning of the semester, the teacher told the students that late assignments would receive a low grade as a _____.
(A) hardship (B) comment (C) bargain (D) penalty

二、第二大題：邏輯（共 20 題單選題）

- C 1. 某公司薪資高於六萬者有八成的人擔任主管，薪資不高於六萬者有二成的人擔任主管。該公司薪資高於六萬者與不高於六萬者的人數比例是 1：4。請問該公司百分之幾的主管薪資高於六萬？
(A) 20% (B) 32% (C) 50% (D) 64%
- A 2. 元元有兄弟姊妹各一人，他們五人的年齡各不相同。元元的哥哥有兩個妹妹，元元的姊姊也有兩個妹妹。請問元元的妹妹有幾個哥哥和幾個姊姊？
(A) 兩個姊姊，但哥哥的數目不確定 (B) 兩個哥哥，兩個姊姊
(C) 兩個哥哥，但姊姊的數目不確定 (D) 一個哥哥，兩個姊姊
- D 3. 凡廟必拜者見到廟宇一定入內參拜，但康康並不是一個凡廟必拜者，請問下列敘述何者為真？
(A) 康康見到廟宇一定不入內參拜
(B) 康康見到廟宇之外的建築一定不會入內參拜
(C) 康康從沒有見過廟宇
(D) 以上皆非
- C 4. 請判斷下列幾個語句的邏輯等價性
A：「只要是大三學生就可以報考」
B：「只有大三學生才可以報考」
C：「除非是大三學生，否則不可以報考。」
D：「要不是大三學生，就不可以報考。」
(A) A 與 B 邏輯等價 (B) A 與 C 邏輯等價
(C) B 與 D 邏輯等價 (D) 四個語句皆邏輯等價
- A 5. 以「有些 K 隆星人有好眼力」與「有好眼力的都不戴眼鏡」為前提，你無法推論出以下哪個結論？
(A) 有些非 K 隆星人戴眼鏡 (B) K 隆星人存在
(C) 有些 K 隆星人不戴眼鏡 (D) 戴眼鏡的都沒有好眼力
- C 6. 關於語句的否定，請回答以下問題。若「所有考生都至少寫了一個字」這句話是錯的，則
(A) 所有考生都沒寫半個字 (B) 沒有考生寫超過一個字
(C) 至少有個考生沒寫半個字 (D) 至少有個考生寫了至少一個字

- B 7. 若「有些公司沒有一間廁所是乾淨的」這句話是錯的，則
- (A) 有些公司每一間廁所都是乾淨的
 - (B) 每個公司都至少有一間廁所是乾淨的
 - (C) 有些公司有間廁所是不乾淨的
 - (D) 每個公司的每間廁所都是乾淨的
- D 8. 若「每個政府機關都至少有個部門，該部門的所有人員都很敬業」這句話是錯的，則
- (A) 每個政府機關的所有部門都有些人員不很敬業
 - (B) 每個政府機關都至少有一個部門，它的所有人員都不很敬業
 - (C) 並非每個政府機關的每個部門都有些很敬業的人員
 - (D) 至少有個政府機關，它的每個部門都有些不很敬業的人員
- B 9. 三位醫師與三位護理師要搭配成三個醫護小組，每個小組由一位醫師與一位護理師組成。三位醫師與三位護理師的姓氏分別為(王、林、湯)與(王、林、邱)。若要避免同姓氏的醫師與護理師編排在同一小組，則共有幾種編組方式？
- (A) 2 種
 - (B) 3 種
 - (C) 4 種
 - (D) 6 種
- C 10. 若有李醫師與李護理師加入，重新與前述人員編排成四個醫護小組，但仍維持各小組醫護不同姓氏的原則，則共有幾種編組方式？
- (A) 2 種
 - (B) 8 種
 - (C) 11 種
 - (D) 12 種
- B 11. 從以下三個前提
- 「小亭的名次比小予和小天高。」
- 「若小予的名次比小天高，則小欣的名次比小亭高。」
- 「只要小欣的名次不比小亭高，小亭的名次就不比小予高。」
- 你可以推論出
- (A) 小予的名次比小天高
 - (B) 小欣的名次比小天高
 - (C) 小天的名次比小予高
 - (D) 小欣名次不比小亭高
- D 12. 某個小漁港某日上午、中午及下午各有一個時段可供兩艘船同時進港卸貨。當日剛好有六艘船預計進港卸貨，但有以下條件需納入考慮。一號船無法於早上進港，六號船無法於下午進港，三號船及四號船無法於同時段進港，二號船必須比五號船早進港。請問下列關於進港時段安排的考量，何者為非？

- (A) 若二號船與四號船皆於中午進港，則三號船須於早上進港
- (B) 若一號船於中午進港，則五號船須於下午進港
- (C) 若五號船於中午進港，則一號船須於下午進港
- (D) 若三號船於中午進港，則一號船須於下午進港

B 13. 請選出適合填入空格者：

B2CD, _____, BCD4, B5CD, BC6D

- (A) B2C2D
- (B) BC3D
- (C) B2C3D
- (D) BCD7

D 14. 請選出適合填入空格者：

DEF, DEF2, DE2F2, _____, D2E2F3

- (A) DEF3
- (B) D3EF3
- (C) D2E3F
- (D) D2E2F2

A 15. 考慮下列三個句子：

公園裡所有的樹都是會開花的樹。

公園裡某些樹是山茱萸。

公園裡的所有山茱萸都是會開花的樹。

如果前兩個句子是真的，那麼第三個句子是

- (A) 真的
- (B) 假的
- (C) 無法判斷
- (D) 又真又假

D 16. 底下我們將幾個詞翻譯成人工語言：

‘first base’譯做 aptaose

‘second base’譯做 eptaose

‘ballpark’譯做 lartabuk

那麼，‘baseball’應譯做什麼呢？

- (A) buklarta
- (B) osepta
- (C) bukose
- (D) oselarta

C 17. 底下我們將幾個英文單字翻譯成人工語言：

‘carefree’譯做 relftaga

‘careful’譯做 otaga

‘careless’譯做 fertaga

那麼，‘aftercare’一字應該譯成什麼呢？

- (A) zentaga
- (B) tagafer
- (C) tagazen
- (D) relffer

C 18. 在某間小公司，停車場的某些停車格專門保留給業務主管：執行長、總裁、副總裁、秘書、和會計，而且他們會依此順序來停車。如果有車子沒有停

對停車格，停車場管理員根據車子的顏色一眼就可以看出來。業務主管的名字是 Alice, Bert, Cheryl, David, 和 Enid, 而車子的顏色包括黃色、綠色、紫色、紅色、和藍色。

* 停在第一個停車格的車子是紅色的。

* 一台藍色的車子停在紅色的車子和綠色的車子之間。

* 停在最後一個停車格的車子是紫色的。

* 秘書開了一台黃色的車子。

* Alice 的車子停在 David 的車子旁邊。 * Enid 開了一台綠色的車子。

* Bert 的車子停在 Cheryl 的車子和 Enid 的車子之間。

* David 的車子停在最後一個停車格。

請問，誰是執行長？

(A) Alice (B) Bert (C) Cheryl (D) David

- D 19. 某辦事處有恆真、恆假與隨機三位辦事員。恆真全說實話，恆假全說謊話，隨機則可能說實話也可能說謊話。今天你進入辦事處，他們三個人都在，而你想透過問「請問你們是誰？」以及他們的回答來判斷他們的身分。若在场三人的回答分別是：

甲：「我是恆真。」

乙：「我是恆假。」

丙：「我是隨機。」

則你可以確定哪幾個人的身分？

(A) 三人的身分皆無法確定

(B) 只有乙

(C) 只有丙

(D) 甲、乙、丙三人的身分皆可確定

- A 20. 承上題，若他們的回答如下：

甲（指著乙）：「他是恆真。」

乙（指著丙）：「他是恆假。」

丙（指著甲）：「他是隨機。」

則你可以確定下列敘述何者為真？

(A) 丙是恆真

(B) 甲是恆假

(C) 乙是隨機

(D) 無法完全確認三人身分