

# 100年彰化銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般行員

普通科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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## 【國文】

(3)01. 下列各組詞語，沒有錯別字的是：

- (1)牽強副會／烏烟漲氣  
(2)自顧不瑕／矯往過正  
(3)耳提面命／滿目瘡痍  
(4)好高騖遠／相得益彰

(1)02. 下列「」中的字音，何者兩兩相同？

- (1)負「嶠」頑抗／侷限一「隅」  
(2)「涓」滴歸公／「狷」介之士  
(3)三「緘」其口／痛下砭「鍼」  
(4)永矢弗「諼」／社交名「媛」

(2)03. 「折衝樽俎」多用以指：

- (1)奔波勞碌  
(2)外交談判  
(3)交際應酬  
(4)兩軍對壘

(2)04. 下列詞語，何者可以形容非常容易做到的事情？

- (1)口耳之學  
(2)反掌折枝  
(3)磨杵成針  
(4)江河日下

(3)05. 下列詞語「」中的字，解釋有誤的是：

- (1)言簡意「賅」：充足、完備  
(2)「鋌」而走險：走很快的樣子  
(3)「罄」竹難書：筆管  
(4)居心「叵」測：不可

(1)06. 「我的見解很膚淺，實在不敢在專家面前口口口口」，空缺宜填入的詞語是：

- (1)班門弄斧  
(2)班門弄釜  
(3)搬門弄斧  
(4)斑門弄釜

(2)07. 下列各詞語中的「白」字，不是用來表示顏色的是：

- (1)「白」虹貫日  
(2)「白」手起家  
(3)「白」駒過隙  
(4)「白」衣天使

(2)08. 下列各組成語，何者意思完全相反？

- (1)甘拜下風／望塵莫及  
(2)蘄露頭角／韜光養晦  
(3)寅吃卯糧／青黃不接  
(4)韋編三絕／鑿壁引光

(2)09. 「三綱五常」的三綱是指：

- (1)君臣、父子、兄弟  
(2)君臣、父子、夫婦  
(3)父子、夫婦、兄弟  
(4)父子、兄弟、朋友

(1)10. 祝賀友人喬遷新居，最適合使用的題辭是：

- (1)里仁為美  
(2)弄瓦徵祥  
(3)宜室宜家  
(4)頌祝岡陵

(2)11. A.束髮; B.強仕之年; C.弱冠; D.花甲之年; E.知命之年。上述關於年齡的說法，由少至老依序是：

- (1)ABCDE  
(2)ACBED  
(3)ADEBC  
(4)BACDE

(1)12. 「拾人牙慧」意指：

- (1)襲用他人的意見、文字或言語  
(2)將他人的金玉良言銘記在心

- (3)從別人的言談中吸取智慧 (4)能分辨言語中的是非對錯
- (1)13.下列何者為「書信」的別稱？  
 (1)尺牘 (2)繩墨 (3)汗青 (4)金石
- (2)14.君子固窮的「固」，意謂：  
 (1)頑固 (2)嚴守立場 (3)拘泥不通 (4)圓融
- (3)15.孟子說：「人之有四端也，猶其有四體也。」他所說的「四端」，不包括下列那一項？  
 (1)惻隱之心 (2)辭讓之心 (3)富貴之心 (4)是非之心
- (1)16.古詩：「胡馬依北風，越鳥巢南枝」是比喻：  
 (1)不忘故土 (2)倦鳥歸巢 (3)浮生若夢 (4)樂不思蜀
- (4)17.孔子說：「不憤不啓，不悱不發；舉一隅，不以三隅反；則不復也。」此章用意乃在勉勵學生能：  
 (1)潔身自好 (2)恢弘志氣 (3)日新又新 (4)反思自覺
- (4)18.白居易〈琵琶行〉：「同是天涯淪落人，相逢何必曾相識」，意謂：  
 (1)同舟共濟 (2)同甘共苦 (3)同生共死 (4)同病相憐
- (4)19.〈論語〉中對於君子／小人的敘述，下列何者不正確？  
 (1)君子懷德，小人懷土；君子懷刑，小人懷惠 (2)君子坦蕩蕩，小人長戚戚  
 (3)君子周而不比，小人比而不周 (4)君子求諸人，小人求諸己
- (2)20.下列各選項，最合乎讀書人「痾瘵在抱」之志節的是：  
 (1)陶潛曰：「質性自然，非矯厲所得。飢凍雖切，違己交病。」  
 (2)范仲淹：「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂。」  
 (3)司馬光曰：「吾無過人者，但平生所爲，未嘗有不可對人言者耳。」  
 (4)韓愈曰：「非三代兩漢之書不敢觀，非聖人之志不敢存。」
- (4)21.白居易〈與元微之書〉：「況以膠漆之心，置於胡越之身。」意在強調白居易和元稹二人：  
 (1)形影不離，天涯海角永相陪伴 (2)命運相似，同遭貶謫蠻荒之地  
 (3)感情深厚，雖身處兩地卻常見面 (4)心靈契合，卻身隔兩地不得相聚
- (3)22.下列哪一個成語與「緣木求魚」的意思最爲相近：  
 (1)黔驢技窮 (2)指鹿爲馬 (3)刻舟求劍 (4)踏雪尋梅
- (3)23.「管窺蠡測」和以下哪一個詞語意思相近？  
 (1)自出機杼 (2)千瘡百孔 (3)坐井觀天 (4)瞭若指掌
- (1)24.下列詞語，沒有錯別字的是：  
 (1)咎由自取 (2)庸庸祿祿 (3)倖災樂禍 (4)素味平生
- (4)25.〈孫子·虛實〉：「凡先處戰地而待敵者佚，後處戰地而趨戰者勞。故善戰者，致人而不致於人。」上述意思最接近三十六計中的哪一項？  
 (1)調虎離山 (2)打草驚蛇 (3)聲東擊西 (4)以逸待勞

## 【英文】

### 一. 詞彙和結構

- (2)26. He said that my Hair looked beautiful ; that was a nice \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (1) complaint (2) compliment (3) compromise (4) companion
- (3)27. Little \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of the saying.

- (1) she knew                      (2) she is knowing                      (3) did she know                      (4) is she knowing
- (2)28. I can't wait to \_\_\_\_\_ my old car because it has been causing me a lot of trouble.  
 (1) put off                      (2) get rid of                      (3) count on                      (4) drop out of
- (4)29. We need your \_\_\_\_\_ here on the last page, and then we can open the account for you.  
 (1) money                      (2) author                      (3) discovery                      (4) signature
- (2)30. Billionaire \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Chen is, he still works long hours every day.  
 (1) like                      (2) as                      (3) such                      (4) so
- (2)31. \_\_\_\_\_ of any latest news, I will let you know as soon as possible.  
 (1) Informing                      (2) Informed                      (3) To inform                      (4) By informing
- (4)32. Obesity is most often found in middle-aged people, but now it has plagued many youngsters \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) as too                      (2) as for                      (3) as if                      (4) as well
- (3)33. \_\_\_\_\_ is one the best cures for illness.  
 (1) Laugh                      (2) Laughs                      (3) Laughing                      (4) Laughing at
- (2)34. On Valentine's Day, John gave a present \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) to Mary wrapped in pink                      (2) wrapped in pink to Mary  
 (3) for Mary to wrap in pink                      (4) to wrap in pink for Mary
- (1)35. The audience should be encouraged to enjoy rather than \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.  
 (1) analyze                      (2) have analyzed                      (3) analyzing                      (4) analyzed
- (4)36. Popular music appeals \_\_\_\_\_ the majority of young people.  
 (1) for                      (2) at                      (3) by                      (4) to
- (1)37. Neither the students nor the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ ready when the principal came in.  
 (1) was                      (2) were                      (3) has been                      (4) have been
- (3)38. I ask Joan to help me with the math question because I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.  
 (1) count on                      (2) end up                      (3) figure out                      (4) turn into
- (1)39. We can have a party at my house if everyone promises to help me \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
 (1) clean                      (2) cleaned                      (3) have cleaned                      (4) to have cleaned
- (1)40. My neighbors and I were anything but friendly, and for a long time we viewed each other with suspicion and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1) distrust                      (2) warmth                      (3) friendliness                      (4) regret
- (1)41. The beggar was so pitiable that I could not but \_\_\_\_\_ him a few dollars.  
 (1) give                      (2) gave                      (3) giving                      (4) to give
- (4)42. I do not want to go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
 (1) neither does                      (2) nor does                      (3) neither do                      (4) nor do
- (4)43. The pan caught on fire \_\_\_\_\_ my mother was making breakfast.  
 (1) as soon as                      (2) by the time                      (3) before                      (4) while
- (3)44. We should dress ourselves formally \_\_\_\_\_ such an important occasion.  
 (1) at                      (2) in                      (3) on                      (4) by
- (2)45. If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ quit school, he would have graduated.

- (1) hadn't to                      (2) hadn't had to                      (3) didn't have to                      (4) didn't

(3)46. Somebody forgot this umbrella. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (1) whose is this umbrella      (2) whose umbrella is                      (3) whose umbrella this is      (4) is this whose umbrella

## 二.閱讀測驗

What is happiness ? In the United States and in many other industrialized countries, it is often equated with money. Economists measure consumer confidence on the assumption that the resulting figure says something about progress and public and welfare. The gross domestic product is routinely used as shorthand for the well-being of a nation.

But the small Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has been trying a different idea. In 1972, concerned about the problems afflicting other developing countries that focused only on economic growth, Bhutan's newly crowned leader, King Wang chuck, decided to make the gross national happiness a priority in his kingdom.

Bhutan, the king said, needed to ensure that prosperity was shared across society and that it was balanced against preserving cultural traditions, protecting the environment, and maintaining a responsive government.

While household incomes in Bhutan remain among the world's lowest life expectancy increased by 19 years from 1984 to 1998, jumping to 66 years. The country, which is preparing to shift to a constitution and an elected government, requires that at least 60 percent of its lands remain forested, welcomes a limited of wealthy of tourists, and exports hydr opower to India.

(3)47. What is the result of King Wang chuck's policies ?

- (1) People in Bhutan become wealthier.                      (2) Bhutan attracts more tourists.  
(3) People in Bhutan enjoy longer life span.                      (4) Bhutan cuts down a lot of trees.

(4)48. which of the following is one of one of the king's policies ?

- (1) Emphasizing economic growth.                      (2) Eliminating cultural traditions.  
(3) Increasing household incomes.                      (4) Exporting hydropower to India.

(4)49. What do the people in the United States measure happiness with ?

- (1) Environmental protection.                      (2) Life expectancy.  
(3) Satisfaction with life.                      (4) Wealth.

(1)50. What does Bhutan plan to achieve in the future ?

- (1) A democratic government.                      (2) Economic prosperity.  
(3) Higher gross domestic product.                      (4) A booming tourist industry.