

100年合作金庫商銀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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(4)01.下列各組「」內的字，何者讀音完全相同？

- (1)「惴」慄／「踴」倒／「湍」急
(2)「嬪」妃／「鬢」髮／「擯」除
(3)手「腕」／「惋」惜／「豌」豆
(4)「洛」陽／炮「烙」／乳「酪」

(1)02.下列文句，何者用字完全正確？

- (1)她出席頒獎典禮穿著的禮服光彩耀眼，不可名狀
(2)三十年不遇的乾旱，讓水利、農政單位一愁莫展
(3)管理大師的精彩演講，我一定親臨會場洗耳躬聽
(4)流離失所的災民身影，讓人看了如何不感同深受

(3)03.下列是一節中間拆散的散文，如依文意排列，何者順序最恰當？

- 「轉大人」就是要走出這個巨大的迷宮，找回迷失的自己。
甲、必須經過「探索世界」跟「承諾做決定」兩階段。
乙、失落的那一角仍舊會讓自己沮喪不已，
丙、能不能成功地蛻變為獨立大人，
丁、如果缺了任何一環，未來即使再成功，無法擁有快樂滿意的人生。

- (1)甲乙丙丁 (2)乙丁丙甲 (3)丙甲丁乙 (4)丁乙丙甲

(2)04.下列「□□」內的詞語，何者屬於自謙之詞？

- (1)願「陛下」托臣以討賊興復之
(2)效無由會晤，不任「區區」嚮往之至
(3)若亡鄭而有益於君，敢以煩「執事」
(4)故山殊可過，「足下」方溫經，猥不敢相煩

(2)05.下列文句「」內的「見」字，何者與「信而見疑，忠而被謗」的「見」字意義相同？

- (1)聖人之情「見」乎辭
(2)欲予秦，秦城恐不可得，徒「見」欺
(3)舜擇吉月日，「見」四岳、諸牧、班瑞
(4)臣以險釁，夙遭閔凶，生孩六月，慈父「見」背

(1)06.下列文句「□□」中並列兩個數字的關係，何者與「寓言十九，重言十七」中的「十九」、「十七」相同？

- (1)蓋予所至，比好游者尚不能「十一」
(2)非復「三五」少年日，把酒償春頰生紅
(3)只嫌「六七」茅竹舍，也有兩三雞犬聲
(4)夫物之不齊，物之情也，或相倍蓰，或相「什百」，或相千萬

(1)07.下列「□」的字，何者真正代表顏色？

- (1)梅子「黃」時雨 (2)當「紅」炸子雞 (3)「黑」函滿天飛 (4)「白」費了力氣

- (2)08.下列新詩，何者歌詠的對象是杜甫？
- (1)修《詩》、《書》／作《春秋》，含笑，栽植／那七十二株等待茂盛的杏樹
 - (2)活在大唐盛世／你窮得只剩下詩歌／餵養孤獨的人生／你拔把茅草／編織進草堂裡
 - (3)最遠的貶謫，遠過賈誼／只當做乘興的壯遊，深入洪荒／獨啖滿島的荔枝，絳圓無數
 - (4)自從你被謫至人間後／酒變成了你藉以狂妄的理由／可是蜀道難啊／蜿蜒恰如仕途
- (3)09.「宜其室家」是一句祝福女子出嫁的用語，下列何者也是賀人結婚的祝辭？
- (1)明珠入掌
 - (2)鶯遷喬木
 - (3)詩詠關雎
 - (4)萱堂日永
- (3)10.下列「□□」中的詞語，何者用以形容「未來」？
- (1)淒淒不似「向前」聲
 - (2)多思「曩昔」攜手賦詩
 - (3)「他日」若遂凌雲志，敢笑黃巢不丈夫
 - (4)「少焉」，月出於東山之上，徘徊於斗牛之間
- (2)11.「半盤的雨珠／滾過／滿蓋的月色／托過／纖纖的蜻蜓／棲過／閣閣的蛙族／藏過／田田搖翠的渾圓／曾經在風裡翻掀／掀起仲夏的封面」，以上所引詩歌為一首詠物詩，其吟詠的對象為何？
- (1)稻
 - (2)荷
 - (3)蘆葦
 - (4)野薑花
- (4)12.「偏義複詞」是在複詞中偏重當中的一個字，另一字不具意義。如「晝夜勤作息」中的「作息」，只取作而不取息的意義。下列「□□」中的詞語，何者也是偏義複詞？
- (1)山水雖適，「跋涉」亦苦
 - (2)秋冬之際，致民「田獵」以講武
 - (3)畫中之鳥飛鳴棲息，「動靜」如生
 - (4)此地盜賊猖獗，要謹慎門戶，以免宵小「出入」
- (4)13.「雞聲茅店月，人跡板橋霜」一聯全用名詞組成，下列詩句何者亦屬此種語法？
- (1)大漠孤煙直，長河落日圓
 - (2)長風開積雨，清夜流明月
 - (3)盧家少婦鬱金堂，海燕雙棲玳瑁梁
 - (4)樓船夜雪瓜洲渡，鐵馬秋風大散關
- (2)14.漢字的結構裏有所謂的右文現象，亦即形聲字裏的音符兼有表意的作用，如精、睛、清、晴等字旁邊的「青」皆有清明不混濁的意思。請問，在棧、淺、錢、箋、賤等字字形中的「𦏧」的意思為何？
- (1)大
 - (2)小
 - (3)多
 - (4)快
- (4)15.下列哪一個選項中的兩組成語意義不同？
- (1)夜以繼日／焚膏繼晷
 - (2)鶴立雞羣／出類拔萃
 - (3)曲高和寡／陽春白雪
 - (4)指鹿為馬／指桑罵槐
- (4)16.「君子以道充為貴，身安為富，故常泰無不足。而銖視軒冕，塵視金玉，其重無加焉爾！」請問文中的「軒冕」指的是什麼？
- (1)錢財
 - (2)道德
 - (3)名聲
 - (4)地位
- (4)17.下列句子哪一句對於成語的使用，是完全正確的？
- (1)我們一進入餐廳，十面埋伏的服務生就一湧而上
 - (2)靜靜坐在湖邊，享受風聲鶴唳的自然天籟，令人心情愉快
 - (3)每次考試考得不好，爸爸都會狐假虎威地訓斥我一頓
 - (4)網路拍賣常常會出現魚目混珠的情形，令消費者非常頭痛
- (2)18.下列哪一選項中的詞語和死亡無關？

- (1)脫離輪迴 (2)如日之升 (3)羽化升天 (4)進入涅槃

(4)19.作家吳音寧在其著作《江湖在那裡？台灣農業觀察》的封面上寫著「歷史／輕輕踩過農人集體彎駝的背／像踏過稻浪和水面」，請問這段題詞要表現出什麼樣的感受？

- (1)為台灣農業奇蹟而驚喜 (2)讚歎台灣農業之美
(3)為台灣農民的偉大而歡呼 (4)感慨台灣農民的辛勞與被忽視

(1)20.下列哪一個成語，適合用來祝福兩個人的婚禮？

- (1)白頭偕老 (2)白頭傾蓋 (3)白頭如新 (4)白頭疊雪

(3)21.下面哪一文句和「衣帶漸寬終不悔，為伊消得人憔悴」意思相似？

- (1)「不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中」(蘇軾)
(2)「停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花」(杜牧)
(3)「春蠶到死絲方盡，蠟炬成灰淚始乾」(李商隱)
(4)「問渠那得清如許，為有源頭活水來」(朱熹)

(2)22.下列哪一選項對「借物喻意」的解釋是正確的？

- (1)利用「豆腐腦」來形容一個人的頭腦，是因為豆腐很有彈性
(2)利用「鐵飯碗」來形容公務員的工作，是因為鐵的器皿不容易破掉
(3)利用「火星文」來稱呼網路上的一些記號文字，是因為火星距離地球最近
(4)台語「柴頭人」(木頭人)形容人的反應，是因為木頭可以做成很多不一樣的東西

(1)23.伍佰有一首歌曲名是〈愛你一萬年〉，使用了誇張的修辭法，下面那個選項也運用了同樣的修辭方法？

- (1)垂涎三尺 (2)燦爛的朝霞 (3)美麗的玫瑰花 (4)碎裂的雲母石

(1)24.兩個韻母相同的字所組成的詞稱為「疊韻」，例如「螳螂」。請問下面哪一組詞是「疊韻」？

- (1)徘徊 (2)飛翔 (3)游泳 (4)跑步

(3)25.下列哪一選項的詞句不太可能在殯儀館內看到？

- (1)典型長存 (2)安息主懷 (3)鳳凰于飛 (4)駕鶴西歸

一、字彙測驗(請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

(3)26. Jessica did not really want to hear a _____ account of Mark's daily activities.

- (1) chronic (2) connive (3) chronological (4) chuckle

(2)27. Although many folk remedies have no _____ proof behind them, many people practice them even today.

- (1) artistic (2) scientific (3) plastic (4) fantastic

(1)28. Irresponsible use of the credit cards can lead to serious _____ problems and even bankruptcy.

- (1) financial (2) superficial (3) beneficial (4) official

(1)29. When you are invited for dinner, be sure to be _____. It is impolite to be late.

- (1) punctual (2) absent (3) realistic (4) fortunate

(2)30. Lots of restaurants in Taipei serve _____ foods. They offer Thai food, Mexican food, and Italian food, to name just three.

- (1) absolute (2) exotic (3) nursing (4) figurative

(3)31. After winning the _____, the lucky man decided to move to a different city and start a family.

- (1) loop (2) lorry (3) lottery (4) lounge

(4)32. The professor was found guilty of _____ after he admitted to copying the work of his peers for his dissertation.

- (1) homicide (2) shoplifting (3) ignorance (4) plagiarism

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (1)33. Diana is a wonderful jazz dancer. She _____ since she was four.
(1) has been dancing (2) has been danced (3) is dancing (4) was danced
- (3)34. Costs for baking materials, such as flour and sugar, rose _____ last quarter.
(1) sharp (2) sharpness (3) sharply (4) sharpen
- (2)35. The evening flight from San Francisco has been cancelled _____ a mechanical problem.
(1) as much as (2) due to (3) because (4) in case
- (3)36. _____ budget constraints in this company, every full-time employee will receive a three percent salary increase next year.
(1) Besides (2) Furthermore (3) Despite (4) When
- (1)37. _____ in the year 1980, Whole Foods Market is the world's largest retailer of natural and organic foods, with stores throughout North America and the United Kingdom.
(1) Established (2) Establishing (3) Having established (4) Having establishing
- (3)38. Google's strategy is to go for schools first. If students get used to _____ with a web-based operating system, they might request it in their offices later on.
(1) work (2) have worked (3) working (4) worked
- (2)39. If he _____ change his mind and run for the mayor, there would be a huge group of people willing to give him their full support.
(1) were (2) were to (3) was (4) was to
- (3)40. When Anita woke up and found her baby boy gone, she assumed that he _____ to one of the places they went to yesterday.
(1) must return (2) must to return (3) must have returned (4) must be returned

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Seeing is not always believing. In this age of digital photo 41 , it can be hard to tell what's real and what's not. It's common to get forwarded e-mails with attached photos of everything from freakishly large fruits to gruesome accidents. 42 some look obviously fake (a shark coming out of the water to attack an army helicopter), others make you wonder if they could possibly be real: a grown man swallowed whole by a snake or former US president George W. Bush reading a book 43 down.

But these fake photos are not just a by-product of the Photoshop era. They've been around since the early 1900s and they've fooled 44 people in the last few decades. Admittedly, those were far simpler times and people had more faith in what they saw and were a lot less 45 . Nowadays people are aware of what technology can do.

- (2)41. (1) pollution (2) manipulation (3) reference (4) education
- (1)42. (1) While (2) Until (3) However (4) Furthermore
- (4)43. (1) downside (2) outside (3) inside (4) upside
- (2)44. (1) uncountable (2) countless (3) counterpoint (4) counterpart
- (3)45. (1) admiration (2) cynic (3) cynical (4) admirer

四、閱讀測驗

Many people run for sport or exercise. But what if you are not a “born” runner or jogger? You may still want a sport that is inexpensive and easy to do. Why not try walking? Walking is something that almost any normal,

healthy person can do. It requires no special equipment. Walking can give you many of the same benefits as jogging or running; it will just take longer. Jogging and running make your heart and lungs work harder than walking. They also put more stress on your legs and feet than walking does.

The problem with walking as a kind of exercise is that most people do not take it seriously. But there is a big difference between serious walking and the kind of walking that most of us do. Walking, like jogging, should have a steady and continuous motion.

If you are going to get your exercise by walking, you need to have your own walking program. After all, runners and joggers set goals for themselves. Walkers need goals, too.

Set a definite course to walk. Start by walking about 15-30 minutes a day. Build up your time and distance slowly. Try increasing your walking speed little by little.

If jogging or running is your sport, follow the same advice. Start off slowly. Spend most of the first few days just walking. Then start walking and running on the same day. Run or jog a short distance, then walk for a while, then run, then walk. Follow that pattern for 15-30 minutes a day. Slowly make each run longer and each walk shorter. Later on, you can increase your distance, speed, and exercise time.

(3)46. Which of the statements supports the idea that walking is an inexpensive sport?

- (1) It shares many of the benefits with running.
- (2) It is a kind of easy-to-do exercise.
- (3) It does not require any special equipment.
- (4) It calls for a regular program.

(2)47. In the author's opinion, how are running and walking alike?

- (1) They take the same amount of time.
- (2) They both need clear objectives.
- (3) They induce a similar amount of stress.
- (4) They have a similar effect on the heart.

(4)48. Which of the following would the author probably NOT consider serious walking?

- (1) Walking 20 minutes a day.
- (2) Walking just before jogging.
- (3) Increasing your speed little by little.
- (4) Walking while window shopping.

(3)49. Which advice would the author probably agree with?

- (1) Choose more active sports than walking.
- (2) Jog 25 minutes a day to start.
- (3) Increase your walking distance by one-fourth kilometer each day.
- (4) Increase your walking distance by 3 kilometers each day.

(1)50. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- (1) To give people advice on how to start a running program.
- (2) To tell people how to develop a walking program for exercise.
- (3) To introduce a new exercise program.
- (4) To build up an inexpensive sports program for busy people.