

100年華南商業銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般行員

共同科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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【國文】

(3)01.下列各組「」的字音，何組完全相同？

- (1)南「柯」一夢 / 仕途坎「坷」 / 「苛」捐雜稅
- (2)齙牙「咧」嘴 / 泉香酒「冽」 / 山崩地「裂」
- (3)「淬」礪奮發 / 出類拔「萃」 / 鞠躬盡「瘁」
- (4)「緋」聞頻傳 / 「誹」謗訕笑 / 纏綿「悱」惻

(3)02.從詩境來看，下列哪項詩句最能表現作者對家國山河的一片深情？

- (1)明月照積雪，北風勁且哀
- (2)孤帆遠影碧山盡，唯見長江天際流
- (3)劍外忽傳收薊北，初聞涕淚滿衣裳
- (4)月落烏啼霜滿天，江楓漁火對愁眠

(2)03.下列各組「」中的字，何者都為同一個字？

- (1)「ㄉㄚˊ」鼓頻催 / 味同嚼「ㄉㄚˊ」
- (2)「ㄨㄨㄨ」步自封 / 依然「ㄨㄨㄨ」我
- (3)鳶飛「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」天 / 風聲鶴「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」
- (4)磨「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」以須 / 乾淨「ㄉㄨㄛˊ」落

(3)04.美華的大哥正值「而立」之年，而她與雙胞胎妹妹美秀則為「志學」之齡，請問她們兄妹三人的年齡，加起來總共幾歲？

- (1)四十歲
- (2)五十歲
- (3)六十歲
- (4)七十歲

(3)05.有關柬帖用語的說明，下列選項何者錯誤？

- (1)文定指訂婚
- (2)合巹指結婚
- (3)恕邀指歡迎光臨
- (4)于歸指女子出嫁

(4)06.下列廣告名句的修辭法，何者分析錯誤不精當？

- (1)「一家烤肉萬家香」：映襯
- (2)「勁量電池，渾身是勁」：誇飾
- (3)「遠傳帶你進入電信交響樂時代」：轉化
- (4)「什麼最青？」「臺灣啤酒最青！」：摹寫

(4)07.(宋)歐陽脩《新五代史 一行傳 敘》曰：「自古賢材有韞於中而不見於外，或窮居陋巷，雖顏子之行，不遇仲尼而名不彰。」其中 空缺的成語，最適切的應該是下列何者？

- (1)安貧樂道
- (2)沒沒無聞
- (3)窮途末路
- (4)委身草莽

(3)08.下列所引原文，何者不屬於孔子的教育理念？

- (1)教不倦，學不厭
- (2)不憤不啟，不悱不發
- (3)蓬生麻中，不扶而直
- (4)舉一隅，不以三隅反，則不復也

(1)09.中國許多膾炙人口的章回小說，產生了不少的歇後語，下列何者錯誤？

- (1)孔明借箭 大顯神通
- (2)劉備摔阿斗 收買人心
- (3)林沖上梁山 官逼民反
- (4)孫悟空赴蟠桃會 不請自來

(2)10.下列成語，何者與「讀書」無關？

- (1)手不釋卷 (2)虛應故事 (3)開卷有益 (4)學富五車
- (4)11.下列「」中有關「雨」字的用法，何者不指實際的「雨」？
 (1)風「雨」如晦 (2)風調「雨」順 (3)「雨」後春筍 (4)槍林彈「雨」
- (4)12.一個詞彙在語文中改變原有的詞性，稱為「轉品」，下列文句「」中字，何者並無「轉品」現象？
 (1)天「雨」粟 (2)紅的「火」紅 (3)「風」葉露穗 (4)願君多「采」擷
- (3)13.下列對話中的稱呼用語，何者錯誤？
 (1)「請問府上在那裡？」 「寒舍在新店」
 (2)「令姊就讀何校？」 「家姊就讀師大附中」
 (3)「賢昆仲欲往何處？」 「愚父子欲往臺北」
 (4)「明天親師會令堂能來否？」 「家母有事，無法前來」
- (2)14.「夜空點 著星星」、「中途 學」、「傷心 泣」，以上 處依序應填入下列何者？
 (1)啜、綴、輟 (2)綴、輟、啜 (3)啜、輟、綴 (4)輟、綴、啜
- (3)15.杏林子：「壓力越大，反抗的力量也越大；負擔越重，也越能激發我們抗衡的勇氣。」下列何者最為適切以上文句的涵義？
 (1)老虎不發威，被當成病貓 (2)壓力過大，一時手足無措
 (3)壓力與挫折是激發潛力的良藥 (4)生活中的過多負擔，容易造成反效果
- (1)16.下列有關應用文的敘述，何者正確？
 (1)「敬使」、「台力」，都是稱「送禮來的使者」
 (2)「神荼」、「鬱壘」，都是稱「古代的共同祖先」
 (3)「公示送達」是指公文由長官親自持送到對方手上
 (4)「付委動議」是指直接交由會場委員逕行表決的議案
- (1)17.「當別人不尊重你時，你要懂得尊重自己；當別人看不起你時，你要看得起自己。」以上文句意在勉勵人們應該具有以下何種認知？
 (1)自尊自重，自立自強 (2)己立立人，己達達人
 (3)人飢己飢，人溺己溺 (4)我為人人，人人為我
- (4)18.下列「」中，哪一項不屬於「偏義複詞」？
 (1)曾不吝情「去留」 (2)這件事我早已「忘記」了
 (3)每個人都熱愛他的「國家」 (4)他可以「來去」自如，行動不受限制
- (3)19.下列文句，何者沒有語義表達敘述上的毛病？
 (1)與其詛咒四周黑暗，何必燃亮一根蠟燭
 (2)921 地震重創臺灣的災情，真是悲天憫人
 (3)北、高上班族拜捷運之賜，省卻不少通勤時間
 (4)縱使綻放自己生命的光彩，且能照耀整個社會的人，才是真正的行善者
- (2)20.下列有關唐朝詩人的敘述，何者錯誤？
 (1)王維與孟浩然並稱「王、孟」 (2)大杜是指杜牧，小杜是指杜甫
 (3)李白善於從民歌、神話中攝取素材 (4)杜甫號稱詩聖，李白號稱詩仙
- (2)21.下列作者與書名的組合，何者正確？
 (1)酈道元《水經》 (2)劉勰《文心雕龍》
 (3)范進《儒林外史》 (4)高鶚《老殘遊記》

- (1)22. 皮鞋公司週年慶，該公司想招徠顧客，下列成語何者最適合當作宣傳廣告標題？
 (1)腳踏實地 (2)改頭換面 (3)無遠弗屆 (4)孟母三遷
- (2)23.下列「」中的字，何者不作「白色」解？
 (1)又留蚊於「素」帳中 (2)寧可葷口唸佛，莫將「素」口罵人
 (3)如「素」練般的瀑布貼掛在巖壁間 (4)送葬隊伍人人穿著「素」服，臉露哀戚
- (3)24.對聯的上下聯必須字數相等、詞性相同、平仄相反，從此特徵來看，「卸甲徬徨生死路，登臺寂寞」，
 中最適宜填入下列哪一詞語？
 (1)天地外 (2)中外事 (3)古今風 (4)有無中
- (4)25.在文字應用上，使用同音異義的諧音字，經常可以達到特殊的效果。下列哪項廣告詞，沒有利用到諧音詞？
 (1)「存心找茶」：茶行 (2)「吾髮吾天」：髮廊
 (3)「情有獨鐘」：鐘錶店 (4)「窈窕美麗」：瘦身公司

【英文】

一.字彙測驗 (請依造句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

- (4)26. The postman _____ entered the yard, afraid of disturbing the dog sleeping on the lawn.
 (1) confidently (2) delightfully (3) physically (4) cautiously
- (2)27. In preparation for the upcoming soccer tournament, the coach has designed a(n) _____ training program.
 (1) restorative (2) intensive (3) destructive (4) reclusive
- (3)28. Frank Gehry is a(n) _____ who is known for his unconventional designs of many buildings.
 (1) spectator (2) amateur (3) architect (4) native
- (1)29. North Korea's 2009 _____ devaluation did not have the effect that the government intended on the nation's economy.
 (1) currency (2) ceremony (3) burden (4) construction
- (2)30. As people work more and more hours, their _____ time decreases in proportion.
 (1) remedy (2) leisure (3) concrete (4) commodity
- (1)31. The campus coffee shop is _____ between the library and the science building.
 (1) situated (2) utilized (3) detested (4) instructed
- (4)32. Some scientists say people have done _____ damage to the environment.
 (1) acquainted (2) religious (3) truthful (4) irreparable
- (2)33. Kevin liked the taste of the new brand of tea so much that he _____ it as his favorite drink.
 (1) contained (2) adopted (3) dismissed (4) obliged

二.文法測驗 (請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案)

- (1)34. It is advertising _____ has speeded the introduction of useful inventions.
 (1) that (2) when (3) why (4) how
- (2)35. Men are generally more _____ to die from heart attack than women.
 (1) like (2) likely (3) possibly (4) probably

- (3)36. I mixed a special drink, _____ gin, vodka and cherry brandy.
 (1) making of (2) made into (3) consisting of (4) consisted in
- (3)37. So far I _____ about half of the job I have to do.
 (1) finish (2) will finish (3) have finished (4) had finished
- (3)38. When Joseph left the library, he found his bicycle _____.
 (1) to be stealing (2) stealing (3) stolen (4) be stolen
- (1)39. Ever since our family _____ a Honda RV (recreational vehicle), we have been in the habit of going for an outing every Sunday.
 (1) bought (2) was buying (3) has bought (4) buys
- (2)40. When it comes _____ tennis, Andrew is all thumbs.
 (1) to play (2) to playing (3) about playing (4) about to play

三.克漏字測驗(請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案)

Have you ever been bored? For most people, boredom is easily solved. As soon as you find something fun to do, your boredom goes away. But for some people, frequent boredom can 41 deeper problems like drug addiction, gambling problems, or depression. Although it is a common emotion, scientists have yet to completely understand what boredom is.

One 42 to fully understanding boredom may lie in people's differences. For example, men tend to be more bored than women. As a result, men engage in more dangerous forms of entertainment than women, 43 extreme sports or gambling. Many people also think that boredom is a result of our modern day obsession with entertainment like TV, movies, and the Internet.

“ I think there is something about our modern experience of sensory overload, ” says one psychologist, “ there is not the chance and ability to figure out what your interests, what your passions are. ” 44 , many people believe that boredom comes when people don't understand what they truly want in life. Since people don't know 45 to do to satisfy themselves, they are always bored. From your own experience, what do you think boredom is? ”

- (3)41.(1) keep (2) make (3) cause (4) take
- (4)42.(1) game (2) fact (3) gift (4) clue
- (1)43.(1) such as (2) in that (3) with all (4) because of
- (3)44.(1) So far (2) For now (3) In fact (4) After that
- (2)45.(1) when (2) what (3) how (4) where

四.閱讀測驗

Many of us who have grown up in the digital age are quite confident in our multitasking abilities. After all, today's generation has been raised on using text messaging, instant messaging, cell phones, iPods, and PDAs all inconjunction with one another. However, new research suggests that multitasking actually hurts productivity in the workplace; what's more, it can even be fatal in the wrong situation.

Studies have shown that when people are given two different tasks to do at the same time, the response to the second task is delayed. In one study, this delay was only about a second, which doesn't seem like a big deal. Nevertheless, when put in the context of driving while talking on a cell phone, it becomes a great problem. When a person is driving at 100 kilometers per hour, a one-second delay in judgment could be the difference between life and death.

In the workplace, multitasking results in declining productivity. When expressed as dollars and cents, this lost

productivity costs the American economy an estimated \$650 billion per year! Here are some tips to avoid the negative aspects of multitasking. Only check email messages once per hour and avoid distractions such as music with lyrics and instant messaging.

(2)46. According to the passage, why are modern people confident in their multitasking ability?

- (1) Because as technology has evolved, people's brains have also changed.
- (2) Because they are accustomed to using many technological devices at once.
- (3) People today are more confident about everything, not just multitasking.
- (4) Most modern machines are designed for use at the same time.

(3)47. According to the studies, what happens when people are given two tasks to perform at once?

- (1) Response to the second task happens much more quickly.
- (2) The first task is often completed hastily.
- (3) Response to the second task takes longer.
- (4) The first task is often performed incorrectly.

(4)48. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (1) Multitasking in the workplace helps to increase productivity.
- (2) People who are used to multitasking are more likely to get more job offers.
- (3) People who drive at 100 kilometers per hour often show delay in judgment while driving.
- (4) Multitasking in the workplace results in a great deal of cost in American economy every year.

(1)49. Which of the following is mentioned as an example of something to avoid at work?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Listening to music with words. | (2) Checking email messages. |
| (3) Answering telephones. | (4) Neglecting your instant messages. |

(2)50. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (1) To discuss the advantages of multitasking.
- (2) To show some harmful effects of multitasking.
- (3) To give some tips for more efficient multitasking.
- (4) To demonstrate the importance of multitasking at work.