

# 100年陽信商業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】

(1)01.下列各組「」內的字，何者讀音皆相同？

- (1)「匏」樽相屬 / 「庖」丁解牛 / 「咆」哮不已
- (2)舉止輕「佻」 / 承「桃」之重 / 窈「窕」淑女
- (3)理所「應」然 / 義憤填「膺」 / 鑑別「贗」品
- (4)「蝙」蝠洞穴 / 心胸「褊」狹 / 一葉「扁」舟

(3)02.下列文句，何者用字完全正確？

- (1)政府才剛決定實施幾項穩定股市的新措施，消息便不徑而走
- (2)凡事若能按步就班，依預定計畫執行，成功機率就大為提高
- (3)對於那些認真努力，業績名列前茅的同事，我們應該見賢思齊
- (4)知名偶像團體演唱會開始售票，粉絲們便迫不急待地前去購票

(4)03.下列各組「」中的詞語，何者用法或意義相同？

- (1)子曰：人「而」不仁，如禮何？ / 學「而」時習之，不亦說乎
- (2)充乎天地之間，「稱」其氣之小大 / 宗族「稱」孝焉，鄉黨稱弟焉
- (3)所以動心忍性，「曾」益其所不能 / 有酒食，先生饌，「曾」是以為孝乎
- (4)黃鶴一「去」不復返，白雲千載空悠悠 / 棄我「去」者，昨日之日不可留

(2)04.以下四句為兩副對聯：「甲、福臨小院四季安 乙、日麗風和門庭喜 丙、春滿人間百花豔 丁、月圓花好室家宜」依據對聯的形式及意涵判斷，下列敘述何者正確？

- (1)甲乙為一副春聯，甲為下聯，乙為上聯
- (2)甲丙為一副春聯，丙為上聯，甲為下聯
- (3)丙丁為一副賀新婚聯，丙為上聯，丁為下聯
- (4)乙丁為一副賀新居聯，乙為上聯，丁為下聯

(1)05.下列各句「」中成語的運用，何者正確？

- (1)秀慧的報告倉促完成，「魯魚亥豕」的情況不勝枚舉
- (2)乘船悠遊日月潭，欣賞「魚游沸鼎」，令人心情舒暢
- (3)志明為了賣弄學識，張冠李戴的引用名人話語，真是「拾人牙慧」
- (4)不久，山谷四周已是煙霧濛濛，我們站在草原上「櫛風沐雨」，十分暢快

(2)06.古人在表達數量時，有時使用拆數相乘的手法，如「五五之喪」，指守二十五個月的喪期。下列敘述，何者亦使用這種數量表示法？

- (1)「七八」個星天外，兩三點雨山前
- (2)燈火錢塘「三五」夜，明月如霜，照見人如畫
- (3)下土冤民，能至闕者，萬無數人；其得省問者，不過「百一」

(4)冠者「五六」人，童子「六七」人，浴乎沂，風乎舞雩，詠而歸

(4)07.以形象化的事物譬喻抽象的情思，可使讀者獲得更鮮明的印象、更確實的感動。下列何者運用了這種技巧？

- (1)砌下落梅如雪亂，拂了一身還滿
- (2)秋來江上澄如練，映水紅妝如可見
- (3)城闕輔三秦，風煙望五津。與君離別意，同是宦遊人
- (4)試問閒愁都幾許？一川煙草，滿城風絮，梅子黃時雨

(2)08.下列成語之喻意，何者正確？

- (1)鳴琴垂拱--悠然自得
- (2)奔車朽索--危險萬分
- (3)倒吃甘蔗--做事不合程序
- (4)三人成虎--集思廣益

(1)09.下列詞語意思相同的正確選項是：

- (1)「寄身翰墨」與「見意篇籍」均指從事寫作
- (2)「敝帚自珍」與「棄如敝屣」均指自珍其所用
- (3)「理不勝辭」與「辭富理貧」均指能言善道
- (4)「向聲背實」與「逆情干譽」均指表裏如一

(4)10.閱讀下文，並推斷何者最適合作為短文的結語？

有一個開快車的人他一直想超過前車，把所有注意力放在超車上，完全沒有注意四周的景致，轉彎處他終於超過前車，那一秒鐘高興極了，但三十秒不到後車就超過了他。這個人整個旅程只為超車，周遭的美景全忽略了，用了半天力氣超了車，快樂維持不到三十秒！教育亦是如此，不是教孩子如何超車，是要教孩子如何行車、如何欣賞。

- (1)畢竟超車超過了頭，難保不會發生危險
- (2)快樂不易獲得，得到了就不要輕易放手
- (3)唯有正確掌握方向盤，才能駛向真正的幸福之路
- (4)生命不能重來，只一個勁兒的超車，不會得到快樂

(4)11.下列何者與「白沙在涅，與之俱黑」的道理最相近？

- (1)獨學而無友，則孤陋而寡聞
- (2)善問者如攻堅木，先其易者，後其節目
- (3)觀於海者難為水，遊於聖人之門者難為言
- (4)一齊人傅之，眾楚人咻之，雖日撻而求其齊也，不可得矣

(4)12.下列各組文句，一為文言，一為白話。「」內的詞語，何者意義相同？

- (1)較秦之所得與戰勝而得者，「其實」百倍 / 「其實」你不懂我的心
- (2)下而從六國破亡之「故事」，是又在六國下矣 / 你說的鬼「故事」太誇張了
- (3)借問漢宮誰得似，「可憐」飛燕倚新妝 / 資源跟物資沒辦法運送進入災區，「可憐」的災民只能等待
- (4)范進散著頭髮，滿臉汗泥，鞋都跑掉了一隻，「兀自」拍著掌，口裡叫道：中了！中了 / 豔陽「兀自」熱烈照耀絲毫無雲的藍天

(3)13.「不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中」是因果句，下列何者也是這類的句子？

- (1)君子周而不比，小人比而不周
- (2)踏破鐵鞋無覓處，得來全不費工夫
- (3)斧斤以時入山林，林木不可勝用也
- (4)文章合為時而著，歌詩合為事而作

(2)14.「君自故鄉來，應知故鄉事；來日綺窗前，寒梅著花未？」此詩旨在描述遊子：

- (1)喜見鄉人
- (2)思念故鄉
- (3)喜愛梅花
- (4)關懷園藝

- (3)15.龔自珍〈己亥雜詩〉：「陶潛酷似臥龍豪，萬古潯陽松菊高」，句中的兩位人物，與下列哪一文句出現者相同？
- (1)東坡詞頗似老杜詩，以其無意不可入，無事不可言也
  - (2)詞之雅鄭，在神不在貌。永叔少游雖作艷語，終有品格
  - (3)南陽少，北窗老，兩臥千秋同矯矯。南陽慶遭逢，北窗終潦倒
  - (4)韋蘇州詩，韻高而氣清；王右丞詩，格老而味長：皆五言之宗匠
- (2)16.甲、玉蘭，花中之伯夷也；葵，花中之伊尹也；  
乙、彼此不和，謂之參商；爾我相仇，如同  
以上空格中的詞語，最適合填入下列何組？
- (1)梅 / 胡越
  - (2)蓮 / 冰炭
  - (3)菊 / 膠漆
  - (4)牡丹 / 楚漢
- (3)17.下列文句，何者出現了被動用法？
- (1)為學之功，貴乎循序漸進，經久不輟，故一日不必要多學。
  - (2)孔明曰：「都督見委，自當效勞。敢問十萬枝箭，何時要用？」
  - (3)人情有所不能忍者，匹夫見辱，拔劍而起，挺身而鬥，此不足為勇也。
  - (4)大凡君子與君子，以同道為朋；小人與小人，以同利為朋；此自然之理也。
- (3)18.下列詩文各有其所詠之物，請依內容判斷何者配對正確？
- (1)難朽像壽，不匱像道。故能長久，為世神寶。親愛如兄，字曰孔方。 玉
  - (2)曾把東籬作故園，結交陶令美名傳。溫室效應籠寰宇，今日開花已冬天。 荷
  - (3)好像 / 前生是一個憂傷的君王 / 變作禽鳥 / 啼濺了鮮血 / 尋找春天的靈魂 杜鵑
  - (4)我的反面我的叛逆 / 當我朝右，你一徑向左 / 所有徒勞的努力 / 敲碎世界 / 留一地水銀玻璃杯
- (1)19.王鼎鈞說：「時代像篩子，篩得每一個人流離失所，篩得少數人出類拔萃」，請問這句話的意涵為何？
- (1)在動蕩的時代，遭遇困境的人遠比成功者多
  - (2)人的一生就是不斷的被人篩選或是篩選他人
  - (3)金融海嘯使得失業風潮盛行，遊民日漸增多
  - (4)愈是艱苦的環境，愈令人渴望一朝功成名就
- (2)20.「平民種德施惠，是無位之公卿；仕夫貪財好貨，乃有爵之乞丐」關於以上文句的詮釋，下列何者正確？
- (1)道德修養的高下，隨地位而有不同
  - (2)地位的尊卑，決定不了人品的高下
  - (3)公卿不修德，終有淪為乞丐的一天
  - (4)行善積德，平民子弟也能官拜公卿
- (1)21.面對寄蜉蝣於天地的生命，有些人選擇及時努力，有些人則認為應及時行樂，下列詩句，何者的主張與「晝短苦夜長，何不秉燭遊」相同？
- (1)人生天地間，忽如遠行客，斗酒相娛樂，聊厚不為薄
  - (2)人生寄一世，奄忽若飄塵，何不策高足，先據要路津
  - (3)百川東到海，何時復西歸。少壯不努力，老大徒傷悲
  - (4)立善有遺愛，胡為不自竭，酒云能消憂，方此詎不劣
- (1)21.下列文句「」內的詞語，何組詞性前後相同？
- (1)孩子的偏食習慣真令父母親感到「頭痛」 / 小天上班經常遲到，是公司的「頭痛」人物
  - (2)使用悠遊卡搭乘捷運真「方便」 / 助人為快樂之本，給人「方便」，自己也受益

- (3)環保人士展開一連串的「抗議」活動／針對不實的報導，他提出嚴正的「抗議」
- (4)中國，最美最「母親」的國度／最美麗的天使就是我的「母親」
- (4)23.《幽夢影》：「少年讀書，如隙中窺月；中年讀書，如庭中望月；老年讀書，如臺上玩月。」顯示了層層進展的境界，下列選項中的陳述，何者亦呈現出層次的關係？
- (1)君子義以為質，禮以行之，孫以出之，信以成之
- (2)力足以舉百鈞，而不足以舉一羽；明足以察秋毫之末，而不見輿薪
- (3)商之貨殖同，時同，而或贏或絀；射策者之所業同，而或中或罷；為學著書之深淺同，而或傳或否
- (4)始臣之解牛之時，所見無非牛者；三年之後，未嘗見全牛也；方今之時，臣以神遇而不以目視，官知止而神欲行
- (3)24.如果到黃鶴樓參觀，以下哪副對聯會出現在這裡？
- (1)翁去八百載，醉鄉猶在／山行六七里，亭影不孤
- (2)七十二健兒，酣戰春雲湛碧血／四百兆國子，愁看秋雨濕黃花
- (3)我去太匆匆，騎鶴仙人還送客／茲遊良眷眷，落梅時節且登樓
- (4)台榭漫芳塘，柳浪蓮房，曲曲層層皆入畫／煙霞籠別墅，鶯歌蛙鼓，晴晴雨雨總宜人
- (2)25.《世說新語》中有一則的內容如下：「驃騎王武子是衛玠之舅，俊爽有風姿。見玠，輒嘆曰：『珠玉在側，覺我形穢。』」請問就內容所述，宜將此則歸在下列何篇？
- (1)雅量                                      (2)容止                                      (3)任誕                                      (4)德行

### 【英文】

#### 一.字彙測驗 (請依造句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

- (2)26. The angry lions were \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo keeper when he was close to their cage. This put the zoo keeper in a dangerous situation.
- (1) hospitable                                      (2) hostile                                      (3) remote                                      (4) recent
- (1)27. Globalization is accused of allowing big, multinational companies to \_\_\_\_\_ workers in poor countries.
- (1) exploit                                      (2) integrate                                      (3) cancel                                      (4) preserve
- (4)28. The earthquake set off a \_\_\_\_\_ tsunami that sent tons of water washing over the coastal cities.
- (1) competent                                      (2) provoking                                      (3) miserable                                      (4) devastating
- (3)29. Studying or traveling abroad is an excellent way for people to \_\_\_\_\_ their horizons.
- (1) lengthen                                      (2) deepen                                      (3) broaden                                      (4) enlighten
- (2)30. The bank arranged a \_\_\_\_\_ of NT\$500,000 for home improvements.
- (1) load                                      (2) loan                                      (3) lord                                      (4) lawn
- (1)31. Sometimes people jump when they hear thunder. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ action as they cannot control it.
- (1) involuntary                                      (2) extensive                                      (3) objective                                      (4) adequate
- (3)32. The idea of women becoming superwomen comes from women ' s long fight against \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) pollution                                      (2) solution                                      (3) discrimination                                      (4) confusion
- (2)33. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome is also referred to as an \_\_\_\_\_ form of pneumonia.
- (1) abnormal                                      (2) atypical                                      (3) esthetical                                      (4) ethical

## 二.文法測驗 (請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案)

- (3)34. Some parents tend to feel disappointed when their children do not perform \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) such well                      (2) so alike                      (3) as expected                      (4) often enough
- (2)35. One stereotype about Americans is that they are all outgoing , \_\_\_\_\_ many are actually quite introverted.
- (1) so                      (2) whereas                      (3) when                      (4) because
- (1)36. Today, 79 percent of the world's children, \_\_\_\_\_ six to eleven , are enrolled in elementary school.
- (1) aged                      (2) aging                      (3) to age                      (4) ages
- (4)37. In Japan , the public is \_\_\_\_\_ the best educated in the world about earthquakes and tsunamis.
- (1) between                      (2) above                      (3) over                      (4) among
- (1)38. More and more people in Taiwan are spending their free time \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet .
- (1) surfing                      (2) to surf                      (3) surfed                      (4) surf
- (3)39. The more children are socialized into telling lies, \_\_\_\_\_ for them to tell more serious lies in the future.
- (1) it is more easily                      (2) it is easier                      (3) the easier it is                      (4) the more easily it is
- (4)40. For parents staying at home, the problem centers on what \_\_\_\_\_ to keep their kids entertained.
- (1) does                      (2) is doing                      (3) can do                      (4) can he done

## 三.克漏字測驗(請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案)

In a sense , the world of surveillance has already come to pass . Public video systems are now 41 in many cities around the world . In Paris , for example , there are road cameras nearly everywhere to help regulate traffic , and some 2, 000 cameras on city buses detect and deter 42 . In Britain in the 1970s and'80s, cities and towns began 43 cameras to monitor streets and parks, public transportation, stadiums and shopping areas . Now, with more than four million such cameras nationwide, Britain has more surveillance cameras 44 anywhere else in the world . British sociologists estimate that the average visitor to London is now 45 on video 300 times in a single day. In other words, all Britons should assume that they are always being watched once they step outside their homes.

- (2)41. (1) in fashion                      (2) in use                      (3) in good repair                      (4) in danger
- (3)42. (1) passengers                      (2) pictures                      (3) crimes                      (4) sights
- (1)43. (1) installing                      (2) interfering                      (3) investigating                      (4) smuggling
- (2)44. (1) from                      (2) than                      (3) over                      (4) throughout
- (4)45. (1) played                      (2) seeing                      (3) acting                      (4) caught

## 四.閱讀測驗

Some first dates are disasters and some turn into a second date and maybe even marriage . Many first dates are mostly about whether or not you want to spend more time with the other person . But what do you want from another person ? Here are a few general ideas.

How people look is one of the most decisive things that influences who you want to date. But many people have unrealistic expectations based on what they have learned about appearances in movies. Many people never get to know great people who don't match an out-of-reach ideal.

You wouldn't want to date someone who was much less intelligent than you, but what do we mean by intelligence? Intelligence is not simply how well someone has done in school. Rather, it has to do with how someone handles new situations and ideas. People who are intelligent know how to solve problems. They think about what they see and hear and reflect, rather than simply repeat.

What kinds of personalities do you like? People who are loud and outgoing or quiet and shy? Do you like leaders or followers? Most of us like people between the two. Do you like people who are always relaxed or intense? And what about character traits: honesty, faithfulness, courage? Many of these traits are not tested until you are in a difficult situation.

Part of personality is ambition: how lazy or hardworking a person is. It can be very difficult to spend time with someone who doesn't have the same priorities and goals in life as you. Perhaps the biggest challenge is to judge yourself , and see how others see you.

(2)46. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (1) To teach the reader how to be a good date.
- (2) To provide some ideas about how to judge a person.
- (3) To explain the basic qualities of an ideal spouse.
- (4) To give an example of being a popular person.

(4)47. According to the passage, what gives people unrealistic expectations about appearance?

- (1) TV programs.
- (2) Books and magazines.
- (3) Pop songs.
- (4) Movies.

(1)48. Which of these personal qualities is not discussed in the passage?

- (1) Wealth.
- (2) Appearance.
- (3) Intelligence.
- (4) Ambition.

(3)49. According to the passage, an intelligent person should always.

- (1) get excellent grades in school
- (2) be kind and generous to others
- (3) be able to handle any crisis
- (4) follow the instructions of others

( 2)50. Who does out-of-reach in paragraph 2 mean ?

- (1) inefficient
- (2) impossible
- (3) fashionable
- (4) generous