

100年台灣銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

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【國文】

(2)01.下列常用的祝頌語，何者用法錯誤？

- (1)弄瓦徵祥：用於賀生女
- (2)杏林春暖：用於學校落成
- (3)德業長昭：用於哀輓男喪
- (4)秦晉之好：用於祝賀婚嫁

(3)02.下列題辭，何者不適用於祝壽？

- (1)南極騰輝
- (2)酒介眉壽
- (3)福壽全歸
- (4)鶴算同添

(4)03.〈出師表〉：「陟罰臧否，不宜異同。」句中「異同」只取一個「異」一個意義，此稱為「偏義複詞」，下列選項何者用法不同？

- (1)「緩急」無可使者
- (2)緣溪行，忘路之「遠近」
- (3)日出「東南」隅，照我秦氏樓
- (4)「棄捐」勿復道，努力加餐飯

(4)04.下列修辭格用法何者錯誤？

- (1)煙籠寒水月籠沙：互文
- (2)信言不美，美言不信：回文
- (3)岷然洼然，若坳若穴：錯綜
- (4)生孩六月，慈父「見背」：象徵

(2)05.下列文句，何者不是對仗的用法？

- (1)芳草鮮美，落英繽紛
- (2)採菊東籬下，悠然見南山
- (3)風鳴兩岸葉，月照一孤舟
- (4)星垂平野闊，月湧大江流

(4)06.下列各組「」內，何者之音讀及字形相同？

- (1)窮兵「ㄉㄨˋ」武 / 「ㄉㄨˋ」職
- (2)「ㄉㄨˋ」食壺漿 / 「ㄉㄨˋ」精竭慮
- (3)杯「ㄉㄨˋ」交錯 / 前倨後「ㄉㄨˋ」
- (4)由剝而「ㄉㄨˋ」 / 周而「ㄉㄨˋ」始

(3)07.有關文字發展，下列敘述何者錯誤？

- (1)狂草以唐代張旭、懷素二人聞名
- (2)小篆字體特色是整齊、線條與對稱
- (3)東晉王羲之以漢隸為基礎，創立草書
- (4)清末劉鶚《鐵雲藏龜》一書，是收集甲骨文的書籍

(2)08.有關「詩」的敘述，下列何者正確？

- (1)古體詩與近體詩皆限制平仄與對仗
- (2)古體詩句數不限，近體詩限定句數
- (3)古體詩一韻到底，近體詩可以換韻
- (4)古體詩與近體詩都是唐代新興詩體

(4)09.下列「」內各字的通用字，何者說明錯誤？

- (1)「莫」春者，春服既成：通「暮」
- (2)長沮、桀溺「耦」而耕：通「偶」
- (3)鼓瑟「希」，鏗爾，舍瑟而作：通「稀」
- (4)凡師一宿為「舍」，再宿者為信：通「捨」

(3)10.正式書信中，對於提稱語的使用，因對象不同而有所區別，下列何者錯誤？

- (1)師長：道鑒 (2)政界：鈞鑒 (3)平輩：尊鑒 (4)晚輩：青覽
- (2)11.先秦諸子中主張薄葬，並認為天有知覺，鬼有靈驗是哪一家的主張？
 (1)儒家 (2)墨家 (3)法家 (4)名家
- (1)12.下列語詞，何者與印度梵文音譯無關？
 (1)功德 (2)浮屠 (3)瑜伽 (4)波羅蜜
- (2)13.下列何者不是以「寓言」手法，寄託深刻旨意的作品？
 (1)柳宗元：〈梓人傳〉 (2)方孝孺：〈深慮論〉
 (3)《莊子》：庖丁解牛 (4)《韓非子》：買櫝還珠
- (4)14.陶潛〈桃花源記〉：「山有小口，髣髴若有光，便『舍』船，從口入。」其中「舍」字用法，與下列何者相同？
 (1)子在川上曰：「逝者如斯夫！不『舍』晝夜。」
 (2)「舍」之，吾不忍其觳觫，若無罪而就地死。
 (3)且許子何不為陶冶，「舍」皆取諸其宮中而用之？
 (4)子謂仲弓曰：「犁牛之子，騂且角，雖欲勿用，山川其『舍』諸？」
- (3)15.下列哪一個選項用字錯誤？
 (1)「班」門弄斧 (2)「班」荆道故 (3)頭髮「班」白 (4)按部就「班」
- (2)16.校園語言中時常有「諧音生義」的語言，下列何者不屬於這類語言？
 (1)夫妻兩人相敬如「冰」 (2)李老師喜歡講「冷」笑話
 (3)多運動可以享「瘦」人生 (4)發揮一「幣」之力，幫助清貧學童
- (3)17.陳之藩認為「哲學家帝王」除了受苦，還應具有下列哪個條件，才能具有雄偉的抱負與遠大的眼光？
 (1)博學多聞 (2)政治抱負 (3)人文素養 (4)專業知識
- (1)18.下列成語解釋，何者正確？
 (1)顧盼煒如：指人視瞻不凡 (2)貌合神離：指面容出眾脫俗
 (3)錦心繡口：形容口才敏捷善辯 (4)白雲蒼狗：形容人與人之間交情不深
- (1)19.「人生愁恨何能免，銷魂獨我情何限。故國夢重歸，覺來雙淚垂。高樓誰與上？長記秋晴望。往事已成空，還如一夢中。」依據詞中內容，請判斷應較符合哪一位作者的個人生平經歷？
 (1)李煜 (2)蘇軾 (3)李清照 (4)周邦彥
- (3)20.詩詞中不乏以女性作為歌詠對象，下列何者之詩句與女主角配對正確？
 (1)小鎮風光絕代姿，紅顏換得入關師：詠貂蟬
 (2)玉殞香消感逝波，墜樓悲劇淚滂沱：詠小喬
 (3)千古琵琶馬上翻，人間恩怨本難論：詠王昭君
 (4)碧海青天最有情，玉釵明月共悽清：詠楊玉環
- (1)21.有關史部的敘述，下列何者錯誤？
 (1)第一部編年史是《國語》 (2)《資治通鑑》是一部通史
 (3)《史記》是第一部紀傳體史書 (4)第一部斷代史著作是《漢書》
- (3)22.行文中放棄通常使用的本名或語句不用，而另外找其他名稱來代替，此種修辭稱為「借代」，下列有關於年齡的借代用法，何者錯誤？
 (1)總角：指童年 (2)束髮之年：指十五歲

(3)破瓜之年：指二十歲

(4)艾老之人：指五十歲

(2)23. 宋明理學中，學派不同所主張的學說也不同，下列配對何者錯誤？

(1)朱熹：存天理，去人欲

(2)周敦頤：易簡工夫終久大

(3)王陽明：致良知，知行合一

(4)程頤：涵養須用敬，進學則在致知

(2)24. 甲、《世說新語》乙、《水滸傳》丙、《金瓶梅》丁、《儒林外史》戊、《孽海花》，請依時代先後，排列上述五書，正確的順序為何？

(1)丁戊甲丙乙

(2)甲乙丙丁戊

(3)甲丙乙丁戊

(4)戊甲乙丙丁

(1)25. 古代器具不同用途，名稱亦隨之不同，下列何者正確？

(1)俎，放肉的禮器

(2)罍，陶製的酒器

(3)鑊，古代祭祀禮器

(4)觥，用泥土燒製而成的酒器

【英文】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

(4)26. To live an enriched life, you have to _____ the once-lost childlike enthusiasm and exercise your five senses to the full.

(1) receive

(2) relieve

(3) refund

(4) rediscover

(3)27. He said with _____ that such rumors about the scandal were totally groundless.

(1) profit

(2) property

(3) confidence

(4) composition

(3)28. The Central Weather Bureau predicted that the rain would _____ throughout the week because of the monsoon season.

(1) exist

(2) insist

(3) persist

(4) lather

(4)29. It is _____ for unmarried ladies to contend for the bouquet tossed by the bride after the wedding, hoping to be the next to get married.

(1) habitual

(2) versatile

(3) decisive

(4) customary

(2)30. His paintings vividly _____ the lives of the peasants in the countryside.

(1) revenge

(2) depict

(3) survive

(4) fulfill

(3)31. After the disastrous typhoons, there's a strong urge for the legislators to pass the law to _____ illegal deforestation.

(1) promote

(2) facilitate

(3) prohibit

(4) formulate

(1)32. She looks quite confident when giving the speech. _____, she has overcome her fear of speaking in public.

(1) Apparently

(2) Frequently

(3) Consequently

(4) Superficially

(2)33. To solve the energy crisis, we need to develop _____ sources of energy such as hydroelectric power and wind power.

(1) fundamental

(2) alternative

(3) suggestive

(4) hypothetical

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

(2)34. The first transatlantic telephone cable system was not established _____ 1956.

(1) while

(2) until

(3) for

(4) beyond

- (4)35. _____ no two people think exactly alike, there will always be disagreement. But disagreement can be healthy if handled creatively.
- (1) There are (2) Why (3) That (4) Because
- (1)36. Drinking water _____ excessive amounts of fluorides may leave a stained or mottled effect on the enamel of teeth.
- (1) containing (2) contained (3) contains (4) that contain
- (2)37. By _____ excluding competition from an industry, governments have often created public service monopolies.
- (1) being adopted laws (2) adopting laws
(3) laws being adopted (4) having laws adopt
- (4)38. Not until a dog is several months old does it begin to exhibit signs of independence _____ its mother.
- (1) containing (2) contained (3) contains (4) that contain
- (1)39. The Woolworth Building in New York was the highest in America when _____ in 1913 and was famous for its use of Gothic decorative detail.
- (1) built (2) it built (3) was built (4) building
- (2)40. Pewter, _____ for eating and drinking utensils in colonial America, is about ninety percent tin, with copper or bismuth added for hardness.
- (1) was widely used (2) widely used
(3) used it widely (4) which widely used

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Is writing no longer necessary in an age of easy vocal communication? It's true that phones, tape recorders and other studio devices have 41 over much of the function of letters and memos. And one can succeed in many professions 42 being able to write. But the very advances in communication technology which support the claim 43 writing is no longer important have in fact increased the power of written language. More careers in writing probably exist now than ever before—in scientific reporting and journalism, for example.

Beyond the practical considerations, learning to write means growing into a more 44, more interesting person. Language is the essence of humanity. Even in the modern world, writing is a 45 and admirable activity. It remains an essential skill.

- (3)41. (1) put (2) brought (3) taken (4) had
- (4)42. (1) off (2) from (3) with (4) without
- (1)43. (1) that (2) then (3) which (4) why
- (2)44. (1) vague (2) complex (3) abstract (4) evident
- (4)45. (1) risky (2) terrible (3) devastating (4) worthwhile

四、閱讀測驗

All the sound reasons ever given for conserving other natural resources apply to the conservation of wildlife – and with three-fold power. When a spendthrift squanders his capital, it is lost to him and his heirs; yet it goes somewhere else. When a nation allows any one kind of natural resource to be squandered, it must suffer a real, positive loss; yet substitutes of another kind can generally be found. But when wildlife is squandered, it does not go elsewhere, like squandered money; it cannot possibly be replaced by any substitute, as some inorganic resources are: it is simply an absolute, dead loss, gone beyond even the hope of recall.

The public still has a hazy idea that nature has an overflowing sanctuary of her own, somewhere or other, which

will fill up the gaps automatically. The result is that poaching is commonly regarded as a venial offence, poachers taken red-handed are rarely punished, and willing ears are always lent to the cry that rich sportsmen are trying to take the bread out of the poor settler's mouth. The poor settler does not reflect that he himself, and all other classes alike, really have a common interest in the conservation of any wildlife that does not conflict with legitimate human development.

(3)46. In the first paragraph the author probably uses the expression "three-fold power" _____.

- (1) to stress the need for saving money, resources and time
- (2) to indicate the magnitude of the problem
- (3) to emphasize the contrast between loss of money, resources, and wildlife
- (4) because there are three-times as many reasons for conserving wildlife

(2)47. In the second paragraph, what does the word "venial" in paragraph two most likely mean?

- (1) major
- (2) trivial
- (3) criminal
- (4) natural

(4)48. The author apparently implies that _____.

- (1) preserving wildlife is expensive
- (2) wildlife has much in common with other natural resources
- (3) conservation is in conflict with human development
- (4) there is no source from which wildlife, once exterminated, can be replaced

(3)49. It can be inferred that the spendthrift in paragraph one and the poor settler mentioned in paragraph two are alike in that they are _____.

- (1) unaware of human development
- (2) inclined to waste natural resources
- (3) more concerned with the present than the future
- (4) unable to control their spending

(1)50. Which of the following statements is true?

- (1) Conserving wildlife is more important than conserving other natural resources.
- (2) It is all right for a spendthrift to squander his capital because someone else can use it.
- (3) When some natural resource is exhausted, it can be substituted by wildlife.
- (4) Poachers are seriously punished when they are caught red-handed.