

101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】

(2)01.下列外來詞語，甲.浮屠、乙.瑜伽、丙.駭客、丁.微軟、戊.冰淇淋，屬於音譯詞組合的是：

- (1)甲丙戊 (2)甲乙丙 (3)丙丁戊 (4)乙丙丁

(2)02.下列文句中的成語，運用恰當的選項是：

- (1)王大明捐出一個月的薪水，幫助日本311地震的災後重建，真是有「抱薪救火」的情操
(2)聽到團隊計畫內容被主管指正欠缺創意，隊員們「面面相覷」，不知如何回應
(3)聚餐時，熱騰騰的紅燒蹄筋一上桌，大伙顧不得形象，準備「食指大動」
(4)他行事中規中矩，是位「色厲內荏」的正直長官

(3)03.下列讀音皆正確的是：

- (1)「睥」睨，音ㄅㄧˋ ；「髀」骨，音ㄅㄧˋ
(2)緣「慳」一面，音ㄑㄩㄢ ；「鏗」鏘有力，音ㄑㄩㄥ
(3)草「菅」人命，音ㄑㄩㄢ ；「縮」髮事君，音ㄒㄨㄛˋ
(4)肆無忌「憚」，音ㄉㄢˋ ；「殫」精竭慮，音ㄉㄢˋ

(2)04.古人以「記」為名的文章，依內容可分為人事雜記、書畫雜物記、山水遊記和亭臺名勝記。下列何者錯誤？

- (1)王安石 遊褒禪山記 是山水遊記 (2)柳宗元 永州八記 是書畫雜物記
(3)范仲淹 岳陽樓記 是亭臺名勝記 (4)陶淵明 桃花源記 是人事雜記

(4)05.下列各段文字，完全沒有錯別字的選項是：

- (1)如潮汐的脹退，漁人宿命地在充滿希望與絕望的空隙間擺盪
(2)經歷戰亂的幸存者，多數拒絕回憶，甚至隱弊身分
(3)駟無忌憚的飆車族，風馳電徹下一路狂嘯而去
(4)拳術有出招時快速度的搏擊，也有收回招式時收斂呼吸的靜定

(3)06.下列與三國人物有關的歇後語，何者錯誤？

- (1)張飛繡花 - 粗中有細 (2)周瑜打黃蓋 - 一個願打，一個願挨
(3)劉表借荊州 - 有借有還 (4)諸葛亮彈琴 - 計上心來

(4)07.子曰：「視其所以，觀其所由，察其所安，人焉廋哉？人焉廋哉？」（《論語 為政篇》），關於字詞讀音與文意，下列何者錯誤？

- (1)視其所以的「以」，是指行為的動機 (2)觀其所由的「由」，是指行為的過程
(3)察其所安的「安」，是指內心安處的情況 (4)人焉廋哉的「廋」，音ㄇㄨㄟˋ，藏匿的意思

(2)08.有關婚喪慶宴的用詞，下列何者錯誤？

- (1)桃觴之宴，是指賀壽誕之宴席 (2)湯餅之宴，是指新生兒週歲之宴席

(3)于歸之喜，是指女兒出嫁

(4)喬遷之宴，是賀遷居之用

(1)09.有關楹聯的相關知識，下列何者錯誤？

(1)一般楹聯上聯最末字為平聲，下聯最末字為仄聲

(2)貼春聯，又稱「打年紙」，上聯貼右側，下聯貼左側

(3)對聯講究對仗，不但字數平仄相對，也講究句數相對

(4)「翠竹黃花皆佛性，清池皓月照禪心」其中「翠竹」與「黃花」；「清池」與「皓月」是各自成對的當句對

(2)10.《孟子 告子》：「是君臣、父子、兄弟，終去仁義，懷利以相接，然而不亡者，未之有也。」意謂：

(1)以利相接，才能富國強兵

(2)去利而懷仁義，焉能有亡者矣

(3)楊朱為我，是後利而先義的代表

(4)後義先利，未有上下交征利者矣

(4)11.下列文句，何者不認為環境對於學習具有影響性？

(1)《荀子 勸學》：「蓬生麻中，不扶而直。」

(2)《孟子 滕文公下》：「一齊人傅之，眾楚人咻之，雖日撻而求其齊也，不可得矣。」

(3)《史記 日者列傳》：「非其地，樹之不生；非其意，教之不成。」

(4)《論語 子罕》：「譬如為山，未成一簣；止，吾止也。」

(3)12.下列各文句「」中的詞語，何者為解釋正確的選項？

(1)「松柏後凋於歲寒」是比喻君子敦品尚節，淡泊寡欲

(2)「人皆有不忍人之心」意謂人皆有不能忍受貧乏窮困之心

(3)「行己有恥」意謂自己立身行事，須有羞恥之心

(4)「居廟堂之高，則憂其民；處江湖之遠，則憂其君」意指對人生充滿既苦短又無奈的感慨

(1)13.下列詩詞，何者不能判知其所描寫之季節或月令？

(1)亂石崩雲，驚濤裂岸，捲起千堆雪

(2)紅藕香殘玉簫秋

(3)滿地黃花堆積，憔悴損

(4)寒蟬淒切，對長亭晚，驟雨初歇

(4)14.下列語詞何者沒有征服併吞天下之意？

(1)席卷天下

(2)包舉宇內

(3)囊括四海

(4)追亡逐北

(3)15.下列成語解釋，何者正確？

(1)早生華髮：喻事業有成

(2)援枹擊鼓：拿著鼓槌擊鼓撤退

(3)買櫝還珠：喻捨本逐末

(4)鉶罄疊恥：意謂養子不教，乃父母之過

(3)16.「客有吹洞簫者，倚歌而和之，其聲嗚嗚然，如怨、如慕、如泣、如訴，餘音嫋嫋， 。」
缺空的成語是：

(1)若即若離

(2)聲如洪鐘

(3)不絕如縷

(4)繼繼繩繩

(3)17.下列哪一個成語可以用於祝壽？

(1)福壽全歸

(2)寶婺星沉

(3)松鶴遐齡

(4)宏圖大展

(1)18.「君子不齒」，其「不齒」意謂：

(1)不屑與之同列

(2)年事已高

(3)沒有牙齒

(4)不肯與其合作

(4)19.「牛山濯濯」其意為：

(1)滿山遍野的牛

(2)牛上山吃草

(3)形容草木茂盛的樣子

(4)形容山無草木的樣子

- (4)20.《孟子 離婁》中：「七年之病，求三年之艾」意謂：
- (1)病入膏肓 (2)及時行樂 (3)求才若渴 (4)求仁心切
- (3)21.三綱五常中的「三綱」是指：
- (1)天地人 (2)君親師
(3)君臣、父子、夫婦 (4)父母、兄弟、妻子
- (1)22.「聖人無常師」一語，意指聖人：
- (1)沒有固定的老師 (2)不須老師的督導
(3)不須常向老師請教 (4)道德學問超出常人
- (2)23.范仲淹 岳陽樓記：「不以物喜，不以己悲」意謂：
- (1)外物美適則喜，己身困厄則悲 (2)外物美適亦不以為喜，己身困厄亦不以為悲
(3)與外物比，自以為可喜而不可悲 (4)羨慕外物，而能自得其樂
- (4)24.蘇軾 念奴嬌 赤壁懷古：「大江東去，浪淘盡，千古風流人物」乃言：
- (1)江水滾滾東流，聲勢浩大
(2)波浪沖激，排空而來
(3)自古風流儒雅之人，有如江水一般洶湧眾多
(4)人事的得意，總歸要煙消雲散的
- (4)25.白居易：「進不得相合，退不能相忘，牽攀乖隔，各欲白首」，此句是形容：
- (1)進退得失，糾纏一生，直至白首
(2)人生無常，得失榮辱，臨老仍難忘懷
(3)平生知己，偶因意見相左，竟然老死不相來往
(4)平生知己，遠隔萬里，音訊難通，又垂垂老矣

【英文】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- (1)26. It is well known to anyone waiting in a cafe queue, behind someone who 's paying more attention to their smart phones than to the waiter, that some technological inventions have led to the newfound _____.
- (1) rudeness (2) discipline (3) design (4) technician
- (4)27. Considering the _____ condition of Earth's ecosystems, he believed the United Nations needed to adopt a new global environmental standard.
- (1) pleasant (2) comprehensible (3) fcilitating (4) deteriorating
- (2)28. A great deal of our cultural history has been _____ on paper, which, however, always faces damage due to the passing of time.
- (1) reserved (2) preserved (3) resolved (4) deserved
- (2)29. In contrast with New York City's urban atmosphere, most of the other cities are _____ by farms, forests, rivers, mountains, and lakes.
- (1) nominated (2) dominated (3) culminated (4) eliminated
- (3)30. The government has decided to _____ new campaigns to create an ecologically friendly environment as it observed Earth Day last week.
- (1) label (2) lavish (3) launch (4) lament

- (4)31. A research study found that too much television could be _____ for kids, such as lowering their attention spans.
 (1) amiable (2) affordable (3) beneficial (4) detrimental
- (4)32. The famous singer has woken from a coma after more than a week and begun to show signs of _____.
 (1) profits (2) horoscope (3) advertisement (4) recovery
- (2)33. China recently _____ Japan to become the largest foreign market for American films, with its number of screens doubling in five years to 10,700.
 (1) overreacted (2) overtook (3) overheard (4) overruled

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (1)34. A new kind of electrical meter will be installed in this city, _____ smart enough to engage in two-way communications with the power plant.
 (1) one (2) which (3) what (4) that
- (4)35. When it comes to publicizing their companies online, _____ business owners are hesitant because they are worried about the amount of time it will take.
 (1) an amount of (2) a lot (3) little (4) quite a few
- (3)36. Seeing how deeply the students connected with the comic books reminded John _____ his own youth.
 (1) to (2) toward (3) of (4) as
- (3)37. When making movies, actors have to get used to _____ in front of a camera instead of a live audience.
 (1) act (2) acts (3) acting (4) acted
- (4)38. As of yesterday evening, _____ the robber nor the weapon for the bank robbery had been located.
 (1) both (2) none (3) either (4) neither
- (2)39. Not only _____ college classes throughout his last two years of high school, but he also plans to enter the medical school program at Star University in the coming fall.
 (1) he has been taking (2) has he been taking (3) he has been taken (4) has he been taken
- (4)40. The more reasons one can identify for losing weight, _____ the motivation he or she will have for doing so.
 (1) the strongest (2) much stronger (3) the strong (4) the stronger

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

The term *gap year* originated in Britain. Traditionally, it referred to a specific time 41 high school and college when a person took time off from school. The year was spent 42 around and learning about the world – before one began his or her university studies. Today, 43, a gap year can refer to any time spent away from work or school in pursuit of an interest or a dream. What makes a gap year different from just going on vacation is that a person is involved in some kind of 44 activity. In other words, a gap year isn't an excuse for taking time off to do nothing. People have spent gap years doing everything 45: living on a cruise ship to learn about the tourism industry, or leading tours in Africa. The possibilities are endless.

- (1)41. (1) between (2) from (3) of (4) toward
- (2)42. (1) to travel (2) traveling (3) travel (4) travelled
- (4)43. (1) hence (2) on one hand (3) therefore (4) though

- (2)44. (1) imaginative (2) constructive (3) aerobic (4) political
(3)45. (1) edible (2) gullible (3) imaginable (4) fashionable

四、閱讀測驗

All athletes are stupid. All Asian students are intelligent. All economics students are boring. These are all accurate statements, right? Wrong! They are all stereotypes. Stereotypes are simplified ideas about the characteristics of people within different groups or from certain backgrounds. They are often based on race, gender, or age, but can also be about the subject someone studies, the clothes they wear, or other factors. Regardless of what stereotypes are based on, they are harmful.

The other day, my friend told me about something that had recently happened to him. He was meeting someone for the first time. After they introduced themselves, they talked about their life at college. When my friend said that he was on the basketball team, the other guy laughed and started speaking slower. He said that he was joking, but my friend was hurt anyway. Actually, he's a really smart guy, like most of the players on the basketball team.

There are some things we can do to make sure people aren't hurt by stereotypes. Firstly, treat everyone you meet as an individual. Remember, there's more to a person than what we see on the outside. Secondly, if you hear someone use a stereotype, correct him/her. This might discourage him/her from using stereotypes in the future. Let's work together to make sure that everyone is treated with the courtesy that they deserve.

- (3)46. According to the passage, what is a common stereotype about Asian students?
(1) They are all stupid. (2) They are all boring.
(3) They are all smart. (4) They are all good athletes.
- (4)47. What is the main point of the passage?
(1) Appearance is very important. (2) All athletes are not stupid.
(3) It is acceptable to use some stereotypes. (4) We should treat everyone as an individual.
- (2)48. Why was the writer's friend hurt?
(1) Someone laughed at his appearance. (2) Someone joked about him being stupid.
(3) Someone said he was not good at basketball. (4) Some made fun of his shirt.
- (1)49. According to the passage, what should you do if you hear someone use a stereotype?
(1) Tell him/her that it's wrong. (2) Tell him/her that it's correct.
(3) Tell him/her another stereotype. (4) Nothing. Just listen to him/her.
- (3)50. Which of the following statements is false about stereotypes?
(1) They can be hurtful.
(2) They are simplified ideas about people from certain backgrounds.
(3) They are only based on age, gender, or race.
(4) They convey inaccurate messages.