

# 101年台灣土地銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般金融人員

普通科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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## 【國文】

(2)1.下列詞語，完全沒有錯別字的選項是：

- (1)得隴忘蜀 (2)星羅棋布 (3)自立更生 (4)老奸巨滑

(3)2.《禮記·大學》：「視而不見，聽而不聞。」的「見」字，與下列哪一選項的「見」字，用法相同？

- (1)往「見」楚王 (2)敢陳愚「見」 (3)「見」死不救 (4)誠恐「見」欺

(4)3.《管子·牧民》：「民惡貧賤，我富貴之。」的「之」字為：

- (1)副詞 (2)動詞 (3)介系詞 (4)代名詞

(1)4.駱賓王 為徐敬業以武后臨朝移諸郡縣檄：「公等或居漢地，或?周親」，其中「居漢地」意謂：

- (1)居於各州郡的異姓功臣 (2)分封各州郡的同姓近親  
(3)於漢中之地的異姓功臣 (4)分封漢中之地的同姓近親

(4)5.下列成語及其說解，正確的選項是：

- (1)爬羅剔抉：壓抑人才 (2)罄竹難書：功德無量  
(3)故步自封：見風轉舵 (4)三緘其口：出言謹慎

(4)6.下列標語，何者最適合用於端正禮俗？

- (1)預防勝於治療 (2)綠化環境美化心靈  
(3)一分耕耘一分收穫 (4)微笑是獲得友誼的最佳工具

(2)7.公文稱謂語中，屬員對長官，或有隸屬關係的下級機關首長對上級機關首長，自稱時用：

- (1)本 (2)職 (3)本人 (4)名字

(4)8.「掙破莊周夢，兩翅架東風；三百座名園，一採一個空。」(元代王和卿 醉中天 )作者以誇張手法所歌詠的對象是：

- (1)大蜜蜂 (2)大鵬鳥 (3)大飛俠 (4)大蝴蝶

(3)9.下引一段古文，依文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項：

「古者天下之人，愛戴其君

甲、誠不為過也

乙、今也天下之人

丙、比之如父，擬之如天

丁、怨惡其君，視之如寇讎

名之為獨夫，固其所也。」

- (1)甲乙丙丁 (2)乙丙丁甲 (3)丙甲乙丁 (4)丁乙甲丙

(1)10.《四庫全書》的集部中，有總集、別集之分，下列何者屬於眾人作品合輯的總集？

- (1)《花間集》 (2)《陸機集》 (3)《陳子昂集》 (4)《稼軒長短句》

- (2)11.中國經書中，談到變易、時位的，為下列何者？  
 (1)《書經》 (2)《易經》 (3)《詩經》 (4)《周禮》
- (3)12.中國諸子中，何者在其著作中，倡導和平反對戰爭？  
 (1)孔子 (2)孟子 (3)墨子 (3)管子
- (4)13.下列何者不屬於中國「四史」之一？  
 (1)《史記》 (2)《漢書》 (3)《後漢書》 (4)《三國演義》
- (2)14.「美」字，在中國造字的六書中屬於：  
 (1)象形 (2)會意 (3)形聲 (4)假借
- (4)15.《中庸》：「是故君子戒慎乎其所不睹，恐懼乎其所不聞。莫見乎隱，莫顯乎微」故君子要：  
 (1)博愛 (2)忠恕 (3)兼愛 (4)慎獨
- (1)16.李白 將進酒：「鐘鼓饌玉不足貴，但願長醉不願醒。」之中「鐘鼓饌玉」是指：  
 (1)盛樂佳餚 (2)肥馬輕裘 (3)笙歌妙舞 (4)佳人好酒
- (1)17.貫雲石 清江引：「南枝夜來先破蕊，洩漏春消息。偏宜雪月交，不惹蜂蝶戲，有時節暗香來夢裏。」歌詠下列何物？  
 (1)梅 (2)蓮 (3)菊 (4)蘭
- (3)18.「名正肅」適用於何種應用文書？  
 (1)規章 (2)契約 (3)名片 (4)便條
- (3)19.下列何者不是柬帖中的婚嫁用語？  
 (1)合巹 (2)文定 (3)湯餅 (4)福證
- (3)20.《大學》：「知止而后有定」，「知止」意指：  
 (1)知道自我滿足 (2)知道適可而止 (3)知道至善之所在 (4)知道羞恥之所在
- (4)21.《周易·繫辭·古者庖犧氏》：「服牛乘馬，引重致遠，以利天下，蓋取諸隨。」是取「隨」卦何意？  
 (1)隨波逐流 (2)隨叫隨到 (3)隨心之所欲 (4)隨時之所宜
- (2)22.下列名言與作者之組合，何者錯誤？  
 (1)欲窮千里目，更上一層樓：王之渙  
 (2)人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青：林覺民  
 (3)先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂：范仲淹  
 (4)天將降大任於是人也，必先苦其心志，勞其筋骨：孟子
- (4)23.下列各選項中的楹聯，何者與建物主題配置不當？  
 (1)入門三步急，出戶一身輕：廁所  
 (2)菜根何妨細嚼，肉食未必無謀：餐廳  
 (3)此吳地也，不為孫郎立廟；今帝號矣，何須曹氏封侯：關帝廟  
 (4)氣備四時，與天地日月鬼神合其德；教垂萬世，繼堯舜禹湯文武作之師：李白祠
- (1)24.白萩 廣場：「而銅像猶在堅持他的主義／對著無人的廣場／振臂高呼」本段文字，側筆嘲諷下列何者？  
 (1)領袖崇拜 (2)民主至上 (3)宗教自由 (4)人生無常
- (3)25.陳瑚 家居即事：「寒燈伴我兩咿唔，識字阿洲勝阿圖。不管吟髭撚欲斷，苦持書卷問之無。」此詩是稚子陪伴作者，冬夜從事何種活動的溫馨情趣？

(1)下棋

(2)泡茶

(3)讀書

(4)畫圖

**【英文】**

**一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】**

- (2)26. In the financial \_\_\_\_\_, banks and insurance companies have both lost a lot of money.  
(1) section (2) sector (3) segment (4) session
- (1)27. He entered the United States in 1988 as a permanent \_\_\_\_\_ because of his marriage to a U.S. citizen.  
(1) resident (2) president (3) incident (4) accident
- (4)28. In many countries, it is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to wear black at funerals.  
(1) intervention (2) prevention (3) invention (4) convention
- (3)29. She \_\_\_\_\_ triumphant from the court after all the charges against her were dropped because of a lack of evidence.  
(1) submerged (2) merged (3) emerged (4) demerged
- (3)30. The new law was generally admitted to be difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) force (2) confess (3) enforce (4) profess
- (2)31. The government won't even \_\_\_\_\_ the existence of the problem. It just pretends that the problem does not exist.  
(1) extend (2) acknowledge (3) object (4) retain
- (1)32. " Are you sure I'm invited too? " " Yes, Roger was quite \_\_\_\_\_ about it on the phone. "  
(1) definite (2) deceptive (3) deliberate (4) dependent
- (4)33. He took a gun through baggage control to \_\_\_\_\_ the lax security.  
(1) lower (2) uphold (3) broaden (4) highlight

**二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】**

- (1)34. He mentioned his plan to Sam before he headed \_\_\_\_\_ the library.  
(1) for (2) at (3) to (4) in
- (4)35. Here is a box of books which \_\_\_\_\_ bought last week.  
(1) has had (2) was (3) had (4) were
- (1)36. \_\_\_\_\_ at very high speeds is extremely dangerous.  
(1) Driving cars (2) Cars driven (3) Drive cars (4) Cars driving
- (2)37. Mary sat there without anything \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) done (2) to do (3) have done (4) doing
- (2)38. \_\_\_\_\_ nothing for several days, the beggar was very hungry.  
(1) He has not eaten (2) Having eaten (3) As he has eaten (4) Having been eaten
- (2)39. It's very nice \_\_\_\_\_ you to let me use your car. I really appreciate it.  
(1) for (2) of (3) with (4) about
- (4)40. This book can explain the reason \_\_\_\_\_ rock 'n' roll music is so popular in America.  
(1) what (2) which (3) that (4) Why

### 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Most twins who grew up together are very close to 41. John and Buell Fuller are 79-year-old 42 twins, looking like the same person. They have always loved together, and still do. They wear the same clothes and work together, too. They actually believe it is funny that people cannot tell them apart. In fact, they enjoy 43 people. Sometimes John tells people he is Buell, and sometimes Buell tells people he is John.

Twins like the Fullers are relatively unusual in the United States. Out of every 1,000 births, they are only four pairs of such twins. Naturally, most people are 44 about them. Scientists have even more questions about twins. So far, scientists understand how twins are born. Now, though, they are trying to explain how being half of a biological pair influences a twin's identity. They want to know why many twins make similar choices even when they don't live near each other. In these studies, scientists find that some twins who were 45 in different families and did not meet for many years had surprising similarities. Are these coincidences or are they biological?

- |                     |                  |                |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (3)41.(1) the rest  | (2) the other    | (3) each other | (4) many others |
| (2)42.(1) fraternal | (2) identical    | (3) marital    | (4) partial     |
| (4)43.(1) refusing  | (2) jeopardizing | (3) irritating | (4) confusing   |
| (1)44.(1) curious   | (2) furious      | (3) frivolous  | (4) ridiculous  |
| (4)45.(1) decreased | (2) released     | (3) risen      | (4) raised      |

### 四、閱讀測驗

Located in Central Asia, the large country of Mongolia has a unique culture. Its people are traditionally nomads, which means that they move their homes from place to place. Horses have played a crucial part in this way of life since before the 12th century.

One of the most famous Mongolians is Genghis Khan, and his horses helped him unite Mongolia and conquer many parts of Asia. He was born in the 1160s and learned to ride horses at a very early age. By the time he was about 40 years old, he had formed a great cavalry, brought warring groups of Mongolians together as friends, and created one of the largest empires in history. People all over Asia and Europe feared Genghis Khan and his powerful horse warriors.

In modern Mongolia, horses are no longer used for war. However, there are still events that show off the Mongolians' skill with horses. One of these is the festival of Naadam. This takes place each July near the capital city of Ulaanbaatar. While there are several sporting events that occur at the same time, such as wrestling and archery, the most popular part of the festival is a great horse race. What makes this particular race special is that all the riders are under the age of 12! Thousands of people come from all over Mongolia to watch these young riders show their skills. They cheer on their children, nieces, nephews, and grandchildren, encouraging them to cross the finish line first.

(4)46. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (1) Genghis Khan ruled over Mongolia for many years.
- (2) To be a good Mongolian, you have to wrestle.
- (3) The nomad way of life is very difficult for modern families.
- (4) Horses have been important in Mongolia for a long time.

(2)47. In the first sentence of the second paragraph, "unite" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |           |                    |          |           |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|
| (1) fight | (2) bring together | (3) rule | (4) marry |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|

(3)48. Genghis Khan learned to ride horses \_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |                      |                       |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) in 1150 | (2) from his cavalry | (3) when he was young | (4) at the age of 40 |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|

(2)49. When does the festival of Naadam take place?

- |               |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) in spring | (2) in summer | (3) in autumn | (4) in winter |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

(2)50. What is special about the horse race in the passage?

- (1) The horses are all very short.
- (2) The riders are all very young.
- (3) It is the longest race in the world.
- (4) It is the only event that showcases skills with horses.