

104年彰化銀行第二次新進行員甄試試題及解答

一般行員

普通科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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壹、國文【第1-25題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

(1)01.下列各組詞語，「」內字音完全相同的是：

- (1)「驀」然回首／體察民「瘼」
(2)堆「砌」詞藻／「鍥」而不捨
(3)「攬」苗助長／風行草「偃」
(4)笑「靨」迷人／貪得無「饜」

(3)02.下列各組「」內字形完全相同的是：

- (1)揣「ㄇㄛˊ」上意／「ㄇㄛˊ」稜兩可
(2)「ㄗㄨˋ」連九族／錙「ㄗㄨˋ」必較
(3)百尺竿「ㄏㄨˋ」／「ㄏㄨˋ」是道
(4)寵命優「ㄨㄛˋ」／運籌帷「ㄨㄛˋ」

(4)03.下列文句，用字完全正確的是：

- (1)這件事不難，待我打通關節，自然水到期成、迎任而解
(2)調查取樣務必審慎，避免以偏蓋全，造成誤導
(3)他的想法很有見地，與時下的年輕人迥然不同
(4)從檢驗報告來看，他已病入膏肓，情況很不樂觀

(1)04.下列各組成語，何者意義相反？

- (1)投鞭斷流／兵微將寡
(2)八面玲瓏／長袖善舞
(3)入木三分／鞭辟入裡
(4)馬齒徒增／時光虛擲

(2)05.下列文句，畫有底線之成語使用恰當的選項是：

- (1)這群人不是搶就是騙，都是一時之選，實在沒出息
(2)這是我到歐洲旅遊帶回來的手工藝品，千里鵝毛，請您收下
(3)這部電影結尾由另一位導演接手完成，狗尾續貂，果然傑出
(4)政策的形成要先廣徵民意，領導者方能師心自用，克竟全功

(2)06.《荀子·勸學》：「蓬生麻中，不扶而直；白沙在涅，與之俱黑。」意在說明：

- (1)不入虎穴，焉得虎子
(2)近朱者赤，近墨者黑
(3)鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已
(4)如臨深淵，如履薄冰

(3)07.下列文句中的「舉」字，何者與「羲農去我久，舉世少復真」的「舉」字涵義相同：

- (1)百廢待「舉」
(2)「舉」例說明
(3)「舉」國聞名
(4)一「舉」得男

(1)08.有關文句的解釋，下列何者正確？

- (1)「雄兔腳撲朔，雌兔眼迷離」：指雄兔腳毛蓬鬆，雌兔眼睛眯縫
(2)「新人雖云好，未若故人姝」：指新婦比舊婦容貌姣好，顏色姝麗
(3)「瓜田不納履，李下不正冠」：指在瓜田或李樹附近徘徊，容易迷路

- (4)「憂來如尋環，匪席不可卷」：指憂愁如製席的纖維般堅韌，無法遷就
- (3)09.「青春時／我是□□的射手／自負有千萬支箭／就無的放矢／自以為豪放／終於／射盡了囊中之箭」，上引詩句中的□□，應填入：
- (1)怯懦 (2)勇敢 (3)盲目 (4)精準
- (1)10.「為臣惟命敢辭難，脫遇艱難亦自安。試看子卿持節處，雪花如席不知寒。」上引元朝張養浩的詩，內容歌詠的是：
- (1)蘇武 (2)王昭君 (3)諸葛亮 (4)文天祥
- (4)11.「子曰：『晏平仲善與人交，久而敬之。』」這句話的主要涵義，與下列何者最接近
- (1)超越語言的友誼，是最值得珍惜的 (2)時間是考驗彼此友誼的最佳試金石
(3)晏平仲擅長與人維持長時間的友誼 (4)與晏平仲交往越久，越尊敬他的為人
- (2)12.「戰國時，齊威王採納鄒忌建議，廣開諷諫之路。令初下，群臣進諫，門庭若市；數月之後，時時而間進；期年之後，雖欲言，無可進者。燕、趙、韓、魏聞之，皆朝於齊。此所謂戰勝於□□。」□□中應填入
- (1)千里 (2)朝廷 (3)邦交 (4)軍機
- (2)13.「蘧伯玉使人於孔子。孔子與之坐而問焉，曰『夫子何為？』對曰：『夫子欲寡其過而未能也。』使者出。子曰：『使乎！使乎！』」上述引文中連用兩個「乎」字表達何種語氣？
- (1)不平 (2)讚嘆 (3)疑問 (4)不滿
- (1)14.下列文句，何者沒有相互比較的關係？
- (1)惟其義盡，所以仁至 (2)天荒地變心雖折，若比傷春意未多
(3)總得苔遮猶慰意，若教泥汗更傷心 (4)陶侃之賢，且惜分陰；又況聖賢不如彼者乎
- (3)15.下列文句，何者不是以聲音襯托四周的寧靜？
- (1)蟬噪林逾靜，鳥鳴山更幽 (2)月出驚山鳥，時鳴春澗中
(3)飛鳥去不窮，連山復秋色 (4)空山不見人，但聞人語響
- (2)16.「當紫薇和小茉莉相對各自紫其紫白其白，我愛宇宙間的這立錐之地遠勝皇苑。」上引文句中的「紫」其「紫」「白」其「白」之詞性依序為：
- (1)動詞、動詞、名詞、名詞 (2)動詞、名詞、動詞、名詞
(3)名詞、動詞、名詞、動詞 (4)名詞、名詞、動詞、動詞
- (2)17.下列關於「期望或目的」的公文用語，最適用於「對上級機關或首長用」的選項是：
- (1)請查照 (2)請核示 (3)請轉行照辦 (4)請辦理見復
- (3)18.下列有關章回小說的歇後語，解釋「錯誤」的是：
- (1)林冲上梁山／官逼民反 (2)劉備借荊州／只借不還
(3)關公舞大刀／不出所料 (4)八戒照鏡子／裡外不是人
- (1)19.「窮鄉僻壤無所不到」的「無所不到」是將兩個否定詞合用，形成肯定的意思，下列何者也是同樣的句法？
- (1)不恥則「無所不為」 (2)狷者「有所不為」也
(3)怡然自得，「一無所求」 (4)至暮，果「一無所遇」而返
- (4)20.「陽光的酒調得很淡，卻很醇，淺淺地斟在每一個杯形的小野花裡。」句中運用哪些感官摹寫：
- (1)視覺、聽覺 (2)聽覺、嗅覺 (3)嗅覺、味覺 (4)味覺、視覺
- (4)21.「范仲淹□□□□的開闊胸襟，令人敬佩不已。」其中□□□□，不宜填入：

- (1)冰壺秋月 (2)山高水長 (3)光風霽月 (4)高山流水

(2)22.孟春是指農曆一月，有關時間的表示，下列何者正確？

- (1)仲春是指農曆三月 (2)仲夏是指農曆五月
(3)季秋是指農曆七月 (4)孟冬是指農曆十二月

(1)23.「有石城十仞，湯池百步，帶甲百萬，而亡粟，弗能守也」，其主張是：

- (1)發展農業 (2)充實邊防 (3)勤於教戰 (4)建設為先

(3)24.「醉裡挑燈看□，夢回吹角連營。八百里分麾下炙，五十弦翻塞外聲。沙場秋點兵。馬作的盧飛快，弓如霹靂絃驚。了卻君王天下事，贏得生前身後名。可憐白髮□。」上文句中□內的字依序為：

- (1)書、多 (2)月、短 (3)劍、生 (4)花、滿

(3)25.有關題辭的使用說明，下列何者正確？

- (1)「弄瓦徵祥」：賀新屋落成 (2)「之子于歸」：賀同事升官
(3)「合卺之喜」：賀朋友新婚 (4)「百子圖開」：賀新店開張

貳、英文【第26-50題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

(3)26. Traffic at rush hours is always _____, but the city government cannot find any effective solutions.

- (1)iconic (2)equivalent (3)congested (4)detached

(4)27. The university's campus landmark is its library with the _____ roof.

- (1)obscure (2)defensive (3)handful (4)vaulted

(3)28. A five-hour _____ course is provided to the team that is asked to present their proposal in English to the client. Hopefully they can learn what is needed fast and effectively.

- (1)deceased (2)descending (3)crash (4)chaotic

(2)29. The price of gold suddenly _____ in the past few weeks, not showing any sign of price drop yet.

- (1)plunged (2)spiked (3)blundered (4)evaded

(1)30. Without the general manager's _____, the new proposal has no hope to be approved by the committee.

- (1)endorsement (2)viability (3)speculation (4)resident

(3)31. The particular cultural _____ of Korean drama has been gradually winning recognition among fans.

- (1)emergency (2)terrace (3)cachet (4)inventory

(2)32. The IT company recently announced a major _____ in its product design.

- (1)extravagant (2)breakthrough (3)monotony (4)stockyard

(4)33. Some real estate developers are finding ways to _____ local regulations by bribing government officials.

- (1)emerge (2)distribute (3)evacuate (4)bypass

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

(4)34. Mr. Johnson, _____ in Beijing, is soon to be transferred to our Taipei office.

- (1)being used to station (2)was used to be stationed
(3)who is used to station (4)who used to be stationed

- (2)35. _____ you want for lunch is completely fine with us.
 (1)That (2)Whatever (3)Which (4)Whenever
- (1)36. John looked so exhausted this morning. He _____ all night.
 (1)must have been up (2)must be up (3)should have been up (4)should be up
- (1)37. The project supervisor rather than his subordinates _____ full responsibility for the mistake.
 (1)has to take (2)have to take (3)are taken (4)is taken
- (3)38. It seemed that our manager made decisions without considering the whole plan. He rarely reviewed the plan carefully, _____?
 (1)wasn't he (2)was he (3)did he (4)didn't he
- (1)39. _____ several times, the lab leader then decided to use different approaches.
 (1)Having failed (2)To fail (3)Failed (4)Had failed
- (3)40. Neither the senior engineers nor the factory manager _____ explain the delay.
 (1)haven't able to (2)were able to (3)was able to (4)hasn't able to

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Meeting different people in the world of business can be rather challenging, even for someone who is experienced. For a new employee, sometimes this can be more than 41 he or she can deal with. There are some simple rules to remember and follow. First, greet people in a friendly manner. A simple and nice smile is the first good 42 made. When talking to new customers or colleagues, active listening is important. 43 do you want to make sure you get everything right, but you also want to show respect by paying attention to them. Making eye contact is often overlooked by many new workplace workers. If you do not make necessary eye contact, people may think you are trying to hide something. In addition, check your 44 and watch your posture. If you want to be treated seriously, you first have to make sure you are dressed appropriately for the occasion. Also, in a formal business situation, you need to show confidence and win others' trust in you, so in this case you have to sit up in your chair or stand up straight. Last but not least, avoid certain 45 topics, such as race, religion, and political beliefs. It is simply too easy to say the wrong thing. Remember, building business relationships is never easy. No matter how much experience you gain, there is always room to improve.

- (2)41. (1)that (2)what (3)which (4)when
 (1)42. (1)impression (2)lounge (3)arrival (4)luxury
 (4)43. (1)As soon as (2)Not until (3)As long as (4)Not only
 (1)44. (1)attire (2)salary (3)resume (4)slide
 (3)45. (1)rehearsing (2)moderate (3)sensitive (4)humorous

四、閱讀測驗

You may have heard on the news about why sitting is bad for your health. According to recent research, sitting down all day just might be one of the worst things you can do for your physical well-being. There was a time when standing-desks were a curiosity. Although some people might have attempted to make this an office norm, it was seldom seen inside a regular office setting.

Now, that's changed. In large part, this is due to research showing that the cumulative impact of sitting all day for years is associated with a range of health problems, from obesity to diabetes to cancer. Because the average office worker

spends approximately 6 hours sitting each day at his or her desk, some even describe the problematic phenomenon with a new phrase, maybesomewhat exaggerated: "Sitting is the new smoking."

The detrimental health impacts of sitting—and the benefits of standing—appear to go beyond simple obesity. Many research studies have found that sitting for extended periods of time is correlated with reduced effectiveness in regulating levels of glucose in the bloodstream, part of a condition known as metabolic syndrome that dramatically increases the chance of type 2 diabetes. In addition, other studies arrived at the conclusion that for people already at risk of developing type 2 diabetes, the amount of time spent sitting could be a more important risk factor than the amount of time spent vigorously exercising.

Scientific evidence that sitting is bad for the cardiovascular system goes all the way back to the 1950s. Since then, scientists have found that adults who spend two more hours per day sitting have a 125 percent increased risk of health problems related to cardiovascular disease, including chest pain and heart attacks. Other work has found that men who spend more than five hours per day sitting outside of work and get limited exercise were at twice the risk of heart failure as those who exercise often and sit fewer than two hours daily outside of the office.

(2)46. Which of the following is the purpose of the passage?

- (1) To remodel the office with more standing desks.
- (2) To advocate more standing, avoiding lengthy sitting.
- (3) To boost office workers' morale and momentum by standing.
- (4) To help reduce fat-related diseases by working out more.

(4)47. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a scientific fact?

- (1) The more a person sits, the less effective it is to regulate blood glucose level.
- (2) With two extra hours of sitting, the risk of heart attacks can be increased by a quarter.
- (3) One of the risk factors for diabetes is extended sitting.
- (4) Standing all day could increase physical discomfort and lower work efficiency.

(1)48. The underlined word "detrimental" is closest in meaning to _____.

- (1) harmful
- (2) beneficial
- (3) long-lasting
- (4) harmonious

(3)49. Which of the following health problems may **NOT** be associated with too much sitting?

- (1) Fatness
- (2) Cancer
- (3) Mental disabilities
- (4) High blood pressure

(4)50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (1) Most office workers now use standing desks for work.
- (2) People do not smoke as much as they did before.
- (3) The biggest risk factor of cancer is sitting, not smoking.
- (4) Extended sitting drastically increases the risk of heart failure.