

106年彰化銀行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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◎科成績以零分計。

壹、國文【第1-25題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

(1)01..「多年前，我獨自站在杳無人煙的鄉間路旁等候公路局巴士。無風之夏，炎熱中藏著一股詭奇的安靜，像千萬條火舌欲□一塊冰，卻嚙不下。我站得腳痠，忍不住蹲著，因而感覺那股安靜漸漸往我身上□來，即將形成威脅，彷彿再進一步，會把我給粉碎了。忽地，樹蟬驚起，霎時一陣帶刀帶槍的聲浪□住了人間。」依據文意，上文三個□內依序最適合填入下列何者？

- (1)吞／欺／框 (2)融／襲／鑲 (3)吞／襲／鑲 (4)融／欺／框

(3)02.下列題辭，何者用途正確？

- (1)「明鏡高懸」用於賀升職 (2)「明珠入掌」用於賀結婚
(3)「懿範長昭」用於輓女喪 (4)「天賜石麟」用於賀生孫

(3)03.下列各組「」中注音若寫成國字，何組完全相同？

- (1)「ㄐ、」親至孝／「ㄐ、」才傲物 (2)未雨「ㄟヌノ」繆／黍稷盈「ㄟヌノ」
(3)不明就「カ一V」／「カ一V」應外合 (4)「ㄉ一ㄣノ」手抵足／「ㄉ一ㄣノ」肩雜選

(1)04.下列各組「」中的字，何者字形皆正確？

- (1)終身禁「錮」／牢籠桎「梏」 (2)身陷囹「圉」／發生齟「齟」
(3)秣馬「利」兵／「勵」精圖治 (4)開採「殆」盡／思而不學則「怠」

(4)05.下列「」中的字，何者字音正確？

- (1)形容枯「槁」：ㄍㄠˇ (2)視為禁「嚮」カㄣノ
(3)「傾」國佳人：ㄑㄩㄥ (4)酩「酊」大醉：ㄇㄩㄥˇ

(4)06.以下文句「」中成語的使用，何者正確？

- (1)目前情勢仍然「渾渾噩噩」，各國都抱持觀望的態度
(2)退休後，王先生心情閒適，晨起就「棲棲遑遑」出門運動
(3)超市每天依據農產品進貨價格高低「標新立異」，更改售價
(4)這把胡琴雖已十分陳舊，但她「敝帚自珍」一直捨不得丟棄

(1)07.下列對聯依序最適合用來張貼在何處？

甲：他鄉故國雖千里，莫訝乾坤為逆旅；芳草奇木總一春，且邀風月作良朋
乙：加諸我也眸子瞭焉，利其器矣望之儼然

- (1)旅館／眼鏡行 (2)旅館／理髮店 (3)遊輪／眼鏡行 (4)遊輪／理髮店

(1)08.下列各組「」中的字義，何者相同？

- (1)炎日「薄」茅上／日「薄」西山
(2)獨「具」慧眼／百廢「具」興

- (3)渡兩小溪，皆「履」而涉／覺「履」底漸熱
 (4)吾兒，久不見「若」影／天下之繪者，莫我「若」也
- (3)09.「沒有聲音／一條冒火的喉嚨／沒有聲音／一條汗染了的喉嚨／沒有聲音／一條僵直了的喉嚨／也許下面在醞釀著什麼吧／總之／正正經經的／呼吸了這麼久／就是／沒有聲音。」本詩所歌詠的對象是什麼？
 (1)灶 (2)火車 (3)煙囪 (4)排汽管
- (3)10.「讀經宜冬，其神專也；讀史宜夏，其時久也；讀諸子宜秋，其致別也；讀諸集宜春，其機暢也」。如依上文旨意，按照春夏秋冬的順序閱讀書籍，下列選項何者正確？
 (甲)《晉書》(乙)《呂氏春秋》(丙)《禮記》(丁)《楚辭》
 (1)甲乙丙丁 (2)甲丁丙乙 (3)丁甲乙丙 (4)丁乙甲丙
- (1)11.「不打不相識」句中「相」字的用法和下列何者相同？
 (1)萍水「相」逢信有緣 (2)路見不平，拔刀「相」助
 (3)深林人不知，明月來「相」照 (4)既已納其自託，寧可以急「相」棄邪
- (3)12.關於書信用法的敘述，下列何者正確？
 (1)中式橫寫信封，發信人地址及姓名要橫寫在右上角
 (2)明信片因不需要封口，所以受信人名下應用「啓」
 (3)信箋行款格式舊有一字不成行，一行不成頁的規矩
 (4)結尾問候語「敬請大安」，能用於親友長輩和平輩
- (2)13.「善問者，如攻堅木，先其易者，後其節目，及其久也，相說以解」依上文旨意，其強調應如何問學？
 (1)舉一反三 (2)由淺入深 (3)反覆辯難 (4)比況類推
- (3)14.「現代人必須知道：科技雖然鼓勵了人手懶、腿懶，但從未鼓勵過人頭腦也懶。不思考的人將來一定會被幹練的電腦、機器人所淘汰。因此，『頭腦勤』才是今天以及未來社會所需要的。」作者所謂的「頭腦勤」，指的是什麼？
 (1)馳聘想像 (2)博聞強記 (3)敏於思考 (4)不求甚解
- (3)15.「中國人是最怕旅行的一個民族。鬧饑荒的時候都不肯輕易逃荒，寧願在家鄉吃青菜啃樹皮吞觀音土，生怕離鄉背井之後，在旅行中流為餓殍，失掉最後的權益——壽終正寢。至於席豐履厚的人更不願輕舉妄動，牆上掛上一張圖畫，看看就可以當『臥遊』，所謂『一動不如一靜』」。依據作者的說法，中國人何以怕旅行？
 (1)農村常鬧饑荒 (2)交通建設落後 (3)安土重遷觀念 (4)封閉心態作祟
- (2)16.「氣候變遷與異常，衝擊全球各地的農作物生產。比起服飾、3C、教育、交通等日常支出，食物是過去十幾年來臺灣各類物價中飆漲最高的。食品物價上漲42%，□□整體物價只上漲15%。在所有食物中，□以蔬菜水果上漲最多，如香蕉、番茄等，幾乎是2011年的二倍到三倍。□□是消費者或農民都要重新適應新的消費與種植時代來臨。」依據文意，□內依序應填入的詞語為下列何者？
 (1)不過／則／不只 (2)然而／又／不論 (3)然而／也／不只 (4)不過／卻／不論
- (3)17.有關先秦諸子之敘述，下列何者錯誤？
 (1)孟子以為人有「惻隱、羞惡、辭讓、是非」之心，為「仁義禮智」四德之端，故主性善
 (2)荀子則以為「人之性惡，其善者偽也」，主張藉由禮義法度來矯正導化
 (3)莊子因主張「拔一毛而利天下不為也」，孟子斥之為「無君」
 (4)法家強調法、術、勢三者並重，意即法律的統一公平、管理群臣的方法，以及國君的絕對權力

- (3)18.《史記》：「沛公居山東時，貪於財貨，好美姬；今入關，財物無所取，婦女無所幸，此其志不在小。」此段文字意謂沛公：
- (1)取法聖賢，虛懷若谷 (2)以退為進，取信項王
(3)籠絡民心，志在天下 (4)寬闊大度，慈悲為懷
- (1)19.下列文句敘述，沒有錯別字的是：
- (1)這份工作的待遇相當優渥，吸引不少人競爭
(2)所有同學、朋友都趕赴餐廳，為將赴美求學的小英踐行
(3)人到了晚年後，總是期盼能含貽弄孫，享享清福
(4)將寶特瓶等回收物品收集起來，累積到一定數量就送給回收的老人
- (4)20.下列成語前後意思相近的是：
- (1)扶危持顛／回天乏術 (2)龍虎之姿／獐頭鼠目
(3)兔死狗烹／狐死首丘 (4)心凝形釋／物我兩忘
- (1)21.「鄧麗君的歌聲在歌迷的心中，永遠是□□□□般的美聲。」文中□內應填入下列何者？
- (1)玉潤珠圓 (2)琴瑟和鳴 (3)飴座歡騰 (4)望切雲霓
- (2)22.下列新詩空格處皆是魏晉六朝時期的文人，依新詩內所提供的線索，最適當的選項是：
- 「是賈誼痛哭的年紀／是□□登樓的年紀／要像李白一樣／笑入胡姬的酒肆／要像慷慨悲歌的辛稼軒／不恨古人吾不見／恨古人不見吾狂耳／晉朝的阮籍在荒山裡找不到路／酒醉的劉伶放聲大笑／嵇康和做官去的巨源絕交／□□□坦腹坐在床上／這頭顱是年輕的頭顱／請砍去了／擲在天地中／讓歷史驚動」。
- (1)孔融／陶淵明 (2)王粲／王羲之 (3)王粲／陶淵明 (4)孔融／王羲之
- (4)23.古典詩文中，常將難以宣洩的悲情，訴諸周圍的景物，所謂「以景透情」，下列各選項，屬於此類文句的是：
- (1)聞關鶯語花底滑，幽咽泉流水下灘 (2)迢迢牽牛星，皎皎河漢女
(3)渺渺兮予懷，望美人兮天一方 (4)苔深不能掃，落葉秋風早
- (4)24.大學畢業後，想寫信問候母校老師，下列用法錯誤的是：
- (1)提稱語用「函丈」， (2)自稱為「受業」
(3)結尾問候語用「恭請誨安」， (4)信封啓封詞用「敬啓」
- (1)25.古詩十九首〈飲馬長城窟行〉：「客從遠方來，遺我雙鯉魚」中的「遺」是「贈送」的意思，下列與其用法相同的是：
- (1)攀條折其榮，將以「遺」所思 (2)於學無所「遺」，於辭無所假
(3)故舊不「遺」，則民不偷 (4)秦無亡矢「遺」鏃之費，而天下諸侯已困矣

貳、英文【第26-50題，每題2分，共計25題，占50分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- (1)26. There was nothing _____ about Dylan's scientific theories; in fact, they were quite shallow.
(1)profound (2)prolific (3)explicit (4)arrogant
- (3)27. The store was accused of _____ because it failed to remove all ice from the sidewalk. It was subsequently involved in lengthy and expensive litigation.
(1)absence (2)harassment (3)negligence (4)inhibition
- (4)28. Smartphones have, in _____, reprogrammed how we interact with and experience the world.

- (1)spite (2)asset (3)front (4)essence
- (3)29.The supplies are attached to umbrella-like _____ , to ensure that they will drop safely from the airplane.
 (1)landscapes (2)navigator (3)parachutes (4)sculptures
- (4)30.Some religions try to explain how the _____ —including the earth, the planets, and the stars — is created.
 (1)portrait (2)resources (3)statistics (4)universe
- (1)31.If you don't plant your crops on time and harvest them promptly, you will _____.
 (1)starve (2)survive (3)thrive (4)derive
- (2)32.Tom was _____ at not being invited to Jenny's birthday party because he thought they were good friends.
 (1)pleasant (2)furious (3)afraid (4)ashamed

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (3)33.Columbia University _____ a school for men, but now it is coeducational, serving as many women as men.
 (1)was used to (2)was used to be (3)used to be (4)used to being
- (2)34.Psychologists believe that incentives _____ to increase our productivity.
 (1)make us to want (2)make us want (3)making us want (4)makes us wanting
- (2)35.Amsterdam, Holland, which is sometimes called the Venice of Northern Europe, _____.
 (1)it has many canals (2)has many canals (3)having many canals (4)with many canals
- (1)36.. Farming becomes more expensive when farmers are forced to apply more costly fertilizers _____ yields.
 (1)to sustain (2)to be sustained (3)which are sustained (4)sustaining
- (4)37.Football teams don't play in the Superbowl Championship _____ they win either the National or the American Conference.
 (1)but (2)so (3)then (4)unless
- (2)38. If the Normans had not invaded England in the tenth century, the English language _____ very different.
 (1)was (2)would have been (3)be (4)will have been
- (4)39. The earnings of women are _____ below those of men in spite of diminishing educational differences.
 (1)more (2)few (3)less (4)well
- (4)40. Because in the old days young girls were not expected to participate in sports, _____ were not seriously trained to be athletes.
 (1)so they (2)and they (3)and so (4)they

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

One way of giving learners at least temporary control of the topic agenda is to encourage them to prepare short class presentations on a topic of their choice. This is similar to the 'show-and-tell' type of activity common in primary classrooms. 41 they are giving their presentation, the teacher can keep a running record of new or interesting vocabulary that comes up. Or the students who are listening can note down words that they consider 42 . After the presentation, this vocabulary can form the basis of a 43 activity. For example, the teacher writes the topic-related words on the board, and the students, 44 pairs or groups, write a summary of the presentation, incorporating the new vocabulary. Alternatively, the student giving the presentation can be asked to prepare a list of keywords 45 are distributed, or written up, in advance of the presentation itself.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| (3)41.(1)Although | (2)Even | (3)As | (4)During |
| (1)42.(1)worth recording | | (3)worth to record | |
| (2)is worth recording | | (4)are worth to be recorded | |
| (3)43.(1)following-up | (2)followed-up | (3)follow-up | (4)follow |
| (4)44.(1)above | (2)below | (3)at | (4)in |
| (2)45.(1)when | (2)which | (3)what | (4)where |

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

DOSAGE: Adults twelve years old and over take two teaspoonfuls as needed, not to exceed fifteen teaspoonfuls per day. Children six years old to twelve years old take half of the adult dosage, not to exceed seven teaspoonfuls per day.

WARNING: Do not exceed the recommended dosage unless directed by a physician. Do not administer to children under six years old or to individuals with high blood pressure, heart disease, or diabetes. This preparation may cause drowsiness. Do not drive or operate machinery while taking the medication. **Chronic** cough is dangerous. If relief does not occur within three days, discontinue use and consult your physician.

- (3)46. According to the directions, which of the following people may take the medication described?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)Someone with diabetes. | (2)Someone with high blood pressure. |
| (3)Someone who has a cough. | (4)Someone under six years old. |
- (2)47. Which of the following is a side effect of taking this medicine?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (1)Coughing. | (2)Feeling sleepy. |
| (3)High blood pressure. | (4)Addiction. |
- (1)48. How much of this preparation should a ten-year-old child take each time?
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)One teaspoonful. | (2)Two teaspoonfuls. |
| (3)Half a teaspoonful. | (4)Seven teaspoonfuls. |
- (2)49. What should one do if the medication does not help within three days?
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1)Stop driving or operating machinery. | (2)Stop taking it and see a doctor. |
| (3)Take half of the dosage. | (4)Take fifteen teaspoonfuls on the fourth day. |
- (4)50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **“chronic”** in the second paragraph?
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1)Timely. | (2)Temporary. | (3)Sporadic. | (4)Lasting. |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|