

# 106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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## 壹、國文【第1-25題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

(2)01.「以摘星手慕容瑀為代表的逍遙劍派，在慕容瑀死後，由弟子蕭景琰接任掌門。他們的劍法，基本上並未超出疾風劍派的範圍。慕容瑀師承捲雨僧嚴峻，而嚴峻為追魂客林燮的門徒，正是疾風劍派的正宗嫡傳。」有關文中人物彼此間的傳承，下列敘述何者正確？

- (1)嚴峻 林燮 慕容瑀 蕭景琰 (2)林燮 嚴峻 慕容瑀 蕭景琰  
(3)慕容瑀 蕭景琰 林燮 嚴峻 (4)慕容瑀 蕭景琰 嚴峻 林燮

(3)02.「唉呀！『大人不計小人過』，你就寬宏大量別再跟他一般見識了。」上句『』中的文字，最適合替換成文意較類似的下列何者？

- (1)一樣米養百樣人 (2)路遙日久見人心  
(3)宰相肚裡能撐船 (4)公道自在眾人心

(1)03.下列各組「」的字，何者前後為相同字形？

- (1)無所「尸」事 / 不「尸」生產 (2)含「一」弄孫 / 「一」誤終身  
(3)流言「ㄇ」語 / 「ㄇ」聞滿天 (4)天花亂「ㄨ×ㄟ」 / 臨危「ㄨ×ㄟ」慄

(2)04.同義複詞是指由兩個意義相同的字組合成的複詞，如：聆聽。下列各組複合詞何者皆屬同義複詞？

- (1)火熱、雪白 (2)改革、優良  
(3)聲音、專業 (4)遏止、風暴

(3)05.下列文句「」內的詞，何者具有實義？

- (1)天氣太熱，連動物園裡的「老」虎都變得無精打采  
(2)我們要北上，你可別糊「裡」糊塗地跑到南下月臺  
(3)以年輕「世」代為主力的改革風潮，大膽向權威挑戰  
(4)這家餐廳運用各色玻璃瓶「子」組合，打造特殊風格

(4)06.下列「」中的字，何者字形正確？

- (1)重「到」覆轍 (2)一語成「懺」 (3)「鍛」羽而歸 (4)追根究「柢」

(2)07.「對沒有道德感的罪犯而言，當下的軀殼可以再生，因此縱使身遭刑戮，仍然可以有『』的期待。」上述引文的『』裡，填入何者最為恰當？

- (1)樹葉的一生只是為了歸根 (2)二十年後又是一條好漢  
(3)君子報仇十年不晚 (4)曾經滄海難為水

(3)08.下列文句「」中的成語，何者使用正確？

- (1)百貨公司週年慶期間，逛街人潮多，經常是「摩頂放踵」  
(2)爸爸每天在院子裡「揠苗助長」，花草樹木全都欣欣向榮

(3)臺灣的伴手禮鳳梨酥「名聞遐邇」，觀光客幾乎人手一袋

(4)眼看總冠軍獎盃就「迫在眉睫」，全場球迷一時歡呼四起

(1)09.下列所舉「十年」時間量詞中，何者具有精研累積之意？

(1)十年磨一劍，霜刃未曾試

(2)桃李春風一杯酒，江湖夜雨十年燈

(3)長笑士林因宦別，一官輕是十年回

(4)十年生死兩茫茫，不思量，自難忘

(2)10.「井蛙不可語於海，夏蟲不可語於冰」，此段文字旨在說明：

(1)觀念一旦錯誤語言便無作用

(2)生存條件常會限制人的見識

(3)畫地自限必然難以成長突破

(4)族群不同往往無法有效溝通

(3)11.「有些人相信，只要達成某些難以達到的目標，快樂就會湧現。如果一個人的快樂，是以生活的情況為條件，註定會失敗，因為一旦真實生活與理想預期無法同步時，很容易就會產生不滿。而且，即便真的達到目標了，也沒有人可以保證，這件事帶來的滿足感會如同預期。」依據文意，下列說明何者正確？

(1)生活要有理想，完成目標後一定會有快樂自然而來

(2)快樂的滿足感稍縱即逝，所以常令人沮喪

(3)人常因為無法得到想要的東西，而心生不滿

(4)一味追求快樂的人，反會忽視身邊的小確幸

(4)12.「靠窗左邊是一張烏木大書桌，桌上的文房四寶一律齊全。一個漢玉鯉魚筆架，一塊天籟閣珍藏的古硯，一隻透雕的竹筆筒裡插著各式的毛筆，桌上單放著一部翻得起了毛的線裝《資治通鑑》。靠窗的右邊，有一個几案，案頭擱著一部《大藏金剛經》，經旁有一隻饕餮紋三腳鼎的古銅香爐，爐內積滿了香灰，中間還插著一把燒剩了的香棍。」從「書房陳設」觀察，以下的解讀何者正確？

(1)由文房四寶俱全，可見主人為書畫名家

(2)由香爐、金剛經，可見此人已皈依宗教

(3)由古銅香爐、天籟閣古硯，可知主人為古董商人

(4)由翻得起了毛的《資治通鑑》，可知主人曾再三研讀

(2)13.「做為一個飲者，仲夏之際，我獨鍾愛菊花茶。是因為那樣一鉢飄浮著菊花的澄淨之水，（甲）似乎具有一種溫和無邊的法力，（乙）就像一朵朵圓滿小巧的菊花，在水霧氤氳之中，（丙）自杯底飛升至淡綠的水面一樣。那時，所有紛亂浮囂的意緒、忙迫勞形的人事，都化作寂淡的煙塵，（丁）自心頭遠去。」依據文意，推論「能使人自酷熱煩躁的死谷中飛升起來，」此句最適合插入至何處？

(1)（甲）

(2)（乙）

(3)（丙）

(4)（丁）

(3)14.「知識分子一向有『潔癖』，多以清高自許，在不自覺中往往容易嚴以責人，所以多成為獨行俠。」下列敘述，何者最符合文中所謂「知識分子一向有『潔癖』」的行為？

(1)不容許個人研究有瑕疵

(2)難忍受自己操守被質疑

(3)看不慣他人行為的疏失

(4)聽不進立場不同的看法

(4)15.「布衣暖，菜根香，詩書滋味長。」最適合用來闡述讀書的什麼？

(1)重要

(2)方法

(3)目的

(4)樂趣

(3)16.「由夏天一天一天地，一時一時地，一分一分地，一秒一秒地移向冬，其間實在沒有顯著的痕跡可尋。」這段文字的意義，和下列何者相同？

(1)往事只能回憶

(2)月有陰晴圓缺

(3)流年暗中偷換

(4)四季風貌遞嬗

(3)17.（甲）雖是毫末技藝，卻是頂上功夫（乙）相逢皆萍水，小住息風塵（丙）刻刻催人資警醒，聲聲

勸爾惜光陰。上列對聯，依序對應的相關行業，下列何者正確？

- (1)理髮店 / 便利商店 / 車站  
(2)帽子店 / 便利商店 / 車站  
(3)理髮店 / 旅店 / 鐘錶店  
(4)帽子店 / 旅店 / 鐘錶店

(4)18.下列文句，何者最符合老子「禍莫大於不知足」的觀點？

- (1)人無遠慮，必有近憂  
(2)是非不計較，天地自然開闢  
(3)良藥苦口利於病，忠言逆耳利於行  
(4)人生的苦惱，不在擁有太少，而在奢望太多

(3)19.愛默生說：「我所遇見的每一個人，或多或少都是我的老師，因為我從他們身上學到了東西。」下列文句何者含意與此最相近？

- (1)前事不忘，後事之師  
(2)學如逆水行舟，不進則退  
(3)見賢思齊，見不賢而內自省  
(4)師者，所以傳道、受業、解惑

(4)20.使用兩個否定詞，有時可用以表達「肯定」的意思，如：「我不會不來」意思是：「我會來」。下列文句何者屬於這種用法？

- (1)這個人只要話匣子一開，就沒完沒了  
(2)不要因為無心之過，傷了二家的和氣  
(3)你不要沒事找事，說一些自找麻煩的話  
(4)25歲就創業成功的例子，也不是沒聽過

(2)21.下列敘述，何者推論最合理？

- (1)交通部是主管機關，故發生空難事件應完全歸罪於它  
(2)只要人的慾望無法節制，偷搶拐騙等行為就很難根絕  
(3)益生菌多不耐高溫，所以放入熱咖啡中同飲效果最佳  
(4)如果大家都做好防颱準備，就不會再發生嚴重災情了

(4)22.「不知不覺，去了九次印度。印度安頓了我。毛躁起來時，閉眼想起聖牛踱步的火車站月台，流水悠悠的恆河，心就靜定一點。我開始覺得雲門的工作不是磨難。得失心淡了以後，作品慢慢成熟。一次次的出走，孤獨的背包旅行，讓我看到許多山川和臉孔，見識到不同的文化，以及不同文化背後共通的人性。旅行為我打開一扇扇門。」依據文意，下列何者是作者出走的真正原因？

- (1)逃避工作壓力  
(2)追隨上師修行  
(3)尋求創作的靈感  
(4)認識自己和世界

(4)23.「反己者，觸事皆成藥石；尤人者，動念即是戈矛。一以闢眾善之路，一以濬諸惡之源，相去霄壤矣。」這段文字旨在說明什麼？

- (1)動心忍性，努力減少人我的衝突  
(2)容納異己，藉以針砭個人的錯誤  
(3)除惡務盡，以避免小人製造爭端  
(4)反求諸己，不斷修正改進而成善

(4)24.「五官莫明於目。面有黑子而目不知，烏在其為明也？目能見物而不能見吾之面，假於鏡而見焉。鏡之貴不如目；鏡不求於目，而目轉求助於鏡。然世未嘗以鏡之助目，而咎目之失明。」依據文意，下列說明何者正確？

- (1)目雖能視物，但需藉助於鏡始得以望遠  
(2)目須恃鏡之相助，故世人多貴鏡而賤目  
(3)鏡可助目見面上之黑子，足見鏡優於目  
(4)目雖藉鏡以視面，人不以此而責目之失

(4)25.下列文句，何者最適合用來詮釋「堅持操守信念」？

- (1)人之為學，不日進則日退  
(2)人不知而不慍，不亦君子乎  
(3)弱者養之，以至於剛；虛者養之，以至於充  
(4)忠信禮義之所在，雖剖心碎首，君子利而行之

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】

- (2)26. The newly- released advertisements are intended to improve the company's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1)proof (2)image (3)entry (4)victim
- (1)27. Excellent sale results meant that Jenny was \_\_\_\_\_ of a higher place in the company.  
(1)assured (2)featured (3)cherished (4)mended
- (4)28. The company has suffered from several years of bad \_\_\_\_\_ so it has not gained lots of profits.  
(1)ceremony (2)majority (3)equality (4)management
- (4)29. Employees will usually be more \_\_\_\_\_ if their opinions are taken seriously.  
(1)internal (2)political (3)tricky (4)cooperative
- (4)30. The gallery is quite famous because it hosts various \_\_\_\_\_ and a permanent collection all the year round.  
(1)responses (2)palaces (3)deadlines (4)exhibitions
- (4)31. After reading the magazine, the actress accused the press photographers of \_\_\_\_\_ her privacy.  
(1)switching (2)digesting (3)scolding (4)violating
- (1)32. The closure of the factory was the single most important \_\_\_\_\_ in the town's decline.  
(1)factor (2)rank (3)bond (4)frame
- (3)33. The couple spent as much money as was needed, sparing no \_\_\_\_\_, to make their wedding perfect.  
(1)product (2)behavior (3)expense (4)concept

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (4)34. Stay healthy. Try \_\_\_\_\_ constantly in the same position as you work.  
(1)to not stand (2)not stand (3)don't stand (4)not to stand
- (1)35. Stop crying! Just tell me \_\_\_\_\_ and I'll get it for you.  
(1)what you want (2)what do you want (3)what did you want (4)which is you want
- (4)36. While she \_\_\_\_\_ with her friend on the phone, her boss suddenly walked in.  
(1)was gossiped (2)is gossiping (3)has gossiped (4)was gossiping
- (3)37. We hear that next year's convention \_\_\_\_\_ in Los Angeles.  
(1)to be held (2)take place (3)will be held (4)hold
- (4)38. It is time that the government \_\_\_\_\_ some steps to improve the traffic problems.  
(1)will take (2)has taken (3)to take (4)should take
- (4)39. In recent years, there \_\_\_\_\_ a tendency to favor authentic Korean dishes.  
(1)had (2)has (3)have been (4)has been
- (3)40. Nearly everyone in the committee felt \_\_\_\_\_ that John refused such a coveted position.  
(1)puzzle (2)puzzling (3)puzzled (4)to puzzle

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Technology activists are appealing to tech companies and their leaders to build a future 41 the effect of

machinery on humans is lessened. Some workers have long feared that machines are coming to 42 their jobs. Robots now are doing more work than ever before. Tim O'Reilly heads O'Reilly Media, a technology advisory service. He says, "It's so important that we have to think about 43 technology to replace people --but to augment them, to do something that was previously impossible." Jonathan Brewer is a trainer at the Network Startup Resource Center, a non-profit group based at the University of Oregon. He believes the next step in technology should improve on the one before it. Speaking at the conference, he noted that 44 factories began to be built in large numbers, many people were left with undrinkable water and unbreathable air. Today, Brewer said, technology experts must consider 45 people. There are other "life-saving devices that cost very, very little money." He added there is not much reason to have machines do difficult work if people are not able to use and enjoy the results of their labor.

- |  |              |                                  |               |
|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| (3)41.(1)on which                      | (2)that      | (3)in which                      | (4)on that    |
| (2)42.(1)find out                      | (2)take away | (3)put on                        | (4)pull over  |
| (1)43.(1)not using                     | (2)using not | (3)not used                      | (4)not to use |
| (3)44.(1)how                           | (2)why       | (3)when                          | (4)which      |
| (4)45.(1)how can their inventions help |              | (2)their inventions can help how |               |
| (3)can how help their inventions       |              | (4)how their inventions can help |               |

#### 四、閱讀測驗

The history of advertising can be traced back to a few centuries ago, when people started to rely more and more on commercial activities than on traditional agriculture. Today advertisements have become ubiquitous in people's daily life, and advertising has also undergone some major changes. Centuries ago, painters and artists were the craftsmen behind advertisements. They were hired to create eye-catching pictures and drawings which also featured slogans or brand names. These would then be printed on posters or flyers and circulated among the public. Later, with the advent of radios and TVs and more recently the Internet, advertisements became the business of advertising agencies, where not only artists but also writers, editors, actors, graphic artists, website designers, and many other professionals worked together to produce more appealing and sophisticated ads.

The format of advertisements has undergone drastic changes as well. Centuries ago, a simple catchy slogan together with an attention-drawing illustration would **suffice** to catch people's eye. However, with advertisements becoming more and more common in daily life, advertisers had to work ever harder to make their products stand out from among a sea of ads. As a result, ads nowadays have become more complicated than ever, with complex storylines, intriguing puzzles, Internet keywords, and cell phone messages all incorporated into less-than-one-minute commercials.

The history of advertising is itself a testament to the transformation and advancement of human society and technology. And it is certain that advertising will keep moving into a future that is beyond our wildest dreams!

- (2)46. What is the best title of this passage?
- (1) The Future of Advertising
  - (2) The Development of Advertising
  - (3) The Challenges Advertisers are Faced With
  - (4) The Impact of Advertisements on People's Lives
- (4)47. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the article as one of the changes in the art of advertising?
- (1) The people behind the advertisements
  - (2) The media through which products are advertised.
  - (3) The ever-increasing sophistication of advertisements.
  - (4) The amount of money invested in the production of advertisements.

(1)48.What does the word “ **suffice** ” in the second paragraph probably mean?

(1)To be enough

(2)To reduce

(3)To increase

(4)To emphasize

(2)49.According to the article, why have advertisements become more and more complicated?

(1)Because catchieradvertising slogans are needed.

(2)Because advertisementshave flooded the market.

(3)Because peopleare relying more and more on commercial activities.

(4)Because the picturesthat artists used to draw were not eye-catching enough.

(4)50.We can infer that the author of this article believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

(1)advertisersshould keep advertisements simple

(2)too many thingsare incorporated into commercials

(3)advertisements have become an annoying nightmare

(4)future advertisementswill go beyond what we can imagine today