

108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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於答案卷上作答時，不得書寫與題意無關之姓名、編號或其他不應有的文字、標記、符號等，違反者該科成績以零分計。

壹、國文【第1-25題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

(3)01.下列各選項所列舉字形相近似的字，讀音完全相同的是：

- (1)枋 / 肪 / 舫 (2)織 / 穢 / 讖 (3)儻 / 疇 / 躄 (4)稜 / 綾 / 凌

(4)02.下列各詞語「」內的字，與「龍蟠虎踞」的「蟠」字讀音相同的是：

- (1)「攀」龍附鳳 (2)「翻」江倒海 (3)顧「盼」自雄 (4)堅如「磐」石

(4)03.下列文句，完全沒有錯別字的選項是：

- (1)在位者必須諮諏善道，廣求民謨
(2)前拒後恭的勢利行徑，總是令人不齒
(3)分析事理務必審慎，避免以偏蓋全，造成誤差
(4)憑他在社會上的歷練，這種工作對他而言是輕而易舉

(1)04.下列成語完全沒有錯別字的選項是：

- (1)按部就班 (2)默守成規 (3)洗耳躬聽 (4)吻頸之交

(2)05.下列題辭，可作為祝壽用的是：

- (1)鳳振高岡 (2)齒德俱尊 (3)瓜瓞綿綿 (4)昌大門楣

(1)06.下列有關應用文書的語彙，解說正確的選項是：

- (1)麾下：對將帥的敬稱 (2)璧謝：領受禮物並道謝
(3)洗塵：付小費給送禮來的人 (4)睥敬：送禮賀人子女訂婚的用語

(2)07.南北朝陸凱 贈范曄：「折花逢驛使，寄與隴頭人。江南無所有，聊贈一枝春。」此詩所表達的情感是：

- (1)落拓失意的近況 (2)對朋友的殷切懷念
(3)嚮往悠閒自在的生活 (4)期待彼此再相聚的時刻

(1)08.想要確切了解「蕭規曹隨」的史實，可參閱：

- (1)《漢書》 (2)《左傳》 (3)《戰國策》 (4)《三國志》

(3)09.下列書籍，歐陽修在世時可以閱讀得到的是：

- (1)李清照的《漱玉詞》 (2)陸游的《渭南文集》
(3)柳宗元的《柳河東集》 (4)茅坤的《唐宋八大家文鈔》

(2)10.下列各文句「」中的詞語所借代的對象，何者錯誤？

- (1)但願人長久，千里共「嬋娟」：明月
(2)共矜「紅顏」日，俱忘白髮年：美女

- (3)莫道不銷魂，簾捲西風，人比「黃花」瘦：菊花
(4)邦分崩離析而不能守也，而謀動「干戈」於邦內：戰爭

(3)11.下列各組成語，屬於「相似詞」的選項是：

- (1)尸位素餐 / 枵腹從公
(2)八兩半斤 / 相去懸殊
(3)波譎雲詭 / 變化莫測
(4)急流勇退 / 破釜沉舟

(2)12.下列各組成語，屬於「相反詞」的選項是：

- (1)馬不停蹄 / 再接再厲
(2)肯堂肯構 / 敗業傾家
(3)桃紅柳綠 / 鳥語花香
(4)日中則昃 / 盛極必衰

(3)13.「擬聲詞」是摹仿事物或動作聲音的詞。下列文句「」內的詞語屬於「擬聲詞」的是：

- (1)「迢迢」牽牛星
(2)「纖纖」擢素手
(3)無邊落木「蕭蕭」下
(4)芳草「萋萋」鸚鵡洲

(4)14.下列成語的意義，解說正確的選項是：

- (1)「法家拂士」是指執法嚴厲苛刻的官吏
(2)「洛陽紙貴」是比喻物價被哄抬而高漲
(3)「藍田生玉」是指鋌而走險
(4)「罄竹難書」是比喻罪狀之多難以寫盡

(2)15.先秦時代百家爭鳴，其中主張「順應自然，清靜無為」的是：

- (1)儒家
(2)道家
(3)墨家
(4)法家

(2)16.《老子 12章》提到「難得之貨令人行妨」，意謂：

- (1)想要求難得的財物總會感到心慌
(2)追求難得的財物會使人行為敗壞
(3)越是難得之物越要不斷堅決力行
(4)面對難得之物足以考驗人的操守

(3)17.「不愧屋漏為無忝」(張載 西銘)，其中的「不愧屋漏」一詞，意指：

- (1)不降低自己的理想，不屈辱自己的身分
(2)遠離播弄是非的人，輕賤財貨而重視道德
(3)心地光明，在無人之處也不起邪念、做壞事
(4)生活環境雖然困窘，仍能堅定心志，力爭上游

(1)18.蘇軾 飲湖上初晴後雨：「波光瀲灩晴方好，山色空濛雨亦奇。若把西湖比西子，淡妝濃抹總相宜。」此詩中的「淡妝濃抹」，依上下文意係指：

- (1)晴、雨的景致
(2)朝、夕的氣象
(3)晝、夜的風光
(4)山、水的韻味

(2)19.「魚游於沸鼎之中，燕巢於飛幕之上」，此語與下列各成語之旨意最相近似的是：

- (1)載舟覆舟
(2)奔車朽索
(3)疾風勁草
(4)摧枯拉朽

(3)20.下列名言，最足以表現「憂國憂民之心，不因任官與否而有異」的是：

- (1)天下有道則見，無道則隱
(2)窮則獨善其身，達則兼善天下
(3)居廟堂之高，則憂其民；處江湖之遠，則憂其君
(4)君子無入而不自得焉。在上位不陵下，在下位不援上

(4)21.通常我們用「齒德俱增」來美稱老人家，其中「齒」字借指「年齡」，下列文句中的「齒」字意思與之相同的是：

- (1)明眸皓「齒」
(2)頭童「齒」豁
(3)「齒」頰生香
(4)鄉黨尚「齒」

(3)22.下列出自韓愈 爭臣論 的文字，斷句正確的選項是：

- (1)君子居其位則思死其官；未得位則思修，其辭以明其道。我將以明道也，非以為直，而加人也。
(2)君子居其位則思死，其官未得位則思修，其辭以明其道。我將以明道，也非以為直，而加人也。

(3)君子居其位，則思死其官；未得位，則思修其辭以明其道。我將以明道也，非以為直而加人也。

(4)君子居其位則思死，其官未得位，則思修，其辭以明其道。我將以明道，也非以為直而加人也。

(2)23.明代理學家呂柟《涇野子內篇》有一則寓言說：「西鄰之人有五子焉：一子樸，一子敏，一子矇，一子僂，一子跛。乃使樸者農，敏者賈，矇者卜，僂者績，跛者紡，五子者皆不患於衣食焉。」其意涵是在闡述：

(1)五子登科 (2)隨才器使 (3)循循善誘 (4)豐衣足食

(3)24.呂蒙正初入朝堂，有朝士指之曰：「此子亦參政耶？」蒙正佯為不聞而過之。同列不能平，詰其姓名，蒙正遽止之曰：「若一知其姓名，則終身不能忘，不若毋知之為愈也。」（《宋史 呂蒙正傳》）由上文推知，下列較適合說明呂蒙正為人的選項是：

(1)師心自用 (2)察納雅言 (3)氣量寬厚 (4)以怨報德

(2)25.子曰：「苗而不秀者有矣夫！秀而不實者有矣夫！」（《論語 子罕》）此章與下列亦皆出自《論語》的言論，其旨意最相似的選項是：

(1)子曰：「由，誨女知之乎！知之為知之，不知為不知，是知也。」

(2)冉求曰：「非不說子之道，力不足也。」子曰：「力不足者，中道而廢，今女畫。」

(3)子曰：「吾嘗終日不食，終夜不寢，以思，無益。不如學也。」

(4)子曰：「賜也，女以予為多學而識之者與？」對曰：「然，非與？」曰：「非也，予一以貫之。」

」

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】

(3)26.The video clip of the celebrity's sexual scandal went _____ on the internet within one week.

(1)vital (2)visible (3)viral (4)vulnerable

(1)27.The attorney was appointed to oversee the medical investigation of all violent, _____, and unnatural deaths in Virginia.

(1)suspicious (2)beneficial (3)predictable (4)peaceful

(4)28.Future companies will have to be very _____ in order to quickly adapt to the changing environments.

(1)profitable (2)impossible (3)indispensable (4)flexible

(1)29.Scientists have set up _____ to study human responses to the lack of sleep.

(1)experiments (2)subjects (3)diagnoses (4)adolescents

(3)30.President Tsai _____ on an eight-day state visit to three of Taiwan's diplomatic allies in March this year.

(1)embraced (2)endorsed (3)embarked (4)initiated

(4)31.Some people feared that the trade deal with China would make Taiwan more _____ to Beijing's influence.

(1)resistant (2)immune (3)pervasive (4)vulnerable

(2)32.The nation was shaken by two earthquakes exceeding _____ 5 yesterday, the Central Weather Bureau said yesterday.

(1)altitude (2)magnitude (3)institute (4)magnet

(1)33.He is one of many dreamers and pioneers who are turning textile _____ into realities.

(1)fantasies (2)facilities (3)conflicts (4)references

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (2)34.If Phillis Wheatley had been a white woman, she _____ known far and wide as a famous poet.
(1)would be (2)would have been (3)has been (4)must be
- (4)35.They move on to create another firm, with the money _____ by venture capitalists.
(1)to supply (2)which supplies (3)which has supplied (4)being supplied
- (3)36.Brands are so powerful, it is said, _____ they force us to look alike, eat alike and be alike.
(1)much (2)as (3)that (4)then
- (1)37.Two of the planes _____ overseas carriers have crashed in recent months in similar accidents.
(1)flown by (2)flying by (3)to fly by (4)which are flying by
- (1)38.The average number of natural disasters in the 2000s was twice _____ the 1990s, according to the statistics.
(1)that of (2)those with (3)more as (4)stronger than
- (3)39._____ labor exporting countries can benefit from the practice, it also has serious drawbacks.
(1)Since (2)With (3)While (4)For
- (4)40.It wasn't until the fall of the empire in 1991 _____ entering the area became possible for historians.
(1)before (2)after (3)upon (4)that

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

The number of calories a person needs each day differs from one individual to another. Normally, the food a person eats in three well-balanced meals each day 41 all the energy-making calories needed. Sometimes individuals 42 more calories than their body can use, or eat an appropriate number of calories but in foods high in fat. Such calories are deposited in the body as fat. Those people who have stored too much fat must carefully watch not only the amount, 43 the kind of food they eat. They may be 44 to find that a tablespoon of butter and 3/4 cup of peas each contains about 100 calories. But those fat-filled calories from butter are 45 difficult for the body to burn than those from the green vegetable! This is an interesting finding.

- (3)41.(1) provide (2) to provide (3) provides (4) providing
- (4)42.(1) set up (2) compose of (3) depend upon (4) take in
- (1)43.(1) but also (2) as well (3) rather than (4) in addition to
- (3)44.(1) frightening (2) naive (3) surprised (4) incredible
- (2)45.(1) less than (2) much more (3) far from (4) very much

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

If you dress in warm clothes, stay out of drafts, and keep dry, will you be able to avoid catching a cold? Not necessarily.

Many people have believed that colds are caused by getting chilled and wet. Statistically, colds do seem to be most common in winter and least frequent in June and July. Observers of such patterns of occurrence therefore reasoned that keeping warm helped to prevent colds, while getting cold and wet produced colds.

But if this is so, how can we explain accounts from Arctic and Antarctic explorers who, in spite of exhaustion, near starvation, and exposure to frigid conditions, did not catch cold? Then upon returning to the warmth and comforts of civilization, they often **succumbed** immediately to colds.

Additional contrary evidence may be found in the experiences of inmates of World War II Nazi concentration camps.

During the late autumn and winter months, prisoners were forced to take showers and then stand wet and naked in the open air. **They** fully expected to catch colds; to their surprise, most did not.

Doctors today believe that the common cold is caused not by dampness and cold but by a virus. However, if the virus is present, it does seem to thrive better in a body whose natural powers of resistance have been weakened by exposure to the cold and wet.

(3)46. While not directly stated, what may be inferred from the article?

- (1) No one now believes colds are caused by dampness and cold.
- (2) You will not catch cold if you get wet and cold.
- (3) We may cure colds by treating the viruses that cause them.
- (4) If you do not eat properly, you will surely catch cold.

(2)47. What is this reading mainly about?

- (1) Experiences of Arctic explorers
- (2) The cause of the common cold
- (3) Experiences in concentration camps
- (4) The effects of dampness and cold

(1)48. What does “ **they** ” in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- (1) Prisoners
- (2) Experiences
- (3) Concentration camps
- (4) Months

(3)49. Which of the following sentences is **NOT** true?

- (1) Arctic explorers often caught cold when they returned to civilization.
- (2) Keeping dry will not necessarily prevent catching cold.
- (3) Colds are most common in June and July.
- (4) Concentration camp prisoners were forced to stand wet and naked in winter.

(4)50. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to “ **succumbed** ” in the third paragraph?

- (1) Admitted
- (2) Resisted
- (3) Attempted
- (4) Yielded