

108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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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】

(2)01.下列何選項兼具視覺摹寫與聽覺摹寫？

- (1)白日依山盡 (2)月落烏啼霜滿天 (3)孤帆遠影碧山盡 (4)煙花三月下揚州

(4)02.有一首譏諷風水先生的打油詩，請選出排列順序最恰當的選項：「甲、指南指北指西東／乙、何不尋來葬乃翁／丙、世上若有封侯地／丁、風水先生慣說空」？

- (1)甲丙乙丁 (2)乙甲丁丙 (3)丙乙甲丁 (4)丁甲丙乙

(3)03.甲、入木「三」分乙、「三」戶亡秦丙、「三」顧茅廬丁、狡兔「三」窟戊、「三」人成虎己、「三」寸之舌。成語「」中的數字，用以凸顯「少」的為：

- (1)甲乙 (2)丙丁 (3)乙己 (4)戊己

(4)04.下列選項中，何項前後為同義詞？

- (1)一日三秋／白駒過隙 (2)防微杜漸／江心補漏
(3)廢寢忘食／半途而廢 (4)緣木求魚／深山採珠

(4)05.有關「子絕四：毋意，毋必，毋固，毋我」，下列敘述何者錯誤？

- (1)不臆不信，毋測未必，是謂毋意 (2)無適無莫，義之與比，是謂毋必
(3)無可無不可，執兩而用中，是謂毋固 (4)超脫世俗，歸返自然，遺世獨立，是謂毋我

(1)06.所謂「居廟堂之高，則憂其民；處江湖之遠，則憂其君」，意謂：

- (1)憂國憂民之心不因窮達而改易
(2)窮則獨善其身，達則兼善天下
(3)憂民抑或憂君，取決於身處朝廷或閑居在野
(4)居高危，則謙沖自牧；懼滿溢，則思江海下百川

(4)07.下列成語中何者解釋正確？

- (1)待賈而沽：懷才不遇 (2)下學上達：謂己達達人
(3)曲肱而枕：意即高枕無憂 (4)老安少懷：謂天下人各得其所

(1)08.下列文句「」中的詞語，何者與今日口語慣用的詞義相同？

- (1)舊時王謝堂前燕，飛入「尋常」百姓家
(2)「馬上」相逢無紙筆，憑君傳語報平安
(3)臣聞改前轍者則車不傾，革往弊者則政「不爽」
(4)宿昔不梳頭，絲髮被兩肩。婉伸郎膝上，何處不「可憐」

(3)09.甲、一飯尚銘恩，況曾裸抱提攜，只少懷胎十月。千金難報德，即論人情物理，也當泣血三年乙、

。為人如等邊矩形，處世若一次曲線，哭吾師竟至無窮遠點。授業有強磁在身，解惑燃乙炔於夜，願先生風範長留人間。從甲、乙二輓聯文意判斷，聯中所悼輓的對象分別為下列何者？

(1)父親 / 數理教師 (2)母親 / 啟蒙教師 (3)乳母 / 數理教師 (4)祖母 / 啟蒙教師

(2)10.「錦瑟無端五十絃 甲、藍田日暖玉生煙 乙、一絃一柱思華年 丙、此情可待成追憶 丁、莊生曉夢迷蝴蝶 戊、滄海月明珠有淚 己、望帝春心託杜鵑 只是當時已惘然」，上述七言律詩中間畫底線的六句順序錯亂，依句意與格律，正確的順序應為何？

(1)乙戊丁甲己丙 (2)乙丁己戊甲丙 (3)丁乙己戊丙甲 (4)丁乙甲丙己戊

(4)11.「轉朱閣 低綺戶 照無眠。」的主語為何？（例如「小明喜歡小華。」這句話中，小明是主語、小華是賓語）

(1)夜晚 (2)太陽 (3)星星 (4)月亮

(2)12.下列何項成語具負面的聯想意義？

(1)光風霽月 (2)罄竹難書 (3)龜鶴遐齡 (4)松柏常青

(4)13.下列各組「」內的字音，何組完全相同？

(1)不虞「匱」乏 / 情緒崩「潰」 / 臨「櫃」交易
(2)「掇」將過來 / 點「綴」裝飾 / 糧而不「輟」
(3)審閱「稿」件 / 一身「縞」素 / 一支長「篙」
(4)「畸」零之人 / 「奇」數偶數 / 「犄」角對立

(3)14.「我們坐在電影院裡看完了兩小時的電影，有什麼意義呢？（甲）我們無法觸碰螢幕上的影星，也不會因為看了一部電影就成為億萬富翁，（乙）但是，我們仍然前往電影院，去感受那些影像編織而成的故事，為了電影中的情節而心潮起伏，並從電影中得到了啟發。（丙）電影反映著創作者的意念，如同歷史反映著過去人們的倒影，不同的載體，反射著我們在當代世界中的旅程。（丁）」依據文意，推論「我們需要從他人的影像中看見自己」一句，最適合插入何處？

(1)（甲） (2)（乙） (3)（丙） (4)（丁）

(3)15.請問「大風起兮雲飛揚，威加海內兮歸故鄉。」裡，比較貼近說話者的夢想為何？

(1)希望風起雲湧 (2)希望馬革裹屍 (3)希望榮歸故里 (4)希望引起風潮

(4)16.下列何者與「物換星移」意義接近？

(1)披星戴月 (2)迫在眉睫 (3)刻不容緩 (4)日就月將

(2)17.下列何者非屬「擬聲詞」？

(1)「瑟瑟」作響 (2)「悄悄」改變 (3)「吱吱」作聲 (4)「呱呱」墜地

(4)18.下列何者沒有錯別字？

(1)桃之耀耀，灼灼其華。之子于歸，宜其室家
(2)蒹葭蒼蒼，白露為霜。所謂伊人，在水一方。溯洄從之，道阻且長
(3)投我以木陶，報之以瓊瑤。匪報也，永以為好也
(4)呦呦鹿鳴，食野之苹。我有嘉賓，鼓瑟吹笙

(1)19.下列何者沒有說理的成分？

(1)回看射鵰處，千里暮雲平 (2)此間受用正復不盡，何必名山吾廬耶？
(3)困於心，橫於慮，而後作 (4)圖匱於豐，防儉於逸

(3)20.國語有些複音節的詞彙，後字不一定有實質的意義。例如「社會化」的「化」一般稱之為後綴，語法功能大過詞彙意義。下列何者與此類不同？

(1)工業化

(2)神格化

(3)變化

(4)美化

(1)21.下列文句中，「」內詞語說明正確的選項是：

(1)國人忌諱談死，故多有代稱，如老弱「轉乎溝壑」即是

(2)「東宮」為古代太子居住的地方，於是「東君」變成了太子的代稱

(3)古代「左」有貶降之意，故「虛左以待」意謂貶降惡吏，以待賢人

(4)「春秋」是群雄爭霸的時代，後世遂以「春秋鼎盛」指事業成就達到高峰

(3)22.下列文句中，完全沒有錯別字的是：

(1)孔雀久立欄杆旁，對我眩耀它億載傳說的美姿

(2)重巖疊障，隱天蔽日，自非亭午夜分，不見曦月

(3)那位絕症病人承受著無可名狀的痛苦，群醫們卻束手無策

(4)端午節的龍舟粽子是不可少的，有幾個人想到那「露才佯己，怨懟沉江」的屈大夫

(3)23.杭州西湖湖心亭有一塊石碑，題著「虫二」二字，相傳是乾隆皇帝盛讚此地風光所題。請依下列成語文意推敲，能用以說明此碑文意義的選項是：

(1)雲蒸霞蔚

(2)月白風清

(3)風月無邊

(4)水天一色

(2)24.下列對《世說新語》、《三國演義》、《紅樓夢》、《儒林外史》四本書之敘述，何者正確？

(1)作者分別為劉義慶、施耐庵、曹雪芹、吳敬梓

(2)各書之性質分別為筆記小說、歷史小說、言情小說、諷刺小說

(3)各書之原名分別為《世說》、《三國志通俗演義》、《情僧錄》、《石頭記》

(4)內容分別為記達官貴人的軼聞瑣事、演述東漢至西晉之史事、記名門豪族內眷的奢侈生活、揭露舊禮教與嘲諷科舉弊病

(3)25.下列各組詞語「」內為同音的字，何者前後字形相同？

(1)人才「」出／「」而不用

(2)氣候「」人／「」然自得

(3)「」風沐雨／不「」之士

(4)「」根究底／「」丁解牛

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.The small lane is too _____ for any kind of car to pass through.

(1)narrow

(2)natural

(3)naughty

(4)nervous

(3)27.The company hires best workers and uses best materials in order to make products of the highest _____.

(1)menu

(2)circle

(3)quality

(4)opinion

(2)28.When bad things happen to us, we need to look on the _____ side to get over them.

(1)empty

(2)bright

(3)private

(4)official

(3)29.The delivery service returned the package because the mailing _____ was incorrect and did not exist.

(1)traffic

(2)weight

(3)address

(4)channel

(4)30.Lots of people celebrated the holiday by walking, singing and having fun on the streets in a _____.

(1)treasure

(2)religion

(3)failure

(4)parade

(1)31.Students _____ in Ms. Lin's class because they feel her lecture is really boring.

(1)yawn

(2)giggle

(3)cough

(4)tremble

(2)32.A good photographer knows the timing to _____ the best moments with his or her camera.

(1)relieve (2)capture (3)impress (4)withdraw

(1)33. Water is _____ in this area during summer because there is almost no rainfall at this time of the year.

(1)scarce (2)vertical (3)abundant (4)prestigious

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

(3)34. _____ you ready to take the final exam?

(1)Whether (2)Would (3)Are (4)Do

(2)35. Rabbits _____ a very lovely and gentle animal.

(1)am (2)are (3)is (4)be

(4)36. _____ a pet is good to the health of the elderly, especially those who live alone.

(1)Keep (2)Keeps (3)Kept (4)Keeping

(4)37. I feel hungry _____ I haven't eaten anything for over 10 hours.

(1)so (2)or (3)but (4)because

(3)38. It's a little cold in the room. Do you mind _____ the window?

(1)close (2)closed (3)closing (4)to close

(1)39. Do you remember _____?

(1)when Mary called me (2)when did Mary call me
(3)when Mary was called me (4)when was Mary called me

(4)40. I was born in 1985, and my little brother in 1990. He is _____.

(1)more young than me five years (2)five more years than me younger
(3)more than me younger five years (4)five years younger than me

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

India is perhaps the most colorful country on earth. Every item, from the smallest hair decoration to the largest temple, is in bright colors. Even in the poorest areas of India, where people live in huts with no electricity, water, or modern comforts, the women still 41 to buy colorful " saris " ---long, wide pieces of cloth that are wrapped around the body like a dress---in vivid yellow, orange and pink, and wear lots of brightly colored bracelets to 42 them.

When people get married in India, the weddings are vivid enough to impress the guests. The bride often has colorful patterns on her hands and feet, and the whole room is 43 streamers, flowers, gold, and silver. Afterwards, many women wear colorful " bindis, " small stickers or circles on their foreheads to show that they are married.

As for the streets, too, there are colors everywhere. The buses, trucks, and taxis are often painted in a rainbow of colors, and even the cows are sometimes painted with bright colors. Some colors in India are used for a special purpose: 44 , in the city of Jodhpur, all the homes of a certain group of people, known as " Brahmins, " are traditionally painted bright blue to let others see 45 their houses.

It seems that wherever you go in India, there are dazzling displays of color looking back at you.

(4)41. (1)search (2)affect (3)eager (4)manage

(3)42. (1)put on (2)get over (3)go with (4)pass by

(2)43. (1)referred to (2)decorated with (3)turned out (4)prepared for

(1)44. (1)for example (2)once in a while (3)on average (4)without doubt

(4)45. (1) how beautiful have they painted (2) how beautifully have they painted

(3)how beautiful they have painted

(4)how beautifully they have painted

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

We all know that Americans are loud and friendly, the French are romantic, and Japanese people are quiet and polite. But hold on a minute. These common stereotypes, which many people around the world believe, are actually untrue. Recently, a new study has shown that although national stereotypes are widespread, they are usually incorrect.

The results of this study were published in the journal *Science*. In the study, 4,000 people from 49 cultures received surveys instructing them to describe a typical person from their own culture. Then, participants were given another survey and told to describe themselves and people they knew from their culture.

When the two surveys were compared, the results did not match. In other words, the ways in which participants thought of a typical person from their own culture and the ways in which they thought of themselves were quite different.

Germans, for example, are often thought to be orderly and efficient. However, as the study shows, most Germans don't believe that they themselves are that way at all. They might see themselves as wild, passionate, or even lazy. Though they understand that a stereotype about Germans exists and might even believe the other Germans act this way, they think they are the exceptions to it.

So, next time you want to consider someone from any country to be a certain " typical " person, think again. Perhaps one of the researchers from the study said it best: " National stereotypes can provide some information about a culture, but they do not describe people. "

(3)46. In most people's minds, how are the Japanese like?

(1) They follow certain rules and do things fast.

(2) They speak up and are sociable with others.

(3) They are well-mannered and don't talk much.

(4) They do crazy things to please their friends.

(1)47. Which of the following is one of the stereotypes about Germans?

(1) Efficient.

(2) Stubborn.

(3) Sensitive.

(4) Passionate.

(4)48. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the study on national stereotypes?

(1) It involved 4,000 people divided into three groups.

(2) The participants all answered one long questionnaire for two hours.

(3) The results of the study were first published in a German newspaper.

(4) The participants were from nearly 50 different countries or areas.

(1)49. What did the study find about national stereotypes?

(1) They exist, but are often not true.

(2) They describe people correctly.

(3) They do not have any value.

(4) They were true in the past, but not today.

(2)50. What does the author of the article think about national stereotypes?

(1) They could hurt the feelings of people from different cultures.

(2) They could serve as a reference but do not apply to everyone.

(3) They must be abandoned because it leads to discrimination.

(4) They should be corrected and updated to a new version.