

九十七年華南商業銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

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共同科目

功名文教機構

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【國文】

- (2)01.下列各文句「」內的用字，何者正確無誤？
- (1)顏色憔悴「粹」，形容枯槁 (2)「猝」有變故，措手不及
(3)困知勉行，「瘁」礪奮發 (4)鞠躬盡「悴」，死而後已
- (2)02.下列各詞語「」內的字，何者與「陽光和煦」的「煦」字讀音相同？
- (1)「虛」張聲勢 (2)「栩」栩如生 (3)學貫中「西」 (4)囊空如「洗」
- (1)03.下列「」內的成語，何者使用正確？
- (1)他的人品甚高，胸懷灑落，如「光風霽月」
(2)他家境富裕，住的是「金匱石室」，真令人羨慕
(3)我決定「刻舟求劍」報考醫學院，承繼父親行醫濟世的志願
(4)一個經常「隨風轉舵」的人，即使面臨再大的困難，也會朝既定的目標前進
- (1)04.古人以天干、地支記載時日，今年（中華民國九十七年）歲次是戊子；中華民國九十三年歲次是什麼？
- (1)甲申 (2)乙酉 (3)壬午 (4)癸未
- (4)05.「醉別西樓醒不記，春夢秋雲，聚散真容易。斜月半窗還少睡，畫屏閒展吳山翠。衣上酒痕詩裏字，點點行行，總是淒涼意。紅燭自憐無好計，夜寒空替人垂淚。」這一闕晏幾道的蝶戀花，其中哪一句是以「擬人化」的修辭法寫成的？
- (1)春夢秋雲，聚散真容易 (2)斜月半窗還少睡，畫屏閒展吳山翠
(3)衣上酒痕詩裏字，點點行行，總是淒涼意 (4)紅燭自憐無好計，夜寒空替人垂淚
- (3)06.下列題辭，何者適用於法院？
- (1)為民喉舌 (2)妙手回春 (3)明鏡高懸 (4)春風化雨
- (3)07.對於喪葬，下列何者可書寫在禮金封套上？
- (1)贄儀 (2)程儀 (3)賻儀 (4)桃儀
- (2)08.某甲在自我介紹時，說他「方知天命」；某乙則自稱「年近古稀」，那麼他們兩人的實際年齡，大約相差多少歲？
- (1)十歲 (2)二十歲 (3)三十歲 (4)四十歲
- (2)09.《論語•為政》：「子曰：學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆。」句中「殆」字的意思，下列何者正確？
- (1)因循、苟且 (2)危險、不安 (3)遲緩、退步 (4)錯誤、雜亂
- (1)10.《管子•牧民》說：「國多財，則遠者來；地辟舉，則民留處。」其中的「舉」字與下列哪一詞語中的「舉」字同義？
- (1)「舉」國歡騰 (2)「舉」棋不定 (3)「舉」止不凡 (4)「舉」重若輕

- (2)11. 「倉廩實則知禮節，衣食足則知榮辱」，這是哪一位政治家的名言？
(1)商鞅 (2)管仲 (3)董仲舒 (4)歐陽脩
- (4)12. 下列何書屬於「十三經」之一？
(1)道德經 (2)靈樞經 (3)莊子 (4)左傳
- (3)13. 「天下為公」一語是出自於下列哪一部書？
(1)論語 (2)孟子 (3)禮記 (4)史記
- (4)14. 下列成語何者解說正確？
(1)明火執仗：形容觀察至為清楚 (2)如湯沃雪：形容情勢非常危險
(3)倚馬可待：比喻富貴就在眼前 (4)目無全牛：比喻技藝純熟高超
- (3)15. 「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」、「出師未捷身先死，長使英雄淚滿襟」、「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺」；以上詩句，與下列何組歷史人物有關？
(1)孟子、岳飛、韓愈 (2)孟子、岳飛、歐陽脩
(3)范仲淹、諸葛亮、韓愈 (4)范仲淹、諸葛亮、歐陽脩
- (4)16. 《三字經》所云：「 ，二十七，始發憤，讀書籍。彼既老，猶悔遲，爾小生，宜早思。」句中缺空所指的是何人？
(1)李太白 (2)白樂天 (3)韓昌黎 (4)蘇老泉
- (3)17. 「所謂犯難之交，是為他付湯蹈火？還是和他一起挺而走險？實在令人徬徨無耐。」這一段文句的錯別字共有幾個？
(1)二個 (2)三個 (3)四個 (4)五個
- (4)18. 依中國文字的造字方法，下列何者錯誤？
(1)「日、月」是象形 (2)「上、下」是指事 (3)「武、信」是會意 (4)「鳴、吠」是形聲
- (3)19. 下列各書及作者的搭配，何者為正確？
(1)《世說新語》 羅貫中 (2)《三國演義》 吳敬梓
(3)《聊齋誌異》 蒲松齡 (4)《老殘遊記》 劉義慶
- (2)20. 古語說：「一字之褒，榮於華袞；一字之貶，嚴於斧鉞。」下列哪一部經書的內容與精神最能彰顯此一特點？
(1)《周易》 (2)《春秋》 (3)《尚書》 (4)《禮記》
- (4)21. 《詩經》有所謂「六義」，其中「賦、比、興」是作詩的方式，那麼「風、雅、頌」是指詩的什麼？
(1)典故 (2)地域 (3)歌譜 (4)體裁
- (2)22. 下列成語，何者可用來「形容藏書豐富」？
(1)四角俱全 (2)汗牛充棟 (3)讜論紛陳 (4)鳳毛麟角
- (1)23. 下列文句中的「與」字，何者作「支助、贊助」解？
(1)天道無親，常「與」善人 (2)選賢「與」能，講信修睦
(3)日月逝矣，歲不我「與」 (4)民吾同胞，物吾「與」也
- (4)24. 下列文句，何者有「物盡其用」的意思？
(1)己欲立而立人，己欲達而達人 (2)謀閉而不興，盜竊亂賊而不作
(3)力惡其不出於身也，不必為己 (4)貨惡其棄於地也，不必藏於己
- (3)25. 在語文中，用兩個(含)以上結構相似的句法，接連的表現同範圍、同性質的意象，叫做「排比」。下列文句何者是屬於「排比」？

- (1)只許州官放火，不許百姓點燈
(2)東邊日出西邊雨，道是無晴卻有晴
(3)富貴不能淫，貧賤不能移，威武不能屈，此之謂大丈夫
(4)朝辭爺娘去，暮宿黃河邊，不聞爺娘喚女聲，但聞黃河流水鳴濺濺

【英文】

(一)字彙

- (1)26. My father began to eat more fruit after the doctor determined that a vitamin _____ was causing his health problem.
(1) deficiency (2) deformity (3) disposition (4) discernment
- (3)27. A government officer should always try to make a clear _____ between right and wrong.
(1) imputation (2) extinction (3) distinction (4) assumption
- (1)28. Words of the offer gave some investors _____ although Buffett said a deal would only back municipal bonds, and not the risky and complicated financial instruments.
(1) relief (2) rebound (3) recluse (4) recreation
- (2)29. The three major banks in our country were arranged to _____ in order to become one of the world's largest financial institutions.
(1) blend (2) merge (3) immerse (4) disperse
- (2)30. Jacky's driver's license was _____ after he was caught speeding several times.
(1) resumed (2) revoked (3) reversed (4) retrieved
- (1)31. His religious belief is not _____ with reason.
(1) incompatible (2) incomplete (3) immortal (4) interim
- (4)32. Would you please _____ on your last statement? I'm not sure what you meant by that.
(1) insist (2) promote (3) retrieve (4) elaborate
- (4)33. Wall Street and European stocks finished mostly higher on Tuesday after Warren Buffett offered to help out troubled bond insurers, easing some of the market's concerns about further _____ in the credit markets.
(1) delirious (2) deputy (3) dimension (4) deterioration

(二)文法

- (3)34. My number one advertising principle _____ is to wake up the consumers.
(1) because I have one (2) but I have one (3) if I have one (4) since I have one
- (2)35. In _____ of Taiwan lies the city of Kaohsiung, the major industrial and shipping center of the island.
(1) south-west (2) the south-west (3) southern-west (4) south-western
- (1)36. Throughout the world, several _____ suffer from AIDS.
(1) millions of people (2) million of peoples (3) million people (4) million of people
- (4)37. Modern technology _____ the way we work and play, but it has also changed the way we receive information and communicate with others.
(1) will not only change (2) will only not change (3) has only not changed (4) has not only changed
- (4)38. The car was three years old but _____ very much. So it still looked almost like new.
(1) hasn't used (2) hadn't used (3) hasn't been used (4) hadn't been used
- (4)39. I really _____ to Taipei for the weekend.

- (1) wish to going (2) anticipate to going (3) look forward to go (4) feel like going

(3)40. The _____ based on the principal unit “ meter ” to measure lengths, distances, weights, and other value is called the metric system.

- (1) method being standard (2) standard method is (3) standard method (4) standard method which

(三)克漏字測驗

There was once a farmer who lived in a village miles away from a river. Every day the farmer had to go to river to carry water home for his family. He had two large buckets, each hung on the ends of a pole which he carried across his neck. One of the buckets had a crack in it, __41__ the other was perfect and always delivered a full portion of water.

At the end of each long walk from the river to the house, the cracked bucket arrived only half full. This went on for two years, __42__ the farmer delivering only one and a half buckets full of water to his house.

The perfect bucket was of course proud of its accomplishments. But the poor cracked bucket was ashamed of its own __43__. It felt sorry for being able to do only half of its job.

One day, the cracked bucket spoke to the farmer by the river. “ I'm ashamed of myself. This crack in my side causes water to leak all the way back to your house. __44__ my flaws, you don't get full value from your efforts, ” the bucket apologized.

The farmer smiled. “ Did you notice that there were flowers only on your side of the path? I've always __45__ your flaw, and I planted flower seeds on your side of the path. Every time when we walk back, you've watered them. For two years, I have been able to pick these beautiful flowers to decorate my dinner table, thanks to your crack. ”

(3)41.(1) as to (2) if only (3) while (4) whether

(3)42.(1) to (2) for (3) with (4) from

(4)43.(1) deception (2) negligence (3) ignorance (4) imperfection

(2)44.(1) In spite of (2) Because of (3) In relation to (4) In addition to

(3)45.(1) cared for (2) known to (3) known about (4) worried for

(四)閱讀測驗

Of all the wars in Africa, the most deadly is between humans and mosquitoes. Thousands of Africans die every year of malaria, a disease spread by mosquito bites. One reason the mosquitoes are winning is that the world had discarded its most effective weapon, DDT.

DDT was the most important insecticide used to kill mosquitoes and get rid of malaria in the United States. It also played a key role in malaria control in southern Europe, Asia and Latin America. With DDT, malaria cases in Sri Lanka dropped from 2.8 million in 1946 to 17 in 1963.

But Rachel Carson's 1962 book Silent Spring documented how DDT, sprayed over crops and over cities, built up in the environment, killing birds and fish. William Ruckelshaus, the first head of the Environmental Protection Agency, thus banned DDT in 1972 for all but emergencies.

The ban on DDT, though a right decision for the United States, had deadly consequences overseas. Under American pressure, several Latin American countries that had controlled malaria stopped using DDT—and in most of them, malaria cases soared.

But the situation is now changing. As AIDS is spreading quickly in the third-world countries, diseases in this area, including malaria, have again attracted attention worldwide. Studies have also shown that in some areas the benefits from use of DDT far outweigh the risks. As a result, Washington recently resumed financing the use of DDT overseas. The World Health Organization also announced that it agrees on widespread indoor house spraying with DDT. This effective weapon, after being discarded for decades, is now back in the war to fight against mosquitoes.

- (1)46. Which of the following is a reason why many Africans die of malaria every year ?
- (1) DDT has been banned for use all over the world.
 - (2) Africans have spent more money on weapons than on DDT.
 - (3) Their environment has been polluted from overuse of DDT.
 - (4) Spraying of DDT there has not been useful in killing mosquitoes.
- (2)47. Who was William Ruchleshaus ?
- (1) The author of the book Silent Spring.
 - (2) The person who banned the use of DDT in 1972.
 - (3) The first head of the World Health Organization.
 - (4) The Minister of the Health Department in Sri Lanka.
- (3)48. Why did some Latin American countries stop using DDT ?
- (1) Their use of DDT had not helped to reduce malaria cases.
 - (2) DDT was no longer needed after malaria had been controlled.
 - (3) The United States did not agree for them to continue using DDT.
 - (4) They were not able to balance risks and benefits from using DDT
- (3)49. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true ?
- (1) DDT kills not only mosquitoes, but also birds and fish.
 - (2) DDT use had been very helpful for malaria control in Asia.
 - (3) Malaria cases in Sri Lanka increased quickly between 1946 and 1963.
 - (4) After disuse of DDT, malaria cases increased quickly after disuse of DDT.
- (2)50. Why is the use of DDT allowed again ?
- (1) Malaria cases have suddenly increased in the United States.
 - (2) DDT use has been shown more beneficial than damaging in some areas.
 - (3) Some studies have proved that DDT is not harmful to our environment.
 - (4) The United States need to sell DDT to the third-world countries for financial reasons.