

# 100年台灣土地銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般金融人員  
、外勤人員

普通科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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## 【國文】

(3)01.有些詞語，在不同的文句中，會有不同的意義，請判斷下列何組「」中的詞語，兩者的意義相同？

- (1)危難時刻為百姓挺身而出的「犧牲」奉獻精神，令人敬仰 / 「犧牲」玉帛，弗敢加也，必以信
- (2)失業率居高不下，不少家庭陷入「絕境」 / 先世避秦時亂，率妻子邑人來此「絕境」，不復出焉
- (3)讓「青春」烈火燃燒永恆，讓生命閃電劃過天邊 / 「青春」作賦，皓首窮經，筆下雖有千言，胸中實無一策。
- (4)為了準備頒獎典禮要穿的衣服，志明「躊躇」了許久 / 提刀而立，為之四顧，為之「躊躇」滿志，善刀而藏之

(4)02.下列文句「」中的詞義，何者兩兩相同？

- (1)向洞裡「灌水」可以把蟋蟀逼出來 / 房屋成交金額經過「灌水」，不要輕易相信
- (2)他的衣著總是不合時宜，常貽笑「大方」 / 心怡長大後，落落「大方」，討人喜歡
- (3)醫生運用「換血」療法，治療新生兒黃疸 / 五都新首長上任，政府人事大「換血」
- (4)志軒精神煥發，眉宇間還帶幾分威嚴「氣象」 / 昭銘出身書香世家，畢竟「氣象」不同

(4)03.「荊人有遺弓者而不肯索曰荊人遺之荊人得之又何索焉孔子聞之曰去其荊而可矣老聃聞之曰去其人而可矣故老聃則至公矣」上列文字，如以現代標點符號斷句，下列何者最適當？

- (1)荊人有遺，弓者而不肯索。曰荊人遺，之荊人，得之又何？索焉孔子，聞之，曰去其荊，而可矣老。聃聞之，曰去其人，而可矣故。老聃則至公矣。
- (2)荊人有遺弓者而不肯，索曰：「荊人遺之，荊人得之，又何索焉！」孔子聞之，曰：「去！」其荊而可矣老。聃聞之曰：「去！」其人而可矣故老，其人而可矣故老，聃則至公矣。
- (3)荊人有遺弓者，而不肯索曰荊人。遺之，荊人得之，又何索焉？孔子聞之，曰去其荊而可矣：老聃聞之，曰去其人而可矣。故老聃則至公矣。
- (4)荊人有遺弓者，而不肯索。曰：「荊人遺之，荊人得之，又何索焉？」孔子聞之，曰：「去其『荊』而可矣。」老聃聞之，曰：「去其『人』而可矣。」故老聃則至公矣。

(3)04.「如果你在讀書中尋出一種趣味，將來你抵抗誘惑的能力比別人定要大些。這個興趣你現在不能尋出，將來便永不會尋出的。凡人都越老越麻木，你現在比不上三、五歲的小孩子們那樣好奇、那樣興味淋漓了。你長大一歲，你感覺興味的敏銳度便遲鈍一分。」依據上文，下列何者最符合作者的觀點？

- (1)人抗拒誘惑的能力，會隨著年齡而增長
- (2)人的年紀愈大，對外在事物便愈感新奇
- (3)我們應該及早讀書中尋出一種趣味來
- (4)三、五歲的小孩子們最能體會讀書之趣

(1)05.成語構詞中有一種因果關係組成的方式，如：因為「風行」所以「草偃」，組成「風行草偃」，下列何者也是此種組合方式？

- (1)撥雲見日
- (2)滄海桑田
- (3)沽名釣譽
- (4)臨淵羨魚

(4)06.下列各選項中成語的運用，何者正確？

- (1)由於工作壓力太大，讓萌生退休之意的他，有「老驥伏櫪」的感慨
- (2)職棒總冠軍賽尚未開始，入場觀眾就已經「摩頂放踵」，擁擠不堪了
- (3)泥濘的道路、破敗的房舍、難聞的氣味，惡劣的環境使廠商「望風披靡」
- (4)他是有名的鐵公雞，你想跟他借錢，簡直是「海底撈月」，我看是沒指望了

(4)07.下列各選項中詩句呈現的季節何者同於「千里鶯啼綠映紅，水村山郭酒旗風」？

- (1)荷盡已無擎雨蓋，菊殘猶有傲霜枝。一年好景君須記，正是橙黃橘綠時
- (2)遠上寒山石徑斜，白雲深處有人家。停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花
- (3)畢竟西湖六月中，風光不與四時同。接天蓮葉無窮碧，映日荷花別樣紅
- (4)蘇溪亭上草漫漫，誰倚東風十二闌。燕子不歸春事晚，一汀煙雨杏花寒

(3)08.下列文句，何者用字完全正確？

- (1)演員使出混身解數，在舞台上賣力的演出，觀眾大聲叫好
- (2)海地大地震死傷慘重，臺灣同胞感同深受，紛紛慷慨解囊
- (3)因為投注熱情和苦練，雲門舞集在藝術領域的表現首屈一指
- (4)他為了現實利害的關係，不惜對人卑恭屈膝，實在令人不齒

(1)09.下列各選項「」中成語的運用，何者正確？

- (1)張老闆的滷肉飯十分可口，且價錢合理，美名「不脛而走」
- (2)這件事靠著大家「杯水車薪」、積少成多的努力，終於完成了
- (3)這款寵物玩具在市場上「方興未艾」，已經從爆紅一時發展到無人問津
- (4)面對種種流言，杰倫憤怒地斥責說：這完全是「杯弓蛇影」，無稽之談

(4)10.「《彥遠畫評》言王維畫物多不問四時，如畫花往往以桃杏芙蓉蓮花同畫一景。予家所藏摩詰畫袁安臥雪圖 有雪中芭蕉，此乃得心應手、意到便成，故造理入神，迴得天意。」下列說明何者最符合作者的看法？

- (1)王維擅長畫植物，無論花樹都栩栩如生
- (2)王維繪畫技巧爐火純青，落筆而實景再現
- (3)繪畫必須藉由植物呈現季節，以產生寫真效果
- (4)畫中的景物不必盡合常理，但求意境渾然天成

(1)11.中國語文在表達數量時，為了修辭、音韻、節奏等需要，往往不直接道出，而使用拆數相乘的手法，如「三五之夜」，即指十五日的夜晚。下列敘述，何者亦使用這種數量表示法？

- (1)見人不斂手，嬌痴「二八」初
- (2)蓋予所至，比好遊者尚不能「十一」
- (3)天子既貴為「九五」之尊，豈可戲言
- (4)「七八」個星天外，「兩三」點雨山前。舊時茆店社林邊，路轉溪橋忽見

(2)12.《文心雕龍·物色》：「情以物遷，辭以情發，一葉且或迎意，蟲聲有足引心。」這段話指出了人們的內心往往會受到景物的牽引。下列文句，何者最能印證此一現象？

- (1)湖光染翠之工，山嵐設色之妙，皆在朝日始出，夕春未下，始極其濃媚
- (2)閨中少婦不知愁，春日凝妝上翠樓，忽見陌頭楊柳色，悔教夫婿覓封侯
- (3)四時湖水鏡無瑕，布江山自然如畫。雄宴賞，聚奢華。人不奢華，山景本無價。
- (4)左天都，右蓮花，背倚玉屏風。兩峰秀色，俱可手攬。四顧奇峰錯列，眾壑縱橫

(3)13.下列選項中的「蓋」字，何者與「今王公貴人，處重屋之下，出則乘輿，風則襲裘，雨則御蓋」中的「蓋」字詞性、意義相同？

- (1)「蓋」天下萬物之萌生，靡不有死  
 (2)或求名而不得，或欲「蓋」而名章，懲不義也  
 (3)庭有枇杷樹，吾妻死之年所手植也，今已亭亭如「蓋」  
 (4)此其人皆有出人之智，負「蓋」世之才，其於治亂存亡之幾，思之詳而備之審矣
- (3)14.下列《論語》中的文句，何者最能闡發孔子「安貧樂道」的看法？  
 (1)發憤忘食，樂以忘憂，不知老之將至云爾  
 (2)益者三樂，損者三樂；樂節禮樂，樂道人之善，樂多賢友，益矣  
 (3)飯疏食，飲水，曲肱而枕之，樂亦在其中矣：不義而富且貴，於我如浮雲  
 (4)學而時習之，不亦說乎？有朋自遠方來，不亦樂乎？人不知而不愠，不亦君子乎
- (4)15.下列「」內的詞語，何者屬於自謙之詞？  
 (1)故山殊可過，「足下」方溫經，猥不敢相煩  
 (2)「閣下」如此宏才大略，不出來做點事情實在可惜  
 (3)今「麾下」恃盛壯之氣，忽彊暴之虜，三軍之眾，莫不寒心  
 (4)凡我多士，及我友朋，惟仁惟孝，義勇奉公，以發揚種性：此則「不佞」之幟也
- (4)16.下列「」中的詞語，何者詞義兩兩相同？  
 (1)雖乘奔御風，不以「疾」也／君子「疾」沒世而名不稱焉  
 (2)所以動心忍性，「曾」益其所不能／有酒食，先生饌，「曾」是以為孝乎  
 (3)退而甘食其土之有，以盡吾「齒」／漸至頭童「齒」豁，漸至傴僂勞嗽，涕淚涎沫，穢不可近  
 (4)冉求曰：非不「說」子之道，力不足也／君子易事而難「說」也，說之不以道，不說也：及其使人也，器之
- (4)17.下列文句「」內詞語意義，何者解釋正確？  
 (1)「凡學之道，嚴師為難。」「嚴師為難」意謂做一個受尊敬的老師很困難  
 (2)「一朝辭位而去。於時公卿設供張，祖道都門外，車數百兩。」「祖道」指在道路上祭祀祖先  
 (3)「若捨鄭以為東道主，行李之往來，共其乏困，君亦無所害。」「行李」指出門時所攜帶的行裝  
 (4)「而被河漢為理想空言者，至今觀之，適為世界潮流之需要」「河漢」引申為忽視，不相信他人之言語
- (4)18.動詞前加「相」字，有表示其動作、事況、情態是雙向的，也有表示單向的，下列文句「」內的「相」字，何者是表示單向的？  
 (1)大雨暴至，雲氣坳湧，人對面不「相」識  
 (2)巫、醫、樂師、百工之人，不恥「相」師  
 (3)同是天涯淪落人，「相」逢何必曾相識  
 (4)黃河走東溟，白日落西海。逝川與流光，飄忽不「相」待
- (3)19.下列哪一選項，與「寅支卯糧」成語的意思相通？  
 (1)開源節流                      (2)量入為出                      (3)入不敷出                      (4)綽綽有餘
- (4)20.「不廉則無所不取，不恥則無所不為。人而如此，則禍敗亂亡亦無所不至。」句中「而」字，下列哪一選項為正確的解釋？  
 (1)而且                              (2)反而                              (3)即將                              (4)如果
- (1)21.下列哪一選項，為慶賀商業開店的題辭？  
 (1)業紹陶朱                      (2)業精於勤                      (3)克勤克儉                      (4)克紹箕裘
- (1)22.「三綱實繫命，道義為之根。」句中「三綱」，下列正確的選項為何？

- (1)君臣、父子、夫婦  
(3)君臣、父子、朋友

- (2)君臣、師生、夫婦  
(4)父子、夫婦、師生

(3)23.「將軍勇冠三軍，才為世出，棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔。」以下有關「棄燕雀之小志，慕鴻鵠以高翔」二句意旨，正確的選項為何？

- (1)民胞物與，澤及禽鳥  
(3)志向遠大，不甘平凡

- (2)野心勃勃，棄小就大  
(4)認清時局，棄暗投明

(3)24.「如果每一個人做事時，不能深眸遠慮、未雨綢繆；那麼，當遇到困難的時候，必定束手無測，而一愁莫展了。」上文中所引成語，總計有幾個錯誤？

(1)三個

(2)四個

(3)五個

(4)六個

(4)25.陶淵明 飲酒 詩：「結廬在人境，而無車馬喧。問君何能爾？心遠地自偏。」以下哪一選項最符合這首詩的旨趣？

- (1)人間車馬喧囂，應該遠離街市  
(3)不必備車養馬，生活自然逍遙

- (2)唯有離群索居，才能逍遙自在  
(4)精神超脫凡俗，就能安閒自得

### 【英文】

#### 一.字彙測驗 (請依造句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

(3)26. The cellphone, a product of modern \_\_\_\_\_, is a wireless device for personal communication.

- (1) techniques (2) insurances (3) technologies (4) instrumentation

(2)27. Please come to my office tomorrow morning at 10 : 00 am. I will give you further information about several kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ funds.

- (1) basic (2) mutual (3) portable (4) accurate

(2)28. Colleges, which are the centers of higher education, \_\_\_\_\_ the support from both the government and the taxpayers.

- (1) modify (2) deserve (3) qualify (4) misplace

(4)29. If the economy \_\_\_\_\_ again, the government will be forced to adopt more extreme measures to deal with the challenges.

- (1) advocates (2) constructs (3) improvises (4) deteriorates

(2)30. The company was forced to sell the remainder of its tangible \_\_\_\_\_ in order to pay off the debts and return the cash to its shareholders.

- (1) permits (2) assets (3) restraints (4) securities

(1)31. The famous basketball player was \_\_\_\_\_ to have conspired with gamblers to fix several important games in the past season.

- (1) alleged (2) promoted (3) applauded (4) proliferated

(2)32. The upward tendency can be clearly \_\_\_\_\_ by the substantial amount of capital invested in the infrastructure.

- (1) distracted (2) illustrated (3) slaughtered (4) neglected

(3)33. With its great emphasis on research and development, the company is best known for its intellectually \_\_\_\_\_ environment to foster new innovations.

- (1) hampering (2) stagnant (3) stimulating (4) reclusive

## 二.文法測驗 (請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案)

- (4)34. If Michelle \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone call , she wouldn't have had so many troubles.  
(1) didn' t answer                      (2) hasn' t answered                      (3) hadn't been answered                      (4) hadn't answered
- (4)35. Mike had diarrhea for two days. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ to see the doctor without delay.  
(1) suggested him to go                      (2) insisted on him to go                      (3) made him to go                      (4) insisted that he go
- (1)36. We are aware that , \_\_\_\_\_ , the situation will get worse.  
(1) if not carefully dealt with                      (2) if dealt not carefully with  
(3) if not dealing with carefully                      (4) if not carefully dealing with
- (4)37. Jimmy admitted \_\_\_\_\_ was his own stupidity that brought about his own downfall.  
(1) which                      (2) that                      (3) this                      (4) it
- (3)38. The high-end luxury goods business , \_\_\_\_\_ revenues remained resilient during the financial meltdown , is strongly opposed to the luxury tax.  
(1) which                      (2) by which                      (3) whose                      (4) who has
- (2)39. \_\_\_\_\_ the analysts are rather passive about the market prognosis in the next two quarters.  
(1) Almost                      (2) Most of                      (3) The most                      (4) Most
- (4)40. \_\_\_\_\_ next to the Chairman of the Board , the prospective CEO candidate seemed to be uneasy.  
(1) To sit                      (2) Being sit                      (3) Seating                      (4) Seated

## 三.克漏字測驗(請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案)

In its earlier years the United States was quite a successful " melting pot. " The original settlers were of similar background , coming largely from northern Europe. The early immigrants continued to come chiefly from that area and they were therefore easily 41 . Later the Western pioneers , lonely in the vast wilderness and together 42 great hardship , were drawn to the east and thus 43 the melting pot idea that Americans of various backgrounds should give up the customs and languages of the old countries. People thought that the United States should produce a 44 population ; this was seen as the hope of the nation However , the ideal became difficult to 45 in the latter part of the nineteenth century when very large numbers of immigrants began to arrive , mainly from eastern and southern Europe. For these newcomers, assimilation was much harder.

- (4)41. (1) included                      (2) understood                      (3) introduced                      (4) absorbed
- (1)42. (1) facing                      (2) facing with                      (3) in face                      (4) face
- (3)43. (1) developing                      (2) develops                      (3) developed                      (4) develop
- (4)44. (1) various                      (2) pompous                      (3) reputable                      (4) homogeneous
- (2)45. (1) remain                      (2) attain                      (3) obsess                      (4) suspend

## 四.閱讀測驗

Though Japanese people may want to get to know Americans , they often feel awkward talking to them. The language barrier is an obvious problem. However, there are other problems. Many Japanese are hesitant to speak with people that they do not know well or types of people who are outside their previous experiences. In addition , Japanese people often do not know what to talk to Americans about or how to keep the conversation moving.

If you want to get to know Americans, one important piece of advice is this : make the first move yourself. In the United States , it is common and acceptable to start conversations even with strangers or casual acquaintances. Don't wait around for an American to talk to you. Start a conversation yourself. Ask questions. Show that you are interested

in getting to know them. Of course , not every conversation will result in a friendship , but if you don't start conversations , you will have much less chance of making friends.

If someone seems friendly but you have only exchanged greetings , try starting a conversation. There are a number of possible subjects or casual conversations. Americans talk about their work if they are employed , their classes and majors if they are students , their families , their hobbies and leisure time activities , sports , current events , and the weather , among other topics. If you are talking to a stranger , you can ask , "waht kind of work do you do ? " or "where do you work ? " If you know that the other person is a student , you can ask , " What classes are you taking ? " and " What is your major ? " You can ask whether the other person is married , whether they have children , and what their plans are for the weekend or an upcoming holiday , or what they did on a previous weekend or holiday.

(2)46. The main problem that may prevent the Japanese from talking to Americans is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) they feel important of themselves
- (2) they lack appropriate communication skills
- (3) they have poor language proficiency
- (4) they have many unhappy experiences

(4)47. In the United States , to start a conversation with a stranger is considered \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) bold
- (2) awkward
- (3) threatening
- (4) appropriate

(2)48. To get to know Americans , you are advised to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) start with talking about weather
- (2) start the conversation first
- (3) be a good listener
- (4) keep talking about safe topics

(3)49. According to the passage, starting a conversation with people could help one become more \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) daring
- (2) curious
- (3) sociable
- (4) courageous

(1)50. Which of the following topics is NOT appropriate for casual conversations?

- (1) Age
- (2) Marriage
- (3) Holiday plan
- (4) Personal hobbies