

100年新光銀行第二次新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般基層人員

普通科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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【國文】

(4)01. 下列成語中沒有錯別字的是：

- (1)陟罰臧否 (2)齋志以歿 (3)補且罅漏 (4)裨補闕漏

(2)02. 「伯牙鼓琴，而_____。」缺空的成語是：

- (1)沈魚落雁 (2)六馬仰秣 (3)閉月羞花 (4)其曲中規

(4)03. 「樗櫟之才」意喻：

- (1)才高八斗 (2)才思敏捷 (3)文質彬彬 (4)才能低下

(4)04. 「自古賢材有韞於中而不見於外，或窮居陋巷，_____，雖顏子之行，不遇仲尼而名不彰。」缺空的成語是：

- (1)高風亮節 (2)隱居終南 (3)枕流漱石 (4)委身草莽

(1)05. 「顧我復我，出入腹我，欲報之德，_____。」缺空的成語是：

- (1)昊天罔極 (2)皇天后土 (3)干旨之奉 (4)倉天曷極

(3)06. 「如大海容納眾流，_____，是先生的包含」缺空的成語是：

- (1)浩浩湯湯 (2)柔亦不茹 (3)不厭涓滴 (4)一簣一撮

(1)07. 「寧以義死，_____，而視死如歸，此又君子之尤難者也」缺空的成語是：

- (1)不苟幸生 (2)困知勉行 (3)世態炎涼 (4)罪大惡極

(4)08. 「小人之好議論，不樂_____，如是哉！」缺空的成語是：

- (1)出類拔萃 (2)妄自菲薄 (3)居安思危 (4)成人之美

(2)09. 下列文句，最能表現「怨道」的選項是：

- (1)精誠所至，金石為開 (2)己所不欲，勿施於人
(3)如臨深淵，如履薄冰 (4)失之毫釐，差之千里

(3)10. 下列各引號內的字，讀音相同的選項是：

- (1)餽「贈」厚禮/面目可「憎」 (2)陶「鑄」群英/「躊」躇滿志
(3)切「磋」琢磨/「蹉」跎歲月 (4)「緝」捕逃犯/編「輯」書刊

(3)11. 下列之句中，何者為形容辜負父母之期望？

- (1)民莫不穀，我獨何害？ (2)皇天無親，惟德是輔
(3)蓼蓼者莪，匪莪伊蒿。 (4)黍稷非馨，明德惟馨

(1)12. 「風行草偃」意謂：

- (1)比喻上位者能以德化民 (2)比喻良莠不齊
(3)形容風大草長 (4)比喻騎牆派的小人，沒有堅定的個人立場

(3)13.下列引號中何項詞語之用法正確？

- (1)「習習」相關 (2)晨霧「芒芒」 (3)鳥鳴「嚶嚶」 (4)風聲「簫簫」

(4)14.下列成語，用法最妥當的選項是：

- (1)這種指控毫無根據，根本是無的放矢，實在令人慘不忍睹
(2)事無大小，都須仰人鼻息，自己不能作主，真叫人望洋興嘆
(3)新娘子披金戴玉，鶉衣百結，令在場親友眼睛為之一亮
(4)司法獨立，則辦案人員可以不為強禦，更無須投鼠忌器

(1)15.「狡兔有三窟，僅得免其死耳，今君有一窟，未得_____也」缺空的成語是：

- (1)高枕而臥 (2)心腹之患 (3)大功告成 (4)如願以償

(1)16.下列各組引號內的字，讀音相同的選項是：

- (1)手「腕」 「惋」惜 (2)「肩」膀 「掄」客
(3)中「輟」 「綴」輯 (4)「隨」便 骨「髓」

(3)17.對長官寫信，信封上的啟封詞可以用：

- (1)大啟 (2)敬啟 (3)鈞啟 (4)尊啟

(4)18.臺灣通史序：「郭公夏五」一詞意指：

- (1)筆路藍縷 (2)蒐集網羅 (3)郢書燕說 (4)文字脫漏

(3)19.「君子不器」意指：

- (1)君子不重視物質享受 (2)君子不沈緬古董器玩
(3)君子不自限於一才一藝 (4)君子不自限於一地一國

(1)20.「鍼砭」指的是：

- (1)糾正錯誤 (2)推卸責任 (3)女紅手工 (4)求神問卜

(4)21.「尋蒙國恩，除臣洗馬」的「除」，其義是：

- (1)致仕 (2)降職 (3)外放 (4)改任

(4)22.「定仁義之衷」，是說：

- (1)明訂仁義的內涵 (2)判定仁義的有無
(3)標示仁義的可貴 (4)訂定仁義的準則

(4)23.「以地事秦，猶抱薪救火，薪不盡，火不滅。」「抱薪救火」意謂：

- (1)屈膝稱臣，自取其辱 (2)助桀為虐，殘殺百姓
(3)杯水車薪，無濟於事 (4)自促其亡，於事無濟

(1)24.「斗筭之人，何足算也」意謂：

- (1)鄙陋淺薄之人，何足數也 (2)言行不正的人，不足數也
(3)無惡不作的人，不足數也 (4)畏縮猶疑的人，不足數也

(1)25.唐宋古文八大家，唐代的兩位是：

- (1)韓愈、柳宗元 (2)韓愈、歐陽修 (3)曾鞏、柳宗元 (4)曾鞏、歐陽修

【英文】

一.字彙測驗 (請依造句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

(4)26. The master _____ how to perform the new technique.

- (1) prostrated (2) performed (3) required (4) demonstrated

- (4)27. It is foolish of Tom to use all his life's savings to ____ in such a risky venture.
 (1) interview (2) inspect (3) invalid (4) invest
- (3)28. Have you heard the planning committee's _____ for solving the city's traffic problems?
 (1) practice (2) routine (3) proposal (4) ritual
- (3)29. A _____ is a limited number of something, such as goods imported into a country, which is officially allowed.
 (1) cash flow (2) capitalization (3) quota (4) commodity
- (4)30. I practice _____ for the flexibility of my body and the relaxation of my mind.
 (1) yogurt (2) yogi (3) yolk (4) yoga
- (1)31. "Lawmakers are starting to get more and more of an understanding of how _____ is affecting everyone," said a Democrat who wants a ban on state contracts that rely on offshore labor.
 (1) outsourcing (2) streamlining (3) benchmarking (4) embarking
- (3)32. When you borrow money from someone, you then _____ them.
 (1) ore (2) ox (3) owe (4) own
- (1)33. Confucius _____ tuition according to their ability to pay.
 (1) charged (2) donated (3) deprived (4) concealed

二.文法測驗 (請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案)

- (1)34. _____, he would not have recovered so quickly.
 (1) Had he not been taken good care of (2) Had he been not taken good care of
 (3) He hadn't been taken good care of (4) He had been not taken good care of
- (2)35. The car struck a lamppost as I _____ it.
 (1) had parked (2) was parking (3) did park (4) have parked
- (4)36. I wish I _____ a memory like yours.
 (1) have (2) would have had (3) would have (4) had
- (1)37. Mrs. Reynolds has been our teacher since _____.
 (1) January (2) two months (3) always (4) a few weeks
- (4)38. We found _____ in the car for one more person.
 (1) it to be a lot of rooms (2) there were too many rooms
 (3) there were plenty of rooms (4) there to be room
- (4)39. He taught me _____.
 (1) how should I write English (2) how wrote English
 (3) how write English (4) how to write English
- (3)40. The typical lounge bar is laid out with a wall-to-wall bar lining one side of the establishment, small circular tables that seat no more than four people, and a special area for standing, _____.
 (1) the crowd exceed seating capacity (2) on the crowd exceeding seating capacity
 (3) should the crowd exceed seating capacity (4) for the crowd exceeding seating capacity

三、克漏字測驗(請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案)

In many colleges and universities today, students are required to take one ethnic studies course about a culture

other than their own. A student might, for example, take a course about African American culture, Chinese culture, Arab culture, or Latin American culture. Ethnic studies classes are 41 by many colleges and universities today because the United States has become a country of diverse cultures. In the past, many 42 came to the United States from all parts of the world - from Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, Asia, and elsewhere. 43, the United States today is a multiracial and multiethnic society.

Ethnic and racial diversity, however, can 44 conflict and even violence when people from different groups do not understand one another. Yet, experts suggest that people of very different 45 can live together harmoniously if they learn to understand each other and respect each other's differences. One way to bring about the kind of understanding and respect for other people's cultural and ethnic differences is to have college students take an ethnic studies class. In these classes, students study another culture's values, customs, religions, and ways of thinking.

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|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1)41. (1) offered | (2) rejected | (3) conducted | (4) presented |
| (1)42. (1) immigrants | (2) intruders | (3) survivors | (4) robbers |
| (3)43. (1) Generally | (2) Due to | (3) As a result | (4) Thanks to |
| (2)44. (1) caused by | (2) lead to | (3) produce | (4) remind |
| (4)45. (1) interests | (2) fields | (3) ideas | (4) backgrounds |

四、閱讀測驗

A simplistic view of writing would assume that written language is simply the graphic representation of spoken language, and that written performance is much like oral performance, the only difference lying in graphic instead of auditory signals. Fortunately, no one holds this view today. The process of writing requires an entirely different set of competencies and is fundamentally different from speaking. The permanence and distance of writing, coupled with its unique rhetorical conventions, indeed make writing as different from speaking as swimming is from walking.

One major theme in pedagogical research on writing is the nature of the composing process of writing.

Written products are often the result of thinking, drafting, and revising procedures that require specialized skills, skills that not every speaker develops naturally. Further, students exhibit a number of different styles and preferences in their composing processes. The upshot of the compositional nature of writing has produced writing pedagogy that focuses students on how to generate ideas, how to organize them coherently, how to use discourse markers and rhetorical conventions to put them cohesively into a written text, how to revise text for clearer meaning, how to edit text for appropriate grammar, and how to produce a final product.

Recognition of the compositional nature of writing has changed the face of writing classes. A half century ago, writing teachers were mostly concerned with the final product of writing: the essay, the report, the story, and what that product should look like. There is nothing inherently wrong with attention to any of the above criteria.

But in due course of time, we became better attuned to the advantage given to learners when they were seen as creators of language, when they were allowed to focus on content and message, and when their own individual intrinsic motives were put at the center of learning.

(3)46. The entire essay is about _____

- (1) how to write a good essay.
- (2) how the teaching of writing changed from being process-oriented to being product-oriented.
- (3) how the teaching of writing changed from being product-oriented to being process-oriented.
- (4) the process to revise a writing piece.

(3)47. This essay implies that the author favors _____

- (1) the traditional ways of teaching writing.
- (2) teaching students how to revise an essay.

- (3) process-oriented writing instruction. (4) product-oriented writing instruction.
- (4)48. How does the author compare writing with speaking?
- (1) Process-oriented vs. product-oriented. (2) Driving a car vs. riding a bicycle.
(3) Dancing vs. exercising. (4) Swimming vs. walking.
- (1)49. How does the author view the relationship between writing and composition?
- (1) Writing is a compositional process. (2) Writing and composition are totally the same.
(3) Writing is more important than composition. (4) Composition is more important than writing.
- (3)50. According to the essay, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (1) How a writing piece is produced is irrelevant to the product itself.
(2) We have to care about students' writing products only.
(3) In addition to the writing product, we have to pay attention to how the product is generated.
(4) Students cannot learn anything from the writing process, such as brainstorming, revising, editing, etc.