

105年華南商業銀行新進人員甄試試題及解答

一般行員

共同科目

功名文教機構

國文、英文

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壹、國文【文章改寫，占50分】

根據下文（約798字）改寫成符合原意300字至350字（含標點符號）的短文。

一部又老又醜的腳踏車，曾經隨著父親南征北伐。為了更美好的生活，父親騎著破腳踏車，每天要騎將近二十公里的路程。車後載著貨物到客戶的店裡，然而客戶並非聚集在一起，而是分散各地。每天騎車的關係，不但把臀部的褲子磨破了，甚至把皮肉也擦破了，有時候血還會滲透出來，黏住褲子成為血塊——這就是生活，無可逃避，只可迎戰。當年，我看見父親騎腳踏車出外做生意，認為是理所當然，現在想起來，實在有點不可思議；要知道騎腳踏車是很耗體力的，每天二十公里的路途，二十個年頭這樣過去，如果遇到颶風下雨，那就更辛苦了；雨水、汗水、淚水都匯流在臉上。

偶爾碰到父親休息的時日，而我們兄弟又不必上學，父親便問我和弟弟：「去看電影好嗎？」小時候可娛樂的東西不多，看電影算是最高級的娛樂，不管是武打片或戰爭片，都看得我們像要飛起來一樣。於是父親用腳踏車載我們——弟弟在前座，我在後座，到離家七公里遠的電影院。父親騎著吱吱叫的腳踏車，一面還談笑風生，他似乎不知道疲倦為何物。父親對沉重的生活壓力比這部老爺車似乎更能忍受，當父親發出笑聲時，車子卻吱吱地一路發著怨言。父親說：「在鏈上加點油就好了，車子老了骨頭都銹了。有時候車鏈會鬧脾氣，剛裝好又掉，掉了再裝上，一路上好幾次，這部車真的滿有靈性的，和人一樣，有時脾氣不好。」我們不一定了解父親說的話，但我們能感覺父親心情的愉快，他粗暴的脾氣此時是不存在的。他心情好的時候，我們便有了天堂；他心情不好的時候，我們便有了地獄。父親的慈愛和粗暴是兩個極端，瞬息變化莫測，一會兒帶給你和煦的陽光，一會兒投給你冰雹。——這就是我的父親，一個向生活挑戰而絕不退縮的勇士，他奔馳在現實的沙場，騎的不是好馬，而是跛足的馬，卻依然驍勇善戰，屢見奇功。經過幾十年和現實作的戰，父親已大獲全勝。他的戰馬，從腳踏車變成摩托車，再變成私家轎車，但我仍特別懷念那騎起來會吱吱叫的腳踏車。那吱吱叫的聲音，是人生中最原始、最動人的聲音。

（改寫自陳寧貴 父親的腳踏車）

貳、英文【第26-50題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

(2)01.A satellite image confirms the main temple in the ancient city of Palmyra in Syria has been _____ by Islamic State (IS) militants.

- (1)expelled (2)destroyed (3)memorized (4)engaged

(4)02.We were eager to hear the announcement of the _____ of the race.

- (1)elevator (2)cancer (3)bother (4)winner

(2)03.There are certain things you can do to incorporate exercise into your daily _____ without allotting much time for it.

- (1)variety (2)routine (3)conclusion (4)majority
- (3)04. What _____ do you use when judging the quality of a student's work?
 (1)diploma (2)motto (3)criteria (4)rhetoric
- (3)05. " _____ killed the cat " is a proverb used to warn of the dangers of unnecessary investigation or experimentation.
 (1)Welfare (2)Grief (3)Curiosity (4)Satisfaction
- (2)06. Whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, walruses, and many other marine animals are _____, not fish.
 (1)bonus (2)mammals (3)advertisers (4)flakes
- (4)07. Criminal groups operating from South America _____ cocaine and heroin into the United States via a variety of routes.
 (1)rotate (2)lament (3)certify (4)smuggle
- (1)08. When you treat your _____ with respect, you listen, value their opinions, show kindness, and keep your word.
 (1)employees (2)expenses (3)experiments (4)exchanges

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (4)09. The student must leave for campus in 10 minutes _____ he will be late for class.
 (1)yet (2)but (3)and (4)or
- (2)10. My teacher suggested that I _____ harder.
 (1)to study (2)study (3)studied (4)was studying
- (3)11. My brother _____ in the heavy rain on his way to school.
 (1)caught (2)was catching (3)was caught (4)had caught
- (1)12. A healthy diet can prevent a child _____ gaining weight.
 (1)from (2)at (3)of (4)with
- (4)13. Different from full-time teachers, adjunct teachers get _____ by the hour.
 (1)pay (2)paying (3)to pay (4)paid
- (2)14. Kenting National Park is _____ a visit.
 (1)worthy (2)worthy of (3)worth come (4)worth of
- (3)15. The boys saw the girl and her dog _____ were running in the park.
 (1)who (2)which (3)that (4)whom

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

The business of beauty contests began in America. In 1921, local businessmen in Atlantic City wanted summer tourists to stay longer, and a beauty pageant was their brainchild. The pageant was successful, and 100,000 tourists stayed to see the first " Miss America " 16 .

From the mid to late 20th century, beauty contests began 17 everywhere. In 1951, the Miss World Pageant got its start in London. Miss Universe began in 1952, Miss International in 1960 and Miss Earth in 2001. Today, these still 18 the four most famous international beauty contests.

Through the years, controversy has surrounded beauty contests. Many people have 19 to women competing in swimsuits as it only calls attention to one's looks. Outside pressure and changes in society, 20 , brought about changes in the beauty contest world. Today, women are judged on areas other than just appearance. They include intelligence, speaking ability, poise and talent.

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|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (2)16.(1)crowns | (2)crowned | (3)crowning | (4)to crown |
| (3)17.(1)turning out | (2)coming across | (3)popping up | (4)looking down |
| (2)18.(1)consider | (2)are considered | (3)have considered | (4)are considering |
| (4)19.(1)devoted | (2)resolved | (3)appealed | (4)objected |
| (1)20.(1)therefore | (2)however | (3)meanwhile | (4)moreover |

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Luxury goods makers have long valued Chinese consumers not just because of their huge appetite for Gucci bags and Cartier watches—consultancy Bain estimates that Chinese purchased a third of all luxury goods sold globally in 2013—but also for their willingness to pay more than their Western counterparts. So it wasn't business as usual in July when a pair of light brown Salvatore Ferragamo Carla leather pumps was being sold at 40 percent off, for 3,120 yuan on a site run by e-retailer Xiu.com, which is less than the item's European retail price. Likewise, at a downtown Shanghai outlet of Kering's Gucci, a light pink leather shoulder bag was discounted 30 percent to slightly more than 12,000 yuan, about the same price as a similar bag in the U.S.

Several forces are fueling the price slides. Sales in China of goods from Europe's most prestigious fashion houses have been damped by the government's antigraft campaign, which has curbed gift-giving. And steep import and consumption taxes on luxury goods bought in China have led an increasing number of wealthy locals to shop more while overseas. Left with stacks of unsold merchandise in their mainland stores, high-end brands are resorting to something they rarely had to do earlier: price-cutting.

Some discounting is more **understated**, as luxury houses try to avoid lowering the value of their brands along with their prices. Hermes dangled price cuts of as much as half off on dresses and shoes in April at an invitation-only sale, held in the eastern city of Hangzhou, according to reports by Chinese media. Guests were invited by mail to the four-hour sale at a hotel, and barred from taking pictures, according to a story posted on the website of the People's Daily.

(3)21. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (1)Luxury Goods: Global Trends and Prospects
- (2)Purchase and Consumption of Luxury Goods
- (3)Shhh Luxury Goods Are Discounted in China
- (4)Chinese Desire for Luxury Goods Expands at Rapid Pace

(4)22. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for Luxury brands to highly value China's market?

- (1)The Chinese have strong desire for luxury goods.
- (2)The Chinese have been willing to pay more than Western consumers.
- (3)The Chinese buy a significant proportion of all luxury goods sold globally.
- (4)The Chinese government fully supports foreign corporations doing business there.

(1)23. Which of the following is **NOT** used as an example of discounted goods?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1)Cartier watches. | (2)Hermes dresses and shoes. |
| (3)A Gucci leather shoulder bag. | (4)Salvatore Ferragamo Carla leather pumps. |

(2)24. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “ **understated** ” in the last paragraph?

- (1)Successful. (2)Low-key. (3)High-profile. (4)Underestimated.

(1)25. Why do high-end brands cut the prices of their merchandise in China?

- (1)To solve their inventory problem.
(2)To attract more consumers from overseas.
(3)To promote the government' s antigraft campaign.
(4)To satisfy Chinese consumers' huge appetite for their products.