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【國文】

(2)01.下列各句「」中之數字，何者為實數？

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (1)「三」不「五」時 | (2)文起「八」代之衰 |
| (3)六經「百」家之書 | (4)「千」江有水「千」江月 |

(2)02.下列語詞之間，何者可以當作同義詞？

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1)年下 / 終歲 / 四時 | (2)索性 / 乾脆 / 直接 |
| (3)一徑 / 經常 / 良久 | (4)調停 / 調查 / 調處 |

(4)03.「人情如一把鋸，你有來，我有去。」這句話的含義與下列何者較為接近？

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1)水能載舟，亦能覆舟 | (2)成也蕭何，敗也蕭何 |
| (3)惜花連盆，惜因連孫 | (4)投桃報李，禮尚往來 |

(1)04.下列「」內的詞語是生活中常用的祝頌語，用法正確的選項為何？

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1)「宜室宜家」用於賀新婚 | (2)「弄瓦徵祥」用於賀生男嬰 |
| (3)「里仁為美」用於賀學校落成 | (4)「弦歌不輟」用於賀電影院開張 |

(3)05.「很多喜愛購物的人，只要見到百貨公司舉辦年終特賣會，就原形必露，加入瘋狂強購行獵。」以上這句話出現了幾個錯別字？

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1)二個 | (2)三個 | (3)四個 | (4)五個 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(4)06.下列「」中的字，何者讀音相同？

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)「瞿」然 / 「瞿」爍 / 「攫」取 | (2)「迥」然 / 「洄」游 / 徘「徊」 |
| (3)「炮」烙 / 「刨」冰 / 面「炮」 | (4)「嫵」媚 / 「撫」然 / 堂「廡」 |

(4)07.下列「」內的字，與填入後面「」內的字，其詞語完全相同的選項是：

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1)人巧若「拙」 / 舉世混 | (2)並駕齊「驅」 / 炎附勢 |
| (3)噤若「寒」蟬 / 茹苦 辛 | (4)神州「陸」沉 / 光怪 離 |

(3)08.下列各句所使用的成語，哪句完全正確？

- | |
|------------------------------|
| (1)這個乞丐「筆路藍縷」，在寒風中冷得發抖 |
| (2)李前總統對國家所做的貢獻很大，可說是「罄竹難書」 |
| (3)夏天到，滿街露背裝已是「司空見慣」，何必大驚小怪 |
| (4)學校對犯校規的學生皆施予「作繭自縛」，決不縱容姑息 |

(2)09.下列哪兩個人的關係可以用「賢喬梓」來稱呼？

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (1)曹丕和曹植 | (2)蘇洵和蘇轍 | (3)元稹和白居易 | (4)司馬遷和司馬光 |
|----------|----------|-----------|------------|

(2)10.下列年齡由小而大排列，何者順序完全正確？

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| (甲)而立 | (乙)志學 | (丙)耳順 | (丁)弱冠 | (戊)二八佳人 | (己)古稀 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|

- (1)甲、戊、丁、乙、丙、己 (2)乙、戊、丁、甲、丙、己
(3)丙、丁、乙、戊、甲、己 (4)丁、乙、戊、甲、丙、己
- (3)11.下列一段孔子說的話，強調品德先於學問的次序。請依文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項為：
(甲)弟子入則孝，出則弟，(乙)而親仁。(丙)汎愛眾，(丁)謹而信，(戊)行有餘力，則以學文。
(1)甲、乙、丙、丁、戊 (2)戊、甲、丙、丁、乙
(3)甲、丁、丙、乙、戊 (4)戊、甲、丁、丙、乙
- (3)12.下列各選項敘述中，何者有「半途而廢」、「有始無終」的意思？
(1)惜乎！吾見其進也，未見其止也！
(2)譬如平地，雖覆一簣，進，吾往也！
(3)苗而不秀者，有矣夫！秀而不實者，有矣夫
(4)流水之為物也，不盈科不行；君子之志於道也，不成章不達。
- (1)13.如果想閱讀「荊軻刺秦王」的故事，在下列何書中最容易找到？
(1)戰國策、史記 (2)左傳、禮記檀弓
(3)三國志、三國演義 (4)世說新語、聊齋志異
- (4)14.北齊有位大夫告訴顏之推說：「我有兒，年已十七，頗曉書疏。教其鮮卑語及彈琵琶，稍欲通解，以此伏侍公卿，無不寵愛。」顏氏俯而不答。文中顏之推俯而不答的原因是：
(1)默許 (2)畏懼 (3)欣羨 (4)沈痛
- (3)15.下列「」內的詞語都是古文中的人稱用語，其中屬於第一人稱像「我」之類人稱代名詞的選項是：
(1)往之「女」家，必敬必戒，無違夫子
(2)「爾」何知？中壽，「爾」墓之木拱矣
(3)大道無名，長養萬物。「吾」不知其名，強名曰道
(4)亡之，命矣夫！「斯人」也而有斯疾也
- (4)16.下列詩句和杜甫 八陣圖：「功蓋三分國，名成八陣圖」句法結構完全相同的選項是：
(1)倚杖柴門外，臨風聽暮蟬 (2)夜雨翦春韭，新炊間黃粱
(3)綠樹村邊合，青山郭外斜 (4)風鳴兩岸葉，月照一孤舟
- (1)17唐朝杜牧有一首七言絕句：「勝敗兵家事不期，包羞忍恥是男兒。江東子弟多才俊，捲土重來未可知。」講的是某位英雄兵敗之後、無顏見江東父老的故事。詩中所評論的人物是：
(1)項羽 (2)李廣 (3)劉備 (4)關羽
- (3)18南宋朱熹觀書有感這首詩說：「半畝方塘一鑑開，天光雲影共徘徊，問渠那得清如許？為有源頭活水來。」詩中朱熹用「半畝方塘」比喻自己的心，指出讓心受到如水波般波動的因素為何？
(1)天上有藍天白雲 (2)水面上有漂浮物
(3)源頭的活水不斷在流 (4)生活裡的俗事在心頭攬繞
- (2)19.嫗又曰：「汝姊在吾懷，呱呱而泣；娘以指扣門扉曰：『兒寒乎？欲食乎？』」吾從板外相為應答。這段話寫出作者的母親是位怎麼樣的人？
(1)孝順公婆的人 (2)慈愛子女的人
(3)對待奴婢有恩的人 (4)能與姊妹和樂相處的人
- (3)20.全祖望梅花嶺記：「嗚呼！神仙詭誕之說，請顏太師以兵解，文少保亦以悟大光明法蟬蛻，實未嘗死。不知忠義者聖賢家法，其氣浩然，長留天地之間，何必出世入世之面目？神仙之說，所謂。」句中顏太師指唐朝顏真卿，文少保指南宋文天祥，他們或借兵刀，或像蟬脫殼一樣脫離軀

殼以成仙，這種民間傳說，用意是在表達對他們二人的敬仰。作者對此不表同意，因此
四個字應該是：

- (1)如虎添翼 (2)沐猴而冠 (3)為蛇畫足 (4)畫龍點睛

(4)21.顧炎武廉恥：「士人夫之無恥，是謂國恥。」所以如此說，下列何者最能闡述其理？

- (1)朝聞道，夕死可矣 (2)慎終追遠，民德歸厚矣
(3)臨之以莊則敬，孝慈則忠 (4)風俗之厚薄，繫乎一人心之所向

(1)22.紅樓夢第二回寫道：「這位璉爺也是不好讀書，但機靈變巧，善於言談，所以如今只在叔叔政老爺家住著，幫著料理些家務。誰知自娶了他令夫人之後，璉爺倒退了一射之地；上下無一人不稱頌他夫人的，說模樣又極標致，言談又極爽利，心機又極深細，竟是個男人萬不及一的！」這段文字所描寫的人物是：

- (1)王熙鳳 (2)林黛玉 (3)秦可卿 (4)薛寶釵

(2)23.有位作家，兩腳踏東西文化，一心評宇宙文章；曾經寫出反映民國初年生活的京華煙雲，又寫出英文版的蘇東坡傳（後來譯成中文版），又寫出有名的生活的藝術，因此被世人稱為「幽默人師」。這位從大陸輾轉來到臺灣，最後在臺灣去世的作家是：

- (1)余光中 (2)林語堂 (3)陳之藩 (4)梁實秋

(3)24.「下墜球／我的下半生是一個下墜球／眼皮下垂／兩個眼袋已經裝進了／兩斤憂愁／憂愁／憂愁下半生會變成一個下墜球／我把笑容掛滿臉上試著投出／一個變化球」（隱地鏡前）根據這首詩，可看出詩人的心態和下列哪句成語相似？

- (1)老馬識途 (2)老態龍鍾 (3)老驥伏櫪 (4)返老還童

(1) 25.下列「」中的詞語，何者是用來謙稱自己？

- (1)「愚」以為營中之事，悉以咨之，必能使行陣和睦，優劣得所。
(2)鄭之有原圃，猶秦之有具囿也。「吾子」取其麋鹿，以閑敝邑，若何？
(3)微「先生」不能成光武之大，微光武豈能遂先生之高哉？而使貪夫廉，懦夫立，是大有功於名教也。
(4)臣不佞，不能奉承先王之教，以順左右之心，恐抵斧質之罪，以傷先王之明，而又害於「足下」之義，故遁逃奔趙。

【英文】

一.字彙測驗 (請依造句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案)

(2)26. The _____ of a letter is the phrase that is used at the beginning of it, such as "Dear Sir".

- (1) resolution (2) salutation (3) solving (4) salutary

(4)27. Someone's _____ is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them.

- (1) prophet (2) proponent (3) proper (4) property

(3)28. Keeping the garden tidy all year round can be a _____ task.

- (1) label (2) labor (3) laborious (4) laborer

(2)29. Employees make regular _____ to charity.

- (1) dominant (2) donations (3) demonstration (4) dominance

(1)30. Attendance to each class is _____ in this school.

- (1) mandatory (2) mandate (3) command (4) reminder

(4)31. A _____ is a piece of written work that students write at school.

- (1) composite (2) container (3) compromise (4) composition

(2)32. Every visitor to the small town is overwhelmed by the kindness, charm and _____ of the people.
(1) hospital (2) hospitality (3) hospice (4) hospitable

(3)33. It's very possible that we may see a movement to _____ the two parts of the country.
(1) depart (2) decline (3) separate (4) classify

二.文法測驗 (請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案)

(2)34. They thought that _____ were unimportant, easy tasks.

- (1) cook and housekeeper (2) cooking and housekeeping
(3) cook and housekeep (4) to cook and housekeep

(1)35. It's been a beautiful evening and you have made it all _____.

- (1) possible (2) being possible (3) become possible (4) has been possible

(2)36. Either John or Jack _____ right.

- (1) are (2) is (3) am (4) can

(3)37. The show _____ be on TV tonight. I've checked the whole TV guide, and it's not listed anywhere.

- (1) doesn't have to (2) ought not (3) must not (4) hasn't got to

(1)38. Many people were killed in the floods _____ when a typhoon hit.

- (1) caused (2) causing (3) which caused (4) was caused

(4)39. The demonstrators have now made a direct challenge _____ the government.

- (1) in the authority of (2) in the rights of (3) to the rights of (4) to the authority of

(4)40. The former mayor _____ three years ago.

- (1) have been stepping down (2) stepping down
(3) has stepped (4) stepped down

三.克漏字測驗(請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案)

The situation of job security varies from country to country, but in today's economy, there is generally less job security worldwide. Even in Japan, where people traditionally had a very secure job for life, there is now no 41 of a lifetime job with the same company. One reason for the lack of job security is the worldwide 42 in manufacturing jobs. Another reason is employer's need to hold down 43. This has resulted in two enormous changes for the workforce. First, employers are creating more and more 44 jobs because they don't need to pay health insurance or other benefits to employees in these positions. Second, more and more companies are 45. In other words, they are sending work to other areas of the country or other countries where labor is cheaper.

- (3)41. (1) wonder (2) idea (3) promise (4) secure
(2)42. (1) increase (2) decrease (3) promotion (4) gains
(4)43. (1) sales (2) investments (3) supplements (4) costs
(1)44. (1) temporary (2) permanent (3) contemporary (4) full-time
(1)45. (1) outsourcing (2) moving (3) promoting (4) declining

四.閱讀測驗

Comic book collectors who are serious (like me) are known as "hard-core" collectors. There are, so one hobby

magazine recently stated, tens of thousand of ordinary collectors, but only a few thousand hard-core ones. And for us, the problem is not just collecting but keeping. Comic books were printed on very cheap paper using terrible techniques of production. Put a valuable comic book in the sun, and it may be ruined in a matter of hours. Store it improperly in a damp place, and it may be ruined in a matter of months or a few years. The answer is store them properly and thus save your collection.

Like most collectors, you probably have a large number of run-of-the-mill comics. Place these on edge (never flat) in acid-free millboard boxes. When putting them in the box, take special care of the corners. Nothing protects the edges from bending, so put them in carefully. After packing every group of 10 or 15 comics, insert a piece of acid-free millboard. These supports will keep the comics from sagging. Bags are not necessary for these comics. Stack the books in a dark, cool place with relatively low humidity.

For your more valuable comics, an extra precaution is necessary. Place the valuable ones in three mil Mylar snugs before putting them in an acid-free box. These snugs are inert polyester bags that will last hundreds of years without decomposing. Normal polyethylene bags last only five years. When putting comics in the bags, again be careful of the edges and corners, since the corner bend easily. Mylar is quite stiff and holds the comic in a vise-like grip. This is beneficial if the comic is flat and straight in the bag, but detrimental if the corners are allowed to remain folded. Use a popsicle stick or some other blunt, flat instrument to push the corner down after the comic is in the bag.

(2)46. What is the essay about?

- (1) It teaches the reader how to choose a comic book.
- (2) It teaches the reader how to keep comic books.
- (3) It describes the importance of having comic books.
- (4) It describes different kinds of books.

(3)47. According to the author, why comic books are ruined easily? It is because _____

- (1) comic book collectors are always "hard-core" collectors.
- (2) comic book collectors have a large number of run-of-the-mill comics.
- (3) comic books were always printed on very cheap paper using poor techniques of production.
- (4) comic books need three mil Mylar snugs to protect.

(1)48. What are Mylar snugs? They are _____

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) inert polyester bags. | (2) normal polyethylene bags. |
| (3) a kind of comic books. | (4) acid-free millboard. |

(4)49. According to the author, what is an important factor to keep comic books?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) fresh air. | (2) high temperature. | (3) bright light. | (4) low humidity. |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

(2)50. What kind of writing style is this?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| (1) argument. | (2) process analysis. |
| (3) narration. | (4) comparison and contrast. |