合作金庫商業銀行 102 年新進人員甄試試題

甄才類別【代碼】:理財專員【E5302-E5306】

普通科目:國文及英文

* 請填寫入場通知書編號:

| 注意:①作答前須檢查答案卡、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別 人員處理,否則不予計分。 | 是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試 |
|--|----------------------------|
| ②本試卷為一張雙面,共 50 題,每題 2 分,共 100 分。限用 2B | 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答,請選出 |
| 最適當答案,答錯不倒扣;未作答者,不予計分。 ③請勿於答案卡上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之 | と任何文字或符號。 |
| ④本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程) | 函數功能、儲存程式功能),但不得 |
| 發出聲響;若應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算器放置於 使用者,該科扣10分;該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節 | |
| ⑤答案卡務必繳回,未繳回者該科以零分計算。 | |
| 壹、國文【第 1-25 題,每題 2 分,共計 25 題,佔 50 分】 | |
| 【2】1.下列各文句,沒有錯別字的選項為何者? ①林先生動完手術剛剛出院。自體仍嘉靖不堪 | |
| ①林先生動完手術剛剛出院,身體仍贏弱不堪 ②他偶爾犯錯,我們理當好言相勸不可疾言厲色 | |
| ③施工期間,人車請改道而行不可防礙工作進度 ④在校肆業的學生,如家境貧寒可以申請助學貸款 | |
| 【3】2.下列「 」的字音中,何者錯誤? | |
| ①衣「缽」/ つこ ②田「疇」/ イヌ ③「荏」苒 / 回 与 【1】3.「管中窺豹」意同下列何者? | ④泥「濘」/ ろーム |
| ①坐井觀天 ②撲朔迷離 ③扣槃捫燭 | |
| 【4】4.「甲、省刑之要在禁文巧,守國之度在飾四維 乙、君無術則弊 上列兩筆搜尋引擎的記錄,最有可能是先秦諸子何家的主張? | 於上,已無法則亂於下」 |
| ①儒家 | ④法家 |
| ①史記 ②左傳 ③戰國策 | ④世說新語 |
| 【1】6.書信提稱語,對一般長輩用: ①尊鑒 ②禮鑒 ③膝下 | ④如晤 |
| 【3】7.依照現行公文程式條例的規定,總統與立法院公文往復時用: ①令 | ④函 |
| ①マ | ٠. ۲ |
| ①化洽菁莪 ②鵬程發軔 ③師表長存 【3】9.有關中國古典小說的敘述,下列何者正確? | ④松柏同春 |
| ①漢魏六朝以傳奇為主,隋唐五代則以話本見長 | |
| ②第一部以諷刺為宗旨的長篇小說為官場現形記 ③ 倩女幽魂 是清代文言小說聊齋誌異裡的故事 | |
| ④水滸傳是純以虛構的想像而編寫的白話神怪小說 | |
| 【2】10.有關元曲之敘述,下列何者錯誤? 「峰巒如聚,波濤如怒,山河表裡潼關路。望西都,意踟躕。傷心秦漢 | 經行處,宮闕萬間都做了土。興, |
| 百姓苦;亡,百姓苦」 ①前三句寫潼關地理形勢,先寫山再寫河 | |
| ②「望西都,意踟躕」的「西都」,在此專指元朝國都 | |
| ③「傷心秦漢經行處」為倒裝句,正常語序應作「傷心行經秦漢處」 ④末四句所揭示的人民苦難,既是對歷史的概括也是對元代政治現實的 | 反映 |
| 【2】11.下列各文句 中,依序應填入之字彙何者正確? | |
| 甲、「小阿姨指給我看有名的『翠玉白菜』。 我看那棵白菜,一點 乙、「他深深吸一口氣,終於硬生生坐起,但見他身子發顫,隨時都創 | 占不硬,好像鮮得可以 出水來。」 ध再度 下。 |
| ①弄/掉 ②掐/跌 ③擠/跳 | ④摸/坐 |
| 【1】12.下列哪一組「」中的字義相同? ①民至老死不「相」往來 / 故曰教學「相」長也 | |
| ②信臣精「卒」陳利兵而誰何 / 民莫不穀我獨不「卒」 | |
| ③凡事如是莫可「逆」料 / 有人於此其待我以橫「逆」 ④度我至軍中公「乃」入 / 必欲烹「乃」翁幸分我一杯羹 | |
| | |

【2】13.下列文句 中,依序應填入者為何? 「本之書以求其質,本之(以求其恆,本之)以求其宜,本之春秋以求其斷,本之)以求其動,此吾所以 取道之源也」(柳宗元 答韋中立論師道書) ①禮/易/詩 ②詩 / 禮 / 易 ③禮/詩/易 ④詩/易/禮 【4】14.下列選項「」中的字詞,哪一組讀音皆相同? ①目「眥」盡裂/「齜」牙咧嘴 ②「潛」力無窮 / 浸潤之「譖」 ③「猝」不及防/鞠躬盡「瘁」 ④「蜚」聲國際 / 雙頰「緋」紅 【1】15.下列「」內的字義,何者解釋正確? ①自反而「縮」, 雖千萬人吾往矣: 正直 ②天作「孽」, 猶可為; 自作孽, 不可活: 妖孽 ③「域」民不以封疆之界,固國不以山谿之險:保護 ④不幸而有疾,不能「造」朝:創造 【4】16.下列各組「」中的詞語,何者意義相同? ①有為者「辟」若掘井/豈若從「辟」世之士哉 ②今「適」樂土,優遊京邑/余「適」有觀海之興 ③「信」言不美,美言不信/「信」人力足以補天事之窮 ④「鼎鑊」甘如飴,求之不可得/秦以刀鋸「鼎鑊」待天下之士 【4】17.下列「」中詞語,何者與「桂櫂兮蘭槳」中「蘭」的詞性相同? ①沙鷗翔集,錦「鱗」游泳 ②形骸且健 ,「方寸」甚安 ③賢「賢」易色,事父母能竭其力 ④況以「膠漆」之心,置於胡越之身 【4】18.下列文句「」中的成語,何者使用正確? ①使用本公司生產的特級乳膠漆,將讓您的居室「蓬篳生輝」 ②如果買一幅名人的字畫掛在辦公室裡,校長也可以「附庸風雅」 ③為倡導綠生活,公司大力推動騎自行車上班,「始作俑者」是經理 ④小王兄弟經濟拮据,但二人孝順懂事又「讓棗推梨」,鄰里無不稱讚 【3】19.「頭角崢嶸」的各色甲蟲,入夜裡亮起燈,牠們便攀附紗窗上伺機「棄暗投明」。(黃碧端 蜉蝣 過客)上述文字「」中的成語,原義本非如此,但作者巧妙地就其字面義發揮,因而產生趣味。下列 何者亦採用這種技巧? ①老李退休後,開了一家園藝店,每天過著「蒔花養卉」的閑適生活 ②賓拉登縱使「狡兔三窟」, 也無法逃過美國士兵天羅地網的搜捕行動 ③在漁港吃海鮮,將剛離水上岸的蝦蟹「生吞活剝」,滋味真令人難忘 ④科技「日新月異」, 醫界研究將動物器官移植人體的技術也漸趨成熟 【4】20.古人的「名」與「字」之間,有時取其義相近,有時取其義相反。下列人物的「名」與「字」,何 者取其義相反? ①杜甫,字子美 ②寇準,字平仲 ③曾鞏,字子固 ④朱熹,字元晦 【3】21.「錯綜」修辭中,將詞語的次序,故意安排前後參差不齊,謂之「交錯語次」如:「西伯幽而演易, 周旦顯而制禮;不以隱約而弗務,不以康樂而加思」。下列文句,何者亦使用「交錯語次」的修辭? ①無冥冥之志者,無昭昭之明;無惛惛之事者,無赫赫之功 ②月月有月,人間獨賞中秋月;人人是人,世上皆重富貴人 ③伯牙絕絃於鍾期,仲尼覆醢於子路;痛知音之難遇,傷門人之未逮 ④文章做到極處,無有他奇,只是恰好;人品做到極處,無有他異,只是本然 【2】22.閱讀下引文句,根據文意判斷此曲出自哪一齣元雜劇? 語喧嘩, 鬧交雜, 六軍不進屯戈甲, 把箇馬嵬坡簇合沙, 又待做什麽? 嚇的我戰欽欽遍體寒毛乍。 喫緊的 軍隨印轉,將令威嚴,兵權在手,主弱臣強。卿呵則你道波寡人是怕也那不怕。 ②《梧桐雨》 ①《救風塵》 ③《漢宮秋》 ④《西廂記》 【3】23.《孟子 告子上》:「仁、義、禮、智非由外鑠我也,我固有之也,弗思耳矣。故曰:『求之則得, 舍則失之』。或相倍蓗而無算者,不能盡其才者也。」根據上文,下列敘述何者正確? ①仁、義、禮、智等內在修為會顯現在外表威儀上 ②行為善惡的差異,取決於人是否接受適當的教育 ③道德的實現是本心自覺的彰顯,人可以自己作主 ④遵循仁義規範,修正調整行為,能發揮天生善性 【3】24.故鄉,是生命永恆回歸的具體象徵,故思鄉之作,恆常出現於多情善感的騷人筆端。下列文句,何 者旨在抒發思鄉愁情? ①青海長雲暗雪山,孤城遙望玉門關。黃沙百戰穿金甲,不破樓蘭終不還 ②百歲光陰一夢蝶,重回首往事堪嗟。今日春來,明朝花謝,急罰盞夜闌燈滅 ③北彌陶牧,西接昭邱。華實蔽野,黍稷盈疇。雖信美而非吾土兮,曾何足以少留 ④游兒牧豎,躑躅於九逵;農夫耕老,藝黍於雙闕。麥秀之感,非獨殷墟;黍離之悲,信哉周室 【1】25.「受人之恩雖深不報,怨則淺亦報之;聞人之惡雖隱不疑,善則顯亦疑之;此刻之極、薄之尤也。」 文中所謂「刻之極、薄之尤」的涵義為何? ①記恨忘恩,見不得人好

【請接續背面】

③施恩圖報,行善求美名

②道聽途說,多疑亂是非

④以德報怨,善惡分不清

貳、英文【第 26-50 題,每題 2 分,共計 25 題,佔 50 分】

字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

| [4] 26. Some of my colleagues joined the a | | _ against the building of | against the building of a nuclear power plant. | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| ① tragedy | ② habitat | ③ pyramid | ④ protest | |
| [1] 27. Most young college | graduates today are not g | iven too many | for jobs because of the weak economy. | |
| ① options | ^② containers | ③ facilities | ④ parachutes | |
| [2] 28. Your passport will soon. Remember to renew it before you go abroad. | | | | |
| \mathbb{O} applaud | ^② expire | ③ intrude | ④ unfold | |
| [3] 29. Jenny declined Jack's invitation in a manner to neither disappoint him nor embarrass him. | | | | |
| \bigcirc biased | ^② captive | 3 discreet | ④ vulgar | |
| [1] 30. If a hurricane strikes, there is a huge basement which can all the villagers on the island. | | | | |
| 1) accommodate | ^② intensify | ③ overindulge | ④ undervalue | |
| [2] 31. Since Sam was accused of tax avoidance, he has lost all his as an honest government official. | | | | |
| \bigcirc brutality | ^② credibility | ③ productivity | ④ similarity | |
| [4] 32. The businesses are around the newly-developed city, and many people come here for job | | | | |
| opportunities. | | | | |
| ① cruising | ^② fretting | ③ lounging | ④ thriving | |
| [1] 33. We have to make a thorough of the current situation first before working out the most practical | | | | |
| solution. | | | | |
| ① assessment | ^② ornament | ③ subscription | ④ transaction | |
| | | _ | | |
| | | | | |

文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

| [2] 34 | _ his busy schedule, he manag | es to find time to exercise. | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Although | ② Despite | ③ Instead of | ④ Owing to |
| 【3】 35. There is n | o way we can make | possible for students to s | peak English fluently in a week. |
| ① what | ^② which | 3 it | (4) that |
| 【2】 36. The comp | bany their products | to Europe, but now their c | ore business is in China. |
| ① is used to selling | ng ② used to sell | ③ was used to sell | ④ used to selling |
| [3] 37. The manager offered a great reward to could first complete the challenging task. | | | |
| ① who | ^② which | ③ whoever | (4) whatever |
| 【1】38 | _ by the unknown stranger in t | he room, the girl screamed | l as loudly as she could. |
| ① Stunned | ^② Stunning | ③ To stun | ④ To be stunned |
| 【4】 39. Charlie _ | video games for eigh | nt hours by the time his fath | her comes home at midnight tonight. |
| ① have played | ^② was playing | ③ had been playing | ④ will have been playing |
| [2] 40. Not until | I arrived at school | that I had forgotten to lock | the front door of my house. |
| ① I recalled | ② did I recall | ③ I did recall | ④ recalled by me |

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

In Taiwan, working holiday has become increasingly popular among those who would like to go abroad and try new things, especially for the young. <u>41</u> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is reported that the number of applicants for working holiday visa each year has gone beyond ten thousand people since 2009 42 that there are ten countries offering working holiday opportunities in 2013. Working holiday makers undertake employments to afford travel funds in countries they would like to visit. 43 a short period of time, usually less than a year, they temporarily leave the place they are accustomed to, 44 themselves into a remote and unfamiliar environment. New people, new culture, different values, different ways of life are _____45___ would possibly be expected. These enable working holiday makers to have expanded views, gain valuable experience, and enrich their lives.

| [1] 41. ① According to | ^② Because of | ③ Due to | ④ Except for |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|
| [1] 42. ① and | ② if | 3 or | ④ so |
| 【4】 43. ① About | ^② Beside | ③ Beyond | ④ Within |
| [3] 44. ① threw | ② throw | ③ throwing | (4) thrown |
| [2] 45. ① those | ^② what | ③ where | (4) why |

四、閱讀測驗

Dementia is the loss of mental functions such as thinking, memory, and reasoning that is severe enough to interfere with a person's daily functioning. Rather than a disease itself, dementia is a group of symptoms caused by various diseases or conditions. They damage and kill the brain cells, which results in impairment of cognitive ability.

Dementia develops when the parts of the brain that are involved with learning, memory, decision-making, and language are affected by one or more of a variety of infections or diseases. The most common cause of dementia is Alzheimer's disease, but there are as many as 50 other known causes. In some cases, the dementia can be treated and cured because the cause is treatable. Examples of this include dementia caused by substance abuse, combinations of prescription medications, and hormone or vitamin imbalances. In other cases, although a person may appear to have dementia, a severe depression can be causing the symptoms. This is known as **pseudo** dementia and is highly treatable. In most cases, however, true dementia can never be cured.

Considered a late-life illness, dementia tends to develop mostly in elders. About 5% to 8% of all people over the age of 65 have some forms of dementia, and this number doubles every five years above that age. It is estimated that as many as half of people in their 80s suffer from dementia. One of the main symptoms is memory loss, which becomes worse as the illness progresses. Subjects with mild to moderate degree of dementia may fail to find right words to name things and become more repetitive. In later stages of the condition, subjects may lose track of time and be unable to work out directions even in familiar places. Oftentimes, symptoms also include changes in personality, mood, and behavior.

Although dementia seems to be unavoidable and irreversible as one ages, there are still ways that may prevent or delay the development of dementia. For example, several studies have found that people who engage in intellectually stimulating activities, such as social interactions, chess, crossword puzzles, and playing a musical instrument, significantly lower their risk of developing dementia. Those ways may not apply to all forms of dementia, but many people are encouraged by the results of the studies and believe it will eventually become possible to prevent some forms of dementia.

[1] 46. Where is the passage most likely taken from?

| | pussage most mory take | n nom. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| ① A guide to generate | al pathology. | 2 A rev |
| ③ A journal of sociological studies. | | ④ A rep |
| [3] 47. Which of the | e following topics is not d | lealt with in the |
| ① The causes of deal | mentia. | ^② The s |
| ③ The ways to diagnose dementia. | | 4 The |
| [2] 48. Which of the | e following words is close | est in meaning to |
| 1 Basic. | ^② False. | ③ Sligh |
| [1] 49. According to | o the passage, which of th | e following stat |
| ① Dementia can be | attributed to numerous rea | asons. |
| ② Dementia is less | likely to develop in male t | han in female ele |
| ③ Alzheimer' s dise | ase is not the principal fact | tor in the develop |
| ④ Playing intellectu | al games will definitely pr | rotect everyone f |
| [3] 50. Choose all p | ossible activities below the | hat could prever |
| I. Drinking alcohol | alone. | |
| II. Watching TV at | home. | |
| III. Joining a book | study group. | |
| IV. Playing the gui | tar in a band. | |
| ① I, II. | ② II, III. | ∃ III, IV |

view of political philosophy. port on archaeological findings. passage? symptoms of dementia. methods to prevent dementia. to "**pseudo**" in the second paragraph? ④ Possible. ht. atements is true?

lders.

opment of dementia.

from developing dementia.

ent the elderly from developing dementia.