

【A卷】

合作金庫商業銀行委託台灣金融研訓院辦理 97 年對外甄選新進人員測驗試題 科目一【國文及英文】

甄才類別：櫃台人員、徵授信人員

入場通知書號碼：

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②本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題，每題 2 分，限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答。
③本試卷之試題皆為單選擇題，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。
④答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

【國文】

- 中國文字的造字原理，以單獨形體構字者，稱為象形、指事，其中形象具體者為象形，形象抽象者為指事。以結合形體構字者，稱為形聲、會意，其中部分形體帶有聲音意義者為形聲，部分形體不帶有聲音意義者為會意。試據此判別當今很流行的「夯」字，應該屬於：
①象形 ②指事 ③形聲 ④會意
- 下列各組「 」內的文字，其讀音相同的選項是：
①遠方「裊裊」炊煙升起，「鳥」兒也疲憊地返家休息
②河邊「姿」態挺拔的水仙，「恣」意地享受陽光的洗禮
③璀璨的煙火在黑夜裡閃「耀」，我的心因而雀「躍」不已
④「撫」摸著如茵的綠草，細看那「嫵」媚多嬌的淡水河景色
- 下列各組「 」內的字音所表示的國字，其字形相同的選項是：
①全體軍民正為「ㄉㄛˋ」民伐罪而死的英雄表示哀「ㄉㄛˋ」
②天可「ㄉㄛˋ」追封將士的功績，授命史官寫入史冊，永垂「ㄉㄛˋ」青
③站立在野大的「ㄉㄛˋ」風裡，往事真是不堪回「ㄉㄛˋ」，令人嗟嘆不已
④喪禮在「ㄉㄛˋ」聲肅穆的氣氛中進行，觀禮人士淚水都沾滿了衣「ㄉㄛˋ」
- 漢字常見「合體成字」的現象，因而可以透過拆解、拼組的方式，產生語文趣味，例如「何處合成愁？離人心上秋」，就是利用「心」上有「秋」而拼組成「愁」字來造句。下列句式，也用此一漢字的特性完成句型的選項是：
①雞聲茅店月，人跡板橋霜
②花徑不曾緣客掃，蓬門今始為君開
③魚戲蓮葉東，魚戲蓮葉西，魚戲蓮葉南，魚戲蓮葉北
④鳥入風中，銜去蟲而作鳳；馬來蘆畔，吃盡草以為驢
- 形容數量的大小多寡，不一定要用數字，也有一些是用事物來形容的。下列哪一句成語是正確的形容？
①「汗牛充棟」形容房間之大 ②「過江之鯽」形容人數很少
③「相肚撐船」形容度量之大 ④「鳳毛麟角」形容珍品之多
- 漢字在表達數量時，為了需要，往往不直接道出，而使用拆數相乘的手法，如「五五之喪」，指守二十五個月的喪期，意即三年之喪。下列敘述，使用這種數量表示法的選項是：
①冠者「五六」人，童子「六七」人，浴乎沂，風乎舞雩，詠而歸
②銀床金屋掛流蘇，寶鏡玉釵橫珊瑚。年時「二八」新紅臉，宜笑宜歌羞更歛
③蓋予所至，比好遊者尚不能「十一」，然視其左右，來而記之者已少
④讀書一事，也必須有「一二」知己為伴，時常大家討論，纔能進益
- 當兩個字組成一個詞的時候，如果我們只能取其中一個字的字義作解讀，就稱為「偏義複詞」。譬如「我愛我的國家。」其實就是「我愛國」的意思，「家」字在這裡無義。下列「 」中的詞語，何者是偏義複詞？
①順著水流，任意「東西」，享受這浮生半日閒
②沿途風光美不勝收，令人忘卻路途的「遠近」
③民調數據的「高低」，執政者可以作為施政參考
④我們走過了許多春夏秋冬，也走過了許多「冷暖」炎涼
- 下列文句都有「生」與「身」二字，完全正確使用的選項是：
①算命的說他的身肖運勢不佳，沒想到他竟然因此輕身了
②鄰家小倆口緣定三生多年之後，女主人終於有了身孕
③二次大戰時期，不少猶太人為了人身安全，必須隱瞞自己的生世
④他買了終生保險的保單，將來百病叢身的時候，好歹也有個基本的保障
- 下列成語意義相近的選項是：
①待時而動 / 刻不容緩 ②自取其禍 / 無妄之災 ③萬壽無疆 / 命將就木 ④按部就班 / 循序漸進
- 下列文句都使用了成語，寫法完全正確的選項是：
①街頭藝人使出渾身解術，只為吸引眾人的目光
②凡事高瞻遠矚，對你這樣的人，我只有五體投地了
③葉上的露珠在朝陽的照射之下，顯得非常晶瑩剔透
④老板在此坐陣，運籌維握，決勝千里，這次的銷售計畫一定成功
- 歐陽脩〈醉翁亭記〉：「野芳發而幽香，佳木秀而繁陰，風霜高潔，水落而石出」，以上四句分別代表哪四個季節？
①春夏秋冬 ②夏春秋冬 ③夏春冬秋 ④春秋夏冬

- 下列有關文意欣賞的敘述，錯誤的選項是：
①「千祿百福，子孫千億。」用數目字誇張數量之多
②「白髮三千丈，緣愁似箇長。」用長度誇張自己的愁思
③「四面荷花三面柳，一城山色半城湖。」用數目字誇張景色的遼闊雜亂
④「黃河遠上白雲間，一片孤城萬仞山。」用對比的手法，寫出塞外蒼茫廣闊雄渾的景象
- 寫景文章，有時「以樂景寫哀，以哀景寫樂」，反面手法，反而更能增添主人翁悲哀、快樂的感受。下列合乎這種寫法的選項是：
①昔我往矣，楊柳依依；今我來思，雨雪霏霏。——《詩經•小雅•采薇》
②何處秋風至，蕭蕭送雁群。朝來入庭樹，孤客最先聞。——劉禹錫〈秋風引〉
③沅湘流不盡，屈子怨何深！日暮秋風起，蕭蕭楓樹林。——戴叔倫〈三閭廟〉
④天是藍得可愛，彷彿一汪水似的；月兒便更出落得精神了。——朱自清〈樂聲燈影裡的秦淮河〉
- 張先生喜獲麟兒，買了個彌月蛋糕請客，並請店家題上賀辭，下列選項何者較為適當？
①宜室宜家 ②松柏長青 ③弄璋誌喜 ④鳳凰于飛
- 下列選項的詞性結構，何者與「相機行事」相同？
①啞口無言 ②爾虞我詐 ③因地制宜 ④指顧成功
- 作家常追憶回想過去發生的事情，寫得栩栩如生，有如正在眼前發生似的。譬如蘇軾〈念奴嬌〉：「遙想公瑾當年，小喬初嫁了，雄姿英發。羽扇綸巾，談笑間，檣櫓灰飛煙滅。」下列同樣採用如此寫作手法的選項為：
①何當共翦西窗燭，卻話巴山夜雨時——李商隱〈夜雨寄北〉
②今宵酒醒何處？楊柳岸、曉風殘月——柳永〈雨霖鈴〉
③猶記先生相對語，好風吹動萬莖髭——洪昇〈哭陳其年檢討〉
④回首向來蕭瑟處，歸去，也無風雨也無晴——蘇軾〈定風波〉
- 子曰：「吾與回言終日，不違如愚。退而省其私，亦足以發。回也，不愚。」下列有關《論語》這一章的詮釋，敘述正確的選項是：
①文中「發」字，意指顏回發憤向學，樂以忘憂
②文中「省其私」，意指顏回能反省自己有無偏私的行為
③孔子讚美顏回「不違如愚」的表現，這是因為顏回「愚不可及」
④最後，孔子認為顏回不像表面上的唯唯諾諾，而是位聰明的好學生
- 李白〈贈孟浩然〉詩：「紅顏棄軒冕，白首臥松雲」，充滿了用此物借稱他物的手法。下列有關本詩的敘述，何者正確？
①「紅顏」指美女，「白首」指失寵的宮女 ②「紅顏」指年輕時，「白首」指年老之後
③「軒冕」指有錢的王公，「松雲」指高山的積雪 ④「軒冕」指朝廷賜下的官職，「松雲」指華美的衣服
- (甲)《詩經》、(乙)《古詩十九首》、(丙)《文心雕龍》、(丁)《花間集》、(戊)《楚辭》，上述文學作品的時代先後順序，下列何者正確？
①甲戌乙丙丁 ②甲戌丙乙丁 ③戊甲乙丙丁 ④戊甲丁乙丙
- 下列故事，何者見載於《三國演義》一書？
①風火輪、蜘蛛精、鐵扇公主 ②借東風、七步成詩、草船借箭
③梁山泊、林冲夜奔、武松打虎 ④黛玉葬花、紅樓二尤、劉姥姥進大觀園
- 袁枚《隨園食單》說：「味要濃厚，不可油膩；味要清鮮，不可淡薄。此疑似之間，□□□□，□□□□。濃厚者，取精多而糟粕去之謂也；若徒貪肥膩，不如專食豬油矣。清鮮者，真味出而俗塵無之謂也；若徒貪淡薄，則不如飲水矣。」上述引文，依文意推敲，空格內最適宜填入的選項是：
①食不甘味，食古不化 ②食之無味，棄之可惜 ③魚目混珠，濫竽充數 ④差之毫釐，失以千里
- 大雄搭乘時光機器回到清朝，看見沈復和芸娘夫妻二人正在吟詩為樂，下列是大雄與他們的對話，何者完全正確？
①你們真是一對恩愛夫妻，令人「只羨鴛鴦不羨仙」呀
②芸娘溫柔婉約，吟起詩來有如河東獅吼，令人擊節讚賞
③賢昆仲把握春光爛漫的時節，雙雙吟詩作對，令人好生羨慕
④看見賢伉儷夫唱婦隨，琴瑟合鳴，實在是一曲傳誦千古的輓歌
- 楊喚有一首詩說：「憂愁夫人的灰色的面紗 / 快樂王子的痛苦的眼淚 / 把屋子裡的太陽輕輕網住 / 把我窗外的夜叮叮噹噹地敲響 / 哎，我再也不能入睡，再也不能入睡。」這首詩是在形容大自然的景物，題目正是：
①風 ②雨 ③雷電 ④月亮
- 洪醒夫〈散戲〉：「天色漸漸黯了，僅剩的那點餘光照在他（金發伯）佝僂的身上，竟意外地顯出他的單薄來。」這句話意謂戲演完之後的情景是：
①團員紛紛改行求去，人越來越少，因此金發伯很孤單
②微風吹來，身體不覺顫抖著，才發覺衣服似乎穿得太少了
③金發伯正忙著在燈光下整理散戲後的衣物，只剩他孤伶伶的一個人
④彎著腰的身軀，在昏暗的燈光下顯得更加瘦弱了，金發伯的生命已日薄西山
- 下列哪一組作家，兼擅新詩和散文的寫作而活躍於文壇？
①朱自清 / 琦君 ②徐志摩 / 余光中 ③豐子愷 / 白先勇 ④黃春明 / 廖鴻基

【請接續背面】

【英文】

一、字彙測驗（請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案）

26. President-elect Barack Obama returned to Chicago after getting his first look at the Oval Office during a meeting with President George W. Bush to discuss the _____ of power.
① transcript ② transport ③ transfer ④ transplant
27. Property stocks were down especially after Goldman Sachs issued a _____ outlook for the sector.
① presumptuous ② perspective ③ preponderant ④ pessimistic
28. A business can _____ its reputation when it maintains good public relations within the local community.
① engross ② enhance ③ enjoin ④ engulf
29. One way to cheer us up is with a “_____ journal” in which we write down three to five things for which we are thankful.
① gratitude ② loyalty ③ nursery ④ sparrow
30. In Japan, chefs _____ control the temperature of each type of fish they use. Remarkable attention to detail is typical of Japanese restaurants at all price levels.
① hospitably ② meticulously ③ preliminarily ④ redundantly
31. Conservatives and _____ need each other because it takes both affirmation and criticism for a country to progress.
① guardians ② liberals ③ poverties ④ shepherds
32. We haven't decided on the _____ of this trip yet. Some colleagues would like to travel to Ali Mountain, but some preferred Taroko Gorge.
① destination ② expedition ③ hemisphere ④ originality
33. The tainted milk powder scandal should result in more cross-strait communications so that a _____ can be established to ensure food safety.
① fertility ② harassment ③ mechanism ④ parallel

二、文法測驗（請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案）

34. Examples of students whose clothing and general appearance do not correspond to school regulations but _____ do well academically can be found almost everywhere.
① can ② that ③ they ④ who
35. The name of the new company was Apacewave, which _____ to convey the idea of catching the wave and rising up with it.
① mean ② meaning ③ was meant ④ to mean
36. Britain, which is in a lending drought every bit as serious as that in the United States, is far less able to mount a government rescue and may well come out _____.
① far bad ② far worse ③ very much worse ④ very bad
37. When a bacterium becomes too large, it splits in half and forms two new bacteria, _____ its own cell wall and protoplasm.
① with each ② each with ③ each has ④ has each
38. _____, he would have been able to pass the exam.
① Had he studied ② If he studied more
③ Studying more ④ If he were studying to a greater degree
39. We are very well aware of the many challenges that lie ahead. However, Taiwan's economy _____ and our people are very hard hard-working.
① are sound basal ② is basal sound ③ is basically sound ④ are basically sound
40. Scientists have said global climate takes many forms, _____ while increasing flooding and the severity of cyclones in others.
① caused droughts in some areas ② causing droughts in some areas
③ causing droughts areas in some ④ caused some areas in droughts

三、克漏字測驗（請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案）

As we celebrate Women and Children's Day on 4 April, we mark the gains women in Taiwan have made and recognize the hurdles that remain.

According to the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, at the end of 2007 women made up 40.4% of master's degree students, an 41 of ten percentage points from ten years before. One in four of doctoral candidates were women, up by 7.4 percentage points over the same 42. It is no longer a 43 for women to pursue postgraduate degrees.

In the work place, 44, the picture is not so optimistic. Though women make up 43% of the workforce, they account for only 17% of executive and management positions; 45, one out of every six managers is a woman. Also, the average salary of women is only 79.5% that of men.

41. ① average ② excess ③ increase ④ option
42. ① framework ② period ③ requirement ④ dynasty
43. ① warning ② prevention ③ coverage ④ rarity
44. ① furthermore ② however ③ moreover ④ therefore
45. ① such as ② on top of that ③ that is ④ what is more

四、閱讀測驗

One hundred years ago, the invention of the automobile was viewed as a great step forward. Today autos are not always considered such wonderful machines. In fact, they are the cause of a number of social and environmental problems worldwide. The most serious of these is air pollution. In fact, burning gasoline and diesel fuel in motor vehicles releases many chemicals into the atmosphere, including large amounts of CO₂. Higher levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere have led to warmer weather and climate change around the world.

One way to limit the amount of CO₂ produced by cars and trucks is to encourage people to use motor vehicles less. In many places now, that will mean making major changes in transportation systems. In most parts of the United States, for example, the only way to get around is by car. It is often dangerous or impossible to travel on foot or by bicycle, and there may be few or no buses or trains. In some U.S. cities, public transportation does exist, but few people use it because it is often unattractive, inconvenient, and expensive.

The number of cars and trucks on the road can also be limited by charging drivers taxes and fees. For example, some countries, including Norway, Sweden, and New Zealand, require diesel truck drivers to pay for traveling on the roads. In a number of cities, including Singapore and some European cities, drivers of cars who wish to go downtown must pay a fee. These fees keep people from driving unnecessarily, and the money they bring in can be used for public transportation.

Pollution from motor vehicles can be further reduced by changing the engines of motor vehicles so they use different fuels. There are several nonpolluting fuels already available. One is natural gas. Several large cities in the U.S. are setting an example by replacing older buses and vans with vehicles that burn natural gas. Electricity is another important source of energy that pollutes less. Electric vehicles are becoming more efficient as the technology improves.

46. Several cities in the United States have begun buying buses that _____.
① have old engines ② run on electricity ③ use natural gas ④ burn diesel fuel
47. What is this passage mainly about?
① Different kinds of transportation around the world. ② Ways to limit the CO₂ from motor vehicles.
③ A new kind of fuel for cars and trucks. ④ The amount of CO₂ produced by motor vehicles.
48. We can infer from this passage that cars using “clean” fuel _____.
① are not convenient ② release only CO₂
③ do not get very dirty ④ do not release CO₂
49. We can infer from this passage that most people in the United States _____.
① travel a lot ② like to walk and bicycle
③ use cars a lot ④ often take buses
50. Which of the following statements is true about drivers in Norway, Sweden, and New Zealand?
① Diesel truck drivers have to pay for using the roads.
② Bus drivers have to pay for using the roads.
③ Drivers of private cars have to pay for using the road.
④ Electric car drivers have to pay for using the road.