華南金融集團 101 年度新進人員聯合甄試試題

甄試類別代碼:C4601;C4701-C4711、C4713-C4715;C4801;C4901-C4902;

C5001; C5101-C5106

共同科目:含國文及英文

*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、應試類別是否相符 , 如有不同應立即請監試|
 - 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, 請選出最適當答案, 答 錯不倒扣;未作答者,不予計分。
 - ③請勿於答案卡書寫姓名、編號或其他不應有的文字、標記,違者該科以零分計算。
 - ④應考人得自備使用簡易型電子計算機,但不得發出聲響,且不具財務、工程及儲存程式功能。若 應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算機放置於桌面或使用,經勸阻無效,仍執意使用者,該科 扣 10 分:計算機並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
 - ⑤答案卡務必繳回,未繳回者該科以零分計算。

【國文】

- 【2】1.下列外來詞語,甲.浮屠、乙.瑜伽、丙.駭客、丁.微軟、戊.冰淇淋,屬於音譯詞組合的是:

②甲乙丙

③丙丁戊

④乙丙丁

- 【2】2.下列文句中的成語,運用恰當的選項是:
- ①王大明捐出一個月的薪水,幫助日本311地震的災後重建,真是有「抱薪救火」的情操
- ②聽到團隊計畫內容被主管指正欠缺創意,隊員們「面面相覷」,不知如何回應
- ③聚餐時,熱騰騰的紅燒蹄筋一上桌,大伙顧不得形象,準備「食指大動」
- ④他行事中規中矩,是位「色厲內荏」的正直長官
- 【3】3.下列讀音皆正確的是:
- ①「脾」睨,音句一 ; 「髀」骨,音ㄆ一 ②緣「慳」一面,音ㄐㄧㄢ; 「鏗」鏘有力,音亐ㄥ
- ③草「菅」人命,音以一方;「綰」髮事君,音×万、
- ④肆無忌「憚」,音为马 ; 「殫」精竭慮,音为马
- 【2】4.古人以「記」為名的文章,依內容可分為人事雜記、書畫雜物記、山水遊記和亭臺名勝記。下列何 者錯誤?
- ①王安石 遊褒禪山記 是山水遊記
- ②柳宗元 永州八記 是書畫雜物記
- ③范仲淹 岳陽樓記 是亭臺名勝記
- ④陶淵明 桃花源記 是人事雜記
- 【4】5.下列各段文字,完全沒有錯別字的選項是:
- ①如潮汐的脹退,漁人宿命地在充滿希望與絕望的空隙間擺盪
- ②經歷戰亂的幸存者,多數拒絕回憶,甚至隱弊身分
- ③駟無忌憚的飆車族,風馳電徹下一路狂嘯而去
- ④拳術有出招時快速度的搏擊,也有收回招式時收斂呼吸的靜定
- 【3】6.下列與三國人物有關的歇後語,何者錯誤?
- ①張飛繡花 粗中有細

②周瑜打黃蓋 - 一個願打, 一個願挨

③劉表借荊州 - 有借有還

- ④諸葛亮彈琴 計上心來
- 【4】7.子曰:「視其所以,觀其所由,察其所安,人焉廋哉?人焉廋哉?」(《論語 為政篇》),關於 字詞讀音與文意,下列何者錯誤?
- ①視其所以的「以」, 是指行為的動機
- ②觀其所由的「由」, 是指行為的過程
- ③察其所安的「安」, 是指內心安處的情況
- ④人焉廋哉的「廋」, 音ムヌ , 藏匿的意思
- 【2】8.有關婚喪慶宴的用詞,下列何者錯誤?
- ①桃觴之宴,是指賀壽誕之宴席
- ②湯餅之宴,是指新生兒週歲之宴席
- ③于歸之喜,是指女兒出嫁
- ④喬遷之宴,是賀遷居之用
- 【1】9.有關楹聯的相關知識,下列何者錯誤?
- ①一般楹聯上聯最末字為平聲,下聯最末字為仄聲
- ②貼春聯,又稱「打年紙」,上聯貼右側,下聯貼左側
- ③對聯講究對仗,不但字數平仄相對,也講究句數相對
- ④「翠竹黃花皆佛性,清池皓月照禪心」其中「翠竹」與「黃花」;「清池」與「皓月」是各自成對的當句對

- 【2】10.《孟子 告子》:「是君臣、父子、兄弟,終去仁義,懷利以相接,然而不亡者,未之有也。」意謂:
 - ①以利相接 , 才能富國強兵
 - ②去利而懷仁義,焉能有亡者矣
 - ③楊朱為我,是後利而先義的代表
 - ④後義先利,未有上下交征利者矣
- 【4】11.下列文句,何者不認為環境對於學習具有影響性?
- ①《荀子 勸學》:「蓬生麻中,不扶而直。」
- ②《孟子 滕文公下》:「一齊人傅之,眾楚人咻之,雖日撻而求其齊也,不可得矣。」
- ③《史記 日者列傳》:「非其地,樹之不生;非其意,教之不成。」
- ④《論語 子罕》:「譬如為山,未成一簣;止,吾止也。」
- 【3】12.下列各文句「」中的詞語,何者為解釋正確的選項?
- ①「松柏後凋於歲寒」是比喻君子敦品尚節,淡泊寡欲
- ②「人皆有不忍人之心」意謂人皆有不能忍受貧乏窮困之心
- ③「行己有恥」意謂自己立身行事,須有羞恥之心
- ④「居廟堂之高,則憂其民;處江湖之遠,則憂其君」意指對人生充滿既苦短又無奈的感慨
- 【1】13.下列詩詞,何者不能判知其所描寫之季節或月令?
- ①亂石崩雲,驚濤裂岸,捲起千堆雪
- ②紅藕香殘玉簞秋
- ③滿地黃花堆積,憔悴損
- ④寒蟬淒切,對長亭晚,驟雨初歇
- 【4】14.下列語詞何者沒有征服併吞天下之意?
- ①席卷天下 ②包舉宇內

【3】15.下列成語解釋,何者正確?

- ①早生華髮:喻事業有成
- ②援枹擊鼓:拿著鼓槌擊鼓撤退
- ③買槽還珠:喻捨本逐末
- ④ 餅罄罍恥:意謂養子不教,乃父母之過
- 【3】16.「客有吹洞簫者,倚歌而和之,其聲嗚嗚然,如怨、如慕、如泣、如訴,餘音嫋嫋, 缺空的成語是:
- ①若即若離 ②聲如洪鐘
- 【3】17.下列哪一個成語可以用於祝壽?

②寶婺星沉

- - ③松鶴遐齡 ④宏圖大展
- 【1】18.「君子不齒」,其「不齒」意謂:
- ①不屑與之同列

①福壽全歸

- ②年事已高
- ③沒有牙齒
- ④不肯與其合作

④求仁心切

④繼繼繩繩

④追亡逐北

- 【4】19.「牛山濯濯」其意為:
- ①滿山遍野的牛

②牛上山吃草

③不絕如縷

③囊括四海

③形容草木茂盛的樣子

- ④形容山無草木的樣子
- 【4】20.《孟子 離婁》中:「七年之病,求三年之艾」意謂: ③求才若渴
- ①病入膏肓
- ②及時行樂

③君臣、父子、夫婦 ④父母、兄弟、妻子

- 【3】21.三綱五常中的「三綱」是指: ①天地人 ②君親師
- 【1】22.「聖人無常師」一語,意指聖人:
- ②不須老師的督導

①沒有固定的老師 ③不須常向老師請教

- ④道德學問超出常人
- 【2】23.范仲淹 岳陽樓記 :「不以物喜,不以己悲」意謂:
- ①外物美適則喜,己身困阨則悲
- ②外物美適亦不以為喜,己身困阨亦不以為悲 ④羡慕外物,而能自得其樂
- ③與外物比,自以為可喜而不可悲
- 【4】24.蘇軾 念奴嬌 赤壁懷古:「大江東去,浪淘盡,千古風流人物」乃言:
- ①江水滾滾東流,聲勢浩大
- ②波浪沖激,排空而來
- ③自古風流儒雅之人,有如江水一般洶湧眾多 ④人事的得意,總歸要煙消雲散的
- 【4】25.白居易:「進不得相合,退不能相忘,牽攣乖隔,各欲白首」,此句是形容:
- ①進退得失,糾纏一生,直至白首
- ②人生無常,得失榮辱,臨老仍難忘懷
- ③平生知己,偶因意見相左,竟然老死不相來往
- ④平生知己,遠隔萬里,音訊難通,又垂垂老矣

【請接續背面】

【英文】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

、 丁未 【明心杰可】例	及人心,这山蚁鸠田			
			neone who's paying more a ve led to the newfound	
[4] 27. Considering the	cond	lition of Earth's ecosyste	ems, he believed the United	Nations needed
to adopt a new global en	vironmental standard			
① pleasant③ facilitating		② comprehensible④ deteriorating		
	our cultural history b	· ·	on paper, which, howeve	er always faces
damage due to the passin			on paper, which, no we've	i, arways races
① reserved		② preserved		
③ resolved		4 deserved	4 22	1 6
forests, rivers, mountains		atmosphere, most of the	e other cities are	by farms,
① nominated	s, and taxes.	② dominated		
3 culminated		④ eliminated		
		new campaigns to	create an ecologically friend	dly environmen
as it observed Earth Day ① label	last week.	② lavish		
3 launch		(a) lament		
[4] 31. A research study	found that too much	television could be	for kids, such as	s lowering their
attention spans.				
① amiable ③ beneficial		② affordable ④ detrimental		
	ger has woken from		nan a week and begun to	chow cione o
	ger nas woken from	i a coma artei more ti	ian a week and begun to	snow signs of
① profits		② horoscope		
③ advertisement	T	4 recovery		C1
number of screens doubl			oreign market for American	films, with its
① overreacted	ing in five years to re	② overtook		
③ overheard		④ overruled		
二、文法測驗【請在下列	各題中選出最適當的)答案】		
[1] 34. A new kind of e	electrical meter will	be installed in this city,	smart enoug	gh to engage in
two-way communication			(A) 4h a4	
① one	© which	③ what	4 that	h
they are worried about the			business owners are l	iesitant because
① an amount of	② a lot	③ little	quite a few	
[3] 36. Seeing how deep	ly the students conn	ected with the comic bo	ooks reminded John	his own
youth.	3 4 1			
① to	② toward	③ of	④ as	. 1 6 1
audience.	ovies, actors have to	get used to	in front of a camera in	istead of a live
① act	② acts	3 acting	acted	
[4] 38. As of yesterday ev	vening,	the robber nor the weap	on for the bank robbery had	been located.
① both	② none	3 either	④ neither	
			years of high school, but l	he also plans to
enter the medical school ① he has been taking	program at Star Univ	ersity in the coming fall. ② has he been taki		
ne has been takinghe has been taken		has he been take	_	

[4] 40. The more reasons one can identify for losing weight, the motivation he or she will have for doing so.						
① the strongest		② much stronger				
③ the strong		④ the stronger				
三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】						
The term <i>gap year</i> originated in Britain. Traditionally, it referred to a specific time41 high school and college when a person took time off from school. The year was spent42 around and learning about the world – before one began his or her university studies. Today,43, a gap year can refer to any time spent away from work or school in pursuit of an interest or a dream. What makes a gap year different from just going on vacation is that a person is involved in some kind of44 activity. In other words, a gap year isn't an excuse for taking time off to do nothing. People have spent gap years doing everything45: living on a cruise ship to learn about the tourism industry, or leading tours in Africa. The possibilities are endless.						
【1】41. ① between	② from	3 of	(4) toward			
[2] 42. ① to travel	② traveling	③ travel	④ travelled			
[4] 43. ① hence	② on one hand	3 therefore	④ though			
[2] 44. ① imaginative	② constructive	3 aerobic	political			
[3] 45. ① edible	② gullible	③ imaginable	fashionable			

All athletes are stupid. All Asian students are intelligent. All economics students are boring. These are all accurate statements, right? Wrong! They are all stereotypes. Stereotypes are simplified ideas about the characteristics of people within different groups or from certain backgrounds. They are often based on race, gender, or age, but can also be about the subject someone studies, the clothes they wear, or other factors. Regardless of what stereotypes are based on, they are harmful.

The other day, my friend told me about something that had recently happened to him. He was meeting someone for the first time. After they introduced themselves, they talked about their life at college. When my friend said that he was on the basketball team, the other guy laughed and started speaking slower. He said that he was joking, but my friend was hurt anyway. Actually, he's a really smart guy, like most of the players on the basketball team.

There are some things we can do to make sure people aren't hurt by stereotypes. Firstly, treat everyone you meet as an individual. Remember, there's more to a person than what we see on the outside. Secondly, if you hear someone use a stereotype, correct him/her. This might discourage him/her from using stereotypes in the future. Let's work together to make sure that everyone is treated with the courtesy that they deserve.

Let s work together to make sure that everyone is	s treated with the courtesy that they deserve.
[3] 46. According to the passage, what is a comm	non stereotype about Asian students?
① They are all stupid.	② They are all boring.
3 They are all smart.	They are all good athletes.
[4] 47. What is the main point of the passage?	
① Appearance is very important.	② All athletes are not stupid.

- ① Appearance is very important.③ It is acceptable to use some stereotypes.
- [2] 48. Why was the writer's friend hurt?
- ② Someone joked about him being stupid.

We should treat everyone as an individual.

- ① Someone laughed at his appearance.③ Someone said he was not good at basketball.
- ③ Someone said he was not good at basketball. ④ Some made fun of his shirt. 【1】49. According to the passage, what should you do if you hear someone use a stereotype?
- ① Tell him/her that it's wrong.
- ② Tell him/her that it's correct.

③ Tell him/her another stereotype.

- Nothing. Just listen to him/her.
- [3] 50. Which of the following statements is false about stereotypes?
- ① They can be hurtful.
- ② They are simplified ideas about people from certain backgrounds.
- ③ They are only based on age, gender, or race.
- They convey inaccurate messages.