

【B卷】**華南金融集團 97 年新進人員聯合甄試試題**

【本版試卷適用於報考學歷資格條件設為研究所畢業之所有類別。包括：華南銀行-儲備菁英行員/華南永昌證券投資信託(股)-海外基金研究員/華南金資產管理(股)-投資分析人員/華南證券投資顧問(股)-研究員】

共同科目【國文及英文】

入場通知書號碼：

注意：①作答前須檢查試卷與答案卡所標示之卷別(分 A、B 卷)是否一致，以及入場通知書號碼、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符。

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】

- 「倉廩實則知禮節，衣食足則知榮辱」，這是哪一位政治家的名言？
①商鞅 ②管仲 ③董仲舒 ④歐陽脩
- 下列何書屬於「十三經」之一？
①道德經 ②靈樞經 ③莊子 ④左傳
- 「天下為公」一語是出自於下列哪一部書？
①論語 ②孟子 ③禮記 ④史記
- 下列成語何者解說正確？
①明火執仗：形容觀察至為清楚
②如湯沃雪：形容情勢非常危險
③倚馬可待：比喻富貴就在眼前
④目無全牛：比喻技藝純熟高超
- 「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂」、「出師未捷身先死，長使英雄淚滿襟」、「文起八代之衰，道濟天下之溺」；以上詩句，與下列何組歷史人物有關？
①孟子、岳飛、韓愈
②孟子、岳飛、歐陽脩
③范仲淹、諸葛亮、韓愈
④范仲淹、諸葛亮、歐陽脩
- 《三字經》所云：「□□□，二十七，始發憤，讀書籍。彼既老，猶悔遲，爾小生，宜早思。」句中缺空所指的是何人？
①李太白 ②白樂天 ③韓昌黎 ④蘇老泉
- 「所謂犯難之交，是為他付湯蹈火？還是和他一起挺而走險？實在令人徬徨無耐。」這一段文句的錯別字共有幾個？
①二個 ②三個 ③四個 ④五個
- 依中國文字的造字方法，下列何者**錯誤**？
①「日、月」是象形 ②「上、下」是指事
③「武、信」是會意 ④「鳴、吠」是形聲
- 下列各書及作者的搭配，何者為正確？
①《世說新語》→羅貫中 ②《三國演義》→吳敬梓
③《聊齋誌異》→蒲松齡 ④《老殘遊記》→劉義慶
- 古語說：「一字之褒，榮於華袞；一字之貶，嚴於斧鉞。」下列哪一部經書的內容與精神最能彰顯此一特點？
①《周易》 ②《春秋》 ③《尚書》 ④《禮記》
- 《詩經》有所謂「六義」，其中「賦、比、興」是作詩的方式，那麼「風、雅、頌」是指詩的什麼？
①典故 ②地域 ③歌譜 ④體裁
- 下列成語，何者可用來「形容藏書豐富」？
①四角俱全 ②汗牛充棟
③讜論紛陳 ④鳳毛麟角
- 下列文句中的「與」字，何者作「支助、贊助」解？
①天道無親，常「與」善人 ②選賢「與」能，講信修睦
③日月逝矣，歲不我「與」 ④民吾同胞，物吾「與」也
- 下列文句，何者有「物盡其用」的意思？
①己欲立而立人，己欲達而達人
②謀閉而不興，盜竊亂賊而不作
③力惡其不出於身也，不必為己
④貨惡其棄於地也，不必藏於己
- 在語文中，用兩個(含)以上結構相似的句法，接連的表現同範圍、同性質的意象，叫做「排比」。下列文句何者是屬於「排比」？
①只許州官放火，不許百姓點燈
②東邊日出西邊雨，道是無晴卻有晴
③富貴不能淫，貧賤不能移，威武不能屈，此之謂大丈夫
④朝辭爺娘去，暮宿黃河邊，不聞爺娘喚女聲，但聞黃河流水鳴濺濺
- 下列各文句「」內的用字，何者正確無誤？
①顏色憔悴「粹」，形容枯槁 ②「猝」有變故，措手不及
③困知勉行，「瘁」礪奮發 ④鞠躬盡「悴」，死而後已
- 下列各詞語「」內的字，何者與「陽光和煦」的「煦」字讀音相同？
①「虛」張聲勢 ②「栩」栩如生
③學貫中「西」 ④囊空如「洗」
- 下列「」內的成語，何者使用正確？
①他的人品甚高，胸懷灑落，如「光風霽月」
②他家境富裕，住的是「金匱石室」，真令人羨慕
③我決定「刻舟求劍」報考醫學院，承繼父親行醫濟世的志願
④一個經常「隨風轉舵」的人，即使面臨再大的困難，也會朝既定的目標前進
- 古人以天干、地支記載時日，今年(中華民國九十七年)歲次是戊子；中華民國九十三年歲次是什麼？
①甲申 ②乙酉 ③壬午 ④癸未
- 「醉別西樓醒不記，春夢秋雲，聚散真容易。斜月半窗還少睡，畫屏閒展吳山翠。衣上酒痕詩裏字，點點行行，總是淒涼意。紅燭自憐無好計，夜寒空替人垂淚。」這一闕晏幾道的〈蝶戀花〉，其中哪一句是以「擬人化」的修辭法寫成的？
①春夢秋雲，聚散真容易
②斜月半窗還少睡，畫屏閒展吳山翠
③衣上酒痕詩裏字，點點行行，總是淒涼意
④紅燭自憐無好計，夜寒空替人垂淚
- 下列題辭，何者適用於法院？
①為民喉舌 ②妙手回春 ③明鏡高懸 ④春風化雨
- 對於喪葬，下列何者可書寫在禮金封套上？
①贄儀 ②程儀 ③賻儀 ④桃儀
- 某甲在自我介紹時，說他「方知天命」；某乙則自稱「年近古稀」，那麼他們兩人的實際年齡，大約相差多少歲？
①十歲 ②二十歲 ③三十歲 ④四十歲
- 《論語•為政》：「子曰：學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆。」句中「殆」字的意思，下列何者正確？
①因循、苟且 ②危險、不安 ③遲緩、退步 ④錯誤、雜亂
- 《管子•牧民》說：「國多財，則遠者來；地辟舉，則民留處。」其中的「舉」字與下列哪一詞語中的「舉」字同義？
①「舉」國歡騰 ②「舉」棋不定 ③「舉」止不凡 ④「舉」重若輕

【請接續背面】

【英文】

(一)字彙

26. His religious belief is not _____ with reason.
① incompatible ② incomplete ③ immortal ④ interim
27. Would you please _____ on your last statement? I'm not sure what you meant by that.
① insist ② promote ③ retrieve ④ elaborate
28. Wall Street and European stocks finished mostly higher on Tuesday after Warren Buffett offered to help out troubled bond insurers, easing some of the market's concerns about further _____ in the credit markets.
① delirious ② deputy ③ dimension ④ deterioration
29. My father began to eat more fruit after the doctor determined that a vitamin _____ was causing his health problem.
① deficiency ② deformity ③ disposition ④ discernment
30. A government officer should always try to make a clear _____ between right and wrong.
① imputation ② extinction ③ distinction ④ assumption
31. Words of the offer gave some investors _____ although Buffett said a deal would only back municipal bonds, and not the risky and complicated financial instruments.
① relief ② rebound ③ recluse ④ recreation
32. The three major banks in our country were arranged to _____ in order to become one of the world's largest financial institutions.
① blend ② merge ③ immerse ④ disperse
33. Jacky's driver's license was _____ after he was caught speeding several times.
① resumed ② revoked ③ reversed ④ retrieved

(二)文法

34. The car was three years old but _____ very much. So it still looked almost like new.
① hasn't used ② hadn't used ③ hasn't been used ④ hadn't been used
35. I really _____ to Taipei for the weekend.
① wish to going ② anticipate to going ③ look forward to go ④ feel like going
36. The _____ based on the principal unit "meter" to measure lengths, distances, weights, and other value is called the metric system.
① method being standard ② standard method is ③ standard method ④ standard method which
37. My number one advertising principle — _____ — is to wake up the consumers.
① because I have one ② but I have one ③ if I have one ④ since I have one
38. In _____ of Taiwan lies the city of Kaohsiung, the major industrial and shipping center of the island.
① south-west ② the south-west ③ southern-west ④ south-western
39. Throughout the world, several _____ suffer from AIDS.
① millions of people ② million of peoples ③ million people ④ million of people
40. Modern technology _____ the way we work and play, but it has also changed the way we receive information and communicate with others.
① will not only change ② will only not change ③ has only not changed ④ has not only changed

(三)克漏字測驗

There was once a farmer who lived in a village miles away from a river. Every day the farmer had to go to river to carry water home for his family. He had two large buckets, each hung on the ends of a pole which he carried across his neck. One of the buckets had a crack in it, __41__ the other was perfect and always delivered a full portion of water.

At the end of each long walk from the river to the house, the cracked bucket arrived only half full. This went on for two years, __42__ the farmer delivering only one and a half buckets full of water to his house.

The perfect bucket was of course proud of its accomplishments. But the poor cracked bucket was ashamed of its own __43__. It felt sorry for being able to do only half of its job.

One day, the cracked bucket spoke to the farmer by the river. "I'm ashamed of myself. This crack in my side causes water to leak all the way back to your house. __44__ my flaws, you don't get full value from your efforts," the bucket apologized.

The farmer smiled. "Did you notice that there were flowers only on your side of the path? I've always __45__ your flaw, and I planted flower seeds on your side of the path. Every time when we walk back, you've watered them. For two years, I have been able to pick these beautiful flowers to decorate my dinner table, thanks to your crack."

41. ① as to ② if only ③ while ④ whether
42. ① to ② for ③ with ④ from
43. ① deception ② negligence ③ ignorance ④ imperfection
44. ① In spite of ② Because of ③ In relation to ④ In addition to
45. ① cared for ② known to ③ known about ④ worried for

(四)閱讀測驗

Of all the wars in Africa, the most deadly is between humans and mosquitoes. Thousands of Africans die every year of malaria, a disease spread by mosquito bites. One reason the mosquitoes are winning is that the world had discarded its most effective weapon, DDT.

DDT was the most important insecticide used to kill mosquitoes and get rid of malaria in the United States. It also played a key role in malaria control in southern Europe, Asia and Latin America. With DDT, malaria cases in Sri Lanka dropped from 2.8 million in 1946 to 17 in 1963.

But Rachel Carson's 1962 book *Silent Spring* documented how DDT, sprayed over crops and over cities, built up in the environment, killing birds and fish. William Ruckelshaus, the first head of the Environmental Protection Agency, thus banned DDT in 1972 for all but emergencies.

The ban on DDT, though a right decision for the United States, had deadly consequences overseas. Under American pressure, several Latin American countries that had controlled malaria stopped using DDT—and in most of them, malaria cases soared.

But the situation is now changing. As AIDS is spreading quickly in the third-world countries, diseases in this area, including malaria, have again attracted attention worldwide. Studies have also shown that in some areas the benefits from use of DDT far outweigh the risks. As a result, Washington recently resumed financing the use of DDT overseas. The World Health Organization also announced that it agrees on widespread indoor house spraying with DDT. This effective weapon, after being discarded for decades, is now back in the war to fight against mosquitoes.

46. Why did some Latin American countries stop using DDT?
① Their use of DDT had not helped to reduce malaria cases.
② DDT was no longer needed after malaria had been controlled.
③ The United States did not agree for them to continue using DDT.
④ They were not able to balance risks and benefits from using DDT
47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
① DDT kills not only mosquitoes, but also birds and fish.
② DDT use had been very helpful for malaria control in Asia.
③ Malaria cases in Sri Lanka increased quickly between 1946 and 1963.
④ After disuse of DDT, malaria cases increased quickly after disuse of DDT.
48. Why is the use of DDT allowed again?
① Malaria cases have suddenly increased in the United States.
② DDT use has been shown more beneficial than damaging in some areas.
③ Some studies have proved that DDT is not harmful to our environment.
④ The United States need to sell DDT to the third-world countries for financial reasons.
49. Which of the following is a reason why many Africans die of malaria every year?
① DDT has been banned for use all over the world.
② Africans have spent more money on weapons than on DDT.
③ Their environment has been polluted from overuse of DDT.
④ Spraying of DDT there has not been useful in killing mosquitoes.
50. Who was William Ruchleshaus?
① The author of the book *Silent Spring*.
② The person who banned the use of DDT in 1972.
③ The first head of the World Health Organization.
④ The Minister of the Health Department in Sri Lanka.