

**【A 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高中職畢業之類別。包括：華南永昌綜合證券-營業員】****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】**

1. 下列各組詞語的寫法，何組正確無誤？

①按部就班／故步自封

②龍蟠虎踞／虎視眈眈

③默守成規／談笑風聲

④胼手抵足／察顏觀色

2. 下列「」中的字，何者與「喟然長歎」的「喟」讀音相同？

①富「貴」

②安「慰」

③慚「愧」

④經「緯」

3. 下列何者不是同義詞或義近詞？

①簞瓢屢空／三餐不繼

②入木三分／力透紙背

③玩歲愒時／韶光虛擲

④防微杜漸／養癰遺患

4. 「不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中」，從這兩句話，我們可以領悟什麼道理？

①行百里者半九十

②當局者迷，旁觀者清

③深入廬山中，始能體會其美

④事非經過不知難，書到用時方恨少

5. 「三更」相當於以十二地支計時的什麼時辰？

①子時

②丑時

③寅時

④亥時

6. 賀人生子，下列題辭何者可用？

①宜室宜家

②鳳毛濟美

③跨鳳乘龍

④椿萱並茂

7. 賀男性六十大壽，下列題辭何者可用？

①智者不惑

②年徵耳順

③壽慶期頤

④鳳振高岡

8. 關於書信用語，下列敘述何者錯誤？

①足下：用於晚輩

②膝下：用於父母

③賢昆仲：稱人兄弟

④賢喬梓：稱人父子

9. 下列文句「」內的「綠」字，何者與「春風又綠江南岸」的「綠」字詞性相同？

①牡丹雖好，全仗「綠」葉扶持

②紅男「綠」女

③紅了櫻桃，「綠」了芭蕉

④水色本正白，積深自成「綠」

10. 下列何者是「揭甕偷嘗新熟酒」的對句？

①青海長雲暗雪山

②班荆道故老交情

③閑泊池舟靜掩扉

④開箱試著舊生衣

11. 子曰：「邦有道，穀。邦無道，穀。恥也。」句中「穀」字的意思，下列何者正確？

①糧食

②領俸祿

③耕種田地

④農作物收成

12. 提出「吾日三省吾身」說法的人是誰？

①孔子

②孟子

③曾子

④老子

13. 杜甫〈月夜憶舍弟〉：「戍鼓斷人行，邊秋一雁聲。露從今夜白，月是故鄉明。」這首詩使用了哪幾種感官知覺？

①聽覺、視覺

②聽覺、嗅覺

③視覺、觸覺

④視覺、嗅覺

14. 大儒朱熹是何時代的人？

①漢

②唐

③宋

④清

15. 「君之視臣如手足，則臣視君如腹心；君之視臣如犬馬，則臣視君如國人；君之視臣如土芥，則臣視君如寇讎。」這是下列何人的言論？

①孔子

②孟子

③老子

④莊子

16. 「羞與春花豔冶同，殷勤灌溉待西風。不須牽引淵明此，隨分籬邊要幾叢。」這首詩所吟詠的是哪一種花？

①桃花

②梅花

③菊花

④荷花

17. 下列成語，何者可用來「形容歌聲悅耳」？

①新鶯出谷

②閉月羞花

③噤若寒蟬

④醜態灌頂

18. 「七擒七縱」的故事，在下列哪一部小說中可以看到？

①西遊記

②水滸傳

③三國演義

④老殘遊記

19. 「秦人天下楚人弓，枉把頭顱贈馬童；天意何曾袒劉季，大王失計戀江東」，這首詩是在詠嘆何人？

①曹操

②孫權

③劉邦

④項羽

20. 「當他從國外回來，女朋友已不知遷居何處。他站在舊地悵然良久，真有□□□□之感。」句中缺空處的詞語，填入下列何者最適當？

①人面桃花

②人浮於事

③人情冷暖

④人定勝天

21. 「萸觴」一詞是用在什麼節日的酒宴代稱？

①元宵節

②端午節

③中秋節

④重陽節

22. 「家有敝帚，享之千金」一語，是在比喻什麼？

①生活極為豪華奢侈

②極為珍惜自己的事物

③勤奮努力是彌足珍貴的德性

④家境貧寒而不改向上的心志

23. 下列何人被後世尊稱為「書聖」？

①曹植

②杜甫

③王羲之

④宋徽宗

24. 「美哉輪焉，美哉奐焉」一語，是在稱頌什麼？

①房屋裝飾得極為華美

②車駕裝飾得極為華美

③宮廷的威儀十分肅穆

④儀隊的陣容雄壯威武

25. 沈復〈兒時記趣〉：「忽有龐然大物，拔山倒樹而來，蓋一癩蝦蟆也。」這一段話是採用什麼修辭手法？

①映襯

②雙關

③頂真

④誇飾

**【請接續背面】**

## 【英文】

### (一)字彙

26. How can I express my \_\_\_\_\_ for your help?  
① appreciation      ② application      ③ assumption      ④ attention
27. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ the check to have it cashed.  
① endorse      ② invoice      ③ invalid      ④ revise
28. No one is so \_\_\_\_\_ as the man who has no wish to learn.  
① intelligent      ② ignorant      ③ useless      ④ exclusive
29. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and \_\_\_\_\_ him of speeding.  
① accounted      ② arranged      ③ accused      ④ abused
30. Since I know nothing about this, my answer to your question is “No \_\_\_\_\_.”  
① reliance      ② discount      ③ elective      ④ comment
31. A \_\_\_\_\_ for a product is the people or organizations who buy it or may buy it, or an area where it is sold.  
① city      ② downtown      ③ market      ④ village
32. Excellent customer service helps maintain customer \_\_\_\_\_.  
① fidelity      ② loyalty      ③ piety      ④ reliability
33. Although some people seem to have better verbal skills than others, almost everyone can \_\_\_\_\_ his or her first language easily and well.  
① convince      ② condense      ③ acquire      ④ attempt

### (二)文法

34. It was careless \_\_\_\_\_ you to make the same mistake again and again.  
① from      ② for      ③ in      ④ of
35. The manager hasn't been able to rest all day. In fact, he hasn't rested for \_\_\_\_\_ a minute.  
① just      ② still      ③ even      ④ rather
36. After being away for thirty years, the artist finally came back to the town \_\_\_\_\_ he was born.  
① which      ② where      ③ from which      ④ in that
37. Revenues for the quarter increased 12.2 \_\_\_\_\_ to \$74.5bn.  
① percents      ② percent      ③ percentage      ④ percentages
38. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ will remain a leading power if it continues to provide other countries with economic assistance.  
① themselves      ② itself      ③ themselves      ④ herself
39. To many Caucasians, the Koreans and the Japanese look so much \_\_\_\_\_ that they are often mistaken for each other.  
① like      ② alike      ③ liking      ④ likable
40. I've lost my purse. I must \_\_\_\_\_ it somewhere.  
① be dropping      ② have dropped  
③ be dropped      ④ have being dropped

### (三)克漏字測驗

A terrible disease called polio struck the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s. It crippled 300,000 people, mostly children, \_\_41\_\_ 57,000. There was no cure for the disease, \_\_42\_\_ scientists were working hard to find one. Finally, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, \_\_43\_\_ the March of Dimes, with the contributions from millions of Americans, began a research program at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. They asked Dr. Jonas Salk, \_\_44\_\_ his work on Flu viruses, to direct the program. Salk joined the fight \_\_45\_\_ polio.

41. ① and kill      ② and killed      ③ but killing      ④ and kills  
42. ① because      ② and      ③ as      ④ although  
43. ① good know as      ② well knows as      ③ better known as      ④ well knew as  
44. ① which had been knew as      ② who was already known for  
    ③ whom had already knowing to      ④ whose had been know with  
45. ① to      ② with      ③ against      ④ on

### (四)閱讀測驗

When Maria was twelve, she made her first important decision about the course of her life. She decided that she wanted to continue her education. Most girls from middle-class families chose to stay home after primary school, though some attended private Catholic “finishing” schools. There they learned a little about music, art, needlework, and how to make polite conversation. This was not the sort of education that interested Maria – or her mother. By this time, she had begun to take her studies more seriously. She read constantly and brought her books everywhere. One time she even brought her math book to the theater and tried to study in the dark.

Maria knew that she wanted to go on learning in a serious way. That meant attending the public high school, something that very few girls did. In Italy at the time, there were two types of high schools: the “classical” schools and the “technical” schools. In the classical schools, the students followed a very traditional program of studies, with courses in Latin and Greek language and literature, and Italian literature and history. The few girls who continued studying after primary school usually chose these schools.

Maria, however, wanted to attend a technical school. The technical schools were more modern than the classical schools and they offered courses in modern language, mathematics, science, and accounting. Most people – including Maria's father – believed that girls would never be able to understand these subjects. Furthermore, they did not think it was proper for girls to study them.

46. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
① Maria's high school years.      ② technical schools in Italy.  
③ high school courses.      ④ Maria's favorite courses.
47. Maria wanted to attend \_\_\_\_\_.  
① a private “finishing” school.      ② a school with Latin and Greek.  
③ a technical high school.      ④ a school for art and music.
48. In those days, most Italian girls \_\_\_\_\_.  
① went to technical high school.  
② went to “finishing” schools.  
③ did not go to high school.  
④ went to classical schools.
49. You can infer from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
① only girls attended classical schools.  
② girls did not like going to school.  
③ girls usually attended private primary schools.  
④ only boys usually attended technical schools.
50. Maria's father probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
① had very modern views about women.  
② had no opinion about women.  
③ thought women could not learn Latin.  
④ had very traditional views about women.