臺灣銀行 1	00 年新進人員甄試試題	【2】11.先秦諸士甲土5 ①儒家
甄試類別【代碼】:會計【B3005】、移 財宣管理業務人員	线武設計人員【B3006】、 【B3007-B3013】、資訊人員【B3014】、	③法家
地政【B3015】、-	·般金融【B3017-B3028】	【1】12.下列語詞,何 <sup>±</sup> ①功德
科目一:國文、英文	山桂沽空)現活ん幸佑時・	③瑜伽
注音:①作 な前 須給 杏 な 宏 卡 、 λ 場 通 知 聿 維	*請填寫入場通知書編號: 為號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試	【2】13.下列何者不是」 ①柳宗元:〈梓人傳〉
人員處理,否則不予計分。		③《莊子》:庖丁解- 【4】14 陶)) (林) 甘
②本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題,每題 2 分 錯不倒扣;未作答者,不予計分。	,限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答,請選出最適當答案,答	【4】14.陶潛〈桃花源 列何者相同?
③應考人得自備簡易型電子計算機應該	式(按鍵不得發出聲響);不得使用財務型或工程用計算機。若	①子在川上曰:「逝 ②「舍」之,吾不忍
應考人測驗時於累面上放置或使用7 10 分;計算機並由監試人員保管至3	<符規定之電子計算機,經勸阻無效,仍執意使用者,該科扣 該節測驗結束後歸還。	③且許子何不爲陶冶
④答案卡務必缴回,未缴回者該科以零		<ul> <li>④子謂仲弓曰:「犁<sup>4</sup></li> <li>【3】15.下列哪一個選<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
【國文】		①「班」門弄斧
【2】1.下列常用的祝頌語,何者用法錯誤?	②杏林春暖:用於學校落成	③頭髮「班」白 【2】16.校園語言中時(
<ul><li>◎ 弄瓦徵祥:用於賀生女</li><li>③ 德業長昭:用於哀輓男喪</li></ul>	@秦晉之好:用於祝賀婚嫁	①夫妻兩人相敬如「
【3】2.下列題辭,何者不適用於祝壽?	<b>②</b> 洒入田亭	③多運動可以享「瘦 【3】17.陳之藩認為「想」
<ul><li>①南極騰輝</li><li>③福壽全歸</li></ul>	<ul> <li>②酒介眉壽</li> <li>④鶴算同添</li> </ul>	①博學多聞
	。」句中「異同」只取一個「異」一個意義,此稱爲「偏義複	<ul><li>③人文素養</li><li>【1】18.下列成語解釋</li></ul>
詞」,下列選項何者用法不同? ①「緩急」無可使者	<b>②</b> 緣溪行,忘路之「遠近」	①顧盼煒如:指人祿
③日出「東南」隅,照我秦氏樓	④「棄捐」勿復道,努力加餐飯	②貌合神離:指面容 ③錦心繡口:形容□
[4] 4.下列修辭格用法何者錯誤? ①煙籠寒水月籠沙:互文	②信言不美,美言不信:回文	<ul> <li>④白雲蒼狗:形容人</li> <li>【1】10.「した秋烟気</li> </ul>
③岈然洼然,若垤若穴:錯綜	④生孩六月,慈父「見背」:象徵	【1】19.「人生愁恨何 已成空,還如一夢中
【2】5.下列文句,何者不是對仗的用法? ①芳草鮮美,落英繽紛	②採菊東籬下,悠然見南山	①李煜 ③李清照
③風鳴兩岸葉,月照一孤舟	④星垂平野闊,月湧大江流	【3】20.詩詞中不乏以
【4】6.下列各組「 」內,何者之音讀及: ①窮兵「カメィ」武 / 「カメィ」職	字形相同?	①小鎮風光絕代姿, ②玉殞香消感逝波,
②「 カ 弓 」 食壺漿 / 「 カ 弓 」 精竭慮		③千古琵琶馬上翻,
③杯「《メム」交錯 / 前倨後「《メム」 ④由剝而「エメヽ」 / 周而「エメヽ」始		<ul><li>④碧海青天最有情,</li><li>【1】21.有關史部的敘</li></ul>
【3】7.有關文字發展,下列敘述何者錯誤?		①第一部編年史是《
<ul><li>●狂草以唐代張旭、懷素二人聞名</li><li>◎小篆字體特色是整齊、線條與對稱</li></ul>		<ul><li>③《史記》是第一部</li><li>【3】22.行文中放棄通</li></ul>
③東晉王羲之以漢隸爲基礎,創立草書 ④清末劉鶚《鐵雲藏龜》一書,是收集甲骨	みかめ聿篊	有關於年齡的借代用
③個不動場《國会藏藝》 音 定取朱平肖 【2】8.有關「詩」的敘述,下列何者正確?	又明首相	①總角:指童年 ③破瓜之年:指二十
①古體詩與近體詩皆限制平仄與對仗		【2】23.宋明理學中,
②古體詩句數不限,近體詩限定句數 ③古體詩一韻到底,近體詩可以換韻		①朱熹:存天理,去 ③王陽明:致良知,
<ul> <li>④古體詩與近體詩都是唐代新興詩體</li> <li>【4】0 下列「 内名字的通田字,何考粉」</li> </ul>	日本地理の	【2】24.甲、《世說新
	◎長沮、桀溺「耦」而耕:通「偶」	依時代先後,排列」 ①丁戊甲丙乙
③鼓瑟「希」,鏗爾,舍瑟而作:通「稀」	④凡師一宿爲「舍」,再宿者爲信:通「捨」	③甲丙乙丁戊
3】10.正式書信中,對於提稱語的使用,因 ①師長:道鑒	②政界:鈞鑒	【1】25.古代器具不同 ①俎,放肉的禮器
③平輩:尊鑒	④晚輩:青覽	③鑊,古代祭祀禮器

	儒家法家	②墨家 ④名家
1)	12.下列語詞,何者與印度梵文音譯無關?	
	9功德 1瑜伽	<ul><li>②浮屠</li><li>④波羅劉</li></ul>
1	13.下列何者不是以「寓言」手法,寄託深刻   柳宗元:〈梓人傳〉   《莊子》:庖丁解牛	≦意的作 ②方孝孖 ④《韓∌
4)	《礼与》》记,并了   14.陶潛〈桃花源記〉:「山有小口,髣髴若 ]何者相同?	
(1) (2) (3) (4)	子在川上曰:「逝者如斯夫!不『舍』晝夜。」 「舍」之,吾不忍其觳觫,若無罪而就地死。 且許子何不爲陶冶,「舍」皆取諸其宮中而用之 子謂仲弓曰:「犁牛之子,騂且角,雖欲勿用	<u>と</u> ?
_	15.下列哪一個選項用字錯誤?  「班」門弄斧	@「班
	頭髮「班」白	④ 按部
1	16.校園語言中時常有「諧音生義」的語言,「 夫妻兩人相敬如「冰」 9多運動可以享「瘦」人生	下列何者 ②李老自 ④發揮-
1	17.陳之藩認為「哲學家帝王」除了受苦,還應  博學多聞  人文素養	具有下3 ②政治 ④專業9
() (2) (3)	18.下列成語解釋,何者正確? 顧盼煒如:指人視瞻不凡 貌合神離:指面容出眾脫俗 錦心繡口:形容口才敏捷善辯 白雲蒼狗:形容人與人之間交情不深	
Ē	19.「人生愁恨何能兑,銷魂獨我情何限。故  L成空,還如一夢中。」依據詞中內容,請判斷  李煜  李清照	
1 2 3	20.詩詞中不乏以女性作為歌詠對象,下列何差 小鎮風光絕代姿,紅顏換得入關師:詠貂蟬 玉殞香消感逝波,墜樓悲劇淚滂沱:詠小喬 千古琵琶馬上翻,人間恩怨本難論:詠王昭君 碧海青天最有情,玉釵明月共悽清:詠楊玉環	
1	21.有關史部的敘述,下列何者錯誤? 第一部編年史是《國語》 《史記》是第一部紀傳體史書	②《資》 ④第一音
3】 有	22.行文中放棄通常使用的本名或語句不用,    關於年齡的借代用法,何者錯誤?  總角:指童年	而另外打 ②束髮、
3	破瓜之年:指二十歲	④艾老。
1	23.宋明理學中,學派不同所主張的學說也不    朱熹:存天理,去人欲  王陽明:致良知,知行合一	司,下列 ②周敦臨 ④程頤
2】 休	24.甲、《世說新語》 乙、《水滸傳》 丙 医時代先後,排列上述五書,正確的順序為何?	、《金瓶
1	可戊甲丙乙 甲丙乙丁戊	②甲乙函 ④戊甲乙
1)	25.古代器具不同用途,名稱亦隨之不同,下3	

【請接續背面】

【2】11.先秦諸子中主張薄葬,並認為天有知覺,鬼有靈驗是哪一家的主張?
 ①儒家
 ②墨家
 ③法家
 ④名家
 【1】12.下列語詞,何者與印度梵文音譯無關?
 ①功德
 ②浮屠
 ③瑜伽
 ④波羅蜜
 【2】13.下列何者不是以「寓言」手法,寄託深刻旨意的作品?
 ①柳宗元:〈梓人傳〉
 ②方孝孺:〈深慮論〉

- 非子》:買櫝還珠
- 便『舍』船,從口入。」其中「舍」字用法,與下

其『舍』諸?」

- E」 荆道故 3就「班」 者不屬於這類語言? 約師喜歡講「冷」笑話 一「幣」之力,幫助清貧學童 不列哪個條件,才能具有雄偉的抱負與遠大的眼光? 治負 約職
- 歸,覺來雙淚垂。高樓誰與上?長記秋晴望。往事 行合哪一位作者的個人生平經歷? 為 了 同與女主角配對正確?

行治通鑑》是一部通史 ·部斷代史著作是《漢書》 找其他名稱來代替,此種修辭稱為「借代」,下列

《之年:指十五歲 《之人:指五十歲 列配對何者錯誤? 》類:易簡工夫終久大 頁:涵養須用敬,進學則在致知 :瓶梅》 丁、《儒林外史》 戊、《孽海花》,請 〔丙丁戊

④戊甲乙丙丁
列何者正確?
②斝,陶製的酒器
④觥,用泥土燒製而成的酒器

# 【英文】

## 一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

	riched life, you have to	the once-lost c	hildlike enthusiasm and exercise your five
senses to the full.			
① receive		<sup>②</sup> relieve	
③ refund		④ rediscover	
[3] 27. He said with _	that such rumors abo	ut the scandal were	totally groundless.
① profit		② property	
③ confidence		④ composition	
[3] 28. The Central W	Veather Bureau predicted that	the rain would	throughout the week because of the
monsoon season.			
① exist		2 insist	
③ persist		④ lather	
[4] 29. It is	for unmarried ladies to contend	d for the bouquet to	ssed by the bride after the wedding, hoping
to be the next to get i	married.		
① habitual		2 versatile	
③ decisive		④ customary	
[2] 30. His paintings	vividly the lives of t	he peasants in the c	ountryside.
① revenge		2 depict	
③ survive		④ fulfill	
[3] 31. After the disa	strous typhoons, there's a strop	ng urge for the legi	slators to pass the law to illegal
deforestation.			
① promote		② facilitate	
③ prohibit		④ formulate	
-	ite confident when giving the	speech.	she has overcome her fear of speaking in
public.	0 0	·	1 0
<sup>1</sup> Apparently		<sup>②</sup> Frequently	
③ Consequently		④ Superficially	
[2] 33. To solve the en	nergy crisis, we need to develop	p sources	of energy such as hydroelectric power and
wind power.			
① fundamental		<sup>②</sup> alternative	
③ suggestive		④ hypothetical	

#### 二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

[2] 34. The first transatl	antic telephone cable sys	stem was not established	1956.
1 while	2 until	③ for	(4) beyond
[4] 35 no tw	o people think exactly a	like, there will always be d	lisagreement. But disagreement can be
healthy if handled creat	tively.		
① There are	② Why	③ That	④ Because
[1] 36. Drinking water	excessive am	nounts of fluorides may lea	ave a stained or mottled effect on the
enamel of teeth.			
① containing	<sup>(2)</sup> contained	③ contains	(4) that contain
(2) 37. By e	excluding competition fr	om an industry, governme	ents have often created public service
monopolies.			
		③ laws being adopted	
[4] 38. Not until a dog i	s several months old doe	s it begin to exhibit signs of	f independence its mother.
<sup>①</sup> with	<sup>②</sup> by	3 to	④ from
[1] 39. The Woolworth I	Building in New York wa	as the highest in America wi	hen in 1913 and was famous
for its use of Gothic de	corative detail.		
1 built	② it built	③ was built	④ building
[2] 40. Pewter,	for eating and drinking	ng utensils in colonial Ame	erica, is about ninety percent tin, with
copper or bismuth adde	ed for hardness.		
① was widely used	<sup>②</sup> widely used	③ used it widely	④ which widely used

## 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

Is writing no longer necessary in an age of easy vocal communication? It's true that phones, tape recorders and other studio devices have 41 over much of the function of letters and memos. And one can succeed in many professions 42 being able to write. But the very advances in communication technology which support the claim 43 writing is no longer important have in fact increased the power of written language. More careers in writing probably exist now than ever before—in scientific reporting and journalism, for example.

Beyond the practical considerations, learning to write means growing into a more 44, more interesting person. Language is the essence of humanity. Even in the modern world, writing is a 45 and admirable activity. It remains an essential skill.

<b>[</b> 3 <b>]</b> 41. <sup>①</sup> put	② brought	③ taken	(4) had
(4) 42. <sup>①</sup> off	2 from	③ with	④ without
(1) 43. ① that	② then	3 which	(4) why
[2] 44. <sup>①</sup> vague	2 complex	③ abstract	④ evident
【4】 45. ① risky	2 terrible	③ devastating	(4) worthwhile

#### 四、閱讀測驗

All the sound reasons ever given for conserving other natural resources apply to the conservation of wildlife - and with three-fold power. When a spendthrift squanders his capital, it is lost to him and his heirs; yet it goes somewhere else. When a nation allows any one kind of natural resource to be squandered, it must suffer a real, positive loss; yet substitutes of another kind can generally be found. But when wildlife is squandered, it does not go elsewhere, like squandered money; it cannot possibly be replaced by any substitute, as some inorganic resources are: it is simply an absolute, dead loss, gone beyond even the hope of recall.

The public still has a hazy idea that nature has an overflowing sanctuary of her own, somewhere or other, which will fill up the gaps automatically. The result is that poaching is commonly regarded as a venial offence, poachers taken red-handed are rarely punished, and willing ears are always lent to the cry that rich sportsmen are trying to take the bread out of the poor settler's mouth. The poor settler does not reflect that he himself, and all other classes alike, really have a common interest in the conservation of any wildlife that does not conflict with legitimate human development.

<ul> <li>(3) 46. In the first paragraph the author probably uses the ex</li> <li>① to stress the need for saving money, resources and time</li> <li>② to indicate the magnitude of the problem</li> </ul>
③ to emphasize the contrast between loss of money, resources
(4) because there are three-times as many reasons for conservi
[2] 47. In the second paragraph, what does the word "venial
① major
© trivial
③ criminal
④ natural
[4] 48. The author apparently implies that
① preserving wildlife is expensive
<sup>(2)</sup> wildlife has much in common with other natural resources
③ conservation is in conflict with human development
(4) there is no source from which wildlife, once exterminated,
[3] 49. It can be inferred that the spendthrift in paragraph o
alike in that they are

- ① unaware of human development
- ③ more concerned with the present than the future
- [1] 50. Which of the following statements is true?
- <sup>①</sup> Conserving wildlife is more important than conserving other natural resources.
- ② It is all right for a spendthrift to squander his capital because someone else can use it.
- ③ When some natural resource is exhausted, it can be substituted by wildlife.
- ④ Poachers are seriously punished when they are caught red-handed.

pression "three-fold power"

s, and wildlife ng wildlife " in paragraph two most likely mean?

can be replaced ne and the poor settler mentioned in paragraph two are

② inclined to waste natural resources (4) unable to control their spending