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	【2】10.《孟子 告子》:「是君臣、父子、兄弟,終去 ①以利相接,才能富國強兵 ②去利而懷仁義,焉能有亡者矣
共同科目:含國文及英文 ***********************************	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
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 人員處理,否則不予計分。 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	【4】11.下列文句,何者不認為環境對於學習具有影響 ①《荀子 勸學》:「蓬生麻中,不扶而直。」
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	 ②《孟子 滕文公下》:「一齊人傅之,眾楚人咻之, ③《史記 日者列傳》:「非其地,樹之不生;非其意 ④《論語 子罕》:「譬如為山,未成一簣;止,吾止也
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。	【3】12.下列各文句「」中的詞語,何者為解釋正 ①「松柏後凋於歲寒」是比喻君子敦品尚節,淡泊寡約 ②「人皆有不忍人之心」意謂人皆有不能忍受貧乏窮[
	 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」
【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: ①甲丙戊	【1】13.下列詩詞,何者不能判知其所描寫之季節或月 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
【2】2.下列文句中的成語,運用恰當的選項是:	④兩地與化堆積,為件預 ④寒蟬淒切,對長亭晚,驟雨初歇
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】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量
④他行事中規中矩,是位「色厲內荏」的正直長官	【3】15.下列成語解釋,何者正確? ①早生華髮:喻事業有成
【3】3.下列讀音皆正確的是: ①「睥」睨 , 音つー ; 「髀」骨 , 音ター ②緣「慳」一面 , 音니ー马 ; 「鏗」鏘有力 , 音丂厶	②援枹擊鼓:拿著鼓槌擊鼓撤退 ③買櫝還珠:喻捨本逐末
③草「菅」人命 , 音니- 马; 「 綰 」 髪事君 , 音 X 马 [×] ④肆無忌「憚」, 音	④缾罄罍恥: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,
④辞無忌「惲」, 百万う , 「煇」, 雨均思, 百万う 【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	(1) 各有代為篇首,尚歇而相之,其真為為然, 缺空的成語是: ①若即若離 ②聲如洪鐘 ③7
	【3】17.下列哪一個成語可以用於祝壽?
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	①福壽全歸 ②寶婺星沉 ③枕
【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	【1】18.「君子不齒」,其「不齒」意謂: ①不屑與之同列 ②年事已高 ③浴
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	【4】19.「牛山濯濯」其意為: ①滿山遍野的牛
【3】6.下列與三國人物有關的歇後語,何者錯誤?	【4】20.《孟子 離婁》中:「七年之病,求三年之艾
①張飛繡花 - 粗中有細	①病入膏肓 ②及時行樂 ③求 【3】21.三綱五常中的「三綱」是指:
【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	①天地人 ②君親師 ③君
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	【1】22.「聖人無常師」一語,意指聖人: ①沒有固定的老師
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】23.范仲淹 岳陽樓記 :「不以物喜,不以己悲 ①外物美適則喜,己身困阨則悲 ②夕
【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	③與外物比,自以為可喜而不可悲 ④ 【4】24 蘇軾 今如婚 去辟憾士:「士江東土 泊沟
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】24.蘇軾 念奴嬌 赤壁懷古:「大江東去,浪淘 ①江水滾滾東流,聲勢浩大 ②派 ③自古風流儒雅之人,有如江水一般洶湧眾多 ④人
④喬遷之宴 , 是賀遷居之用 【1】 0 右關姆聯的相關知識。 下列何老錯誤 2	【4】25.白居易:「進不得相合,退不能相忘,牽攣乖
【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	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
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	④平生知己,遠隔萬里,音訊難通,又垂垂老矣 「建培
	【請接

【請接續背面】

己弟 , 終去仁義 , 懷利以相接 , 然而不亡者 , 未之有也。 」 意謂 :

- 具有影響性?
- -人咻之,雖日撻而求其齊也,不可得矣。 」 ;非其意,教之不成。」 止,吾止也。」 「為解釋正確的選項?
- ,淡泊寡欲 受貧乏窮困之心
- 則憂其君」意指對人生充滿既苦短又無奈的感慨 _季節或月令?
 - ③囊括四海 ④追亡逐北
- 「嗚嗚然,如怨、如慕、如泣、如訴,餘音嫋嫋, ι
 - ③不絕如縷 ④繼繼繩繩
 - ④宏圖大展 ③松鶴遐齡
 - ③沒有牙齒 ④不肯與其合作
- ②牛上山吃草 ④形容山無草木的樣子 (三年之艾」意謂: ③求才若渴 ④求仁心切
 - ③君臣、父子、夫婦 ④父母、兄弟、妻子
- ②不須老師的督導 ④道德學問超出常人 不以己悲」意謂: 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 夏去, 浪淘盡, 千古風流人物」乃言: ②波浪沖激,排空而來 多 ④人事的得意,總歸要煙消雲散的 , 牽攣乖隔, 各欲白首」, 此句是形容:

【英文】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

	ng in a café queue, behind someone who's paying more attention to their ne technological inventions have led to the newfound ② discipline ④ technician
e	
	condition of Earth's ecosystems, he believed the United Nations needed
to adopt a new global environmental sta	
① pleasant	2 comprehensible
③ facilitating	④ deteriorating
[2] 28 A great deal of our cultural his	tory has been on paper, which, however, always faces
damage due to the passing of time.	ing nus seen on puper, which, nowever, always races
① reserved	② preserved
③ resolved	(a) deserved
	urban atmosphere, most of the other cities are by farms,
forests, rivers, mountains, and lakes.	
① nominated	2 dominated
③ culminated	(4) eliminated
[3]30. The government has decided to as it observed Earth Day last week.	new campaigns to create an ecologically friendly environment
① label	2 lavish
③ launch	(4) lament
[4] 31. A research study found that too attention spans.	much television could be for kids, such as lowering their
① amiable	2 affordable
③ beneficial	④ detrimental
[4] 32. The famous singer has woken	from a coma after more than a week and begun to show signs of
① profits	2 horoscope
③ advertisement	(a) recovery
	5
number of screens doubling in five year	pan to become the largest foreign market for American films, with its s to 10,700.
① overreacted	2 overtook
③ overheard	④ overruled

文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

two-way communica	tions with the power pl	ant.	ty, smart enough to engage in
① one	^② which	③ what	④ that
	es to publicizing their c ut the amount of time i		business owners are hesitant because
① an amount of	② a lot	3 little	④ quite a few
[3] 36. Seeing how c youth.	leeply the students con	nnected with the comic	books reminded John his own
① to	2 toward	3 of	(4) as
[3] 37. When making audience.	g movies, actors have	to get used to	in front of a camera instead of a live
① act	2 acts	③ acting	④ acted
[4] 38. As of yesterda	y evening,	the robber nor the we	apon for the bank robbery had been located.
① both			④ neither
[2] 39. Not only	college class	ses throughout his last t	wo years of high school, but he also plans to
enter the medical sch	ool program at Star Ur	niversity in the coming fa	all.
① he has been taking		2 has he been ta	aking
③ he has been taken		(4) has he been t	aken

【4】 40. The more	reasons one	can identify	for losing weigh
doing so.			
1) the strongest			2 muc
③ the strong			④ the

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 *gap year* originated in Britain. Traditionally, it referred to a specific time ______ high school and college when a person took time off from school. The year was spent 42 around and learning about the world – before one began his or her university studies. Today, <u>43</u>, 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 of 44 activity. In other words, a gap year isn't an excuse for taking time off to do nothing. People have spent gap years doing everything 45 : 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
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 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	④ political
[3] 45. ① edible	^② gullible	③ imaginable	(4) fashionable

四、閱讀測驗

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.

 【3】 46. According to the passage, what is a common ① They are all stupid. ③ They are all smart. 	n stereotyp ② They ④ They
 4 3 47. What is the main point of the passage? ① Appearance is very important. ③ It is acceptable to use some stereotypes. 	② All at ④ We sl
 48. Why was the writer's friend hurt? ① Someone laughed at his appearance. ③ Someone said he was not good at basketball. 	② Some④ Some
 [1] 49. According to the passage, what should you ① Tell him/her that it's wrong. ③ Tell him/her another stereotype. 	do if you l ② Tell h ④ Nothi
 [3] 50. Which of the following statements is false a ① They can be hurtful. ② They are simplified ideas about people from certa ③ They are only based on age, gender, or race. 	

④ They convey inaccurate messages.

the motivation he or she will have for

ich stronger stronger

pe about Asian students? are all boring. are all good athletes.

athletes are not stupid. should treat everyone as an individual.

eone joked about him being stupid. e made fun of his shirt.

hear someone use a stereotype? him/her that it's correct. ning. Just listen to him/her. eotypes?

ounds.