

彰化銀行 103 年新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別：儲備核心業務辦事員／一般行員（法律組）／一般行員（櫃檯組）／
一般行員（外務組）／ 客服人員

普通科目：含國文及英文

壹、國文【第1-25題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

- (C) 1. 下列詞語「」內的字，讀音正確的是：
(A)深「邃」：尸ㄨㄟˋ (B)卓「犖」：ㄉㄨㄛˊ (C)狡「黠」：ㄊㄧㄚˊ (D)寂「寥」：ㄐㄢˋ
- (B) 2. 下列詞語「」內的字，前後讀音不相同的是：
(A)正身「黜」惡/左支右「絀」 (B)按「捺」不住/剛毅木「訥」
(C)弱肉「強」食/「戕」害身心 (D)徜「徉」肆恣/餐廳打「烺」
- (C) 3. 下列選項，用字完全正確的是：
(A)她濃纖合度的身材，真令人羨慕
(B)他是當今紅遍亞洲大名鼎鼎的演員
(C)沒預料到他會出現，所以在場的人個個都一臉詫異
(D)這次烹飪大賽出現多項食材料理的展新概念，是過去不曾有的
- (B) 4. 下列短文中空缺的字都是讀「尸」的字音，請將正確的字形依序填入：「現在的大學生，終日無所尸事，有時受到刺激，在情緒激動之下，不甘尸弱地逞兇鬥狠，令有尸之士感到憂心」。
(A)是世事 (B)事示識 (C)事勢世 (D)是示視
- (C) 5. (甲)他的文章筆力雄健，清勁「く一么」拔，值得學習；(乙)許多偉人一生忠義，晚年卻身陷囹「口」，死於獄中；(丙)他所填寫的歌詞，情意纏綿，文意溫「ㄨㄛ」含蓄，上列「」中的字音，其字形是：
(A)翹/予/宛 (B)削/齷/惋 (C)峭/囹/婉 (D)俏/窳/琬
- (A) 6. 下列文句中的詞語，使用正確的是：
(A)這次他投入議員選舉，頗有捨我其誰、不遑多讓的氣勢
(B)這次演唱會雖然很吸引人，但因為要參加考試而不妨前往
(C)精品店商品往往所費不貲，但仍然吸引許多人爭相搶購
(D)他面對警察的再三盤問，總算坦承不悔，將真相全盤托出
- (C) 7. 下列詞語意思相近的是：
(A)悖禮犯義／寡廉鮮恥／行不由徑 (B)風雨雞鳴／牝雞司晨／板蕩忠臣
(C)一朝一夕／旦夕之間／彈指之間 (D)無所不取／一塵不染／光風霽月
- (D) 8. 下列各組詞語的解釋，正確的是：
(A)「庶人」和「士」皆指平民 (B)「交征利」和「橫征暴斂」意思相同
(C)「萬乘之國」和「千乘之家」皆指天子 (D)「不奪不饜」和「得隴望蜀」皆有貪心不足之意
- (B) 9. 下列選項中「」內的字，形、音、義皆正確的是：
(A)擁「衾」：く一ㄣ，外套 (B)「紬」袴子弟：ㄨㄛ，白色細絹
(C)「苔」刑：ㄉㄨㄛ，以竹杖或荊條鞭打 (D)陰陽「潛」移：く一ㄛ，暗中
- (B) 10. 以下語詞可用以形容時間短暫的是：(甲)霎時 (乙)永劫 (丙)旦日 (丁)瞬目 (戊)並時 (己)一時間
(A)甲乙戊 (B)甲丁己 (C)乙戊己 (D)丙丁戊

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- (C) 11. 下列各組成語，意思最相近的是：
- (A)克紹箕裘/絳帳春風/虛左以待 (B)口蜜腹劍/不愧屋漏/狐死首丘
(C)行將就木/桑榆晚景/日薄西山 (D)光風霽月/白雲蒼狗/和光同塵
- (D) 12. 下列書籍內容性質與說明正確的是：
- (A)《明夷待訪錄》/天文地理的纂輯 (B)《聊齋誌異》/忠臣孝子的典範
(C)《昭明文選》/政治社會的藍圖 (D)《資治通鑑》/鑑往知來的啟示
- (A) 13. 「但是，誰知我去魯十四年/都化作臨河的一句/長嘆/還不如歸去！修詩書/作春秋，含笑，栽植/那七十二株等待茂盛的杏樹」。本詩所歌詠的人物是：
- (A)孔子 (B)屈原 (C)陶淵明 (D)白居易
- (B) 14. 下列各組「」內的字，所指涉者為相同事物的是：
- (A)黃「鐘」毀棄/率爾操「觚」 (B)「觥」籌交錯/匏「樽」相屬
(C)「圯」上老人/「樑」上君子 (D)故舊不「遺」，則民不偷/以亂「易」整，不武
- (D) 15. 孟子說：「君子可欺以其方，難罔以非其道。」本段文義與下列文句可相呼應的是：
- (A)知之為知之，不知為不知 (B)不怨天，不尤人；下學而上達
(C)邦有道，則仕；邦無道，則可卷而懷之 (D)君子可逝也，不可陷也；可欺也，不可罔也
- (B) 16. 「年輕時的壯舉，他以雙腳研讀山河/劉邦和項羽/屈原和賈誼/荀卿與孟軻，韓信和蕭何/終於站成一排，補入《春秋》後的空白」，本詩描寫的人物是：
- (A)孔子 (B)司馬遷 (C)班固 (D)司馬光
- (C) 17. 「看著螢幕上生離死別的劇情，老奶奶不禁□□淚下。」上文□□處應填入：
- (A)蕭然 (B)皎然 (C)澹然 (D)懵然
- (A) 18. 「昨夜不眠/我在風中展讀你的九歌/乍聞河伯嗷嗷/山鬼啾啾/以及漁父從水流中/撈起你一雙靴子的驚呼」。上面現代詩所吟詠的人物是：
- (A)屈原 (B)項羽 (C)莊子 (D)張良
- (C) 19. 「當圖窮匕現，只能/孤注一擲，傾盡所有/命運繞著柱子旋轉/中與不中之間懸著興興亡亡的弔詭」。上面現代詩所吟詠的人物是：
- (A)老子 (B)重耳 (C)荆軻 (D)廉頗
- (B) 20. 「一粒沙裡看世界，一朵花裡見天國。」意近於：
- (A)化干戈為玉帛 (B)見微知著，由小喻大
(C)窮且亦堅，不墜清雲之志 (D)花開堪折直須折，莫待無花空折枝
- (C) 21. 閱讀下列文字，在空格處選出最適當的詞語：「少年時，我們埋怨面貌不夠姣好，心事無人解。壯年時，我們感慨□□□□，壯志難伸。暮年時，我們嘆息歲月虛度，□□□□。一生中，我們經常把自己沉湎在一種自憐的情緒中，尋求一點的自我安慰。一個人如果只看見自己的傷口，就看不見別人的傷口。」
- (A)江郎才盡/老驥伏櫪 (B)進退維谷/老氣橫秋 (C)懷才不遇/老而無用 (D)世態炎涼/老當益壯
- (A) 22. 下列選項的詞語，所指年齡完全相同的是：
- (A)治學之年/及笄 (B)知命之年/期頤 (C)破瓜之年/弱冠 (D)強仕之年/垂髫
- (B) 23. 「昔年有狂客，號爾謫仙人，筆落驚風雨，詩成泣鬼神」。上面所吟詠的人物是：
- (A)杜甫 (B)李白 (C)韓愈 (D)蘇軾

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- (D) 24. 「昨日登高罷，今朝再舉觴。菊花何太苦，遭此兩重陽。」本詩所描述的季节，與下列選項相同的是：
- (A)孤舟蓑笠翁，獨釣寒江雪 (B)荷風送香氣，竹露滴清響
(C)犬吠水聲中，桃花帶雨濃 (D)停車坐愛楓林晚，霜葉紅於二月花
- (C) 25. 下列「」中常用題辭，使用錯誤的是：
- (A)秦晉之好/賀婚嫁 (B)德必有鄰/賀喬遷 (C)文定厥祥/賀開張 (D)福壽康寧/賀高壽

貳、英文【第26-50題，每題2分，共計25題，佔50分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- (A) 26. If you describe something as _____ you mean that it is unclear or confusing because it can be understood in more than one way.
(A)ambiguous (B)comical (C)rational (D)lucid
- (B) 27. The film's plot is predictable and the acting is _____. I wonder if the producer and the director were serious about this work.
(A)sincere (B)mediocre (C)awesome (D)fantastic
- (A) 28. We found a _____ supply of coconuts on the island. Now, no one will get thirsty again.
(A)bountiful (B)meager (C)miserable (D)scanty
- (C) 29. The protests were part of their _____ against the proposed building development in this area.
(A)festival (B)celebration (C)campaign (D)merrymaking
- (C) 30. The kid can notice even a slight change of his toy room. He is indeed very _____.
(A)inattentive (B)distracted (C)observant (D)lofty
- (A) 31. She is known chiefly for her _____ to left-wing politics. Her family does not understand why she is willing to give so much of her time and energy to her belief.
(A)commitment (B)sideline (C)affectation (D)illusion
- (C) 32. It is said that an anonymous businessman has _____ one million dollars to the charity.
(A)spent (B)obtained (C)donated (D)recruited
- (B) 33. She faces the _____ of disobeying her father or losing the man she loves.
(A)amusement (B)dilemma (C)exuberance (D)conversion

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (A) 34. He denied _____ on the exam.
(A)cheating (B)to cheat (C)having cheating (D)to being cheated
- (B) 35. _____ of health is more serious than that of money.
(A)Lose (B)Loss (C)Lost (D)Losing
- (B) 36. The people in need _____ good care of while social welfare is concerned.
(A)must take (B)must be taken (C)must be taking (D)have to take
- (D) 37. _____ enough money, I would have bought the antique on the spot.
(A)If I have (B)If I am to have (C)Were I had (D)Had I had

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- (B) 38. _____ the traffic jam, we should have reached our destination.
(A) In spite of (B) But for (C) Because of (D) In case of
- (C) 39. Can you tell me what _____ by saying that she is never going to see Narcissus again?
(A) does Echo mean (B) did Echo mean (C) Echo means (D) Echo mean
- (C) 40. Marcel is one of the few persons _____ French in our company.
(A) that knows (B) who knows (C) who know (D) which know

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

The problem with 41 is that they lead to stereotypes and stereotypes lead to generalizations and generalizations lead to assumptions and assumptions lead back to stereotypes. It's a 42 cycle, and after you go around and around a bunch of times you 43 believing that all vegans only eat cabbage and all gay people love musicals. Stereotypes obviously come from somewhere. There are indeed 44 among some certain groups of people, but it would be dangerous to assume that all stereotypes are accurate. You can't say all New Yorkers are rude or all Californians are hippies. You can't say all blonds are dumb or all white men can't jump. You can't say all rich people are snobs or all celebrities have big egos and are self-centered. That's 45 not true.

- (B) 41. (A) stories (B) labels (C) tales (D) humans
- (C) 42. (A) reasonable (B) kind (C) vicious (D) victorious
- (C) 43. (A) put off (B) take back (C) end up (D) get down
- (A) 44. (A) similarities (B) hobbies (C) enemies (D) charms
- (D) 45. (A) awfully (B) evenly (C) rarely (D) simply

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Since 1979, Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) has been popular. There are nearly 1,000 certified MBSR instructors teaching mindfulness techniques (including meditation) in more than 30 countries.

Technology has made it easier than ever to fracture attention into smaller and smaller bits. We answer a colleague's questions from the stands at a child's soccer game; we pay the bills while watching TV; we order groceries while stuck in traffic. In a time when no one seems to have enough time, our devices allow us to be many places at once—but at the cost of being unable to fully inhabit the place where we actually want to be. Mindfulness says we can do better. At one level, the techniques associated with the philosophy are intended to help practitioners quiet a busy mind, becoming more aware of the present moment and less caught up in what happened earlier or what's to come. Many cognitive therapists commend it to patients as a way to help cope with anxiety and depression. More broadly, it's seen as a means to deal with stress.

But to view mindfulness simply as the latest self-help fad underplays its potency and misses the point of why it is gaining acceptance with those who might otherwise dismiss mental training techniques closely tied to meditation—Silicon Valley entrepreneurs, Fortune 500 titans, Pentagon chiefs and more. If distraction is the pre-eminent condition of our age, then mindfulness, in the eyes of its enthusiasts, is the most logical response. Its strength lies in its universality. Though meditation is considered an essential means to achieving mindfulness, the ultimate goal is simply to give your attention fully to what you're doing.

There's evidence they're correct. Researchers have found that **multitasking** leads to lower overall productivity. Students and workers who constantly and rapidly switch between tasks have less ability to filter out irrelevant information, and they make more mistakes. And many corporate workers today find it impossible to take breaks. According to a recent survey, more than half of employed American adults check work messages on the weekends and 4 in 10 do so while on vacation. Now, Silicon Valley has become a hotbed of mindfulness classes and conferences. For example, through the course Search Inside Yourself, thousands of Googlers have learned attention-focusing techniques, including meditation, meant to help them free up mental space for creativity and big thinking.

- (B) 46. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Mindfulness does better than medicine for good health.
 - (B) Mindfulness has been popular recently because modern people have been too distracted and stressed.
 - (C) Achieving mindfulness is impossible in the modern world.
 - (D) Wealthy people need mindfulness more than the poor to deal with stress from their work.
- (A) 47. What does the word “**multitasking**” in paragraph 4 mean?
- (A) Performing different tasks at the same time.
 - (B) Running more apps simultaneously.
 - (C) Maintaining absolute attention on one's work.
 - (D) Having more difficulty retaining new information.
- (B) 48. Why does Google have the in-house mindful program for their employees?
- (A) The employees have nothing else to do for entertainment.
 - (B) The company wants to help the employees to work more efficiently and live better.
 - (C) The company does not want the employees to check work messages on the weekends.
 - (D) Googlers are required to develop more meditation apps for tapping technology.
- (D) 49. Which of the following statements about mindfulness is **NOT** true?
- (A) Mindfulness means maintaining a moment-by-moment awareness of our thoughts.
 - (B) Mindfulness means maintaining a moment-by-moment awareness of our feelings.
 - (C) Mindfulness means maintaining a moment-by-moment awareness of our bodily sensations.
 - (D) Mindfulness means maintaining a moment-by-moment awareness of our enemies.
- (A) 50. According to this passage, what might be an effect of MBSR teaching?
- (A) More companies will be willing to help their employees to be mindful.
 - (B) Companies are going to fire their employees for multitasking behaviors.
 - (C) Schools are going to ban smartphones all together for students' better performances.
 - (D) Parents are going to enroll mindfulness courses for their kids at Silicon Valley.