

# 合作金庫商業銀行 104 年新進人員甄試試題

類別：一般人員(金融組)

科目：國文及英文

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

- (C) 1. 下列選項「」內的字形，兩兩相同的是：
- (A)五彩「丁口弓、」耀／光彩「丁口弓、」爛  
(B)促「丁一丫、」鬼兒／「丁一丫、」氣干雲  
(C)舉酒「出又、」客／「出又、」予作文以記之  
(D)如怨、如慕、如泣、如「厶又、」／「厶又、」洄從之
- (B) 2. 「風來疏竹，風過而竹不留聲；雁渡寒潭，雁去而潭不留影；故君子事來而心始現，事去而心隨□。」（《菜根譚》）本段文句，最適合填入空格中的文字是：
- (A)人 (B)空 (C)風 (D)愁
- (C) 3. 下列題辭中，何者使用正確？
- (A)「南山獻頌」用以賀新婚 (B)「福壽全歸」用以祝壽  
(C)「鶯遷喬木」用以賀遷居 (D)「喬木鶯聲」用以賀演唱會
- (A) 4. 「人生自古誰無死，留取丹心照汗青」的「汗青」一詞，下列何者解說正確？
- (A)史冊 (B)世間 (C)天地 (D)朝廷
- (B) 5. 下列詞語，何者可用來「比喻創造事業的艱苦、不易」？
- (A)甕牖繩樞 (B)筭路藍縷 (C)落月屋梁 (D)物望允孚
- (B) 6. 下列何者係描寫秋景？
- (A)滿湖香菱荷兼葭 (B)曲岸經霜落葉滑  
(C)瑤琴一曲來薰風 (D)千里鶯啼綠映紅
- (A) 7. 甲、「君子『矜』而不爭，群而不黨。」（《論語·衛靈公篇》）；乙、「凡在故老，猶蒙『矜』育。」（李密·陳情表）；丙、「自『矜』自是，大言欺人者。」（王守仁·教條示龍場諸生）；丁、「若得其情，則哀『矜』而勿喜。」（《論語·子張篇》）關於上述文句中『矜』字用法相同的組合是：
- (A)乙丁 (B)甲丁 (C)乙丙 (D)甲丙
- (B) 8. 下列詞語解釋，錯誤的選項是：
- (A)非難／批評指責 (B)不啻／不能締造  
(C)平反／洗雪冤情 (D)借箸／代人謀畫
- (A) 9. 有關書信格式與用語的敘述，下列何者正確？
- (A)書信內容提及寫信者自己的親長時，應加上「家」字稱之，如「家慈」  
(B)一般平輩之間的「收啟詞」可以使用「道啟」一詞  
(C)寄給長輩之普通信件寄信人自署的封緘詞寫「寄」字即可  
(D)直式信封中欄所寫的稱呼是發信人對收信人的稱呼，所以家書的信封可以寫「某某某父親收」
- (A) 10. 下列各文句中，「行」之字義為「排行」的選項為：
- (A)邑有王生，「行」七 (B)「行」陣和睦，優劣得所  
(C)其隙也，則施施而「行」 (D)聲無小而不聞，「行」無隱而不形
- (C) 11. 韓愈的〈雜說·馬說〉提到：「千里馬常有，而伯樂不常有。」意思是：
- (A)駿驥一日千里，而伯樂不能

- (B)千里馬的壽命長於伯樂  
(C)千里馬容易找，但是知道千里馬的伯樂不多  
(D)千里馬常有毛病，伯樂不願駕馭
- (C) 12. 甲、棘人；乙、布衣；丙、黔首；丁、庶黎；戊、結背。以上詞彙可以借代為「平民」、「百姓」的正確選項是：  
(A)甲丙丁 (B)丙丁戊 (C)乙丙丁 (D)甲乙戊
- (C) 13. 李白的古詩〈月下獨酌〉寫道：「花間一壺酒，獨酌無相親。舉杯邀明月，對影成三人。」其中的「三人」是指：  
(A)李白、花和酒杯 (B)李白、酒杯和影子  
(C)李白、明月和影子 (D)明月、李白和花
- (C) 14. 下列各行業所搭配的標語，何者不恰當？  
(A)製鞋業—平步青雲 (B)中醫業—術躑岐黃  
(C)旅館業—門可羅雀 (D)美容業—穠纖合度
- (B) 15. 古代季節均有配對的專屬植物，通常「桃花」是用來指農曆幾月？(A)一月(B)三月(C)五月(D)八月
- (D) 16. 請選出下列「」中的字完全正確的組合：  
(A)「取」高和寡／「俾」官野史／如火如「荼」  
(B)長「趨」直入／人不「敷」出／嘔心「歷」血  
(C)有「容」乃大／鉅細「糜」遺／眾口「礫」金  
(D)養精「蓄」銳／諄諄善「誘」／深藏遠「遁」
- (C) 17. 下列哪一組成語的意思相反？  
(A)恣意妄為／肆無忌憚 (B)略見一斑／以管窺天  
(C)如法炮製／不落窠臼 (D)一丘之貉／半斤八兩
- (C) 18. 友人新居落成，下列題辭，何者不適合使用？  
(A)噦鳳棲梧 (B)堂構維新 (C)輝增彩悅 (D)大啟爾宇
- (A) 19. 下列人物組別中，哪一選項二者不具有師徒關係？  
(A)胡適／徐志摩 (B)歐陽脩／曾鞏  
(C)左光斗／史可法 (D)孔子／顏回
- (D) 20. 下列小說，何者為清代作品？  
(A)霍小玉傳 (B)新五代史 (C)三國演義 (D)儒林外史

【國文閱讀測驗】”請回答 21—25 題

姚小弟的書包裡沒有功課，只有一個牛皮紙袋”打開看，掉出牙籤、橡皮筋、oK 繃、鉛筆、橡皮擦、口香糖、棉花球、巧克力、面紙、金線、銅板、糖果。我乍看以為他把食物垃圾全裝在一起，正要開訓，忽然看到一張粉紅色信，看了才恍然大悟，甚至有點感動。

級任老師 Reines 小姐首先歡迎小朋友進入四年級，接著說：這個紙袋裡的東西可能有點怪，但象徵一些訊息。當你看到這些東西，希望提醒你想起這些訊息。她寫著：第一件牙籤。挑出別人的長處。

第二件橡皮筋。保持彈性，每件事情都能完成。

第三件 oK 繃。恢復別人以及自己受傷的感情。

第四件鉛筆。寫下你每天的願望。

第五件橡皮擦。每個人都會犯錯，沒關係的。

第六件口香糖。堅持下去就能完成工作。而且當你嘗試時，你會得到樂趣。

第七件棉花球。提醒你這間教室充滿和善的言語與溫暖的感情。

第八件巧克力。當你沮喪時會讓你舒服些。

第九件面紙。幫別人擦乾眼淚。

第十件金線。記得用友情把我們的心綁在一起。

第十一件銅板。提醒你，你是有價值而且特殊的。

第十二件救生圈（救生圈形糖果）。當你需要談一談時，你可以來找我。

一個老師大費周章準備二十三個紙袋，確認每個紙袋都裝齊了十二樣東西，開學第一天，送給每個孩子當見面禮，還寫了信，充滿濃厚的人文氣息與溫暖情懷。沒有一件提醒作業考試測驗卷評量練習簿，也沒提醒安靜守秩序準時處罰，卻提醒「你是有價值而且特殊的」，提醒「記得幫別人擦乾臉上的眼淚」。《簡慎-老師的十二樣見面禮》

- (C) 21. 文中「橡皮筋」和「彈性」的關係，和下列哪一選項相同？  
(A)金線／友情 (B)鉛筆／願望 (C)銅板／價值 (D)面紙／眼淚
- (B) 22. 下列哪一選項，並「不在」文中老師對學生的期許？  
(A)盼望 (B)勤學 (C)堅持 (D)寬恕
- (A) 23. 文中「牙籤」的意義，最近於下列何者？  
(A)三人行，必有我師焉 (B)友直、友諒、友多聞  
(C)學而時習之，不亦說乎 (D)學而不思則罔，思而不學則殆
- (D) 24. 文中哪一個物品和「人誰無過，過而能改，善莫大焉」的意思相近？  
(A)OK 繃 (B)棉花球 (C)口香糖 (D)橡皮擦
- (C) 25. 下列選項，何者「不是」作者想要表達的意念？  
(A)多一點用心可以讓教育變得更美好  
(B)知識的灌輸並不是學習的第一要務  
(C)期望以處罰教導品德往往適得其反  
(D)肯定自我與關懷他人皆屬教育基石

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】

- (C) 26. In the United States, it is customary to tip for the \_\_\_\_\_ you received from your waiter or waitress. (A)cafeteria. (B)research. (C)service. (D)convenience
- (D) 27. It's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ achievement for a 14-year-old boy to be admitted to a national university. (A)tragic. (B)essential. (C)offensive. (D)phenomenal
- (B) 28. Judging from his detailed description, the author was very \_\_\_\_\_. (A>alert. (B)observant. (C)intact. (D)reckless
- (B) 29. Life is not easy in this city because the living costs are \_\_\_\_\_ up. (A)twisting. (B)mounting. (C)rotating. (D)monitoring
- (A) 30. Generally speaking, an adventurous person is \_\_\_\_\_ to take risks. (A)prone. (B)reluctant. (C)reacted. (D)impatient
- (B) 31. A \_\_\_\_\_ friend not only shares your happiness and sorrow but encourages you. (A)remote. (B)bosom. (C)potential. (D)regretful
- (A) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ with a problem, you have to analyze it first, and then try to find a solution. (A)Confronted. (B)Contemplated. (C)Congratulated. (D)Comprehended
- (C) 33. In an election \_\_\_\_\_, it's unavoidable for candidates to criticize each other.

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(A)captain. (B)capital. (C)campaign. (D)calculation

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (B) 34. Group decisions can be reached \_\_\_\_\_ consciously or unconsciously.  
(A)both . (B)either. (C)so . (D)neither
- (D) 35. The taxi driver drove carelessly and was unfriendly to me; \_\_\_\_\_ , the taxi was dirty.  
(A)strange to say. (B)in effect. (C)for instance. (D)in addition
- (B) 36. According to school regulations, anyone caught \_\_\_\_\_ on the exam will be punished.  
(A)to cheat. (B)cheating. (C)cheated. (D)to cheating
- (C) 37. Barbie and Ted have been married for 40 years. By their next anniversary, they \_\_\_\_\_ married for 50 years.  
(A) are. (B)would have. (C)will have been. (D)would be
- (D) 38. William much prefers being assessed as he goes along, \_\_\_\_\_ having a big exam at the end of the year.  
(A)other than . (B)regarding . (C)as to. (D)rather than
- (C) 39. \_\_\_\_\_ to our one-bedroom apartment, our grandparents' house in the country seemed like a palace.  
(A)Be compared. (B)Compare.  
(C)When compared. (D)While compare
- (C) 40. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ when you swim in the ocean. I have never had a chance to do so.  
(A)what does it feel like. (B)what is it felt like.  
(C)what it feels like. (D)what it is felt like

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

When most companies release a new product or service, they try to persuade people to buy it with catchy slogans and flashy ad campaigns. But when it came time for Volkswagen to launch their 41 innovation, they decided to take a different route.

The company decided to sponsor a competition called the Fun Theory 42 the premise that the best way to make people change their ways is to turn the decision-making process into a game. In this contest, people were encouraged to submit their own video with ideas for making everyday life a little more fun. To get users to take the stairs, 43 using the escalator, one person suggested turning each step into a piano key. So anytime someone 44 one of the black and white steps, it produced a musical tone. As a result, the number of people who used the stairs increased by 66%. The Fun Theory competition has been a major 45 . It has spawned more than 700 user-generated videos. Many of these short films became popular. If you want people to make changes for the better, all you really need is fun.

- (A) 41. (A)latest (B)latter (C)later (D)least
- (C) 42. (A)stuck to (B)used to (C)based on (D)consisted of
- (B) 43. (A)after all (B)instead of (C)by contrast (D)as usual
- (A) 44. (A)turned on (B)stepped on (C)counted on (D)insisted on
- (C) 45. (A)stntggle (B)reception (C)success (D)exchange

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Steeped in history, cloaked in prestige, and not rarely subjected to allegations of elitism, the University of Oxford is famous around the world. Whether a student desperately desires to win admission to this esteemed institution, or whether he dismisses it as outdated and

pretentious. the university is the “crème de la crème” of higher education.

Oxford is the oldest surviving university in the English-speaking world, dating back at least as far as the 11th century. It consists of 38 colleges, which were gradually united under the umbrella of Oxford University. These colleges are run independently but they all function on the basis of tutorials, supported by lectures and individual faculty facilities such as libraries, lodgings, and common rooms. Oxford's long and successful history has, of course, produced numerous notable graduates, from Nobel prize winners and economists to world leaders and actors. But the university is known for more than just its distinguished alumni. The mystique of Oxford is **recurrent** in popular culture, too.

It is a combination of Oxford's rich past, excellent reputation, and beautiful architecture that inspires its prominent position in our hearts and minds. We recognize the university's Bodleian Library - the second-largest in Britain - from the Harry Potter films; it becomes Hogwarts' hospital wing. A James Bond film, *An Education*, and the hit TV series *Lost* have also featured the campus. Perhaps Oxford's most famous association with popular culture stems from Lewis Carroll - he spent most of his life as a student and teacher there - and his novels, *Alice in Wonderland* and *Alice Through the Looking Glass*. Alice Liddell, daughter of an Oxford dean at the time, was the girl on whom Carroll based the world-famous character, and some scenes from his stories are set in and around the Oxford campus.

The University of Oxford is much more than academia and bookishness. It is also a place where magic happens.

- (B) 46. According to the article, which of the following is a reason why the University of Oxford is “famous around the world”?
- (A) Students can study magic there.
  - (B) It has a long, admirable history.
  - (C) It's every student's dream to go there.
  - (D) Lewis Carroll's Alice attended the institution.
- (D) 47. What does the word '**recurrent**' in the second paragraph mostly likely mean?
- (A) New: present: most recent.
  - (B) Popular: in vogue.
  - (C) Passing from one to another: circulating.
  - (D) Occurring or appearing over and over again.
- (A) 48. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Oxford university?
- (A) It has existed for more than 11 centuries.
  - (B) Many important people studied there.
  - (C) It is made up of nearly 40 colleges.
  - (D) Some famous figures were shot on its campus.
- (C) 49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Oxford has many outdated and pretentious academics.
  - (B) Oxford encourages its students to engage in creative writing.
  - (C) Not all students choose to go to Oxford.
  - (D) Oxford cultivates numerous well-known filmmakers.
- (B) 50. What is the main purpose of the article?
- (A) To discuss the advantages of going to Oxford.

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- (B) To introduce Oxford from different aspects.
- (C) To describe Oxford's structure and buildings.
- (D) To warn against Oxford's old-fashioned values.

# 公 職 王