臺銀人壽「98年五至八職等人員甄試」試題

職等/甄試類組【類組代碼】: 五職等/一般金融【59704】、

五職等/壽險管理【59820-59821】

普通科目:【B卷】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、C 卷)是否一致,以及入場通知書號碼、桌角號碼、甄試類組是否相符。A、B、C 卷試題內容皆一致,僅題號順序不同。
 - 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。

壹、國文

- 1.顏色常與文化習俗息息相關,下列與「紅」相關詞彙的敘述,何者錯誤?
 - ①如撮合姻緣稱爲「牽紅線」,以「紅包」代稱禮金等。
 - ②「紅」可指行情好,如「當紅炸子雞」,股價指數止跌回升爲「由黑翻紅」。
 - ③「紅顏」有時指美女,如「衝冠一怒爲紅顏」;有時則指年少,如「紅顏棄軒冕」。
 - ④用「紅」來形容亢奮之意,如「歹徒殺紅了眼」;或讚歎之意,如「他的表現令人眼紅」。
- 2.小明今天要去參加三場重大的典禮,在紅包上,他寫下「鐘鼓樂之」、「桃灼呈祥」、「鳳棲高梧」。 這分別是哪三個慶典?
 - ①賀結婚、賀嫁女、賀新居
 - ②賀當選、賀生女、賀娶妻
 - ③賀得獎、賀遷居、賀高壽
 - ④賀校慶、賀娶妻、賀就業
- 3.《詩經》有所謂「六義」,其中「賦、比、興」三者爲作詩的方法,那麼「風、雅、頌」是指詩的什麼? ①歌譜 ②體制 ③地區 ④典故
- 4.「回樂峰前沙似雪,受降城外月如霜;不知何處吹蘆管?一夜征人盡望鄉。」此詩提到使人望鄉的原因何在?
 - ①因聞笛而勾起鄉愁
 - ②因戰勝而準備返鄉
 - ③因逢佳節而思念故鄉
 - ④因月如霜而遠眺家鄉
- 5.《論語·學而》:「不患人之不己知,患不知人也。」這句話的意義是什麼?
 - ①擔心相知之難

②擔心知心難尋

③擔心人不知己

④擔心已不知人

6.「若使天下兼相愛,愛人若愛其身,猶有不孝者乎?視父兄與君若其身,惡施不孝?猶有不慈者乎?」 這是出自於先秦何人的學說?

①孔子

②孟子

③老子

④墨子

7.先秦諸子各有其核心思想,「荀子隆□,韓非尚□」,其中空格,依序填入下列何者最爲正確?

①禮/法

②道/君

③惡/術

④學/勢

- 8.下列常用語的說明,何者錯誤?
 - ①「杯中物」、「忘憂物」都是酒的別稱
 - ②「僕」、「不敏」都是自謙之詞
 - ③「拙荆」、「良人」都是用來謙稱自己的妻子
 - ④「泰山」、「丈人」都是對妻子父親的敬稱
- 9.下列文句,何者完全沒有錯別字?
 - ①面對這個棘手的難題,大家都一愁莫展。
 - ②如此盛會,得以恭逢其盛,是我的榮幸。
 - ③在這局勢多變的時代,知識分子更應做國家的中流抵柱。
 - @這件衣服配上她姣好的臉龐,真是相得益彰,更顯出她的氣質。

10.	下列各組「 」中的字,何者讀 ①待遇優「渥」/從中「斡」旋						
	②叱「吒」風雲/令人「詫」異						
	③「狙」擊敵人/人爲刀「俎」						
	④火勢「熾」熱/兩軍對「峙」						
11.	「未經仔細思考便望文生義,□□ ①郢書燕說 ②南橘北			己。」其中缺空處,下 ④進退維谷	列成語何者最適宜塡入?		
12.	下列文句,何者意指一個人爲學達	或做事,都不	能半途而廢	,必須努力堅持到底	,才會有成就?		
	①己所不欲,勿施於人。						
	②其身正,不令而行;其身不正,雖令不從。						
	③不怨天,不尤人;下學而上達,知我者,其天乎! ②左惡者,勝其提供,提供力 (四至五五百) (2) (2) (2) (2)						
	④有爲者,譬若掘井;掘井九仞而不及泉,猶爲棄井也。						
13.	下列語詞,何者不是「書信」的作						
	①關山魂夢長,「魚雁」音塵少。 ②相思望淮水,「雙鯉」不應稀。						
	③無絲竹之亂耳,無「案牘」之						
	②無絲竹之亂斗,無一条順」之穷形。 ④驛寄梅花,魚傳「尺素」,砌成此恨無重數。						
1/	《大學》書中提到:「古之欲明			·	甘宏・汾流甘宏老、生体		
	《八字》首中近到: 日之歌的: 其身。」請問「欲修其身者」,;		1 / 几日共國	,队们共图有 7 几月:	兴 <u>条,</u> 队月兴 <u>条</u> 行。几形		
	①致其知		②正其心				
	③誠其意		④格其物				
15.	下列各組成語,何者是相反詞? ①固若金湯/堅如磐石						
	②無濟於事/杯水車薪						
	③瓦釜雷鳴/小人得志						
	④洗心革面/怙惡不悛						
	「灞岸晴來送別頻,相偎相倚不同	勝春;自家飛	絮猶無定,	爭把長條絆得人。」.	此詩所歌詠的是下列何種		
7	直物?		②	0. 1/=			
17 -	①竹 ②柳 Tau [3菊	④ 梅			
1/.	下列「 」的詞語,何者解說 ①「棘人」是稱呼居父母之喪的						
	①「棘人」是伸呼店久母之畏的人 ②「妯娌」是兄弟之妻相互的稱呼						
	③「連襟」是姊妹的丈夫彼此互	•					
	④「令媛」是敬稱他人的女兒	113					
18.	下列成語中,哪一選項沒有錯別。	字?					
	①圍觀如睹/無地放矢						
	②纏綿緋惻/無可耐何						
	③搪塞卸責/骨瘦如柴						
	④鳩占雀巢/魚灌而入						
19.	「詩中有畫,畫中有詩」是誰用第 ①王維形容王羲之	來形容何人的	詩和畫?				
	②蘇軾形容王摩詰						
	③鄭板橋形容蘇軾						
	④蘇軾形容王羲之						
20.	孟子論辯時最善用譬喻,下列何 [。] ①魚與熊掌不可兼得	者不是他所用]的比喻?				
	②逝者如斯夫不舍晝夜						
	③學苟有本盈科後進						
	④人之性善猶水之就下						

貳、英文

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

21.	1. According to the expert's, the economic growth rate of the whole nation will increase 2% by the					
	of this year. ① estimation	② accumulation	③ institution	(4) aspiration		
22.		ould eat eighty dumplings		1		
		© obviously				
23.		TV program is				
		② fortunate				
24				ou don't want to carry so much extra		
	weight.	well as 100a and water w	non you mile occurse yo	a don't want to early so much extra		
		② financial	3 essentials	proficiency		
25.	= -	e was laid off, because he		_		
	- · ·	2 angry		(4) busy		
26.	He is a invest	tor who buys only sound s	stocks.	•		
		② rash		stupid		
27.	Good economic news fr	om the President usually	the condition of	of the stock market.		
	① increases	② improves	③ closes	④ opens		
28.		•		noney-back for all of their		
	new products.	1				
	① insurance	② prejudice	3 guarantee	④ enhancement		
29.	A research team are pla	nning an observation proj	ect on the of b	irds in Southern Taiwan.		
	① invention	2 migration	3 suggestion	④ regulation		
30.	As soon as a border con	flict arose, the	ties between these two na	ations were severed.		
	① diplomatic	② characteristic	3 alphabetic	4 historic		
31.			ensure economic recover	ry, some investors still feel		
	about the stock market.			_		
	① persuasive	② sympathetic	③ aggressive	(4) pessimistic		
二、	文法測驗【諸在下列》	各題中選出最適當的答案	k]			
				VVI C D C D C D C D C D C D C D C D C D C		
32.		t the end of the street but ② neither				
22			•			
33.	① will knock		II. All those old buildings ③ will be knocked	down tomorrow.		
2.4				C		
<i>3</i> 4.	① raise	together money ② to raise		tne eartnquake. ④ raised		
25			③ raising			
<i>3</i> 3.	-	merica's financial proble				
26	① much worse than			4 very worse than		
36.		nter the password before t	•	± •		
27	① be allowed	② allow	3 allowing	④ are allowed		
31.		the scene of the accident		_		
	① Hearing an explosion		② The man was shouting ④ Heard loud poise			
20	 A big fire was seen by us the Internet, we would not have access to information so quickly. 					
<i>3</i> 8.			<u> </u>			
20	① Were it not for		3 Having no	① There was no		
39.	This is the ce		② ···	Ø ough		
40	① same	② just	③ very	④ such		
40.		patient, he is				
	① However	② Nevertheless	③ Moreover	Although		

三、閱讀測驗

Everyone loves money! But do you know where money originally came from? Who were the first people to use money? Scientists say that over 10,000 years ago, people in Swaziland, Southern Africa, were using red dye as a type of money. The aboriginal people of Australia were also using a similar dye as a type of money around that period of time. Later, people in several places used shells and other valuable things as a type of money to "buy" or "trade for" things they wanted. This is known as a barter system, a form of trade where some goods are exchanged for other goods.

Many things have been used as "money" from pigs to spices and salt. For a long time, pepper could be used to "pay for" things in Europe. On the Micronesian island of Yap, people used very big stone "coins," some of which were up to eight feet wide and weighed more than a small car.

But the most convenient forms of money were pieces of valuable metals like gold and silver. Historians think that the Lydians were the first people to introduce the use of gold and silver coins around 650 BC. Gold and silver are still quite valuable today.

The first banknotes appeared in China in the 7th century, and the first banknotes in Europe were issued in 1661.

Money has changed through the ages. However, it is more important today than ever before.

©reference : G. J. Bahlmann & D.L. Boeuf & L. Jing (2009) Success With Reading : p.102~103

- 41. What is the main idea of the article?
 - ① Everyone loves money.

- ② Spending money is fun.
- 3 People have used money for only a short time. 4 People have used various forms of money for a long time.
- 42. According to the article, what are some of the things that people have used for money?
 - ① Pigs, spices, and dyes.

② Dyes, coins, and bananas.

3 Bananas, rocks, and pencils.

- Salt, dyes, and butterflies.
- 43. How long ago did aboriginal people of Australia start using money?
 - ① About 1,000 years ago.

② About 2,650 years ago.

3 About 10,000 years ago.

- 4 About 1,700 years ago.
- 44. We can summarize the second paragraph of the article in the following sentence:
 - ① The first money was used only in Swaziland. ② Shells were used as money long time ago.
 - 3 Small stones were once used as coins in Europe. 4 A variety of things, large or small, have been used as money.
- 45. Which of the following statements is true about banknotes?
 - ① Banknotes were first used in China.
- ② Gold and silver were once used as banknotes in Lydia.
- 3 The first banknotes appeared in 1661.
- 4 Banknotes were very popular in Europe in the 7th century.

四、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

In New York City, some high school students went to Cancun, Mexico for spring break and brought something back – swine flu, a new strain of the H1N1 influenza virus. Now, that small group 46 hundreds of other teenagers, and fears are mounting that the new H1N1 influenza will be turning into a pandemic. The new H1N1 influenza virus has the potential to be very dangerous 47 it can be spread between people. It most likely started when a pig was infected with a combination of avian and human flu.

The epicenter of the new H1N1 flu is Mexico, 48 more than 150 people have died. The president of Mexico has ordered schools, churches and gyms closed. Restaurants are only serving carry-out meals, and the streets in many parts of Mexico City are deserted.

While the threat of a very serious global outbreak is looming, officials say that this has not happened and if 49, they are ready. Health centers are asking for people who have been to Mexico recently, or have been in contact with those who have, to go to a hospital to be checked out.

Staying out of the crowded areas, frequently washing one's hands, or 50 can prevent the new H1N1 flu strain. The government of Taiwan says that they have two million vaccines on hand. If needed, the government says that it can produce 200,000 vaccines per month as well as import them from abroad in case the new H1N1 flu gets serious in Taiwan.

- 46. ① infecting 47. © so that
- ② is infected
- 3 is infecting
- 4 has infected

- ② because
- 3 for fear that
- (4) but also

- ② there
- 3 which
- 4 when

- 48. where 49.① is
- 2 were
- 3 does
- 4 will
- 50.0 getting vaccinated 2 getting vaccinating 3 got vaccinating
- got vaccinated

臺銀人壽 98 年五至八職等人員甄試 試題正確答案

甄試類別:五職等/壽險管理類【B卷】

普通科目:國文及英文【每題2分】

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1. [4] 2. [1] 3. [2] 4. [1] 5. [4] 6. [4] 7. [1] 8. [3] 9. [4] 10. [1] 11. [1] 12. [4] 13. [3] 14. [2] 15. [4] 16. [2] 17. [1] 18. [3] 19. [2] 20. [2] 21. [1] 22. [2] 23. [1] 24. [3] 25. [1] 26. [3] 27. [2] 28. [3] 29. [2] 30. [1] 31. [4] 32. [4] 33. [3] 34. [2] 35. [1] 36. [4] 37. [1] 38. [1] 39. [3] 40. [3] 41. [4] 42. [1] 43. [3] 44. [4] 45. [1] 46. [4] 47. [2] 48. [1] 49. [3] 50. [1]
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綜合科目:人壽保險實務、保險學理論【每題 1.25 分】

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1. [3] 2. [3] 3. [4] 4. [3] 5. [4] 6. [1] 7. [2] 8. [4] 9. [1] 10. [3] 11. [1] 12. [3] 13. [4] 14. [4] 15. [4] 16. [4] 17. [4] 18. [2] 19. [2] 20. [4] 21. [2] 22. [4] 23. [2] 24. [3] 25. [4] 26. [4] 27. [4] 28. [1] 29. [4] 30. [2] 31. [3] 32. [2] 33. [4] 34. [2] 35. [3] 36. [2] 37. [1] 38. [3] 39. [3] 40. [2] 41. [2] 42. [4] 43. [4] 44. [4] 45. [2] 46. [2] 47. [1] 48. [1] 49. [4] 50. [3] 51. [1] 52. [3] 53. [2] 54. [4] 55. [4] 56. [1] 57. [2] 58. [2] 59. [3] 60. [2] 61. [2] 62. [1] 63. [2] 64. [3] 65. [1] 66. [3] 67. [2] 68. [1] 69. [3] 70. [1] 71. [4] 72. [3] 73. [4] 74. [3] 75. [3] 76. [1] 77. [1] 78. [1] 79. [1] 80. [2]
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註:若對試題與答案有任何疑義,請於 6月22日上午9時至23日下午18時止,至本院網站參閱試題疑義申請說明並於線上登錄申請。逾越受理期限、以其他方式申請或未敘明充分理由者,恕不予受理及回覆。