臺灣銀行 109 年新進人員甄試試題

進用職等/甄試類別【代碼】:8職等/電腦稽核【Q6105】、

8 職等/海外資安儲備人員【Q6107】、

8 職等/資訊安全人員(一)【Q6108】、

5 職等/資訊安全人員(二)【Q6109】、

7 職等/程式設計人員(一) 【Q6110】、

5 職等/程式設計人員(二)【Q6111】、

7 職等/系統管理人員(一)【Q6112】、

5 職等/系統管理人員(二)【Q6113】、

7職等/大陸地區程式設計人員【Q6114】、

7 職等/大陸地區系統管理人員【Q6115】、

7 職等/會計人員【Q6117】

科目一:國文及英文

*入場通知書編號:

- 注意:①作答前先檢查答案卡,測驗入場通知書編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試人員 處理。使用非本人答案卡作答者,該節不予計分。
 - ②本試卷為一張雙面,測驗題型為四選一單選選擇題50題,每題2分,共100分。
 - ③選擇題限以 2B 鉛筆於答案卡上作答,請選出一個正確或最適當答案,答錯不倒扣;以複選作答或未作答 者,該題不予計分。
 - ④請勿於答案卡書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
 - ⑤本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器 (不具任何財務函數、工程函數、儲存程式、文數字編輯、內建程式 外接插卡、攝(錄)影音、資料傳輸、通訊或類似功能),且不得發出聲響。應考人如有下列情事扣該節成 績 10 分,如再犯者該節不予計分。1.電子計算器發出聲響,經制止仍執意續犯者。2.將不符規定之電子計 算器置於桌面或使用,經制止仍執意續犯者。
 - ⑥答案卡務必繳回,未繳回者該節以零分計算。

壹、國文【第1-25題,每題2分,共計25題,占50分】

- 【3】1.下列注音何者錯誤?
- ②「縝」密(44) ③「計」文(54) ④「痼」疾(44) ①「磅」礴(**匀九**)
- 【4】2.「甲、夜暮低垂;乙、一蹴可幾;丙、流連望返;丁、首屈一指」,上列詞語完全無錯別字的選項為下 列何者?

①甲丙

②甲丁

③乙丙

4乙丁

- 【3】3.有關詞語及其說解,下列何者錯誤?
- ①越俎代庖/比喻踰越自己的職分而代人做事

②涸轍之鮒/比喻陷處困境,急需救援的人或物

③書空咄咄/比喻人得意時所表現的囂張狂妄狀態 ④以鄰為壑/比喻只圖自己利益,把困難或禍害轉嫁給別人

【3】4.下列文句□□内最適合填入的詞語是:

「啊,這就是臺灣的最高處,東北亞的第一高峰,三九五二公尺的玉山之巔了,嶔奇孤絕,冷肅硬毅,□□著 或遠或近地以絕壑陡崖或瘦稜亂石斷然阻隔或險奇連結著的神貌互異的四周群峰,氣派凛然。 (節錄自 陳列 〈玉山去來〉)

①正視

④遙望

- 【1】5.有關題辭適用場合的敘述,下列何者正確?
- ①鳳凰干飛/賀新婚

②雛鳳新聲/賀生女

③跨鳳乘龍/賀生雙胞胎

④鳳振高岡/賀新屋落成

【4】6.李白〈長干行〉「低頭向暗壁,千喚不一回」句中的「向」為「面對」 的意思。下列選項中的「向」字, 何者的意思與此相同?

①臣「向」蒙國恩,刻恩圖報

②「向」晚意不適,驅車登古原

③尋「向」所誌,遂继不復得路

④近水樓台先得月,「向」陽花木早逢春

【2】7.撰作春聯時,上聯為「芝蘭自得山川秀」,下聯宜為下列何者?

②松柏長留天地春 ①老樹著花天下春 ③河山大好春重到

【4】8.下述現代詩,請依詩意選出排列順序最適當的選項:

「他靜靜地立在那兒

- 甲、然後落下
- 乙、兩手撐著地面
- 丙、成為倒立的姿勢
- 丁、停留在空中翻筋斗
- 戊、突然,像隨風飄起的一片羽毛

看著周圍驚訝的人群」(節選自 鄭炯明〈誤會〉)

- ①甲乙丙丁戊 ②乙甲丙戊丁 ③丙乙戊甲丁
- 【4】9.若利用網路搜索引擎搜尋,同時符合右列條件:農村/鄉土小說作家/散戲,為下列何位作家?
- ①吳晟
- ②向陽
- ③張大春
- ④洪醒夫

④戊丁甲乙丙

- 【2】10.李白〈蜀道難〉:「噫吁戲!危乎高哉!蜀道之難難於上青天!」句中「噫吁戲」表達何種情緒? ②感歎 ③驚訝 ④哀傷
- 【3】11.下列何組字的結構,在六書分類中,屬於「指事」字? ①日、月 ③本、末 ②江、河
- 【1】12.「被腰斬的/說是最挺拔的/被剝削的/說是最甜美的/被壓榨的/說是最多汁的/解剖學原本的/建 立在理性而精確的刀法上/呸,呸,呸/吸盡精血,吐出渣滓/幸好/痛,/越啃越短/再也沒有甚麼可傷害 的了/當手中只剩下/一顆鬚眉不全的/粗鄙的頭」關於上引詩作「描寫對象」的敘述,下列何者正確? ③西瓜 ①甘蔗 ②苦瓜 ④荔枝
- 【3】13.楊華〈小詩〉「落花飛到美人鬘上,/停一刻又隨春風去了。/落花、美人、春風同是無意中相遇」, 下列敘述何者最符合其意旨?
- ①無意間探知生機的喜悅

②與天地萬物為友的自在

③美好事物的遇合需要機緣

④澄澈空寂的外在世界與內在心境

④武、信

④辛棄疾: 稼軒居士

【3】14.有關余光中〈鄉愁〉一詩的詩句,下列何者係表現「母子死別」?

- ①小時候/鄉愁是一枚小小的郵票/我在這頭/母親在那頭
- ②長大後/郷愁是一張窄窄的船票/我在這頭/新娘在那頭
- ③後來啊/鄉愁是一方矮矮的墳墓/我在外頭/母親在裡頭
- @而現在/鄉愁是一灣淺淺的海峽/我在這頭/大陸在那頭
- 【4】15.下列有關古代年齡的代稱,何者正確?

①強仕之年:30歲 ②知命之年:40 歳

③花甲之年:50歲 ④耳順之年:60歳

【3】16.《韓非子·定法》「君無術則弊於上,臣無法則亂於下」句中「弊」字的解釋,下列何者最適當? ②弊端 ③蒙蔽 ④疲蔽

【4】17.有關專有名詞的敘述,下列何者錯誤?

①四庫:經、史、子、集

②四君子:梅、蘭、竹、菊

③四書:《論語》、《孟子》、《大學》、《中庸》 ④四大奇書:《水滸傳》、《三國演義》、《西遊記》、《儒林外史》

- 【3】18.下列引號內歇後語,與其解釋的配對,何者錯誤? ①「竹籃打水」/一場空
- ③「泥菩薩過江」/技藝超凡

②「箭在弦上」/不得不發 ④「司馬昭之心」/路人皆知

②稱人健在母親為「今尊」

【3】19.有關文士的稱號,下列何者錯誤? ①陶潛:靖節先生 ②李白:青蓮居士

③朱喜:亭林先生 【4】20.下列文句中的「景」字,何者意指「景象、情况」?

②我先王先民之「景」命 ①贏糧而「景」從 ④陰盛陽衰,金鐵為飛,此何「景」也

③至若春和「景」明,波瀾不驚 【2】21.有關稱謂之敘述,下列何者錯誤?

①稱己健在父親為「家父」

③稱人兄弟為「賢昆仲」,對人自稱為「愚兄弟」 ④稱人夫婦為「賢伉儷」,對人自稱為「愚夫婦」

【4】22.下列敘述何者符合孟子的觀點?

甲、人皆有不忍人之心 乙、人之性惡,其善者偽也

丙、民為貴,社稷次之,君為輕

丁、學問之道無他,求其放心而已矣

①甲乙 ②乙丙 ③乙丙丁 ④甲丙丁

【3】23.「理之所在各是其所是各非其所非世無孔子誰能定是非之真」之文字,以現代標點斷句,最適當的選項

①理之所在,各是其所,是各非其所。非世無孔子,誰能定是非之真?

②理之所,在各是其所是,各非其所非。世無孔子誰能定,是非之真?

③理之所在,各是其所是,各非其所非。世無孔子,誰能定是非之真? ④理之所在,各是其所是各,非其所非。世無孔子誰能定,是非之真?

- 【3】24.蘇軾〈潮州韓文公廟碑〉:「公昔騎龍白雲鄉,手抉雲漢分天章,天孫為織雲錦裳。飄然乘風來帝旁, 下與濁世掃秕糠。西游咸池略扶桑,草木衣被昭回光。追逐李杜參翱翔,汗流籍湜走且僵,滅沒倒影不能望。」 有關這段文字的詮釋,下列何者錯誤?
- ①「天孫」:織女星

- ②「秕糠」: 猶糟粕
- ③「追逐李杜參翱翔」: 指韓愈文章學習李杜筆法 ④「滅沒倒影不能望」: 比喻韓愈道德文章光輝燦爛無人能比
- 【4】25.「半夜,前來弔唁的親友紛紛離去。你的菸友,阿彬叔叔,點了一根菸,插在你照片前面的香爐裡,然 後自己點了一根菸,默默抽完。兩管幽微的紅光,在檀香裊裊中明滅。好久沒跟你爸抽菸了,反正你爸無禁無 章之結語?
- ①如果是你,你一定說,不用啦。
- ②那是你以前最愛講的一個冷笑話,不是嗎?
- ③如果回到你還能吃能說能笑的日子,那應該是上個月爺爺生日的聚餐。
- ④我看著白色菸蒂無禁無忌矗立在香灰之中,心想,那正是你希望的。

【請接續背面】

貳、英文【第 26-50 題,每題 2 分,共計 25 題,占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前	後文意,選出最適當的	的答案】		
[4] 26. One responsibility or her favorite film.	for being a member of t	he movie appreciation s	society is that everyone needs to	his
① amend	② disgust	3 mend	④ recommend	
[2] 27. Most citizens in r	•		travel to countryside once in a while	in order
to their sanity.			•	
① doubt		3 steal		
	is usually referred to	their abilities of reading	ng and writing. It is always one of the	goals of
primary education.	@ 11.	8 11	0 111	
① fragility	② literacy	③ realia	 writhing of paper, forum and workshop	1 . 4 . 1
to online business.	onierence on business au	ministration invites	or paper, forum and workshop	os related
① biography	2) mornheme	3 rejections	4) submissions	
			to cure unknown diseases because t	hev have
used up what they learned		/uruging ne w	to care anknown diseases seedase t	ney nave
① approaches		③ inventories	④ obelisks	
[2] 31. After the natural	disaster, it is urgent to _	people to come	e back to normal life again.	
	② facilitate	3 laminate	④ manipulate	
[3] 32. Centuries ago ten				
① draftee	② momentum	③ sanctuary	④ testimony	
二、文法測驗【請在下列.	各題中選出最適當的答	答案 】		
[2] 33. What would you	do if it on you	r first day to work?		
① rain			④ rains	
[1] 34. We would encoun	rage you all to refer to th	e tables, which can	on the next page of this bookle	et.
	② be founded		④ found	
	by an investor from	the Wall Street Journal	will be held in the largest conference	room on
the first floor.		_		
	② gives			
			fears of economic recession.	
① have sparked			④ sparking	
(3) 37. I define ① must		3 will	• would	
	•		a of boys before college.	
① it	② that	3 these	4 those	
		e been serving our neig	hborhood for more than five years.	
① come	② comes	③ coming	(4) to come	
[3] 40 of the	e newspaper agree with	what the editor's opi	nion of creating more columns for	younger
generation.				
① A many reader	② A reader many	3 Many a reader	Many reader a	
三、克漏字測驗【請依照	段落上下文意,選出聶	员適當的答案 】		
If ever a movie ear	ned its time_travel nlotli	ne it's Men in Black 3	3, which attempts to revive a movie	franchise
	•		•	
		•	en in Black 3 41 Will Smith's	•
			setting for jokes both obvious and su	
		_	ut the universe, cinema is full of law	
It's been 10 years 43	_ the last Men in Black	movie, but nearly 100	years since the first time-travel film l	nit movie
theaters. There are so ma	any variations on turning	the clock forwards and	l backwards in cinema that it's diffic	ult to say
these films 44 belo	ong to a unified genre. B	ut every time-traveling	movie has, in its own way, had to o	overcome
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	,	oo, has played on a universal, if vair	
	· —	•	os to change things in our own.	,
[4] 41. ① see	② seeing	③ seen	4 sees	
(1) 42. ① have	② like	③ take	 sees ask	
- <i>-</i>				
(2) 43. ① because	② since	③ so	④ that	
(2) 44. ① before	② even	③ lest	which	
[3] 45. ① accounted	② earned	③ inherent	④ unified	

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Long before there were flowers, the world was green. The first plants appeared some 500 million years ago, early mosses, hornworts and liverworts, low and clinging to the ground. Then, 360 million years ago, ferns rose up, with newly evolved vascular systems that helped them ferry water to their extremities and gain height. They prevailed as the dinosaurs fell, through extinction after extinction, obstinate and mostly unchanging; according to the fossil record, a fern from 180 million years ago was almost identical to its descendants today.

Ferns were, therefore, a part of human existence from our very start, and yet in the West, it wasn't until the Victorians that we went mad for these prehistoric relics. Pteridomania, the official name of the fever, was fueled in part by the 1829 invention of the Wardian case, a glazed glass box built to transport and protect sensitive plants, and by the extension of roads and railways to previously less accessible and particularly damp corners of Britain, where ferns thrived. The craze was democratic, cutting across class lines: Farmers foraged for specimens while aristocrats imported rarities hunted in far-flung lands, from Borneo to Brazil.

You might say that, once awakened, our craze for **them** never died. In 1960s America, the plants became the defining decoration of the so-called fern bars, which took inspiration from idealized grandmotherly living rooms (along with banks of potted ferns, they often featured homey wooden tables with Tiffany-style lamps), creating a space where single women would feel safe sipping sugary cocktails — an upper-crust version of tiki bars, minus the exuberance. By the 1980s, ferns (or, more often, their plastic likeness) drooped from macramé hangers in homes across the country, a tropical trope in a decade that celebrated excess.

- [3] 46. What is the passage mainly about?
 - ① When ferns became prehistoric relics.
 - ② Where ferns became people's decorations.
 - 3 How ferns became a target of human's craze.
 - Why ferns became imported items for aristocrats.
- [4] 47. Which of the following statements about ferns is NOT true?
 - ① They existed long before flowers did.
 - ② They came into existence after hornworts.
 - 3 They are almost the same as those 180 million years ago.
 - 4 They were used to carry water for human beings to very far places.
- [1] 48. Why is the Wardian case mentioned in the second paragraph?
 - ① To explain the reasons for pteridomania.
 - ② To claim a theory of the extinction of plants.
 - ③ To illustrate the prosperity and wealth of Britain.
 - To argue for the invention of an artistic glass box.
- [2] 49. What does the word **them** refer to in the third paragraph?
 - ① Bars.
 - ② Ferns.
 - 3 Hornworts.
 - Wardian cases.
- [1] 50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - ① One of the reasons for pteridomania in Britain was the improved transportation.
 - ② In 1960s some in America created bars for grandmothers and single women only.
 - ③ The craze in Britain resulted in a war because farmers and aristocrats disagreed with each other.
 - By the 1980s plastic ferns were used in homes in America to create heat in winter and to celebrate Christmas.