

彰化銀行 107 年度新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：五職等／一般行員【L9101-L9106】、一般行員-原住民【L9107】、
一般行員-身心障礙【L9108】、客服人員【L9109】
六職等／法務人員【L9110】、法務人員(具經驗)【L9111】、
.NET 程式設計師【L9112】、Java 程式設計師【L9113】、
Cobol 程式設計師【L9114】、資安工程師【L9115】

普通科目：國文及英文

*入場通知書編號：_____

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壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，占 50 分】

【3】1.京房與漢元帝共論，因問帝：「幽、厲之君何以亡？所任何人？」答曰：「其任人不忠。」房曰：「知不忠而任之，何邪？」曰：「亡國之君，各賢其臣，豈知不忠而任之？」房稽首曰：「將恐今之視古，亦猶後之視今也！」上述對話中，京房採用了何種說話方式？

- ①直接說理，一針見血
②指桑罵槐，拐彎抹角
③以史為鑑，因勢利導
④慷慨陳詞，動之以情

【2】2.「難道沒有別的活兒幹啦？我就不相信，敢做牛還怕沒有犁拖」中，「敢做牛還怕沒有犁拖」的意思是什麼？

- ①要做丟人的事，就要有被恥笑的心理準備
②願意吃苦耐勞的人，一定能工作的機會
③倔強、耍牛脾氣的人，往往會被人們討厭
④只要面皮像牛皮一樣厚，就天不怕地不怕

【4】3.下列詩句中「故」字的意思，何者與「故人具雞黍」之「故」相同？

- ①何故無人識，祇緣雲霧深
②生來節便高，故有扶危力
③靖節醉東籬，為識花心故
④憑寄還鄉夢，殷勤入故園

【2】4. 老子主張人應該恬淡，下列文句，何者最能對應這種觀點？

- ①大道廢，有仁義
②不欲以靜，天下將自定
③天下皆知美之為美，斯惡矣
④道生一，一生二，二生三，三生萬物

【4】5.「京都傳統市容過去曾被店家大小招牌破壞，(甲) 2014 年 9 月 1 日正式實施《屋外廣告物條例》，市內所有廣告招牌都須符合條例規定，大小、高度，甚至連用色都鉅細靡遺規範。(乙)業者要重新製作符合規定的招牌，或將招牌修改成配合古都風貌的樣式，增加不小的負擔。(丙)學者認為，與業者的權利相比，(丁)像京都這樣強制規範都市景觀，才能展現出地區特色。」依據文意，「公共意識過去較未受到重視，」最適合填入何處？

- ①甲
②乙
③丙
④丁

【4】6.以下是大仁與主管在群組中的對話，根據語境，何者用詞最恰當？

- ①大仁：經理，您要我做的趨勢分析已經完成，知會您一聲
②經理：大仁，你的報告製作用心，充斥著專業的研究成果
③大仁：謝謝經理，根據結果所做的建議，請務必審慎思考
④經理：辛苦了，我會參考分析結果並多方聽取意見後決定

【3】7.下列各組「」中的字，何者讀音前後相同？

- ①「濟」帶脫落／人才「濟」濟
②拾「掇」行李／危「憊」之際
③相互「牴」觸／「詆」毀名譽
④高層內「訐」／「哄」堂大笑

【4】8.下列各組「」中的詞語，何者意義前後相同？

- ①「信」言不美，美言不信／「信」人力足以補天事之窮
②亦見其自「比」於逆亂／「比」見晨光，則欣然有生望焉
③今「適」樂土，優遊京邑／余「適」客稷上，方與表兄李篤之對燭飲
④秦以刀鋸「鼎鑊」待天下之士／酈生自匿監門，待主然後出，猶不免「鼎鑊」

【2】9.下列「」中的字，何者字形正確？

- ①推心「至」腹
②根深「蒂」固
③「鍛」羽而歸
④色厲內「忍」

【2】10.下列祝賀用語，何者使用恰當？

- ①賀人新婚用「文定厥祥」
②賀人生子用「熊夢徵祥」
③賀人喬遷新居用「宜爾室家」
④賀人當選民代用「端木遺風」

【3】11.下列歌詞，何者抒發了歲月流逝的感嘆？

- ①當生命像煙火在夜空一閃而過／不需要轟轟烈烈／永遠不熄不滅／是我的感動
②我要一步一步往上爬／等待陽光靜靜看著它的臉／小小的天有大大的夢想／重重的殼裹著輕輕的仰望
③風沙茫茫滿山谷／不見我的童年／我抬頭向青天／搜尋遠去的從前／白雲悠悠盡情地遊／什麼都沒改變
④雛鳥站在懸崖將翅膀曬開／光沾著霧水反射一些不安／有過傷有期待／累積幾次挫敗／勇氣還在／等待風吹來

【2】12.「那個名叫『失敗』的媽媽，其實不一定生得出那個名叫『成功』的孩子——除非她能先找到那位名為『反省』的爸爸。」有關這句話，下列解讀何者正確？

- ①唯有歷經一次次的失敗，才能踏上成功的坦途
②檢討改進，才能從失敗中得到教訓，邁向成功
③失敗不足懼，不能面對失敗、重新振作才可怕
④成功後要戒慎恐懼，才能持續享有勝利的果實

【3】13.歐陽脩〈畫眉鳥〉：「百轉千聲隨意移，山花紅紫樹高低。始知鎖向金籠聽，不及林間自在啼。」下列敘述，何者最接近本詩的意旨？

- ①比較不同飼主的養鳥習慣
②頌讚畫眉鳥悅耳的啼鳴聲
③闡述生活無拘無束的可貴
④表達個人熱愛自然的情懷

【2】14.「良藥苦口利於病」一句中，「良藥苦口」和「利於病」間，具有「轉折」關係，下列文句，何者前後亦具有「轉折」關係？

- ①天若有情天亦老
②出師未捷身先死
③多行不義必自斃
④種田不熟不如荒

【4】15.林懷民提及他在雲門編舞時：「像螞蟻吃餅乾，把舞一點一點『拼』出來，有時一整天只編出一分鐘。」下列文句所強調的精神，何者與此最相近？

- ①眾志成城，同心協力
②防微杜漸，未雨綢繆
③謹小慎微，動靜不失時
④不積跬步，無以致千里

【3】16.美國「富比世」網站報導，世界衛生組織預計在 2018 年發表的「第 11 版國際疾病分類編碼草案」，將「電玩失調」納入危害心理健康的疾病。草案指出，「電玩失調」的三大主要症狀，一是對於以下控制能力受損，包括次數、頻率、強度、持續時間等；二是電玩的優先程度大於人生志趣或日常生活；三是就算發生負面後果，仍然持續或狂玩。不過，報導同時引述學者說法，認為適度電玩遊戲能夠強化手眼協調、培養解決問題的能力、釋放壓力、建立友誼。依據前文，有關電玩的敘述，下列何者正確？

- ①玩電玩而造成的各種身心危害，早已被醫界視為疾病而研發治療中
②玩電玩遊戲時若能節制時間與頻率，將有助於增進溝通表達的能力
③若電玩的順位高於家庭、工作或健康，則可能罹患「電玩失調」症
④「電玩失調」症患者在負面後果的威脅下，就能節制玩遊戲的時間

【3】17.我們生活中常將「旅行」和「觀光」二詞混用，但在文化研究概念上則有明確區分。據美國史學家布爾斯廷的考查，旅行（travel）字源來自中世紀 travelen，原意是因勞動而移動。相對的，觀光（tour）源自希臘文 tornus，是英文 turn（回轉），意指去一個地方而復返。因此，旅行自古就有，而且古早的旅行者幾乎都不情願踏上旅程，如客商、軍人、流寓……，出發不保證回家。觀光則相反，保障回家的出遊，才是享樂。

有關文中所謂的「旅行」和「觀光」，下列說明何者正確？

- ①無論在日常生活或文化研究，「旅行」和「觀光」二詞經常混用
②古代旅行者雖被迫踏上旅程，終能轉換心境而享「觀光」之樂
③文化研究認為從心理感受層面看，「觀光」較「旅行」放鬆怡悅
④文化研究論者認為就景物的觀看而言，「旅行」比「觀光」深刻

【1】18.心蕾參加選秀比賽落敗時，主持人請她發表感言，她說：「我會繼續加油，因為我相信，只要努力，一定會有代價。」畫線這句話如何修改，才能維持本意並去除語病？

- ①只要付出代價，一定會成功
②只要付出努力，就會有代價
③只要努力，一定會有成功的代價
④只要努力，代價的機會一定會來

【3】19.「有人在看書、寫字或聊天時，喜歡放音樂陪襯，但這可能留在聽『聲音』的層次，美感經驗是很淡薄的。欣賞音樂的關鍵在於『專注聆聽，深刻感動』。又有人認為欣賞音樂至少要會一種樂器，看懂樂譜，才能進入音樂的世界，但不懂這些，並無礙成為一個愛樂者，聽音樂沒有懂不懂的分別，只是心靈夠不夠沉靜，專注力夠不夠而已。」下列敘述，何者最符合本文的觀點？

- ①經常聽音樂，就能培養對音樂的美感
②會一種樂器，有助欣賞音樂深刻內涵
③用心與專注，才能感受音樂世界的美
④明白創作背景，能深刻體會音樂之美

【3】20.下列「」中的慣用語，何者使用正確？

- ①他生長在澄清湖畔，深諳水性，可謂名副其實的「老江湖」
②這家旅館富麗堂皇，大門尤其壯觀，儼然一座「羅生門」啊
③周董演戲、歌唱、魔術樣樣精通，是今日當紅的「炸子雞」
④因嚮往成為一位模特兒，玉姿經常「擺架子」練習身段臺步

【請接續背面】

【3】21.一詞多義是中文的特色，下列文句均有「意思」一詞，何者表示「情趣、趣味」之意？

- ①明明出手大方，他還說不過是一點小「意思」 ②他送給我一方絲巾，也不知道是什麼「意思」
③原定表演臨時取消，這場尾牙變得沒「意思」 ④你居然不等我就先進場，實在太不夠「意思」

【2】22.勸說的文章常採取動之以情、規之以理、威之以勢等方法，下列文句，何者屬於「威之以勢」？

- ①同居一府，猶同室之兄弟，至親也 ②今以異省異府，若分畛域，王法在所必誅
③揆諸出入相友之義，即古聖賢所謂同鄉共井者也 ④同為國家之良民，同為鄉閭之善人，無分土，無分民

【3】23.劉禹錫〈西塞山懷古〉：「王濬樓船下益州，金陵王氣黯然收。千尋鐵鎖沉江底，一片降幡出石頭。人世幾回傷往事，山形依舊枕寒流。今逢四海為家日，故壘蕭蕭蘆荻秋。」有關本詩的寫作特色，下列敘述何者正確？

- ①先敘寫眼前景物，再以史事相承 ②以自然景物比喻人事，委婉含蓄
③先敘史事末以景物作收，留有餘韻 ④借用前人事蹟，以收藉古頌今之效

【1】24.「從3、40年前開始，許多歐美城市就開始修補過去以車為重的錯誤，朝向『無車城市』的願景努力。從減少汽車交通、增加其他交通選項做起，包括：改善市區的步行環境、減低行車速度、增加開車和停車的困難度和金錢成本等。在抑制私家汽車交通的同時，也發展完善的大眾運輸系統、建構自行車環境，並提供汽車共享的服務。最終希望免去人們買車的需要，_____。」依據文意，畫線處最適合填入下列何者做為結論？

- ①讓城市從車的城市變回人的城市 ②讓人們有更多的機會可互動交流
③以創造科技化、藝術化的新城市 ④以減少開車、停車對環境的破壞

【1】25.有關書信的寫作格式，下列敘述何者正確？

- ①「學文吾兄」的「學文」，不可分寫在兩行 ②「某某經理」的「經理」，應偏右以示敬意
③稱對方親友可加「家」、「舍」字以表親近 ④「敬頌 時祺」的「敬頌」，要平抬至次行

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，選出最適當的答案】

【1】26. It is believed that a positive classroom climate can _____ learner motivation and enhance performance.

- ① boost ② certify ③ detain ④ foresee

【1】27. The _____ of English is evident in many international businesses, where it becomes the lingua franca.

- ① primacy ② realism ③ solitude ④ threshold

【2】28. Be forceful! If you can't make your point _____ in a negotiation, you probably shouldn't be there in the first place.

- ① bountifully ② compellingly ③ dreadfully ④ flourishingly

【3】29. For leaders, strategic practices _____ on relationship building can maximize a team's effectiveness.

- ① hacking ② hailing ③ hinging ④ hurdling

【3】30. The management expert says forcing a group of superstars to work together may _____ a fatal explosion.

- ① erode ② elect ③ ignite ④ inject

【1】31. Teams with members of multicultural background often face challenges _____ to cultural differences.

- ① attributable ② commemorative ③ implicit ④ manipulative

【3】32. Some of her colleagues like to _____ about other people's private life behind their backs.

- ① grab ② glow ③ gossip ④ guarantee

【3】33. Most people hope to become rich or accumulate enough _____ in order to lead a carefree retired life.

- ① whisper ② wisdom ③ wealth ④ wrinkle

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【2】34. Practice and rehearse often! The more you do that, _____ the outcome will be in your favor.

- ① the more like ② the more likely ③ it's likely more ④ more of the like

【2】35. The finalized budget was released yesterday. The numbers were much lower than many _____.

- ① anticipate ② had anticipated ③ were anticipating ④ have been anticipated

【1】36. This book is the ultimate collection of best practices for aspiring and experienced lawyers _____.

- ① alike ② likely ③ unlike ④ likened

【3】37. A surveillance video clip _____ on the social media shows the break-in when the restaurant was closed.

- ① post ② posts ③ posted ④ posting

【4】38. The media and the general public ascribed the entrepreneur's recent success to just _____.

- ① lucky ② be luck ③ have luck ④ having been lucky

【4】39. _____ you are ready for a marathon, it's best to pick a race and sign up for it as soon as possible.

- ① How ② Ever since ③ From then on ④ Once

【2】40. _____ there's no set recommendation for daily water intake, a rule of thumb is to drink 2000 cc a day.

- ① What ② While ③ Which ④ Whether

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Meditation is a simple practice available to all, which can reduce stress, increase calmness and promote happiness. 41 is to find a comfortable spot and get ready to relax. Setting aside time for formal meditation is an important way to establish a routine and get comfortable with the 42. Even just a few minutes a day can 43 a big difference. The purpose of meditation is to become mindful throughout all parts of our life, 44 we are awake, present and openhearted in everything we do. Mindfulness meditation isn't about letting your thoughts wander. And it is not about trying to empty your mind, 45. Instead, meditation involves paying close attention to the present moment — especially our own thoughts, emotions and sensations, whatever it is that's happening.

【2】41. ① You'll need ② All you need ③ You need all ④ All need

【3】42. ① music ② notice ③ practice ④ raise

【3】43. ① break ② check ③ make ④ take

【4】44. ① so as ② as yet ③ be that ④ so that

【1】45. ① either ② yet ③ as well ④ too

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Getting a red face after downing alcoholic beverages is not a sign of strong *qi* (energy flow) or good blood circulation. Rather, **it** is an indication that your body is not metabolizing alcohol efficiently.

This phenomenon, called "Asian flush syndrome," is common among Asians of Chinese, Japanese and Korean descent, but is rare among Europeans and Africans. Approximately 36% of East Asians show such physiological responses to drinking alcohol. Symptoms range from facial flushing, nausea, headaches to tachycardia. Some individuals develop flushes or blotches on the face, neck, shoulders, and in some cases, the entire body, after consuming alcoholic beverages.

Once alcohol gets into your system, your body starts metabolizing it into a compound called acetaldehyde. When your body isn't able to break down the acetaldehyde, facial flushing occurs. This compound has a relaxing effect that causes blood vessels to expand, resulting in a blood pressure dip. But once the alcohol leaves your system, your body works to rapidly raise your blood pressure back to its pre-drinking levels. The risk of high blood pressure increases in this group of people because acetaldehyde isn't efficiently removed from the body. Researchers collected data from over 1,700 participants and found that those who reported facial redness after drinking were up to 2.27 times more likely to have high blood pressure compared to those who didn't experience alcohol-related redness.

This syndrome has been associated with an increased risk of esophageal cancer in those who drink. It has also been related with lower than average rates of alcoholism, possibly due to the adverse effects after drinking alcohol. Since the mutation is a genetic issue, there is no cure for the flush reaction. The easiest prevention would be not to drink alcohol at all.

【2】46. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① Metabolism. ② A syndrome.
③ Acetaldehyde. ④ High blood pressure.

【3】47. What does "**it**" in the first paragraph refer to?

- ① *Qi* ② Alcohol
③ The phenomenon ④ Blood circulation

【2】48. What is true about acetaldehyde?

- ① It can protect the human body from esophageal cancer.
② It is not good to have it stay in your body for a long time.
③ It contains a substance that circulates blood to the face.
④ It immediately raises the blood pressure.

【1】49. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** positively correlated with "Asian flush syndrome"?

- ① Alcoholism. ② Esophageal cancer.
③ High blood pressure. ④ Nausea and tachycardia.

【3】50. Which of the following groups is more vulnerable to the problem discussed?

- ① Senior citizens. ② Pregnant women.
③ Japanese and Koreans. ④ People working under high pressure.