

臺灣銀行 104 年新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：八職等／電子金融業務企劃人員【H1404】

七職等／產業分析人員【H1408】

科目一：國文、英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理，否則不予計分。
②本試卷一張雙面，四選一單選選擇題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分。限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。
③請勿於答案卡書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
④應考人僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能)，但不得發出聲響；若應考人於測驗時將不符規定之電子計算器放置於桌面或使用，經勸阻無效，仍執意使用者，該科扣 10 分；該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。
⑤答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

【4】1.下列各組歇後語，何者與古典小說的人物、故事無關？

- ①狗咬呂洞賓
②萬事俱備，只欠東風
③做一日和尚撞一日鐘
④雞犬之聲相聞，老死不相往來

【4】2.下列文句，何者沒有錯別字？

- ①董事長的決策明快，反應迅速，員工都以他馬首是瞻
②老王是無神論者，相信人在死亡之後，只剩一杯黃土
③梁靜茹目前在華語歌壇炙手可熱，有接不完的演唱邀約
④盜跖日殺不辜，肝人之肉，暴戾恣睢，聚黨數千人橫行天下

【4】3.下列詩句描述的場景與中國古代城市配對，正確的是：

- ①姑蘇城外寒山寺／揚州
②烏衣巷口夕陽斜／蘇州
③二十四橋明月夜／杭州
④夜泊秦淮近酒家／南京

【4】4.下列詞組何者不適用於祝賀結婚？

- ①珠聯璧合
②百年琴瑟
③花開並蒂
④椿萱並茂

【3】5.下列詞組何者不適用於祝賀別人生女兒？

- ①喜比螽斯
②弄瓦徵祥
③鳳毛濟美
④掌上明珠

【3】6.根據下列典籍的時代先後，正確的排列組合是：

- 甲、資治通鑑 乙、昭明文選 丙、呂氏春秋 丁、醒世恆言
①丙甲乙丁
②甲丙乙丁
③丙乙甲丁
④丙乙丁甲

【1】7.下列長篇小說，何者並非清代作品？

- ①西遊記
②老殘遊記
③鏡花緣
④官場現形記

【4】8.下列有關戲曲文本的人物、主題配對，何者正確？

- ①桃花扇／李香君／孔德成
②牡丹亭／楊貴妃／湯顯祖
③長生殿／西施／洪昇
④西廂記／崔鶯鶯／王實甫

【3】9.「所以，我去，總穿一襲藍衫子／我要她感覺，那是季節，或／候鳥的來臨／因我不是常常回家的那種人」。下列詩句，跟這首詩意境最不貼近的選項為何？

- ①忽見陌頭楊柳色，悔教夫婿覓封侯
②當君懷歸日，是妾斷腸時
③去年花裡逢君別，今日花開又一年
④君行踰十年，孤妾常獨棲

【3】10.下列是有關花草樹木的成語。其中花木特質與季節正確對應的選項是：

- ①萬紫千紅／夏
②舌綻蓮花／春
③桂子飄香／秋
④梨花帶淚／冬

【4】11.下列「」的讀音，何者正確？

- ①「聲」牛 ㄇㄨˊ
②「耄」耄 ㄇㄠˊ
③廣「表」 ㄇㄠˊ
④「旄」騎 ㄇㄠˊ

【1】12.下列形容父母對子女的慈愛之成語，何者錯誤？

- ①慈烏反哺
②寸草春暉
③舐犢情深
④劬勞長育

【2】13.下列東帖的用語解釋，何者正確？

- ①于歸：出嫁的女子回娘家
②度晷：小孩出生滿一週歲
③文定：男家擇定一個成婚的良辰吉日，徵詢女家同意
④奉安：向長輩問候請安

【4】14.「三書六禮」是中國古代的婚姻習俗禮儀。下列何者不屬於「六禮」？

- ①納采
②納吉
③請期
④歸寧

【4】15.下列何者並非致贈輓聯時的常見用語？

- ①高風亮節
②斗山安仰
③淑德永昭
④大德有年

【4】16.下列詩句跟傳統節慶無關的是：

- ①遙知兄弟登高處，遍插茱萸少一人
②春城無處不飛花，寒食東風御柳斜
③三月三日天氣新，長安水邊多麗人
④滄海月明珠有淚，藍田日暖玉生煙

【1】17.《詩經》是中國最早的詩歌總集，在此書內不可能出現的詩篇是：

- ①哀郢
②蒹葭
③桃夭
④關雎

【3】18.下列詩句均題詠特定的歷史人物。下列何者錯誤？

- ①江東子弟今雖在，肯與君王捲土來／項羽
②烏盡良弓勢必藏，千秋青史費評章／韓信
③東風不與周郎便，銅雀春深鎖二喬／劉備
④引餞易水上，四座列群英／荊軻

【1】19.下列各組「」內的字，何者讀音相同？

- ①「纓」絡／「櫻」寧
②「褫」奪／「遞」嬪
③敬「輓」／分「婉」
④「睿」智／「濬」哲

【1】20.下列成語的解釋，何者錯誤？

- ①買櫝還珠：比喻做人喜歡討價還價，斤斤計較
②得隴望蜀：比喻貪得無厭，不知滿足
③吳牛喘月：比喻見到曾受其害的類似事物而過分害怕驚懼
④麥秀黍離：感嘆亡國哀痛之辭

【4】21.下列成語的典故來源都跟特定歷史人物相關，正確的組合是：

- ①完璧歸趙／項羽
②高山流水／伯夷、叔齊
③臥薪嘗膽／趙高
④一字千金／呂不韋

【2】22.下列是成語的不同分類，不恰當的組合是：

- ①妙語如珠、口若懸河、出口成章
②生死相依、肝膽塗地、血濃於水
③忐忑不安、心猿意馬、六神無主
④虎背熊腰、鶴髮童顏、老態龍鍾

【4】23.《紅樓夢》是中國古典文學名著，其故事人物常被借用來指代現實生活中與其相似的人物。關於《紅樓夢》人物形象的描述，下列何者錯誤？

- ①林黛玉：聰明敏感多愁多病的少女
②王熙鳳：潑辣能幹治家有方的女強人
③薛寶釵：溫柔賢淑而深藏不露的女子
④賈寶玉：膽小無用，不敢接近女生的宅男

【4】24.下列文句，何者沒有錯別字？

- ①小黃喜愛閱讀各種歷史故事，尤其裨官野史，更是吸引他
②老王寫文章喜歡調動典故成辭，但文章讀來詰屈熬牙，並不順暢
③老劉的企業王國，靠的是堅毅不拔的打拚精神，畢路藍縷，才有今天的成就
④阿姨的小餐館開張，市長前來剪綵，顧客川流不息，好不熱鬧

【2】25.下列外來詞皆屬同一種構成方式，其中例外的是：

- ①白蘭地
②香檳酒
③蒙太奇
④三明治

【請接續背面】

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】

- 【4】26. The journalist has a fanatical _____ for her job. To obtain first-hand information for the war, she would risk her life.
① bout ② doom ③ fret ④ zeal
- 【3】27. Many of the country's large infrastructure projects run _____ to the government's commitment to reducing spending.
① clash ② conquer ③ counter ④ critical
- 【1】28. With his mother from Thailand and father from Canada, Kyle is of mixed Asian and American _____.
① descent ② flare ③ genetics ④ hormone
- 【4】29. Drivers are _____ by law to carry their drivers' license and refrain from alcohol consumption all the time.
① abused ② expelled ③ intruded ④ obliged
- 【2】30. Most people would feel _____ if they are criticized in front of the public.
① cultivated ② humiliated ③ liberated ④ migrated
- 【1】31. The shop owner works seventeen hours a day and he expects all his staff to do _____. Soon they all left.
① likewise ② namely ③ roughly ④ otherwise
- 【4】32. She was the _____ choice of the selection committee. None of the members voted against her.
① comparative ② profound ③ vigorous ④ unanimous
- 【3】33. The accident left the athlete _____ from the waist down. He had no choice but to give up his career.
① gloomy ② harassed ③ paralyzed ④ renowned

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】34. _____ the exhibition offers is a magnificent tour of European art spanning from 15th to 17th century.
① So ② Such ③ What ④ Which
- 【4】35. This documentary was intended _____ throughout Germany to victims of the war.
① showing ② to showing
③ being shown ④ to be shown
- 【1】36. When the director attributes his success to luck, he _____ modest; he really thinks that way.
① is not being ② has not being ③ was not being ④ was not to be
- 【4】37. Today the internet provides access _____ lots of information.
① about ② for ③ on ④ to
- 【3】38. The mountain _____ to make way for a business district, despite concerns about the environment.
① flattening ② has been flat ③ has been flattened ④ is flattening
- 【4】39. The company is one of the few to focus on the retail sector, _____ the default choice for many consumers.
① and made ② it makes ③ it is made ④ making it
- 【3】40. When this map was first published in 1977, _____ a map of the entire ocean floor.
① it never had had ② it had never been
③ there had never been ④ there had never to be

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

Tai chi (Taiji quan) is a martial art, a way of keeping fit, and a philosophy of life. 41 through the ages, this ancient culture of the human body is tightly connected to Taoism. It is a healthy path 42 uniting the mind and the body. At a deeper level, it is a way of seeking 43 between an individual and the myriad phenomena of the universe. Emphasizing stretching and regulating the breath, it is easy for beginners and 44 has become quite popular. 45 its most famous practitioners is Zhang Zhongren, the martial arts director for Ang Lee's film Pushing Hands. Today Tai chi is practiced in many parts around the world.

- 【2】41. ① Pass ② Passed down ③ Passing over ④ Having passed around
【3】42. ① above ② before ③ toward ④ without
【3】43. ① chronicle ② fracture ③ harmony ④ spectrum
【1】44. ① consequently ② nonetheless ③ otherwise ④ thoroughly
【2】45. ① According to ② Among ③ Whereas ④ While

四、閱讀測驗

Most people would recognize this scenario. You are wandering around with your partner looking for a restaurant, but you cannot agree on where to eat. So you discuss the merits of every establishment you pass until, at long last, a mutually acceptable choice presents itself. But because you have spent so long searching, the restaurant is now full. Tired and hungry, there is only one thing to do: **have a blazing row**.

This is an example of what Vincent Mak, a professor at Cambridge University, calls "oversearching." In retrospect, the best thing you could have done would have been to agree quickly on an eatery that neither of you actively hated, rather than hold out for the perfect fit.

In a research just published, Mr. Mak and two colleagues argue that such oversearching is common. One particularly striking example is in the hiring process. When two managers are involved in recruiting a new employee, they will both tend to look for a candidate who suits their own interests, the paper's authors say. They will then weigh up the credentials of long lists of candidates until they find the one who is the most mutually acceptable. But by that time, in a fast-moving job market, such perfect employees tend to have been snapped up by rival firms. There is an alternative: that they hire someone who is ideal for one manager but not the other.

The answer, Mr. Mak and his colleagues think, is to hire the first "just good enough" candidate as soon as possible, rather than continue the search for one that all parties think the best. They came up with this conclusion using a complicated mathematical model, deployed in game theory, called backward induction. This involves working backwards from a preferred outcome in order to identify the optimal strategy for achieving it. It is particularly important for companies in which many people with different vested interests are involved in a hiring decision. After all, thinks Mr. Mak, in most cases a perfect candidate is likely to be elusive, and the longer the search continues the more strain is put on the relationships of the managers fighting their own corners.

- 【2】46. Which of the following serves as the best title for the passage?
① The Mathematics of Induction ② The Futile Search for Perfection
③ The Ideal Restaurant Establishment ④ The Tips for Negotiating with your Partners
- 【4】47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "**have a blazing row**" in the first paragraph?
① Quarrel. ② Quench. ③ Query. ④ Queue.
- 【3】48. In terms of the work they do, which of the following departments in a company would benefit most directly from the example Mr. Mak gave?
① Accounting. ② Logistics. ③ Personnel. ④ Sales.
- 【4】49. According to the passage, which of the following is true about "backward induction"?
① It takes care of all investors' interests. ② It is more useful than "forward induction."
③ It works better for multinational corporations. ④ It helps decision makers find the best strategy.
- 【3】50. What could be inferred from the passage?
① Some managers fight when they feel stressed.
② To avoid oversearch, you should turn to a headhunter.
③ Good candidates are hired very soon on the job market.
④ It is impossible to take everyone's concerns into consideration.