

合庫金控 106 年新進人員聯合甄試試題

甄才類別【代碼】：投資部襄理【L4401】

普通科目：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、座位標籤號碼、甄試類別、需才地區等是否相符，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，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、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
④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)，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，該節扣 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，違反者該節成績以零分計算。

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，占 50 分】

【3】1.「白先勇說，《紅樓夢》架構非凡，前五回雖然是序幕、是預言神話，但已將全書人物的命運基本都已道明，把象徵性神話與人物的命運連結在一起，架構就非常宏高，並用人物性格、衝突來描寫中國哲學思想。曹雪芹還給每個人物都設置一個專門的場面，讓人物躍然紙上，如薛寶釵所戴的金鎖，可以算是枷鎖，『她嫁給寶玉時，寶玉的心已經走了，玉也沒了，寶釵其實是嫁給賈府裡那個媳婦的位子，而不是寶玉。』白先勇指出，《紅樓夢》的主題是『情』，情是源動力，情根一點是無聲債，賈寶玉的玉石就是情根，情根到了人間，要補情天。」依據上文，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①只要讀了《紅樓夢》前五回，就能知道故事的全貌
- ②《紅樓夢》中只有賈寶玉、林黛玉、薛寶釵三人有專門章節描寫
- ③《紅樓夢》雖以「情」為主題的小說，其中也蘊涵中國哲學思想
- ④薛寶釵雖然最後終於嫁給了賈寶玉，但賈寶玉本人卻已經離開了

【3】2.昔者，太公望、周公旦受封而見。太公問周公何以治魯？周公曰：「尊尊親親。」太公曰：「魯從此弱矣。」周公問太公曰：「何以治齊？」太公曰：「舉賢賞功。」周公曰：「後世必有劫殺之君矣。」後齊日以大，至於霸，二十四世而田氏代之。魯日以削，三十二世而亡。由此觀之，聖人能知微矣。依據上文，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①周公受封治理齊國，太公望受封治理魯國
- ②周公批評太公望的治理方式，會使國家越來越弱
- ③齊國因為重視賢人與有功之人，所以國家日益強大
- ④魯國因為過於重視倫理次序，所以最終傳國較齊國短

【2】3.《封神榜》中記周武王拜姜子牙為大將軍，專司征伐，並描述築臺拜將的情景：「子牙排儀仗出城，只見前面七十里俱是大紅旗，直擺到西岐山。西岐百姓，扶老攜幼，俱來觀看。子牙至岐山，將近將臺邊，有一座牌坊上，有一幅對聯：_____。」上文中的這幅對聯，最可能是：

- ①一片彩霞迎旭日，萬條金線帶春光
- ②三千社稷歸周主，一派華夷屬武王
- ③四海高歌豐收曲，五洲遍開愉悅花
- ④九天日月吐光輝，十億神州溢春華

【4】4.以下哪首詩不是在描述「送別友人」的情景？

- ①山中相送罷，日暮掩柴扉。春草明年綠，王孫歸不歸
- ②千里黃雲白日曛，北風吹雁雪紛紛。莫愁前路無知己，天下誰人不識君
- ③渭城朝雨浥輕塵，客舍青青柳色新。勸君更盡一杯酒，西出陽關無故人
- ④舊苑荒台楊柳新，菱歌清唱不勝春。只今唯有西江月，曾照吳王宮裡人

【3】5.「人具有別的動物所沒有的—件寶貝，這寶貝名叫『同情』。同情就是用自己的心來推別人的心。人間一切道德，一切文明，皆從這點出發。」最接近本段文意的選項是：

- ①唯仁者能好人，能惡人
- ②為人主者，莫不欲彊而惡弱，欲安而惡危，欲榮而惡辱
- ③人皆有不忍人之心。先王有不忍人之心，斯有不忍人之政矣
- ④上好禮義，尚賢使能，無貪利之心，則下亦將綦辭讓，致忠信，而謹於臣子矣

【1】6.「富蘭克林說：『有三個朋友是忠實可靠的--老妻、老狗與現款。』妙的是這三個朋友都不是朋友。倒是亞里斯多德的一句話最乾脆：『我的朋友啊！世界上根本沒有朋友。』這些話近於憤世嫉俗，事實上世界裡還是有朋友的，不過雖然無需打著燈籠去找，卻是像沙裡淘金而且還需長時間的洗煉。」根據上文內容，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①作者認為老妻並不是朋友
- ②亞里斯多德因朋友的死去而十分難過
- ③所謂「沙裡淘金」是指朋友可以讓人依靠
- ④作者認同富蘭克林而批評亞里斯多德的觀點

【3】7.「科學的昌明帶動我們生活實質上有如物換星移，日日新貌，要是在經濟消費上頭腦滯留不前，勢將引起大亂，那麼，似乎可以這麼說，要是一個社會在經濟行為上喜新厭舊的人越多，則越可證明這個社會物質條件的優越，值得驕傲慶幸。然而，對於生於憂患的我而言，究竟不似時下大多數人，缺少一向在經濟富足環境下雨露滋潤茁壯成長的那一份瀟灑。」根據上文內容，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①科學越來越昌明，將會使世界引起大亂
- ②喜新厭舊的人越多，代表社會價值混亂
- ③社會物質條件優越，是件值得驕傲的事
- ④作者的憂患，主要源於其自覺無法瀟灑

【1】8.下列成語運用，完全正確的選項是：

- ①趙善是一流的木雕師，已經到達「目無全牛」的境界
- ②孫麗請了三個月的假，「久假不歸」讓同事很想念她
- ③小張不善寫作，所以他的報告「文不加點」，令人難以理解
- ④李明做事常常不依常規，他的「危言危行」使上司十分擔心

【1】9.「人們動不動就說自己是在扮演『一顆小小的螺絲釘』，彷彿自己微不足道；其實，文明人往往誤會許多他身處其間的文明——真的把機器拆開來看，螺絲釘的功用是相當大的，不過為數並不多。在整體社會結構中，要當一顆小小的螺絲釘，實在並不容易。這個社會，隨便少一顆螺絲釘，肯定會是『費盡周章』的大事，同樣，如果人人都預備當一顆螺絲釘，後果大概也是不堪設想的。」根據上文，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①一般人們說自己是「一顆小小的螺絲釘」，是在表示自己的渺小
- ②在一台機器中，存在著眾多螺絲釘，而且功用十分重要
- ③在社會中缺少一顆螺絲釘，並不會造成什麼影響
- ④人人都應自我期許成為一顆重要螺絲釘

【2】10.下列用字，完全正確的選項是：

- ①若是權責不清，則無法分辨這個責任應歸數於那個部門
- ②他們公司的產品眾多，可謂之琳瑯滿目，令人愛不釋手
- ③小美的父親生病住院，她每天目不交捷的在病床邊照顧
- ④這個計畫就是因為人謀不臧，所以在最後關頭宣告失敗

【4】11.「年年秋劫之後，萬花落盡/你擎一叢一叢紅豔/如擎一支一支火炬/自冰冷的封凍下，默默然起。」這首詩所描述的植物是：

- ①木棉花
- ②秋海棠
- ③杜鵑花
- ④聖誕紅

【3】12.「勝敗兵家事不期，包羞忍恥是男兒。江東子弟多才俊，捲土重來未可知。」這首詩所描述的對象是：

- ①范蠡
- ②荊軻
- ③項羽
- ④周瑜

【4】13.以下是賀人開業的題辭，其中用字有誤的選項是：

- ①商賈輻輳
- ②駿業日新
- ③鴻猷大展
- ④業招陶朱

【1】14.下列文句，沒有贅詞的選項是：

- ①小李希望認同這個理念的人共同努力，儘快達到募款目標
- ②小美接到客戶的電話，於是快速地完成了一個下單的動作
- ③用完主餐，服務生小林說：這邊先為您上一個飲料的部分
- ④小華今年都獨自一個人，住在一棟十分非常危險的房子裡

【3】15.西諺言：「即使你聰明絕頂，也要從頭學起。」與這個意思最為相符的選項是：

- ①水不激不躍，人不激不奮
- ②半絲半縷，恆念物力維艱
- ③登高必自卑，行遠必自邇
- ④寬可以容人，厚可以載物

【2】16.周添財與周添富是一對兄弟，他人應稱這對兄弟為：

- ①足下
- ②昆仲
- ③喬梓
- ④賢契

【4】17.在赤壁之戰前，《三國演義》有一段記載：「魯肅、孔明辭了玄德、劉琦，登舟望柴桑郡來。二人在舟中共議，魯肅謂孔明曰：『先生見孫將軍，切不可實言曹操兵多將廣。』孔明曰：『不須子敬叮嚀，亮自有對答之語。』」根據上文，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①魯肅推辭了劉玄德的好意
- ②曹操所帶的兵馬實在不多
- ③魯肅希望孔明不要講實話
- ④孔明已自行備有說服策略

【2】18.「基隆嶼港區的船們靜靜棲泊，天空有幾隻老鷹悠閒的繞著圈子。舉頭隨處望去，沿著丘陵□□□□的房子，積木般的擁擠。」空格內最適合填入的成語是：

- ①親疏遠近
- ②鱗次櫛比
- ③禁網疏闊
- ④櫛風沐雨

【2】19.下列與方位有關的詞語，解釋有誤的選項是：

- ①左遷：指降職
- ②西席：指太常博士
- ③南面稱孤：指自立為君
- ④斗杓東指：意指春季來臨

【4】20.「念中學時住在香港貧民區，自來水不會供應到屋裡，取水要至遠處的公共水龍頭，很不方便。而鄰居中有一戶較有錢的人家，其院子裡有一口私井，水質清澈、水量充沛。有一天，聽聞該戶人家想為念小學的兒子找家教，我便拜訪主人，商量由我替他兒子補習，換取借他家水井一用。結果很順利，我從此省了時間及挑水的辛勞，而那小孩的成績也有所改善，皆大歡喜。」根據上文，敘述正確的選項是：

- ①人人都願意免費幫助需要的人
- ②文中需要補習的是鄰居中學生
- ③貧民區中人人都需至遠方取水
- ④想脫離貧困必須把握每個機會

【1】21.「雖然美國醫療體系一直是各國包括台灣常探討及仿效對象，但也確實存在很多結構性問題，造成難以解決的循環；台灣在許多醫療相關政策與環境議題上也遭遇類似抉擇，引發各界爭論，本文試著探究美國醫療體系中較為重大問題，先從大方向切入，希望汲取他人經驗做為借鏡，讓台灣醫療體系長久穩健持續發展。」以上這段新聞，最適合的標題應該是：

- ①他山之石，可以攻錯
- ②革故鼎新，改弦更張
- ③學然後知不足，教然後知困
- ④各家自掃門前雪，休管他人瓦上霜

【請接續背面】

【1】22. 以下不適合作為友人結婚賀詞的選項是：

- ①春酒介眉 ②琴瑟和鳴 ③珠聯璧合 ④螽斯衍慶

【3】23. 「常常，我們愈渴慕、企求之人事，愈不可得。在他人身上俯拾皆是的是秉賦、智慧、美貌、真愛、財富、機運……，對自己而言卻像是稀世珍寶不可求。」最接近上文文意的選項是：

- ①求則得之，捨則失之 ②不伎不求，何用不臧 ③天下不如意，恆十居七八 ④不義而富且貴，於我如浮雲

【2】24. 下列各組成語，前後意義相近的選項是：

- ①口耳之學／真知灼見 ②滿腹經綸／博學鴻儒 ③披星戴月／白駒過隙 ④鋤強扶弱／恃勢欺人

【4】25. 下列哪一個選項的句子沒有錯別字？

- ①他這幾年魚肉鄉民，所作所為令人恥冷 ②因為沒有人制止，壞人都變本加利更為惡劣
③過去幾年我都過得渾渾惡惡，浪費了不少寶貴的光陰 ④這兩派看似不同，但畢竟一脈相承，所以有共通之處

貳、英文【第 26-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，占 50 分】

一、字彙測驗【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【1】26. With its wonderful appearance and unique taste, the new dessert is very hard to _____.

- ① resist ② distress ③ govern ④ leak

【2】27. The _____ switch that caused a terrible fire last week was finally fixed.

- ① candid ② faulty ③ tempted ④ elegant

【1】28. After staying up for 30 hours straight, Mr. Lin kept _____ at work this morning.

- ① yawning ② chasing ③ queuing ④ rescuing

【2】29. What happened was indeed an _____ outcome. No one believed something like that could happen at all.

- ① inexperienced ② unlikely ③ extravagant ④ oriental

【1】30. By answering every single question the teacher asked in class, Bill was trying to _____ the pretty girl sitting next to him.

- ① impress ② exchange ③ categorize ④ distribute

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【3】31. The color of his bedroom is brighter _____ his living room.

- ① as ② than that ③ than that of ④ as then

【1】32. The doctor couldn't help but _____ he wound on her wrist.

- ① notice ② noticing it ③ he noticed ④ he noticing

【4】33. The soldier would _____ to the enemy.

- ① prefer die to surrender ② die rather to surrender
③ die to surrendering ④ rather die than surrender

【4】34. I wouldn't be able to finish the job _____.

- ① although I wanted ② although when I wanted ③ even though I want ④ even if I wanted to

【4】35. I'm sorry I can't join you tomorrow. Let's do it _____.

- ① other times ② the other time ③ many times ④ some other time

【4】36. Thank you for entrusting me with this opportunity. I look forward to _____ with your vibrant community.

- ① be worked ② work ③ have worked ④ working

【3】37. Melissa wore a pink evening dress to the party, _____.

- ① and she looked the prettiest of any other girl there ② and she was looked the prettier of all the girls
③ and she looked prettier than any other girl there ④ and she was looked the prettiest there

【3】38. Being 12, he is _____ a child. You cannot hold him responsible for everything.

- ① anything but ② nothing compared to ③ no more than ④ within

【1】39. He insisted on finishing the work _____ he felt quite ill.

- ① even though ② in contrast to ③ as if ④ regardless of

【2】40. _____ in the car, John called his wife for help.

- ① Keys were locked ② Having locked his keys ③ He locked his keys ④ Because he locking his keys

三、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

第一篇

The first kayaks were created thousands of years ago by arctic inhabitants now known as the Intuits. These early indigenous people, formerly known as Eskimos, inhabited areas of Greenland, the northeastern point of Russia, Alaska, and the uppermost regions of Canada. Early Eskimos made kayak frames using driftwood, and early kayaks were wrapped in sealskins. Early kayaks were virtually unsinkable with air-filled seal bladders. These early kayaks were used during summer months primarily for hunting and fishing. The word "kayak" literally means "hunters' boat."

Early kayak design varied according to the specific needs of inhabitants of particular regions. For instance, early kayaks designed by inhabitants surrounding the Bering Strait created wider, shorter kayaks. This kayak design provided a large area for storing game and supplies, and it was more stable on rough water than the longer and more slender kayaks designed for speed by the Aleuts.

Europeans eventually discovered the versatility of the kayak, and kayaks once designed with sealskins were designed by Europeans with fabric covers. In 1905 a German inventor named Hans Klepper eventually purchased a design for a folding canvas kayak from a German student. He called this kayak a "foldboat." Klepper began selling this early version of the folding kayak, and kayaks once used primarily for navigation and hunts by indigenous people were now being used for sport.

Plastic kayaks were introduced in the 1980's, and kayaks continue to become lighter, sturdier, and more versatile. Now there are several types of kayaks designed with various materials suitable for a variety of sporting events. Those who love the sport of kayaking have more choices now than ever before.

【1】41. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The history of kayaks ② How Eskimos invented kayaks
③ Why kayaking became a sport ④ Kayaking and hunting

【2】42. Which of the following is NOT true about early kayaks?

- ① They were mainly used for hunting and fishing.
② They did not float very well.
③ The name "kayak" suggests the original purpose of the boat.
④ They were created by people living in very cold places.

【4】43. What can be inferred about people living around the Bering Strait?

- ① They preferred kayaks that could go faster. ② Their kayaks were designed by the Aleuts.
③ Their kayaks were easily foldable. ④ They needed more space for their supplies.

【3】44. What is the purpose of the second paragraph?

- ① To argue that kayaks were created by the Intuits
② To list the benefits of kayaking
③ To show why early kayaks came in different sizes and shapes
④ To prove that kayaks were indeed used for fishing

【2】45. Which of the following is NOT true about modern kayaks?

- ① They are made with different materials.
② They are all foldable.
③ They are not as heavy as the early ones.
④ They can be used for many different purposes.

第二篇

Of the many oddities that are culturally specific to Japan—from cat cafés to graveyard eviction notices to the infamous Suicide Forest, where an estimated 100 people per year take their own lives—perhaps none is as little known, and curious, as “the evaporated people.” Since the mid-1990s, it’s estimated that at least 100,000 Japanese men and women vanish annually. They are the architects of their own disappearances, banishing themselves over indignities large and small: divorce, debt, job loss, failing an exam. “Evaporations” have surged in Japan at key points: the aftermath of World War II, when national shame was at its apex, and in the aftermath of the financial crises of 1989 and 2008.

A shadow economy has emerged to service those who never want to be found—who want to make their disappearances look like abductions and their homes look like they’ve been robbed, with no paper trail or financial transactions to track them down. Nighttime Movers was one such company, started by a man named Hatori. He’d run a legitimate moving service until one night, in a karaoke bar, a woman asked if he could arrange for her to “disappear, along with her furniture”. She said she could not stand her husband’s debts, which were ruining her life.

In many ways, Japan is a culture of loss. According to a 2014 report by the World Health Organization, Japan’s suicide rate is 60 percent higher than the global average. There are between 60 and 90 suicides per day. It’s a centuries-old concept dating back to the Samurai, who committed suicide by ritual disembowelment, and one as recent as the Japanese kamikaze pilots of World War II, who flew their aircrafts into enemy ships. Japanese culture also emphasizes uniformity, the importance of the group over the individual. “You must hit the nail that stands out” is a Japanese maxim, and for those who can’t, or won’t, fit into society, adhere to its strict cultural norms and near-religious devotion to work, to vanish is to find freedom.

【1】46. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The evaporated people in Japan ② Oddities in Japanese culture
③ How to track down someone who disappeared ④ People who want to commit suicide

【1】47. Which of the following is true about the evaporated people?

- ① They can ask people to help them disappear. ② They usually stay in touch with their family.
③ They often go to karaoke bars. ④ They all disappear because of debt.

【4】48. When is there more likely to be more cases of human evaporations in Japan?

- ① When the economy is good ② When climate change is very serious
③ When a new house is being built ④ When Japan loses a war

【3】49. According to the passage, why do people want to evaporate?

- ① They want to be special. ② They want to kill themselves.
③ They want to escape from shame. ④ They want to become Samurais.

【4】50. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about Japanese culture?

- ① Workaholics are usually mocked.
② Women usually move more often than men.
③ Freedom is greatly emphasized.
④ The group is considered more important than the individual.