109年臺灣銀行新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別:8職等/電腦稽核、海外資安儲備人員、資訊安全人員(一)、

5職等/資訊安全人員(二)、程式設計人員(二)、系統管理人員(二)、

7職等/程式設計人員(一)、系統管理人員(一)、大陸地區程式設計人員、

7職等/大陸地區系統管理人員、會計人員

科目一: 國文、英文

- 1.()下列注音何者錯誤?
 - (A)「磅」礴(タオ)
- (B)「縝」密(出与 v)
- (C)「計」文(ケメv) (D)「痼」疾(ベメヽ)
- 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?
 - (A) 甲丙(B) 甲丁(C) 乙丙(D) 乙
- 3.()有關詞語及其說解,下列何者錯誤?
 - (A) 越俎代庖/比喻踰越自己的職分而代人做事
 - (B) 涸轍之鮒/比喻陷處困境,急需救援的人或物
 - (C) 書空咄咄/比喻人得意時所表現的囂張狂妄狀態
 - (D)以鄰為壑/比喻只圖自己利益,把困難或禍害轉嫁給別人
- 4. () 下列文句□□內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,□□著或遠或沂地以絕壑陡崖或瘦稜亂石斷然阻隔或險奇 連結著的神貌万異的四周群峰,氣派凜然。」(節錄自 陳列〈玉山去來〉)

- (A) 正視(B) 凝視(C) 睥睨(D) 遙望
- 5.() 有關顯辭適用場合的敘述,下列何者正確?
 - (A) 鳳凰于飛/賀新婚
- (B) 雛鳳新聲/賀牛女
- (C) 跨鳳乘龍/賀生雙胞胎 (D) 鳳振高岡/賀新屋落成
- 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?
 - (A) 臣「向」蒙國恩,刻恩圖報
 - (B)「向」晚意不適,驅車登古原
 - (C) 尋「向」所誌,遂迷不復得路
 - (D) 近水樓台先得月,「向」陽花木早逢春

科目	國文 109年臺灣銀行新進人員甄試試題(五職等)				25
題序	01 - 10	11 – 20	21 – 25	26 — 30	
答案	CDCCADBDDB CACCDCDCCD		BDCCD		
備註	無更正紀錄。				

解析

1. (C)

- (A)正確,「磅」礴:磅,音ㄆ木,廣大無邊際。
- (B)正確,「縝」密:縝,音出与,,仔細、細密。
- (C) 錯誤,「計」文:計,音CX、,報喪的文字。
- (D) 正確,「痼」疾:痼,音(Xx,根深蒂固,難以治療矯正的。
- 從上述內容可知,「計」文的讀音應為CX、,答案為(C)。

2. (D)

- 甲、錯誤,夜「暮」低垂:應為夜「幕」,天色昏暗,指天黑。
- 乙、正確,一蹴可幾:一舉腳就可以到達。比喻一下子就能成功。
- 丙、錯誤,流連「望」返:應為流連「忘」返,貪戀沉迷於遊樂而忘了回去。後形容徘徊、留戀而不忍離去。
- 丁、正確,首屈一指:彎下手指計算時,首先彎曲拇指。因以「首屈一指」表示第一或最優秀。
- 從上述內容可知,乙丁沒有錯別字,答案為(D)。

3. (C)

- (A)越俎代庖:本指擔任主祭的人,超越職責,代替廚師下廚。用來比喻踰越職分代人辦事。(語本《莊子·逍遙游》)
- (B) 涸轍之鮒:在乾枯車轍中的鯽魚所需要的只是斗升的水,如果拖延時間遠去西江取水,則不過是空口白話,無法解決問題。比喻陷處困境,急需救援的人或物。(典出《莊子·外物》)
- (C) 書空咄咄:晉人殷浩被黜放,終日以手指向空中書寫「咄咄怪事」四字。比喻失意、激憤的狀態。(見《晉書·殷浩傳》)
- (D)以鄰為壑:戰國時白圭築堤治水,將本國氾濫的洪水排入鄰國,把其當成洩洪的水 泊。比喻損人利己。(典出《孟子·告子下》)
- 從上述內容可知,「書空咄咄」應為失意、激憤的狀態,答案為(C)。

4. (C)

題幹引文開頭提到玉山之巔為「臺灣的最高處」、「東北亞的第一高峰」,接續說明玉山為「嶔奇狐絕,冷肅硬毅」,如將玉山擬人化則是一個狐高、傲冷的性格,所以可推知 □□應填入「睥睨」,答案為(C)。

5. (A)

- (A) 鳳凰于飛:鳳凰相伴而飛。比喻夫婦和睦,用於祝賀他人新婚的題辭。(語本《詩經·大雅·卷阿》)
- (B) 雛鳳新聲:用於祝賀人得子的賀辭。雛鳳,三國時蜀人龐統,才識過人,從父龐德 公稱之為「鳳雛」。(見《三國志·蜀志·龐統傳》裴松之注引《襄陽記》)
- (C) 跨鳳乘龍: 跨鳳, 比喻嫁女; 乘龍, 比喻得婿。比喻夫妻雙宿雙飛, 用於祝賀他人 新婚的題辭。
- (D) 鳳振高岡:用於祝賀人喬遷的賀辭。

從上述內容可知,答案為(A)。

6. (D)

- (A) 臣「向」蒙國恩,刻恩圖報:出自明·羅貫中《三國演義》,向,一直以來、從 來。
- (B)「向」晚意不適,驅車登古原:出自唐·李商隱〈登樂遊原〉,語譯為「傍晚的時候,心情突然鬱悶了起來,便駕了車子來到城郊的樂遊原散散心。」向,接近、臨近。
- (C) 尋「向」所誌,遂迷不復得路:出自晉·陶淵明〈桃花源記〉,語譯為「派人尋找漁夫先前留下的記號,但是還是迷失了方向,找不到原來的路。」向,昔日、從前。
- (D) 近水樓台先得月,「向」陽花木早逢春:出自宋·蘇麟〈斷句〉,語譯為「靠近水邊的樓台(因為沒有樹木的遮擋),能先看到月亮的投影;而迎著陽光的花木, (光照自然好得多,所以發芽就早),最容易形成春天的景象。」向,朝著、對著。

從上述內容可知,答案為(D)。

7. (B)

- (一)對聯要符合「上仄下平」原則:上聯末字為仄聲,下聯末字為平聲。
- (二)對聯上下兩聯字數相同、平仄相反、詞性相對。

芝蘭自得山川秀:平仄為「平平仄仄平平仄」。

- (A)老樹著花天下春:平仄為「仄仄仄平平仄平」,符合上平下仄原則。但「老樹」與 「芝蘭」不相對,詞性不相對。
- (B) 松柏長留天地春:平仄為「平仄平仄平仄平」,符合上平下仄原則。「芝蘭」與「松柏」皆為名詞,「自得」與「常留」相對,「山川」與「天地」相對,「秀」與「春」相對。

109年臺灣銀行新進人員甄試試題

進用職等/甄試類別:5 職等/一般金融人員、6 職等/理財專員

科目一:國文及英文

<u> </u>	字彙	【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】
26. (()	After years of efforts, nations around the world agree endangered must be
		protected.
		① spates ② species ③ specialty ④ spheres
27. (()	When one has dental problems, he needs to find a good to fix them.
		① bilingual ② carpenter ③ dentist ④ miner
28. (()	The organization is working closely with scientists and governments world-wide to
		share knowledge and about HIV disease.
		① abstracts ② expertise ③ intensity ④ ornament
29. (()	Wuhan in China saw the of COVID-19 in the end of 2019.
		① asterisk ② eternity ③ outbreak ④ utility
30. ()		Many of our international friends flew all the way from their own countries to
		participate in our annual of marching bands.
		① charisma ② diagnosis ③ festival ④ triumph
31. (()	Understanding the mechanics of how our brain cells work could play a role in
		dementia, the disease of losing intelligence.
		① combating ② denoting ③ flattering ④ generating
32. (()	Once a hard drive of a computer is broken, it is almost impossible for technicians to
		the data originally saved on it.
		① decompose ② hibernate ③ predestine ④ retrieve
→ .		制脸【塞たて前夕暗山場山耳滋夢的炊夕】
		測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】
33. (.)	The girl that stands next to our manager has worked in our department she
		finished college.
24		① ever ② ever since ③ no matter when ④ never ever
34. (.)	Lisa and Jill, that they need to finish their project by Friday, have been
		staying in the library for some time.
		① knew ② know ③ knowing ④ known

35. ()	If I the leader of our class, I would not suggest that we have a trip to Japan
	this year.
	① am ② be ③ was ④ were
36. ()	Stores like 7-11 and Family Mart in Taiwan, which allow their customers to do almost
	everything, are very different the ones in Korea.
	① from ② in ③ to ④ with
37. ()	Participants of the conference can claim their conference bags arrival at the
	conference site.
	① by ② for ③ to ④ upon
38. ()	Everybody is going to the movie on Saturday for Mom. She said she wanted
	to take care of our pet dogs and cats.
	① besides ② except ③ divided ④ additionally
39. ()	The University would like all of the students to take a course in computer programming.
	, they are required to create their own apps.
	① Beside ② By and large ③ Scarcely ④ In the past
40. ()	Do you remember how long since you quit smoking?
	① is it ② it is ③ the time ④ the day
三、克漏与	产測驗【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案 】
The so	outhern white-faced owl is a fairly small owl in the family Strigidae. It is native 41
the souther	n half of Africa. It was formerly regarded as a subspecies of the northern white-faced
owl but the	e two are now commonly treated as separate species. It is 22–28 centimeters 42
and weighs	185–220 grams. The upperparts are grey with dark streaks and there are white spots on
the scapula	r feathers. The underparts are whitish with dark streaks. The face is white with a black
border and	black around the large orange eyes. The head has two short ""ear"" tufts with black tips.
Juvenile bii	rds have a greyish face. Their call is a series of fast, 43 hoots. It is uttered at night
and frequer	ntly repeated. These fast, staccato notes followed by a longer and higher pitched 'hoot'
are extensiv	vely used during breeding season and pairs of owls often sing together.
44	range extends from Gabon eastwards to southern Kenya and southwards to Namibia
and norther	rn South Africa. It inhabits savanna and dry woodland. It is usually seen alone or in
pairs. It ma	ninly hunts large insects, as well as the occasional small mammals, birds and reptiles.
The eggs a	are usually 45 in the old nest of another bird. The clutch contains two or three
eggs which	are incubated for about 30 days. The young birds leave the nest about a month after
hatching.	

41. () ① as ② on ③ to ④ with
42. () ① fat ② long ③ short ④ thin
43. () ① bubble ② bubbled ③ bubbling ④ bubbles
44. () ① It ② It'd ③ It's ④ Its
45. () ① laid ② lain ③ laying ④ lays

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Parasite, the stealth hit by legendary director Bong Joon-ho, is a twisted tale of the haves and have-nots. The extreme **disparity** between the two families - the affluent Parks and the poor Kims - is shown through their two homes. One a gleaming mansion up on the hills above Seoul; the other a dingy semi-basement. In real-life Seoul, though, banjihas are where thousands of young people end up living, while they work hard and hope for a better future.

The banjihas are not just a quirk of Seoul architecture, but a product of history. These tiny spaces actually trace their roots back decades, to the conflict between North and South Korea. In 1968, North Korean commandos slipped into Seoul on a mission to assassinate South Korean President Park Chung-hee. The raid was thwarted, but the tension between the two Koreas intensified. That same year, North Korea also attacked and captured a US Navy spy ship, the USS Pueblo. Armed North Korean agents infiltrated South Korea, and there were a number of terrorist incidents. Fearing an escalation, in 1970 the South Korean government updated its building codes, requiring all newly built low-rise apartment buildings to have basements to serve as bunkers in case of a national emergency. Initially, renting out such banjiha spaces was illegal. But during the housing crisis in the 1980s, with space running short in the capital, the government was compelled to legalize these underground spaces to live in. In 2018, the UN noted that despite having the world's 11th largest economy, South Korea's lack of affordable housing was a substantial barrier- particularly for young people and poorer people.

For under-35s, the rent-to-income ratio has remained at around 50% during the last decade. So the semi-basement apartments have become an affordable response to rapidly-growing housing prices. Monthly rents are around 540,000 Korean won (\$453), with average monthly salaries for people in the 20s around 2m won (\$1,679). Nevertheless, some banjiha dwellers struggle to overcome the social stigma. But not all.

- 46. () Which of the following titles best describes the passage?
 - ① Introduction to Parasite, the Oscar winning movie.
 - ② Banjihas that help decrease the rent-to-income ratio.
 - ③ On-going tension between North Korea and South Korea.
 - ④ Reasons that people still live in banjihas in the 21st century.

科目	英文 109年臺灣銀行新進人員甄試試題_一般金融人員、理財專員					25
題序	26 — 30	31 — 35	36 - 40	41 — 45	46 -	- 50
答案	23233	14234	14222	32341	43121	
備註	無更正紀錄。					

解析

一、字彙

26. (2)

翻譯:經過多年努力,世界各國同意瀕臨絕種的物種必須被保護。

- ① spates (n.) 洪水、大雨
- ② species (n.) 物種、種
- ③ specialty (n.) 專長、專業
- ④ spheres (n.) 球、球體

解析:從空格前的endangered(瀕臨絕種的、瀕臨滅絕的),到空格後的must be protected.(必 須被保護),就選項條件的設定,以species(物種、種),最能呼應前後句意,故選 ②。

備註:effort (n.) 努力、心力

nation (n.) 國家、民族

endangered (adj.) 瀕臨絕種的、瀕臨滅絕的

protect (v.) 保護、保育

27. (③)

翻譯:當牙齒有問題時,必須找一名好牙醫來醫治牙齒。

- ① bilingual (n.) 通兩種語言的人
- ② carpenter (n.) 木工、木匠
- ③ dentist (n.) 牙醫、牙科醫生
- ④ miner (n.) 礦工

解析:題幹中when所引領的副詞子句one has dental problems (牙齒有問題),可推論如果要 to fix them(醫治牙齒),當然要找「牙醫、牙科醫生」(dentist)來幫忙,得本題答案為③。

備註: dental (adj.) 牙齒的、牙科的

fix (v.) 醫治、治療

28. (②)

翻譯:這個組織正和世界各地的科學家和政府密切地分享有關愛滋病病毒的知識和專業。

- ① abstracts (n.) 摘要、概要
- ② expertise (n.) 專業、專長
- ③ intensity (n.) 強度、強烈
- ④ ornament (n.) 裝飾、修飾

解析:由題幹空格前後文The organization is working closely with scientists and governments world-wide to share knowledge…about HIV disease(這個組織正和世界各地的科學家和政府密切地分享有關愛滋病病毒的知識。And連結前後相同的句意、詞性與詞義,故由此可推得,選項中可以與to share knowledge about HIV disease(分享愛滋病病毒知識)相呼應的,應該就是② expertise(專業、專長)

32. (4)

翻譯:一旦電腦硬碟只要掉,維修人員幾乎不可能恢復原本儲存的資料。

- ① decompose (v.) 分解、使腐爛 ② hibernate (v.) 冬眠、過冬
- ③ predestine (v.) 命定、注定
- ④ retrieve (v.) 恢復、取回

解析:根據句首Once a hard drive of a computer is broken(電腦硬碟只要壞掉),就可推得對 it is almost impossible for technicians(對維修人員不可能的任務),就選項的設定,以 retrieve the data originally saved on it(恢復原本儲存的資料),最為合理,得本題答案 **(4)** o

備註: hard drive (n.) 硬碟

impossible (adj.) 不可能的、辦不到的

technician (n.) 維修人員、技師

data (n.) 資料、數據

originally (adv.) 起初、原來

二、文法測驗

33. (②)

翻譯:那名站在我們經理身旁的女孩,從她大學畢業就一直在我們部門工作。

- ① ever (adv.) 曾經、至今
- ② ever since (ph.) 從...至今、自從...以來
- ③ no matter when (ph.) 不管、何時
- ④ never ever (ph.) 從不、永不

考點: ever since(表時間的介系詞),通常用現在完成時式。

解析:現在完成式為have/has+pp(過去分詞)...+since+過去某一時間點,用來表達從過去某 一時間點開始一直持續到說話當下的動作,從題目可知she finished college(她大學 畢業)為過去某時間點,可推得答案為ever since(從...至今、自從...以來),「從她大 學畢業」(ever since she finished college),其中ever為強調用法,故選②。

備註: manager (n.) 經理、主任

department (n.) 部門、局

34. (③)

翻譯:莉莎和吉爾得知他們必須在星期五之前完成企劃案,於是就待在圖書館一段時間 3 0

- ① knew (v.) 知道 (過去式)
- ② know (v.) 知道 (現在式)
- ③ knowing (v.) 知道 (現在進行式) ④ known (v.) 知道 (過去分詞)

考點:分詞構句

解析:當結構是「關係代名詞 + be 動詞 + 現在分詞 / 過去分詞 | 時,可以省略關係代名 詞,後面的 be 動詞也可以連同捨去。

- 例. The girl who is sitting over there is my little sister. (坐在那裡的女孩是我的妹 妹。)
- → 關係代名詞 who 所引領的關係子句 who is sitting over there ,用來形容主詞The girl。若要簡化,後面的 be 動詞必須一起省略,因此也可以寫做:The girl sitting over there is my little sister.
- →這時 sitting over there 角色變成分詞片語,用以修飾前面的 the girl。

39. (②)

翻譯:這所大學期許所有學生都能修習程式設計課程。基本上,每位學生被要求設計自己的應用程式。

- ① Beside (prep.) 在...旁邊、在...附近 ② By and large (ph.) 基本上、整體來說
- ③ Scarcely (adv.) 幾乎不、幾乎沒有 ④ In the past (ph.) 在過去、過去的時候

考點:慣用法

解析:前面提到The University would like all of the students to take a course in computer programming.(這所大學期許所有學生都能修習程式設計課程。),可知學校對於程式設計課程的推廣不遺餘力,此處只有By and large(基本上、整體來說)符合語意,故撰②。

備註: course (n.) 課程、科目

computer programming (n.) 程式設計

require (v.) 要求、命令

create (v.) 設計、創作

app (n.) 應用程式

40. (②)

翻譯:你還記得從你戒煙到現在有多久了嗎?

① is it 是它 ② it is 它是 ③ the time 時間 ④ the day 天

考點:動詞+名詞子句做受格

解析:名詞子句的功能: 作為句子的主詞、受詞 (直接受詞或間接受詞)、補語 (主詞補語

或受詞補語)、或同位語。

句型:when / where / which / who / why / what / how + S. + V.

例:I don't know when he entered the room.(我不知道他是何時進入房間的。)

→ "when he entered the room"是動詞know的受詞

就本題remember是一個動詞,後方須接受詞,而此題的受詞為how long所引導的名詞子句,作為受詞之名詞子句必須為直述句,應為how long it is,故選②。

選項①應改為it is;選項③應改the time is;選項④,戒煙為長時間,不太可能以「天」(day)為單位,故不選。

備註: since (conj.) 從...至今、自從...以來 quit (v.) 戒除、擺脫 smoke (v.) 抽烟

三、克漏字測驗

南方的白面貓頭鷹在鴟鴞科裡為較小的品種,牠是在非洲南半部的當地品種。牠們先前被認為是北方白面貓頭鷹的亞種,但現在這兩品種普遍被視為不同品種。其長達二十二公分到二十八公分,重達一百八十五公克到二百二十公克,上半身為灰色帶有黑色條紋,在肩胛骨上的羽毛有白色斑點,而下半身為白色帶有黑色條紋,白色臉的外圍有著一圈黑色輪廓,偌大的橘色眼睛也被黑色眼眶包圍,二隻短小的耳朵有著黑色尖端在上方。年輕的白面貓頭鷹有著淺黑色的面容,牠們的叫聲為一長串快速且噗噗的啼叫聲,並且時常在夜晚重複地啼叫著,在交配季到處可以聽見快速且斷斷續續的啼叫聲,伴隨著更長更高音的叫聲,通常牠們也會一起呼唱鳴叫。白面貓頭鷹的活動範圍從加澎以東延伸到肯亞南

四、閱讀測驗

寄生上流,一部由傳奇導演奉俊昊執導,以偷竊為主軸的賣座電影。講述有關貧富差距的瘋狂故事,富有朴家和貧窮金家的極端對比。朴家明亮的宅邸聳立在首爾的丘陵上,而金氏一家則是住在陰暗的半地下室公寓。現實生活中,首爾的半地下室公寓其實住著成千的年輕人,他們工作並期望著美好的未來。

半地下室公寓並不是首爾突然出現的建築,它其實是一種歷史遺跡。這些狹小空間可追溯至幾十年前,南北韓衝突的歷史。在1968年,北韓突擊隊溜進南韓刺殺南韓總統朴正熙,雖然突襲失敗,卻加劇南北韓緊張局勢。同一年北韓襲擊並占領美國海軍間諜船-普韋布洛號。且武裝北韓特務滲透南韓並製造數起恐怖攻擊事件。深怕局勢惡化,於1970年南韓政府修訂建築法,要求所有新建的矮公寓都須建造地下室作為國家緊急避難地堡。一開始,將半地下室公寓出租的行為被視為違法。但隨著1980年代住宅供給危機,首都空間不足,南韓政府被迫讓這些地下住宅合法化。2018年,聯合國提到,儘管南韓是世界第十一大經濟體,年輕人和窮人無法負擔高額的房租是南韓發展的明顯阻礙。

過去十年,35歲以下年輕人,租金和收入比仍維持百分之五十左右。半地下室公寓 也就變成高額房價的解決辦法。月租費用大約為五十四萬韓圓(美金四百五十三元),而 二十幾歲年輕人平均月收入卻落在二百萬韓圓(美金一千六百七十九元)。不管怎樣,許 多公寓住戶試圖掙扎去克服這樣的恥辱感,但似乎是徒勞。

備註:

Parasite (n.) 寄生上流(電影名) legendary (adj.) 傳奇的、傳說的 twisted (adj.) 瘋狂的、滑稽的 have-not (n.) 貧窮之人、窮人 disparity (n.) 對比、不同 gleaming (adj.) 明亮的、發光的 dingy (adj.) 陰暗的、昏暗的 end up (ph.) 結果成為、最終成為 quirk (n.) 突然的轉變 product of history (n.) 歷史遺跡、歷史產物 space (n.) 空間、地方 trace (v.) 追溯、追蹤 decade (n.) 十年 commando (n.) 突擊隊、突擊部隊 mission (n.) 仟務、使命 president (n.) 總統、首長 thwart (v.) 失敗、挫敗 agent (n.) 特務、密探 a number of (ph.) 幾起、一些 fear (v.) 害怕、懼怕 update (v.) 修訂、更新

stealth (n.) 偷竊 director (n.) 導演 have (n.) 富有之人、有錢人 extreme (adj.) 極端的、極度的 affluent (adj.) 富有的、有錢的 mansion (n.) 宅邸、大廈 semi-basement (n.) 半地下室公寓 banjihas (n.) 半地下室公寓 architecture (n.) 建築、建築物 tiny (adj.) 狹小的、極小的 actually (adv.) 事實上、其實 root (n.) 源頭、根本 conflict (n.) 衝突、矛盾 slip into (ph.) 溜進、悄悄進入 assassinate (v.) 刺殺、暗殺 raid (n.) 突襲、突擊 tension (n.) 緊張局勢、緊張狀況 infiltrate (v.) 滲透、滲入 terrorist incident (n.) 恐怖攻擊事件 escalation (n.) 惡化、加劇 building code (n.) 建築法