

彰化銀行 114 年新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：一般行員(一)【A42117101-A42117127】、
一般行員(原住民組)【A42117128】、一般行員(身心障礙組)【A42117129】、
一般行員(二)【A42117130】、法務人員【A42117131】

科目一：英文 *入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①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。
②單選選擇題題型，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。
③請勿於答案卡上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
④答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【1】1. After failing the exam, Paul felt so _____ that he didn’t want to talk to anyone.
① depressed ② blessed ③ amazed ④ relaxed
- 【3】2. Ruby loves learning about numbers, so she wanted to _____ in math at university.
① fill ② drop ③ major ④ break
- 【3】3. Albert Einstein is often considered a _____ because of his groundbreaking discoveries in physics.
① hacker ② thief ③ genius ④ coach
- 【2】4. The bright light was so strong that Emma _____ several times before her eyes adjusted.
① clapped ② blinked ③ sneezed ④ yelled
- 【4】5. The two boys decided to _____ to the finish line to see who was the fastest runner.
① crawl ② pause ③ stroll ④ race
- 【1】6. Climbing Mount Everest is a remarkable _____ that requires great strength, endurance, and determination.
① feat ② scent ③ gadget ④ defect
- 【3】7. Thanks to the vaccine, Sarah is now _____ to the virus and does not have to worry about getting sick.
① fragile ② allergic ③ immune ④ vulnerable
- 【2】8. To make a traditional lantern for Halloween, you need to _____ out the inside of the pumpkin first.
① attach ② hollow ③ capture ④ recruit
- 【4】9. Even after getting what he wanted, Brian continued to _____ about every little inconvenience, annoying everyone around him.
① boast ② relish ③ justify ④ whine
- 【2】10. When she heard that she had won the international piano competition, she was overwhelmed with _____, unable to contain her joy.
① lethargy ② ecstasy ③ apathy ④ melancholy
- 【4】11. Although medical geography is a _____ field of study today, geographers have some obstacles to overcome when gathering data.
① presupposed ② ponderous ③ preemptive ④ prominent
- 【4】12. The Louisiana Purchase was an _____ deal for the United States, the final cost totaling less than five cents per acre at \$15 million.
① invisible ② insatiable ③ instable ④ incredible
- 【1】13. Collective poverty is a lack of basic resources that are so widespread that it _____ an entire society or subgroup of people within that society.
① afflicts ② affiliates ③ filters ④ institutes
- 【4】14. Thought leaders are _____ as trusted resources for information, not just among their clients and customers, but from their colleagues and peers.
① predetermined ② prevailed ③ pretended ④ perceived
- 【1】15. Refugee populations are often faced with chaotic conditions in their country of origin, usually because of _____ governments or populations opposed to religious or ethnic groups.
① authoritarian ② augmented ③ autonomous ④ authentic

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】16. Eric agreed _____ us with the project.
① help ② helped ③ to help ④ helping
- 【3】17. It’s amazing that Michael _____ swim across the large pool by himself back in his early childhood.
① can ② must ③ could ④ ought to

- 【2】18. The small town _____ I grew up is known for its beautiful scenery and friendly people.
① which ② where ③ what ④ that
- 【4】19. What Edward told Lucy was all true, but she frowned as if he _____ everything.
① make up ② made up ③ makes up ④ had made up
- 【4】20. Only after the meeting _____ how serious the situation was.
① they realized ② had they realize ③ they did realize ④ did they realize
- 【3】21. _____ by the professor, the students revised their essays carefully.
① Having warned ② Been warning ③ Warned ④ Warning
- 【2】22. _____ most high-end condos in the urban area, this unit centers around the water views, which are front and center in the window-wrapped great room.
① Alike ② Like ③ Likely ④ Likewise
- 【4】23. Starbucks is eliminating 30% of its menu in the coming months as part of the company’s plan to simplify its offerings, reduce wait times and _____ its customer experience.
① improves ② improving ③ to improve ④ improve
- 【3】24. Participating in a pyramid scheme is an offense under the Criminal Code of Canada, _____ by up to five years imprisonment.
① which punishes ② punishing ③ punishable ④ punish
- 【1】25. Inflation grew faster than expected last month, but investors are better equipped _____ they used to be to combat the erosion of their savings.
① than ② when ③ as ④ while
- 【2】26. _____ calling off the merger, the car companies said they still intend to collaborate under a strategic partnership “aimed at the era of intelligence and electrified vehicles.”
① In spite ② Despite ③ Despite of ④ Because
- 【4】27. Just because a business is run from home _____ mean it can’t compete with larger businesses.
① didn’t ② and ③ thus ④ doesn’t
- 【1】28. _____ South Korean President Yoon Suk Yeol was the first ever sitting president to be taken into police custody.
① Impeached ② Impeaching ③ To impeach ④ Having impeached
- 【3】29. The species composition of a forest is often unique to that forest, _____ some forests consisting of many hundreds of species of trees while others consist of just a handful of species.
① in ② for ③ with ④ when
- 【4】30. If either of these two leaders could be advised to say something _____ pleasant about the other, perhaps the results of the negotiation could be different.
① slight ② slighting ③ slighted ④ slightly

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

第一篇：

In recent months, the world has witnessed a series of tragic 31 accidents, raising concerns about flight safety. Investigators work tirelessly to determine the cause of each crash, examining factors such as weather conditions, mechanical failures, and human error. Airlines must 32 their aircraft regularly to ensure they meet international standards. Even a minor technical issue, if overlooked, can lead to 33 consequences with large numbers of casualties. In response to these incidents, authorities have urged airlines to enhance pilot training programs. A well-trained pilot can 34 swiftly to emergencies, potentially preventing a catastrophe. Additionally, passengers are advised to follow safety protocols, such as wearing seat belts and paying 35 to safety demonstrations. As investigations continue, governments and airline companies must work together to restore public confidence in air travel and prevent future tragedies.

- 【1】31. ① aviation ② navigation ③ expedition ④ transmission
- 【3】32. ① fertilize ② suspend ③ inspect ④ assemble
- 【4】33. ① coincidental ② negligible ③ redundant ④ calamitous
- 【3】34. ① detect ② compose ③ react ④ caution
- 【2】35. ① tribute ② heed ③ debt ④ price

【請接續背面】

第二篇：

The fact that civil servants are agents of public power, providing services on which law, order, and public health depend, has raised the question of whether they should be permitted to strike; if they cannot lawfully strike, they are 36 of the main weapon in pressing for improvements in their conditions of service.

Traditionally, governments have been hostile toward civil service unions, and in the past 37 laws made strike action unlawful. Until after World War II, the commonly accepted view on civil service unions in the United States was that expressed by President Calvin Coolidge: “There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, at any time.”

In 1958, however, New York mayor Robert Wagner, Jr. issued an executive order, 38 “the little Wagner Act,” giving city employees certain bargaining rights and allowing their unions exclusive representation, meaning the unions alone were legally authorized to speak for all city workers, 39 whether or not some workers were union members. Management complained but the unions now had power in city politics.

The first U.S. state to permit collective bargaining by public employees was Wisconsin, in 1959. Collective bargaining is now permitted in three-fourths of U.S. states. By the 1960s and 1970s public-sector unions 40 rapidly to cover teachers, clerks, firemen, police, prison guards, and others. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order 10988, upgrading the status of unions of federal workers.

- 【2】36. ① derived ② deprived ③ decried ④ capable
【1】37. ① repressive ② impressive ③ deceptive ④ extensive
【4】38. ① calling ② which called ③ calls ④ called
【3】39. ① due to ② concerning ③ regardless of ④ as to
【3】40. ① expended ② expedited ③ expanded ④ expired

四、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 meeting with a new person, especially in business, can be very important. When you are in another country, do you know how to greet someone? How important is eye contact, looking into the other person’s eyes while you speak? How important is personal distance, the space between you and the other person? Here are some tips on polite behavior in four countries.

Australia:

- It is the custom to shake hands at the beginning and end of a meeting.
- It is polite for visitors to introduce themselves in social situations.
- When you speak to an Australian, keep an arm's length distance from the person. Maintaining proper social distance is essential in this culture.
- Make eye contact with an Australian when conversing.

Brazil:

- Brazilians usually stand very close to each other.
- Brazilians usually greet each other with long handshakes and talk with eye contact; close friends often hug.
- Hugging and backslapping are common among Brazilians, but they usually do not do this with foreigners.
- Brazilians often touch each other’s arms, hands or shoulders during a conversation.

South Korea:

- In South Korea, don't introduce yourself; wait for someone to introduce you to other people.
- South Koreans often greet each other with a slight bow and sometimes also with a handshake.
- Some Koreans believe that it's impolite to maintain eye contact with a person who has high status.
- In formal situations, Koreans usually do not touch each other's arms or backs during conversations. Touching is impolite with older people, people of the opposite sex, or people who are not good friends or family.

Turkey:

- When you meet someone in Turkey, shake hands firmly.
- Friends and family often greet each other with either one or two kisses on the cheek.
- When you enter a room, if someone does not greet you first, greet the oldest person or the person with the highest status first. In social situations, greet the person closest to you, then move around the room or table counter-clockwise.

【3】41. Which of the following is true about greetings in Australia?

- ① Eye contact with people of high status is considered impolite.
- ② Greet people in a room or at a table in a counter-clockwise order.
- ③ It is important to keep a proper distance when talking to others.
- ④ People usually shake hands only when saying goodbye.

【2】42. In South Korea, what should a person do when meeting someone for the first time?

- ① The younger person bows first, and the older offers a handshake in return.
- ② Wait for an introduction instead of introducing himself or herself.
- ③ Greet the other person with a smile and a hug to show friendliness.
- ④ Only bow a little without shaking hands or making eye contact.

【2】43. In which country is it common to greet someone with a strong handshake?

- ① South Korea ② Turkey ③ Australia ④ Brazil

【1】44. What is something that both Australians and Brazilians do when chatting with others?

- ① Look at each other in the eyes. ② Touch and pat each other.
- ③ Stand close to each other. ④ Ask about family first.

【4】45. What is the biggest difference between Brazilians and South Koreans in social situations?

- ① Brazilians usually offer long handshakes to each other, while South Koreans hardly shake hands.
- ② Brazilians make eye contact to close friends only, while South Koreans generally shun their eyes away.
- ③ Brazilians wait for someone to introduce them, while South Koreans introduce themselves.
- ④ Brazilians often touch each other during talks, while South Koreans usually avoid physical contact.

第二篇：

If you have ever hurried indoors to escape a heavy downpour or the intense summer heat, you already recognize the fundamental need for shelter. Shelter provides protection from extreme temperatures and harsh weather conditions, making it essential for human survival. That was how the human history of architecture began.

The earliest forms of shelter were built using materials readily available in the environment. In forested regions, wood was the primary building material, while in rocky or mountainous areas, people constructed homes from stone. In vast plains and deserts, where trees were scarce, early inhabitants stretched animal hides over wooden or bone frames to create sturdy dwellings. In the frozen Arctic, indigenous groups ingeniously built igloos from packed snow and ice, using their insulating properties to retain warmth.

As civilizations advanced, people began constructing larger and more durable homes. The improvement of transportation allowed materials to be moved over great distances, enabling architects and builders to experiment with new designs and stronger structures. These advancements led to the creation of not just homes but also temples, palaces, and bridges, contributing to the growth of cities and more complex societies.

Architecture is both an art and a science. As an art, it reflects the creativity of architects and the cultural identity of different societies. As a science, it requires precise engineering to ensure buildings can withstand natural forces. Structures must resist gravity’s constant downward pull while also withstanding horizontal pressures from wind, earthquakes, and other environmental forces. Without careful planning and construction, even the most visually impressive buildings can fail.

Throughout history, architecture has shaped the way people live and interact with their surroundings. From the towering pyramids and medieval castles of the past to today’s sleek skyscrapers and eco-friendly buildings, architecture has continuously evolved. Modern architects focus not only on aesthetics but also on sustainability and resilience, ensuring that buildings are efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible. With technological advancements, the future of architecture will likely bring even more innovative ways to create stronger, smarter, and more sustainable buildings for people worldwide.

【1】46. Why does the article begin by mentioning shelter in the first paragraph?

- ① To explain that earliest buildings were made for protection from weather.
- ② To emphasize that modern buildings have larger accommodations.
- ③ To demonstrate how technology has improved building design.
- ④ To introduce different types and purposes of shelters around the world.

【4】47. Why did early humans use different materials to build shelters?

- ① They wanted their homes to look unique with local styles for tourism purposes.
- ② They experimented with a variety of building techniques for further improvement.
- ③ They changed the materials for their houses to adapt to seasonal climate changes.
- ④ They selected materials based on what was available in their nearby living areas.

【2】48. How did improved transportation influence architectural development?

- ① It made it easier for architects to travel and learn from other cultures about house designs.
- ② It allowed materials to be carried over long distances, enabling new construction methods.
- ③ It reduced the cost of building houses, making them more affordable for later generations.
- ④ It encouraged people to move frequently, leading to the changing fast-fashion of dwellings.

【3】49. Why is architecture considered both an artistic and scientific discipline?

- ① Architects must receive education of both arts and engineering in college.
- ② Fashionable house designs usually contradict sturdiness of buildings.
- ③ It requires a balance between creative design and structural stability.
- ④ Scholars of architecture tried to promote it as an appealing subject.

【4】50. What is a key focus of modern architecture?

- ① Preserving valuable historical architectural styles while copying retro designs.
- ② Creating visually impressive structures to enrich the aesthetics of architecture.
- ③ Constructing smaller, more practical buildings to avoid waste of resources.
- ④ Designing buildings that are durable, energy-efficient, and non-polluting.