# 第一銀行 104 年新進行員甄選試題 甄選類別【代碼】:法務人員【G9701】、一般行員(金融組)【G9702~G9706】 科目:英文

K請填寫入場通知書編	號	•
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			場通知書編號:
		馬、座位標籤號碼、甄詢	<b>選類別是否相符,如有不同應立即請</b>
監試人負處理 のませ坐エロエ	,否則不予計分。 百 ± 60 類四選一單選選	异摆期, <b>【</b> (	每題 1.5 分,占 60 分);(第 41-60
少年訊卷正及兩題, 題,每題2分 未作答者,不	,占 40 分 ) <b>】</b> 。限用 2B 釒	5年超,【【第 1-40 超, 出筆在「答案卡」上作答	每題 1.5 分 / 占 60 分 / )、(
	回,未繳回者該科以零	分計算。	
	前後文意,選出最適當	_	
[2] 1. The White House	se took an active role in ca	ampaigning against sexua	ıl
① assistance			
[3] 2. The Nobel Peac	e Prize awarded to Liu Xi	aobo has been seen by Cl	hina to in her internal affairs.
① interrupt	2 electrify	3 meddle	④ derail
[3] 3. Hollywood scien	nce fiction films often like	e to what cities w	ill be like in the future.
① dictate	② precipitate	③ envisage	④ duplicate
	to today's kids' be attribute		
			ne earthquake and tsunami.
① accelerated	② alleviated	③ accumulated	annihilated
	ht is usually considered a		
•	② wholesomeness		_
	eturn to the game this seas ② rehabilitate		onths for him to his knee injury.  ④ aggregate
[1] 8. As a very	person, she has no trou	ble making friends where	ver she goes.
	② contemptible		
	food are considered		
	② illegitimate		④ indispensable
		nuse at age six, he had a	already composed more than ten highly
complicated musical we	© scrooge	3 amataur	(A) enongor
= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	_		increases the chance of developing heart
diseases.	thy dict not only slows de	own our out also	increases the chance of developing heart
① metabolism	② speculation	③ conspiracy	④ progression
	-		ed to express concern over his ability to
finish the project.	- Situal Condition,	propie around inin start.	or to enpress concern a for me denity to
① accomplished	② exemplified	③ subsumed	④ deteriorated
[2] 13. To seek financia	al support for the research	, the team started to appro	oach Mr. C, an businessman.
① oblivious	② affluent	③ extraneous	④ indigent
[4] 14. The volcano eru	ption did not cause much	damage because it occur	red in areas.
① malignant	② opaque	③ rudimentary	④ uninhabited
[2] 15 is a surv	vival strategy for animals	to conserve energy when	conditions are extremely harsh.
① Dissolution	② Hibernation	③ Termination	Resurrection
[4] 16. The leaders of the	he seven countries will me	eet next month to work or	ut a solution to the problem.
① lethal	② recumbent	③ tranquil	④ feasible
[1] 17. His uncle was se	o that he kept eve	rything he owned in great	t order and shape.
① meticulous	② poignant	3 sinister	(4) gregarious
[4] 18. Tom's story at	out exploring the South	Pole was He r	nade it up to impress the guests at the
party.			- -
① honest	② polite	③ promising	
		ook have policie	es to protect personal information online
from being accessed by	_		
① freedom	② privacy	③ insurance	① violence
			ter he graduated from the school.
① remind	② recognize	③ dismiss	④ arrange

二、文法測驗	【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】	
- 7C1M 171.4W		

一、又法测额【销任了》	门合翅中送出取週留的合	<b>杀</b> 】	
[4] 21. The indications o ① that	f suspected cases of the vir ② they are	us in China are much mon ③ what is	re positive than in India.  ④ those
(2) 22. An airplane flying	g from Taipei to Kinmen co ② killing	rashed into the Keelung R ③ to kill	iver, dozens of people.  ④ it had killed
[1] 23. The next great achow we relate to our nature.		ge will come not from ne	ew discoveries, from learning
① but rather	② far away	③ or rather	④ no less than
① which tops with ③ to top with	o to Yongkang Street to have	ve a mound of shaved ice ② with topping ④ topped with	fresh mango or strawberry.
•	ppy friend can raise a perso	**	t, each unhappy friend lowers
① while	② with	③ so	4 since
			erent side of Chinese culture.
① surges	② to surge	③ surging	
· ·	•		ems have become standard equipment
even for the smallest con		, video sarvemance syste	mis have secome standard equipment
① Seeing once mainly		② Having seen once	
3 Once seeing mainly		Once mainly seen	
[3] 28. Each language co	ontains words that uniquely	capture ideas; when the v	words are lost,
① so do the ideas		② the ideas do, too	
3 so are the ideas		so did the ideas	
[4] 29. His beard is soft beauty.	and as white as cotton; no	ever in my life a	nything of purer whiteness or greater
① I have seen	② had I seen	3 I had seen	4 have I seen
[3] 30. Not until after the	e accident the impo	rtance of following safety	procedures.
① and he realize		② he did not realize	
3 did he realize		he had realized	
	予計分】31. Can you tell n		alled last night?
① did you do		② you do	
3 your were doing		④ do you did	
	emanded that we		
① did not leave		3 leave not	④ no left
	vere coming, I would have		01.11
① know	② knowing		④ had known
	her see you in person than		
① talk	② talking	<del>-</del>	
① picked up	as her laundry at ho ② be picked up	3 pick up	④ picking up
	st quality of service, our coi		he customers' needs
① as possible as we can		② as much as possible	
③ as much as we possible		(a) as possible as we are	
	nt over 45cm of rainfall,		
① causes	② is causing	•	④ caused
	_ by their close iriends, lea	irning to trust people agai	in may take a lot more effort than we
can imagine.  ① are betrayed	② hetraving	③ betray	4 betrayed
<u> </u>	can offer on this matter, we	•	•
① Whatever		© Some	4 Few
	a Green was both admired a		
	ely know singer of her day	ina naca by many.	
② Of her day was the mo			
3 The most widely know			
<ul><li>The most widely know</li></ul>	•		
<b>,</b>	<i>5 5</i>		

# 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

In the 18th century, Jeremy Bentham developed plans for a new type of prison. He called his prison a *Panopticon*, from the Greek word 41 "all-seeing." It was designed with a central guard tower from which every prisoner could be 42 24 hours a day, seven days a week. At any given time, prisoners could never be sure 43 they were being watched or not, and therefore they would be less likely to break prison rules. 44, Bentham said that the guards might even leave from time to time. Two centuries later, in 1949, British author George Orwell, in his classic novel 1984, wrote about a future society where it is impossible to evade 45 by the authorities. In the novel, citizens are constantly reminded of the authorities' presence by the phrase "Big Brother is watching you."

[1] 41. ① meaning	② by means of	3 meant to	of meaning
[2] 42. ① separated	② observed	③ released	4 trusted
[4] 43. ① while	② what	3 because	4 if
[1] 44. ① In fact	② After all	3 On the other hand	To begin with
[3] 45. ① contribution	② consideration	③ surveillance	④ instruction

### 第二篇:

Not only are teens the driving force behind today's trends but they also have the financial means to consume. 46 the age of 18, and often before, many young people have part-time jobs. Much of the money they earn is 47 income to spend on products they want. No matter how little they make, there is always something in their price range for sale. And \_\_\_\_48\_\_ their own money, they are still at a stage in life when their parents are willing to provide for them. So 49 marketers focus on youth, their campaigns affect both teens and their parents. Parents feel pressure to provide their teenagers with the latest products as a way to keep their 50 in society. Therefore, teenagers are the most important to reach because they have a huge impact on their parents.

[2] 46. ① With	② By	3 For	Despite
(3) 47. ① relative	② constant	3 disposable	secret
[1] 48. ① in addition to	② due to	3 by means of	(4) in terms of
<b>[4]</b> 49. ① as if	② if only	3 as soon as	even though
[2] 50. ① age	② status	③ income	4 view

# 四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】 第一篇:

In the past, geographic boundaries strictly framed a country. The internal affairs of one country, at that time, had little influence on other countries, even the neighboring ones. Therefore, incidents of food safety only affected and spread within one country, one city, one island or one village. However, with globalization, goods and products can flow freely between countries, regions, and continents. The food safety problem is therefore no longer a national or regional issue, but rather a global one.

The Chinese milk scandal in 2008 involved infant formula and other food stuff adulterated with melamine. The incident almost caused a global panic, since the adulterated products were not only sold in the mainland, but also exported to overseas markets, including Hong Kong.

In 2011, industrial plasticizer was detected in some beverages produced in Taiwan, causing health concerns among consumers in regions where Taiwanese beverages were quite popular. The plasticizer was detected in some Hong Kong food and medicines as well.

Worse still, in Germany, people were warned not to eat cucumbers until tests could identify the source of a deadly E. coli outbreak. This outbreak was particularly nasty as young women were struck down, suffering from symptoms including stomach cramps and severe diarrhea. The scare spread across Europe, with 16 people killed. In many people's minds, European countries have the strictest standards and checking procedures on their food safety. But the E. coli cucumber incident brought home the reality that it was not an effective defense against such an outbreak.

These diverse food safety issues from various parts of the world are ample evidence that food safety is not an endemic Chinese problem. In fact, food safety is not even directly related to the development level of a place, thanks, no doubt, to the connectivity of our age. If we do not maintain our vigilance, people's confidence in food safety can be shattered instantly—even in a developed country.

## [2] 51. What is the passage mainly about?

① Food safety incidents in Asia.

- ② Food safety as a global issue.
- ③ Food safety and the development level of a place. ④ Food safety standards in European countries.

- [1] 52. Which of the following statements is true?
  - ① Food safety issues no longer affect only one country or region.
  - ② More developed countries have less to worry about food safety.
  - 3 The Chinese are responsible for most food safety problems.
  - Globalization has its limits in terms of the food people eat.
- [3] 53. Why does the author mention Germany in paragraph 4?
- ① To compare food safety standards in Asia and Europe.
- ② To prove that highly developed countries have fewer food safety incidents.
- ③ To illustrate that food safety issues exist in all parts of the world.
- ④ To show that cucumbers are no longer safe to eat.
- [4] 54. Which of the following statements would the author probably agree with?
  - ① Asian residents are less careful about the food they eat.
  - ② Taiwan has stricter food safety standards than China and Hong Kong.
- ③ It is safer to eat local food instead of food imported from other countries
- ④ We need to be extra careful about food safety no matter where we live.
- [1] 55. Where would this passage most likely appear?
  - ① In a newspaper as an opinion editorial. ② In a magazine about world cuisines.
- ③ In a textbook chapter on globalization.
- ④ In the instruction manual for a new cooking device.

### 第二篇:

The first time I lived in China, I was amazed to see so many different Chinese faces; I never knew that there could be such a diversity of faces in a population that seemed so alike. I was so surprised to see such a difference. The ironic part of all this was that I was one of those faces. You see, I am an overseas Chinese.

I had come to China to teach as a foreign teacher at a university in Guangzhou. It seemed my lifelong dream of coming back to my "motherland" was being fulfilled. Yet I remembered that sooner or later I would have to open my mouth and my secret identity would be discovered.

My first experience of being questioned as to why I did not know any Chinese was when I went to get my bike fixed. "What?" said the bike repairman, "You are Chinese, so you should know how to speak Chinese." I tried to explain in my limited Chinese (Cantonese) that in America, everyone speaks English and that unless you are fortunate enough to go to Chinese school, you speak only English. Somehow, I was unable to convince the bike repairman that I honestly wanted to **be more in tune with my Chinese side** but had never had that opportunity up until now.

I grew up in the very diverse multicultural mix of Hawaii, which is noted for being a melting pot. Therefore, coming to China was a culture shock for me. However, by the end of my first year in China, not only had I mastered the language, but I was able to blend in like a native. To my delight, I was able to bargain things down to almost half the price, order dishes at restaurants for my American friends, and carry on a normal conversation with anyone on the street. I could also spit out bones on the table without worrying it was bad manners or not, and I mastered the fine art of biking around the congested streets without getting hit, and eating almost anything with no questions asked.

- [4] 56. What is the reading mainly about?
- ① A wonderful trip to China.

- ② A miserable experience of culture shock.
- 3 An effective way to learn Chinese culture.
- [1] 57. How did the narrator feel about her teaching in China before going there?
  - ① She was looking forward to such an experience.
- ② She was not very excited about it.
- 3 She was unwilling to expose her identity.
- [2] 58. What does the phrase "to be more in tune with my Chinese side" mean in the second paragraph?
- ① To speak Chinese as fluently as local people do.
- ② To be more familiar with the Chinese part of my identity.
- ③ To learn more about Chinese culture.
- **4** To have a better connection with my Chinese friends.
- [4] 59. Which of the following is **NOT** the mentioned as part of the writer's experience in China?
- ① Having a conversation with locals on the street.
- ② Ordering dishes at a restaurant.
- 3 Bargaining over the price while shopping.
- 4 Having a meal with table manners.
- [3] 60. Based on the reading, what is the most direct way to blend in like a native?
  - ② Eating or behaving like locals.
- 3 Mastering the Chinese language.

① Having as many friends as possible.

Mastering the skill of bike riding.