# 華南銀行 104 年度儲備菁英人員暨一般行員甄試 華南銀行 104 年度金融、資訊專業人員甄試 試是

## 甄試類別【代碼】: 資深大數據分析人員【H7112】

| 共同科目:英文                                 | *請填寫入場通知書編號:                             |                           |                                      |
|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 注意:①作答前須檢查答等                            | <br>案卡、入場通知書號碼、                          | 座位標籤號碼、甄試頻                | 預別是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試人                   |
| 員處理,否則不-                                | • • • •                                  |                           |                                      |
|   | 面,四選一單選選擇題                               |                           | - ·                                  |
|   | 铅聿於答案下上作答,請<br><b>書寫姓名、入場通知書</b> 號       |                           | 昔不倒扣;未作答者,不予計分。<br>(T) 中文光梵號。        |
| 1                                       | ** |                           | 函數功能、儲存程式功能),但不得發出                   |
|   |  |                           | 或使用,經勸阻無效,仍執意使用者,                    |
| ,                                       | 亥電子計算器並由監試人                              |                           | 後歸還。                                 |
| ⑥答案卡務必繳回                                | <ul><li>,未繳回者該節以零分言</li></ul>            | <b>十算。</b>                |                                      |
| 一、字彙【請依照句子前往                            | 後文意,選出最適當的                               | 答案】                       |                                      |
| [1] 1. The report                       | _ the importance of establi              | ishing a new system to re | egulate online activities.           |
| ① highlighted                           | ② advised                                | 3 provoked                | ④ replaced                           |
| [3] 2. Whoever has been                 | working in the company f                 |                           | to apply for housing subsidy.        |
| ① residential                           | ② vacant                                 | C                         | 1 1                                  |
| [3] 3. We first need to ma              | •  |                           | •                                    |
| ① ecstatic                              | ② reputable                              | •                         | ④ immense                            |
| [4] 4. How to strengthen                |  |                           | _                                    |
| •                                       | ② mortality                              |                           | ④ morale                             |
|   |  |                           | meet with you when I am in New York. |
| ① itinerary                             |  | ③ statistics              |                                      |
| [2] 6. Try not to jump to               |  |                           |                                      |
| ① improvements                          |  |                           |                                      |
| [4] 7. Your license is only             |  |                           |                                      |
| ① annual                                | *  | ③ numerous                |                                      |
|   |  |                           | mportant quality for promotion.      |
| ① adaptability                          |  | ③ postponement            |                                      |
| (2) 9. In order to reach a ① conflict   | , some departmen ② consensus             | © constipation            |                                      |
|   |  |                           | ④ conspiracy                         |
| (4) 10. High-tech business ① reschedule | ② authorize                              | 3 nominate                | ④ revolutionize                      |
| [1] 11. Don't let his                   |  |                           | © Tevolutionize                      |
|   | ② significant                            |                           | 4 impressionable                     |
| [3] 12. What the supplier of            | <b>C</b>                                 | •                         | •                                    |
| ① collaboration                         | © compliance                             | _                         | 4 quote                              |
| [3] 13. There are still quite           | •  |                           | •                                    |
| ① podiums                               | ② utilities                              | 3 hurdles                 | amenities                            |
| - P                                     |  |                           |                                      |
| 二、文法測驗【請在下列                             | 各題中選出最適當的答                               | 案】                        |                                      |
| [4] 14. When he got to the              | briefing room, all his coll              | eagues                    |                                      |
| ① leave                                 | ② are about to leave                     | 3 have left               | had left                             |
| [2] 15 you need                         | any further assistance, ple              | ase contact us as soon as | s possible.                          |
| ① Will                                  | ② Should                                 | 3 Would                   | Not until                            |
| [1] 16. No sooner                       | •  | •                         | _                                    |
| ① had he graduated                      | ② he had graduated                       | 3 he graduated            | 4 has he graduated                   |

| [3] 17 was in the             | assembly meeting yester               | day that the CEO announce             | ed the big change in the company.                      |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ① Who                         | ② There                               | 3 It                                  | Which  |
| [4] 18 you can fu             | ally focus on your work, t            | the chances for success are           | slim.  |
| ① Without                     | ② Despite                             | 3 As long as                          | Unless   |
| [2] 19. The entrepreneur us   | sed to work in his father's           | s garage, he built                    | the first prototype of computer.                       |
| ① which                       | ② where                               | ③ in where                            | • there  |
| [3] 20. The kid should be f   |                                       |                                       |  |
| ① furthermore                 | ② as a result                         | 3 after all                           | ④ instead  |
| [2] 21 too much               | • •                                   |                                       |  |
| ① To have lost                | Č                                     |                                       | Lost   |
| [4] 22. If they the           |                                       | •                                     |  |
| ① reviewed                    |                                       | ③ would review                        |  |
| [1] 23. Andy rarely meets     |                                       |                                       |  |
| ① does he                     |                                       |                                       |  |
| (2) 24. The speaker talked    | <del>-</del>                          |                                       |  |
| ① such, so                    | ,                                     | 3 so much, such                       | (4) as much, as  |
| [4] 25 treat other            |                                       | =                                     | @ TI   |
| ① He that                     | ② They who                            |                                       |  |
| (3) 26 with back              |                                       | -                                     |  |
| ① To preoccupy                |                                       | 3 Being preoccupied                   | Been preoccupied                                       |
| [2] 27. We should first solve | •                                     |                                       |  |
|                               |                                       | ③ so much to blame                    |  |
|                               |                                       | if it possible, Mic                   | hael said that he wanted more arms so h                |
| could get his work done fa    |                                       |                                       | Ø11  |
| ① is                          | ② has                                 | ③ were                                | has been   |
| [3] 29. The more my moth      | •                                     |                                       |  |
| •                             | _                                     | ③ the more strongly                   | - · ·  |
| (1) 30. A reward of one the   |                                       |                                       |  |
| ① to whoever                  | ② to whose ever                       | 3 anyone who                          | anyone that  |
| 1 No. 1                       |                                       | N. Jan. and M. W.                     |  |
| 三、克漏字測驗【請依照』                  | 没落上下文意,選出最                            | 適當的答案】                                |  |
| 第一篇:                          |                                       |                                       |  |
| This is how the poli          | ce start in a crime investi           | igation. They recreate crim           | e scenes in an effort to better understan              |
| complex cases. <u>31</u>      | they usually do is to set u           | ip a room to make it look l           | ike the room where a murder took place                 |
| •                             | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | •                                     | ables, chairs and other objects just wher              |
| •                             |                                       |                                       | veloping <u>33</u> reality technologies t              |
|                               | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | -                                     | e used for quality recreations of events.              |
|                               |                                       |                                       | and lawyers better 34 crime scene                      |
| -                             | •                                     | examinations of human rem             |  |
|                               |                                       |                                       | eality technology. The software recreate               |
|                               |                                       |                                       | from witnesses and camera recordings                   |
| <u>-</u>                      | •                                     |                                       | the crime. Although the new technolog                  |
| cannot reduce crimes, it d    | ioes make mvestigation n              | iore emcient.                         |  |
| [1] 31. ① What                | ② How                                 | ③ That                                | Where  |
| [1] 31. ① what                | ② satellites                          | ③ antiques                            | where     residues                                     |
| (4) 33. ① volatile            | ② vocational                          | ③ versatile                           | virtual  |
| (2) 34. ① dominate            |                                       |                                       |  |
|                               |                                       | (3) compromise                        | (4) capitaliza   |
| [3] 35 (1) Paletina to        | ② visualize                           | ③ compromise                          | © capitalize     © Excluded from                       |
| [3] 35. ① Relative to         | ② Composed of                         | ③ compromise<br>③ Based on<br>【請接續背面】 | <ul><li>④ capitalize</li><li>④ Excluded from</li></ul> |

#### 第二篇

In the music streaming market, it seems impossible for artists to overpower a big platform provider ,like Apple. Well, here is a turn. Apple recently. <u>36</u> Taylor Swift's complaint about not paying artists during a three-month free-trial period by way of explanation for her decision to keep her music off of Apple's new streaming music service. On June 21, Swift explained that she was. \_\_\_37\_\_ her latest album, "1989," from Apple's new service because the service would not pay artists during a customer's first three months of use — which would be free to the consumer. After reading Swift's post, Apple made an announcement. It turned out that Apple will pay its full. 38 rates for music during the free trial. How so? In a nutshell, one of the sources of Swift's. 36 for negotiation is her net worth. In fall 2014, her net worth was estimated in at about \$196 million. With Swift's departure, Apple will lose quite a big chunk of its revenues. 40, while Apple's iTunes store is losing out to Spotify and other streaming services, it is perfectly logical that Apple has to do something in order to make Swift stay.

| [3] 36. ① deprived of      | ② protected from  | 3 caved in to | ④ engaged in |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>[4]</b> 37. ① releasing | ② launching       | ③ outstanding | withholding  |
| [4] 38. ① audience         | ② bailout         | 3 pension     | ④ royalty    |
| [3] 39. ① prosecution      | 2 memento         | 3 leverage    | 4 tournament |
| [1] 40. ① In addition      | ② On the contrary | 3 In this way | 4 Likewise   |

#### 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:

What's your dream job? Is it to work as a business executive in a large cosmopolitan city? Or be a travel writer with ample opportunities to see the world? Or maybe to work as an anthropologist, helping to preserve the heritage of local peoples? Whatever it is, some of us know the answer to that question from an early age, while others find the answer later in life. In many places in the world, you are no longer expected to work for the same company for a lifetime. In fact, having the same job for a significant period of time can adversely affect your career. It might seem ironic, but many companies now think the best employees are those that change jobs every few years.

The days of looking at "Help wanted" ads in newspapers, and then sending in a résumé, are disappearing fast. We are morphing from a "browse and show me" society to one of "refer and lead me." Today, both job seekers and job recruiters use social recruiting to search, share, discuss, engage, build rapport, and refer. More people are relying on social media to get the extra advantage.

The key thing about social media is that it lets you create connections with people. These connections can be a huge help in getting a job because you can get a personal referral. You are far more likely to be considered for a job with a personal referral than you would be just completing an online application. However, a word of warning: even though you are using social media, always remain professional with the people you interact with. Don't blur the line between personal and professional.

Remember that the best job is the one that you're happy doing. Confucius once said, "Find a job you love, and you'll never work a day in your life." That may not be completely true, but it's still pretty good advice.

- [2] 41. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- ① To warn people against finding jobs online.
- ② To give advice on finding a job.
- 3 To explain how to write a "help wanted" ad.
- ④ To discuss the outlook of the job market.
- [1] 42. Which of the following claims does the author make?
- ①Social media enable job seekers to establish links with people.
- ② Everyone needs to identify a dream job as early as possible.
- 3 Keeping a job for 20 years is good for one's career development.
- ① The best employees are those that devote their lives to a single job.

- [3] 43. What claim does the author make about job seeking?
- ① Without the help of social media, one cannot find a job in today's competitive society.
- ② Compared to the personal referral, an online application gives an applicant more edge.
- ③ It is important to separate personal matters from business ones when interviewing for a job.
- Nowadays, many companies still expect the employees to work for the same company for a lifetime.
- [1] 44 Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "morphing" in the passage?
- Declining. ① Changing. ② Probing. 3 Arguing.
- [1] 45. Which function of social media is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- ① To replace an interview. ② To make personal referral.
- 3 To build support. To talk about related matters.

#### 第二篇:

Autism and autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) are names given to groups of complex developmental disorders involving the brain. Some of the symptoms of these disorders are problems with verbal and non-verbal social interaction, the display of repetitive behavior, and an inability to be flexible. Many people with ASD compensate for these problems and are able to be high functioning and lead normal lives; others are more disabled by the disorder.

ASD is an umbrella term that includes many subcategories. One of these subcategories is autistic savants. Psychologists estimate that 10 percent of people with ASD have some savant abilities. An autistic savant is a person with an unusual ability, skill, or knowledge that is much more developed than that of an average person. Many savants are able to retain large amounts of information in their memory. For example, some autistic savants can recite entire dictionaries or telephone books word for word. Others are able to draw detailed maps of an area after flying over it once in a helicopter. Although the autistic savant has these specific abilities or skills, he or she may have difficulty with other types of mental or physical tasks.

Daniel Tammet is an autistic savant. Like many people with ASD, he benefits from leading a predictable life. In other words, he has fewer problems if his life has structure and routine. If it does not, he may become anxious. One of Daniel's special abilities is in mathematics; he is able to almost immediately solve complex multiplication problems. When he does this, he sees each number he is multiplying as an image. These images transform into a third image, which is the sum.

As scientists explore into the world of autistic savants, there are more questions about their abilities. Why autistic savants have these special abilities is a question that still has no definitive answer.

- [3] 46. What is the main idea of the passage?
- ① Daniel Tammet leads a routine life.
- ② People with ASD have destructive nature.
- 3 Autistic savants are good at certain things but challenged by other aspects of life.
- 4 Autistic savants normally have a shorter life span.
- [1] 47. Inferred from the passage, which of the following is **NOT** what autistic savants can possibly do?
- ① They can usually interact very well with their peers.
- ② They can usually memorize a lot of information.
- 3 They can recite every word in the dictionary.
- They can remember many numbers accurately.
- [4] 48. The word "savant" is closest in meaning to

| _        | •           | _ |           |
|----------|-------------|---|-----------|
| ① wizard | ② hypocrite |   | 3 advocat |

③ advocate

genius

- [2] 49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - ① Almost all people with ASD are savants.
  - ② Autistic savants need to live their lives with regular routines.
- 3 There is no cure for ASD, and people with ASD cannot have normal lives.
- People with ASD are highly functioning in social groups.
- [1] 50. Which of the following is **NOT** a symptom of ASD?
  - ① Mingling in social groups with ease.
- ② Repeatedly engaging in the same behavior.

3 Lack of flexibility.

Difficulty in verbal expressions.