

合庫金控 106 年新進人員聯合甄試試題

甄才類別【代碼】：產險簽署人員【L4201】、壽險簽署人員【L4202】、護理人員【L4203】、物業管理人員【L4204】、弱電工程人員【L4205】、消防設備人員【L4206】、大型主機程式設計人員【L4207】、開放系統第一類程式設計人員【L4208】、開放系統第二類程式設計人員【L4209】、開放系統第三類程式設計人員【L4210】、Windows 主機系統管理人員【L4211】、資安防護系統管理人員【L4212】、資安制度管理人員【L4213】、資訊電機工程人員【L4214 - L4215】

普通科目：英文及銀行業及電子支付機構電子票證發行機構防制洗錢及打擊資恐內部控制要點 *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 鉛筆於答案卡上作答，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、英文【第 1-25 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] 1. With its wonderful appearance and unique taste, the new dessert is very hard to _____.
① resist ② distress ③ govern ④ leak
- [2] 2. The _____ switch that caused a terrible fire last week was finally fixed.
① candid ② faulty ③ tempted ④ elegant
- [1] 3. After staying up for 30 hours straight, Mr. Lin kept _____ at work this morning.
① yawning ② chasing ③ queuing ④ rescuing
- [2] 4. 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] 5. 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] 6. The color of his bedroom is brighter _____ his living room.
① as ② than that ③ than that of ④ as then
- [1] 7. The doctor couldn't help but _____ the wound on her wrist.
① notice ② noticing it ③ he noticed ④ he noticing
- [4] 8. 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] 9. 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] 10. 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] 11. 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] 12. 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] 13. 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] 14. He insisted on finishing the work _____ he felt quite ill.
① even though ② in contrast to ③ as if ④ regardless of

- [2] 15. _____ 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] 16. 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] 17. 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] 18. 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] 19. 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] 20. 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] 21. 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] 22. 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.

【請接續背面】

