合作金庫商業銀行 108 年新進人員甄試試題

甄才類別【代碼】:儲備菁英(GA)【N8001】

普通科目:英文 注意:①作答前應先檢查答案卡,測驗入場通知書編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符,如有不同應立即請

*入場通知書編號:

監試人員處理。使用非本人答案卡作答者,該節不予計分。 ②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。 ③選擇題限以2B鉛筆於答案卡上作答,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。

④請勿於答案卡上書寫姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。

⑤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),且不得發出聲響。應考人如有 下列情事扣該節成績 10 分,如再犯者該節不予計分。1.電子計算器發出聲響,經制止仍執意續犯 者。2.將不符規定之電子計算器置於桌面或使用,經制止仍執意續犯者。

⑥答案卡務必繳回,未繳回者該節以零分計算。

一、字彙【請依照白子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

一、子案 【請依照句丁則	俊又息,进出取週富的	合系】	
[1] 1. To get rid of the tun	nor in the patient's head, th	he doctor had to hin	n before conducting the surgery.
① anesthetize		③ inhibit	④ upholster
[1] 2. Before signing the contract, the two officials will be meeting today in order to establish a agreement.			
1) preliminary	^② quizzical	③ repellent	④ sinister
[4] 3. The hotel mo	e for the amount they had	overcharged me due to a	④ sinister reservation system failure on the day I
booked the room.	-	-	
① deployed	② justified	③ navigated	④ reimbursed
[2]4. She was once though	t of as a novice in the poli	tical world, but has since v	von a reputation as a determined
campaigner.			
① congenital	② formidable	③ jubilant	⁽⁴⁾ mandatory because they miss the carefree life they
[2] 5. Freshmen in the soc	ciety tend to look back	on their school years b	because they miss the carefree life they
have had during the period			
① manically		③ laboriously	(4) unequivocally
[4] 6. Ben's comm	itment to his environmenta	al studies finally pays off. I	He is granted the Best Research Award
this year.		• • •	C C
1) decadent	^② proverbial	③ reputed	(4) unswerving
[3] 7. After seeing the exc			the judges over who they should
vote for in the contest.			· · · ·
① breach	^② relegate	③ vacillate	④ wedge
			spread across the globe in a matter of
days.			
	^② prolific	③ contagious	④ diurnal
① lethargic【1】 9. The Green Party have	ve called for a reduc	ction in the emission of gre	eenhouse gases by the UK.
① substantial	② distraught	③ illustrious	(4) desolate
[2] 10. The company is abo	e e		
① sprouts			
-	-	-	
(4) 11. Repeated on			
① foundations			
[2] 12. Tensions continued	but the opportunities to	discuss and resolve them	were improved by regular and closer
·	_		
① vertex	© collaboration	③ fracture	④ circumference
[4] 13. Previous local gove	rnments have pursued a po	olicy of attracting in high-t	tech firms at the expense of developing
firms.			
1 aromatic	^② abstruse	③ forcible	④ indigenous
[2] 14. In the meeting, the r	nanager's remarks	gave offense to everyone r	present
① handicapped	© haphazard	③ flabby	④ erudite
	-	•	
[4] 15. Aside from some earnings as a correspondent for the magazine, Frank lived entirely on money given to him by his parents and other admirers.			
\bigcirc discordant	© malignant	③ imprudent	(4) meager

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

[3] 16. Not only th	ne managers but also the ma	in sponsor of the company	going to plan a reform in the old firm.
① are	2 will	3 is	④ but

(3) 17 on such impo ① Late is Bob never	rtant meetings. I think you ② Never Bob is late	should ③ Nev
(1) 18, Sam searches ① Feeling amazed	• •	ind out l ③ Feel
 [3] 19. The ground is wet. ① There appears to be rain ③ It appears to have rained 	ing	② The ④ It ap
(3) 20. If he the train ① caught	, he would have gotten bac ② catches	k to his ③ had
[2] 21. There are heroes wh difference on the lives of ot	-	e us, wł
① noticing	2 unnoticed	③ to n
[4] 22. Some people walk of even build green buildings		tuels. So
① another	^② the other	③ the o
2 23. I suppose John will I	keep his promise and come ② won't he	e on time ③ does
[3] 24. The government is d① so that	oing its best to preserve th ② as though	e culture ③ for f
【1】 25 as I respect yo ① Much	our point of view, I can't a ② So	gree wit ③ Tho
(1) 26. They prepare tea and ① lest	l coffee in the conference _ ② as long as	th ③ so th
 3 27, Miracle still 1 ① He got up early ③ Early as he got up 	missed the first train.	② Tho④ Des
[4]28. When you to c ① will decide	ome back to Taiwan next i ② will have decided	nonth, lo 3 are o
[3] 29. The money you gave① would have taken		v. Some 3 mus
 30. As the year ends, ma whether new technologies what new technologies r what might next year bri might new technologies 	es next year might bring night bring next year ng new technologies	?
二、古渥空測驗【詩佐昭)	铅菠卜下文音,深山思;	商告的名

三、克漏字测驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】 第一篇:

The use of bitcoin has decreased sharply in 2018. Chainalysis is a company that researches bitcoin, a digital form of money that is not controlled by a state. The company said that the value of bitcoins traded by major payment processing companies has fallen **31** 80 percent in the first nine months of this year. Some financial experts suspect this is because bitcoin is struggling to change from a risky asset into a widely-accepted currency. At the same time, the exchange value of bitcoin is now becoming relatively stable-- 32 sharp changes remain common.

This week, bitcoin's value again dropped sharply to its lowest level this year. But, financial experts say stability is 33 the currency needs to be used as money for payment. However, that is not the only thing that bitcoin needs to become another form of money. One thing that would take bitcoin into the mainstream is scalability. People need to be able to process it just like they 34 money, in very large amounts on a large scale.

Bitcoin, and currencies like it, are based on blockchain technology. That means all activity related to bitcoin is recorded and confirmed by computer in a blockchain. Blockchain technology permits records to be checked and stored securely, but requires a lot of computing power. The system can only process a small number of transactions 35, for example, a major credit card company. This suggests that the use of the currency by many people could be difficult.

[3] 31. ^① on	^② with	3 by
[2] 32. ① thus	② although	③ since
[3] 33. ^① how	^② which	③ what
【1】 34. ① do	^② take	3 get
$[4]$ 35. \bigcirc referred to	② preferred to	③ access to
		【請接續背面】

give him a call to make sure everything is alright. ver is Bob late ④ Is Bob never late how the magician has done the trick. eling amazing ④ Felt amazed ere appears to have rain ppears to rain hometown before midnight. caught (4) could catch ho do their work _____ by many of us, but who make a (4) to be noticing notice ome make use of solar energy to heat water. Still others (4) others ne, ____ esn't he ④ won't I res of the tribal people they may soon die out. fear that (4) now that th your argument for mercy killing. ④ More ough he attendees should feel sleepy. that (4) as soon as ough he gets up early spite he got up early let me know the exact date and flight number beforehand. (4) decide deciding eone it away. st have taken ④ should take

④ for	
④ with	
④ that	
④ make	
(4) compared to	D

第二篇:

A Chinese researcher's claim of creating the world's first genetically edited babies is considered "irresponsible" by many scientists. The researcher, He Jiankui, said he had edited the genetic material, or DNA, of two girls born recently. He said he had performed the gene editing to help protect the babies from 36 with HIV, the virus responsible for the disease AIDS. He said the process had "worked safely" and the two girls were "as healthy as any other babies."

Scientists have been quick to 37 the experiments. Professor David Baltimore, the Nobel Prize laureate in Medicine in 1975, called the experiment "irresponsible." Baltimore said it did not meet the guidelines many scientists have agreed on before gene editing could be considered. David Liu, the inventor of a version of the gene-editing tool, said the experiment is an "example of **38** not to do about a promising technology." He also said he hopes that "it never happens again."

In 2017, the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine released a report about human gene editing. The group said gene editing should **39** research only in a laboratory to learn how to change embryos. The Academies also said the measure is not ready for human pregnancies. And if **40**, it should be used to treat or prevent serious diseases with no better choices available.

[2] 36. ① connection	^② infection	③ negotiation	④ satisfaction
[1] 37. ① condemn	^② examine	③ confirm	④ review
[4] 38. ^① which	^② where	3 how	④ what
[3] 39. ^① be used to	^② used to	③ be used for	④ be using for
[3] 40. ① is it ever perm	itting	② is it ever permitted	
③ it is ever perm	itted	④ it being permitted	

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:

Considering the amount of time that some people spend trying to improve their memories, it may come as a shock that, according to most researchers, at least as important as our ability to remember is our ability to forget. One important effect of our ability to forget is a clear conception of the passage of time-- vivid memories are typically most recent, while faded memories are commonly products of much earlier experiences. A second vital consequence of forgetting is our ability to adapt to new situations. For example, a behavior that one learns as a child ("Don't talk to strangers!") may not be appropriate for a later period in life. Consider, for a moment, what life would be without the capacity to forget: the brain would suffer from such a jumble of information that the simplest of daily tasks would become impossible to accomplish successfully.

So how is it that humans forget? While scientists are not absolutely certain about the biological mechanism at work, the most common theory assumes that the human brain has a limited amount of space for memory. They suggest two basic processes for forgetting. The first, retroactive forgetting, occurs when new memories take the place of old ones. The second, called proactive forgetting, occurs when old memories are somehow stronger than new ones and thus overwhelm and erase them. However, in spite of the fact that humans are quite good at forgetting, there are some scientists who insist that traces of memories are always left behind after they have apparently been forgotten, a theory which has the advantage of accounting for the ability of subjects under hypnosis to recall supposedly forgotten details of past experiences.

Of course, not all forgetfulness is considered normal. Some types of forgetting result from illness or brain trauma and can range from profound amnesia -- total loss of memory -- to aphasia --loss of some functions of speech.

[1] 41. The passage mainly discusses _____.

- ① the benefits of forgetting
- ^② methods for improving memory
- ③ brain illnesses
- ④ old and new memories

[4] 42. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about forgetting?

- ① It aids in our perception of time.
- ^② It enables us to learn new behaviors.
- ③ It is sometimes caused by injury.
- ④ It can only occur while under hypnosis.

(3) 43. The word **jumble** in the passage is closest in meaning to ______

- ① accurate accumulation
- ^② forgotten history
- ③ disorganized mixture
- ④ recent discovery

- [2] 44. According to the passage, why can't humans remember everything? ^① Because they suffer from illness.
- ^② Because they don't have enough room in their brains.
- ③ Because they may get older.
- ④ Because they may lack education.
- [3] 45. According to the passage, proactive forgetting _____.
- ① can be prevented with proper training ② causes old memories to fade away
- ③ prevents the establishment of newer memories
- ④ is the cause of amnesia

第二篇:

Sea scallops caught off the coast of England are capable of ingesting billions of tiny plastic particles, which disperse throughout the body to the kidney, gill, muscle and other organs. This all takes place within six hours.

These findings are the latest in a growing collection of studies that confirm an ever-expanding roster of wildlife eats microplastics and smaller particles known as nanoplastics. That research, in turn, has raised questions—so far unanswered—about potential effects on the food chain, and to human health.

What's different and new is that this project attempts to get beyond documenting consumption and begin to understand the consequences for the wildlife whose diet now includes regular samplings of plastic. The surprise discovery was the rapid speed with which plastic particles spread across most major organs of the body.

The research team was led by the University of Plymouth in southeast England and involved scientists in Scotland and Canada. The results were published in the journal Environmental Science & Technology.

Richard Thompson, head of the University of Plymouth's international marine research center, termed the study "groundbreaking" in both the methodology used to trace the particles as well as the findings. "Understanding the dynamics of nanoparticle uptake and release, as well as their distribution in body tissues, is essential if we are to understand any potential effects on organisms," he said in a statement. The surfaces of the world's oceans contain an estimated 51 trillion microplastics, according to the study.

Nanoplastics containing a label were created in the lab, and the scallops were immersed in tanks containing "environmentally relevant concentrations" that mimic coastal regions where scallops live. Based on the methodology, researchers found that when the scallops were returned to clean water, the smaller nanoplastics took 14 days to disappear from their bodies; some larger particles were still present after 48 days. Still unknown are the consequences of longer exposures to plastic and whether that poses any risk for people who consume scallops.

- [1] 46. What is the passage mainly about?
- ① How scientists investigate nanoplastics in sea scallops.
- ^② Why ocean pollution has become more serious than ever.
- ③ Why people should not eat sea scallops for their own safety.
- ④ How people can protect the marine environment by becoming vegetarians..

[2] 47. According to the passage, how long does it take for smaller-sized nanoplastics to disappear from scallops' bodies?

- ① 6 hours
- ^② 2 weeks
- ③ 48 days
- ④ 51 seconds

[4] 48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true? ① The research shows that microplastics can be harmful to human bodies.

- ^② There are about 51 billion microplastics in the surfaces of the world's oceans.
- ③ The result of the study is not yet published in any scientific journal.
- ④ Scientists label the tiny plastic particles to trace them inside scallops.
- [4] 49. According to the passage, what is special about this project? ① It starts to document sea scallops' life in lab tanks.
- ^② It will be published in a renowned science journal.
- ③ It slows down the process of microplastics spreading across major organs.
- ④ It attempts to understand the consequences of wildlife consuming microplastics.
- [1] 50. What is the author's attitude towards the risks of consuming scallops? ① Neutral
- ^② Negative
- ③ Supportive
- ④ Dismissive