

107年兆豐國際商業銀行新進行員甄試試題及解答

六職等辦事員

共同科目

功名文教機構

英文

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於答案卷上作答時，不得書寫與題意無關之姓名、編號或其他不應有的文字、標記、符號等，違反者該科成績以零分計。

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (2)11. It has been raining in Taipei for days. How I wish the rain _____ right now.

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

On Thursday 18 January, two Nottinghamshire Police staff visited a 93-year-old man at his home in Mansfield. They were paying a routine visit to the man, after he was 21 by thieves a few months earlier. During the visit, one officer saw there was a piano in the corner of his living room. The elderly man asked if he knew any Chopin—namely his Nocturne in E-flat major, Op. 9, No. 2. And 22, it turned out this was the PCSO's late grandma's favorite Nocturne, too. So, he played it for him.

" It truly made me feel good about myself and the job I do, " the PCSO said on Facebook. " He felt wanted and 23. He was really pleased that we had checked in on him to see that he was ok. He shared stories about him ' getting his wings', being a pilot, the war and sadly the loss of his beloved wife on Christmas Eve a few years ago. "

"I noticed he had a piano 24 a music score open—one of his favorite Chopin pieces he said, a nocturne. I told

him it was my late grandma's favorite too! I said I could play, so he invited me to play for him, 25 I did. It made his day, as you can see in the video you can see how much he appreciated it. ”

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|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (3)21.(1)ransomed | (2)suspected | (3)targeted | (4)witnessed |
| (1)22.(1)by chance | (2)for example | (3)in harmony | (4)on display |
| (2)23.(1)distracted | (2)reassured | (3)terrified | (4)victimized |
| (4)24.(1)as | (2)by | (3)of. | (4)with |
| (4)25.(1)what | (2)when | (3)where | (4)which |

第二篇

Yesterday, reports surfaced that a heat map released by fitness app company Strava showed the locations of US and other countries' military. While most of the locations spotted, including Afghanistan and Syria, are known to host US military bases, it 26 highlights the fact that information the Department of Defense would prefer remain under wraps could find its way out into the open. It also demonstrates that fitness apps could pose a security threat

27 location information isn't correctly handled. Now, Reuters reports, US Defense Secretary Jim Mattis has ordered a review of the situation.

In a statement, the Pentagon said, “ We take matters like these very seriously and are reviewing the situation to determine if any additional training or guidance is required, and if any additional policy must be developed to ensure the continued safety of DOD personnel at home and 28 . ” Colonel Robert Manning said during a news briefing today that to his 29, no US bases had been compromised by Strava's Heat Map.

In the past, the US military has 30 the use of both Kaspersky software and DJI drones as some believed they raise security concerns. It's no surprise that the military would want to look into how its personnel use a fitness app that can collect and broadcast its users locations.

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|---------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (4)26.(1)almost | (2)hardly | (3)often | (4)still |
| (3)27.(1)and | (2)but | (3)if | (4)though |
| (1)28.(1)abroad | (2)indoors | (3)overhead | (4)underground |
| (2)29.(1)discharge | (2)knowledge | (3)regret | (4)①status |
| (1)30.(1)questioned | (2)reported | (3)suggested | (4)threatened |

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

Some scientists have theorized that music evokes emotion by tapping into deep rooted psychological constructs that have developed in our psyche as humans evolved over time. In UConn's Music Dynamics Lab in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, psychology professor Edward Large and his research team are exploring how music communicates emotion inside the brain.

Neuroscientists like Large believe that music, rather than mimicking some other form of social or primal communication, speaks to the brain in a language all of its own. “ Our hypothesis is that music, because of its unique structure, oscillations, rhythm, and tempo, is somehow able to directly couple into these oscillating neural systems that are responsible for emotion, ” Large says.

Nicole Flaig, a master's student conducting research on music and emotion in Large's lab, says: “ It ' s as if music speaks at the same level as the brain. You have frequencies coming from either the tone or the rhythm in music and those frequencies can, we believe, influence the frequencies of the brain. If those frequencies sound good to someone, it means they are resonating more with the parts of the brain that control emotion. ”

“ So if we have music that is doing this, ” Large continues, “ then it is literally going to resonate with your happy

place and you are going to feel that feeling. ” Of course, Large will tell you the whole process is much, much more complicated than that, and both he and Flaig are eager to gain access to UConn’s new functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scanner to probe exactly how the brain’s various underlying neural systems are reacting and connecting with each other as we perceive and process music stimuli.

Large believes that the research could have implications far beyond the music world. Music, as a highly structured, temporal means of communication, has much in common with language, he says. By studying the neural processes underlying the perception of musical pitch, rhythm, and tonality, he believes we can gain greater insight into how our minds process language and speech patterns.

“ What we’re after is meaning, and how meaning is communicated, ” says Large. “ We believe music communicates meaning much more directly than speech. Speech has a lot of these abstract symbols called words, and that gets kind of complicated. Music doesn’t have that, which is why we believe we are going to understand music and emotion long before we understand speech and emotion. ”

(1)31. Where is the passage most likely taken?

- (1) From a review of neuropsychological study on music and the mind.
- (2) From a guide to how to compose music that evokes positive feelings.
- (3) From an analytical report of brain imaging and human brain function.
- (4) From an introduction to outstanding scientists and their contributions.

(3)32. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to probe in the fourth paragraph?

- (1) Communicate
- (2) Educate
- (3) Investigate
- (4) Resonate

(2)33. Which of the following aspects of the research is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (1) The main purpose of the research.
- (2) The expected results of the research.
- (3) The researchers and the institutes they belong to.
- (4) The brain scanning method the research employs.

(4)34. Which of the following statements about music would Large most likely agree?

- (1) Human beings should use music rather than language to communicate with one another in daily lives.
- (2) Music has the potential to convey far more complicated meanings than any known human language can.
- (3) A single note of music often triggers various and sometimes even opposite feelings among different individuals.
- (4) Knowing how music affects human minds helps advance the understanding of how human brains process language.

(3)35. According to Large’s viewpoint, how are music and language different?

- (1) Music expresses emotions, while language transmits knowledge.
- (2) Music conveys difficult messages, while language conveys simple ideas.
- (3) Music can be perceived without learning abstract concepts, while language cannot.
- (4) Music requires deliberate efforts made to control the delivery, while language does not.

第二篇

Most cancers are detected by a cell biopsy, where a sample of the cancerous tissue is examined under a microscope. However, researchers in the US have reported that they are a step closer to developing a cancer screening tool that requires just a sample of blood. The test, dubbed CancerSEEK, was developed by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. It looks for 16 DNA mutations commonly associated with cancer as well as eight proteins associated with cancer.

CancerSEEK was tested on 1,000 patients with cancers in the ovary, liver, stomach, pancreas, oesophagus, colon,

lung or breast. The cancers were at stage one to three and had not spread to other parts of the body. The scientists reported that the test was 70% accurate at spotting people with cancer. Importantly, the test raised few false positives. In other words, it only “found” cancer in seven out of 812 healthy control subjects. This proof-of-concept study is important because it proves the feasibility of developing a fairly non-invasive and potentially inexpensive test in blood. And it is exciting because it confirms the usefulness of simultaneously looking for a combination of different molecules—such as DNA, RNA, proteins or metabolites—that are complementary and increase the likelihood of detecting cancer.

The drawback of this study is that it is retrospective. Blood samples were taken from patients already diagnosed with cancer. And, although the test detects tumors that can be removed by surgery, they were not early stage tumors. Only around 40% of stage one cancers were detected. The test also appears to be least sensitive for two of the most common cancers (lung and breast), although this is probably due to the selection of biomarkers and can be further improved on. Another limitation is that the test doesn't tell where the cancer is located, but this could probably also be improved in future versions of the test by including other variables in the model, such as symptoms or additional biomarkers.

As a proof of principle, this is an important and exciting study, but, before the new diagnostic tool is made available in hospitals and clinics, it will need to satisfy the requirements for any new test: rigorous further evaluation in large trials that would prove its effectiveness and usefulness as a cancer-screening tool.

(1)36.What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (1)To summarize a study on CancerSEEK.
- (2)To describe the contributions of CancerSEEK.
- (3)To introduce a formal procedure for CancerSEEK.
- (4)To evaluate the economic benefits of CancerSEEK.

(4)37.Which of the following statements is true about CancerSEEK?

- (1)CancerSEEK is a cancer screening method which will replace traditional approaches to detecting cancer in the near future.
- (2)CancerSEEK is a medical treatment developed by Johns Hopkins University researchers that can cure eight types of cancer.
- (3)CancerSEEK is the latest biopsy technology that applies non-invasive methods to examine cancer cells in tissues and blood.
- (4)CancerSEEK is a blood-based test for cancer diagnosis which is under trial and has not yet been made accessible to the public.

(3)38.Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a drawback of the study?

- (1)Inability to identify the location of the cancer.
- (2)Poor success rate of discovering early stage tumors.
- (3)Insufficient funds to afford a more qualitative analysis.
- (4)Low sensitivity to detect the most common types of cancers.

(2)39.What does the word **large** in the last paragraph most likely refer to?

- (1)A large amount of blood extracted from each patient.
- (2)A large number of subjects included in future studies.
- (3)A large percentage of cancer mutations in each patient.
- (4)A large sum of budget granted to support future studies.

(2)40.What can be inferred from the passage?

- (1)CancerSEEK is less able to detect cancer once it spreads to other parts of the body.

- (2)CancerSEEK has a higher accuracy rate in detecting cancer at the second or third stage.
- (3)CancerSEEK can detect cancer from blood samples without examination under a microscope.
- (4)Before CancerSEEK was developed, no study had looked into RNA or DNA for cancer detection.

貳、英文翻譯【共2題，占50分】

第一題：中翻英【配分25分】

現金不太可能太早被淘汰。硬幣和紙鈔仍是大多數國家最受歡迎的購物支付方式。但長期來說，現金在與電子支付方式的對抗中似乎處於下風。世界上幾乎沒有什麼地方的電子交易增長速度不及現金。凱捷(Cap gemini)諮詢公司最近估計，電子支付在2015年至2020年間年增長率約為10.9%。

第二題：英翻中【配分25分】

The prediction that 3-D printers will become a part of our daily lives is happening much sooner than anyone anticipated. These printers can produce objects, even rather intricate ones, by printing thin layer after layer of plastic, metal, ceramics or other materials. And the products they make can be highly customized. The education system may want to speed things up. The time between predictions for 3-D printers and the reality of what they can accomplish is compressing rapidly.