

112年第一銀行新進行員甄試試題及解答

一般行員A.B.C組

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】

- (3)01.If you keep eating _____ food such as pizza and French fries, it'd be very hard for you to lose weight.
(1)modest (2)fresh (3)greasy (4)plain
- (4)02.You need to present your receipt for exchange or _____ within 30 days of purchase.
(1)transfer (2)deflation (3)intermission (4)refund
- (2)03.The exercise program was claimed to be helpful for children's physical as well as _____ development.
(1)torrential (2)intellectual (3)pervious (4)absorbent
- (1)04.The man said he had no jobs and had to borrow money from relatives but was found to live an _____ lifestyle.
(1)extravagant (2)industrious (3)inferior (4)obstructed
- (2)05.Basketball players, movie stars, and singers are popular teen _____; they are celebrities with a large teenage fan base.
(1)managers (2)idols (3)sections (4)ranchers
- (1)06.The government was severely criticized for not taking action against _____ of human rights in the nation such as child labor, slavery, and sex trafficking.
(1)violations (2)concurrences (3)increments (4)laboratories
- (4)07.Paul' s assignment was marked as "late" because he forgot to _____ it by the deadline.
(1)accept (2)indulge (3)recharge (4)submit
- (3)08.Unfortunately, the old manuscripts were damaged by water, leaving much of the writings _____.
(1)concentrated (2)verifiable (3)illegible (4)dominated
- (4)09.Mr. Earnest is full of creative ideas. He always comes up with _____ ways to get things done quickly.
(1)average (2)bearable (3)punctual (4)innovative
- (4)10.No _____ differences were found between the two groups. The differences were simply too small.
(1)trivial (2)affordable (3)ingenious (4)significant
- (2)11.The experienced bank clerk quickly noticed that the \$100 bill was a _____.
(1)strainer (2)counterfeit (3)depiction (4)teaser
- (1)12.The college admission officer was on trial for _____ accepting bribes from wealthy parents. So far, there was still not enough evidence to prove that he did.
(1)allegedly (2)generally (3)definitively (4)relatively

- (3)13. We would greatly _____ the opportunity to connect with other members of the community to make our school district a better environment for the kids.
 (1)discard (2)alarm (3)relish (4)grind
- (2)14. Trained in one of the top _____ schools, he always amazes the customers with his creative and tasty dishes.
 (1)mechanic (2)culinary. (3)nominal (4)technical
- (4)15. As some researchers have discovered, pursuing perfection can have serious _____ to both mental and physical well-being.
 (1)application (2)suggestions (3)unification (4)consequences

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- (4)16. The tornado _____ through the state Saturday night killed at least 26 people.
 (1)that ripping (2)which rips (3)to rip (4)ripping
- (2)17. The air conditioner is not working. When _____?
 (1)did you last time turn on it (2)was the last time you turned it on
 (3)the last time it is turned on you (4)you turned it on last time
- (4)18. Many researchers support using animals for testing medicines for humans, but some believe it is not appropriate to use animals for _____ experiments.
 (1)such as (2)such that (3)such which (4)such
- (1)19. Two kids in the room are still sleeping, while _____ are up running around.
 (1)the others (2)others (3)those other (4)other they
- (2)20. Mr. Simpson is very particular about being on time, so you'd _____ late.
 (1)be better not (2)better not be (3)be better to not (4)not better be
- (2)21. His life philosophy is to be grateful and live each day as if it _____ his last.
 (1)is (2)were (3)be (4)being
- (4)22. _____ the singer killed himself shocked the entire entertainment industry.
 (1)What (2)Which (3)Whether (4)That
- (3)23. Studies have shown that the more physical activity teenagers participate in, _____ they are to report depression.
 (1)then less likely (2)the lesser like (3)the less likely (4)then like less
- (2)24. Without the element of enjoyment, it is _____.
 (1)no worthing to try (2)not worth trying (3)not worthy a try (4)no worth of trying
- (3)25. Patterns are useful as a tool that grabs a viewer's attention, _____ subtle or very apparent.
 (1)that is (2)no matter is (3)whether it be (4)in that is
- (1)26. During Michelangelo's childhood, a team of painters _____ called from Florence to the Vatican to decorate the walls of the Sistine Chapel.
 (1)had been (2)has been (3)who were (4)had
- (3)27. The politician was found to have "systematically lied, not only to the public _____ to Congress."
 (1)and (2)as well (3)but also (4)so as
- (4)28. _____ those with fixed mindsets, those with growth mindsets believe they can improve their abilities by learning

from their mistakes.

- (1)As far as (2)As long as (3)Likewise (4)Unlike

(2)29.The idea behind self-compassion is that we should treat ourselves kindly when we make mistakes, and avoid _____ by negative emotions.

- (1)to be consumed (2)being consumed (3)consuming (4)to consume

(1)30.Under no circumstances _____ our moral standard and teachings to please the unethical leaders.

- (1)should we give up (2)we give up (3)we should give up (4)should give up

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：

It's tempting to look when you drive by an accident. You slow down and glance back, taking your eyes off the road for a brief moment. It's a **31** called rubbernecking, and it is a form of distracted driving.

The term rubbernecking dates back to the late 1890s. It was used to describe people who turned their heads to listen to other people's conversations. By the early 1900s, rubbernecking was used to describe tourists striving to see everything from their **32** in wagons, cars, or buses. Today, it is a term for motorists who slow down, craning their necks to see an accident, usually on the other side of the road.

Why do people rubberneck? **33** it on our natural curiosity. Those flashing lights attract our attention. We may be concerned about the people **34** in the accident. We want to find out what is going on. We can't seem to look away, a reaction that may be tied to our fight-or-flight instinct. Our brain is evaluating the threat. **35** rubbernecking may be a natural response, it is not a safe one.

(3)31.(1)reason (2)hope (3)practice (4)training

(2)32.(1)bags (2)seats (3)hats (4)stores

(1)33.(1)Blame (2)Solve (3)Insert (4)Develop

(2)34.(1)registered (2)involved (3)cured (4)travelled

(4)35.(1)Hence (2)As (3)Since (4)While

第二篇：

Tai chi is often described as “meditation in motion,” but it might well be called “meditation in motion.” There is growing evidence that this mind-body practice, which **36** in China as a martial art, has value in treating or **37** many health problems. And you can get started even if you aren't in top shape or the best of health. In this low-impact, slow-motion exercise, you go without pausing through a series of motions named for animal actions, **38**, “white crane spreads its wings”, or martial arts moves, such as “box both ears.” As you move, you breathe deeply and naturally, focusing your attention on your bodily sensations. Tai chi differs **39** other types of exercise in several respects. The movements are usually circular and never forced, the muscles are relaxed **40** tensed, the joints are not fully extended or bent, and connective tissues are not stretched. Tai chi can be easily adapted for anyone, from the most fit to people confined to wheelchairs or recovering from surgery.

(1)36.(1)originated (2)released (3)exported (4)cultured

(3)37.(1)wailing (2)growing (3)preventing (4)aging

(1)38.(1)for example (2)in conclusion (3)to summarize (4)at will

(4)39.(1)than (2)in (3)to (4)from

(2)40.(1)turned into (2)rather than (3)aside from (4)inclusive of

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：

Every year, Sherpa climbing guides help hundreds of mountaineers up Mount Everest (聖母峰), the highest mountain in the world. And in most years Sherpas are among those who die in the process. No one knows for certain how many dead bodies lie on the slopes of Mount Everest, buried in the ice and the snow. In all, over 300 mountaineers have died attempting to reach the summit, the majority of them Nepalese porters and Sherpa guides. Because of the harsh conditions, their bodies are often left unrecovered where they fall. Two of the worst years ever for **fatalities** were 2014, when 16 Sherpas died on the Khumbu Icefall, and 2015 when a massive avalanche engulfed the South Base Camp, killing at least 20, mostly Sherpas.

Working as a climbing guide on Everest is one of the riskiest jobs. In addition to avalanches and falls while climbing, there are the risks of falling ice, collapsing crevasses, altitude sickness, frostbite, retinal hemorrhages, blizzards and winds powerful enough to blow you off the mountain. The riskiest place of all is above an altitude of 8,000 meters, the so-called death zone, where oxygen levels and atmospheric pressure are too low to sustain human life for any length of time. Every year, it seems, Everest is the scene of some horror stories. If it's not avalanches or falls from the mountain, it's fights between rival Sherpas, or overcrowding on the slopes. Over the years Everest has been climbed well over 8,000 times. The extreme weather makes the window of opportunity for summiting very small (in some years, just a few weeks during May). No wonder there have been reports of congestion so thick that climbers are sometimes forced to pick a path through the corpses of their fallen colleagues. The greatest problem of all, according to a professional Sherpa climbing guide, is that too many foreign mountaineers lack sufficient experience and training. "They think it's easy. But Everest is never easy. It is very, very dangerous." He says some mountaineers become so obsessed by glory that they ignore the safety warnings of their Sherpa guides and press on to the summit without them.

(2)41. What is the passage mainly about?

- (1) The most dangerous jobs in the world
- (2) Sherpa guides and the risks of climbing Mount Everest
- (3) Glory seeking and the high risks involved in the process
- (4) Why reaching the summit of Mount Everest is important

(4)42. Which of the following is true about the Sherpas?

- (1) They help people climb Mount Everest but have never reached the summit themselves.
- (2) They often think that Mount Everest is easy because they have lots of experience.
- (3) Very few Sherpas died while climbing Mount Everest because they are well experienced.
- (4) They guide hundreds of people up Mount Everest every year.

(2)43. What does **fatalities** most likely mean in the first paragraph?

- (1) accidents
- (2) deaths
- (3) struggles
- (4) attacks

(3)44. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a reason why climbing Mt. Everest is so challenging?

- (1) Frostbites
- (2) Strong winds
- (3) Heavy rain
- (4) Low oxygen levels

(3)45. According to the passage, what constitutes a risk while climbing Mount Everest?

- (1) Bringing needed equipment for extreme weather
- (2) Packing too much supplies and warm clothes
- (3) Attempting to summit without the Sherpa guides
- (4) Climbing with a group of people

第二篇：

The notion that lefties are smarter than righties has been around for some time. Historically, left-handed people have been viewed and treated as outcasts. In the Middle Ages, left-handed people feared being accused of witchcraft. As recently as the early 20th century, many educators in the United States forced left-handers to "retrain" their natural

tendencies in order to become right-handed. Scientists also used to think that left-handedness was due to minor brain damage in early development. These myths have been discredited over the years, and some have asserted that being left-handed is actually associated with higher intelligence. While the claim is intriguing, medical literature reveals inconclusive results.

The belief that handedness is associated with intelligence has been around for centuries. Research seems to support both sides of the argument. A 2010 study revealed that strong right-handers seemed to perform slightly better on cognitive tests when compared to left-handers. A 2015 study looked at five meta-analyses that included data on more than 16,000 individuals. They found no difference in IQ levels among left- and right-handed people, but left-handers appeared to be more likely to have an intellectual disability. However, this study indicated that people who were intellectually gifted or following typical development were also just as likely to be left-handed. Another paper looked at 18 studies measuring the full IQ scores of more than 20,000 participants. Although data suggested that right-handed people had slightly higher IQ scores compared to left-handers, the scientists noted that intelligence differences between right and left-handed people were negligible overall.

Other studies have found lefties seem to have the upper hand when it comes to intelligence. A 2007 study found that, out of 150 subjects, left-handed participants were significantly more likely to perform better on an intelligence test than right-handed people. Right-handers also took more time to complete the test. Another study in 2019 revealed that there are genetic differences between left-handers and right-handers. Examining data on about 400,000 people, scientists discovered that the left and right hemispheres of the brain were better connected and more coordinated in regions involving language in left-handed people.

(1)46. What is the best title for the passage?

- (1) Are left-handers smarter than right-handers?
- (2) The relationship between handedness and genes
- (3) What studies say about handedness and verbal skills
- (4) Are left-handed people discriminated against?

(3)47. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?

- (1) Being right-handed was once considered related to witchcraft.
- (2) Brain injury can be the result of being left-handed all your life.
- (3) Being left-handed or right-handed may have something to do with genes.
- (4) Some studies found a significant relationship between handedness and emotional maturity.

(2)48. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (1) Right-handers were once not accepted by the society.
- (2) Scientists no longer think that left-handedness has something to do with minor brain damage.
- (3) The cognitive development of lefties is different from that of righties.
- (4) Most modern educators prefer that students use their left hands.

(4)49. How are the paragraphs in the passage related to each other?

- (1) The first paragraph presents a problem, and the second and third paragraphs provide details on how to solve the problem.
- (2) The first and second paragraphs introduce two different arguments on an issue, and the third gives the conclusion.
- (3) The third paragraph provides a summary of the two problems discussed in the previous two paragraphs.
- (4) The first paragraph introduces an argument, and the second and third paragraphs provide supporting evidence

for each side of the argument.

(1)50.What can be concluded from the passage?

- (1)So far researchers have not reached an agreement regarding the intelligence of left-handers and right-handers.
- (2)More researchers now believe that handedness has something to do with intelligence than before.
- (3)Most large-scale studies support that right-handed people are smarter.
- (4)People used to believe that right-handers are smarter, but not anymore.