

華南銀行 106 年度新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：一般行員(一般行員組)【K0104】、一般行員(經驗行員組)【K0105-K0107】、營繕工程(機電)專業人員【K0108】、程式設計人員 A、B【K0109-K0110】、資安管理人員【K0111】、機電管理人員【K0112】、系統管理人員 B、C【K0114-K0115】、儲備理財人員【K0117】、信用卡管理專業人員(特店審核)【K0118】、市場風險專業人員【K0120】、財務行銷人員(TMO)【K0121】、財務會計專業人員【K0122】

共同科目：國文及英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前先檢查答案卡(卷)，測驗入場通知書號碼、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(卷)作答者，不予計分。
②本試卷為一張單面，國文考【短文寫作 1 題，配分 50 分】、英文考【四選一單選選擇題 25 題，每題配分 2 分】，總計 100 分。
③選擇題限以 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。
④非選擇題限以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆於答案卷上採橫式作答，並請依標題指示之題號於各題指定作答區內作答。
⑤請勿於答案卡(卷)上書寫姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
⑥本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能)，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。
⑦答案卡(卷)務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

◎請勿於答案卷上書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。

壹、國文【短文寫作，占 50 分】

人生就像走在崇山峻嶺，必須踏穩腳步，才有出路；如果過於躁進，亂了腳步，可能就會跌落山谷。所以有人說：一步一腳印，步步踏實、穩當，走向光明的未來。請以「行穩致遠」為題，寫一篇短文，文長不得少於 300 字，但也不能超過 500 字。

貳、英文【四選一單選選擇題 25 題，占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【4】1. If you do want to solve the problem, you should stop _____ and take some action.
① reviving ② shifting ③ tripping ④ whining
- 【1】2. The purpose of this protest is to raise the social _____ of women.
① status ② statue ③ statuses ④ statute
- 【4】3. Psychologists think memories _____ with photos are stronger than those evoked by smells.
① replaced ② replied ③ consisted ④ associated
- 【3】4. During the Thanksgiving season, many stores _____ their hours so people have more time to shop.
① decrease ② celebrate ③ extend ④ contend
- 【2】5. I have a very _____ recollection of my great-grandfather, who was an artist, but I can't really remember him well.
① explicit ② vague ③ concrete ④ prominent
- 【3】6. My sister is in delicate health, and constant illness has had a bad _____ on her study.
① infect ② defect ③ effect ④ affect
- 【3】7. It is important to have goals even if you do not always _____ them.
① contain ② compete ③ achieve ④ remove
- 【3】8. She had a bad accident when she was a child. The _____ have never completely healed.
① roars ② reforms ③ scars ④ conflicts

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【1】9. _____ your schedule is a good idea, and it can make you work more efficiently.
① Rearranging ② To rearranging ③ Rearrange ④ Rearranged
- 【3】10. A few years ago, Raymond thought phone calls to a cable company _____ by a cable company employee.
① was answered ② was to answer ③ were answered ④ were to answer
- 【4】11. The price here was very reasonable; I would happily have paid three times _____ he asked.
① as few as ② as many as ③ as little as ④ as much as
- 【3】12. _____ Tom was a good linguist, he took five long years to learn Mandarin.
① If ② However ③ Although ④ As though

- 【4】13. It's my father's birthday, but I _____ him a present yet!
① have bought ② had bought ③ hadn't bought ④ haven't bought
- 【3】14. John _____ a book when I saw him.
① read ② is reading ③ was reading ④ has read
- 【1】15. I once met a man _____ looked just like a friend of mine.
① who ② whom ③ which ④ where

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

In Robib, Cambodia, villagers are getting medical advice from the world's best doctors. Schoolchildren are seeing their country's most famous landmarks for the first time. And the village 16 is taking off, fueled by the sale of its handmade silk scarves on the global market. All these 17 are coming via motorcycle — Internet-enabled motorcycles. A wireless network 18 computers in the village to computer chips on each of the five motorcycles. Each vehicle has a transmitter that 19 it to upload and download email and data as it passes by village computers. At the end of the day, the bikes 20 to a hub where they upload the information received. The next morning, they download email and data from the hub and take it out to the villages for transmission.

- 【3】16. ① money ② future ③ economy ④ technology
- 【2】17. ① revenues ② benefits ③ outfits ④ deficits
- 【1】18. ① links ② linking ③ to link ④ linked
- 【4】19. ① provides ② offers ③ makes ④ allows
- 【3】20. ① pass ② visit ③ return ④ replace

四、閱讀測驗

Are standardized tests good for students? This is a controversial question which has been continuously discussed and debated among scholars, teachers, parents, and even students themselves. Students have to take standardized tests throughout their academic careers. Standardized tests are not a new concept. They have been part of the education system for over 150 years. However, standardized tests are hurting, rather than helping, students. Some people think that standardized tests are objective. For example, they are often multiple-choice tests in which each question has one right answer; in my opinion, multiple-choice tests are not a good way to assess students. Real life is not that simple. Students need to be able to think **critically** about situations and realize there isn't always a "right" or "wrong" answer.

It can be argued that standardized tests are fair because the questions are the same for all students. But I believe standardized tests are not fair. Students from different backgrounds or with different native languages and skills all have to take the same tests. They don't have the same knowledge or ability as someone who grew up in the country. For instance, a student whose native language is English is likely to do better on a standardized test.

It is true that standardized testing may seem less expensive. However, standardized tests actually cost more money. The cost of testing students, correcting grading mistakes, and checking for accuracy hurts a state's education budget. I think that money could be better spent on teachers, books, and tests that will help a student succeed after graduation. In conclusion, though standardized tests have existed for a long time, they are not the best use of resources and are not the best measure of students' progress.

Are there better ways to evaluate student achievement or ability? Yes. Proper teacher observation, documentation of student work, and performance-based assessment, all of which involve the direct evaluation of real learning tasks, provide useful material for teachers, parents, and the public. Many nations that do the best in international comparisons, like Finland, use these techniques instead of large-scale standardized testing.

- 【4】21. What is the main idea of this article?
① Standardized tests are good for students. ② The definition of standardized tests is controversial.
③ Standardized tests have existed for a long time. ④ Standardized tests aren't the best measure of students.
- 【2】22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **critically** in the first paragraph?
① Ironically. ② Cautiously. ③ Physically. ④ Tentatively.
- 【3】23. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
① Most students prefer standardized tests.
② Students who speak more than one language are more intelligent.
③ Standardized tests are considered fair by some people.
④ Students' performance in standard tests shows little influence from their language background.
- 【4】24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned to explain why standardized tests actually cost more money?
① The cost of testing students. ② The cost of correcting grading mistakes.
③ The cost of checking for accuracy. ④ The cost of making standardized tests.
- 【4】25. Which of the following is **NOT** considered as a better way to evaluate students' achievement?
① Proper teacher observation. ② Performance-based assessment.
③ Documentation of student work. ④ International comparisons of students.