111年全國農業金庫新進人員甄試試題及解答

	金融業務人員	共同科目■	功名文教機構 ————————————————————————————————————
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◎於答案卷上作答時,◎科成績以零分計。	不得書寫與題意無關之姓名	3、編號或其他不應有的]文字、標記、符號等,違反者認
一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】			
(2)01.Traveling is a great (1)appeal	way to different cultures (2)explore	s and lifestyles. (3)install	(4)oppose

(1	appear	(Z)CKPIOIC	(5)mstan	(т)оррове
	am too busy to read through)barbecue	the details of this report. Pleas (2)fulfillment	se give me a of its main (3)perfection	points. (4)summary
				(4)Summary
		eaper than the real ones becaus	e they are man-made.	
(1))Artificial	(2)Enormous	(3)Intensive	(4)Organic
(3)04.Pl	ease down the screen	so we can see the last part of	the document.	
(1))portray	(2)pulse	(3)scroll	(4)suppress
(4)05.W	ith images, weathern	nen can make more accurate fo	recasts.	
(1))mineral	(2)nursery	(3)protest	(4)satellite
(3)06.A	fter many years of serious a	rguments and misunderstanding	gs, these two old enemies could	d never
(1))prosecute	(2)publicize	(3)reconcile	(4)reinforce
(4)07.Pr	oject management is the pro	ocess of organizing the way that	at changes are efficiently	within an organization
(1))imitated	(2)implied	(3)impeded	(4)implemented
(3)08.Pr	ojects often have a finite len	ngth, involve a number of activ	rities and people, and have dead	dlines and fixed
(1))vessels	(2) varieties	(3)budgets	(4)brochures
(1)09.R	esearch shows that stress car	n have a " effect" on	the people that are close to the	sufferer.
)ripple	(2)revenge	(3)restless	(4)retrieved
(2)10.Sv	witching to electric vehicles	can solve the local pollution p	roblem and noise to an e	extent.
)migrate	(2)mitigate	(3)mesmerize	(4)immigrate
	cientific research has an eno uman progress.	rmous on how we innov	rate and develop technologies,	thus ultimately boosting
(1))measurement	(2)necessity	(3)impact	(4)network
		to sequence the variant and ga and likelihood of severe illr	other more information on how ness.	Omicron compares to
)transmissibility	(2)permission	(3)durability	(4)feasibility

(1)13.Islamic countries scrambled on Sunday to find ways to help Afghanistan avoid an _____ economic collapse.

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(1)imminent	(2)eminent	(3)intimate	(4)efficient
(4)14.Bob Dole was remembered	in his western Kansas hometo	wn as a patriot, shaped	by small-town values and
a tough prairie landscape to	become "the greatest of the	Greatest Generation."	
(1)pertinent	(2)disheartened	(3)ignorant	(4)compassionate
(1)15.Some investments pay	_, which you can either take a	as extra income or reinvest to h	elp your portfolio grow.
(1)dividends	(2)divides	(3)stockholders	(4)proliferations
二、文法測驗【請在下列各題	中選出最適當的答案】		
(1)16.You'd make the same	e mistake again.		
(1)better not	(2)not better	(3)better not to	(4)not better to
(4)17.My new job isn't as good as	expected. I my old con	mpany. I regret my decision.	
(1)should leave	(2)should have left	(3)shouldn't leave	(4)shouldn't have left
(4)18. Analysts say it's too early to	o tell oil price will go de	own in the long run or not.	
(1)about	(2)of	(3)that	(4)whether
(3)19.I didn't believe a word he sa	nid, and		
(1)the police didn't too.		(2)so didn't the police	
(3) neither did the police		(4)the police did, too	
(4)20.Leftist and former student lo mocracy in 1990.	eader Gabriel Boric, 35, will b	ecome Chile's youngest Pres	ident since to de-
(1)it's return	(2)it's returned	(3)its returned	(4)its return
(2)21.Most coffee goes through a	wet-milling process that uses	significant amount of freshwate	er to de-pulp and wash the
coffee. Then the coffee is di	ried, roasted, shipped and brev	ved— uses energy.	
(1)every of all	(2)each of which	(3)one of that	(4)all of what
(2)22.A research institute released	l a large-scale survey on work	environment. Most subjects	said they are happy
with their work.	(2) astrod	(2) who calc	(4) who calred
(1)asking	(2)asked	(3)who ask	(4)who asked
(3)23. The economic recovery from back at different speeds.	n the coronavirus has always t	been uneven, different p	arts of the world bouncing
(1)at	(2)and	(3)with	(4)for
(4)24.In the 1900s, better telescop			
stars, we call the Mil		mar and botal by stem to in a ga	tary made of emicine of
(1)where	(2)that	(3)what	(4)which
(1)25.For the purposes of knowing	g a traveler will transm	it virus to others, antigen tests	will suffice.
(1)whether	(2)what	(3)which	(4)whenever
(2)26.Science, together with curic	sity and a strong pioneering s	pirit, us find solutions to	global challenges so we
	nce in the lives of millions of p		2
(1)help	(2)helps	(3)helping	(4)help to
(3)27 all the animals, sheep	p are believed to possess the m	nost powerful memories with so	ome research showing

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tl	hem to be better than humans	s in certain situations.		
(1)For	(2)With	(3)Of	(4)From
(3)28.Making your money for you means taking control of your finances, then using that control to continuously improve your financial stability and security.				
(1)working	(2)to work	(3)work	(4)worked
	(2)29.On YouTube, music videos for the biggest working musicians, but you can also support independent creators as they quite literally attempt to get their voices out there!			
	1)not only you will find 3)will you find not only		(2)not only will you find (4)only you will not find	
	Musicals are stories that are to experience music.	old through song and dance, _	them one of the most unic	que and exciting ways to
(1)and makes	(2)and making	(3)making	(4)made
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: Technology is an essential and desirable part of our lives. 31 , it can also be intrusive, especially where work is concerned. Many employers contact employees outside of working hours. This means staff can never entirely switch 32 . The situation is getting more serious during the lockdowns when an increasing number of employees are working remotely because of COVID-19. Portugal's government has taken steps to limit this incursion into workers' lives. It has introduced a law that 33 bosses from contacting workers by email, message or phone outside of working hours. The 34 applies to companies with more than 10 workers. It states that any 35 constitutes a "serious offense," which could result in financial penalties. The government said that employers must respect the privacy of the workers.				
	1)Additionally	(2)Consequently	(3)Furthermore	(4)Nevertheless
(3)32.((2)close	(3)off	(4)without
	1)permits	(2)prohibits	(3)stimulates	(4)substitutes
	1)contact	(2)incursion	(3)law	(4)technology
` ′ ` `	1)limitation	(2)participation	(3)transition	(4)violation
第二篇		o not have control of your finar	nces. An unavnected car renair	a madical procedure a
		o not have control of your final rgency can quickly send you sp		
you've	made towards taking control			
for surprises. If an emergency 37 come up, you can put the money in your fund to work and regain control of the				
situatio	on.			
income your bu	e. But every little bit you can	n take time. Ideally, you should set aside will help. If you are so a can in a "surprise expenses" o a separate savings account.	still paying off debt or don't ha	ve much 39 room in
	ce you are out of debt or have your emergency fund even fas	ve more free money in your but ster.	dget, you can set up larger recu	rring contributions to
	1)wiping	(2)wipe	(3)filling	(4)fill

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(4)37.(1)do	(2)have	(3)had	(4)does
(2)38.(1)worthy	(2)worth	(3)worthwhile	(4)worthily
(3)39.(1)specious	(2)living	(3)wiggle	(4)spatial
(4)40.(1)where	(2)which	(3)that	(4)whatever

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:

Almostall of us have relatives who came from someplace other than the United States. People who came to America to live are called immigrants.

From the 1850s through the early 1900s, thousands of immigrants arrived in the United States and lived in New York City. They first came from Ireland and Germany and later from Italy, Eastern Europe, and China, among other places. Because most immigrants were poor when they arrived, they often lived on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, where rents for the crowded apartment buildings, called tenements, were low.

The Lower East Side Tenement Museum is in a building that used to be a tenement and it tells the story of immigrants in the City. It was built in the 1860s and could house 20 families, four on each floor. Each apartment had only three rooms: a living or "front" room, a kitchen, and a tiny bedroom. Often seven or more people lived in each apartment. Not only was the tenement crowded, but also, until 1905, there were no bathrooms inside the building. Residents also did not have electric power until after 1918.

The Museum has re-created the apartments to look like they did when families lived there. An old photograph there shows what the Rogarshevksy family's life looked like in 1918. Abraham and Fannie Rogarshevsky arrived with their four children from Russia in 1901. Later, they had two more children in the United States. While they lived in this tenement, a boarder (someone who pays for food and lodging in another person's home) lived with the family. That would have made nine people living in a three-room apartment!

(1)41. What is the best title of this passage?

(1)Immigrant life in New York. (2)Successful immigrants in the U.S. (3)Racial discrimination in New York. (4)Electrical power crisis in the U.S.

(1)42. Which is an accurate description of a tenement?

(1) It's an apartment building for poor people. (2) People living there are friendly to one another.

(3) Great location makes a tenement an ideal place. (4) Old people do not like to live there.

(2)43. What was the life like in a tenement in the year 1900?

(1) There was no running water. (2) Bathrooms were not inside the building.

(3) Rents had to be paid by cash. (4) People at at home all the time.

- (2)44. Which is an accurate description of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum?
 - (1)It's in a four-story building.
 - (2) The building was built in the 1860s.
 - (3) Wealthy Jewish immigrants lived there.
 - (4) The total number of residents living in that building was under 100.
- (3)45. Which is **NOT** an accurate description of the Rogarshevskys in this passage?
 - (1) A person paid some money to live with them.
 - (2) They were originally from Russia.
 - (3) There were nine members in their family.

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(4) No electricity was available when they moved in in 1901.

第二篇:

Culture of fear (or climate of fear) is the concept that people may incite fear in the general public to achieve political or workplace goals through emotional bias; it was developed as a sociological framework by Frank Furedi and has been more recently popularized by the American sociologist Barry Glassner.

In his 2004 BBC documentary film series, The Power of Nightmares, subtitled The Rise of the Politics of Fear, the journalist Adam Curtis argues that politicians have used our fears to increase their power and control over society. Though he does not use the term "culture of fear," what Curtis describes in his film is a reflection of this concept. He looks at the American neo-conservative movement and its depiction of the threat first from the Soviet Union and then from radical Islamists. Curtis insists there has been a largely illusory fear of terrorism in the west since the September 11 attacks and that politicians such as George W Bush and Tony Blair had stumbled on a new force to restore their power and authority; using the fear of an organized "web of evil" from which they could protect their people. Curtis's film castigated the media, security forces and the Bush administration for expanding their power in this way. The film features Bill Durodié, then Director of the International Centre for Security Analysis, and Senior Research Fellow in the International Policy Institute, King's College London, saying that to call this network an "invention" would be too strong a term, but he asserts that it probably does not exist and is largely a "(projection) of our own worst fears, and that what we see is a fantasy that's been created."

Beginning in the 1960s, George Gerbner and his colleagues have accelerated the study of the relationship that exists between media consumption and the fear of crime. According to Gerbner, television and other forms of mass media create a worldview that is reflective of "recurrent media messages", rather than one that is based on reality.

- (3)46. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (1) Culture of fear is a good concept that should be used by the public to achieve their goals.
 - (2) George Bush and Tony Blair used the force of culture of fear to restore their power and authority.
 - (3) Culture of fear, rather than the reality, is usually used by politicians and media to increase their power or workpl ace goals through emotional bias.
 - (4) Culture of fear is widely used in the media to create a worldview that reflects the recurrent media messages.
- (1)47. According to the passage, who made the concept of culture of fear well known to the general public?
 - (1)Barry Glassner
- (2)George Gerbner
- (3)Adam Curtis
- (4)Frank Furedi
- (4)48. Which of the following correctly describes Adam Curtis's belief in his 2004 BBC documentary?
 - (1) American neo-conservative movement originated from the severe threat of the Soviet Union.
 - (2) There had been a realistic fear of terrorism in the west since the September 11 attacks.
 - (3) George W Bush and Tony Blair rightly used the fear of an organized "web of evil" to protect their people.
 - (4)It was wrong for the media, security forces and the Bush administration to use the culture of fear to expand their power.
- (1)49. What does the word "castigated" in the second paragraph most likely mean?
 - (1)criticized
- (2)excused
- (3)endorsed
- (4)publicized

- (2)50. What can we infer from George Gerbner's study?
 - (1) Media consumption and the fear of crime will alert people and make the world a better place.
 - (2) Television and other forms of mass media may misguide the viewers to have a wrong worldview.
 - (3) Television or the internet will objectively reflect the world's vital events and awaken the viewers.
 - (4) Media consumption will be closely related to the rising of the crime rate in the world.

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