

臺灣中小企業銀行 105 年度第二次新進人員甄選試題

甄選類別【代碼】：菁英儲備人員【J3702】

普通科目：英文

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②本試卷為一張雙面，測驗題型分為【四選一單選選擇題 25 題，每題配分 2 分，合計 50 分】與【非選擇題二題(中翻英 1 題、英翻中 1 題，每題配分各 25 分，合計 50 分)】，總計 100 分。
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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，該科扣 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。
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壹、四選一單選選擇題【25 題，每題 2 分，占 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【2】1. The government _____ its people from traveling to West Africa, due to the Ebola virus outbreak.

- ① accelerated ② discouraged ③ exploited ④ compelled

【4】2. With the relentless development of technology, our future and the world where we live will be _____ beyond our imagination.

- ① prejudiced ② sterilized ③ tantalized ④ revolutionized

【4】3. An overwhelming majority of people in Taiwan are _____ about food manufactures risking people's health for profits.

- ① transparent ② philosophical ③ pedagogic ④ outrageous

【4】4. Nelson Mandela was a political _____ and lawyer in South Africa, fighting for equal rights for all races.

- ① trader ② composer ③ operator ④ activist

【1】5. As people are more concerned about health and _____ issues, many big beverage manufacturers are experimenting with healthy drinks.

- ① obesity ② romance ③ asparagus ④ imperial

【2】6. Some of the best creative ideas may look chaotic and totally _____ at first glance, but they could eventually deliver a lot of unexpected value.

- ① systematic ② random ③ considerable ④ impressionable

【3】7. Body language is _____ than spoken language; we all unconsciously pick it up even if we don't realize we are doing so.

- ① braver ② prettier ③ subtler ④ louder

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【3】8. Most companies find _____ a challenge to recruit global talents for international expansion.

- ① what ② that ③ it ④ which

【1】9. _____ in the late 1900s, the real-estate agency recently announced its merger with two other agencies.

- ① Founded ② Found ③ To find ④ Having to find

【4】10. _____ happened yesterday was only a tip of the iceberg to remind us of the severity of the dispute.

- ① This ② When ③ That ④ What

【3】11. It is mandatory that everyone _____ at least nine years of fundamental education.

- ① receives ② received ③ receive ④ to receive

【3】12. The company has two factories in Taichung, _____ will be temporarily closed down for maintenance.

- ① both of them ② two of them ③ both of which ④ two of these

【4】13. If _____ his help, we would have lost a huge amount of money in this deal.

- ① it was not for ② it did not have ③ it would not be ④ it had not been for

【2】14. The project has been postponed for two months now. It's time we _____.

- ① restarting ② restarted ③ have restarted ④ are restarting

【1】15. The new health insurance policy intends to provide better coverage to our employees, _____?

- ① doesn't it ② will it ③ is it ④ isn't it

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

It is not uncommon to see this operation in today's technology company. Reverse engineering, in computer programming, is a 16 used to analyze software in order to identify and understand the parts it is composed of. The usual reasons for reverse engineering are to recreate the program, to build something similar to it, to exploit its weaknesses or 17 its defenses to make it better. Software companies with competing products reverse engineer their 18 programs in order to find out where and how improvements can be made on their own products. Some companies use reverse engineering when they don't have similar products yet, to explore possibilities for them to create products of their own. Therefore, reverse engineering, in large part, has been considered a rather 19 way for those who intend to build their own product based on an existing one to save time and money. In the US, reverse engineering of software is accepted and often 20 by both large and small companies. More importantly, it is protected by the fair use exception in copyright law.

【4】16. ① fiber ② nutrition ③ medication ④ technique

【3】17. ① collapse ② undermine ③ strengthen ④ erode

【1】18. ① competitors' ② insurers' ③ subordinates' ④ employers'

【3】19. ① traumatic ② redundant ③ efficient ④ detrimental

【1】20. ① employed ② rejected ③ unanticipated ④ denounced

【請接續背面】

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

A new South Korean soap opera dealing with a military romance between a soldier and surgeon is sweeping across Asia, highlighting the growing popularity of Korean pop culture and its commercial potential in the region. The phenomenon is known as *Hallyu*, or “Korean Wave,” which dates to the early 2000s and is extending its reach beyond dramas, films and K-pop into areas including fashion, food and beauty products.

Hallyu is breathing life into South Korea’s slowing economy amid the declining competitiveness of its smokestack industries. In contrast to waning demand for steel, microchips and cargo ships — which have driven the country’s rapid industrialization over half a century — exports of cultural products hit a record \$5.3bn in 2014, with an annual average growth rate of 13.4 per cent for five years since 2010. Korean companies, on the back of the country’s growing soft power, are now increasingly focusing on areas that have been boosted by *Hallyu*. AmorePacific, the country’s biggest cosmetics company, in 2015 enjoyed a 44 per cent year-on-year jump in overseas sales as the country’s cool image gives a marketable **cachet** to consumer goods abroad. CJ E & M, the media unit of the family-run CJ conglomerate, is seeing its overseas sales grow more than 20 per cent a year while Netmarble Games, South Korea’s top mobile game company, is planning a Won2tn (\$1.7bn) initial public offering as exports of Korean games reached nearly \$3bn in 2014, accounting for more than half of the country’s cultural exports.

South Korean culture had long been overshadowed by its bigger neighbors, China and Japan, but has punched far above its weight in recent years. What is certain is that the country, which grew from the ashes of the Korean war to become the world’s sixth-largest exporter within a generation, and stretched its cultural influence into not only the region but soon the world, will continue offering something unique but still universal for global audiences to relate to.

【2】21. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage above?

- ① Many Asian countries are very wary of the potential perils of Korean Wave.
- ② South Korean creates a cultural fever to make sizable earnings to boost its economy.
- ③ South Korean businesses exercise great caution in expanding into overseas markets.
- ④ *Hallyu* is a very recent phenomenon, prospering for less than five years.

【3】22. According to the passage, which of the following about *Hallyu* is TRUE?

- ① It not only markets South Korean culture but also strengthens its military power.
- ② It provides opportunities for the country’s smokestack industries.
- ③ It helps to revitalize South Korea’s stagnant economy.
- ④ It accounts for more than half of the country’s exports.

【1】23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**cachet**” in the second paragraph?

- ① Appeal. ② Wound. ③ Drain. ④ Limit.

【4】24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- ① CJ’s media division harvested profit gains from foreign markets.
- ② Korean Wave penetrates into many fields of entertainment-related industry in Asia.
- ③ South Korea took on its bigger neighboring countries through its cultural spread.
- ④ Amore Pacific generated a 44% domestic sales growth in South Korea.

【1】25. Based on the passage, what can possibly be inferred?

- ① Now that *Hallyu* makes its success in Asia, it aims to expand its cultural spread across the globe.
- ② Korean Wave will soon encounter many challenges coming from China and Japan.
- ③ Korean dramas are the most profitable in South Korea’s entertainment-related industry.
- ④ South Korea will soon become the sixth-largest exporter in the world.

貳、非選擇題【二大題，每題 25 分，占 50 分】

第一題：翻譯題（中翻英）

「玻璃天花板」一詞經常被用來形容阻礙女性和少數族裔在職涯發展及升遷過程中的隱形障礙。美國小企業主普遍認為玻璃天花板仍然存在。為了要了解更多關於玻璃天花板實際上是如何妨礙女性的晉升，美國銀行(Bank of America)調查了全美各地一千家企業主的看法。調查結果顯示，有百分之七十七的女性及百分之五十六的男性都認為對女性及少數族群的限制障礙仍然存在。一般認為，玻璃天花板的存在不僅影響受雇的女性，更直接衝擊女性創業家。【25 分】

第二題：翻譯題（英翻中）

It is common to hear China’s relationship with America described as the world’s most important one between two countries. At many international occasions, in one corner stands the world’s lone superpower, in the other its foremost challenger—one that is getting stronger quickly and that is moving more aggressively to assert territorial claims in seas where America long held military sway. America has responded in part with a “pivot to Asia,” vowing to shift the focus of its foreign-policy to the region. Even if this strategy has not lived up to its billing, China has condemned it as an attempt by America to thwart its rise. Commercial disputes have also flared up. Access to China’s market, never easy for foreign investors, has become tougher. China’s companies are turning into fearsome competitors. Take the case of Apple: it is losing customers to slick upstart Chinese smart phone makers at the same time as regulators are limiting the services it can provide in China. 【25 分】