臺灣中小企業銀行 103 年度新進人員甄選試題

注意:①作答前須檢查答案卡(卷)、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符,如有不同應立即

甄選類組【代碼】:七職等菁英儲備人員【F6201】

普通科目:英文

*請填寫入場通知書	編號	:
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擇題 2 大題,每題 25 分 ③選擇題限以 2B 鉛筆於名 ④非選擇題限以藍、黑色金 違反者該科酌予扣分,2 ⑤本項測驗僅得使用簡易表 得發出聲響;若應考人為	檢題型分為【四選一單選選擇題 25 題,每題 2 分,合計 50 分】與【非選 內,合計 50 分】。 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。 調筆或原子筆於答案卷上採 <u>橫式</u> 作答,並請從答案卷內第一頁開始書寫, 不必抄題但須標示題號。 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 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
⑥答案卡(卷)務必繳回	→;該電子計算器並由監試人員保管至該節測驗結束後歸還。 ,未繳回者該科以零分計算。
壹、四選一單選選擇題 25 題 一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,	
=	to her neighbor when her pets destroyed his well-maintained garden. ② reparation ④ resurrection
① 2. The quarterly of ① consumption ③ resumption	Frice is increasing rapidly, which may lead to a rise in its price. ② presumption ④ subsumption
[4] 3. The promotion of our secti① bewildered③ obsessed	on head is temporarily until the accusations against him are all cleared. ② conjectured ④ withheld
[3] 4. After a long economic depr① excessive③ apprehensive	ression worldwide, people in all countries are extremely about the future. ② allusive ④ exclusive
	ployees decided to claim constructive; they complained that they had ecause of their supervisor's verbal harassment. ② dismissal ④ appraisal
[2] 6. Some people give up the pursue a goal even after years of ① punctually ③ perceptually	moment an obstacle is placed in front of them while others continue to
as car accidents. ① traumatic	eed to help people calm down when they are hurt or upset in events such © transactional
	 tractable ile is a place for it looks like the moon. In fact, the National Aeronautics A) of the United States tested their lunar vehicles there. ② strained ④ spectacular

二、文法測驗【請在下列	各題中選出最適當的	勺答業 】		
[4] 9. All of us wonder	why they are so late a	s they here early t	this morning.	
① might be		② must have been	_	
3 needn't be		should have been	n	
[2] 10. "The suspect crim	ninal is a man past 30	, with his shirt loosely	into trousers," de	escribed by a witness.
① is tucked	•	② tucked		•
③ tucking		were tucking		
[3] 11. While we were wa	aiting for his coming.	all of us stood at the busy	corner merely	at passers-by
① look	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	② looked		
3 looking				
[3] 12. I don't know who	m Peter can talk to	<u> </u>	has friends i	n the campus
① a few	in i con can tank to.	② a little		in the earlipus.
3 few		(4) little		
[2] 13. By the end of 196	in the nonulation of		than fourteen million	าร
① grow	os, the population of	② had grown	than fourteen mimor	13.
3 has grown		4 will grow		
[4] 14. My parents and I	liva in a smal	<u> </u>		
① are used to		② have been used t		
3 were used to		 used to	.0	
	ah a iaulay aammant n		ment official	
① have I heard	in a jerky comment ii	ade before by any govern ② heard I	ment official.	
③ I have heard		I heard		
nation's official website Whom did he 1 17 the office with information for the web Makonnen helps fireports to Paulwell on the for teaching Jamaicans Makonnen began the what would happen," he happen to the spent hours typing t	ology Phillip Paulw e needed major updati 6 ? A 13-year-old J h his mother, who h esite. Paulwell was so ind ways to bring hig he latest technology to be more computer toying with his moth e says. Makonnen so to his online friends	ell is Jamaica's highest at ing, and no one in his ention amaican kid named Make and a business meeting was a label that he gave Magh-tech education and job news from computer mag	re office could do it. onnen Hannah. Mako vith Paulwell. He qu akonnen a job as adv os to Jamaica. Every gazines, and 19 vas very young. "I'd in boards were a goo	nnen happened to be nickly uploaded new iser. Monday morning he his own suggestions press a button to see d place to meet kids.
learn to it," he	says.			
[2] 16. ① pass by	② turn to	③ get over	4 come up	
[4] 17. ① browsing	② looking	③ get over ③ seeing	visiting	
(3) 18. ① released	② abjured	③ impressed	© concerned	
[2] 19. ① offer	② offers	③ to offer	offering	
[1] 20. ① fix	② get	③ put	 offering hit	
1 20. U IIA	9 601	e pui	⊕ mt	

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

Ecotourism represents a set of principles that have been successfully implemented in various global communities, and are supported by extensive industry and academic research. The following definition of ecotourism, established by TIES in 1990, is the most widely used and recognized definition of ecotourism: "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people" (TIES, 1990). Ecotourism is an important and growing segment of the global tourism industry that is making significant positive contributions to the environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being of destinations and local communities around the world. Furthermore, ecotourism has provided an **impetus** to assist in greening the tourism industry on many fronts.

Ecotourism advocates for the well-being of local people, and requires that it "provides direct financial benefits and empowerment for local people," as stated in the following principles of ecotourism: Principles of Ecotourism (TIES, 1990) - Ecotourism is about connecting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should follow the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize impact;
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect;
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts;
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation:
- Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people;
- Raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climate

Ecotourism, when properly executed based on the above principles, exemplifies the benefits of socially and environmentally sound tourism development described in the article as "community tourism." The terms community-based tourism and community-based ecotourism are commonly used to describe the type of tourism that, recognizing the significant social, environmental and economic impacts tourism can have, primarily focuses on tourism's benefits to local communities. "Community tourism," therefore, strongly aligns with ecotourism, which fosters responsible practices where the local community significantly participates in the development and management of tourism, and empowers local citizens to utilize natural and cultural resources in a sustainable manner.

- [1] 21. What is this article mainly about?
 - ① What is "ecotourism" and how people can practice it by following the principles.
 - ② What is "community-based tourism" in relation to ecology.
 - 3 Principles of ecotourism and economic development.
 - 4 How to make contributions to the local community.
- [1] 22. Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "**impetus**" in the first paragraph?
 - ① A drive.
 - ② A wish.
 - 3 A limit.
 - A character.
- [3] 23. What might **NOT** be a practice based on the principles of ecotourism?
 - ① Leave no trace by bringing back all the garbage with you while mountain climbing.
 - ② Have total quantity control at world heritage sites.
 - 3 Mandate consumption of souvenirs at local gift shops.
 - Make voluntary donations to local tourism organization.
- [4] 24. Which of the following statements is **NOT** a purpose of the article?
 - ① Respect local cultures and communities.
 - ② Raise awareness of host countries' social, environmental and political climate.
 - 3 Mitigate potential negative impact on local communities.
 - Enforce commission and kickbacks for tour managers.
- [2] 25. Which of the followings might **NOT** be related to "ecotourism"?
 - ① Community tourism. ② Culinary tourism. ③ Geotourism. ④ Sustainable tourism.

貳、非選擇題二大題(每大題 25 分)

題目一:【中翻英】

是什麼造就了聰明的投資人?一項新的研究顯示,小時候成長的環境會對成年後的投資傾向造成影響,不過,多數成功的投資人其實具有在投資市場發覺價值投資的先天基因。根據此項研究,投資者對價值股或成長股偏好程度的差異,有高達 24%可用遺傳密碼差異來解釋。換言之,喜歡便宜的價值股還是波動大的成長股,似乎不僅僅是個人偏好,在某種程度上也是一種內在傾向。同時,環境的影響也有助於解釋投資者對價值或成長型投資的傾向。例如,幼年生活比較貧困的投資者較可能偏愛便宜的股票。

題目二:【英翻中】

*Instruction: The translation of company names mentioned in the article needs to correspond to their Chinese names used and/or registered in Taiwan.

After some rocky years following the financial crisis, top Wall Street bosses look like they will be pocketing fatter paychecks again, raising questions about whether executive pay is getting out of line as the economy recovers. Perhaps the most stunning of the Wall Street pay announcements in late January was JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon's (傑米.戴門)74% raise — from \$11.5 million in 2012 to \$20 million for 2013. Also in January, the Goldman Sachs Group board awarded CEO Lloyd C. Blankfein (羅伊德.布藍克費恩) \$23 million in salary and bonus for 2013, a 9.5% increase from the previous year.

For the bottom 99% of U.S. workers, whose average family income rose only 0.4% post-crisis from 2009 to 2012, these raises may look grossly supersized. But for shareholders, concerned primarily that CEO pay reflects performance, it appears that corporate boards have made strides in bringing CEO compensation packages in closer concert with shareholder interests — though more work lies ahead.