# 臺灣中小企業銀行 109 年度新進人員甄選試題

甄選類別【代碼】:7 職等-菁英儲備人員【R3501】 普通科目:英文

\*入場通知書編號:

	測驗入場通知書編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符,如有不同應 ≤本人答案卡(卷)作答者,不予計分。
②本試卷為一張雙面,測驗題型	会為【四選一單選選擇題25題,每題2分,共50分;非選擇題二
大題,每題25分,共50分 ③選擇題限以2B鉛筆於答案卡	, 共 100 分。 上作答,請選出一個正確或最適當答案,答錯不倒扣;以複選作答
或未作答者,該題不予計分。	
④非選擇題限以監、黑色鋼筆或 作答區內作答。	原子筆於答案卷上採 <u>橫式</u> 作答,並請依標題指示之題號於各題指定
⑥本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子	<b>上名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。</b> -計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數、儲存程式、文數字編輯、
内建程式、外接插卡、攝(錡	影音、資料傳輸、通訊或類似功能),且不得發出聲響。應考人
如有卜列情爭扣該即成績 10 意續犯者。2.將不符規定之電	分,如再犯者該節不予計分。1.電子計算器發出聲響,經制止仍執 子計算器置於桌面或使用,經制止仍執意續犯者。
⑦答案卡(卷)務必繳回,未總	也目者該節以零分計算。
壹、選擇題【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】
[2] 1. The government agency promise	d to the water quality of this river by examining it twice a month.
① pollute	2 monitor
③ operate	④ realize
[2] 2. If you don't want to take a bus of	r drive to work, one transportation is to ride a bicycle.
① reluctant	② alternative
③ courteous	④ grateful
[1] 3. It was that John liked the	girl as he never took his eyes off her throughout the party.
① evident	② prudent
③ efficient	(4) obedient
[2] 4. Internationally, two countries sho	ould develop diplomatic relations on an equal and basis.
① sarcastic	© reciprocal
③ opaque	(4) melancholy
[4] 5. The Hawaiian language is describ	bed as a language, giving visitors a sense of listening to music when
they communicate with the locals.	
① mundane	2 monotonous
③ mellow	④ melodious
[1] 6. In the last business meeting, John	n was too nervous to make his presentation content
① coherent	② inherent
③ collective	④ respectable
[2] 7. In today's business world, many	y enterprises emphasize one's ability to work with others. In other
words, a successful employee is often ex	xpected to be a team player.
① unanimously	© collaboratively
③ forcefully	(4) consciously
二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最	<b>:適當的答案</b> 】
[4] 8. If Victoria that rich man, s	she could have become wealthy right away.
① was married to	<sup>②</sup> were married to
③ had married to	(4) had been married to

## ① which <sup>②</sup> where ③ x (blank) ④ that [2] 10. A large statue of Lincoln, \_\_\_\_\_ from white marble, is placed inside the Lincoln Memorial. ① making ② made ③ was made [2] 11. Regarding whether to take that job offer, Mary gave Susan some \_\_\_\_\_. ① friendly advises ③ friend advises [1] 12. Hearing a loud scream, the \_\_\_\_\_ child cried for his mother. ① frightened ③ frighten [4] 13. Mark and Jonathan, though born as twins, do not look at all. 1 like <sup>②</sup> liking (4) alike ③ unlike [3] 14. After the accident, Tom blamed his brother \_\_\_\_\_ the dent on the side door. ① of 2 to ③ for ④ with [1]15. For older people, doing exercises in swimming pools is especially helpful the buoyant effect of water. ① because of <sup>②</sup> because ③ for ④ since

# 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

In a span of five years, autonomous driving has gone from "maybe possible" to "inevitable" to "**16**." In December 2018, Waymo officially started its robot-car paid service in the suburbs of Phoenix, Arizona. The details of the program—open only to a few hundred test riders, and with human safety operators remaining behind the wheel—may be not that 17 but don't erase its significance. In this 21<sup>st</sup>-century gold rush, Waymo's onetime monopoly has soon evaporated. Other 18 startups are running small-scale but revenue-generating shuttle services. Every major automaker is pursuing the driverless tech, eager to rebuild itself as "19 ." Ride-hailing companies like Uber are also rushing to 20 the costly human drivers, while tech giants like Apple and Intel are looking to carve off their slice of the pie and fill niches in this burgeoning ecosystem.

【4】16.	① simply impossible		
	③ barely profitable		
【2】17.	<sup>①</sup> pessimistic	<sup>②</sup> encouraging	
【1】18.	① competing	<sup>②</sup> removing	
【3】19.	① a human-machine au	to manufacturer	
	③ a self-driving mobil	ity provider	
【3】20.	① deploy	② slaughter	

[3] 9. An exhibition of modern arts is held at the Guggenheim Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ a building with a unique design.

④ been made

<sup>②</sup> friendly advice

(4) friend advice

<sup>②</sup> frightening

④ being frightened

<sup>②</sup> totally refundable

④ commercially available

③ bizarre ④ disappointing

③ discovering ④ producing

② an unmanned space adventurer

④ an inhumane car dealer

3 dismiss (4) subsidize

【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】

In today's workplace, gossip is as common as ever. Rumors, half-truths, and lies fly from desk to desk and from employee to employee. Thanks to modern technology, gossip can spread through an entire company within minutes. Though it's hard to stop completely, it needs to be kept in check. Otherwise, it can cause trouble for one's colleagues or even harm the company.

Office workers tend to gossip about two main areas. The first is a company's general goings-on, such as hiring and firing news, yearly bonuses, and so on. As one U.S. survey revealed, nearly two-thirds of office workers are involved in this type of gossip. Some experts believe that, in small doses, that's actually a good thing for it gives employees a sense of what management is planning as company news are passed on. And hearing something on the grapevine helps managers know better about the employees' reaction and morale level.

The second type of gossip concerns one's coworkers. An estimated 40% people love to talk about their colleagues' romantic interests, career goals, and private lives. Again, some analysts suggest that a small amount of such personal gossip helps build group relationships as it shows people's care about and attention on their colleagues. However, when spread with **malicious** intentions, it can hurt people's feelings, job performance, and even their health.

Gossip is often passed around in employees' break rooms and around desks. Instant messaging apps are also a major channel for gossiping. A recent study in England found that some 80% of employees use these convenient tools on their smartphones to chat about other employees behind their backs. E-mail, once a widely used method a decade ago, has become a much less welcome choice, as many companies keep records of e-mails and their internal messaging systems.

Most people strongly dislike being gossiped about. According to another large-scale questionnaire done in Europe, 60% of workers viewed gossip as the biggest office-related problem. Victims of gossip may even sue a company for not doing enough to stop this pain in the neck in workplace. Consequently, more and more companies now have policies that limit or forbid office gossip.

[4] 21. Which of the following aspects of office gossip is **NOT** mentioned in this article?

- ① Types of office gossip ② Topics of office gossip
- ③ Positive influence of office gossip④ A famous real case of office gossip
- [3] 22. Where or how is office gossip most commonly spread nowadays?
- ① At the stairways, at restrooms, through companies' intranet, or by e-mails.
- <sup>②</sup> In employees' rest lounges, through instant messaging apps, or by e-mails.
- ③ In employees' break rooms, around desks, or through instant messaging apps.
- (4) At employees' cubicles, through companies' intranet, or through instant messaging apps.
- [2] 23. Which of following is true about the comparison between the two main kinds of office gossip?
- ① One focuses on the company's matters, and the other targets those hated workers.
- <sup>②</sup> Both have their benefits when going moderately, according to some experts.
- ③ One involves a large portion of employees, while the other has a very small percentage of participants.
- ④ One is unwelcome to the management, and the other is hated by many employees.
- [3] 24. What would be the closest meaning of the word <u>malicious</u> (in the third paragraph)?
- ① pious② decent③ vicious④ splendid

[1] 25. How do more and more companies today deal with office gossip?

① They set up rules to avoid the negative impact of gossip.

- <sup>(2)</sup> They change it by promoting more positive gossip.
- ③ They fire the employees who often spread gossip.
- ④ They pay victims of gossip to prevent possible lawsuits.

## 貳、非選擇題【翻譯題2題,占50分】

### 第一題:【中翻英】(請以英文回答)

根據最新的全球能源展望報告指出,石油消費在 2025 年之前會維持高成長,但之後將趨緩。到了 2040 年,全世界對石油的需求將達到最高點,接著逐年下降。造成此趨勢的原因有三:全電動車數量大幅增加、 新一代汽油車燃油效率提高、天然氣成為要角逐漸取代石油與煤炭。預估 2050 年全球每天的石油消費將比 現在減少 1,500 萬桶。【25 分】

# 第二題:【英翻中】(請以中文回答)

Lately the news media is replete with a plethora of stories about the "loss" or "death" of the American traditional farm, with all the accusations about how small family farms are being alarmingly put out of business by big corporate farms. Even more awful are the ungrounded tales of "industrialized farming" that is inherently cruel and merciless to animals and irresponsible and unfriendly to the environment. It is such irony, however, that big modern farms always get the "Evil Corporate" label but everyone is at peace with alleged sweatshop enterprises. What exactly do people think about everyone sporting a pair of Nike shoes, a Zara blouse or an iPhone? Hypocrisy at its best!  $[25 f_{T}]$