臺灣銀行 104 年新進人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】:八職等/國際金融-南非分行儲備人員【H1401】 七職等/國際金融-英語組【H1405】

科目一:國文及英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號:

- 注意:①作答前須檢查答案卷、入場通知書編號、桌角號碼、應試類別是否相符,如有不同應立即請監試 人員處理,否則不予計分。
 - ②本試卷為一張單面,國文考【1題國文短文寫作,配分為50分】、英文考【2題翻譯題(中翻英英翻中各1題),每題配分為25分】,共100分。
 - ③非選擇題限用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆於答案卷上採<u>横式</u>作答,請從答案卷內第一頁開始書寫,違 反者該科酌予扣分,**不必抄題但須標示題號**。
 - ④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。
 - ⑤答案卷務必繳回,未繳回者該科以零分計算。

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

題目一:國文短文寫作【50分】

有人說:「具有榮譽感的人,一定會負責把事做好;會負責把事做好的人,一定能獲得榮譽。」你是否贊同此一論述?請以「責任心與榮譽感」為題,撰寫一篇短文,文長不得少於350字,但也不能超過550字。

題目二:翻譯題(中翻英)【25分】

一些過度自信、勇於冒險的企業執行長,常把"不入虎穴,焉得虎子"奉為圭臬。雖然這種方式確實能激發創造力和行動力,但此種態度也會對其公司造成負面影響。在某項最近的研究中,高階管理者的過度自信,常被視為與財務管理不善及經營業績不佳相關的疑慮,這似乎可追溯至 2001 年美國安隆(Enron)的破產醜聞,除欺詐之外,至少有一部分是過度自信造成的。

該研究也指出,過度自信的執行長更有可能作出一些虛假的積極陳述,因為他們容易高估回報,低估風險。研究結果表明,過度自信的執行長所掌管的公司,比其他公司遭遇投資集體訴訟的可能性高出 25%。該研究團隊建議企業應從改善公司治理著手,並謹慎實行股票期權獎勵機制,因為這很可能促使執行長敢冒更多風險。

題目三:翻譯題(英翻中)【25分】

Last week US congressional leaders agreed on a bipartisan bill which, if passed, would for the first time in years give the president "fast-track" authority when negotiating trade deals. The bill would be a boost for the prospects of a huge trade deal, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), binding America with 11 economies (including Japan but not China) around the Pacific rim. Now, as if on cue, come welcome signals about the TPP itself. As Japan's prime minister, Shinzo Abe, prepared to head to Washington for a much-anticipated trip including an invitation to address a joint session of Congress, he claimed that America and Japan were close to agreement over their bilateral terms—on which the whole TPP deal hinges.

Flanked by Japan and America, the TPP would link countries which make up 40% of global GDP. It could boost world output by \$220 billion a year by 2025. It is supposed to reform difficult areas such as intellectual property, state-owned firms and environmental and labor standards. Yet there are two big caveats. First, fast track, formally known as Trade Promotion Authority, may still fall foul of Congress. Second, Japan may not make any serious cuts to tariffs that protect its farmers. Those outcomes are more likely because the Obama administration and the Japanese government have made a similar mistake: both have been too quick to cast the TPP as a weapon in the containment of China.