兆豐國際商業銀行 107 年第二次新進行員甄選試題

甄才類別【代碼】: 高級辦事員(八職等)【N2601-N2603】、辦事員(六職等)【N2604-N2606】

| 科目一:英文 | *入場通知書編號: |
|---------------------------|---|
| | 答案卡(卷),測驗入場通知書編號、座位標籤、應試科目是否相符,如有不同應立 |
| 即請監試人負處 ②本試券為一張隻 | &理。使用非本人答案卡(卷)作答者,不予計分。 隻面,測驗題型分為【四選一單選選擇題 40 題,每題 1.25 分,共 50 分;非選擇題 |
| 二大題,每題 | 25分,共50分】,共100分。 鉛筆於答案卡上作答,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,該是 | 夏不予計分。 |
| ④非選擇題限以藍 區內作答 。 | 、黑色鋼筆或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作答 |
| ⑤請勿於答案卡 | (卷)上書寫姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。 |
| | 使用簡易型電子計算器(不具任何財務函數、工程函數、儲存程式、文數字編輯、內 6卡、攝(錄)影音、資料傳輸、通訊或類似功能),且不得發出聲響。 |
| | 多必繳回,未繳回者該節以零分計算。 |

壹、英文【四選一單選選擇題 40 題】

| 一、字彙 | 【請依照 | 句子前後文意 | ,選出最適當 | 的答案】 |
|------|------|--------|--------|------|
|------|------|--------|--------|------|

| 一、子集【請依照句丁刖 | 後又思, 選出取週當的 | 合系】 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| [1] 1. Gratitude can | common days into | thanksgivings, turn routing | ne jobs into joy, and change ordinary |
| opportunities into blessing | S. | | |
| ① transform | • | 3 reform | * |
| [4] 2. Optimism about ho | using values led to a | in home construction. | |
| ① prevention | ② recession | 3 depression | 4 boom |
| [2] 3. Biking and walking | g are becoming increasingly | y more popular o | f daily transportation. |
| ① alignment | ② modes | 3 declaration | ④ mentality |
| [3] 4. Compulsive hoardi | ng occurs when a person a | cquires an number | r of animals or objects and is unwilling |
| to part with them. | | | |
| ① expressive | ② extensive | 3 excessive | ④ expensive |
| [3] 5. Some bacteria and | viruses have developed wa | ys of avoiding sys | tem defenses and causing sickness. |
| ① political | | 3 immune | |
| [1]6. If a product is labele | d weather resistant, it mea | ns it's designed to | light exposure to the elements — sun |
| rain, and wind. | | | |
| | ② understand | * | ④ outstand |
| [4] 7. In the face of unjus | st we can become l | bitter or better; upset or un | derstanding; hostile or humble; furious |
| or forgiving. | | | |
| • | ② well-being | 1 0 | |
| | | | team and productivity. |
| ① exploitation | • | ③ vulnerability | - |
| - | • | • | r Tropical Storm Gordon made |
| | Florida panhandle with hig | | - |
| ① landfall | ② marks | 3 coast | ④ fall |
| | | n America is creating a ne | w economic exploiting those |
| natural resources for dome | | | |
| ① disparage | ② poverty | ③ phenomenon | ① unification |
| | ملتف در دار برا التكار و معتر و مستدر | T | |
| 二、文法測驗【請在下列 | | | |
| | | | efforts to keep the love alive. |
| ① break on | | - | |
| [1] 12. Trust is like glass _ | | | |
| ① that needs | ② where needs | 3 who needs | what needs |
| [2] 13. The birth of mode | ern research ethics began | with a desire to protect | human subjects in research |
| projects. | | | |
| ① involving | ② involved | 3 to involve | ④ involve |
| | • | tant for all people who cor | nduct research projects or use and apply |
| the results from research f | _ | _ | _ |
| ① Known that | ② Know what | ③ Knowing that | Knowing what |
| | | | |

| [2] 15 The country's pon | oulation aged 65-and-or | ver reached 50 million for | the first time in 2016 and is expected to |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| continue growing | · · | | |
| ① like | ② as | <pre>③ for</pre> | ④ yet |
| [3] 16. The more generous | | | |
| ① the more joy | <i>5 •</i> | <i>3 •</i> | 3 2 |
| [1] 17. Terrorism is not ne | | - | |
| one is the practice [4] 18. Ensuring food safe | | | |
| ① functional | ② function | | |
| | | | ples and have up-to-date knowledge about |
| policies and procedures de | | | |
| ① in | ② to | 3 with | @ as |
| [1] 20 doesn't | | _ | |
| ① What floats around in t | | ② That floats around | |
| ③ It floats around in the a | ıir | Those float around | d in the air |
| 三、克漏字測驗【請依照 | 《段落上下文意,選出 | 出最適當的答案】 | |
| 第一篇: | | | |
| State and city outrea | ch and education progra | ams are helping reduce cycl | ling and walking accidents by raising public |
| • | | 2 2 | 1 with universities and other agencies to |
| | • | | ies reported 22 pamphlets; developing |
| • | | • | |
| | igns or conducting outre | each to some limited Englis | h-speaking populations 23 information |
| on traffic laws and safety. | | | |
| Many other states ar | nd cities are holding reg | gular "bike rodeos" to teach | biking and walking safety practices and to |
| distribute helmets and ot | her safety 24 to p | participants. Most police ag | gencies reported giving their officers special |
| training on cyclist and pe | edestrian safety and law | s. 25 , many police de | epartments are now deploying "bike patrols" |
| | - | s and heavily trafficked cyc | |
| 8 | 1 | , , | S |
| [1] 21. ① campaigns | ② celebration | 3 deliberation | ④ predicament |
| [2] 22. ① distribute | ② distributing | 3 distributed | ④ distribution |
| [4] 23. ① at | ② in | 3 for | with |
| [3] 24. ① sculpture | ② instruction | 3 equipment | ④ fitness |
| [1] 25. ① In addition | ② Despite | 3 Whatever | Since |
| 第二篇: | | | |
| • | mental Protection Agen | cy sets and enforces toler | able limits of pollution. It also establishes |
| • | <u> </u> | • | • |
| | | • | t aspect of its work since most of these |
| requirements are recent a | nd industries must be gi | ven reasonable time, often | several years, to <u>27</u> the new standards. |
| The EPA also has the | to coordinate and | support research and anti-po | ollution efforts of state and local governments, |
| private and public grou | ps, and educational ins | stitutions. Furthermore, reg | gional EPA offices develop, propose, and |
| implement 29 region | onal programs for comp | orehensive environmental p | protection activities. 30 today the EPA |
| · — | | - | tate governments, it retains the authority to |
| | <u> </u> | measures granted by the fed | • |
| [2] 26. ① time | ② line | ③ ruler | fine |
| [1] 27. ① conform to | ② comply to | ③ reform to | (4) inform of |
| [3] 28. ① insurgency | ② severity | 3 authority | authenticity |
| [4] 29. ① deprived | ② approval | 3 deprival | approved |
| [1] 30. ① While | ② If | 3 Whether | Where |

【請接續背面】

四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

Environmental science is the study of the interactions between the physical, chemical, and biological components of nature. As such, it is a multidisciplinary science: it involves a number of disciplines like geology, hydrology, soil sciences, plant physiology, and ecology. Environmental scientists may have training in more than one discipline; for example, a geochemist has expertise in both geology and chemistry. Most often, the multidisciplinary nature of environmental scientists' work comes from collaborations they foster with other scientists from complementary research fields.

A Problem-Solving Science

Environmental scientists rarely just study natural systems, but instead usually work towards solving problems stemming from our interactions with the environment. Normally the basic approach taken by environmental scientists first involves using data to detect a problem and evaluate its extent. Solutions to the issue are then designed and implemented. Finally, monitoring is done to determine whether the problem was fixed. Some examples of the types of projects environmental scientists may be involved with include:

- Coordinating cleanup efforts at an abandoned oil refinery labeled as a Superfund site, determining the extent of the pollution problem and putting together a **restoration** plan.
- Forecasting the effects of global climate change and sea level rise on a coastal bay system, and assisting with finding solutions to limit damages on coastal wetlands, shoreline property, and public infrastructure.
- Consulting with a construction team to help them with minimizing sediment pollution coming from the site of a future grocery store.
- Assisting the managers of a state government's fleet of vehicles with taking steps to reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.
- [1] 31. What is the main idea of this passage?
- ① Environmental science is a multidisciplinary science so the environmental scientists need to detect, evaluate and fix problems in various fields.
- ② Environmental scientists have to be trained in more than one discipline.
- 3 Environmental scientists should focus more on the natural system, such as ecology and geology.
- Environmental scientists should assist the managers of a state government to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.
- [3] 32. Which of the following discipline is not included in environmental science?
- ① hydrology
- 2 plant physiology
- 3 astrology
- soil sciences
- [3] 33. According to the passage, which project is not the responsibility of an environmental scientist?
 - ① Coordinating cleanup efforts at an abandoned oil refinery.
- ② Forecasting the effects of global climate change and sea level rise on a coastal bay system.
- ③ Consulting with a construction team to help them with minimizing air pollution.
- (4) Assisting with finding solutions to limit damages on coastal wetlands, shoreline property, and public infrastructure.
- [2] 34. The word "**restoration**" means most nearly the same as
- ① recruiting
 - 2 recovery

- ④ recurrence
- [1] 35. What kind of approach will environmental scientists take to deal with a problem?
- ① They will use data to locate it, evaluate its extent, design and implement the solutions, and make sure the problem is solved.

③ respite

- ② They will use data to detect it, monitor the solutions, and evaluate the situation.
- 3 They will detect it first, and collaborate with other scientists to jointly share the responsibility.
- They will use data to evaluate the extent of it and take measures to monitor the development.

第二篇:

Emotional Intelligence: Important for Success

Interest in emotion psychology and the concept of emotional intelligence really caught fire with the 1995 publication of Daniel Goleman's book *Emotional Intelligence: Why it can Matter More Than IQ*. In the popular book, Goleman argued that emotional intelligence could be just as important, if not even more so, at predicting success in life. These emotional competencies, he argued, also played a particularly important role in the workplace.

The concept quickly caught the attention of the public, including human resource managers and business leaders. Researchers have suggested that emotional intelligence influences how well employees interact with their colleagues. EO is also thought to play a role in how workers manage stress and conflict as well as overall performance on the job.

Studies have shown that employees with higher scores on measures of EO also tend to be rated higher on measures of interpersonal functioning, leadership abilities, and stress management. Other studies have linked higher emotional intelligence with better job satisfaction as well as overall job performance.

Goleman suggested that while traditional intelligence was a quality associated with leadership success, it alone was not enough. People who are successful at work aren't just smart - they also have a strong amount of emotional intelligence.

But emotional intelligence is not something just for CEOs and senior managers. It's a quality that is important at every level of a person's career, whether you are a college student looking for an internship or a seasoned employee taking on a leadership role. If you want to succeed in the workplace and move up the career ladder, emotional intelligence is critical to your success.

- [4] 36. What is the main idea of this passage?
- ① Emotional intelligence was criticized by many psychologists.
- ② Traditional intelligence alone is actually associated with leadership success.
- 3 Emotional intelligence is something that only senior managers and CEOs need to have.
- Emotional intelligence is recognized as a quality that can help people become more successful.
- [3] 37. Which of the following is true about emotional intelligence?
- ① Emotional intelligence is only important in the workplace.
- ② If a person has high emotional intelligence, he/she will surely be successful.
- ③ In addition to high IQ, people also need emotional intelligence to succeed in their career.
- A person with high emotional intelligence will increase the stress level of others.
- [3] 38. From the passage, we can infer that _
 - ① Daniel Goleman first coined the term emotional intelligence in 1995.
 - ② the term emotional intelligence must be invented in 1995.
 - ③ emotional intelligence will become an important criterion for companies to recruit workers.
 - (4) all the successful entrepreneurs have a strong amount of emotional intelligence.
- [1] 39. The word "seasoned" means most nearly the same as
 - ① experienced
- ② substantial

3 crucial apprehensive [4] 40. All of the following are mentioned as the benefits of high emotional intelligence except _

- ① better interpersonal relationship
- ② higher job satisfaction

3 better stress management

stronger immune system

貳、英文【英文翻譯 2 題】

第一題:中翻英【配分 25 分】

如果你需要購買昂貴的東西並且無法一次支付所有費用,那麼使用信用卡是理想的,只要你理智地 使用它。信用卡允許你全額支付該項目,然後通過幾期付款償清餘額,將費用分攤數月。有些信用卡提 供0%的時期,這意味著你可以從無利息貸款中獲益。只要你在免息期結束前支付這筆總額,那麼你將不 會被收取任何費用。但是錯過了這個截止日期,你將以每月增加到餘額的利息形式支付罰金。

第二題:英翻中【配分 25 分】

A trust company does not own the assets its customers assign to its management, but it may assume some legal obligation to take care of assets on behalf of other parties. A trust company or trust department is usually a division or an associated company of a commercial bank. Trusts and similar arrangements managed for eventual transfer are managed for profit, which it may take out of the assets annually or upon transfer to the beneficial third party. There are many trust companies to choose from, ranging in size and fees. These trusts generally charge their fees based on a percentage of assets, ranging from 0.25 percent to 2.0 percent, depending on the size of the trust.