

兆豐國際商業銀行 106 年新進人員甄選試題

甄試類別【代碼】：儲備派外人員-專員(九職等)【K0301 - K0302】

科目一：英文

*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡(卷)、入場通知書號碼、座位標籤號碼、甄試類別是否相符，如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。使用非本人答案卡(卷)作答者，該節不予計分。

②本試卷為一張雙面，英文考【四選一單選選擇題 30 題，每題配分 2 分】及【英文翻譯 2 題，每題 20 分】，總計 100 分。

③選擇題限以 2B 鉛筆於答案卡上作答，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。

④非選擇題限以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆於答案卷上採橫式作答，並請依標題指示之題號於各題指定作答區內作答。

⑤請勿於答案卡(卷)上書寫姓名、入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。

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，該節扣 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。

⑦答案卡(卷)務必繳回，未繳回者該節以零分計算。

壹、英文【四選一單選選擇題 30 題，占 60 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

【1】 1. Surveys _____ that supporters of the treaty are still in the majority.

- ① indicate ② select ③ supply ④ reply

【3】 2. Tax reform is the first _____, as this will fundamentally change the mindset of everyone.

- ① celebrity ② commodity ③ priority ④ mobility

【2】 3. After he was arrested, the serial robber confessed to other crimes _____ to the bank robbery.

- ① simultaneous ② subsequent ③ sneaky ④ strategic

【1】 4. Ask your _____ to inform your tax office as soon as possible that he or she is dealing with your case.

- ① accountant ② translator ③ composer ④ physician

【1】 5. The eyes need several minutes to _____ to the dimness in the dark room.

- ① adjust ② predict ③ dispute ④ confess

【3】 6. The _____ on a compass always points to magnetic north.

- ① uniform ② safety ③ needle ④ freezer

【4】 7. Under the protection of the laws, a man is accounted _____ until he is proven guilty.

- ① desperate ② pessimistic ③ cooperative ④ innocent

【3】 8. It still _____ him when he thinks about the terrible car accident.

- ① resists ② enables ③ upsets ④ combines

【3】 9. The account of one eyewitness _____ with that of the other, making it difficult to find out the truth.

- ① hired ② satisfied ③ conflicted ④ invented

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

【4】 10. John insisted on _____ the work done by tomorrow.

- ① I get ② I getting ③ me get ④ my getting

【3】 11. _____ his research paper, he went out for a stroll on the beach.

- ① Finished ② Had finished ③ Having finished ④ Being finished

【3】 12. As clothes are to men, _____ is the cover to the book.

- ① that ② while ③ so ④ as

【4】 13. A: _____ does the average person walk each day? B: About 7,500 steps per day.

- ① How often ② How soon ③ How old ④ How far

【4】 14. Little _____ to see or hear anything further of Mr. White.

- ① expect did I ② expected I ③ I expected ④ did I expect

【2】 15. Susan broke the long jump record of our school, _____?

- ① did she ② didn't she ③ was she ④ wasn't she

【2】 16. Collecting the paintings of the impressionists _____ that rich man a great fortune.

- ① is cost ② costs ③ to cost ④ costing

【2】 17. On their way to the park, they had to stop at a small grocery store to buy some beverages _____.

- ① drunk ② to drink ③ drinking ④ of drinking

【1】 18. John as well as his family _____ fond of singing old English songs.

- ① is ② are ③ has ④ have

【3】 19. The stair steps of the main entrance to the building are _____ marble stones.

- ① made from ② made for ③ made of ④ made at

【2】 20. This parliament member suggested that our government _____ at once for energy saving.

- ① takes action ② take action ③ took action ④ is taken action

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案】

While the habits of coffee consumers provide plenty of anecdotal evidence suggesting the metabolization of caffeine is a matter of the individual, researchers have dug deeper to single out an individual gene that appears to affect consumption volume en masse.

Tracking the habits of two coffee-drinking study groups—including more than 1,200 people from two regions of Italy, and more than 1,700 people from the Netherlands—researchers believe people 21 a variation in a gene called PDSS2 tend to drink fewer cups of coffee.

The reason is the genetic variation reduces the ability of the cells to break down caffeine, causing it to remain in the body for longer, 22 reducing the compulsion to drink more, according to the research, published last week in Scientific Reports.

According to the study, in which respondents were asked to report on their daily consumption habits, the genetic variation 23 approximately one less cup of coffee consumed per day, a remarkably high volume considering the breadth of global consumption.

“The results of our study add to 24 research suggesting that our drive to drink coffee may be embedded in our genes,” said one of the study authors, Dr. Nicola Pirastu of the University of Edinburgh’s Usher Institute. “We need to do larger studies to confirm the discovery and also to clarify the biological 25 between PDSS2 and coffee consumption.” Indeed, more lab works are necessary to provide evidence.

【3】 21. ① from ② by ③ with ④ off

【4】 22. ① when ② where ③ which ④ while

【1】 23. ① accounts for ② accounts in ③ accounts of ④ accounts with

【2】 24. ① exist ② existing ③ have existed ④ be existing

【3】 25. ① drink ② genes ③ link ④ study

【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】

Two metallurgists at Stanford University, seeking to produce a “superplastic” metal, appear to have stumbled on the secret of Damascus steel, the legendary material used by numerous warriors of the past, including the Crusaders. Its formula had been lost for generations. Analyses of steel by Jeffrey Wadsworth and Oleg D. Sherby, in their search for a highly plastic form, revealed properties almost identical to those they then found in Damascus steel, though their own plastic steel had been produced through contemporary methods.

The remarkable characteristics of Damascus steel became known to Europe when the Crusaders reached the Middle East, beginning in the 11th century. They discovered that swords of this metal could split a feather in midair, yet retain their edge through many a battle with the Saracens. Through the ages, perhaps from the time of Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C., the armorers who made swords, shields and armor from such steel were rigidly secretive regarding their method. With the advent of firearms, the secret was lost and never fully rediscovered.

Dr. Wadsworth and Dr. Sherby realized that they might be on the track of the method when a sword fancier, at one of their presentations, pointed out that Damascus steel, like their own product, was very rich in carbon. This led them to conduct comparative analyses of their steels and those of the ancient weapons. When moderately heated, superplastic steel can be shaped into such complex forms as gears for an automobile, with minimal need for machining, leading to major economies in manufacture. Their research has shown how to make steel even more **amenable** to shaping than the Damascus variety.

A basic requirement, as suspected by a number of early metallurgists, is a very high carbon content. Dr. Wadsworth and Dr. Sherby believe it has to be from 1 to 2 percent, compared to only a fraction of 1 percent in ordinary steel. Another key element in Damascus blade production seems to have been forging and hammering at relatively low temperature, about 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit. After shaping, the blades were apparently reheated to about the same temperature, then rapidly cooled, as by quenching in a fluid.

【1】26. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① Offering an answer to the making of Damascus steel.
- ② Introducing varieties of Damascus steel in different ages.
- ③ Arguing for a better method to produce modern weapons.
- ④ Comparing the differences between two metallurgic methods.

【2】27. Which of the following statements regarding Damascus steel is true?

- ① The method of producing Damascus steel will never be found.
- ② Damascus steel contains larger amount of carbon than ordinary steel.
- ③ Keys made from Damascus steel need to be reheated at higher temperature.
- ④ Damascus steel has been used in manufacturing automobile parts for decades.

【3】28. Why are the Crusaders mentioned in the second paragraph?

- ① Because they secured their borders after fighting with the Saracens.
- ② Because they learned a skill to cut a feather into two halves in midair from the Europeans.
- ③ Because they introduced Damascus steel in the Middle East to the European world.
- ④ Because they found a method to produce Damascus steel when battling in the Middle East.

【3】29. What does the word **amenable** in the third paragraph refer to?

- ① Economical.
- ② Fractional.
- ③ Flexible.
- ④ Delicate.

【2】30. According to the passage, who are Wadsworth and Sherby?

- ① They are metallurgical historians revealing the background of producing Damascus swords.
- ② They are metallurgists at Stanford University attempting to produce durable or plastic steel.
- ③ They are warriors in modern America, who still used Damascus swords in daily-life business.
- ④ They are crusaders of metallurgy trying to discover ways of making better weapons.

貳、英文【英文翻譯 2 題，占 40 分】

第一題：中翻英【配分 20 分】

儲蓄，投資和其他金融產品對於長期經濟成長和發展都有關鍵性的影響。無論是維持家計或經營企業，提供使用者值得信賴且可負擔得起的金融服務是全球金融體系應該承擔的責任。然而，全球金融危機撼動了金融體系和大眾對金融體系的信心。隨之而來的是，要求針對金融體系執行更嚴謹的監理，並對監理機關應扮演的角色進行檢討，希望有助於重塑金融系統的未來並因應其他重大挑戰。

第二題：英翻中【配分 20 分】

Coca-Cola is taking the “millennial narcissism” culture to the next level with a new gadget that lets consumers snap selfies while sipping its soda. The firm has unveiled a custom designed “selfie bottle” complete with a built-in camera at the base. It uses sensors to take pictures when the bottle is tilted past a 70-degree angle capturing you mid-drink. All the images captured by the gadget, created for the firm’s latest advertisement campaign, are automatically shared to Coca-Cola’s Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat. Coca-Cola Israel is the mastermind behind this “game-changing” product, which was inspired by a gap in the market for novelty drinks, reports *Business Insider*.