## 台灣糖業股份有限公司 99 年新進人員甄選試題

# 共同科目:英文【79801~79816-評價6等人員】\*請填寫入場通知書編號:

八月11日 - 天人 [1000			
		编號、桌角編號、應試	類組是否相符,如有不同應立即請
監試人員處理,召	• • • • •	_	
		限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡	_
			扣;未作答者,不予計分。
④答案卡務必缴回	,未缴回者該科以零分	▶計算。	
一、字彙【請依照句子前後			
1. Dr. Sun was one of the _	physicians in	his generation.	
		③ foreseen	④ forbearing
2. Her husband was always			
		③ arduous	
3. Some people think that v	video games have $a(n)$	influence on ch	nildren.
① boring		•	④ pernicious
4. In some places, you have			
e		③ sell	④ transfer
5. The long dark days and l ① alarmed	ack of a job made John	feel	( action d
		1	④ satisfied
<ul> <li>I he relentless economic</li> <li>① opaque</li> </ul>			ent market more
7. Estimates of the total consumer product sales vary from one region to another, but of the size of regional sales, a stately upturn trend has been highly expected.			
_		③ irrespective	
8. Apples contain a powerfu ① accelerate	ul anti-oxidant that can ② stampede	help several ty ③ brush up	ypes of diseases. ④ stave off
	vard the government's	health care reforms inter	nsified with more doubts raised and
disputes debated.	(2) disclaimer	③ discretion	(4) disapproval
			at we finally see the employment rate
gradually climbing up.		ment and businesses is the	at we finally see the employment fate
• • • •	② gratifying	③ appalling	④ excruciating
二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】			
11. The project wa			l last vear
	② when	③ which	(4) that
12. Let's begin our meeting	everybody is	present.	
① unless	② although	<sup>3</sup> in case	④ now that
13. It is noted that Chinese p	eople often communica	te indirectly while Wester	rners be more direct.
	<sup>2</sup> intend to	③ are tended to	④ are intended to
14. Laughter can not be prete			
	② nor it can	③ nor can it	④ or it can not
15 to settle down	when he sold the house	and left the country.	

20. value of thrift.

① To force to be frugal ② To force being frugal ③ Forcing to be frugal ④ Forced to be frugal

# 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】 第一篇:

In recent years, online shopping has become popular; however, it still caters to the middle and upper class. In order to shop online, one must be able to 21 a computer, a bank account and a debit card. Shopping 22 the growth of technology. 23 research found in the *Journal of Electronic Commerce*, if we focus on the demographic characteristics of the in-home shopper, in general, the higher the level of education, income, and occupation of the head of the household, the more favorable the 24 of non-store shopping. An influential factor in consumer attitude towards non-store shopping is exposure to technology. It has been demonstrated that increased exposure to technology increases the probability of developing favorable attitudes towards new shopping channels. Online shopping 25 the target audience to men and women of the middle class.

21. <sup>①</sup> have access to	<sup>2</sup> have permitted to	③ have been allowed	④ have permission to
22. ① has produced	<sup>②</sup> has evolved with	③ has competed	(4) has involved with
23. <sup>①</sup> Due to	② According as	③ According to	④ Depending on
24. ① percentage	<sup>②</sup> perception	③ preference	④ pretext
25. <sup>①</sup> reduced	<sup>②</sup> specified	③ goaled	④ widened

## 第二篇:

Consumption patterns will change in 2010. America will remain the biggest economy by far. But over-stretched American consumers will no longer drive global growth as strongly. Firms bent on expansion will increasingly look towards emerging markets such as China, India and Brazil. Chinese productivity growth actually 26 between 2008 and 2009, to a startling 9%. Russia will seem less inviting, 27 its hydrocarbon wealth, because of fears about the rule of law. Most consumers will still be short of cash, so firms that make cheap stuff well will 28 . Luxury-goods firms will not regain its growth soon. 29 of basic necessities, such as Wal-Mart and Procter & Gamble, will do well. People don't stop brushing their teeth just because there is a 30, notes John Quelch of Harvard Business School. Asian firms that make cheap cars and washing machines for Asia's emerging middle class, such as Tata, Hyundai and Haier, will make inroads into Western markets.

26. ① destroyed	② accelerated	③ plummeted	④ overwhelmed
27. ① in spite	<sup>②</sup> due to	3 despite	④ owing to
28. ① thrive	2 drown	③ paralyze	④ drain
29. ① Conveyors	<sup>②</sup> Purchasers	③ Transformers	④ Purveyors
30. ① recession	<sup>②</sup> concession	③ confession	④ recall

### 第三篇:

Some wines are made from a combination of varieties, while others are the product of a single grape. Both can be great—so how does the winemaker decide which to do? In fact, how do they choose which grape varieties to grow in the first place? Take, for example, red Burgundy and red Bordeaux wines. To the novice, Burgundy can seem 31 and off-putting, but actually it's a very simple, single-variety wine—100 percent Pinot Noir. Red Bordeaux, however, is a <u>32</u>, of principally Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, and Merlot. How did this come about? The answer 33 an interrelationship between geography, climate, tradition, and law. In the case of Burgundy and Bordeaux, it is differences in climate that 34 the choices of grapes. Big berries with thin skins, such as Pinot Noir, ripen earlier than smaller, thicker-skinned varieties. That is why Pinot Noir is grown successfully in cooler climates with shorter summers. Bordeaux, farther south, has more total hours of sunshine per year than Burgundy. This makes it a 35 climate in which to grow long-ripening Cabernet Sauvignon.

31. D duplicate	<sup>②</sup> harsh	③ implicit	④ complex
32. ① brand	<sup>②</sup> blend	③ breed	④ bloom
33. ① rips off	<sup>©</sup> lies in	3 consists of	(4) caters to
34. ① determined	<sup>②</sup> undermined	③ meditated	(4) intervened
35. ① certifiable	<sup>②</sup> predictable	③ suitable	④ intelligible

	14. Laughter can not be	pretended, b	e easily suppressed.		
	① it can not	<sup>②</sup> nor it can	③ nor can it	④ or it can not	
	15 to settle d	own when he sold the h	nouse and left the country.		
	① As soon as Mr. Wang has time ② Mr. Wang hardly had time				
	③ No sooner had M	r. Wang had time	④ The moment Mr. W	Vang had time	
	16. Judging from the hangover, his wife can tell that he last night.         ① must be drunk       ② must have been drunk ③ might be drinking         ④ was drinking				
	<ul> <li>17. The revised proposal is not quite as the original one.</li> <li>① effective as a strategy ② as effective a strategy ③ as an effective strategy ④ an effective strategy</li> </ul>				
18. The opposition party insisted that the highly controversial agreement decided by a referendum.					
	1) be	<sup>②</sup> had to be	③ had been	(4) was	
	10 the entries				

the crisis will be over soon, it is more prudent to lay out a strategic plan to avert it. 19. <sup>(2)</sup> Rather than hope that <sup>(3)</sup> Although hoping that <sup>(4)</sup> Despite it is hoped that ① Instead hope that

during the economic downturn, many middle-class families received their crash course to learn the

### 、閱讀測驗

Both late sleepers and early risers find the fixed hours of nine-to-five work day a problem. Now there is an answer that seems to please them both. Employees of over 500 businesses in the United States are changing their work hours to suit their individual needs. It's called "flexible time" (flextime) and it means, for example, that employees can start working at any time during the first three hours their office is open and leave after completing their required daily working time. Early risers can begin to work at seven a.m., finish at three and still have daylight time for shopping, picking up children at school, or recreation. Late sleepers need not report for work until 10 a.m.—but they must stay on their work until six in the evening.

A bank official says, "Our employees like this system, and lateness has almost been eliminated." Fewer people are absent, and productivity has risen.

- 36. How do workers who either enjoy sleeping late or rising early react to a flexible work hour schedule? ① Sadly. <sup>②</sup> Angrily. <sup>③</sup> Happily. ④ Surprisingly.
- 37. The normal American work day schedule is \_\_\_\_\_ ③ six hours ① three hours ② five hours (4) eight hours

38. What is one of the businesses' benefits of the flexible work schedule? <sup>②</sup> The time passes by more quickly. ① There is more time for lunch. ④ Hardly anyone is ever late for work. ③ Late sleepers have plenty of sleep.

- 39. What is the earliest possible time someone can get off work on a flextime eight-hour schedule? ① 4:00 p.m. ② 3:00 p.m. ③ 2:30 p.m. ④ 1:00 p.m.
- 40. Which sentence can best complete the above passage?
- ① Flexible work hours is an optimistic idea.
- <sup>②</sup> Employees must be forced to accept the system.
- ③ Many more businesses will adopt the system in the near future.
- ④ Many business organizations in the U.S. have never heard of flexible work hours.

## 第二篇:

To have a perfect memory for every instant of one's life may seem desirable. Yet, a mind that is incapable of forgetting would also be one that fails to distinguish minutia from core knowledge; one that is incapable of abstract thought. Thus, a key feature of memory is what is forgotten, or not even learned in the first place. Although the most noticeable factor that leads to forgetting is the passage of time, researchers have found that forgetting is not just a passive process. Information competes for mental resources and so newly learned information is vulnerable to interference from other mental activity.

Much research attests to the fact that emotional events or stimuli are less likely to be forgotten than neutral events or stimuli. This memorial advantage is due to a number of factors, including that emotional stimuli grab attention, that we tend to think and talk more about emotional events than neutral events, and that a brain region that responds to emotionally arousing stimuli modulates memory consolidation activity in the hippocampus, a brain region that plays a key role in acquiring new memories.

Because of its dominance in attention and memory, it is not surprising that emotional information should be more likely to interfere with other information in memory than neutral information. This competitive advantage of emotional information has been demonstrated in many studies. However, some recent findings suggest that, in some cases, the emotional nature of a stimulus make it the object of more interference than it might otherwise face, leading it (or information linked to it) to be more likely to be forgotten than if the stimulus were neutral.

- 41. In what type of publications can the above passage most possibly be found?
  - ① A leisure life magazine <sup>(2)</sup> A scholarly journal

③ A gourmet guide ④ An investment yearbook

- 42. Which of the following about memory is NOT mentioned in the passage?
  - ① The different types of memory stimuli
  - <sup>②</sup> The critical brain region of memory acquisition
  - ③ The different ways of memory retention
  - ④ The process of forgetting as an attribute of memory
- 43. In paragraph 2, the underlined phrase "attests to" is closest in meaning to "\_ ① disapproves <sup>②</sup> ascertains ③ refutes ④ disregards

- 44. Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE about memory?
  - <sup>②</sup> Some researchers argue that the length of memory has little to do with the objects of stimuli.
  - ③ Studies of memory retention provide insights into more effective learning models.
  - ④ The disadvantages of neutral events to memory were statistically substantiated.
- 45. What can be inferred from the above passage?
  - ① More studies will be conducted to consolidate the preceding hypothesis. ② Studies of memory will soon be rendered obsolete because of the growing interest in the nature of
  - emotional stimuli.
  - ③ Memory interference is an untapped area of studies that awaits more exploration.
  - ④ It is unclear that what types of memory stimuli are easier to be remembered or forgotten.

### 第三篇:

Most in this current generation of elderly in Taiwan are relying mainly on their children, so supporting them hasn't yet become too serious of a public problem, but senior citizens of the future will not have it so lucky. Many of them won't have any children to turn to. And even if they do, taking care of the aging parents can present quite a challenge to young generations, who may have problems supporting themselves and making ends meet.

According to a 2006 study on social development trends in Taiwan by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, 254,000 of Taiwan's 5.19 million married couples were childless. These include 10,000 over the age of 60, and 21,000 in their fifties. But even if younger couples do have children, they must be prepared for insufficient support. The same study found that in comparison to those over the age of 60, who have an average of 3.7 children, the "future elderly" now in their forties have only 2.3 children and those in their thirties only 1.76 children.

Apart from a growing burden on individual children, this trend means that more elderly will need to rely on government assistance, which will result in tremendous fiscal pressures. According to demographer James Hsueh, a consultant at the Executive Yuan, Taiwan, in 1993, became an aging society, as defined by the UN for having more than 7% of its population over the age of 65. Today, 17 years later, the elderly population stands at 10.7%, approximately 2.4 million. Although this seems like a slightly lower number than the 12% of Hong Kong's and a long way from the extremely old society of Japan at 21%, the government should be on full alert. Hsueh foresees that because of the precipitous fall in the birthrate, Taiwan will start aging rapidly in 2016. Meanwhile, he expects life expectancy to increase, currently standing at 82 for women and 76 for men. Because the retired population will be large and the working population small, the number of taxpayers will fall, and the government will be harder pressed to care for the elderly.

- 46. Of which article can the above passage be an excerpt?
  - <sup>①</sup> Launching Taiwan's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Senior Welfare Policy <sup>②</sup> Liabilities of Current Elderly Care Program
- <sup>③</sup> Reassessing Pension Plans and Retirement Funds
- ④ Stimulus Plan to Raise Birthrate
- 47. Which of the following is NOT an issue of concern? ① Low birthrate <sup>③</sup> Governmental fiscal difficulties
- 48. According to the above passage, which of the following is TRUE? ① The UN formula was invalid in calculating the total number of the elderly in Taiwan. <sup>②</sup> Taiwan is still lagging behind Hong Kong and Japan in their citizen's averaged life span. <sup>3</sup> Taking care of the elderly is no longer the government's responsibility but their children's.
  - ④ Young generations may be incapable of providing their own parents with sufficient care.
- 49. In paragraph 1, what situation does the underlined phrase "making ends meet" most likely refer to? ① Young people may not be able to take care of the elderly to the end. <sup>②</sup> Young people may not be able to meet their parents' standards. ③ Young people may only have enough money to feed themselves. ④ Young people may end the problems of caretaking by getting help.
- 50. What will the author most possibly suggest in the later part of the discussion? <sup>①</sup> The government should urge younger generations to assume the caretaking responsibility. <sup>②</sup> The government should endeavor to develop a comprehensive plan to address the future senior care needs.
  - ③ The government should provide trainings for the elderly so that they can take care of each other.
  - ④ The government should draw up a tentative plan to alleviate the problem of aging population.

① Many researchers believe that emotional stimuli are more likely to be remembered than neutral ones.

<sup>(2)</sup> Aging population ④ Shortened life expectancy