臺灣菸酒股份有限公司 105 年從業職員及從業評價職位人員甄試試題

職等/甄試類別【代碼】:從業職員/類組全(除國際市場開發類組外》【J6202-6225、J6301-J6302】

共同科目:國文(論文)、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)	, 測驗入場通知書號碼、	桌角號碼、	應試科目是否相符,	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	, 不予計分	0	

- ②本試卷為一張單面,測驗題型分為【國文考論文1題,配分為50分】與【英文考四選一單選選擇題 25 題,每題 2 分,合計 50 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。

## **膏、國文**

### 第一題:【論文50分】

① a little

我們常勸人凡事要先做好準備,防患未然,否則事到臨頭,手足無措,懊悔就來不及了。請以「宜 未兩而綢繆,毋臨渴而掘井」為題,作文一篇,闡述你的看法。

# 貳、英文【第1-25題,每題2分,佔50分】

#### 一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意,選出最適當的答案】

② none

[2] 1. Many animals	s will become i	f we do not protect our env	vironment well.	
① explicit	② extinct	3 export	elicit	
money borrowed from	om the banks.	holders with debts is that t	•	_ in paying back the
① proposed	② preserved	③ procrastinated	processed	
	s company's wa	s hurt because of the terrib ③ image	ole scandal.	
[4] 4.Generally spea	aking, Chinese culture val	ues the of the grant of t	roup over the desires of th	ne individual.
[4] 5. To avoid cont	amination, surgeons must	wash their hands 3 comparatively	_ before starting any ope	ration.
tourists.		l is extremely limited in	•	large groups of
① dwell		③ inhabit		
		ducts should be returned v ③ comfortable		2.
[3] 8. Undernutrition	_	rowth, extreme weight los		e to infection, so we
	② wary			
二、文法測驗【請在	下列各題中選出最適當	的答案】		
[4] 9. I am consideri	ng the yellow po	lo shirt as a surprise gift for	r Eric on his birthday.	
① purchase	② purchased	③ to purchasing	purchasing	
(3) 10. If to ① asking	sign any documents at you ② to ask	ur job interview, make sure ③ asked	you read them carefully. ④ asks	
(3) 11. During summe ① where	er vacation, I like to visit Ko ② what	eelung, is a must- ③ which	go tourist attraction in nor that	thern Taiwan.
[1] 12. The enthusiasti	c worker had the least diffi ② whom	culty of all the employees _ ③ whose	worked in the access which	counting department
		oring trip, the company deci ③ Seeing who		end of the year.
would have liked to s	see.	omote and sell the new pro		progress as
① as much	② as many	3 as most	as more	
[2] 15. I have visited a	a number of universities all	over the country, but I like	of them.	

③ little

every

#### 三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

Truth be told, any time is a good time to be somewhere in Australia. When it's cold down south, it's magnificent in the north and the centre; when it's too hot and sweaty up north, the southern states are at their natural finest. There are also the 16 festivals and other public spectacles that are on show every month, from the summertime food-and-wine banquets and large-scale concerts, through mid-year arts celebrations,

\_\_\_\_\_\_ end-of-year footy finals, horse races and yachting contests.

The seasons in Australia are the antithesis of <u>18</u> in Europe and North America. Summer is December to February; the weather and longer daylight hours are tailor-made for swimming and other outdoor activities

much of the country. Summer is also school holiday period and consequently high season for most places. Unless you want to compete with hordes of grimly determined local holiday-makers in 'Are we there yet?' mode for road space, places on tours, seats on transport, hotel rooms, camp sites, restaurant tables and the best vantage points at major attractions, you should try to 20 Australia's prime destinations during the peak of school (January) and public holidays. During these times, you're also likely to encounter spontaneous rises in the price of everything from accommodation to petrol.

[1]	16. ① numerous	② infamous	3 populous	4 tenacious
[3]	17. <sup>⊕</sup> after	② before	3 to	@ at
[2]	18. ① that	② those	3 which	4 what
[2]	19. ① beyond	2 across	3 opposite	4 from
[4]	20. ① destroy	② divide	3 attempt	@ avoid

### 四、閱讀測驗【請依照段落上下文意,選出最適當的答案】

Compared with much of the aging developed world, India is currently in the demographic dividend period that the country's leaders believe will power India's economic ascent as the number of young Indians in the workforce grows. According to a recent Indian government report, over the next 20 years, India's labor force is forecast to swell by nearly a third, while that of the industrialized world will shrink by 4%.

Though there is ample labor force, a mismatch occurs between the supply of jobs, the quality of education, and the demand from India's young people. Because of India's jobs deficit, young Indians scramble to find secure employment. In one example of this mismatch, 2.3 million applications were filed to compete for 368 jobs in the local administration offered by the government of Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in India. The qualifications for these low-ranking jobs required merely an elementary-school education and the ability to ride a bicycle. Astonishingly, more than 250 applicants with doctorates and over 100,000 college graduates applied for these entry-level posts, which would compensate the workers with less than \$250 per month.

To boost secure and skilled jobs for those with higher degrees of education, the Prime Minister Modi launched a high-profile initiative, Make in India, in February 2016 as an attempt to make India an easy place to do business. One of the biggest initiatives the Modi government proposed was to introduce a national goods-and-service tax to replace the local levies and make it easier for companies to buy land for development and expansion.

The hope for a secure and well-paying job, therefore, has motivated many high school Indian graduates to seek help with some form of private tutoring so that they can enter top colleges in India. As said by Vipul Sharma, a 20-year-old high school graduate currently enrolled at a private tutoring center, "I want a good career in a place like Delhi or Mumbai. This is the best way to do it."

- [2] 21. What is the main idea of this article?
  - ① It underscores the importance of tourism in India to boost job openings for young people.
  - 2 It reveals the economic advantages and challenges that India is currently facing and states the measures that the government is taking to deal with them.
  - ③ It explains why India is currently in the financial dividend period.
  - ① It promotes the establishment of private tutoring centers to help young Indians to acquire secure and skilled job.
- [2] 22. Based on a recent report made by the Indian government, what is the prospect of India's labor force over the next two decades?
  - ① The quality will be improving.
- ② The number will be increasing.
- ③ There will be more workers for low-ranking jobs. ④ There will be fewer well-paying jobs for young workers.
- [2] 23. What is the Make in India initiative proposed by the Modi government?
  - ① An educational plan for top India's colleges to recruit potential students.
  - ② A financial plan to foster a business-friendly environment.
  - ③ A health plan to lower medical cost to \$250 per month on average.
  - ④ A housing plan to accommodate the young students enrolled at private tutoring centers.
- [4] 24. In one example, 2.3 million people applied for 368 jobs that had which of the following basic requirements?
  - ① A doctoral degree and the ability to drive a car. ② A master's degree and the ability to pilot an airplane.

  - ③ A high school education and the ability to run a marathon.
  - ④ An elementary education and the ability to ride a bicycle.
- [1] 25. What is the intent of establishing a national goods-and-service tax?
  - ① It will make it easier for businesses to purchase premises for future growth.
  - ② It will force local people to pay companies the prices they deserve.
  - 3 It will improve the economic outlook of multinational corporations.
- It will demonstrate the government's commitment to offshore economic interests.