



# 臺灣菸酒股份有限公司

## 107 年度從業職員及從業評價職位人員甄試試題

甄試類別：從業職員—全類別

共同科目：國文(論文)、英文

—作答注意事項—

- ① 應考人須按編定座位入座，作答前應先檢查答案卡(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。
- ② 答案卡(卷)須保持清潔完整，請勿折疊、破壞或塗改測驗入場通知書號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫應考人姓名、測驗入場通知書號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- ③ 本試題本為雙面，共100分，答案卡(卷)每人一張，不得要求增補。未依規定劃記答案卡(卷)，致讀卡機器無法正確判讀時，由應考人自行負責，不得提出異議。
- ④ 選擇題限用2B鉛筆作答。請按試題之題號，依序在答案卡(卷)上同題號之劃記答案處作答，未劃記者，不予計分。欲更改答案時，請用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，再行作答，切不可留有黑色殘跡，或將答案卡(卷)汗損，也切勿使用立可帶或其他修正液。非選擇應用題限用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆，欲更改答案時，限用立可帶修正後再行作答，不得使用修正液。
- ⑤ 本項測驗僅得使用簡易型電子計算器(依考選部公告「國家考試電子計算器規格標準」規定第一類：具備+、-、×、÷、%、 $\sqrt{\quad}$ 、MR、MC、M+、M- 運算功能，不具任何財務函數、工程函數功能、儲存程式功能)，並不得發出聲響；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。
- ⑥ 答案卡(卷)務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

## 壹、國文(論文)【共 1 題，每題 50 分，共 50 分】

日本豐田汽車前社長奧田碩指出：「日本在21世紀需要偉大的領導者，領導者教育的第一課，就是必須把《論語》學好。」（引自石滋宜2013《向孔子學領導：36堂一生必修的論語課》）例如曾子曰：「吾日三省吾身，為人謀而不忠乎？與朋友交而不信乎？傳不習乎？」就可應用到職場上。請就此語意涵、相關聯想或個人經驗想法，以「面對職場，我應具備的能力」為題，完成作文一篇。

## 貳、英文【共 25 題，每題 2 分，共 50 分】

### 一、字彙（請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案）

1. My colleague wished \_\_\_\_\_ to get promoted so she could solve her financial problems.  
(A) potentially            (B) thoughtfully            (C) desperately            (D) effectively
2. Mark Zuckerberg has received worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ as a thought leader and great philanthropist.  
(A) recognition            (B) compensation            (C) immigration            (D) penetration
3. The problem of acid rain has increased \_\_\_\_\_ these years as a result of environmental pollution.  
(A) primarily            (B) dramatically            (C) originally            (D) initially
4. Any \_\_\_\_\_ merchandise can be returned to the store for a complete refund.  
(A) deflective            (B) detective            (C) deductive            (D) defective
5. His \_\_\_\_\_ duties in the office include answering phones and filing paperwork.  
(A) aggressive            (B) suspicious            (C) administrative            (D) commercial
6. Faced with the evidence, he \_\_\_\_\_ himself guilty in front of the judge.  
(A) conformed            (B) mistook            (C) promoted            (D) confessed
7. Please do not sit on the grass. Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) floweriness            (B) kindness            (C) cooperation            (D) nutrition
8. We deeply believe that education is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the national development.  
(A) foundation            (B) fascination            (C) medication            (D) relation
9. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for hard work when trying to achieve a high standard in any professional field.  
(A) substance            (B) substitute            (C) institution            (D) consequence

### 二、文法測驗（請在下列各題中，選出最適當的答案）

10. Albert worked very hard to prepare for his presentation and all his efforts have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) paid off            (B) turned off            (C) put off            (D) dropped off
11. Jerry is one of our best employees and \_\_\_\_\_ working here for ten years.  
(A) is            (B) has            (C) has been            (D) would be
12. If our department \_\_\_\_\_ another assistant, we'd get this project done quickly.  
(A) have            (B) had            (C) will have            (D) have had

13. American researchers have found out that the blood vessels of obese teenagers look like \_\_\_\_\_ of older people.  
 (A) who (B) ones (C) those (D) others
14. Whatever achievements you've made, you should remain \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) modestly (B) in modesty (C) modesty (D) modest
15. We'd better stop at the gas station, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll soon run out of gas.  
 (A) so (B) but (C) also (D) or
16. We avoided \_\_\_\_\_ through downtown because of the heavy traffic last night.  
 (A) driving (B) drive (C) to drive (D) drives

### 三、克漏字測驗（請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案）

Power plants, factories, and cars are the main causes of global warming. They 17 pollution into the air. That causes the Earth's temperature to rise, leading to many problems. Indeed, fighting global warming may be the biggest challenge now.

As temperatures rise, 18 sea levels. If they become too high, they could flood cities near the ocean. Warmer temperatures also make storms like typhoons more serious. There is good news. We have the technology to slow down global warming. New equipment can lower the pollution from power plants. Also, car makers can use new technology to make engines 19. Plus, we can get more energy from wind, solar, and other clean sources.

New laws are needed to make these changes happen. However, some governments worry that such laws will 20 their economies. Getting the world's governments to agree on the issue is not easy.

People like you and me can help in the fight. For example, buy refrigerators and light bulbs that use less energy. Also, when buying a new car, consider one with a hybrid engine. 21 working together, it is possible to slow down global warming.

17. (A) donate (B) promote (C) grow (D) release  
 18. (A) do for (B) so do (C) do with (D) also do  
 19. (A) cleanliness (B) cleaner (C) cleaning (D) cleanly  
 20. (A) hurt (B) raise (C) throw (D) offer  
 21. (A) For (B) About (C) By (D) To

### 四、閱讀測驗（請依照段落上下文意，選出最適當的答案）

Mount Mayon, which is the most active volcano in the Philippines, is known for its steep-sloped cone shape, which is often compared to Mount Fuji in Japan. Like other volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean, Mayon is a part of the Pacific Ring of Fire. The Smithsonian reports that the volcano's picturesque symmetry makes it something of a tourist attraction, with visitors trying to get to its rim. However, it is also the perfect cone shape that actually indicates how frequently the volcano erupts and how dangerous the volcano can be. Its geology and location could soon combine in explosive, and deadly, fashion.

Since Mayon's first recorded eruption in 1616, it has erupted about 58 times, the latest one in

this January, ranging from sputters to calamities. Many of Mayon's eruptions have involved spraying out lava that collects at the rim. As it sputters over the top, it builds up over time, causing the steep slopes that have made it famous.

For comparison, the Italian volcano Mount Vesuvius of Pompeii has also erupted over 50 times in recorded history. In the past, Mount Vesuvius has had a roughly 20-year eruption cycle, the last serious eruption in 1944. The best known eruption was in AD 79 that led to the burying and destruction of the city of Pompeii for hundreds of years under many tons of volcanic ash unfolded in much the same way -- explosions, ash raining down, air so thick that it's hard to breathe, and then finally a pyroclastic flow -- an explosive blast that sends ash, lava, and volcanic gas raining down fast onto the sides of the volcano. It is the most devastating part of an eruption. It's what buried Pompeii, and Mayon may erupt in a similar fashion.

22. What is the most dangerous part of a volcano eruption?  
(A) Gas and ash      (B) Thick air      (C) Pyroclastic flow      (D) Explosion
23. What may not be the feature that Mount Mayon attracts the tourists?  
(A) To see the spectacular shape.  
(B) To climb to the edge.  
(C) To investigate lava.  
(D) To see the pyroclastic flow.
24. Which is not true about Mount Mayon and Mount Vesuvius?  
(A) Mount Mayon is famous for the steep-sloped cone shape.  
(B) Mount Mayon erupts about every twenty years.  
(C) Both have erupted over 50 times in recorded history.  
(D) Both may erupt in a similar way.
25. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?  
(A) Mount Mayon's eruptions were all very serious.  
(B) Mount Fuji has symmetric steep slopes.  
(C) Mount Mayon erupted in 2018.  
(D) The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79 was devastating.