

臺灣菸酒股份有限公司 108 年從業職員及從業評價職位人員甄試試題

甄試類別【代碼】：從業評價職位人員／國際貿易【N6107】、營業【N6108】

專業科目 1：英文

\*入場通知書編號：

注意：①作答前先檢查答案卡，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員處理。使用非本人答案卡作答者，不予計分。  
 ②本試卷一張雙面，四選一單選擇題共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分。限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，請選出一個正確或最適當答案，答錯不倒扣分數；以複選作答或未作答者，該題不予計分。  
 ③請勿於答案卡書寫應考人姓名、入場通知書編號或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。  
 ④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、儲存程式、文數字編輯、內建程式、外接插卡、攝（錄）影音、資料傳輸、通訊或類似功能），且不得發出聲響。應考人如有下列情事扣該節成績 10 分，如再犯者該節不予計分。1.電子計算器發出聲響，經制止仍執意續犯者。2.將不符規定之電子計算器置於桌面或使用，經制止仍執意續犯者。  
 ⑤答案卡務必繳回，違反者該節成績以零分計算。

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- 【3】1. The analogy imbedded in Mary's comments is taken as \_\_\_\_\_ John's laziness.  
 ① activating ② inducing ③ suggesting ④ inactivating
- 【1】2. Tom's explanation was received as a \_\_\_\_\_ story, with no one showing sympathy to his condition.  
 ① fake ② covert ③ inspiring ④ touching
- 【4】3. Many candidates resort to \_\_\_\_\_ tactics to cast a negative light on their rivals.  
 ① stalled ② spinning ③ manipulated ④ smear
- 【4】4. Having won the famous contest, the young pianist has been \_\_\_\_\_ into the spotlight.  
 ① discarded ② projected ③ showed ④ thrust
- 【2】5. He is never a good communicator because he speaks in \_\_\_\_\_ sentences most of the time.  
 ① easy ② garbled ③ straightforward ④ structured
- 【3】6. To support equality and diversity among people, the Taiwanese government has promoted gender \_\_\_\_\_ restrooms on campus and in public facilities.  
 ① natural ② national ③ neutral ④ nurturing
- 【2】7. International food giants such as MacDonaldd and Pizza Hut have tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_ to the local taste in order to boost sale.  
 ① acquire ② adapt ③ acquaint ④ assure
- 【1】8. After the disaster, many people \_\_\_\_\_ both money and supplies, hoping to help the victims.  
 ① donated ② represented ③ rewarded ④ tolerated
- 【4】9. The author received worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ after her novel won the Pulitzer Prize.  
 ① composer ② dynasty ③ nightmare ④ recognition
- 【1】10. Whether to \_\_\_\_\_ death penalty is a debatable issue in Taiwan.  
 ① abolish ② expect ③ identify ④ observe
- 【2】11. Not until I visited Taj Mahal did I realize how \_\_\_\_\_ it was.  
 ① literary ② magnificent ③ persuasive ④ sympathetic
- 【1】12. According to the organization, its \_\_\_\_\_ conference next year will be held in Peru.  
 ① annual ② essential ③ illegal ④ unusual
- 【3】13. The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ its customers from bringing their own food or beverages.  
 ① complicates ② negotiates ③ prohibits ④ strengthens
- 【3】14. You are not going to \_\_\_\_\_ my respect if you keep using that kind of rude attitude talking to me.  
 ① ascend ② extend ③ obtain ④ update
- 【3】15. Rumor has it that the company shuts down due to \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts between the managers.  
 ① artificial ② efficient ③ interior ④ optional

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- 【4】16. We are having a dinner party at Grand Hotel tomorrow evening, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 ① isn't it ② will we ③ are we ④ aren't we
- 【4】17. My friends from South Africa \_\_\_\_\_ many places around the island ever since they came to Taiwan.  
 ① visit ② visited ③ are visiting ④ have visited
- 【1】18. \_\_\_\_\_ you are not satisfied with the washing machine, you can always return it and get a refund  
 ① If ② Which ③ Although ④ After

- 【2】19. Neither the father nor his sons \_\_\_\_\_ willing to mow the lawn in the back yard.  
 ① is ② are ③ isn't ④ aren't
- 【1】20. The Metropolitan Museum of Art \_\_\_\_\_ in 1870 for the purposes of opening a museum to bring art and art education to the American people.  
 ① was founded ② was found ③ has founded ④ had found
- 【4】21. Singapore has banned durians in its subway system, and many hotels ban them \_\_\_\_\_ the notorious smell.  
 ① according to ② in addition to ③ instead of ④ because of
- 【4】22. Mary worked day and night in summer \_\_\_\_\_ she could save money to pay her tuition.  
 ① unless ② in case ③ as if ④ so that
- 【3】23. Had I known the flight to Toronto was cancelled, I \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 ① will drive ② would drive ③ would have driven ④ would be driving
- 【3】24. Critics of the politician say that his policies are \_\_\_\_\_ idealistic to implement in reality.  
 ① more ② very ③ too ④ less
- 【1】25. \_\_\_\_\_ the document might not be complete, it is significant for historians.  
 ① Although ② Before ③ However ④ Whether
- 【2】26. Next week, my uncle and his wife, both of \_\_\_\_\_ are teaching in the U.S.A., will come back to Taiwan and have a family reunion with us.  
 ① which ② whom ③ who ④ them
- 【4】27. The clothing store was boycotted as their clothes only came \_\_\_\_\_ small sizes.  
 ① at ② by ③ for ④ in
- 【4】28. Now that you \_\_\_\_\_ your college entrance exam, you can plan what you would like to achieve in college.  
 ① are finished ② had finished ③ have been finishing ④ have finished
- 【1】29. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather, the crowd still flocked to the airport just to meet Lady Gaga in person.  
 ① Despite ② As ③ Even ④ Under
- 【3】30. The movie portrays a world \_\_\_\_\_ it is illegal to own any books.  
 ① which ② that ③ where ④ in

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：

Eleven-year-old Hayliee Tat traveled over two hours with her family for a sneak preview of what the future looks like with robots in it. Their destination is the Robotics Open House at the University of Southern California (USC).

The yearly events draw elementary and secondary school students from Los Angeles 31 to spark their interest in robotics and computer science.

"Not many girls and kids are in robotics," said Tat, who was introduced to robotics when a friend invited her to join a team that builds robots and competes with other teams through tasks the machines can perform. Tat, however, is in the 32.

The National Center for Education Statistics found that in 2015, less than 18 percent of female college graduates in the U.S. earned a computer science degree. USC is trying to overwhelm young people to robotics and computer science through the open house, where students can tour the research labs. The aim is to make robotics exciting and relevant 33 students will want to learn how to code.

"Coding is like the necessary second language that everybody, especially this generation, is going to need," said Katie Mills, manager of the Robotics Open House. "There are fewer people, especially women, 34 in computer science in college now than there were 30 years ago. And there are so many jobs."

USC works with local schools, their teachers, and students to try to fill this 35. They hope to attract more students, especially girls, to pursue computer science in college.

- 【1】31. ① and beyond ② up to date ③ in advance ④ over the hill  
 【3】32. ① prosperity ② opportunity ③ minority ④ continuity  
 【3】33. ① unless ② even if ③ so that ④ only when  
 【4】34. ① major ② majored ③ majors ④ majoring  
 【4】35. ① task ② job ③ sign ④ gap

【請接續背面】

## 第二篇：

Mobile payments are advertised as a quick and convenient way to pay for anything. Just tap your smartphone to the payment terminal and — like magic — your credit card is charged for your purchase. It really couldn't be 36.

However, for digital payments to work, several pieces need to fall into place. First, you need a phone that can make mobile payments — typically, a higher-end smartphone with near-field communication (NFC) to let it talk to payment terminals. Then you need to set up your existing credit cards in the mobile wallet your phone 37. Usually, that's Apple Pay for iPhones, Google Pay for Android phones, and Samsung Pay for Samsung phones. Next, the bank providing your credit card has to accept your mobile payment platform. And 38, the place you're shopping at needs to accept mobile payments from your chosen payment app. If any of those things don't happen, you 39 a mobile payment.

When mobile payments work the way they're designed to, they're not just convenient; they're astonishingly convenient. They are fast and secure, and they are widely accepted. Furthermore, everything is on your phone. You don't have to carry cash or cards around because everything you need to make a 40 is on your phone.

- 【1】36. ① easier            ② easy            ③ easily            ④ with ease  
【4】37. ① supporting        ② supported        ③ is supported        ④ supports  
【2】38. ① first            ② finally            ③ however            ④ secondly  
【1】39. ① aren't making        ② are making        ③ aren't made        ④ are made  
【1】40. ① purchase            ② reservation        ③ difference            ④ point

## 四、閱讀測驗

### 第一篇：

Every year on October 31, millions of people around the world celebrate Halloween. In North America, children dress up in costumes to play pranks and ask their neighbors for candy — a tradition known as “trick-or-treating.” People in Mexico, Italy, and other countries visit the graves of family members and often say prayers or leave flowers on gravestones.

Most historians think that Halloween started in Europe about 2,000 years ago. The Celts, who lived in and around Ireland, celebrated “Samhain” every year, which means ‘the end of summer.’ The Celts believed that the dead came back to life on the last night of October, so they would light bonfires and wear costumes to protect themselves. They also offered gifts of food to the dead and the poor.

On Samhain, young Celtic women would secretly mark apples before dropping them into a tub of water. Men would then grab the apples with their mouths to find out whom they would marry. This game, known as “bobbing for apples,” is still played at Halloween parties in many countries. However, it's no longer used for **matchmaking**.

By the ninth century, Christianity had reached the Celts. The Catholic church already celebrated dead saints on “All Saints' Day” — also known as “All Hallows' Day” — on November 1st. Therefore, they combined Samhain with that holiday, calling it “All Hallows' Eve.” The name was eventually shortened to “Halloween.”

Soon, people in Ireland and the UK started their own Halloween traditions. The most common was “mumming and souling.” Poor families would visit their wealthier neighbors wearing costumes (“mumming”) to entertain them, or offering to pray for their dead relatives (“souling”), in exchange for treats.

Another tradition involved carving scary faces into vegetables and placing them in windows or doors to scare away evil spirits. The Irish brought this practice to the US, where it's still very popular. Most Americans don't believe in evil spirits, but according to the US Department of Agriculture, about 148 million of them will carve a pumpkin this Halloween.

【2】41. Which title best suits this passage?

- ① The history of the Celts.            ② The history of Halloween.  
③ The origin of Jack-O-Lantern.        ④ The origin of Trick-or-Treating.

【3】42. What does the word “**matchmaking**” in the third paragraph mean?

- ① To strike a match for someone.        ② To set a bonfire with someone.  
③ To arrange marriage for someone.        ④ To have a competition with someone.

【4】43. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Americans take Halloween seriously and do not allow any fun.  
② Most Americans think Halloween is merely a holiday for children.  
③ Some Americans do not celebrate Halloween because they are Catholics.  
④ Though they do not believe in evil spirits, many Americans still make Jack-O-Lanterns on Halloween.

【4】44. According to the passage, which tradition in Halloween is false now?

- ① Wear scary costumes to freak others out.  
② Go knock on a neighbor's door for candies.  
③ Drop apples in water and grab them out with mouths.  
④ Turn men and women into couples by playing games.

【1】45. According to the passage, what can we learn about Halloween?

- ① It's a holiday with rich history.  
② It's a holiday invented by businessmen.  
③ It's a holiday celebrated only in the United States.  
④ It's a holiday that people are no longer enthusiastic about.

### 第二篇：

Christopher Marlowe was an acclaimed English playwright during the Elizabethan era. He displayed talent since youth and was awarded a scholarship to University of Cambridge in the late 1500s. He began writing plays while studying in Cambridge and went on to become vastly influential in the literary world, inspiring another important writer immediately after him—William Shakespeare. Merely a few months older than Shakespeare, Marlowe paved the way for a whole new form of drama while Shakespeare brought the art to perfection. Many of the plots in Marlowe's plays appeared later in Shakespeare's.

Marlowe's plays often dealt with themes such as religion, royalty, and power. He often portrayed these themes in innovative ways, which attracted audiences from all social classes. In one of his plays, *The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*, Marlowe described a man who sold his soul to the devil so he could acquire power and wealth. This was a sensitive topic because the society had many different opinions on religion. Similarly, Marlowe discussed many topics in an ambiguous way so nobody knew what he really thought. Another feature of Marlowe's plays is their lack of rhyme. A rhyme is when two words end in the same way of pronunciation, such as *cat* and *that* or *lake* and *wake*. By removing rhymes, the plays sound more natural and close to how people would talk in daily life. This made his plays widely successful among the working classes.

Marlowe's own personal life was as colourful as the plays he wrote. When he was in university, Marlowe often disappeared from school for long periods. Instead, he went to places that trained people to become Catholic priests. Since the national religion of the time was Protestant, Marlowe became a target of attention. In 1587, his university did not give him his master's degree at first. However, the government later sent a letter to the university, declaring that he was working for the benefit of his country, and he received his degree on schedule. **This** led later researchers to believe that Marlowe was actually a spy for England. They claim that his absence from school and his identity as a Catholic were only covers for his real job. Surviving records also show that Marlowe spent generously on food and drink, which supported the idea that he had a second income. To this day, there is no strong evidence to prove the theory, and it continues to be a topic of debate.

【3】46. What is this passage mainly about?

- ① The relationship between Marlowe and Shakespeare.  
② The cultural conflict in Marlowe's plays.  
③ The life and works of Marlowe.  
④ The religion of Marlowe.

【1】47. What is the narrator's attitude towards the rumors of Marlowe being a spy?

- ① Neutral.            ② Negative.            ③ Supportive.            ④ Dismissive.

【1】48. What does “**This**” refer to in the third paragraph?

- ① The letter from the government.  
② Marlowe's identity as a Catholic.  
③ Marlowe's absence from university.  
④ The records that Marlowe spent generously.

【3】49. According to the passage, who would probably dislike Marlowe's plays?

- ① The Cambridge scholars.            ② British working class.  
③ Religious groups.            ④ The government.

【2】50. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about Marlowe's plays?

- ① His plays include topics like religion and royalty in England.  
② Many of them were inspired by Shakespeare's plays.  
③ His plays usually don't have rhymes in them.  
④ The meaning in them is often ambiguous.