

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【79701~79717—分類 3 等人員】*請填寫入場通知書編號：_____

注意：①作答前須檢查答案卡、測驗入場通知書編號、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，否則不予計分。
 ②本試卷正反兩頁共 50 題，每題 2 分，限用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答。
 ③本試卷之試題皆為單選選擇題，請選出最適當答案，答錯不倒扣；未作答者，不予計分。
 ④答案卡務必繳回，未繳回者該科以零分計算。

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案】

- The relentless economic downturn has made the already-stagnant investment market more _____.
 ① opaque ② transparent ③ favorable ④ astute
- 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.
 ① disregard ② regarding ③ irrespective ④ respectively
- Apples contain a powerful anti-oxidant that can help _____ several types of diseases.
 ① accelerate ② stampede ③ brush up ④ stave off
- The thirty-something CEO, appointed by the Board, is lauded as a _____ for his determination of reviving the one-century-old company.
 ① rightist ② proponent ③ maverick ④ scrooge
- The project manager was not aware that he was declared persona non grata by some of our clients because of his _____ behavior.
 ① poignant ② pugnacious ③ potential ④ punctual
- The mom-turned-entrepreneur's _____ beauty product business is now ready to expand.
 ① plummeting ② fledgling ③ catastrophic ④ hemorrhage
- The defendant's attorney has _____ substantial evidence to almost ensure his acquittal.
 ① garnered ② garnished ③ pleaded ④ preached
- The _____ rate toward the government's health care reforms intensified with more doubts raised and disputes debated.
 ① disadvantage ② disclaimer ③ discretion ④ disapproval
- Perhaps the most _____ news to the government and businesses is that we finally see the employment rate gradually climbing up.
 ① horrifying ② gratifying ③ appalling ④ excruciating
- It is _____ for all business leaders to attentively listen to their employees in such sense that these opinions provide invaluable insights.
 ① negative ② unhelpful ③ vital ④ unlikely

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- The world-famous backpacker _____ to more than thirty countries before he became the best-seller writer.
 ① traveled ② was traveling ③ has been traveling ④ had traveled
- 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
- The revised proposal is not quite _____ as the original one.
 ① effective as a strategy ② as effective a strategy ③ as an effective strategy ④ an effective strategy
- If you _____ any further questions regarding the terms and conditions, please contact us ASAP.
 ① will have ② may have ③ should have ④ had
- The opposition party insisted that the highly controversial agreement _____ decided by a referendum.
 ① be ② had to be ③ had been ④ was
- _____ the crisis will be over soon, it is more prudent to lay out a strategic plan to avert it.
 ① Instead hope that ② Rather than hope that ③ Although hoping that ④ Despite it is hoped that
- George is the most reliable employee in this company. _____ he did not show up at work without any advance notice was very unusual.
 ① For what ② So that ③ That ④ When
- _____ during the economic downturn, many middle-class families received their crash course to learn the value of thrift.
 ① To force to be frugal ② To force being frugal ③ Forcing to be frugal ④ Forced to be frugal

- The statistical data should be strong enough to persuade several charity organizations, _____ donations would provide financial relief for the disadvantaged groups.
 ① whose ② which ③ who have ④ which have
- Not only did the garage entrepreneur successfully build his own business legend _____.
 ① but also cutting-edge technology used in life to make it better
 ② but also applying cutting-edge technology to make a better life
 ③ but also did he make cutting-edge technology applied to a better life
 ④ but also he applied cutting-edge technology to make our life better

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：

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) has become the most important and far-reaching international 21 in the field of intellectual property. It establishes workable global standards of protection and 22 for virtually all of the most important intellectual property rights, such as patents, copyrights and related rights, and trademarks, in a single agreement. As such, it has major implications for knowledge-based industries seeking to trade 23 in many different countries. The 24 affirms the desire of member states "to take into account the need to promote effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights," while "recognizing the 25 public policy objectives of national systems for the protection of intellectual property, including developmental and technological objectives."

- ① accord ② sanction ③ ban ④ asylum
- ① sanctuary ② appropriation ③ denunciation ④ enforcement
- ① predictably ② profitably ③ precariously ④ profoundly
- ① negotiation ② ambiance ③ preamble ④ appraisal
- ① preemptive ② hostile ③ underlying ④ insufficient

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.

- ① destroyed ② accelerated ③ plummeted ④ overwhelmed
- ① in spite ② due to ③ despite ④ owing to
- ① thrive ② drown ③ paralyze ④ drain
- ① Conveyors ② Purchasers ③ Transformers ④ Purveyors
- ① recession ② 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 32, 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.

- ① duplicate ② harsh ③ implicit ④ complex
- ① brand ② blend ③ breed ④ bloom
- ① rips off ② lies in ③ consists of ④ caters to
- ① determined ② undermined ③ meditated ④ intervened
- ① certifiable ② predictable ③ suitable ④ intelligible

【請接續背面】

四、閱讀測驗

第一篇：

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.

36. In what type of publications can the above passage most possibly be found?
① A leisure life magazine ② A scholarly journal
③ A gourmet guide ④ An investment yearbook
37. Which of the following about memory is NOT mentioned in the passage?
① The different types of memory stimuli ② The critical brain region of memory acquisition
③ The different ways of memory retention ④ The process of forgetting as an attribute of memory
38. In paragraph 2, the underlined phrase “attests to” is closest in meaning to “_____.”
① disapproves ② ascertains ③ refutes ④ disregards
39. Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE about memory?
① Many researchers believe that emotional stimuli are more likely to be remembered than neutral ones.
② 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.
40. 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.

第二篇：

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.

41. Of which article can the above passage be an excerpt?
① Launching Taiwan's 21st Century Senior Welfare Policy
② Liabilities of Current Elderly Care Program
③ Reassessing Pension Plans and Retirement Funds
④ Stimulus Plan to Raise Birthrate
42. Which of the following is NOT an issue of concern?
① Low birthrate ② Aging population
③ Governmental fiscal difficulties ④ Shortened life expectancy
43. 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.
② Taiwan is still lagging behind Hong Kong and Japan in their citizen's averaged life span.
③ 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.
44. 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.
② 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.
45. What will the author most possibly suggest in the later part of the discussion?
① The government should urge younger generations to assume the caretaking responsibility.
② 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.

第三篇：

Economics is, at root, the study of incentives: how people get what they want, or need, especially when other people want or need the same thing. Economists love incentives. They love to dream them up and enact them, study them and tinker with them. The typical economist believes the world has not yet invented a problem that he cannot fix if given a free hand to design the proper incentive scheme. His solution may not always be pretty—it may involve coercion or exorbitant penalties or the violation of civil liberties—but the original problem, rest assured, will be fixed. An incentive is a bullet, a lever, a key: an often tiny object with astonishing power to change a situation.

An incentive is simply a means of urging people to do more of a good thing and less of a bad thing. But most incentives don't come about organically. Someone—an economist or a politician or a parent—has to invent them. Your three-year-old eats all her vegetables for a week? She wins a trip to the toy store. A big steelmaker belches too much smoke into the air? The company is fined for each cubic foot of pollutants over the legal limit. Too many Americans aren't paying their share of income tax? It was the economist Milton Friedman who helped come up with a solution to this one: automatic tax withholding from employees' paychecks.

There are three basic flavors of incentive: economic, social, and moral. Very often a single incentive scheme will include all three varieties. Think about the anti-smoking campaign of recent years. The addition of a \$3-per-pack “sin tax” is a strong economic incentive against buying cigarettes. The banning of cigarettes in restaurants and bars is a powerful social incentive. And when the U.S. government asserts that terrorists raise money by selling black-market cigarettes, that acts as a rather jarring moral incentive.

46. Which of the following best describes the author's interpretation of economics?
① Pathetic ② Vehement ③ Hospitable ④ Alternative
47. Which of the following is NOT an incentive?
① The additional price paid for cigarettes ② A fine made to a manufacturer that pollutes the air
③ A tax reimbursement made to a taxpayer ④ A toy to reward a child for eating all vegetables
48. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
① Economists love incentives because incentives help them get things done.
② Incentives are invented and can be manipulated by people for different purposes.
③ A good incentive plan will usually include several aspects, including those of money and morality.
④ Many economists believe that their hands are tied by incentive schemes.
49. According to the above passage, which of the following approaches will economists most likely adopt?
① No harm, no foul ② Carrot and stick
③ Playing devil's advocate ④ An eye for an eye
50. Metaphorically, which of the following is the most dissimilar object to an incentive?
① A tuxedo ② A screwdriver ③ A jack ④ A hammer