

臺灣菸酒股份有限公司 104 年從業職員

及從業評價職位人員甄試試題

甄試類別：從業評價職位人員／類別全

共同科目：國文及英文

壹、國文【第 1-25 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

- ② 1. 下列各組詞語，「」內的字音與「廚」不同的選項是：
- ①蟾「蜎」 ②「貯」藏 ③「芻」議 ④躊「躇」
- ② 2. 下列各組詞語，「」內的字音與烘焙的「焙」相同的選項是：
- ①作「陪」 ②加「倍」 ③醱「醅」 ④覆「甌」
- ① 3. 下列各組詞語，字形錯誤的選項是：
- ①前撲後繼 ②樸素無華 ③反璞歸真 ④風塵僕僕
- ④ 4. 下列文句，用字正確無誤的選項是：
- ①大家一股作氣、孜孜不待，很快就能把工作做完
- ②他的成功就在於他能不齒下問，虛心受教
- ③為害社會已久的罪犯落網，民眾無不額首稱慶
- ④同樣是扯鈴，到她手上就能自出機杼地玩出新花樣
- ① 5. 下列各組詞語，意思與「魚網鴻離」的「鴻」相同的選項是：
- ①哀「鴻」遍野 ②「鴻」案相莊 ③「鴻」篇巨帙 ④判若「鴻」溝
- ① 6. 下列成語可用在學習方面的選項是：
- ①切磋琢磨 ②倒屣相迎 ③剛愎自用 ④明鏡高懸
- ③ 7. 丟「」落「」、 「」死「」生、「」 「」之尊，括號內填入正確數字詞後再加總其數，總數符合的選項是：
- ① 27 ② 29 ③ 31 ④ 33
- ① 8. 杜甫詩：「諸葛大名垂宇宙，宗臣遺像肅清高。三分割據紆籌策，萬古雲霄一羽毛。伯仲之間見伊呂，指揮若定失口口。運移漢祚終難復，志決身殲軍務勞。」空格內須補入的字詞是：
- ①蕭曹 ②韓信 ③曹操 ④呂布
- ② 9. 下列詩句，屬於「譬喻」寫作的選項是：
- ①千山鳥飛絕，萬徑人蹤滅 ②客思似楊柳，春風千萬條
- ③星垂平野闊，月湧大江流 ④山暝聽猿愁，滄江急夜流
- ④ 10. 下列詩句，可以分析出具有今昔對比的選項是：
- ①十指不沾泥，鱗鱗居大廈 ②身隨一劍老，家入萬山空
- ③萬里因循成久客，一年容易又秋風 ④鳳凰臺上鳳凰遊，鳳去樓空江自流
- ④ 11. 劉禹錫詩：「楊柳青青江水平，聞郎江上踏歌聲。東邊日出西邊雨，道是無晴卻有晴。」這首詩裡，用了「雙關」創作手法的字詞是：
- ①青 ②江 ③雨 ④晴
- ③ 12. 一年 12 個月，古代曾以不同的花卉作為每個月的代表。「桂月」是指農曆：
- ①六月 ②七月 ③八月 ④九月
- ③ 13. 下列各組詞語，構詞形式與「龍飛鳳舞」相同的選項是：
- ①聞雞起舞 ②南征北戰 ③語重心長 ④輕裘肥馬
- ④ 14. 年齡不同，用以代稱的詞語自然有異，若將 (A) 不惑 (B) 束髮 (C) 黃髮 (D) 襁褓等四

公職王歷屆試題 (104 台灣菸酒招考)

詞，依年齡由小到大加以排列，則正確的選項是：

- ① D A C B ② D A B C ③ D C B A ④ D B A C
- ③ 15. 歐陽修詞：「淚眼問花花不語，亂紅飛過秋千去。」作者借用「紅」來表達描述：
① 害羞 ② 美人 ③ 花朵 ④ 盛怒
- ③ 16. 下列各組詞語的「息」，意思與其他三者不同的選項是：
① 一息尚存 ② 仰人鼻息 ③ 息事寧人 ④ 屏息以待
- ③ 17. 《左傳》：「夫差！而忘越王之殺而父乎？」句中兩個「而」所屬的詞類是：
① 語助詞 ② 連接詞 ③ 代名詞 ④ 語氣詞
- ② 18. 下列各組詞語的「薄」，詞義與「義薄雲天」相同的選項是：
① 妄自菲薄 ② 日薄西山 ③ 如履薄冰 ④ 薄祚寒門
- ① 19. 下列句子的敘述，詞語搭配有疑義的選項是：
① 太陽升起在浩蕩軒昂的平原上
② 貧瘠的土地，不適宜種植農作物
③ 在這酷寒的天氣中，他仍須外出工作
④ 此地氣候溫暖，陽光充足，已成為人們喜愛的度假勝地
- ② 20. 古人以 12 地支搭配一天 24 小時，所謂「申」時指的是：
① 晚上 7—9 點 ② 下午 3—5 點 ③ 早上 9—11 點 ④ 晚上 9—11 點
- ③ 21. 對於人物合稱的說解，下列敘述何者錯誤？
① 李杜：李白、杜甫 ② 元白：元稹、白居易
③ 陸王：陸游、王安石 ④ 顏柳：顏真卿、柳公權
- ③ 22. 下列詞語與書法內涵無關的選項是：
① 臨帖 ② 偏鋒 ③ 規模遠舉 ④ 永字八法
- ③ 23. 歇後語「丟下灶王拜山神」的意思，與下列詞語意義相似的選項是：
① 另起爐灶 ② 自求多福 ③ 捨近求遠 ④ 各顯神通
- ② 24. 下列題辭的使用場合，正確的選項是：
① 祝壽：天錫遐齡、笙磬同音 ② 誕育：麟趾呈祥、瓜瓞綿綿
③ 開業：大展鴻猷、鶯遷喬木 ④ 哀輓：道範長存、博施濟眾
- ③ 25. 針對公程式類別的敘述，下列何者錯誤？
① 公布法律時用「令」 ② 各機關間公文往復時用「函」
③ 獎懲官員時用「呈」 ④ 總統與立法院公文往復時用「咨」

貳、英文【第 26-50 題，每題 2 分，共計 25 題，佔 50 分】

一、字彙【請依照句子前後文意【請依照句子前後文意，選出最適當的答案，選出最適當的答案】

- ④ 26. Whatever the weather, he always gets seasick the moment he steps _____ a ship
① broad ② abroad ③ board ④ aboard
- ③ 27. No matter how hard the child tried to disappear from sight, he remained _____ to everyone.
① satisfactory ② occasional ③ visible ④ urgent
- ④ 28. Jimmy _____ to temptation and played video games when he was supposed to study for his midterms.
① relaxed ② abolished ③ generated ④ surrendered

公職王歷屆試題 (104 台灣菸酒招考)

- ② 29. _____ in technology have made commercial space tourism possible.
① Excuses ② Advances ③ Symbols ④ Conventions
- ② 30. The pollutants from this factory _____ the skin and eyes, causing rashes and bloodshot eyes.
① exhibited ② irritated ③ rescued ④ located
- ③ 31. Hundreds of students decided to take to the streets to _____ against the new law.
① inspect ② suspend ③ demonstrate ④ intersect
- ③ 32. Ted' s always complaining about very small things. So, maybe you shouldn' t take him too _____.
① frankly ② roughly ③ seriously ④ generally
- ① 33. Skaters don' t fall on their heads often, but wearing a _____ is still a must—better safe than sorry.
① helmet ② handle ③ hammer ④ headphone

二、文法測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

- ① 34. _____ victims in the 627 dust explosion was about 500.
① The number of ② Numbers of
③ A large number of ④ Big numbers of
- ③ 35. Willy found his car _____ when he returned back from holiday.
① being stolen ② stealing ③ stolen ④ had stolen
- ④ 36. In Taiwan, _____, regardless of age, has access to public libraries.
① every citizen in which ② where every citizen
③ for every citizen ④ every citizen
- ② 37. _____ from space, the earth is like a giant blue diamond.
① See ② Seen ③ To be seen ④ Seeing
- ④ 38. _____ the typhoon will strike Taiwan this weekend is hard to predict right now.
① What ② Although ③ Since ④ Whether
- ④ 39. _____, Jimmy won first prize in the speech contest.
① To surprise everyone ② Everyone surprising
③ Surprised to everyone ④ To everyone' s surprise
- ④ 40. _____ I would inherit a big fortune from a relative or parent someday!
① Because I wished ② Though I wish
③ I wish what ④ How I wish

三、克漏字測驗【請依照段落上下文意】

A changeup is a type of pitch in baseball. The changeup is the staple off-speed pitch, usually thrown to look like a fastball but arriving 41 slower to the plate. Its reduced speed coupled with its deceptive delivery 42 meant to confuse the batter' s timing. It is meant to be thrown the same as a fastball, but farther back in the hand, which makes it release from the hand slower but still retaining the 43 of a fastball. A

changeup is generally thrown 8-15 miles per hour slower 44 a fastball. If thrown correctly, the changeup will confuse the batter 45 the human eye cannot discern that the ball is coming significantly slower until it is around 30 feet from the plate. For example, a batter swinging at the ball as if it were a 90mph fastball when it is coming in at 75mph means he is swinging too early to hit the ball well, making the changeup very effective.

- ④ 41. ① few ② little ③ many ④ much
① 42. ① is ② are ③ been ④ being
③ 43. ① size ② part ③ look ④ space
② 44. ① rather ② than ③ else ④ other
② 45. ① although ② because ③ so ④ yet

四、閱讀測驗【請在下列各題中選出最適當的答案】

An earworm is when a song one has heard before gets stuck in one's head and replays itself over and over again, sometimes for days on end. Earworms may start randomly whenever the mind is at rest, or when one experiences something that he or she associates with the song. Interestingly, earworms can be transmitted from person to person. When a person starts humming a tune, people in the vicinity who are also familiar with the tune may catch the earworm.

Neurologist Oliver Sacks suggests that earworms may be a product of modern life; people are subjected to tunes everywhere, and thus, some of the background noise attaches itself to the brain. In fact, earworms have become so frequent that the phenomenon has become a topic of academic research. According to a consumer psychologist, an earworm is actually a sort of brain "itch." To scratch the itch, the brain repeats the tune. The psychologist recommends listening to a song all the way through to avoid the itch. If you still catch the earworm, however, don't panic. Even if you do nothing, the worm will go away on its own sooner or later.

Then, why does the brain itch? Music seems to have a powerful ability to affect the human consciousness. Sad music can make people cry, while relaxing music can relieve stress. Likewise, loud and fast music urges people to move faster. These psychological and behavioral effects speak to the sensitivity humans have to musical sounds.

With these scientific findings, more and more people are becoming aware of earworms and their influence on the brain. Advertising industries often use repetitive and catchy music to make their ads stick in the head. In the future, it is possible that consumers will need to protect themselves from the invasion of music into their mental spaces.

- ③ 46. What is the passage mainly about?
① Worms that infect people's ears.
② A conspiracy of advertising industries.
③ Information on a brain symptom.
④ The weakness of human consciousness.
- ① 47. Which of the following about earworms is NOT true?
① Earworms are an actual organism and are infectious.

公職王歷屆試題 (104 台灣菸酒招考)

- ② There is no immediate cure for earworms.
③ Advertising industries help create earworms.
④ Listening to a song all the way through may help prevent earworms.
- ② 48. Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph?
① Earworms never happened in the past.
② Earworm research has become popular recently.
③ Listen to a song halfway, and you will itch all over.
④ Scratching your head can help make earworms go.
- ③ 49. Why are earworms thought of as contagious?
① They can infect multiple people at the same time.
② They are a frequent phenomenon among music lovers.
③ When a person hums a tune, other people nearby may get the earworm.
④ They can stay in the brain for a long time and cause people to panic.
- ④ 50. What is the author' s purpose in the final paragraph?
① To convince the reader. ② To restate a problem.
③ To offer a solution. ④ To warn about a danger.

公
職
王