

111 學年度四技二專考試科目樣卷試題本學習指引

考試科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 共同科目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目 (群類別： <u>外語群英語類</u>)
科目名稱	<input type="checkbox"/> 國文 <input type="checkbox"/> 英文 <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 A <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 B <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 C <input type="checkbox"/> 專業科目一 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目二
題目類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p style="text-align: center;">▲閱讀下文，回答第 1－5 題</p> <p>Like all resources, money is limited. Therefore, people have to make choices about how to use it. Budgets help people make those decisions. All governments have budgets. Many families do too. A budget is a <u> 1 </u> for using income. In a family, income is usually the money earned by the adults in the household. Budgets help people <u> 2 </u> spending more than they have. For example, if you have a budget, a quick look will tell you <u> 3 </u> you can afford a movie. Family budgets all should do certain things. First they should include both fixed and flexible expenses. A fixed expense is one that stays the same from month to month. Rent, for example, is a fixed expense in a family budget. Flexible expenses are those that change from month to month. For example, a family budget might include extra money for clothing in winter. The amount <u> 4 </u> for flexible expenses could be based, in part, on the amount spent on those items in years past. A budget should also set <u> 5 </u> money for savings. Budget makers are usually told to decide on an amount they want to save each month and then stick to it. If necessary, spending should be reduced to allow for savings.</p> <p>1. (A) dialect (B) position (C) torture (D) scheme 2. (A) remain (B) avoid (C) supply (D) increase 3. (A) whether (B) whereas (C) whenever (D) wherever 4. (A) budget (B) budgets (C) budgeted (D) budgeting 5. (A) aside (B) down (C) back (D) off</p>
學習內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識

<p>學習 指引</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 文本內容先定義出「預算」的內涵，再羅列其功能與優點。 2. 第 1、2、3、5 題為字彙與片語題，應理解選項字義和句意，並藉由上下文脈絡，推論答案；第 3 題依上下語意，選擇適當的連結詞；第 4 題為文法，測驗分詞片語的概念。 3. 學生應具備 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 熟悉課綱議題之英文字彙，並藉由局部理解(字義和句意)，解讀進行整體理解(段落大意)的能力。 - 運用閱讀策略了解字義和句意，展現問題探索與系統思考之素養。
<p>參考 答案</p>	<p>1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.A</p>

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題目 類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p style="text-align: center;">▲閱讀下文，回答第 6－10 題</p> <p>In terms of global marketing strategies, some companies employ adaptation, while others view standardization as more appropriate. The standardization-adaptation debate is overcome by multinationals because of the wide budgets they devote to international trade. <u>6</u>, small and medium-sized companies (SMEs) are struggling to compete globally than multinationals. Entrepreneurs apply principles to enforce these values when dealing with a new business environment. <u>7</u> the arguments about standardization-adaptation, some researchers examine the effect of national culture on foreign entrepreneurs. The trend of internationalization of SMEs raises a question: “How willing is an entrepreneur to adapt management practices to respond to the new context’s cultural influences?” Based on a study, four strategies were <u>8</u> by entrepreneurs who started companies abroad. For example, adaptation by indifference defines the strategy of entrepreneurs who delegate power to local employees, thus adapting their businesses to the local culture. An English entrepreneur uses this strategy in Romania. He employs a Romanian with experiences in people management, making that Romanian responsible for running the company, and organizing meetings <u>9</u> employees report on their work. According to a study, the English entrepreneur comes from a culture with low power distance, meaning that people from this culture expect minimal inequalities between individuals. However, Romanian workers expect employers to be <u>10</u>. Employers who lack these features may appear incompetent, and devoid of a clear vision for the company.</p> <p>6. (A) What is more (B) Accordingly (C) At first glance (D) Conversely 7. (A) Resulting in (B) In light of (C) Keeping off (D) Taking care of 8. (A) oppressed (B) suffocated (C) terminated (D) recommended 9. (A) why (B) what (C) where (D) who 10. (A) eventual (B) commanding (C) accidental (D) inconclusive</p>
學習 內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識

<p>學習 指引</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 全球營銷策略包括標準化與適應當地市場兩種。相較於跨國公司，中小型公司在全球性競爭更需努力。在面對新文化情境的影響下，公司在管理實務上應如何調整拿捏，企業提出策略並以市場適應的方法舉例，然此方式仍有其缺點存在。 2. 第 6 題評量轉承詞的選用，需判斷前後文；第 7、8、10 為字彙與片語題，應理解選項字義和文本句意，並藉由上下文脈絡，推論答案；第 9 題為文法題，測驗關係副詞概念。 3. 學生應具備 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -熟悉課綱議題之英文字彙，理解字義和句意與解讀段落大意的能力。 -探討與比較不同觀點之分析能力。
<p>參考 答案</p>	<p>6.D 7.B 8.D 9.C 10.B</p>

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試題	<p style="text-align: center;">▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11－15 題</p> <p>Brands are accused of all sorts of evils, from threatening our health and destroying our environment to corrupting our children. Brands are <u> 11 </u> powerful that they force us to look alike, eat alike and be alike. Historically, building a brand was rather simple. A logo was a straightforward assurance of quality, or it was a signal that a product was something new. Building a brand nationally required little more than occasional advertisement on a handful of television stations showing how the product tasted better or drove faster. There was little regulation. It was easy for brands such as Coca-Cola and Kodak to become hugely powerful. Because shopping was still a local business, a successful brand could maintain its lead and high prices for years. A strong brand acted as an effective barrier <u> 12 </u> entry for competing products. Consumers are now <u> 13 </u> with choices. They are also harder to reach. They are busier, more distracted and have more media to choose from. They are more cynical than ever about marketing and less <u> 14 </u> to messages to buy. Some experts say “some of the most cynical consumers are the young.” Nearly half of all US college students have taken marketing courses and “know the enemy.” For them, “shooting down advertising has become a kind of sport.” The new marketing approach is to develop a brand not a product – to sell a lifestyle or a personality, to <u> 15 </u> emotions. However, brands of the future will have to stand for all of this and more. Not only will they need to be a stamp of product quality and a promise of a more desirable lifestyle but they will also have to project an image of social responsibility.</p> <p>11. (A) so (B) then (C) such (D) though 12. (A) at (B) with (C) to (D) under 13. (A) boosted (B) bombarded (C) borrowed (D) bounced 14. (A) reasonable (B) resourceful (C) reputable (D) responsive 15. (A) take off (B) knock down (C) appeal to (D) fall behind</p>
學習 內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識

學習 指引	<p>1. 品牌對於消費者食衣住行育樂的影響無所不在，甚至是負面的影響，即品味和需求趨向單一化；從歷史觀察，建立品牌相當簡單。但隨著時代轉變、更多的媒體可供選擇，消費者對於品牌或行銷更加要求，而品牌也不單是銷售產品，而是銷售生活方式、個性，吸引情感，此顯示未來品牌所需要要求與走向，更須展現社會責任感。</p> <p>2. 第 11 題評量句構概念，測驗 so...that 基礎句型；第 12 題為文法題，不定詞當形容詞之概念；第 13、14、15 題為字彙與片語題，應理解選項字義和文本句意，並藉由上下文脈絡，推論答案。</p> <p>3. 學生應具備</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 熟悉課綱議題之英文字彙，並理解字義和句意與解讀段落大意之能力。 - 運用閱讀策略了解字義和句意，展現問題探索與系統思考之素養。
參考 答案	<p>11.A 12.C 13.B 14.D 15.C</p>

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題目 類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p>▲閱讀下文，回答第 16 – 19 題</p> <p>Have you ever met people with disabilities on the street trying to sell you daily necessities? According to Ministry of Labor, there are nearly 1.2 million people with disabilities in Taiwan, and only 15.7 percent of them are employed. In addition to the difficulty in job searching, there are various accessible barriers in the workplace for employees with disabilities, which needs accessibility policies, plans, and regulations.</p> <p>According to People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, Taiwan legislation has specifically set a hiring quota for disabled people, but over 1,500 companies didn't hit the hiring quota. (<u> ① </u>) These employers would rather pay a fine than to hire the disabled, and this push up a boom in street vending. But street vending is not yet legal, and it's not covered by labor or health insurance programs.</p> <p>Can you imagine a taxi driver who is only 123cm tall? Workplace adjustment is a change to a work process, practice, procedure or environment that enables an employee with disability to perform their job in a way that minimizes the impact of their disability. This driver has Osteogenesis imperfecta, which is a genetic disorder that causes imperfect bone formation, and those with this condition are usually small in stature with bones that fracture easily. Mr. Yang, a specialist in vehicles for the disabled, helped this driver raise his car seat and move the brake and pedals up, so he could drive just like a normal person. His taxi is itself especially designed to accommodate those in wheelchairs. Many of the passengers with disabilities are his regular customers as they feel secure and enjoy his infectious optimism. (<u> ② </u>)</p> <p>Another barrier to employment is a lack of transportation to get to a work site. Only amendments to disabilities regulations can advance equality in transportation. Ms. Yu, a paralyzed writer, needs to travel by plane for her lecture tours, but before 2011, airlines often refused to accommodate her. She waited for a full five years before this amended act was enforced. (<u> ③ </u>) Now, according to the amendments, domestic air carriers cannot refuse to accommodate disabled individuals. Failure to comply this regulation could be fined NT\$50,000.</p>

(④) Some include employers' misconceptions about hiring and accommodating a person with a disability, inaccessible work spaces or equipment, or a lack of accessible transportation. In fact, the majority of adjustments cost very little or nothing at all, and funding for workplace adjustments is available for employers. These work-related modifications and services can promise equal opportunity for disabled employees and at the same time maximize productivity.

People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act 身心障礙權益保護法
Osteogenesis imperfect 先天性成骨不全症

16. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Disability discrimination may occur if the employer acts based on myths, fears, or stereotypes about disabled workers.
 - (B) What Ms. Yu has requested is improvements to mobility devices for airline passengers with disabilities.
 - (C) The vehicle specialist made longer pedals and a thicker seat for the disabled taxi driver so he could make his customers feel safe.
 - (D) Work adjustments are not expensive, so there are no support schemes to employers.

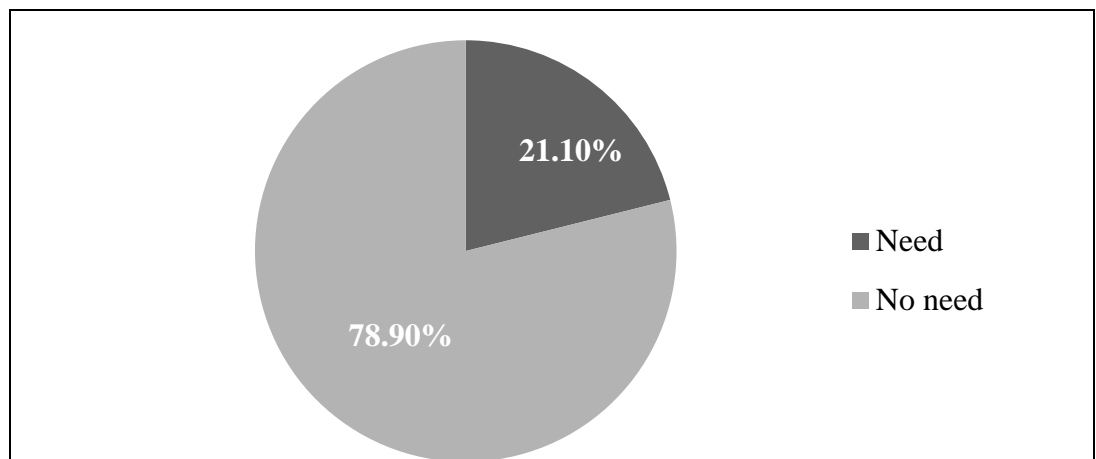


Figure 1. The workers with disabilities need adjustments at a workplace in Taiwan (2019)

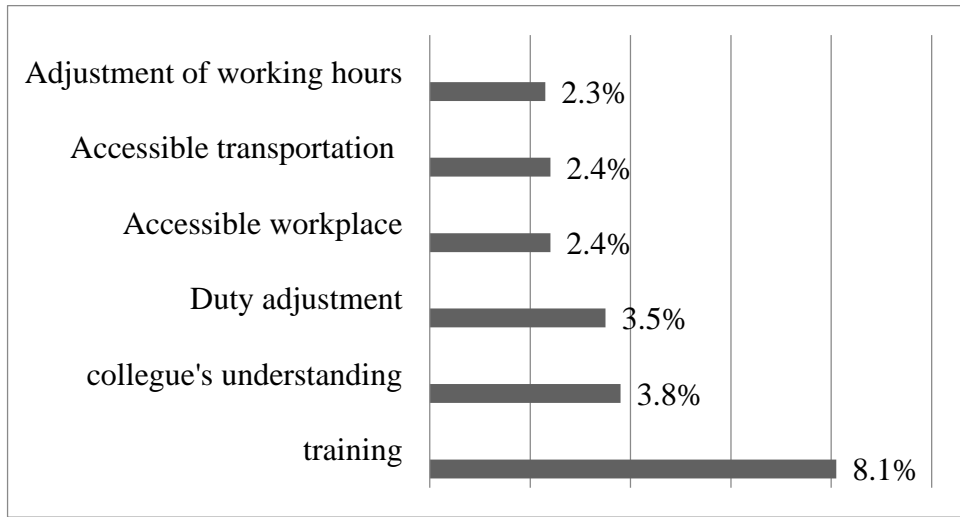


Figure 2. The top 6 support/adjustment that disabled employees need

17. Which of these statements best describes what is shown in Figure 1 & 2?
- (A) The title of the horizontal bar chart implies that there are only six kinds of adjustment disabled workers need.
- (B) According to Figure 1, at first glance it is clear that over one third of disable workers need reasonable adjustments.
- (C) In Figure 2, although a significant number of disable employees claimed they need more vocational education, this accounted for only 8.1%.
- (D) In Figure 2, the proportions of those adjustments are quite similar for transit system and co-workers' understanding, at 3.5% and 3.8% respectively.
18. According to paragraph 2, which of the following changes can be considered as an example of workplace adjustments for disability?
- (A) An employer can identify violent individuals before hiring.
- (B) An employer can install voice recognition software for deaf employees.
- (C) An employer can set up a retirement plan for the employees with disabilities into it.
- (D) An employer can use posters and guidance to protect workers with disabilities from COVID-19.
19. Which number indicates the most appropriate place to insert the following sentence?
 "People with disabilities may face multiple barriers that make it harder to find or keep jobs."
- (A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④

學習內容	<p>外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p> <p>外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p> <p>外語-技-英語 V-B-e 社會議題與性別平等</p> <p>外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p>
學習指引	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本文描述今日殘障人士在求職方面的困境，除了社會既存的偏頗概念，如雇主心態，還包括針對殘疾人士所作的工作場所調整與前往工作地點的交通工具等因素。事實上，雇主對僱用和容納殘疾人、無法進入的工作空間或設備或缺乏無障礙交通調整所需要的費用很少或根本不需要，甚至雇主自己亦可以獲得工作場所調整的資金。若雇主願意進行這些與工作相關的修改和服務，不但可以為殘疾員工提供平等機會，亦同時可最大限度地提高生產力。 2. 本題包含測驗細節描述(第 16 題)、文章推論(第 17、18、19 題)等內容、學生應熟悉段落的主題句及支持句的結構，從支持句，推論出主題句(第 19 題)。 3. 學生應具備(1)掃描(2)略讀(3)辨識課文主旨與細節(4)擷取大意(5)推論文意等閱讀策略的運用能力，且應對統計圖表的結構有基本概念(圖標題、統計數字在不同圖表的呈現方式)，能夠讀懂並分析圖表內容、找出數字資訊意涵及重點，並進行比較及統整。
參考答案	<p>16.A</p> <p>17.C</p> <p>18.B</p> <p>19.D</p>

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題目 類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p>▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 20－23 題</p> <p>As using the Internet became popular, it did not take long for online criminals to figure out ways to steal money. They can do it many different ways, and one of them is called “phishing.” The origin of the name “phishing” is easy enough to trace. The process of performing phishing is much like actual fishing. You use some bait designed to deceive your victim, then you cast it out and hope for a bite. Phishing is a play on the word “fishing,” and is pronounced the same way. As for “ph” replacing “f,” it could be the result of a compound of “phony” and “fishing.” It is the crime of deceiving people into sharing sensitive information like passwords and credit card numbers. As with real fishing, there is more than one way to reel in a victim, but one phishing tactic is the most common. It involves criminals who send out fake emails pretending to be trustworthy people or legitimate businesses. These emails then direct the recipient to a website that has been set up to mimic the website of a real business. While this is generally done today either through emails or through instant messages, phishing has been done through the telephone as well.</p> <p>Going into the 2000s, phishing turned its attention to exploiting online payment systems. It became common for phishers to target bank and online payment service customers. Some of whom—according to subsequent research—might have even been accurately identified and matched to the actual bank they used. Likewise, social networking sites became a prime phishing target, attractive to fraudsters since personal details on such sites are useful for identity theft.</p> <p>What the “phishers” do is try to get their victims to give out personal information, such as passwords, credit card numbers, or bank information. This information allows them to access an account, make illegal purchases, or even transfer money from the victim’s bank into their own accounts. In some cases, entire identities are stolen from people, and these identities are used to take out new credit cards and even bank loans. It can cost a lot of money and time to clear one’s name after an identity theft. The best way to keep yourself safe from phishing is to always be skeptical when you are online. If you receive an email or instant message asking for personal information or credit card numbers, do not give that information out.</p>

	<p>20. What is the main idea of the article?</p> <p>(A) Never give out bank information on the Internet. (B) Phishing is a dangerous game that criminals play. (C) Criminals use the Internet to deceive people and steal information. (D) Many illegal purchases are made by people who practice phishing.</p> <p>21. The author mentions that phishers try to steal all of the following EXCEPT _____.</p> <p>(A) passwords (B) email addresses (C) bank information (D) credit card information</p> <p>22. Which of the following can be inferred from the article?</p> <p>(A) Banks are the biggest victims of phishers. (B) All phishers will eventually end up in prison. (C) Only people without computers are safe from phishers. (D) Legitimate businesses would not participate in phishing.</p> <p>23. According to the author, what is the best way to prevent phishing?</p> <p>(A) Don't use online payment systems. (B) Always be skeptical when applying for credit cards. (C) Be careful of revealing personal information online. (D) Give trustworthy people your passwords of bank accounts.</p>
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學習 指引	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 本文旨在描述「網路釣魚」名字的由來與詐欺偷錢的模式。其有不同的攻擊目標與策略。隨著時代演進，網路釣魚轉向攻擊線上支付系統與社交網站。防止網路釣魚的最佳方法是請不要提供信用卡號的電子郵件或即時消息給可疑的訊息來源。2. 本題包含測驗文章主旨(第 20 題)、細節描述(第 21、23 題)、文章推論(第 22 題)等內容。3. 學生應具備擷取、理解、判斷資訊，並做後續的思考與判斷的閱讀素養能力，以進行(1)掃描(2)略讀(3)辨識課文主旨與細節(4)推論文意等閱讀策略的運用能力。
參考 答案	20.C 21.B 22.D 23.C

	<p>25. Which of the following is NOT true about this email?</p> <p>(A) Val thinks that sales to all of the retailers increased.</p> <p>(B) Val believes sales to Game Source could have increased.</p> <p>(C) Val thinks they have performed well in this quarter.</p> <p>(D) Val would like the team to be better prepared in the future.</p> <p>26. What is likely to be the next step for the team?</p> <p>(A) To analyze the sales figures of the second quarter.</p> <p>(B) To discuss why the sales figures of Game Stop decreased.</p> <p>(C) To work harder on their sales presentations to retailers.</p> <p>(D) To demand more orders from retailers.</p>
學習內容	<p>外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p> <p>外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p> <p>外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用</p> <p>外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識</p> <p>外語-技-英語 VI-B-b 商業應用</p>
學習指引	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本文以連續性文本的信件搭配非連續性文本的表格搭配呈現。主管根據圖表分析顯示部分零售業績下滑的原因，並期盼銷售團隊針對原因為下一季做準備。 2. 本題包含測驗文章主旨(第 24 題)、細節描述(第 25 題)、預測後續文意(第 27 題)。 3. 學生應具備擷取、理解、判斷資訊，並做後續的思考與判斷的閱讀素養能力，以進行(1)掃描(2)略讀(3)辨識課文主旨與細節，與(4)推論文意等閱讀策略的能力培養。
參考答案	<p>24.A</p> <p>25.A</p> <p>26.C</p>

111 學年度四技二專考試科目樣卷試題本學習指引

考試 科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 共同科目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目（群類別： <u>外語群英語類</u> ）
科目 名稱	<input type="checkbox"/> 國文 <input type="checkbox"/> 英文 <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 A <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 B <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 C <input type="checkbox"/> 專業科目一 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目二
題目 類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p>▲閱讀下文，回答第 27 – 30 題</p> <p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations. CSR is generally understood as being the way through which a company achieves a balance of economic, environmental and social imperatives, while at the same time addressing the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders.</p> <p>One of the most famous examples of CSR is TOMS Shoes, an American company based in California. This company was started in 2006 by Blake Mycoskie after he witnessed the hardships that children in Ethiopia underwent growing up without shoes and they suffered from podoconiosis, causing extreme swelling of the feet and legs. People think podoconiosis might be contagious, but they actually get it from prolonged exposure to the soil, which has volcanic ash that aggravates the skin. Fortunately, a combination of proper foot wear and washing can ease the pain well. Mycoskie decided that for every pair of TOMS Shoes that are sold, the company donates a pair to a child in need. About 300,000 pairs of shoes are expected to be given away across the globe by year’s end.</p> <p>It is undisputable that TOMS Shoes, short for tomorrow’s shoes, has achieved tremendous success since its inception in 2006. Nevertheless, it barely does any form of marketing and has never been involved in television and print media. Instead, the company has paid great attention to involvement in social and charity events. These events in turn generate conversations in Facebook, Twitter or YouTube to create a community of loyal fans and give media coverage for TOMS Shoes. An example of conversational stories is the One Day Without Shoes movement, which was held in 2010 by challenging participants to spend 24 hours without shoes. It was able to garner over 300,000 participants within 24 hours. TOMS Shoes has also created campus groups that help popularize and coordinate the one for one movements.</p> <p>Once the company has created such a huge level of social engagement, turning fans into customers and consequently repeat customers is the easy part. The company’s campaign makes the customers feel part to be part of something. People who buy TOMS products do not buy them because they have the best products but the feeling of getting something good and alternatively doing something good to someone in need elicits a feeling of buying for the cause.</p> <p>27. What is the best title of this passage?</p> <p>(A) The Component of Corporate Social Responsibility (B) The Advantage of Corporate Social Responsibility (C) The Example of Corporate Social Responsibility (D) The Challenge of Corporate Social Responsibility</p>

	<p>28. According to the passage, which of the following words best describe “podoconiosis”? (A) genetic (B) non-infectious (C) immune (D) asymptomatic</p> <p>29. According to the passage, what is true about TOMS Shoes? (A) This company attracts customers primarily because of the quality of shoes. (B) This company is a non-profit organization that donates shoes to the world. (C) This company engages in social events by appearing in TV and print media. (D) This company is still business, but it is run for the social well-being and betterment.</p> <p>30. According to the passage, what is the possible outcome of holding an event like One Day Without Shoes movement? (A) It gave TOMS Shoes media highlights. (B) It assisted campuses to organize activities. (C) It turned the TOMS Shoes customers into fans. (D) It collected small donations for TOMS Shoes.</p>
學習內容	<p>外語-技-英語 IV-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-B-e 社會議題與性別平等 外語-技-英語 VI-A-a 閱讀策略之應用 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-B-b 商業應用 外語-技-英語 VI-B-c 國內與國際重要議題</p>
學習指引	<p>1. 本文旨在描述企業社會責任(CSR)的管理概念。企業將社會和環境問題納入其業務運營中做為公司實現經濟、環境和社會需求平衡的方式，同時滿足股東和利益相關者的期望。TOMS Shoes 即為本概念的模範之一。該公司幾乎沒有做任何行銷卻專注在社會和慈善活動，並在社群上創建一個忠實的粉絲互動社區，進行慈善事業的推廣，無形中達到企業實現經濟成長與對社會反饋的雙贏機制。</p> <p>2. 本題測驗文章主旨(第 27 題)、推測字詞意義 (第 28 題)、細節描述(第 29 題)、推論文意(第 30 題)。</p> <p>3. 學生應具備擷取、理解、判斷資訊，並做後續的思考與判斷的閱讀素養能力，以進行(1)略讀(2)掃描(3)辨識課文主旨與細節(4)上下文判斷與(5)推論文意等閱讀策略的能力培養。</p>
參考答案	<p>27.C 28.B 29.D 30.A</p>

111 學年度四技二專考試科目樣卷試題本學習指引

考試科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 共同科目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目 (群類別： <u>外語群英語類</u>)
科目名稱	<input type="checkbox"/> 國文 <input type="checkbox"/> 英文 <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 A <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 B <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 C <input type="checkbox"/> 專業科目一 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目二
題目類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p>(一)中譯英</p> <p>在這個瞬息萬變的時代中，企業風險俯拾即是，考驗著企業的風險管理能力。<u>①風險有兩種形式：政治因素和自然災害，皆可能減少一間公司的利潤，甚至毀損它的名譽。</u>預先計劃是企業生存的關鍵，可成立危險處理小組，以及定期模擬和訓練。<u>②小組的主要任務為解決最緊急的問題，並針對目前的行動，進行內部和外部的溝通。</u></p>
學習內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 IV-A-c 英文造句演練 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-B-b 商業應用
學習指引	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本段敘述簡介兩種企業風險形式與因應之道。 2. 本題評量學生所學的詞彙和句型，寫出正確的句子。評量基礎句型與語法觀念，包括 S+ Vi+ SC 與關係代名詞限定語非限定(補充)用法。 3. 學生應熟悉課綱議題之英文字彙，寫出正確句子的能力，以展現符號運用、自我精進與溝通表達之素養。
參考答案	<p>第①題參考答案： There are two forms of risk: political factor(s) and natural disaster(s), which may reduce a company's profits and even damage its reputation.</p> <p>第②題參考答案： The team's main tasks are resolving the most urgent problems and communicating internally and externally about the actions which are taken now.</p>

111 學年度四技二專考試科目樣卷試題本學習指引

考試科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 共同科目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目（群類別： <u>外語群英語類</u> ）
科目名稱	<input type="checkbox"/> 國文 <input type="checkbox"/> 英文 <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 A <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 B <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 C <input type="checkbox"/> 專業科目一 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目二
題目類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題
試題	<p style="text-align: center;">(二)英譯中</p> <p>Studies reveal that the relationship between happiness and work goes both ways. <u>③The most persuasive data regarding the effects of happiness on positive outcomes come from scientific studies that follow the same people over a period of time.</u> For example, people who report that they are happy at age 18 have better jobs by age 26. <u>④The merrier a person is, the more likely she will get a position, keep her job later in life, and have more financial independence.</u> These studies make us understand how important happiness is to our life.</p>
學習內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 IV-A-c 英文造句演練 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-B-b 商業應用
學習指引	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本段敘述簡介快樂對於積極成果的影響與在職場上的表現。 2. 本題評量學生所學的詞彙和句型，翻譯成符合中文語言結構且語句通順的中文句子。翻譯重點包括「介系詞片語當後置形容詞」與「越…，就越…」。 3. 學生應具備 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -對於英文與中文的句型與語法轉換之掌握能力。 -運用適切且準確的中文詞語，寫出正確的中文句子的能力，以展現符號運用、自我精進與溝通表達之素養。
參考答案	<p>第③題參考答案： 關於快樂對積極成果的影響，最有說服力的資料來自在一段時間內追蹤同一批人的科學研究。</p> <p>第④題參考答案： 一個人越快樂，她越有可能獲得職位，在以後的生活中保住她的工作並擁有更多的財務獨立性。</p>

111 學年度四技二專考試科目樣卷試題本學習指引

考試科目	<input type="checkbox"/> 共同科目 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目（群類別： <u>外語群英語類</u> ）												
科目名稱	<input type="checkbox"/> 國文 <input type="checkbox"/> 英文 <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 A <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 B <input type="checkbox"/> 數學 C <input type="checkbox"/> 專業科目一 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 專業科目二												
題目類型	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 單選題 <input type="checkbox"/> 非選擇題												
試題	<p>二、寫作測驗(說明：請依提示及圖表內容在「答案卷」上寫一封約 120 字的英文短文。 提示：</p> <p>(1) 下圖為一份統計圖表，顯示「高中生沒做會後悔五件事」的百分比。</p> <p>(2) 文分兩段，第一段描述圖表內容；第二段請試著分析為什麼環島旅行是高中生最想做的是。</p> <div data-bbox="383 813 1385 1417" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>高中生沒做會後悔的五件事</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>項目</th> <th>百分比</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>了解自己興趣與專長</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>環島旅行</td> <td>85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>養寵物</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>認真念書</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>喜歡一個人</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	項目	百分比	了解自己興趣與專長	80%	環島旅行	85%	養寵物	40%	認真念書	60%	喜歡一個人	65%
項目	百分比												
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學習內容	外語-技-英語 IV-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 IV-A-c 英文造句演練 外語-技-英語 V-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 V-A-c 英文寫作 外語-技-英語 VI-A-b 英文句型與語法之認識 外語-技-英語 VI-A-c 英文短文寫作 外語-技-英語 VI-A-d 英文不同文體寫作												

<p>學習 指引</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 表格呈現「高中生沒做會後悔五件事」的百分比，其中環島旅行是高中生最想做的事，考生第一段需要描述統計圖表所顯示的事實現象，接續第二段分析環島旅行為何是高中生最想做的原因。 2. 本題評量包括 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -運用比較性的語句，進行統計圖所顯示的現象。 -連結圖表結果與個人論點，以解釋或舉例說服讀者其觀點為正確的與因果關係呈現。 3. 學生應具備 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -運用所學詞彙和句型，寫出正確的比較性的句子(包括原級、比較級或最高級)，進而發展出進行分析比較的段落。 -根據表格中的數值，寫出包含統計數字的陳述句。 -運用適當連接轉承用語，連結兩個完整的段落，發展成短文的能力，以展現符號運用、自我精進、系統規劃與溝通表達。 -了解不同文體特色，學習短文寫作技巧的能力，以具備符號運用與溝通表達之素養。
<p>參考 答案</p>	<p>無提供</p>