

113年度統測試題研討會外語群



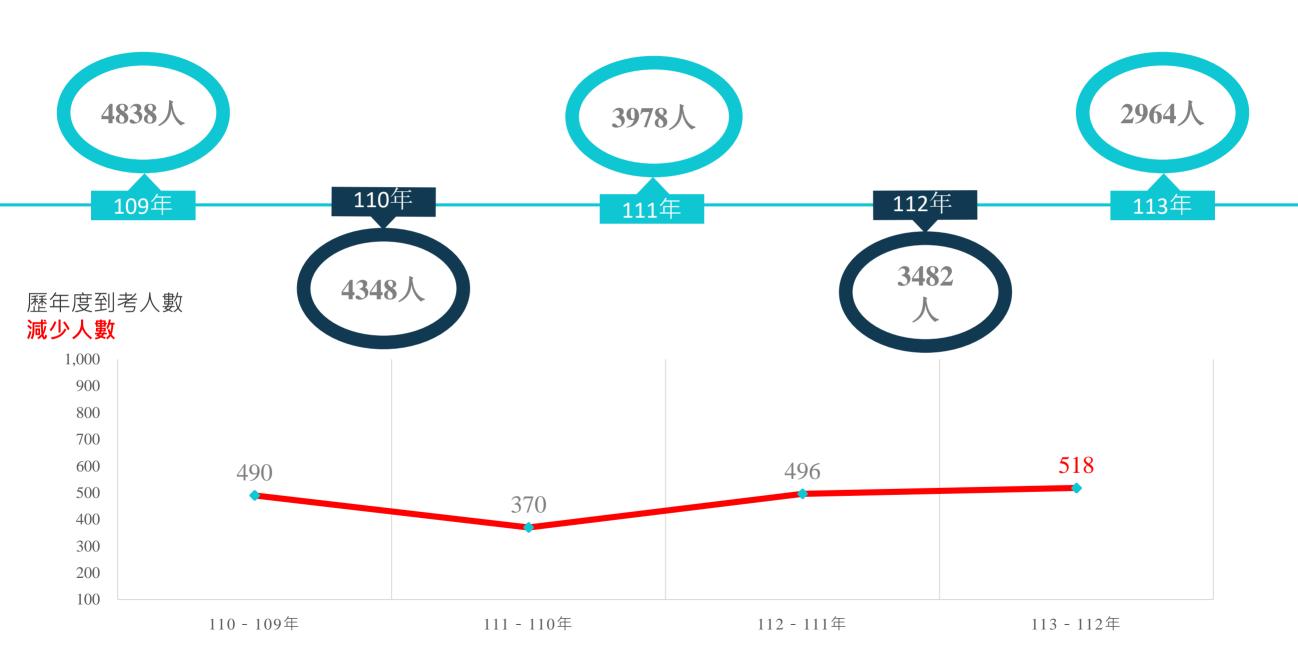
- 1 整卷分析
- 2 評量架構
- 3 難易度及鑑別度分析
- 4 題例說明
- 5 試題評論

01

### 整卷分析-專業科目二(英語類)

- 施測結果分析
- 成績分布圖
- 109-113學年度平均分數

### 1 施測結果分析-到考人數





# 選擇題30題+非選擇題5題滿分100分

113學年度

112學年度

平均分數

選擇題/整卷

34.48/53.82

33.12/51.85

標準差

選擇題/整卷

12.11/18.22

12.71/19.06

信度

0.85

0.86

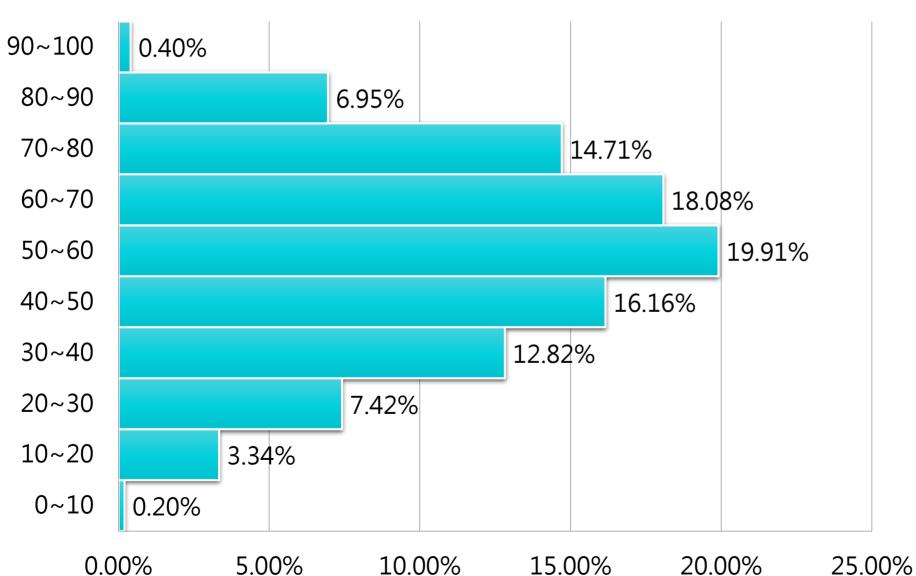
極值

4,98.5

6,97

# ② 施測結果分析



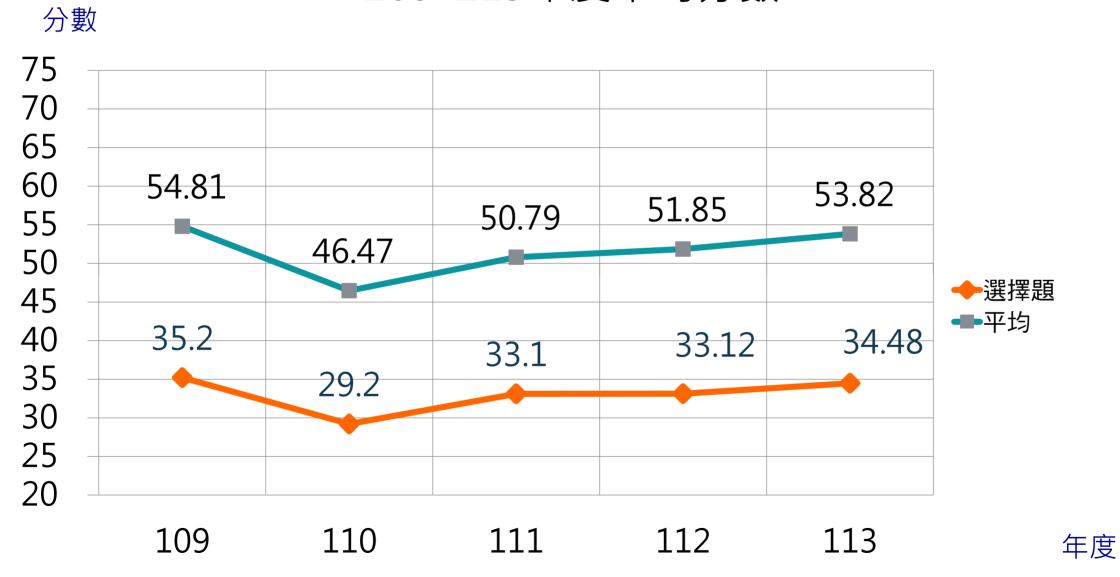


專業科目二

平均分數:53.82



### 109-113年度平均分數



02

### 專業科目二 評量架構

- •初階英文閱讀與寫作練習
- 中階英文閱讀與寫作練習
- 高階英文閱讀與寫作練習



# ? 評量架構-專業科目二

題型	測驗能力	考試	大綱中之議題	題數
綜合測驗	句型與語法之認識、閱讀策略 之應用。	- -	自然生態、 國內與國際重要議題、 歷史議題	15
閱讀測驗	句型與語法之認識、閱讀策略 之應用。	閱讀理解與寫作技能 議題閱讀與寫作練習	商業應用、 科技與人文社會、 公共事務與人權倡議	15
翻譯測驗	句型與語法之認識、造句演練 不同文體寫作。		進階新聞、觀光旅遊	4
寫作測驗	句型與語法之認識、短文寫作 不同文體寫作。		休閒娛樂	1

03

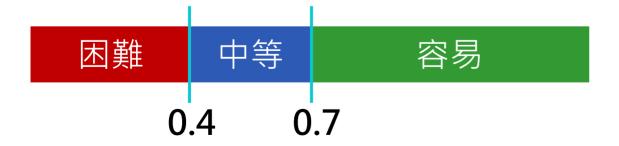
### 難易度及鑑別度分析

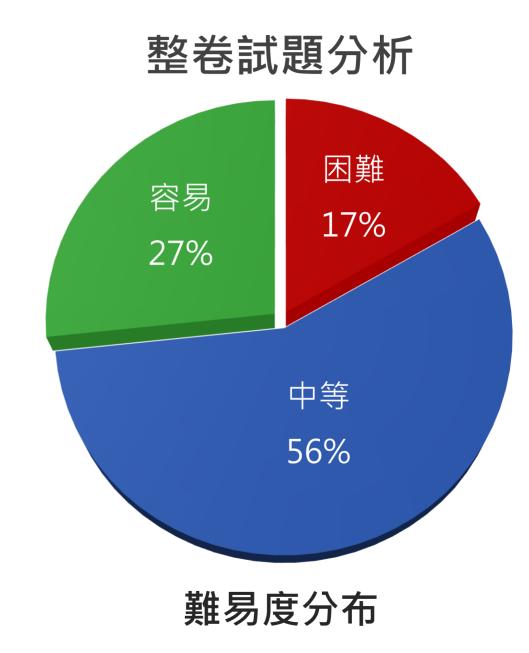
- 試題分析指標的涵義
- 難易度與鑑別度交叉表



### 試題分析指標的涵義

難易度	難易度等級
P < 0.4	困難
$0.4 \le P < 0.7$	中等
0.7 ≤ P	容易



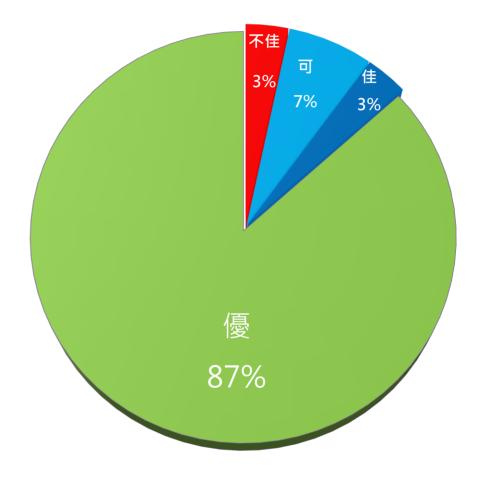




鑑別指數	試題評鑑
D < 0.2	不佳
$0.2 \le D < 0.3$	可
$0.3 \le D < 0.4$	佳
0.4 ≦ D	優



### 整卷試題分析



鑑別度分布



## **②** 難易度與鑑別度交叉表

			難易度	
		困難	中等	容易
	不佳	29		
鑑	可	5		21
別度	佳			16
反	優	2 \ 10 \ 13	1 \( 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 14 \cdot 17 \cdot 18 \cdot 19 \cdot 20 \cdot 24 \cdot 25 \cdot 26 \cdot 27 \cdot 28 \cdot 30	3 \ 9 \ 11 \ 15 \ 22 \ 23



# 題例說明

# ❷ 專業科目二

#### ▲ 閱讀下文,回答第16-20題

Green marketing is motivated by environmental concerns and the requirement to use sustainable marketing techniques. It started in the 1970s but became popular in the late 1980s. Its objective was to promote environmentally friendly products that were in line with consumer preferences for the purpose of dealing with environmental concerns. During that time in the late 1980s, extensive green marketing research was conducted to identify consumer interest in buying green products. In the early 1990s, researchers examined the green marketing approach from a business standpoint. Studies showed that consumers in developed nations exhibited greater environmental awareness. (1) However, studies examining how green marketing affects customers in developing nations like India are quite rare.

A global survey, which compared the purchase behavior between 2017 and 2020, revealed a growing willingness among consumers to pay more for environmentally friendly products. (2) This study in 2022 showed that the most significant increase in purchase behavior across countries has been observed in Brazil (42%), Italy (41%), France (30%), and Japan (15%) over the past five years. Secondly, consumers are most likely to consider sustainability when making a purchase decision in energy (74%), followed by construction (66%), travel and tourism (62%), and financial services (44%). (3) In terms of age groups, Millennials (42%) and Generation Z (39%) demonstrate a greater willingness to pay for sustainability compared to Baby Boomers (26%) and Generation X (31%). The age range for Generation Z is 11 to 26 years old, while Baby Boomers are between 59 and 77 years old. Millennials are between 27 and 42 years old, and Generation X is between 43 and 58 years old.

(4) Some companies engage in greenwashing, making commitments without taking real action. Greenwashing was first used in 1986 by Jay Westerveld. It refers to the practice of companies exaggerating the environmental benefits of their products in order to attract environmentally conscious consumers. Greenwashing takes on different forms. Some companies may overstate the extent of their environmental efforts to give an impression that they are more sustainable than they actually are. Some companies may selectively reveal positive information on their environmental practices and use ambiguous language in their advertising so that they appear to be responsible but do not demonstrate sustainability. Consumers should therefore pay close attention to products labelled "green" to ensure that they are more easily distinguished from misleading greenwashing practices.



- 17. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
  - (A) The surveys show that people around 60 years old are less willing to pay for sustainability than teenagers.
  - (B) Greenwashing is clearly reflecting a company's true ecological benefits rather than resorting to false practices.
  - (C) People are less inclined to take sustainability into account when deciding on an energy purchase, as opposed to travel.
  - (D) Consumers in Japan exhibit a more significant shift in buying environmentally friendly products compared to those in Italy.

### 鑑別度

# 優良

試題

# 作答狀況

選項	<b>A</b> *	В	С	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	47.87	30.06	17.00	4.96	0.10		
高分組 (選答比例)	87.68	8.87	3.08	0.37	0.00	0.48	0.73
低分組 (選答比例)	15.07	41.59	30.82	12.11	0.40		



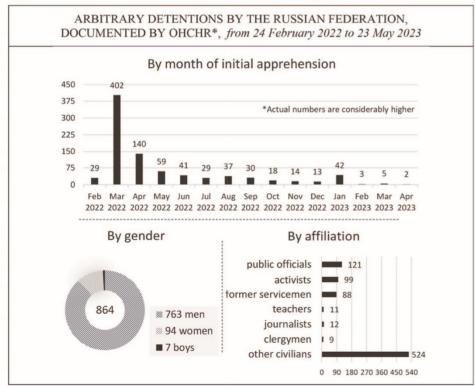
#### 閱讀下文,回答第26-30題

Arbitrary detention is the violation of the right to liberty. It refers to the act of apprehending and taking away a person's freedom without following nationally recognized laws or international standards. When someone is detained arbitrarily, they are deprived of means to defend themselves from extrajudicial execution, enforced disappearances, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, etc.

Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights specifies the circumstances that make detention arbitrary.

- 1. The grounds for the arrest are illegal.
- 2. The procedural rights of the victim were not respected.
- 3. The victim was not informed of the reasons for the arrest.
- 4. The victim was not brought before a judge within a reasonable amount of time.

Reports of civilians who were held by Russian armed forces or went missing appeared shortly after the Russian Federation launched its full-scale military attack against Ukraine on 24 February, 2022. Meanwhile, the number of conflict-related detentions increased in several areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, according to data provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Between 24 February 2022 and 23 May 2023, OHCHR documented 864 cases of arbitrary detention by Russian armed forces. A significant number of these cases also amount to enforced disappearances.



On 29 April 2022, a local activist and citizen journalist from Feodosiia vanished from sight while returning from work in Koktebel. On the same day, her parents' house was searched by six Federal Security Bureau (FSB) agents. When the father questioned them about his daughter, one of the officers responded that she was detained for "handing non-classified information to a foreign country" and declined to reveal where she was being held. In the following days, the victim's relatives went to the location where she was taken and collected closed circuit television (CCTV) footage from a nearby gas station. In the video, the activist was forced into a car by three men. Despite the relatives' request, the local police did not review the footage. On 7 May 2022, the victim's lawyer was able to ascertain that she was being held in an unofficial place, where officers interrogated her and pressured her to confess to a crime and sign a self-incriminating statement without the presence of legal representation.



- 29. In the case of the female journalist, which condition that makes detention arbitrary has **NOT** been mentioned?
  - (A) denying her right to contact family members
  - (B) disclosing her detention location to her family
  - (C) holding and interrogating her at an unofficial facility
  - (D) failing to provide her with access to legal counsel or representation

# 鑑別度

### 不佳 試題

# 作答狀況

選項	Α	B*	С	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	29.62	24.70	18.29	27.13	0.27		
高分組 (選答比例)	34.11	34.98	4.19	26.72	0.00	0.25	0.15
低分組 (選答比例)	25.57	20.05	30.28	23.42	0.67		



#### ▲ 閱讀下文,回答第6-10題

Do you feel reluctant to ask someone for a seat if you struggle to stand safely when riding the train? In some countries, a sign with a letter "P" inside a blue triangle \_\_6\_\_ priority seats, which are often located close to the doors. With the new priority seating card, patrons can demonstrate their need for a priority seat by \_\_7\_ presenting the card to someone already occupying one. The purpose of the card is to provide passengers with a range of situations that make it difficult for them to stand the confidence to ask other passengers to give up their priority seats. Someone's need for a seat may not be obvious. For example, they may have a hidden disability or be in the early stages of pregnancy. Successful applicants will \_\_8\_\_ with a priority seating card, which they can display to fellow passengers who are sitting in a priority seat. \_\_9\_, the priority card does not guarantee a seat. Priority seats may already be occupied by other card holders or travelers with comparable seating needs. In Taiwan, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has proposed \_\_10\_\_ regulations to add "people with actual needs" to the priority groups for the available seats. The Taipei MRT reminded the public that it has free stickers for pregnant women and people who are feeling unwell to indicate their needs to sit down.

- 10. (A) assaulting
- (B) addicting

(C) accusing

(D) amending

難度

困難 試題

難 度

困難 試題

# 作答狀況

選項	A	В	С	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	19.10	21.36	26.35	33.16	0.03		
高分組 (選答比例)	12.32	8.50	11.58	67.61	0.00	0.33	0.56
低分組 (選答比例)	23.55	28.94	36.07	11.31	0.13		



#### ▲ 閱讀下文,回答第 21-25 題

Nowadays, video game consoles like the Switch, the PlayStation, and the Xbox let us play realistic sports, space, and adventure games at home. Players can also play with other people online by connecting to the Internet. But how did video games begin?

The first home video games were invented in America in the 1970s. The first video game sold to the public was called Computer Space in 1970. In 1972, the first home console was sold, called the Magnavox Odyssey. Then a very simple sports game, Pong, a table tennis game, was created and was hugely popular. Instead of realistic graphics, these games used dots and lines to show what was happening. They were only in black and white, but people could spend hours playing them.

In 1977 in Japan, Tomohiro Nishikado had the idea for a game called Space Invaders. Nishikado thought it was wrong to shoot people in his game, so players had to shoot aliens from another planet. Space Invaders was so successful that lots of other companies copied the game. Arcade games became very popular in the 1980s, and people could see many games in shopping malls, restaurants, and convenience stores. Because of this, many people say the 1980s was the golden age of video games. Many different companies entered the video game market. The Nintendo company started in 1983, and control of the market shifted from America to Japan. Anyone who grew up in the 1980s and 1990s has played, or at least has heard of, Super Mario Brothers.

In the 1990s, home video games started to look like they do today. They are provided with three-dimensional graphics and better sound. The special game controllers let players fight, dance, drive cars, play sports, and even play music in games. Because of this, amazing video game consoles like the Switch, the PlayStation, and the Xbox have become popular all over the world.

Video games are designed for more than just entertainment. The term "serious games" describes games that are designed to communicate information to the player, usually to teach them something. For example, in 1982, the Microsoft Flight Simulator began being used. The United States military uses games for virtual training exercises. People also use video game technology to design houses before they are made. In 2019, Facebook released a console called the Oculus Quest, which lets players feel as if they were inside the game.

# 難度

# 容易

- 21. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
  - (A) The Power of Video Games
  - (B) The History of Video Games
  - (C) The Decline of Video Games
  - (D) The Functions of Video Games

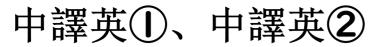
難 度

容易 試題

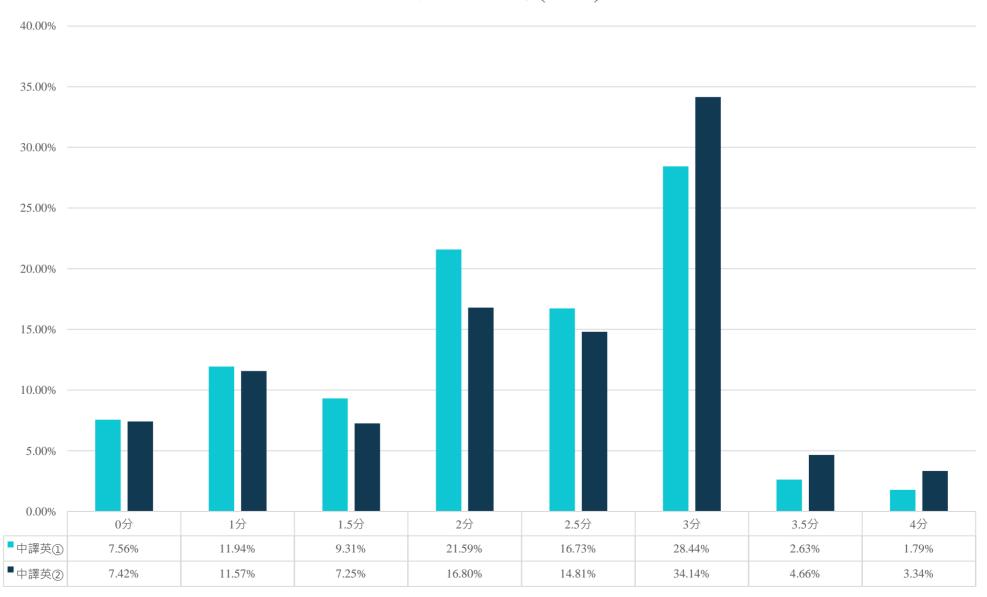
# 作答狀況

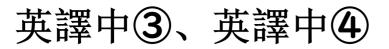
選項	Α	B*	С	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	2.50	90.96	3.31	3.07	0.17		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.49	99.01	0.12	0.37	0.00	0.91	0.26
低分組 (選答比例)	6.46	73.35	10.63	9.02	0.54		



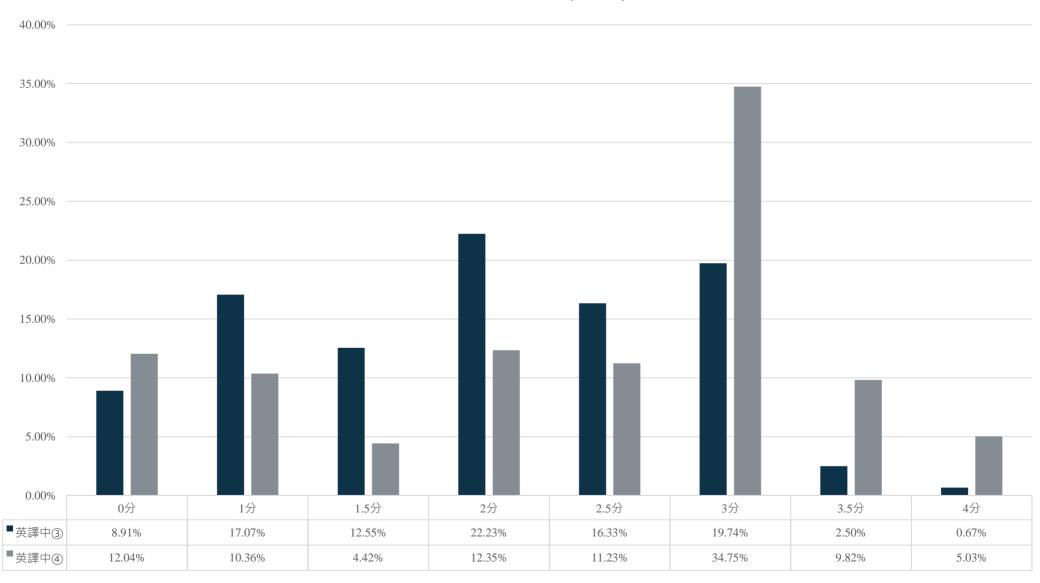


#### 中譯英成績分布(比率)



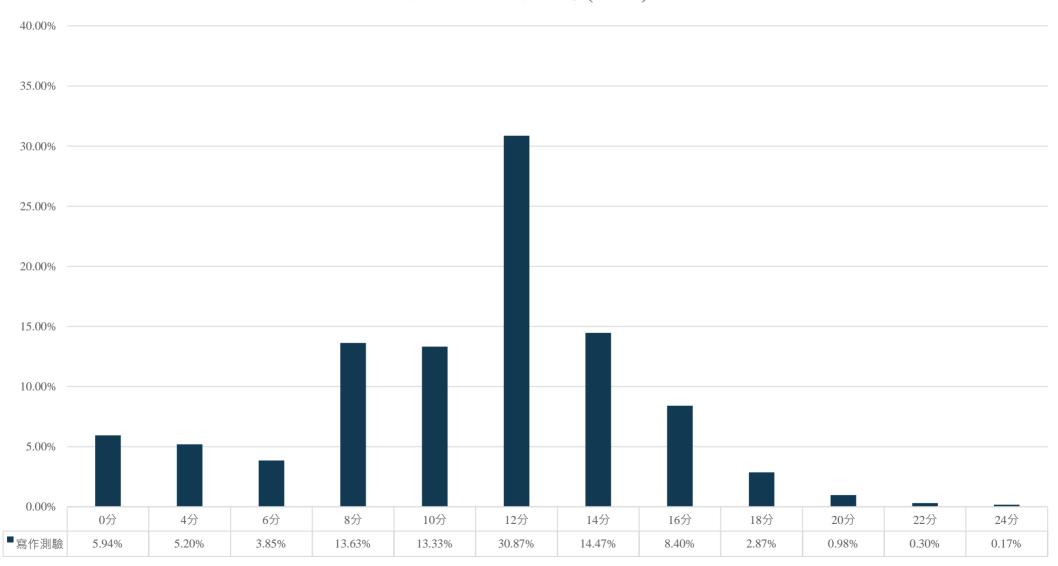


#### 英譯中成績分布(比率)



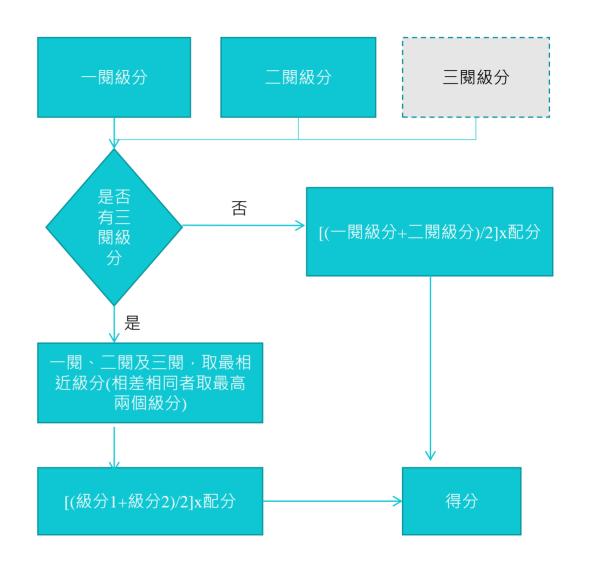


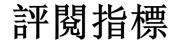
#### 寫作測驗成績分布(比率)



### 閱卷流程

外語群英語類非選擇題型以電腦管 理閱卷流程,並採線上人工閱卷,分 為一閱、二閱及三閱(如圖)。考生 作答結果經一閱、二閱後,若兩閱同 級分或相差一級分,則取其平均值做 為非選擇題級分;若兩閱相差兩級分 或以上,則進行三閱,並以三者(一 閱、二閱、三閱)中差距最小的兩個 級分的平均值做為非選擇題級分。





②過去幾十年來,人工智慧(AI)發展快速,已在日常生活中扮演重要角色。 人們越來越習慣與機器互動,形成一種新的生活體驗。有些科學家擔心人工智慧可能會在未來引發問題。②雖然電腦擅長處理複雜的任務,我們仍需討論新的辦法來限制人工智慧的應用。

#### 第 ① 題參考答案:

Over the past decades, AI has (been) developed rapidly and played  $\begin{cases} \text{an important role} \\ \text{important roles} \end{cases}$  in  $\begin{cases} \text{everyday} \\ \text{daily} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{life} \\ \text{lives} \end{cases} .$ 

#### 第②題參考答案:

Although computers are good at dealing with complicated tasks, we still need to discuss new approaches to limit the application of AI.

級	
分分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意,對題材有絕佳的掌握,句法結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點 正確,用字遣詞沒有或極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意,對題材有良好的掌握,句法結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處,但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意,句法結構不良或有誤,且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意,句法沒有結構概念及連貫性,無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	<ol> <li>空白(未書寫文字)。</li> <li>文字瑣碎、形同未答。</li> <li>只抄題目或其他試題。</li> <li>只抄引導文字。</li> <li>內容完全離題或錯誤。</li> </ol>

### 評閱指標

Christmas wonder fills Germany in December. The country's Christmas markets, by far, draw the biggest crowds, attracting millions of people each year. **3From popular Christmas music to holiday treats and regional handicrafts, there is always something here to please every foreign tourist. 4The markets date back several centuries and usually have offered seasonal goods, and visitors today can still find traditional items and shop for symbolic gifts.** Most markets begin at the end of November and last until Christmas Eve.

#### 第③題參考答案:

國觀光客。

#### 第 ④ 題參考答案:

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意,對題材有絕佳的掌握,句法結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確,用字遣詞沒有或極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意,對題材有良好的掌握,句法結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處,但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意,句法結構不良或有誤,且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意,句法沒有結構概念及連貫性,無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	<ol> <li>空白(未書寫文字)。</li> <li>文字瑣碎、形同未答。</li> <li>只抄題目或其他試題。</li> <li>只抄引導文字。</li> <li>內容完全離題或錯誤。</li> </ol>

### 評閱指標

說明: YouTube 吸引全球創作者分享不同類型影音作品,亦為現代青少年族群不可或缺的主流影音平台。下表為 2020 及 2021 年臺灣年輕人觀看 YouTube 影片類型調查中,最喜歡觀看的影片內容類型及百分比例之趨勢變化。請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

#### 提示:

- (1) 比較表格中 2020 及 2021 年影片內容類型占比的趨勢變化。
- (2) 下表中,你最喜歡觀看的前兩大類型影片為何?為什麼?

年度及百分比 影片內容類型	2020	2021
娯 樂	25%	29%
音 樂	21%	22%
服装	13%	11%
美 食	12%	5%
旅遊	8%	7%
寵 物	9%	12%
運 動	12%	14%

級八		注意要點
分		
	1.	說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意,語言沒
6	_	有什麼問題。
	2.	只有少數拼字錯誤。
	1.	說明或提示之事項皆備且具創意,語言沒
5		有什麼問題。
	2.	有較多處的小錯誤。
	1.	創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。
4	2.	語言使用不錯,具有主題但細節發展不足。
	3.	句子對的比錯的多。
	1.	創意不足、但四平八穩仍有扣住主題。
	2.	語言發展較不好,具有主題但不夠清楚或
3		有遺漏。
	3.	句子錯的比對的多。
	1.	大約每個句子都有錯,語言沒有達到要求,
2		無法將意思表達清楚,但仍有提到主題。
	2.	具有一定的字數。
	1.	每個句子都有錯,並且其細節與主題不大
1		符合。
	2.	字數太少。
	1.	空白(未書寫文字)。
	2.	文字瑣碎、形同未答。
0	3.	只抄題目或其他試題。
	4.	只抄引導文字。
	5.	內容完全離題或錯誤。



113 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗外語群英語類專業科目(二)非選擇題包 含翻譯測驗與寫作測驗,共40分。翻譯測驗題(一)有關人工智慧發展的影響 及隱憂;題(二)則描述德國聖誕市集充滿傳統節慶的氛圍。前者呼應人工智慧 近年快速發展之相關議題,後者則呈現聖誕市集之繽紛樣貌。寫作測驗中, 考生需依提示,比較主流影音平台影片類型觀看占比的趨勢變化,並闡述最 喜歡的兩大影片類型,題目貼近考生生活經驗,應不難發揮。

05 試題評論

NEWS

### 專業科目二

- 整體試題難度適中,內容多元且具鑑別度。
- 試題涵蓋跨領域知識,引導學生平時宜多接觸多元文化與國際理解相關議題。
- 寫作試題具引導學生高層次分析(圖表分析)與創造(偏好取向)思考 能力。
- 取材層面多元,素養導向命題。

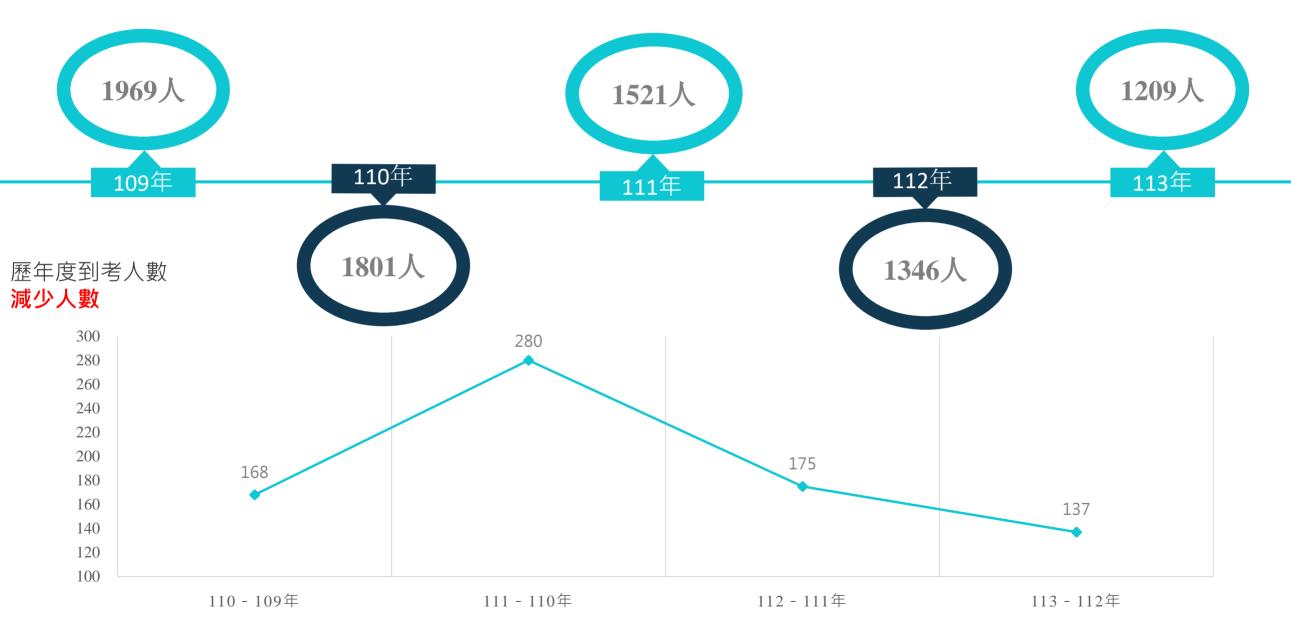
01

### 整卷分析-專業科目二(日語類)

- 施測結果分析
- 成績分布圖
- 109-113學年度平均分數

## P

### 施測結果分析-到考人數及減少人數





### 選擇題50題 滿分100分

113學年度

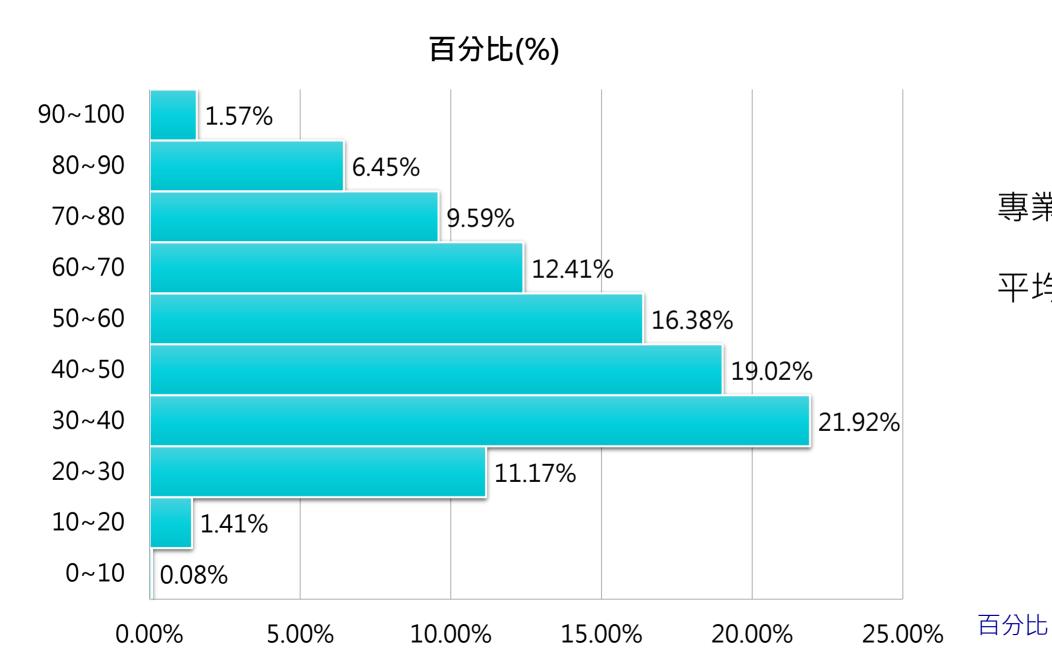
112學年度

平均分數 49.47 49.01

標準差 18.38

信度 0.88 0.84 極值 6,96 14,100

# ② 施測結果分析

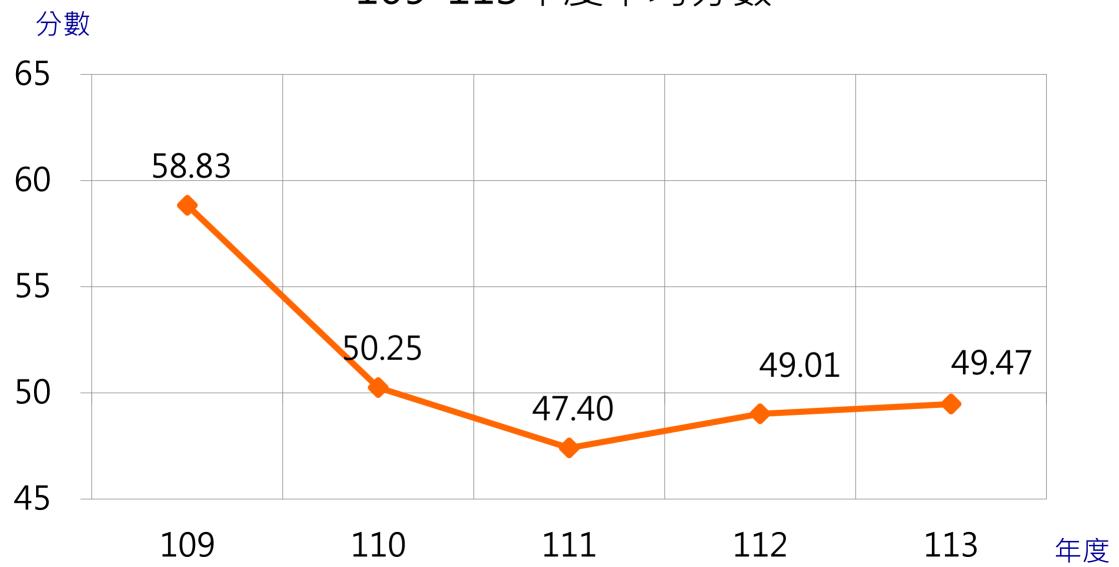


#### 專業科目二

平均分數:49.47



109-113年度平均分數



02

#### 專業科目二 評量架構

- •日語文型練習
- 日語翻譯練習
- 日語讀解初階練習

## ? 評量架構-專業科目二

題型	考試大綱(範圍)	主要測驗內容	題數
詞彙	日語文型練習	假名文字書寫。	5
文法	日語文型練習 日語翻譯練習	「程度」與「比況」機能句、句法(含單語、文節、文)之認識、な形容詞句、 名詞斷定句、「使役」、「受身」與「使役受身」機能句、「推量・可能性」 機能句、「傳聞・引用」機能句、「狀態・様子」機能、「一般條件・因果關 係」與「假定條件」機能句、ます形相關文型、「原因・理由」機能句、「説 明」機能句、動詞句、「義務・必要・不必要」機能句、助詞、「時間」機能 句、「變化」機能句。	10
組合文句	日語文型練習日語翻譯練習	「原因・理由」機能句、「提案・助言・忠告」機能句、「目的」機能句、「使役」、「受身」與「使役受身」機能句、動詞句、文節與文節的關係、な形容詞句、「變化」機能句、助詞、「目的」機能句、「推量・可能性」機能句。	<b>–</b>
翻譯測驗	日語文型練習日語翻譯練習	「希望・願望」機能句、「依頼・命令」機能句、「提案・助言・忠告」機能句、た形變化與相關文型、「程度」與「比況」機能句、「意見・思考・感想機能句、「使役」、「受身」與「使役受身」機能句、「傳聞・引用」機能句「希望・願望」機能句、「狀態・様子」機能句、「恩恵授受」機能句、「時間」機能句、動詞句、て形變化與相關文型、辞書形變化與相關文型、ない形變化與相關文型、ます形相關文型、「提案・助言・忠告」機能句、ます形相關文型、「一般條件・因果關係」與「假定條件」機能句、「後悔・回想」機能句	15
閱讀測驗	日語讀解初階練習	略讀、精讀、預測、推論等閱讀技巧。	15 4

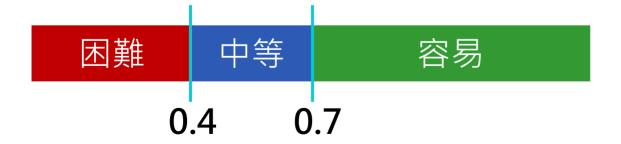
03

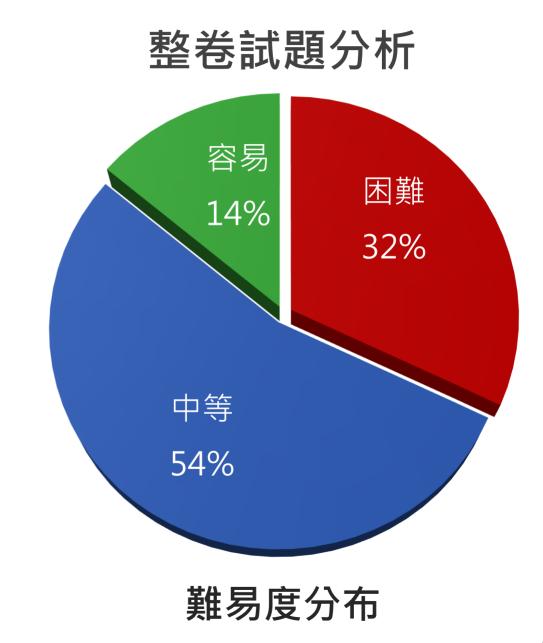
## 難易度及鑑別度分析

- 試題分析指標的涵義
- 難易度與鑑別度交叉表



難易度	難易度等級
P < 0.4	困難
$0.4 \le P < 0.7$	中等
0.7 ≤ P	容易





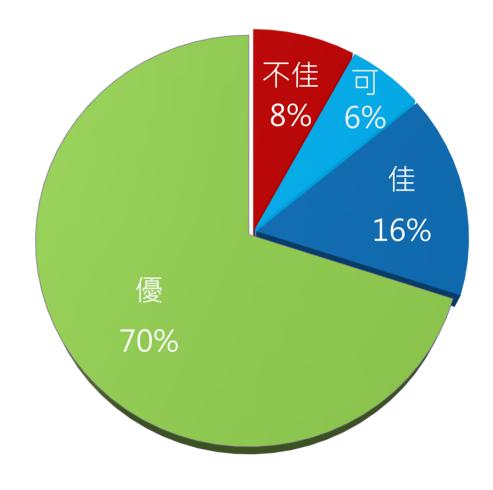


### 試題分析指標的涵義

鑑別指數	試題評鑑
D < 0.2	不佳
$0.2 \le D < 0.3$	可
$0.3 \le D < 0.4$	佳
0.4 ≦ D	優



### 整卷試題分析



鑑別度分布



## **②** 難易度與鑑別度交叉表

		難易度						
		困難	中等	容易				
	不佳	6 \ 27 \ 41 \ 47						
<b>656</b>	可	1 \ 13 \ 42						
鑑別度	佳	29、39、50	8 \ 11 \ 25 \ 26 \ 33					
	優	5 · 9 · 14 · 15 · 32 · 46	3 · 4 · 7 · 10 · 12 ·  16 · 17 · 19 · 21 ·  22 · 28 · 30 · 31 ·  34 · 35 · 37 · 40 ·  43 · 44 · 45 · 48 ·  49	2 · 18 · 20 · 23 · 24 · 36 · 38				

04

# 題例說明



#### ▲閱讀下文,回答第 36-37 題

最近、健康診査をしたら、なんと 13 キロも太って、いま 73 キロです。先生の話によると、身長 160 センチの私は、標準体重の数式である(身長 (cm) -100) × 0.9kg)で計算してみると、肥満だそうです。コロナ中、ジムにも通えず、そして、座りっぱなしの仕事ばかりで、また、お菓子も夜食も我慢せずに食べていたことも太った原因の一つだと思います。健康のために、今、毎日できるだけ、朝早く起きてジョギングするようにしています。少なくとも週に 5 日必ず運動するのが目標です。

- 37. 文章にもっとも合っている説明は以下のどれですか。
  - (A) 筆者はいま、週に5日の運動を心掛けています。
  - (B) 筆者はコロナ中も座ったり、運動したりしていました。
  - (C) 筆者はコロナ中、太らないように、夜食などを我慢していました。
  - (D) 筆者はコロナ中、夜食などを我慢したにもかかわらず太りました。

#### 鑑別度

優良 試題



鑑別度

優良

試題

選項	<b>A</b> *	В	С	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	51.36	9.35	15.05	24.23	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	78.96	0.00	3.96	17.07	0.00	0.51	0.49
低分組 (選答比例)	29.47	19.12	22.88	28.53	0.00		



- 27. 毎回帰省して自分のところに戻る頃になると、<u>高齢の親は帰らないでほしいと言わん</u> <u>ばかりだ</u>。
  - (A) 年邁的雙親總是忍不住會說不要回去
  - (B) 年邁的雙親總是會一直地說不要回去
  - (C) 年邁的雙親總是表現出一副希望你不要回去的神情
  - (D) 年邁的雙親總是表現出一副希望你不要回來的神情

### 鑑別度

不佳 試題

## 鑑別度

## 不佳 試題

選項	Α	В	C*	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	18.36	39.45	35.15	7.03	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	8.54	53.96	32.32	5.18	0.00	0.35	-0.03
低分組 (選答比例)	27.27	26.65	35.74	10.34	0.00		



#### ▲閱讀下文,回答第48-50題

大酒株式会社は来年度の新入社員を募集するため、以下の内容を求人サイトに出しました。

#### 社是

? &

クエスチョン

アンド

エキサイト

【疑問】常に"?(なぜ)"という問題意識を持ち

【意欲】成長への積極的な意欲を燃やし

【感動】爽やかな"! (感動)"を生み出そう

大酒株式会社は日本酒を製造・販売する会社です。以下は私たちの社是(会社の標語)「?&!(クエスチョン アンド エキサイト)」です。この社是のように、現状に満足することなく、常に高みを目指し、ともに成長し続けられる人材を私たちは求めています。

「日本酒が飲めない」という人も昨今増えてきました。「<u>ア</u>に入るなら日本酒が飲めないと難しいか」という質問をいただくことがあります。でも、そんな方にこそ<u>イ</u>に来てほしいと思っています。飲めないからこそ、新しい発想ができるかもしれない。なぜ日本酒が苦手なのか、どんなものなら好きなのか、好きなお酒との味の違いは何なのかなど、逆にそれを私たちに教えていただきたいと願っています。

「和」の文化を大切に、古くから育んできた酒造りの想いを大切にしつつ新しい発 想で世界を拓きたいと思う意欲がある方とともに、私たちは総合食品企業として成長 していきたいと願っています。

#### 【募集概要】

(1)正社員(技術研究職) (2)正社員(営業職)

#### 【仕事内容】

- (1)正社員(技術研究職):酒類や食品類の研究開発・品質管理・品質保証
- (2)正社員(営業職):担当エリア内におけるセールス

#### 【勤務時間】

(1)正社員(技術研究職)

フレックスタイム制

標準労働時間(1日):8時間 フレキシブルタイム:7:00~22:00

(2)正社員(営業職)

固定時間制

勤務時間:8:30~17:30 (休憩:1時間)

興味ある方は、以下のホームページよりエントリーしてください。

#### 【連絡先】

大酒株式会社

〒663-8227 東宮市酒飲町 4649 号

総務人事部人事教育グループ/酒井

■HP: http://www.ozake.co.jp/

(改編自「リクナビ」與「大関株式会社」網站)

- 50. 本文の内容として正しいものを選びなさい。
  - (A) 酒造りにとって新たな挑戦より伝統を守ることが重要だ。
  - (B) 技術研究職の社員は昼の12時に出社してもかまわない。
  - (C) 日本酒がまったく飲めない人は入社しない方がいい。
  - (D) 営業職は担当エリア内で販促活動と品質管理を行う。

### 難度

困難 試題

選項	A	B*	С	D	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	30.27	23.49	24.40	21.09	0.74		
高分組 (選答比例)	17.68	46.65	11.89	23.48	0.30	0.23	0.34
低分組 (選答比例)	28.53	12.85	36.68	21.00	0.94		



- 24. 最低コストが相手にばれてしまった以上、もうどうしようもない。
  - (A) 雖然被對手知道了我們的最低成本價,但是還是可以有辦法
  - (B) 因為被對手知道了我們的最低成本價,所以只好想其他辦法
  - (C) 即使被對手知道了我們的最低成本價,我們還是要繼續努力
  - (D) 既然被對手知道了我們的最低成本價,看來已經無計可施了

### 難度

容易試題

難 度

容易試題

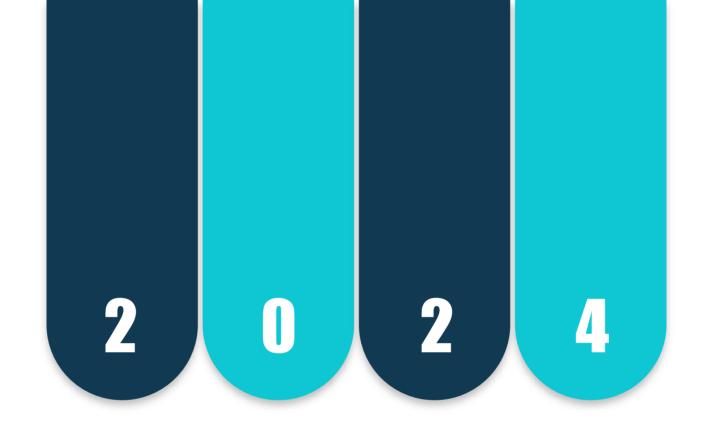
選項	A	В	С	D*	未答	CTT 難度	CTT 鑑別度
選答比例	5.21	6.12	6.29	82.38	0.00		
高分組 (選答比例)	0.00	0.30	0.61	99.09	0.00	0.82	0.48
低分組 (選答比例)	15.05	17.24	16.93	50.78	0.00		

05 試題評論

**NEWS** 

#### 專業科目二

- 測驗取材豐富,生活化且內容多元,詞彙題無往年艱澀考題之現象,符合學生學習程度,難易度適中。
- 閱讀測驗題材豐富,結合課綱核心素養,內容貼近生活議題與多元文化特色, 選項具誘答力,可測驗學生的日語理解及邏輯思考能力。閱讀測驗均能測驗 學生對文章的掌握程度,並納入圖表理解。閱讀包含數學計算、慣用語表現、 外來語詞彙、商用書信用語等。內文架構與文章敘述,具有閱讀技巧(略讀、 精讀、預測、推論)的設計,符合測驗考試大綱內容。整體取材內容看似難 易度適中,卻可測驗學生高層次生活應用及邏輯推理、識別判斷能力。





財團法人技專校院入學測驗中心基金會

謝聆聽