

經濟部所屬事業機構 109 年新進職員甄試試題

類別：全部類別

節次：第一節

科目：共同科目(國文、英文)

注
意
事
項

- 1.本試題共 4 頁(A3 紙 1 張)。
- 2.禁止使用電子計算器。
- 3.國文論文寫作 1 篇(100 分)，須用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在答案卷指定範圍內作答；英文單選題共 40 題，每題 2.5 分，共 100 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡畫記作答，於本試題或其他紙張作答者不予計分。
- 4.英文請就各題選項中選出最適當者為答案，各題答對得該題所配分數，答錯或畫記多於 1 個選項者，倒扣該題所配分數 3 分之 1，倒扣至本科之實得分數為零為止；未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。
- 5.本試題採雙面印刷，請注意正、背面試題。
- 6.考試結束前離場者，試題須隨答案卷(卡)繳回，俟本節考試結束後，始得至原試場或適當處所索取。
- 7.考試時間：120 分鐘。

壹、國文：論文寫作：100 分(請在答案卷作答，必須抄題)

寫作題目：企業組織成敗的關鍵取決於員工，員工是企業組織中最重要
的資產，因此，企業組織常需建立各種制度化的措施，例
如：薪資、升遷、福利、退休等，以激勵員工奉獻其心力。
然而，除了這些外在的激勵措施外，員工如何向上提升自我
價值的積極態度及行動，則更為重要；此不僅攸關企業組織
的成長與茁壯，也關係到員工自我在企業組織中的職涯與發
展。請以「**如何提升自我在企業組織中的價值**」
為題，寫作論文一篇，並加以闡述。

貳、英文：單選題 40 題，每題 2.5 分，共 100 分(請在答案卡作
答，答錯有倒扣，請詳閱注意事項 4)

一、字彙

- [D] 1. That van is the ideal vehicle for carpooling because it can _____ nine passengers and two pets.
(A) abstain (B) enumerate (C) commemorate (D) accommodate
- [B] 2. Fifty nations have banned the use of _____ punishment of children.
(A) admonition (B) corporal (C) divine (D) secular
- [A] 3. This study is the _____ of the whole research program.
(A) cornerstone (B) corner (C) hailstone (D) cornerback

- [A] 4. Old English is the direct _____ of English modern tongue.
 (A) ancestor (B) bachelor (C) creation (D) descendant
- [B] 5. The nation's economy grew 3.55 percent in the first quarter, more than the 2.54 percent increase the government forecast in May, as local semiconductor firms stepped up investment to meet global _____ for AI chips, the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) said yesterday.
 (A) discharge (B) demand (C) desire (D) index
- [A] 6. Helping high school students _____ to college and university leads to higher enrolment.
 (A) apply (B) employ (C) graduate (D) imply
- [C] 7. Justice must be _____ with mercy.
 (A) tampered (B) timbered (C) tempered (D) tumbled
- [B] 8. When the shocking news reached us, we were completely _____.
 (A) happy (B) bewildered (C) unsurprised (D) tired
- [D] 9. An ecosystem is a community of living _____ in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system.
 (A) companies (B) institutes (C) mortalities (D) organisms
- [D] 10. The new design is a _____ from the norm.
 (A) similarity (B) separate (C) distinction (D) departure

二、文法及慣用語

- [A] 11. Jasmine was originally from Mexico, _____ is a Spanish-speaking country blended with various tribal languages.
 (A) which (B) where (C) that (D) so much as
- [A] 12. Not until the early years of the 20th century _____ what divorce means to them.
 (A) did women realize (B) people has known
 (C) didn't men figure out (D) women did know
- [B] 13. David seems to like Esther, and _____.
 (A) does so Norvin (B) so does Norvin (C) Norvin does so (D) Norvin so does
- [D] 14. Liam gave many books to his brother, while Chris gave _____.
 (A) some books to anyone (B) any book to no one
 (C) anyone no books (D) no books to anyone
- [B] 15. Even if the book _____ available in English, nobody would read it.
 (A) was (B) were (C) will be (D) would be
- [B] 16. To attract _____ students from around the world, this university is planning to establish full scholarships for 25 international students annually.
 (A) brightest (B) the brightest (C) the more bright (D) the most bright
- [C] 17. It is important for a university magazine to ask questions of research, _____ simply accepting the claims of researchers at face value.
 (A) except for (B) in terms of (C) rather than (D) to an extent
- [B] 18. Freedom of speech is a fundamental human right, enshrined _____ Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 (A) with (B) in (C) to (D) at
- [A] 19. The boxer is notorious for the obnoxious taunts he uses to _____ his opponents.
 (A) psych out (B) cheer up (C) encourage (D) push-up
- [C] 20. The best way to deal with burns is to prevent them _____ in the first place.
 (A) happen (B) happening (C) from happening (D) to happen

- [C] 21. The old lady has been learning ballet for years _____ the fact that she had been suffering from arthritis for more than 30 years.
 (A) so as to (B) with so much so (C) in spite of (D) as much as
- [B] 22. There are _____ changes when the new system is introduced.
 (A) bound together by (B) bound to be (C) bound up in (D) bound up with
- [D] 23. Searching for one man in this city is like looking for _____.
 (A) a pain in the neck (B) a balloon in the air (C) pins and needles (D) a needle in a haystack
- [C] 24. The experimenter told the students that she _____ later to explain how each problem was solved.
 (A) returns (B) will return (C) would return (D) would have returned
- [D] 25. Little is known about what truly matters in searching for information, _____ what strategies users exploit.
 (A) also (B) as (C) but (D) nor

三、克漏字

Accreditation does not guarantee that you will be satisfied with a particular college or degree program. (26), it does mean that an independent, trustworthy source has checked that standards are being met and that your graduation (27) in greater esteem by future employers, higher education providers and industry peers. Accreditation is a tool usable for (28) to make an accurate evaluation of their options. It also rewards and publicly acknowledges those institutions that (29) a benchmark in their education provision. It rewards the institution and the communities (30) they are based and retains a focus on achievement.

- [A] 26. (A) However (B) In addition (C) Therefore (D) Hence
- [B] 27. (A) will hold (B) will be held (C) holds (D) be held
- [D] 28. (A) future schools (B) selective college (C) prospective teachers (D) would-be students
- [C] 29. (A) are achieved (B) achieved (C) have achieved (D) have been achieved
- [A] 30. (A) where (B) when (C) what (D) how

Among all the sciences, psychology is perhaps the most (31) to the general public, and the most (32) to misconceptions. Even though its language and ideas have (33) everyday culture, most people have only a hazy idea of what the subject is about, and what psychologists actually do. For some, psychology conjures up images of people in white coats, either staffing an institution for mental disorders or (34) laboratory experiments on rats. Others may imagine a man with a middle-European accent psychoanalyzing a patient on a couch or, if film scripts are to be believed, plotting to exercise some form of (35) control.

- [B] 31. (A) straightforward (B) mysterious (C) lucid (D) transparent
- [C] 32. (A) immune (B) sensitive (C) prone (D) similar
- [D] 33. (A) violated (B) demanded (C) observed (D) infiltrated
- [B] 34. (A) working (B) conducting (C) mocking (D) launching
- [A] 35. (A) mind (B) body (C) motor (D) classroom

四、閱讀測驗

There's a fun game I like to play in a group of trusted friends called "Controversial Opinion". The rules are simple: Don't talk about what was shared during Controversial Opinion afterward and you aren't allowed to "argue"—only to ask questions about why that person feels that way. Opinions can range from "I think James Bond movies are overrated" to "I think Donald Trump would make an excellent president". Usually, someone responds to an opinion with, "Oh my god! I had no idea you were one of those people!" Which is really another way of saying "I thought you were on my team!" In psychology, the idea that everyone is like us is called the "false-consensus bias". This bias often manifests itself when we see in politics or polls.

Online it means we can be blindsided by the opinions of our friends. Over time, this morphs into a subconscious belief that we and our friends are the sane ones and that there's a crazy "Other Side" that must be laughed at—an Other Side that just doesn't "get it", and is clearly not as intelligent as "us". But this holier-than-thou social media behavior is counterproductive, it's self-aggrandizement at the cost of actual nuanced discourse and if we want to consider online discourse productive, we need to move past this.

What is emerging is the worst kind of echo chamber, one where those inside are increasingly convinced that everyone shares their world view, that their ranks are growing when they aren't. It's like clockwork: an event happens and then your social media circle is shocked when a non-social media peer group public reacts to news in an unexpected way. They then mock the Other Side for being "out of touch" or "dumb".

- [B] 36. What is the main idea of this article?
- (A) Playing Controversial Opinion with trusted friends is simple and fun.
 - (B) To have a constructive discussion, we need to talk to "the other side".
 - (C) Having "false-consensus bias" is common among friends.
 - (D) We should defend ourselves when others disagree with us.
- [C] 37. What can you do when playing Controversial Opinion?
- (A) Defend your opinions.
 - (B) Judge your friends' opinions.
 - (C) Ask your friends why they feel the way they do.
 - (D) Defend your friends' opinions.
- [C] 38. What does it mean to have a holier-than-thou social media behavior?
- (A) Listen to others' opinions without being judgmental.
 - (B) Interact only with people in your social echo chamber.
 - (C) Being condescending when listening to others' opinions.
 - (D) Try to reach a common ground when debating with people online.
- [B] 39. What is likely to happen in an echo chamber on social media?
- (A) People would believe that they may be misguided by misinformation on social media.
 - (B) People believe that everyone shares a common view toward the world.
 - (C) People are ready to talk to others who hold a different view from their own.
 - (D) People remain skeptical about online information.
- [C] 40. What does it mean to be blindsided by the opinions of our friends?
- (A) Defending our friends' opinions forcefully.
 - (B) Not paying attention to our friends' opinions.
 - (C) Adopting our friends' opinions without independent and critical thinking.
 - (D) Trying to persuade our friends to adopt our opinions.