經濟部所屬事業機構 111 年新進職員甄試試題

節次:第一節 類別:全部類別

科目:共同科目(國文、英文)

1. 本試題共 4 頁(A3 紙 1 張)。

2.禁止使用電子計算器。

注

意

事

3.國文論文寫作 1 篇(100 分), 須用黑色或藍色原子筆或鋼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 鉛筆在答案卡書記作答,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,答錯不倒扣;畫記多於 1 個選項或未作答 者,該題不予計分。 項

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。

國文:論文寫作:100分(請在答案卷作答,必須抄題)

寫作題目:近年來對於建立企業韌性(resilience)日益受到重視,所謂「企 業韌性」,簡言之,就是企業透過風險管控,強化其作業流 程、內控機制及對外在環境的感知與想像,當面對衝擊時, 能夠保有彈性和調適的能力,不僅可避免(或減少)損失,度 過危機,更進而化危機為轉機,並從中獲得利益,使企業得 以持續成長。請以「如何建立國營事業企業韌性之 **我見** | 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)

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1.	Different scientists, and interpretations. (A) unsuitable	alyzing the same data, n (B) unintelligible	nay arrive at wholly differ (C) conflicting	erent and sometimes (D) invalid
	(A) unsuitable	(B) unintenigible	(C) confincting	(D) ilivalid
2. In some developing countries, the sales of imported brands are severely affected by the wi availability of cheaper goods that look almost exactly the same.				• • •
	(A) counterfeit	(B) smuggled	(C) circulated	(D) predominated
3.	The French philosophe and has to shape his ov		writing theme was	s that man is alone in the world
	(A) phenomenal	(B) observant	(C) superficial	(D) dominant
		共同科目(國文、英	文)第1頁,共4頁	【請翻頁繼續作答

4		thods are recommended (B) contradictory	•	ty control. (D) contraceptive
5	i. The prices of goods ar (A) inflation	re soaring, and the gover (B) deflation	nment is trying very har (C) reflation	
6		cionship does not take pl (B) realistic		
7		effort to save the (B) conscientious		(D) contemptuous
8		ittle personal ge (B) affection		(D) affliction
9		recently, following h (B) daylight		
		gh school classmate unti (B) forget		to me at the conference. (D) neglect
11	. The suspect deniesguilty. (A) to break, proving (C) broken, having pro		(B) break, proven (D) breaking, to prove	onvincing evidence him
12		to bring own bo (B) is, their		(D) are, them
13	i. I'm not surprised that (A) study	they are good students. (B) studied		
14	(A) The children misb (C) Were the children	ehave	(B) Would the children (D) Should the children	
15		, what would you do (B) came	with all the food you h (C) had come	
16	patience them (A) at, from		young children; moreo (C) with, towards	ver, he has considerable (D) in, with
17		going to let her copy m	y math homework, she's (B) getting stuck betw	s veen a rock and a hard place
18		ew boss. He is too dema (B) get over		(D) get out
19	O. As a customer service please.	representative, he has to	o deal with complaints fi	from clients, are hard to
	(A) many of who	(B) many of which	(C) many of them	(D) of whom many
20	make up for it.			everything within our power to
	(A) at your earliest co.(C) for your own troul		(B) at your own risk(D) on such short notice	ce

	21. The monthly rent is the		ny occupants there are.	
	(A) irrespective of	(B) despite of	(C) according to	(D) in proportion as
	22. Animal rights groups a			
	(A) to test	(B) testing	(C) tests of	(D) to testing
	23. A number of automobi			
	(A) renting	(B) rents	(C) rental	(D) rented
	24. Some construction firm			
	(A) cut short	(B) cut corners	(C) cut off	(D) cut down
三、	25. You should have avoid (A) to talk about 克漏字	led her divorce. (B) mentioning	(C) to mention	(D) being mentioned
	their friends and families. They disbelieved glib assure to breathe clean air. More in They uncooled the cigarett minds. It was, perhaps, the	They demanded hard day rances that cigarettes we important, antismoking a e companies and their b first victory in the fighter or cloud of smog. W	ata about the risks of brare (27) and that the rectivists changed our ide rands, forever (29) st for our mental environs ago learned to was	told that cigarettes were killing reathing in secondhand smoke. ight to smoke (28) the right a of what smoking is all about. moking and death in all of our ment—an ecology as rife with atch what we dump into nature to take into our minds.
	26. (A) that	(B) because	(C) although	(D) if
	27. (A) safe	(B) dangerous	(C) difficult	(D) commercial
	28. (A) superseded	(B) superimposed	(C) substituted	(D) outnumbered
	29. (A) connect	(B) connected	(C) connecting	(D) connective
	30. (A) creatures	(B) illnesses	(C) myths	(D) pollutants
	They may have difficulty f by daytime sleepiness, low motor vehicle collisions, a weeks, or long term, lasting	alling asleep, or staying venergy, <u>(33)</u> , and a s well as problems <u>(3</u> g more than a month. The somnia symptoms, and	asleep <u>(32)</u> desired. depressed mood. It may <u>(34)</u> . Insomnia can be the concept of the word many <u>(35)</u> of rand	n people have trouble sleeping. Insomnia is typically followed y result in an increased risk of short term, lasting for days or insomnia has two possibilities: domized controlled trials and e word insomnia refers to.
	31. (A) sleeping	(B) sleepy	(C) sleep	(D) asleep
	32. (A) as long as	(B) as soon as	(C) as more as	(D) no sooner than
	33. (A) irritating	(B) irritable	(C) irritability	(D) irritative
	34. (A) study and to work (C) focusing and learn	ing	(B) studying for work(D) focus and learn	
	25 (A) abstracts	(R) subtracts	(C) distracts	(D) attracts

四、閱讀測驗

For a long time, many psychologists embraced a victim narrative about trauma, believing that severe stress causes long-lasting and perhaps irreparable damage to one's psyche and health. In 1980, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was added to the list of mental disorders and has since received a lot of attention in the media and among ordinary individuals trying to understand what happens to people **in the wake of** tragic life events. Yet psychologists now know that only a small percentage of people develop the full-blown disorder while, on average, anywhere from one half to two-thirds of trauma survivors exhibit what's known as post-traumatic growth. After a crisis, most people acquire a newfound sense of purpose, develop deeper relationships, have a greater appreciation of life, and report other benefits.

In American culture, when people are feeling depressed or anxious, they are often advised to do what makes them happy; they are encouraged to distract themselves from bad news and difficult feelings, to limit their time on social media and to exercise. However, the happy feelings one gets by doing pleasant things fade fast, and soon the sad mood takes over, plunging one into a deeper abyss of melancholy. A better strategy to cope with trauma has to do with meaning-seeking. When people search for meaning, they often do not feel happy, because the things that make our lives meaningful, like volunteering or working, are stressful and require effort. But months later, the meaning seekers not only reported fewer negative moods but also felt more enriched, inspired and part of something greater than themselves. Therefore, although none of us can avoid suffering, we can still learn to suffer well.

- 36. What is this passage mainly about?
 - (A) PTSD as a widespread mental disorder.
- (B) A good way to deal with trauma.
- (C) How to find happiness in life.
- (D) Suffering as a meaning of life.
- 37. Which of the following statements is true about the first paragraph?
 - (A) Stress inevitably causes permanent damage to one's mind and body.
 - (B) PTSD should have been listed earlier as one of the mental disorders.
 - (C) Most people are able to survive and grow from a traumatic experience.
 - (D) The more serious one's crisis is, the more growth one can exhibit.
- 38. According to the second paragraph, which of the following options can best help one to recover from a traumatic experience?
 - (A) To do something cheerful as distraction.
 - (B) To find meaning in the unhappy experience.
 - (C) To seek help from a professional psychologist.
 - (D) To eat well, exercise well, and sleep well.
- 39. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase in the wake of in the first paragraph?
 - (A) before
- (B) after
- (C) conscious of
- (D) suffering from
- 40. Which of the following has the least to do with post-traumatic growth?
 - (A) To awaken to the futility of all struggles.
- (B) To discover new sense of purpose in life.
- (C) To appreciate the meaning of life better.
- (D) To develop a closer bond with loved ones.