

經濟部所屬事業機構 103 年新進職員甄試試題

類別：台電、台糖、自來水、中油

科目：共同科目（國文、英文）

壹、國文：論文寫作：100 分（請在答案卷作答，必須抄題）

寫作題目：國營事業資產不是只有「有形資產」的土地或機械設備，更包含品牌形象、人力素質與關鍵技術等的「無形資產」，在政府全力拼經濟之際，國營事業究竟應如何有效利用這些資產，配合推升經濟動能，提高經營績效，更為全民關注的焦點。現在，請以「國營事業如何有效活化資產與創新變革」為題，寫一篇文章，加以闡述，並提出你的看法。

【參考範例】

國營事業如何有效活化資產與創新變革

國營事業以發展國家資本、促進經濟建設、便利人民生活為鵠的。誠然，國營事業之經營不以營利為目標，但仍負有籌措政府財源的責任，倘虧本致使政府財政赤字，則將民不聊生；若賺錢則政府財政盈餘，便國富民安、豐衣足食，此揭蘋「國營事業有效活化資產與創新變革」之重要性，洵然，國營事業能達此鵠的則可臻於國富民足、華腴優渥之畛域。

盱衡今日國營事業面臨多項問題導致績效不彰之後果，在經營上不以營利為首要目的，以便利人民、服務大眾為初衷，肩負政策任務，是故，經營者常以此為經營不善之藉口，而鬆懈怠惰。國營企業組織規則、規定多，缺乏應變彈性，進而影響績效。組織內部人員工作士氣低落，缺乏服務熱忱，基於企業的法令限制多，員工避免自己犯錯，皆依法行事，日積月累、一成不變下，職員對於工作的憧憬與熱情終將消磨殆盡，徒留例行公事。國營企業多具獨占特性，受政府保護，不為市場競爭力幹擾，不論管理者或職員心態全然有恃無恐，行事拖泥帶水、態度散漫，績效自然不彰。亞當斯密《國富論》有言：「沒有比商人與國王更矛盾的個性了，商人是最差的國王，國王是最差的商人。」意指公營事業之不當，政府用課稅的方法比自己經營事業獲得收入，更有效率；此亦說明「與民爭利」之真義，為免於與民爭利之窘境，公營事業企業化為圭臬，欲達「有效活化資產與創新變革」有下列幾項原則：

一、追求彈性：綜觀當今社會瞬息萬變、日新月異，環境動盪，倘若凡事依法辦理則不能因應整體環境之所需，達民眾之期盼，更遑論以便利眾人為鵠的，過多的規則、規定本來就與便利民眾有些相左，唯組織有彈性，能與外在環境溝通、互動，擴大對外出口，靈活運用資產，方可追求更長遠之經營。

二、顧客導向：國營企業雖以服務大眾，便利人民自許，但第一線的服務人員卻沒有這樣的自覺，一切依法辦事，難免流於僵化；應將全體國民視為顧客，傾聽民眾的聲音，重視大家的權益比公務機關本身方便更重要，基於此才能以服務大眾、盡社會責任為前瞻。

三、發揮競爭性：公營企業不受市場優勝劣敗的洗禮，古人有言「生於憂患，死於安樂」企業亦如是，然公營組織有政府保障不至於滅亡，但沒有競爭壓力，內部人員安逸無憂，時日一久便怠惰懶散，終使績效不彰，有鑑於此，應促進國營企業與地方政府或企業互動，誘發良好競爭力。

四、效能和效率並重：西方管理學大師彼得杜拉克定義，「效能」：作對的事。「效率」：把事情做好。國營企業最為人所詬病的即行事拖拖拉拉、不乾脆無效率可言，故其應積極推動效率、效能並重，運用最少的資源產出最多，並且朝向正確的目標，追求社會的福利極大。

綜觀上述，一言以蔽之，國營事業乃以增加國家資本、促進經濟建設、便利人民生活為正鵠，國家富足則政府不與民爭利，整個社會便邁向國泰民安、殷實富有的桃源境界，緣此，我們衷心盼望朝野之間對於國營事業健全發展有所認知與正視，俾整體社會步上長治久安、物阜民豐之正軌。

公職王歷屆試題（經濟部所屬事業機構 103 年新進職員甄試試題）

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

一、選擇題

- (D) 1. When taking a drug for a while, some patients would gradually develop a _____ for it and need to be given a larger dose.
(A) anticipation (B) hesitancy (C) disinclination (D) tolerance
- (D) 2. Paul is a famous chef. He always uses fresh _____ when he cooks.
(A) appetizers (B) deserts (C) flavors (D) ingredients
- (C) 3. Some doctors have been criticized for being insensitive; they seem to be _____ the suffering of their patients.
(A) committed to (B) intimate with (C) detached from (D) compassionate for
- (C) 4. We were asked by our tour guide on the shuttle bus from the airport to the resort to remain _____ until we reached our destination.
(A) to seat (B) seating (C) seated (D) being seated
- (A) 5. People with certain kinds of heart disease must _____ eating fatty foods.
(A) abstain from (B) abide by (C) differ from (D) stand by
- (A) 6. The letter of recommendation, as well as the application forms, _____ ready to mail.
(A) is (B) are (C) gets (D) get
- (C) 7. Taiwan orchid producers have successfully mastered their art to the point that they now enjoy a _____ lead in the floricultural industry.
(A) permanent (B) ferocious (C) considerable (D) unanimous
- (A) 8. The court found him _____ and he was released.
(A) innocent (B) mature (C) original (D) remote
- (A) 9. The airplane was flying at _____ of 25,000 feet.
(A) an altitude (B) a latitude (C) an extension (D) an ascent
- (A) 10. By the time I got to the end of his article, I felt I knew everything there _____ about the European Union Free Trade Agreement.
(A) was to know (B) is being known (C) had been known (D) would be known
- (A) 11. They will be _____ their behavior, whether they accept the responsibility or not.
(A) accountable for (B) accountable in (C) accountable to (D) accountable with
- (B) 12. Kate would have been the one hospitalized if she _____ to you and taken the flu vaccine.
(A) has listened (B) hadn't listened (C) would have listened (D) wouldn't have listened
- (D) 13. The Sunshine Non-Profit Foundation tried to persuade people not to _____ this store until it agreed to hire capable people with physical disabilities.
(A) promote (B) register (C) navigate (D) frequent
- (C) 14. The company's _____ on the formula expires after a number of years.
(A) agenda (B) brochure (C) patent (D) subscription
- (B) 15. A _____ person does not talk with food in his mouth.
(A) ill-manner (B) well-mannered (C) manner (D) good-mannered
- (D) 16. Playing sports in school _____ meant to teach teamwork and leadership skills students can use later in life.
(A) which is an activity (B) because activity is

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二、克漏字

The internship—a spell of cv-burnishing work experience—is now ubiquitous across America and beyond. This year young Americans will complete perhaps one million 31 placements; Google alone

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recruited 3,000 interns this summer, 32 them the chance to “do cool things that matter”. Brussels and Luxembourg are the summer homes of 1,400 stagiaires, 33 embryonic Eurocrats, doing five-month spells at the European Commission. The “Big Four” audit companies—Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG and PricewaterhouseCoopers(PWC)—will 34 more than 30,000 interns this year. Bank of China runs an eight-week program (“full of contentment, yet indescribable”, according to an intern 35 on its website); Alibaba, a Chinese online-retailing behemoth, has a global scheme. Infosy, an Indian tech giant, brings 150 interns from around the world to Bangalore each year.

- (D) 31. (A) conventional (B) convenient (C) social (D) such
- (C) 32. (A) humiliating (B) misleading (C) promising (D) seducing
- (C) 33. (A) and (B) from (C) or (D) to
- (B) 34. (A) bargain (B) employ (C) kidnap (D) penetrate
- (A) 35. (A) quoted (B) recycled (C) scanned (D) tackled

三、閱讀測驗

The exact historical origins of the ice cream that young and old alike adore are shrouded in mystery. Before this popular dessert was invented, Marco Polo had returned from the Orient with a recipe for sherbet. Hundred of years earlier, the Roman emperor Nero had snow and ice rushed to Rome from the mountains by special teams of runners. He then flavored the ice with fruit juices. Ice creams like the modern variety were probably invented in Italy, where it quickly became an expensive treat for the very rich. King Charles I of England bragged of his secret recipe for ice cream; Henry II of France served a different flavor to his court each day for a month to mark his marriage. In America, Thomas Jefferson also bragged of his secret flavors. George Washington, according to a merchant’s book, spent almost \$200 on ice cream in 1790. And Dolly Madison served ice cream at her husband’s Second Inaugural at the White House. It was pointedly evident that the cream was from the president’s cows; the fruit, from the White House garden. Not until the nineteenth century, when insulated icehouses for keeping ice and hand-cranked ice-cream freezers were invented, were the lower classes able to afford ice cream.

- (C) 36. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?
 - (A) To clarify a myth about ice cream flavors.
 - (B) To discuss the evolution of ice cream in America.
 - (C) To inform us about the history of ice cream.
 - (D) To provide reasons for the popularity of ice cream.
- (D) 37. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) Marco Polo brought the recipe for sherbet from the Orient.
 - (B) The Roman emperor Nero enjoyed ice and fruit juices.
 - (C) Henry II of France served ice cream to celebrate his marriage.
 - (D) The Italians are generally credited for creating the first sherbet.
- (B) 38. What can be concluded from the passage?
 - (A) Nero got his idea for ice and fruit juices from the Orient.
 - (B) Thomas Jefferson was a great fan of ice cream.
 - (C) Ice cream has lost its appeal in some European countries.
 - (D) England discovered ice cream earlier than the Italians.

(D) 39. The passage suggests that ____.

- (A) Dolly Madison could make ice creams better than anyone else
- (B) after the lower classes could afford ice cream, the rich lost interest in the treat
- (C) ice cream was introduced in America before it was known in England
- (D) it wasn't until 1800 that ice cream was made available to the general public

(B) 40. As used in the passage, what does the word "evident" mean?

- (A) Incredible.
- (B) Apparent.
- (C) Perplexing.
- (D) Speculated.

公職王