

106年公務人員特種考試關務人員考試、106年公務人員特種考試
身心障礙人員考試及106年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

考試別：關務人員考試

等別：四等考試

類科：各科別

科目：英文

考試時間：1 小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。

(二)本科目共 50 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆 在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

- 1 John has been walking in the sun for two hours. He needs a lot of water to _____ his thirst.
(A)enact (B)siege (C)quench (D)fertilize
- 2 Most caves form over hundreds of thousands of years, as water _____ the rock and wears it away.
(A)coincides (B)dissolves (C)mobilizes (D)stimulates
- 3 Leaks from underground gas pipes caused a series of _____ that injured and killed many people in the city.
(A)constructions (B)explosions (C)identifications (D)transportations
- 4 There is a sale at the electronic store and all computers are _____ by 20%.
(A)overthrown (B)discounted (C)preserved (D)restored
- 5 In the business world, you can usually tell what kind of a person you are speaking to by the kind of jobs they are doing or the _____ they have in their organizations.
(A)position (B)itinerary (C)accent (D)spouse
- 6 Furniture sold online may be cheaper but often needs to be _____ by the customers themselves.
(A)repaired (B)assembled (C)treated (D)adjusted
- 7 If you want to open a bank account, you must provide proof of _____.
(A)property (B)liberty (C)identity (D)ability

請依下文回答第 8 題至第 10 題

Modern life brings with it a wide range of illness and diseases, and a variety of cures and remedies. Nowadays, patients are told to lead a less 8 life if they can possibly do so, as this is one of the main reasons for sickness in the western world. In other parts of the world there are other reasons for illness like poor 9. Cities in many countries cause problems because they have serious levels of pollution, often arising from the number of cars, but also from factories. Doctors 10 different kinds of medicine to counter illness, the most common of which are antibiotics.

- 8 (A)stressful (B)nutritious (C)moderate (D)patient
- 9 (A)sanitation (B)education (C)population (D)reputation
- 10 (A)ascribe (B)prescribe (C)transcribe (D)describe
- 11 Evolving from traditional hand puppet show, Pili Puppet Theater has become one of the fastest growing creative industries in Taiwan. Established by the Huang family in Yuenlin, Taiwan, the puppet shows have been a family business and _____ passed on from generation to generation.
(A)album (B)legacy (C)evolution (D)voyage
- 12 Unlike hand puppet shows, Pili puppet shows have become more complicated and contained more fantasies in it. In order to shoot a series of TV drama, the Huang brothers, who have cooperated to run the family business, have created hundreds of puppet characters and used computer-generated effects to make their production of fighting scenes even more _____ to viewers.
(A)capable (B)grateful (C)appealing (D)resistant
- 13 In their creation of Pili puppets, each one of these puppets is stylish with stunning make-up and a handsome hairstyle and has their own distinct personality. There is _____ that these newly bred puppet characters can capture the hearts of many fans who are willing to devote their time and energy to the worship of these Pili puppets.
(A)no wonder (B)no use (C)no saying (D)no knowing
- 14 With the steady growing of their Pili business, the Huang brothers have _____ the market by making many goods out of their puppet shows.
(A)turned up (B)grown up (C)opened up (D)used up

- 15 Apart from making many series of TV drama, they have also produced several movies with many Pili puppets playing roles in them. _____ being only a traditional art form, the Huang brothers have helped transform Taiwanese puppets into something larger than life and have made them highly visible not only in Taiwan but also in the rest of the world.

(A)Because of (B)Regardless of (C)Despite of (D)Instead of

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

In the book *Mostly Harmless*, by Douglas Adams, a man from Earth travels to a strange planet. The people on the planet don't have technology. At first, the man thinks he can become the people's leader because he knows about technology. However, he soon realizes he can't create technology by himself. As Adams writes in the book, "By himself, he couldn't build a toaster. He could just make a sandwich, and that was it."

In 2010, a British designer named Thomas Thwaites was inspired by the story. After reading it, he decided to build an electric toaster by himself, using raw materials. To begin his "Toaster Project," Thwaites looked at all toasters in a store. He bought the cheapest toaster because he thought that it would be the easiest to build. He took it apart to see what it was made of. Although the toaster seemed simple, it had 400 different pieces! These pieces were made from about a hundred different materials from all over the world.

- 16 What is this passage mainly about?
 (A)It is not complicated to build a toaster. (B)It is not difficult to understand technology.
 (C)It is not harmless to travel to another planet. (D)It is not right to take technology for granted.
- 17 Who is the "himself" in the first paragraph?
 (A)The space traveler in *Mostly Harmless*. (B)The writer, Douglas Adams.
 (C)The British designer, Thomas Thwaites. (D)The author of this passage.
- 18 Why did Thwaites decide to make a toaster by himself?
 (A)Making a toaster was a project for his work. (B)He gained the idea from the book, *Mostly Harmless*.
 (C)He did not make enough money from designing. (D)He thought he knew everything but technology.
- 19 What did Thwaites find about the toaster?
 (A)He could travel to a hundred countries for the 100 pieces.
 (B)He was capable of building one by himself.
 (C)Building a toaster required resources from many places.
 (D)Building a toaster could help his business.
- 20 Which of the following statements is true?
 (A)Thwaites falsely assumed that the cheapest toaster was easy to make.
 (B)Making a sandwich was the only thing the author of the book could do.
 (C)The character in the book could not take the toaster apart by himself.
 (D)Thwaites had no problem finding all the pieces needed for building a toaster.
- 21 Between 2004 and 2013, the UK suffered 400 terrorist attacks, _____ in Northern Ireland, and almost all of them were non-lethal.
 (A)fairly (B)imperially (C)lively (D)mostly
- 22 _____ is king in Paris. Restaurants provide varied and refined menus to tempt the palate.
 (A)Autonomy (B)Gastronomy (C)Mythology (D)Sovereignty
- 23 A _____ is said to have the magic power to conjure up a ghost from the thin air.
 (A)butcher (B)wizard (C)knight (D)squire
- 24 In the last year of the previous millennium, many end-of-the-world believers expected to acquire _____ experiences.
 (A)alcoholic (B)emphatic (C)apocalyptic (D)enthusiastic
- 25 Crops heavily sprayed while growing retain _____ residues even after washing.
 (A)beverage (B)fossil (C)galaxy (D)pesticide
- 26 Researchers are discovering that the unconscious mind is a powerful tool when it _____ to making important decisions.
 (A)arrives (B)comes (C)goes (D)likes
- 27 You should have a big meal to start your day but simple food for dinner. Eat breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince and dinner like a _____.
 (A)parachute (B)peasant (C)poetry (D)province
- 28 After several days of treatment for acute morning sickness, the pregnant First Lady was finally _____ from hospital.
 (A)divided (B)promoted (C)released (D)escaped

- 29 Many women took _____ surgery to make themselves look prettier.
(A)electric (B)historic (C)realistic (D)plastic
- 30 The residents nearby had to _____ the inconvenience caused by the road construction.
(A)tolerate (B)harvest (C)possess (D)contain

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 33 題

Many sports are associated with specific countries. Baseball is considered “America’s pastime,” and Scotland is 31 the “home of golf.” These countries, like others, developed their own national sports and eventually shared their hobbies with the rest of the world. 32, not all countries have been as successful at exploring their national pastimes. Japan, 33, has never managed to attract as much interest from the rest of the world in sumo wrestling.

- 31 (A)found as (B)known as (C)created as (D)played as
- 32 (A)However (B)Moreover (C)Finally (D)Otherwise
- 33 (A)instead (B)sequentially (C)nevertheless (D)for example

請依下文回答第 34 題至第 37 題

Solving crimes is one of the most important jobs of law enforcement. Improvements in crime technology help detectives solve crimes faster today. For example, crime labs have new kinds of DNA testing, which can identify body fluids such as blood, sweat, and saliva. There are also new kinds of fingerprint testing. In the past, fingerprint testing was only helpful if the fingerprints from the crime scene could be matched with “prints” that were already on file. People whose fingerprints were not on file couldn’t be identified in this way, and as a result, many crimes had not been solved.

However, the newest kind of fingerprint testing can do much more than simply record a fingerprint pattern. It can provide additional information, such as the age and sex of its owner. The fingerprints can reveal if the person takes medication, too. But the latest technology does even more. It can even get fingerprints from fabric, for example, blankets or curtains. In a recent case, the police in Tacoma, Washington, found the body of a woman who had been murdered in her bedroom. There was no witness, and her apartment had few clues. The only real evidence did not seem very helpful. The victim’s bed sheet had some of her blood on it and looked as if someone had wiped his hands. At the time of the murder, it was impossible to identify a fingerprint from fabric. The detectives were unable to use the evidence, but they saved it anyway. Then they called Eric Berg, who was not only a forensic expert, but a computer expert, too. He had spent years developing computer software to improve crime scene photos. Eric used his computer to make the palm print more apparent. When he was done, he gave the evidence to the detectives. The detectives found a man whose palm print matched a print on file. Only two hours later the suspect was arrested and put in jail.

- 34 What is the main idea of this passage?
(A)Modern technology helps prevent many crimes.
(B)Law enforcement is the foundation of social security.
(C)The newest kind of fingerprint testing helps solve crimes.
(D)The police should do something to prevent crimes, especially murders.
- 35 How is the new fingerprint testing different from the old ones?
(A)It can identify body fluids, such as blood, sweat, and saliva.
(B)It relies on fingerprints taken from the crime scene.
(C)It can reveal if the person has taken any medicine.
(D)It can record a fingerprint pattern.
- 36 What is a “forensic expert” good at doing?
(A)Repairing computers. (B)Working with evidence.
(C)Interrogating suspects. (D)Judging if a suspect tells the truth.
- 37 Which of the following statements is true?
(A)Fingerprint testing is rarely used to solve modern crimes.
(B)It is still impossible to get fingerprints from cloth.
(C)Eric Berg developed a new software to improve photos of crime scenes.
(D)Eric Berg’s technology doesn’t help much in solving older crimes.

請依下文回答第 38 題至第 42 題

The triathlon is a recent sport. It is demanding and difficult because it is three sports in one. It includes a 2.4-mile swim, a 112-mile bike race, and a 26.2-mile marathon. The top tri-athletes finish all three events in about eight hours. Many say that it is a true test of an athlete's body and mind. It really takes a lot of strength and willpower to compete.

Triathlons began in California in the early 1970s. There, some athletes started the three-sport race because they wanted to make their training exciting. One of these athletes moved to Hawaii and took the sport with him. In 1978, competitors held the first professional triathlon race in Hawaii. It was called the Ironman World Championship. In 1982, this race became famous because of the televised performance of Julie Moss. She was twenty-three years old, and it was her first competition. Exhausted, she was running toward the finish line. Suddenly, three meters before the line, she fell down. She tried to get up, but she kept falling. She finally crawled across the finish line. Television cameras showed the world her dramatic struggle. This was the start of the Ironman's popularity. Even though Julie Moss lost that year, she tried again. Finally, in 1985, she won Ironman Japan.

- 38 What is this passage mainly about?
 (A)The tri-athlete Julie Moss. (B)Swimming and bicycling.
 (C)The development of the triathlon. (D)The Ironman World Championship.
- 39 Which of the following sports is NOT included in the triathlon?
 (A)Bicycling. (B)Running. (C)Swimming. (D)Weightlifting.
- 40 Which of the following statements about the triathlon is true?
 (A)The sport that has the longest distance in the triathlon is running.
 (B)Some athletes started this sport to make their training exciting.
 (C)The first Ironman World Championship was held in California.
 (D)An athlete in Hawaii started this three-sport race in the early 1970s.
- 41 When did the triathlon start to become a popular sport?
 (A)In the early 1970s. (B)In 1978. (C)In 1982. (D)In 1985.
- 42 Which of the following statements about Julie Moss is true?
 (A)She won the Ironman race the first time she attended it.
 (B)She won the Ironman World Championship in 1982.
 (C)She brought the three-sport race to Hawaii in 1978.
 (D)She was the winner of Ironman Japan in 1985.
- 43 My cell phone was lost, and my brother said he would lend the money for a new one _____ it is returned within six months.
 (A)in case (B)not until (C)in order that (D)on condition that
- 44 Naomi _____ in San Francisco for six years when her company transferred her to New York.
 (A)lived (B)had lived (C)was living (D)had been lived
- 45 The silent film is said to have an extraordinary power to draw the audience into the story, and a equally powerful capacity to _____ their imagination.
 (A)limit (B)control (C)perceive (D)stretch

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

A stereotype is a thought that may be adopted about specific types of individuals or certain ways of doing things, but that belief may or may not accurately reflect reality. The term *stereotype* 46 the Greek word *stereos*, "firm, solid," and *typos*, "impression," hence "solid impression."

The term comes from the printing trade and was first 47 in 1798 by Firmin Didot to describe a printing plate that duplicated any typography. The duplicate printing plate, or the stereotype, is used for printing instead of the 48.

The first 49 to "stereotype" in its modern use in English, outside of printing, was found in 1850, meaning "image perpetuated without change." But it was not until 1922 that "stereotype" was first used in the modern psychological sense by American journalist Walter Lippmann in his work *Public Opinion*. Today, the word is widely used within and 50 different psychology disciplines, and there are different concepts and theories of stereotyping that provide their own expanded definition of the word.

- 46 (A)results in (B)depends on (C)breaks into (D)derives from
 47 (A)supposed (B)reviewed (C)adopted (D)indicated
 48 (A)original (B)primary (C)equivalent (D)opposite
 49 (A)reference (B)entrance (C)solution (D)passage
 50 (A)below (B)over (C)upon (D)across