

103 年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、
國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

代號：40140
40340
頁次：8-1

考試別：民航人員特考

等別：三等考試

類科組：各科別

科目：英文

考試時間：2 小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：(50 分)

- (一)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在申論試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
(二)請以黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中 (15 分)

Multicultural inclusion must become a reality in the schools in Asia. Multicultural education affirms that schools should be oriented toward cultural enrichment of all students by providing activities and programs that are rooted in the idea of preservation and extension of cultural alternatives. Because a viable curriculum encompasses all the experiences and activities in school, a curriculum must be comprehensive in scope and sequence.

二、中譯英 (15 分)

2007 年，智慧型手機開啟全球對於此功能強大裝置的需求，也開創新型商業模式的可能性，如 app 的使用，結合服務提供者與顧客間的連結。接下去幾年，各種智慧型手機的出現，大大改變現代人類的生活模式與溝通方式。越來越多的商業行為與顧客服務，都在我們手掌心上一個神奇裝置上完成。

三、短篇寫作 (20 分)：請閱讀指示並依指示寫作。

In one of his articles entitled “What Leaders Really Do,” Harvard Business School professor John Kotter argues that management and leadership are different but complementary. He proposes, “Managers promote stability while leaders press for change.” Do you agree with him or not? If you do, elaborate on his argument. If you don’t, state your own. In either case, be sure to use examples to illustrate your argument.

乙、測驗題部分：(50 分)

代號：4301

(一)本測驗試題為單一選擇題，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)共 40 題，每題 1.25 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

請依下文回答第 1 題至第 3 題

Quick judgments about people and places can be remarkably accurate, and there is no substitute for simple logic and reflection in determining questions like which alarm clock or cellular phone is the best value. But many more important decisions—choosing the right apartment, the optimal house, the best vacation—turn on such a bewildering swarm of facts that people often become frustrated and put the whole thing temporarily out of mind. And new research suggests that this may be a rewarding strategy. In a series of experiments reported in the journal *Science*, a team of Dutch psychologists found that people struggling to make complex decisions did best when they were distracted and were not able to think consciously about the choice at all. The research not only backs up the common advice to “sleep on it” when facing difficult choices, but it also suggests that the unconscious brain can actively reason as well as produce weird dreams and Freudian slips.

- 1 According to the passage, which will need more facts for people to make up their minds?
(A) To buy a cellular phone (B) To buy an alarm clock
(C) To decide on a vacation (D) To sleep on a choice
- 2 According to the passage, what does the research suggest to people who struggle to make complex decisions?
(A) To think consciously about them all the time (B) To put them out of mind temporarily
(C) To become optimistic about them momentarily (D) To dream about them constantly
- 3 According to the passage, what does the research find out about the unconscious brain?
(A) It can slip remarkably. (B) It can dream actively.
(C) It can sleep tightly. (D) It can think logically.

請依下文回答第 4 題至第 7 題

All animals must rest, but do other animals sleep as human beings do? Observations of animal behavior alone cannot fully answer the question. For example, some fish and snakes never close their eyes whether they are awake or asleep. Elephants may sleep standing up, with their trunks resting in the fork of a tree.

The answers may come from experiments in laboratories using a machine called the electroencephalograph (EEG). The machine is connected to animals and measures their brain signals, breathing, heartbeats, and muscle activities. Using the EEG, scientists have confirmed that all birds and mammals studied in the laboratories do sleep. There is some evidence that reptiles, such as snakes and turtles, do not truly sleep, although they do have periods of rest each day, in which they are quiet and unmoving. They have also discovered that some animals, like chimpanzees, cats, and moles, are good sleepers while others, like sheep, goats, and donkeys, are poor sleepers. Interestingly, the good sleepers are nearly all hunters with resting places that are safe from their enemies. Nearly all the poor sleepers are animals hunted by other animals; they must be watching for enemies, even when they are resting.

- 4 What is the major function of EEG?
 - (A) It traces animals' whereabouts.
 - (B) It reveals a lot of animal bio-data.
 - (C) It gives warning to animals when there are enemies.
 - (D) It helps animals to sleep well.
- 5 Why can't people tell whether other animals are sleeping or not by mere observation?
 - (A) Other animals sleep in different ways from human beings.
 - (B) Compared with other animals, human beings are good sleepers.
 - (C) Most other animals do not close their eyes when they are asleep.
 - (D) Compared with other animals, human beings are poor sleepers.
- 6 Which of the following descriptions is true about snakes and turtles?
 - (A) They are hunters and good sleepers.
 - (B) They are quiet and unmoving hunters.
 - (C) They are poor sleepers and are hunted by other animals.
 - (D) They have periods of rest, but they do not truly sleep.
- 7 According to the passage, which of the following pairs best explains the difference between good and poor sleepers?

(A) Mammals and reptiles	(B) Predators and prey
(C) Carnivores and vegetarians	(D) Adults and babies

請依下文回答第 8 題至第 12 題

When a bee returns from a more distant food source, she does what is called the *Schwanzeltanz* or the *waggle dance*. She wags her abdomen as she runs straight a short distance while making a rasping sound with her wings. She makes turns that create a figure-eight design. The movements of the dance indicate to the other bees in the hive where they must fly to find the food. Karl von Frisch was the first to decode the dances of the honeybees. As early as the 1940s, he found that honeybees can communicate the direction, distance, and quality of a food source to members of their hive through elaborate dances. Scientists have also discovered that the bees produce a hive-specific pheromone that they leave at the source of the nectar, helping to direct the other bees to the site. A pheromone is a chemical that is secreted by one individual and acts from a distance on another individual to alter that individual's behavior. The scout bee also brings back the scent of the nectar itself, which further aids the other bees in locating the food source. So there are several indicators of where the food is located: the "dance," the pheromone, and the odor of the food.

- 8 According to the passage, in how many ways can honeybees communicate a food source to members of their hive?

(A) One	(B) Two	(C) Three	(D) Four
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- 9 What information about food can NOT be communicated through the "waggle dance?"

(A) The direction	(B) The quantity	(C) The distance	(D) The quality
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- 10 According to the passage, where do honeybees leave their specific pheromone?
(A) At their hive (B) At the source of food
(C) At their dancing sites (D) On their way back to the hive
- 11 Which part of the body does a honeybee wiggle in the dance?
(A) The abdomen (B) The wings (C) The tail (D) The head
- 12 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
(A) A honeybee can make a harsh sound with her wings and trace out a figure-eight pattern.
(B) Karl von Frisch discovered in the early 1940s that bees produced a type of pheromone.
(C) The scent of the food can be brought back by the bees to help other bees find the food.
(D) A pheromone produced by one individual can influence another individual's behavior.

請依下文回答第 13 題至第 17 題

Tono, a city of nearly 32,000 in rural northern Japan, lost its last obstetrician five years ago. It has been desperately seeking for a replacement, but up to now there has been no success. In the meantime, the city has adopted a high-tech measure that may portend the future of child delivery in Japan: pregnant women are examined remotely by obstetricians using real-time data transmitted to the doctors' cellphones. When the doctors judge that a patient is about to go into labor, the woman heads for the nearest city with a maternity ward—usually Kamaishi, which can be reached by a 40-minute drive on a winding, mountainous, one-lane road to the east.

Yukie Kikuchi, the city's sole practicing midwife, said she was pleased and relieved now that obstetricians could remotely examine pregnant women here. Pregnancy examinations are usually done at the patient's home or at a local clinic. During the examination, a machine hooked to the patient's stomach records the baby's heartbeat and sends the information over a cellular network to the cellphone of Dr. Toshihiro Ogasawara at Kamaishi Hospital.

Besides Tono, three other cities adopted the system last fall, said Mr. Kikuchi, the city's health official.

- 13 Why do pregnant women in Tono go to Kamaishi for child delivery?
(A) Kamaishi Hospital is well-known in the country.
(B) Kamaishi Hospital has better gynecologists.
(C) Hospitals in Tono do not have any midwife to deliver the baby.
(D) Hospitals in Tono do not have obstetricians or maternity wards.
- 14 How are pregnant women in Tono examined during their pregnancy?
(A) They are examined remotely by the midwife Ms. Yukie Kikuchi through cellphones.
(B) They are examined remotely by Dr. Toshihiro Ogasawara through cellphones.
(C) They are examined personally by Mr. Kikuchi, the city's health official.
(D) They are examined personally by Dr. Toshihiro Ogasawara at a Tono hospital.
- 15 Which of the following statements is NOT true about Tono?
(A) It does not need obstetricians and maternity wards any more.
(B) There are hospitals and clinics, but no maternity wards, in Tono.
(C) It is a 40-minute drive away from Kamaishi.
(D) It is located in northern Japan with a population around 32,000.

- 16 Which of the following statements is a logical prediction on child delivery in Japan?
- (A) More babies will be delivered in traditional hospitals in the next decade.
- (B) Kamaishi will be more prosperous due to the new trend of high-tech child delivery.
- (C) Tono will never be able to find a new obstetrician to practice there.
- (D) More pregnant women will benefit from the adoption of the high-tech measure.
- 17 Which of the following statements is NOT true about Dr. Toshihiro Ogasawara?
- (A) He is an obstetrician who practices at Kamaishi.
- (B) He conducts pregnancy examinations remotely through high-tech facilities.
- (C) His cellphone is hooked to a pregnant woman's stomach for data transmission.
- (D) He decides when a pregnant woman should leave for Kamaishi for child delivery.

請依下文回答第 18 題至第 22 題

In the first century A.D. Pompeii was a pretty and prosperous resort town. There were some 12,000 year-round inhabitants and hundreds more who came down from Rome each summer to their villas by the sea. On a hot summer day, around noon—it was August 24, A.D. 79—the people of Pompeii saw a huge cloud forming over the mountain north of the city. This was the last noontime Pompeii would ever know, because that cloud of volcanic debris was the beginning of a massive eruption that blew the top off Vesuvius, burying the city beneath 12 feet of rock and ash and unleashing a blast of toxic gases. Thousands were killed—in their homes, in the streets, in businesses and brothels. Thousands more fled madly toward the sea. Those who were running for their lives must have been surprised to see a curious figure racing not from but toward the volcano. This was the great Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder. Seeing the initial eruption from a safe distance at his home near Naples, the renowned scientific observer just could not stay away. He grabbed his notebook and stylus and hightailed it for Pompeii to gather firsthand information on this prodigious phenomenon. Pliny's curiosity cost him his life.

- 18 According to the passage, why did most people from Rome visit Pompeii?
- (A) To do business (B) To save lives
- (C) To do scientific studies (D) To spend holidays
- 19 What does the underlined phrase “this prodigious phenomenon” in the passage refer to?
- (A) The resort town of Rome (B) The eruption of Vesuvius
- (C) The sea of Naples (D) The high tower of Pompeii
- 20 Where is the volcano located?
- (A) North of Pompeii (B) South of Pompeii (C) East of Pompeii (D) West of Pompeii
- 21 What happened to Pompeii after August 24, A.D. 79?
- (A) It was burned to ashes by a fire. (B) It was buried beneath rock and ash.
- (C) It was flooded with seawater. (D) It was stormed by rains and winds.
- 22 What does the underlined phrase “a curious figure” in the passage refer to?
- (A) Mount Vesuvius (B) A blast of toxic gases
- (C) A great naturalist (D) The cloud of volcanic debris

請依下文回答第 23 題至第 24 題

Do you know how to behave in a hospital?

Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful, and undemanding. Show unbridled pleasure if a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless. Be courteous to all nurses and others on the staff. Give thanks often. Do not challenge anyone with authority unless you are famous, very rich, a member of at least a minor royal family or related to a head of state.

Stay alert. For example, when medicine is handed out, the names of patients are usually written on the bottoms of the paper cups holding the pills. If your name is Walters, do not accept medicine designated for Alvarez. Tactfully point out the mistake, pretending that your eyesight is poor and that you may be muddled.

These are a few strategies—offered after 12 days in a hospital in Princeton, N.J., and another 12 days in a huge teaching hospital in New York City—for dealing with today’s American medical establishment.

23 According to the author, how should a patient behave himself or herself in a hospital room?

- (A) A patient should be honest with the nurses.
- (B) A patient should be polite to all the nurses and others on the staff.
- (C) A patient should ask the doctor to explain his condition in detail.
- (D) A patient should have the right to question the doctor’s words.

24 According to the author, what should a patient do when he/she finds the medicine given is for another person?

- (A) He/She should point out the mistake indirectly.
- (B) He/She should not say anything and then throw away the medicine.
- (C) He/She should take the medicine anyway to avoid embarrassing the nurse.
- (D) He/She should ask for the doctor and demand an explanation.

請依下文回答第 25 題至第 28 題

The vast region of unbroken green that surrounds the Amazon River and its tributaries has been under assault by settlers and developers for 400 years. Time and again, the forest has defied predictions that it was doomed. But now the danger is more real and imminent than ever before as loggers level trees, dams flood vast tracts of land, and gold miners poison rivers with mercury. In Peru the forests are being cleared to grow coca for cocaine production. “It’s dangerous to say the forest will disappear by a particular year,” says Philip Fearnside of Brazil’s National Institute for Research in the Amazon, “but unless things change, the forest will disappear.”

That would be more than a South American disaster. It would be an incalculable catastrophe for the entire planet. Moist tropical forests are distinguished by their canopies of interlocking leaves and branches that shelter creatures below from sun and wind, and by their incredible variety of animal and plant life. If the forests vanish, so will more than one million species—a significant part of the earth’s biological diversity and genetic heritage. Moreover, the burning of the Amazon could have dramatic effects on global weather patterns—for example, heightening the warming trend that may result from the greenhouse effect.

- 25 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT contributing to the disaster for tropical forests currently?
- (A)Loggers are leveling trees. (B)Dams are flooding land.
(C)Miners are poisoning rivers for getting gold. (D)Farmers are clearing land for coffee plantation.
- 26 What does the underlined word “That” in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A)The fact that the forest will disappear
(B)National Institute for Research in the Amazon
(C)An incalculable catastrophe for the entire planet
(D)The vast region of unbroken green that surrounds the Amazon River
- 27 Which of the following is a feature of the Amazon forests?
- (A)Plenty of snow on the tree tops (B)A lack of sun and wind beneath the tree tops
(C)A lot of dry and rich grass land (D)A lack of variety of animal and plant species
- 28 According to the passage, what would be a possible effect on the globe if the burning of the Amazon continues?
- (A)There would be a lack of timber supply.
(B)There would be a shortage of water resources.
(C)There would be an increase of biological diversity.
(D)There would be more likelihood of warmer weather.

請依下文回答第 29 題至第 31 題

Think of Suzie Hwang Pun as a traffic cop for genes. The 27-year-old chemical engineer uses polymers to carry injected genes through the bloodstream. With a system of molecular tags, she can direct a gene, for instance, one that blocks cancer progression, to just the right spot—like the nuclei of cells in a tumor. It is a trick that could solve a problem in gene therapy research: a new gene does no good if it does not reach the right place. While viruses are the typical delivery vehicles in gene therapy, they are hard to manufacture and can be intercepted by the immune system. Pun’s polymer materials avoid those problems and open the possibility of delivering drugs, as well as genes, with exquisite precision. “This is the tip of the iceberg,” says Caltech chemical engineer Mark Davis. He was so excited by Pun’s accomplishments as a graduate student in his lab that he founded Insert Therapeutics in Pasadena, Calif., primarily to commercialize her work. Pun jumped at the chance to be a senior scientist and employee number one. If all goes well, her technology could enter human trials within a few years.

- 29 What can Suzie Hwang Pun’s accomplishments help?
- (A)To control traffic and direct traffic flow
(B)To transport genes and drugs to the right place
(C)To grow new genes and viruses for cancer patients
(D)To improve human immune system to fight against cancer cells
- 30 What was Suzie Hwang Pun when she discovered polymers?
- (A)She was a traffic policewoman. (B)She was a chemical engineer.
(C)She was a cancer doctor. (D)She was a graduate student.

- 31 What does the underlined phrase “the tip of the iceberg” refer to?
- (A) A small part of polymer materials technology
(B) One of the difficult problems in gene therapy research
(C) The founding of Insert Therapeutics in Pasadena, Calif.
(D) The salary of a senior scientist and employee number one

請依下文回答第 32 題至第 35 題

Euthanasia, also called “mercy killing,” is an act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from painful and 32 disease. Because there is no specific provision for it in most legal systems, it is usually regarded as either suicide (if performed by the patient himself) or murder (if performed by another). The term *euthanatos* meant “good death” to ancient Greeks, who did not consider life needed to be preserved at any cost in torturing and lingering pain. Today’s euthanasia generally refers to the 33 ending of the life of someone who is terminally or hopelessly ill. Like abortion, euthanasia has become a legal, medical, and 34 issue over which opinion is divided. 35 about the morality and legality of euthanasia has become a controversy since the 1950s. Yet, many people think it should be lawful for a doctor to end a suffering patient’s life on request, either by administering a lethal injection or by assisting the patient to commit suicide.

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|----|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 32 | (A) incurable | (B) incalculable | (C) incredible | (D) inedible |
| 33 | (A) voluntary | (B) obligatory | (C) compulsory | (D) temporary |
| 34 | (A) elusive | (B) evasive | (C) ethical | (D) ethnic |
| 35 | (A) Interest | (B) Debate | (C) Contest | (D) History |

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

The existence of the museum has been essential to the 36 and maintenance of the modern world. This is a point 37 what Timothy Mitchell made in his discussion of nineteenth-century Parisian expositions and the astonished reactions to them by non-European visitors. Mitchell’s research highlights the 38 of the modern European penchant for transforming the world into an exhibition and 39. European modernity is also a 40 of the kind where the exits and passageways only lead to themselves and more of the same.

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|----|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 36 | (A) provocation | (B) duplication | (C) fabrication | (D) appointment |
| 37 | (A) in contrast to | (B) in tandem with | (C) in the midst of | (D) in collusion with |
| 38 | (A) capitals | (B) rarities | (C) impurities | (D) specificities |
| 39 | (A) chatterbox | (B) showcase | (C) treasury | (D) haven |
| 40 | (A) musical | (B) myth | (C) labyrinth | (D) lullaby |