

代號：10150
11050
頁次：4-1

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：三等考試

類科：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)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中：請將下列英文句子譯成中文。（15 分）

Legal rules can affect our moral beliefs, as well as the operation of the moral sanctions. For instance, a law against discrimination based on race may change beliefs about proper conduct and lead also to a great willingness of individuals to express disapproval when they witness discriminatory behavior.

二、中譯英：請將下列中文句子譯成英文。（15 分）

來自不同文化的人，其價值與規範亦不相同，因此產生文化上的衝突。每個人都習慣根據他自己的文化價值及規範行事，卻未考慮來自不同文化的人，可能用相反的觀點來詮釋他的行為。

三、英文作文：（20 分）

Write an essay in NO MORE THAN 300 words based on the following descriptions.

"In many educational systems, most provision is made for intellectual education. Moral education is often ignored." In your essay, you are required to state whether you agree or disagree with this statement with reasons first. Then evaluate the present education system in Taiwan from the two perspectives mentioned above. When you develop your arguments, you are required to provide sufficient supportive illustrations for each of your opinions.

乙、測驗題部分：（50 分）

代號：5101

(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 25 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

1 As Kate gazed at the crystal clear _____, she saw a bird dive into the water to catch a small shrimp.

(A) landmark (B) frontier (C) lagoon (D) limestone

2 Jolie demonstrated her _____ by showing talents in sports, music, and fine arts.

(A) timidity (B) flexibility (C) fidelity (D) versatility

3 Marathon runners who run for a long period should _____ their diets with sports drinks.

(A) constitute (B) supplement (C) constraint (D) scramble

4 Playing basketball is a popular form of _____ among young people.

(A) emigration (B) inflection (C) proportion (D) recreation

- 5 The exhibit gives us a _____ of what the young artist might be like in the future.
 (A) glimpse (B) groan (C) glamour (D) grope
- 6 The journal paper published a controversial _____ on abortion and stirred a huge debate.
 (A) commentary (B) acclamation (C) accumulation (D) commitment
- 7 The fatal car accident _____ the lives of four young men, all just in their early twenties.
 (A) bleached (B) claimed (C) fatigued (D) startled
- 8 Betty's neat and cozy apartment is like a _____ to her because when she gets home, she feels safe and relaxed.
 (A) district (B) medium (C) propaganda (D) sanctuary
- 9 Parental verbal _____ may leave a permanent scar on children, making them vulnerable to shouting and yelling in their adulthood.
 (A) abuse (B) endurance (C) inquiry (D) obligation
- 10 Many food companies make a _____ of their food products to organizations that feed the hungry free of charge.
 (A) corruption (B) donation (C) migration (D) sanction

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

The process of language extinction is natural. Languages have always 11 into other languages. For example, Latin turned into Italian, and Anglo-Saxon into English. Languages may disappear for many reasons: natural disasters, wars, and diseases. In the 1960s, a group of Western explorers exposed a village in Venezuela to influenza. Having no immunity to the disease, almost the entire village died. That village was the only place where the Trumai language was spoken. In some cases, governments have 12 minority groups to abandon their native languages. In the United States, Canada, and Australia, young speakers of native languages were once forced to attend boarding schools where the use of their mother tongues was 13. Mass media, such as movies and television, are often 14 for destroying languages, but according to an African language specialist, the biggest threats are actually improved transportation and economic pressure. Young adults move to cities and, to compete for jobs, must learn 15 languages. They then do not teach their children their native tongues.

- 11 (A) evolved (B) endangered (C) engaged (D) exaggerated
- 12 (A) sponsored (B) banned (C) pressured (D) hypothesized
- 13 (A) promoted (B) initiated (C) inflated (D) prohibited
- 14 (A) teased (B) admired (C) blamed (D) praised
- 15 (A) majority (B) penalty (C) warranty (D) property

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

In Asia, there are a wide variety of cuisines. A typical Chinese meal comprises a carbohydrate, meat or fish and a vegetable. The Chinese cuisine is 16 by its different origin. Often being referred to as the Chinese food by foreigners, Cantonese cuisine from the south of China, for instance, scarcely uses fresh herbs in the cooking. Szechuan and Hunan cuisine from the west of China, however, contains many spicy dishes. Japanese cuisine, on the other hand, values the presentation, spices, and quality of the food. A 17 such as rice or noodles accompanies several side dishes. Some renowned Japanese cuisine includes sushi, sashimi, tempura, and sake. In Korea, spicy food like kimchi is perhaps the most famous one as garlic and chili peppers are widely used in the cooking. They are, namely, the 18 ingredients in most dishes. In Southeast Asia, many dishes and flavors abound. People in Vietnam emphasize the use of herbs, fresh produce, and sauces, but tastes vary in different areas of the country. People in North Vietnam favor spicy food like pho noodles dishes while people in the south prefer sweet tastes and use the herbs 19. In Thailand likewise, cuisine differs according to geographical differences. In the south, the use of coconut milk in the curries is essential 20 it is the use of lime that is crucial in the northeast. In almost every part of Thailand, both rice and noodles are liked by people. The only difference from other Asian cuisines is that Thai food is usually eaten with a fork and spoon.

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| 16 | (A) acknowledged | (B) bombarded | (C) commemorated | (D) characterized |
| 17 | (A) notion | (B) query | (C) staple | (D) utensil |
| 18 | (A) predominant | (B) reciprocal | (C) tentative | (D) versatile |
| 19 | (A) hoarsely | (B) lavishly | (C) manifestly | (D) wearily |
| 20 | (A) otherwise | (B) meanwhile | (C) whereas | (D) wherever |

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

“Exercising may be the best antidote to chronic pain,” say doctors at a new clinic for dealing with pain. “People with chronic pain need to stop lying around, go out more and start exercising.” To most people, the intuitive reaction to acute pain is to stop moving and to try to protect the source of pain. But it seems that this is often counterproductive, especially in the case of back pain, which after headaches and tiredness, has become the third most common reason for people to visit their doctors. Painful backs now account for millions of days off work.

Lack of exercise slowly decreases the flexibility and strength of muscles, so it is more difficult to take pressure off the site of pain. Exercise is essential. It releases endorphins, the body’s “feel-good” chemicals, which are natural painkillers. In fact, these are so important that researchers are now looking for drugs that can maintain an optimum level of endorphins in the body.

Most patients are prescribed drugs rather than exercise. However, since finding the cause of backache is not so easy, doctors frequently do not know the exact cause of the discomfort, and as the pain continues, patients end up taking stronger doses or a series of different drugs.

A generation of new pain clinics now operates on the basis that drugs are best avoided. Once patients have undergone the initial physical and psychological check up, their medication is cut down as much as possible. Taking patients off drugs also prepares them for physical activity by making them more physically and mentally alert. In some pain-relief clinics, patients begin the day with muscle contraction and relaxation exercises, followed by an hour on exercise bikes. Later in the day, they practice t'ai chi, a Chinese system of calisthenics, self-defense, and meditation. This compares with an average of two-and-a-half hours' physiotherapy a week in a conventional hospital program. "The idea is to strengthen and to increase stamina, flexibility and confidence," explains Bill Wiles, a consultant pain doctor in Liverpool. "Patients undergoing this therapy get back to work and resume healthy active lifestyles much sooner than those subjected to more conservative treatment".

- 21 What is the best title for the passage?
 - (A) The Taming of Pain
 - (B) The Release of Endorphins
 - (C) The Importance of Exercising
 - (D) A Generation of New Pain Clinics
- 22 According to the passage, which is **NOT** the instinctive response to severe pain?
 - (A) Protecting the origin of pain
 - (B) Staying still
 - (C) Lying down
 - (D) Exercising
- 23 Based on the passage, which statement is true?
 - (A) T'ai chi prevents people from increasing stamina.
 - (B) Endorphin is an effective antidote prescribed by doctors.
 - (C) Physiotherapy has been proven not effective in stopping the pain.
 - (D) Fatigue is one of the top three reasons why people see a doctor.
- 24 When a patient visits a new pain clinic, what is he likely advised to do?
 - (A) To decrease endorphins.
 - (B) To reduce the amount of medicine he is taking.
 - (C) To protect the source of pain.
 - (D) To lie down to get enough sleep.
- 25 According to the passage, why does new therapy help patients resume healthy active lifestyles sooner than conservative treatment?
 - (A) Because it directly treats the source of pain.
 - (B) Because it prescribes stronger doses and a series of different drugs.
 - (C) Because it enhances patients' physical and psychological conditions.
 - (D) Because it gives patients the drugs that act locally on the inflammation, such as aspirin.