

109年公務人員特種考試關務人員、身心障礙人員考試及
109年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

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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 World Trade Organization rules required Taiwan to open its markets to price-competitive _____ including food items.
(A) interchange (B) imports (C) income (D) intakes
- 2 The International Olympic Committee announced there would be a team of _____ in Rio 2016, who escaped from their own country because of war.
(A) explorers (B) gangsters (C) refugees (D) supervisors
- 3 One of the more frightening _____ of avalanches is that people can be covered by a deep layer of snow, unable to escape.
(A) determinants (B) predecessors (C) benedictions (D) consequences
- 4 If you want to increase the credit card application approval rate, you need to be _____ because credit card issuers often set the credit limit according to your salary.
(A) employed (B) operated (C) renewed (D) validated
- 5 Louise has two _____ buyers for her paintings. She feels certain that one of them will purchase some of her works.
(A) constructive (B) attractive (C) prospective (D) defensive
- 6 Mentors gain the satisfaction of helping students understand the unfamiliar and often _____ world they will face.
(A) affluent (B) cozy (C) daunting (D) secure
- 7 People think CO thins the ozone _____ that protects us from the sun's rays.
(A) label (B) level (C) layer (D) lever
- 8 If you are planning to _____, Canada may be a good destination.
(A) allocate (B) emigrate (C) immigrate (D) accommodate
- 9 Before printing, the making of a book was a _____ process, full of chances for error.
(A) convenient (B) glorious (C) laborious (D) mutual

- 10 Though we have discovered and named more than one million species, tens of millions of animals and plants have yet to be _____.
(A) fetched (B) implied (C) neglected (D) identified
- 11 Tim did not want to move, but with the rent going up, he has no _____.
(A) admission (B) alternative (C) ambition (D) arrangement
- 12 The life of the Amazon tribe is very _____. People make clothes from leaves and leather.
(A) prominent (B) primary (C) primitive (D) profound
- 13 Many people want to look like this movie star because he has an _____ appearance.
(A) abstract (B) accurate (C) apparent (D) attractive
- 14 Military war dogs, like combat soldiers, also _____ from post-traumatic stress disorder.
(A) suffer (B) proffer (C) differ (D) buffer
- 15 Legend has it that a crystal ball helps the Gypsy fortune teller _____ the future.
(A) attract (B) discard (C) predict (D) upset

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Alan Geaam was born into a Lebanese family living in Liberia. They lost everything in the civil war and were forced to return to Beirut, Lebanon, only to 16 again in more armed conflicts. At the age of 19, he embarked on a nomadic journey to seek a better life. He lived in the US, Italy, and the Czech Republic before he arrived in Paris. 17 he was unable to speak French, he managed to find work in a variety of restaurant kitchens, starting out as a dishwasher. One night, the cook cut his hand and had to go to hospital. Geaam took over and fed the customers. At the end of the night, all of the customers were delighted.

Geaam's 18 with food was evident in his childhood. He liked to watch cookery shows on television after school rather than cartoons. He started cooking while doing his national service in Lebanon. The colonel of his regiment was so impressed that he 19 him his personal chef.

Today Geaam is the chef of his Michelin-starred restaurant, located in the center of Paris. "I thought the Michelin guide was about chefs in big fancy hotels or those trained by great masters. But it turned out to be the 20! I can't believe they would be interested in someone like me, who was self-taught and had to sleep in the street at 19," said the 43-year-old Michelin-starred chef.

- 16 (A) intervene (B) commit (C) struggle (D) discriminate
- 17 (A) Before (B) Since (C) Once (D) Although
- 18 (A) tolerance (B) fascination (C) dignity (D) standard
- 19 (A) proved (B) requested (C) made (D) served
- 20 (A) excessive (B) opposite (C) adventurous (D) ultimate

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

It is often said that your personal value is not what you know, but who you know. The most important lesson to learn from the best-connected 21 is that little of their networking activity is carried out with any specific business goal in mind. They 22 their effort on people they most like and who seem to like them back. However, according to Europe's leading business networking strategist, Andy Lopata, connection is not enough. It is important also to determine how well your 23 understand what you do and then how inspired they might be to provide a referral. The chances of receiving a referral are greatly 24 if they know you have a high level of trust, and they understand exactly what you do, what problems you solve, and how you help people. Expert networkers work on the basis that if you connect with your network on mutually beneficial basis, the financial rewards will flow. Successful networking should be 25 and altruistic, giving referrals without remembering your simple favor, and receiving them without forgetting their kind gift.

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|----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21 | (A) investors | (B) indicators | (C) individuals | (D) investigators |
| 22 | (A) convey | (B) conduct | (C) condense | (D) concentrate |
| 23 | (A) contacts | (B) concerns | (C) contracts | (D) contents |
| 24 | (A) implied | (B) included | (C) increased | (D) impressed |
| 25 | (A) selfish | (B) selfless | (C) subjective | (D) subjectless |

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題

With the rapid development of the social media on the Internet, people nowadays depend heavily on using it as a major means of communication with other people. The popularity of social media such as Line lies in its offer of differing functions to the public. Not only 26 allow people to communicate with others online, it can also enable them to share and exchange information between each other. As a more democratic kind of media than others such as TV and radio, social media like Line provides many-to-many communications. 27, people who use it can set up a group and chat with many people in the group all at the same time. And if two or more people are using it in the meantime, it can become instant as people can text messages to each other and get the responses from each other immediately. One more 28 of using the Line is that sometimes it can help people re-connect with those friends with whom they have long lost contact.

Although Line gives people many benefits, it still has its limitation. Despite that people are able to know whether their sent messages are read or not, it also puts them in a difficult situation sometimes. 29 people read the messages, they might not have the time or decide not to reply to any unwanted or hard-to-reply messages. If this happens, it could cause unnecessary misunderstanding and confusion between people. 30, some people prefer making a phone call to texting messages through Line because they think that real interactions between people can only occur when people can hear each other's voice or see each other face to face. No matter what it is, people need to adjust themselves to the changes the technology has made to their daily life.

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|----|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 26 | (A) it does | (B) does it | (C) has it | (D) it has |
| 27 | (A) It is said | (B) There is no wonder | (C) As the saying goes | (D) That is to say |
| 28 | (A) advantage | (B) participant | (C) glimpse | (D) tendency |
| 29 | (A) But | (B) For | (C) Once | (D) Unless |
| 30 | (A) In case | (B) As though | (C) Just as | (D) In addition |

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

Nowadays, in public or private places, we tend to scroll mindlessly through our social media feeds when we have a few spare minutes (or for some, hours). And as we probably know intuitively, and as the research is confirming, it is not the best habit when it comes to our collective psychology.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has warned about the potential for negative effects of social media in young kids and teens, including cyber-bullying and “Facebook depression.” But the same risks may be true for adults, across generations. A review study suggests “Facebook Addiction Disorder” because addiction criteria, such as neglect of personal life, mental preoccupation, escapism, mood modifying experiences, tolerance and concealing the addictive behavior, appear to be present in some people who use social networks excessively. A study also shows when people stop using the Internet, they also undergo small but measurable physiological effects.

Rather than enhancing well-being, as frequent interactions with supportive offline social networks powerfully do, the current findings demonstrate that interacting with Facebook may predict the opposite result for young adults—it may undermine it. In fact, another study found that social media use is linked to greater feelings of social isolation, mentally and physically.

Facebook is also a jealousy generator. We fall into the trap of comparing ourselves to others as we scroll through our feeds, and make judgments about how we measure up. One study looked at how we make comparisons to others posts, in “upward” or “downward” directions—that is, feeling that we are either worse or better off than our friends. It turned out that both types of comparisons made people feel worse, which is surprising, since in real life, only upward comparisons (feeling another person has it better than you) makes people feel bad. But in the social network world, it seems that any kind of comparison is linked to depressive symptoms.

All of this is not to say that there is no benefit to social media—obviously it keeps us connected across great distances, and helps us find people we had lost touch with years ago. But getting on social networks when you have some time to kill, or, worse, need an emotional lift, is very likely a bad idea. If you are feeling brave, try taking a little break, and see how it goes. And if you are going to keep “using,” then at least try to use in moderation.

- 31 What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Aware of social networks’ disadvantages, people should use them moderately.
(B) Social networks are good things that keep people connected across distances.
(C) Comparing ourselves with others is not healthy and may bring frustration.
(D) People nowadays spend too much time scrolling social media feeds.
- 32 Why do researchers define “using Facebook excessively” as addicted behavior?
- (A) People spend too much money and time browsing feeds.
(B) The behavior meets some addiction standards and has withdrawal symptoms.
(C) People rely on them to have emotional lifts when they are upset.
(D) Facebook use is linked to feelings of social isolation, mentally and physically.
- 33 According to the context, what does the word “undermine” mean?
- (A) Resolve. (B) Realize. (C) Damage. (D) Determine.
- 34 Why does the author think that Facebook is a jealousy generator?
- (A) It reminds people they have fewer friends. (B) It forces people to respond to posts.
(C) It brings about unconscious comparisons. (D) It urges people to buy new smartphones.
- 35 According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) When we are feeling brave, we should take a break and get rid of Facebook.
(B) From a collective psychology viewpoint, social networks have negative effects.
(C) While social networks benefit people in some ways, we should be more cautious using them.
(D) In Facebook posts, only upward comparisons may cause depressive symptoms.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

If you want to know where Google is headed, look through Google Lens. The artificially intelligent, augmented reality feature seemed to generate the most interest at Google's developer conference. Of all announcements, it best **encapsulated** what Google's transition to an "AI first" company means. Google's CEO Sundar Pichai underscored the tool as a key reflection of Google's direction. "All of Google was built because we started understanding text and web pages. So the fact that computers can understand images and videos has profound implications for our core mission," he said so in his introduction of Lens.

During a demo, Google showed off how you could point your camera at something and Lens would tell you what it is—like, it could identify the flower you're preparing to shoot. In another example, Pichai showed how Lens could do a common task—connecting you to a home's Wi-Fi network by snapping a photo of the sticker on the router. A third example was a photo of a business's storefront—and Google Lens could pull up the name, rating and other business listing information in a card that appeared over the photo.

The technology basically turns the camera from a passive tool that's capturing the world around you to one that's allowing you to interact with what's in your camera's viewfinder. Later, during a Google Home demonstration, the company showed how Lens would be integrated into Google Assistant. Through a new button in the Assistant app, users will be able to launch Lens and insert a photo into the conversation with the Assistant, where it can process the data the photo contains. To show how this could work, Google's Scott Huffman holds his camera up to a concert marquee for a Stone Foxes show and Google Assistant pulls up info on ticket sales. "Add this to my calendar," he says—and it does. The integration of Lens into Assistant can also help with translations. Huffman demonstrates this by holding up his camera to a sign in Japanese, tapping the Lens icon and saying "What does this say?" Google Assistant then translates the text.

Pichai said in his founders' letter a year ago that part of this shift to being an AI first company meant computing would be less device-centric. Lens is an example of being less device-centric, on mobile. The technology behind Lens is essentially nothing new, and that also tells us something about where Google is going. This is not to say that Google is done coming up with new technologies, but that there are a lot of capabilities the company is still putting together into useful products.

- 36 In the first paragraph, what does "the tool" refer to?
(A) Google Lens (B) Google Assistant (C) artificial intelligent (D) augmented reality
- 37 Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word "encapsulate" in the first paragraph?
(A) expand (B) summarize (C) release (D) convert
- 38 According to Paragraph 2 and 3, which of the following tasks CANNOT be done by Google Lens?
(A) To tell you what you see.
(B) To turn on a home wifi router by snapping a photo at it.
(C) To provide restaurant ratings and phone number.
(D) To translate a sign in a different language with Google Assistant.
- 39 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
(A) Google is shifting its emphasis on high tech devices such as Google Assistant.
(B) Google's core mission centers around the computer application of image processing.
(C) Google Lens can be integrated into Google Assistant for tasks.
(D) Google is focusing on providing useful products that utilizes artificial intelligence.
- 40 According to this passage, why does Google Lens represent Google's future direction?
(A) Google Lens serves as a great search engine for text and web pages.
(B) Google Lens serves as an active tool that captures the world around us.
(C) Google Lens utilizes artificial intelligence to retrieve data from images.
(D) Google Lens is a new device that provides translation with AI technology.

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

For some people, summer is the time to head indoors to exercise. But others welcome the heat as a way to sweat more and get a better workout.

Indeed, I've long regarded the sweatiness of my exercise sessions as a sign of how hard I was pushing myself. But it turns out I've been wrong: How much you sweat doesn't necessarily correlate with how intense your workout is or how many calories you burn.

When your body temperature rises, your eccrine glands secrete sweat, and the evaporation of moisture from your skin helps you cool off. Of course, sweating can occur for other reasons, such as stress or fear. That type of sweat comes from the apocrine glands, which are located mainly in the underarm and groin.

How much we sweat during exercise is due to a number of factors, including gender (men tend to sweat more than women) and age (younger people sweat more than older people) as well as genetics, temperature and humidity. Weight plays a role as well. Larger people tend to sweat more, because their bodies generate more heat. Another contributor is fitness level. Surprisingly, fit people tend to sweat sooner during exercise and more copiously than those who are less fit. Research suggests that as your fitness level improves, your body's heat-regulating system becomes more efficient, cooling you down faster and allowing you to work harder.

Don't be misled by the loss of a few pounds after a high-sweat workout. This is simply water weight that you gain back when you **rehydrate** and doesn't necessarily mean you've burned lots of calories.

- 41 Which of the following titles can best describe the passage?
- (A) Why do people sweat during exercise?
(B) Does more sweating mean a more intense workout?
(C) How does your body's heat-regulating system function?
(D) What are the possible ways of losing weight?
- 42 According to the passage, why do some people like the heat in summer?
- (A) They believe the heat leads to a better workout.
(B) They like the outdoor exercise.
(C) They know our skin helps us cool off.
(D) They feel stressful during exercise.
- 43 Which of the following statements about sweatiness is correct?
- (A) The more sweat you generate, the more calories you burn.
(B) Seniors tend to sweat more than youngsters.
(C) Humidity does not affect how much you sweat.
(D) Sweatiness correlates with the heat-regulating system.
- 44 Which of the following items is NOT a factor for the amount of sweat during exercise?
- (A) Gender. (B) Weight. (C) Fitness. (D) Calory.
- 45 What does the word "rehydrate" mean?
- (A) Absorb moisture. (B) Take a break. (C) Exercise again. (D) Lead a highlife.

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

Researchers have found out that early life misfortune or stress can significantly decrease the size of brain regions which are typically associated with emotional processing and control. To contextualize the obtained brain data, scientists interviewed the children's parents. Both the brain data and the interview data suggested that when early-life misfortune becomes the norm of life, the nervous system would be overwhelmed and result in depression, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), anxiety, cancer, and even lack of career success in adulthood. Importantly, kids who experienced early-life misfortune often suffered from unconscious blackout of brain, and losing track of time.

According to scientists, these physiological problems happen as a result of nervous system's reaction to protect ourselves. Furthermore, many children who suffered from early-life adversity reported that they tend to be **uncommunicative** to anyone with exception to their best friends and tend to interpret everyday experiences from a negative lens. But this does not mean that the life path of these children cannot be changed. Many participants of the study reported that the encouragement from family members and school teachers gradually develops their confidence; many of them reported doing well in school subjects, especially in math, and were able to gradually get rid of horrible thoughts with the help from friends and family members.

- 46 Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Biological Basis for the Children's Cognition System
 - (B) The Effects of a Brain Treatment on Kids Suffering from Early-life Misfortune
 - (C) Impacts of Early-life Misfortune on Later Biological and Mental Development
 - (D) Ways to Improve the Well-being of Children Suffering from Mental Problems
- 47 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Early-life misfortune may decrease the size of the brain, which in turn may lead to many mental problems.
 - (B) The mental impacts on kids suffering from early-life misfortune can be changed through external forces.
 - (C) Impacts of early-life misfortune on children can never be changed or adjusted.
 - (D) Children suffering from early-life misfortune tend to have interpersonal and social issues.
- 48 Which of the following words best describes the author's attitude toward the impacts of the supports from the family on the kids suffering from early-life misfortune?
- (A) negative
 - (B) hopeful
 - (C) distrustful
 - (D) neutral
- 49 Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word "uncommunicative" in the passage?
- (A) chatty
 - (B) innovative
 - (C) eloquent
 - (D) inexpressive
- 50 According to the passage, which of the following domains may NOT be affected by children's early-life misfortune?
- (A) brain
 - (B) mental
 - (C) interpersonal
 - (D) conscience