

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

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：請將下列英文譯成正確、流暢的中文。（15 分）

For job hunters, there has been no shortage of warnings about the career jeopardy of posting discriminatory content on sites like Facebook and Twitter; yet many of them still don't heed that advice. Besides, some don't even realize that they are doing just as much damage by bending the truth of their credentials or spamming their resumes.

二、中譯英：請將下列中文譯成正確、流暢的英文。（15 分）

轉型正義為普世價值，但在努力追求的過程中常遭遇兩難：到底是正義優先還是和平至上。需要謹守的是：轉型正義不能悖離歷史事實，或陷入政爭的泥沼之中，淪為快意恩仇的工具。

三、英文作文：（20 分）

In a composition of no less than 200 words, elaborate your observation on how the outbreak of coronavirus in the world has changed the relationships among nations in the global community. Support your points with examples.

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 High blood pressure is a serious symptom of cardiovascular _____ and can be the smoking gun behind strokes, heart attacks, and more.
(A) assortment (B) dysfunction (C) elasticity (D) distribution
- 2 Most _____ foods are very high in sodium. If you're eating something out of a can or a package, chances are you're not doing anything to help your blood pressure.
(A) condensed (B) compressed (C) elevated (D) processed

- 3 A group of scientists recently created a system that _____ brain waves into words by focusing on the physical movements related to speech.
(A) evacuates (B) postulates (C) stipulates (D) translates
- 4 As we sat over our drinks, he _____ his business, and by I expressed casually my surprise at him not earning more.
(A) gloated (B) glorified (C) garnished (D) gesticulated
- 5 Our organization doesn't support any political party and has rigorous safeguards in place at every level to protect our _____.
(A) neutrality (B) maturity (C) partiality (D) popularity
- 6 The directive aims to ensure that persons of a particular religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation do not suffer from _____.
(A) immaturity (B) illiteracy (C) distraction (D) discrimination
- 7 Jenny tried to _____ her parents about where she had been that evening, but her parents could smell the smoke and beer on her.
(A) provoke (B) deceive (C) engrave (D) inspire
- 8 Koalas are often _____ identified due to their appearance as a member of the bear family, but they are scientifically classified as a marsupial related to kangaroos.
(A) appropriately (B) illegally (C) mistakenly (D) nominally
- 9 Our research on the elderly has shown that those who have dementia often appear to suffer a double _____ of age and cognitive disability.
(A) condolence (B) concentration (C) jeopardy (D) insulation
- 10 A _____ of scandals and revelations has collectively undermined the government over the past year.
(A) transmission (B) concession (C) scenario (D) succession

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

Before the invention of the at-home refrigerator in 1913, it was rare to find a strawberry in the winter or a gala apple in the spring 11 it had been preserved. Jams, jellies, and preserves were developed by industrious fruit eaters of days 12 as methods of keeping fruits fresh out of season. When the option to freeze and refrigerate became available, fresh food that was in season in warmer climates could 13 a trip elsewhere for consumption, removing the need for old-time preservation techniques. 14 no longer a necessity, some older methods of storing foods became traditional delicacies. Fruit jams, jellies, and preserves have 15 beyond becoming outdated and remained popular sweet spreads for breads, sandwiches, and many other foods.

- 11 (A) once (B) or else (C) unless (D) since
- 12 (A) past (B) passing (C) passed (D) to pass
- 13 (A) maintain (B) reserve (C) cancel (D) survive
- 14 (A) Despite (B) While (C) As (D) Even now
- 15 (A) lasted (B) entertained (C) improved (D) qualified

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Would you ever eat a plant whose genes were altered by scientists in a laboratory? You probably already have, for genetically modified organisms (GMOs), also known as genetically engineered organisms, are 16 in modern food supplies. The concept underlying genetic modification is not new. For centuries, farmers have used a method called selective breeding to produce more 17 crops. They do this by choosing seeds from plants that appear to be particularly 18 to pests and cold or dry weather and planting those seeds in place of weaker strains. Over time, the desirable strains come to dominate the genetic 19 of the farmers' crops. Not everyone is supportive of the technology, however. Critics point to the fact that GM foods are simply too new to be embraced, 20 that there could exist long-term health risks that have yet to surface. For instance, consumers with allergies have had adverse reaction to the implanted genes.

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|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16 | (A) mastered | (B) destroyed | (C) widespread | (D) compiled |
| 17 | (A) perishable | (B) fragile | (C) mobile | (D) resilient |
| 18 | (A) resistant | (B) susceptible | (C) allergic | (D) welcoming |
| 19 | (A) homelands | (B) restraints | (C) defects | (D) profiles |
| 20 | (A) misleading | (B) alleging | (C) denouncing | (D) excluding |

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a malady of memory. Sufferers are often haunted by recurrent nightmares, distressing thoughts and flashbacks so intense in color, smell and sound that they feel as if they are reliving the trauma. But what if these unbearable memories could be selectively erased? Sheena Josselyn, a professor of physiology and psychology, who studies how the brain encodes, stores and uses information, is intrigued by the idea and has been investigating how to "silence" memories --make them temporarily inaccessible-- in mice. She thinks it's possible that a variation of this technique could one day help treat post-traumatic stress disorder in humans.

Studies with mice have found that although their brains contain billions of neurons, only a few are necessary to form a fearful memory. Researchers working with mice began by teaching them to fear a tone: when it sounds, they feel a mild shock to their feet (not to hurt them, just to scare them). The next time the mice hear the tone, they crouch and freeze, signaling fear. The researchers discovered that they could trigger the memory of that fear even without presenting the tone. They did this by stimulating the small group of nerve cells holding that memory through a technology called optogenetics. Using the same technology, they found they could also suppress the fearful memory. With optogenetics, scientists insert proteins into neurons to make them sensitive to light. Depending on the type of protein and color of light used, these cells can then be activated or deactivated by shining pulses of the light directly into the brain. If the light activates the cells, the mice freeze as if they've just heard the tone. If the light deactivates the cells, the memory is suppressed. While optogenetics is an invasive procedure and technologically not feasible with humans, Josselyn hopes that the general principles learned from these studies could eventually help scientists create new drugs for treating memory disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder and Alzheimer's.

But should you erase a bad memory? Absolutely not, says Josselyn. She emphasizes that this future technology should not be applied to everyday bad things, and that these discoveries need to go hand in hand with a real thinking about the ethics involved in potentially manipulating memories in people. Their use would only be considered in extreme cases after all other treatment options have been explored. The goal is not to sanitize life or make people super happy, but rather to make everyone a functional person, capable of moments of joy.

- 21 What would be the best title of this passage?
- (A) Possible Causes of Memory Loss.
 - (B) Post-traumatic Stress Disorder.
 - (C) Studies of Trauma in Humans.
 - (D) Suppressing Fearful Memories.
- 22 What did researchers do to form a fearful memory of a tone in mice?
- (A) The researchers gave mice a mild shock when the tone sounded.
 - (B) The researchers inserted proteins into the mice's brains.
 - (C) The mice were shown pulses of light when hearing the tone.
 - (D) The scientists used different colors of light to activate the mice's cells.
- 23 Which of the following is a reason that future technology should not be used to erase a bad memory in humans?
- (A) Optogenetics is an invasive procedure.
 - (B) Humans' brains are different from mice's.
 - (C) Technology should not be used to manipulate memories in people.
 - (D) Future technology is used to create moments of joy.
- 24 Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree to?
- (A) Optogenetics is a technology used in treating trauma in humans.
 - (B) The use of optogenetics needs to take ethics into consideration.
 - (C) Mice's brains contain billions of neurons similar to those of humans.
 - (D) The goal of treating memory disorders is to help people suppress fearful memories.
- 25 Which of the following statements can be inferred?
- (A) Discoveries of optogenetics might help scientists create new methods in the treatment of memory disorders.
 - (B) The technology of optogenetics can be used to treat post-traumatic stress disorder in humans.
 - (C) It is possible to silence memories in humans after all treatment options have been explored.
 - (D) With the technology of optogenetics, humans can easily seize moments of joy.