

102 年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員
考試、102 年公務人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員
考試、102 年公務人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情
報人員考試、102 年公務人員特種考試民航人員考試、
102 年公務人員特種考試經濟部專利商標審查人員考試試題

代號：60140
60240
頁次：8-1

考試別：民航人員

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)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中：

In modern aviation, rules and protocols are so deeply ingrained in the culture that if a pilot or a mechanic encounters an unusual situation, his or her response is not to try jury-rigging a way around the problem but, rather, to follow set procedures and to report the problem through official channels. (15 分)

二、中譯英：

飛航管制的主要目的是確保飛機能安全、有序、且快速地飛往目的地。由於空中交通日漸成長，飛航管制人員必須學會儘量利用現有的設施，以便為需求的增加做好準備。(15 分)

三、英文作文：(20 分)

Write an English essay in NO MORE THAN 250 words on the following topic:

Do you agree or disagree on the following statement? The invention of the online social networking service (e.g., Facebook) has had negative effects on our lives.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

乙、測驗題部分：(50 分)

代號：4601

(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。

- 1 Economists attribute the rising income _____ to the shift in favor of the most skilled workers; they have the highest pay, while those who are not competent enough are paid low.

(A) incapacity (B) inequality (C) infirmity (D) insanity

- 2 According to studies, if a deaf person is _____ in sign language, he or she can understand 100% of the information being transmitted.

(A) incompetent (B) inquisitive (C) oblivious (D) proficient

- 3 David was accused of cheating in the exam and was _____ by the university after the hearing of the student affair committee.
(A)awarded (B)expelled (C)induced (D)refuted
- 4 This tent is made with a strong and durable fabric so that it can _____ extreme weather conditions such as heavy rains, strong winds, and snowstorms.
(A)approve (B)encounter (C)protest (D)withstand
- 5 The result of the _____ would be soon released to the public to disclose the cause of the superstar's death.
(A)autopsy (B)celibacy (C)ecstasy (D)literacy
- 6 The panel discussion was more than a vigorous exchange of intellectual differences when the panelists started arguing _____ with one another.
(A)cantankerously (B)extravagantly (C)introspectively (D)standoffishly
- 7 Over the Moon Festival, Tom _____ his appetite for moon cakes and that made him gain three kilograms.
(A)established (B)extended (C)overpassed (D)overindulged
- 8 The medicine is used to help travelers quickly _____ their bodies' internal clocks to a new time zone after a long flight.
(A)adjust (B)restore (C)screw (D)transfer
- 9 With certain survival _____, these unusual plant species are able to live in the harsh environment.
(A)compounds (B)encounters (C)intentions (D)strategies
- 10 The international relations of a nation with a _____ foreign policy tend to be stormy and difficult, since such a nation looks for opportunities to fight rather than to negotiate.
(A)bellicose (B)hospitable (C)pacific (D)solemn
- 11 Submarines have _____ dramatically since the early sketches of the Renaissance artist, Da Vinci, to the nuclear submarines of today.
(A)ascended (B)diminished (C)evolved (D)penetrated

請依下文回答第 12 題至第 15 題

You do not have to be a neuroscientist to see how the emotional brain can badly distort judgment. Just ask any parent. From the toddler climbing the shelves to get candy to the teenager sneaking off for unprotected sex, kids have a dangerous 12 of common sense. Their bad behavior often looks consciously defiant, but the real problem may be that their brains have not yet developed the circuitry that judiciously 13 risks and rewards to yield level-headed decisions. This is where the neuroscientists can offer special insight.

The brain's frontal lobes, so critical to decision-making, do not fully mature until after puberty. 14, the neuronal wiring that connects the prefrontal cortex to the rest of the brain is still under construction. Meanwhile, the parts of the brain that incite impulsive behavior seem particularly primed in teenagers. An adolescent's brain is wired to favor immediate and surprising rewards, 15 the teen knows full well that pursuing them may be a bad idea. In a sense, teenagers have yet to complete the wiring that manifests as willpower.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 12 | (A)profusion | (B)desire | (C)shortage | (D)quality |
| 13 | (A)balances | (B)alleviates | (C)broadens | (D)associates |
| 14 | (A)To begin with | (B)From now on | (C)Up to now | (D)Until then |
| 15 | (A)if only | (B)even when | (C)so that | (D)only because |

16 The shortsighted effort to protect against every attempt by the government to enter an individual's private sphere may actually do more harm than good to the cause of privacy.

(A)An improvident protection against government intrusion into a person's private sphere may be detrimental to the cause of privacy.

(B)The effort to prohibit government interference with a citizen's personal affairs is the first step toward total privacy protection.

(C)To allow the government to keep an eye on an individual's personal matters is an ill-advised privacy protection strategy.

(D)The government's effort to protect a person's private sphere is not well-considered because it will harm rather than help the privacy cause.

17 The ceremonial celebration of the arrival of the period of puberty in girls is more rigidly adhered to than any ancient religious rite or social custom in vogue among the Apache.

(A)In the Apache culture, the importance of the advent of female puberty surpasses all other time-tested religious rites or popular social customs.

(B)Celebrating the beginning of puberty in girls is a very strict ceremony among the Apache, stricter even than other old holy ceremonies or popular social practices.

(C)The Apache people give utmost importance to girls in their puberty, who are closely watched and protected in all religious ceremonies and social activities.

(D)For the Apache, no other religious or social ceremonies are more important than the celebration of supreme beauty.

18 People have the tendency to attach human characteristics to nonhuman objects and animals. It reflects a drive to form social connections, even with objects made of metal and wire.

(A)People are always fascinated by man-made objects that show human traits.

(B)People form relationships with objects by giving them human qualities.

(C)Animals and objects with human characteristics tend to make good pets.

(D)Using technology to satisfy the human need for social connections is popular now.

- 19 Crime rates are highest in poor neighborhoods, for criminals tend to victimize those who are close by and available.
- (A) Victims in poor neighborhoods fall prey to criminals because they are in tandem with the highest crime rates.
- (B) People in poor neighborhoods are most likely subject to crime because they are easily accessible to criminals.
- (C) Criminals are less likely to stay in poor neighborhoods to find victims, who happen to be close by and available.
- (D) People in poor neighborhoods are the favorite targets for criminals, who are always available.

請依下文回答第 20 題至第 24 題

Chimpanzees usually invite comparison with humans. Not only do they bear a family resemblance that fascinates people, the similarities between the two species go beyond expressive faces and opposable thumbs. Scientists described a young chimp watching as numbers 1 through 9 flashed on the computer screen at random positions. Then the numbers disappeared in no more than a second and white squares remained. The chimp casually but swiftly pressed the squares, calling back the numbers in ascending order—1, 2, 3, etc. The video also included scenes of a human failing the test, seldom recalling more than one or two numbers, if any.

In experiments with mirrors, chimps showed an awareness of themselves that is absent in monkeys but present in dolphins and all the great apes. When confronted with problems obtaining food from the other side of a fence, chimps were not only clever on their own and often competitive with a fellow chimp, but they also showed a willingness to cooperate with one another. Moreover, emotions of caring and mourning have been observed among chimps, as in the case of the chimp mother that carried on her back the corpse of her daughter after she had died. After fights between two chimps, others in the group were also seen consoling the loser.

- 20 How have scientists learned that chimpanzees are capable of self-awareness?
- (A) Through experiments with mirrors (B) Through experiments with numbers
- (C) Through experiments with dolphins (D) Through experiments with computers
- 21 According to the passage, which animals do NOT have awareness of themselves?
- (A) Monkeys (B) Humans (C) Great apes (D) Dolphins
- 22 According to this passage, in which area could chimps mostly likely outperform humans?
- (A) In self-awareness (B) In some memory tasks
- (C) In group problem-solving (D) In making and using tools
- 23 What can be inferred from the fact that chimps obtain food through competition or cooperation with others?
- (A) Chimps are social creatures. (B) Chimps do not have emotions.
- (C) Chimps learn through examples. (D) Chimps are smarter than humans.

24 Which of the following descriptions about chimpanzees is NOT true?

- (A) Chimps remember the positions of numbers on a computer screen.
- (B) Chimps are similar to human beings in appearance.
- (C) Chimps never fight against one another.
- (D) Adult chimps care for young chimps.

請依下文回答第 25 題至第 27 題

As California psychologist Wendy Mogel points out in *The Blessing of a Skinned Knee*, today's parents seem to care a great deal about their children feeling good—and often forget to teach them about being good. One striking characteristic of children who have been given too much is a blunted sense of empathy for others, although they have finely tuned concern for themselves. Indulged children make bad roommates and even worse spouses. The guiding principle of parenting here—that the child has to be happy no matter what, and the corollary that more will make them happier—has become well ingrained. The result is an entitled and petulant set of adult children and an increasingly resentful group of parents. Erik Erikson, the late psychologist who described the stages of development over a person's life span, characterized late childhood as one of industry versus inferiority. Children learn both who they are and who they are not by trying, and then either succeeding or failing. They also develop resilience—the invaluable ability to bounce back from the inevitable slings and arrows of life. Too often today, parents' largesse deprives the child of this sense of exerting his or her own power.

25 According to the passage, what is one striking characteristic of an indulged child?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (A) Lacking empathy for others | (B) Having a strong sense of sympathy |
| (C) Having finely tuned concern for others | (D) Being good to others |

26 According to the passage, what is the priceless ability that children develop by trying to solve problems?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Diligence | (B) Elasticity | (C) Stability | (D) Resistance |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|

27 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Parents' doting act often prevents children from using their own power.
- (B) Today's parents always teach children about being good and feeling good.
- (C) The stages of development over a person's life span are characterized as indolence versus inferiority.
- (D) Spoiled children make bad roommates but good spouses.

請依下文回答第 28 題至第 31 題

Autobiography is widely understood to be a Western form arising during the Enlightenment. Associated with the term was a belief in the idea of the autonomous, unified, universal self, a concept that, beginning in the 1970s, was historicized by scholars interested in the self-narrations of women and people of color, who often did not share such a self-conception. Since then the essentialist formulation of an autonomous, unified, and universal self has been reformulated as relational, multiple, and localized—historically, socially, and culturally constructed. It is within this historical academic framework that Native American self-narratives began to be discussed as “autobiography.” But considering Native American autobiography demanded a reconsideration of three of its roots—self, life, and writing. Native American notions of self tend to share an emphasis on interrelatedness and community, rather than individuality; indigenous ideas of what kind of life is worth narrating are inclusive of the everyday experiences of ordinary people, rather than focused on the complete lives of important public figures; and while native people have and do write autobiographies, historically, they spoke, drew, and performed aspects of their life stories.

- 28 What is this passage primarily concerned with?
- (A) Autobiography as a Western genre, which originated in the Age of Enlightenment
 - (B) Autobiographies as Native American self-narratives
 - (C) Native American definitions and redefinitions of cultural anthropology
 - (D) The autonomous, unified, and universal self in the Native American context
- 29 Which of the following statements indicates the characteristic of Native American life-writings?
- (A) They emphasize a female and multiple self.
 - (B) They were produced through stories, pictographs, and performances.
 - (C) They represent a complete break with tradition.
 - (D) They pivot on interconnectedness among important public figures.
- 30 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) All the self-narratives share an emphasis on interconnectedness and community.
 - (B) The idea of the autonomous self was historicized by women of color.
 - (C) Redefining autobiography in the Native American context demands a reconsideration of the meanings of life, writing, and self.
 - (D) Since the Enlightenment, the essentialist concept of an autonomous, unified, and universal self has been reformulated as relational, multiple, and localized.
- 31 Which of the following contrasts best describes Native American life-writing as it was historically differentiated from Western autobiography?
- (A) Ordinary people vs. public figures
 - (B) Human vs. non-human
 - (C) Male vs. female
 - (D) Orality vs. literacy

請依下文回答第 32 題至第 36 題

To the Wappo Indians who first inhabited the valley, “Napa” meant a land of plenty. Spawning salmon filled the waterways, clouds of migrating waterfowl darkened the skies, and the valley floor served as home to wildcats, black bears, and grizzlies. Wild grapes also grew in abundance, but it took a while for early settlers such as George Yount to recognize the valley’s potential for cultivating wine grapes. Establishing the first local homestead in what is now Yountville in 1836, Yount was the first to plant vineyards in the valley. Other pioneers included John Patchett, who planted the first commercial vineyard; Dr. George Crane, who promoted the planting of grapevines through a series of newspaper articles; and Hamilton Crabb, who experimented with more than 400 grape varieties.

However, a huge threat to Napa Valley’s wine business arrived in 1920, with the enactment of Prohibition. Vineyards were abandoned, and many winemakers found other trades during the next 14 years. Only a handful of wineries continued to operate by producing sacramental wines. With the end of Prohibition in 1933, Napa Valley’s wine industry began its renaissance period. Particularly in the early 1940s, a group of vintners came together to share ideas on grape growing and winemaking amidst a cheerful atmosphere. This group laid the foundation for the Napa Valley Vintners, a dynamic trade organization dedicated to advancing Napa Valley’s wines both domestically and abroad. Today, Napa Valley is home to almost 400 wineries. Its growers and vintners combine cutting-edge science with traditional techniques, and its reputation for producing world-class wines is firmly established in the global market.

- 32 What does this passage mainly tell us about Napa Valley?
- (A)The evolution of its wine business (B)The secret of its world-class wine
(C)The process of its wine-making (D)The geography of its wineries
- 33 Who was the first that turned growing grapes into a business in Napa Valley?
- (A)George Crane (B)George Yount (C)John Patchett (D)Hamilton Crabb
- 34 If you had been in Napa Valley in the 1920s, what would you have probably seen?
- (A)A group of winemakers organized a foundation to promote the wine business.
(B)Few people were running the wine industry because of the restriction of the law.
(C)Growers and vintners adopted highly-technological skills to produce superb wine.
(D)Wild grapes were seen here and there while the wine business was still in its infancy.
- 35 Based on this passage, when is the prime time of the wine industry in Napa Valley?
- (A)Before 1900 (B)In the 1920s (C)In the 1930s (D)After 1940
- 36 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A)The wine business of Napa Valley has experienced ups and downs in its development.
(B)The wine industry in Napa Valley has caused great damage to the environment.
(C)The wine business of Napa Valley was an overnight success.
(D)The wine made from Napa Valley is prohibited worldwide.

第 37 題至第 40 題為篇章結構，各題請依文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者，各題答案內容不重複

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. 37 But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel synaptic paths, and even entirely new brain cells that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

The key to innovation is forming new habits. Rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. 38 In fact, the more new things we try—the farther away we are from our comfort zone—the more inherently creative and innovative we become, both in the workplace and in our personal lives.

According to Dawna Markova, author of “The Open Mind” and an executive change consultant for Professional Thinking Partners, the first thing we need for innovation is a fascination with wonder for it leads us to possibilities. However, we are taught instead to “decide.” 39 “A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities,” Ms. Markova said. When we are forming a new habit, the brain begins organizing new input, ultimately creating new synaptic connections. But if, during the creation of that new habit, the “Great Decider” steps in to protest against taking the unfamiliar path, we may therefore give in. 40 Apparently, we cannot achieve innovative changes unless we are willing and able to move through the unknown and go from curiosity to wonder.

- 37 (A) When we make new changes, we step outside our comfort zone.
(B) This is where creativity and innovation come in to develop new habits.
(C) If we do, then we will end up keeping doing the same thing over and over again.
(D) So it seems antithetical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation.
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