## 測驗題標準答案

考試名稱: 99年公務人員特種考試海岸巡防人員考試、基層警察人員考試、關務人員考試、經濟部專利商標審查人員考試、第一次司法人員考試及國軍上校以上軍官轉任公

務人員考試

類科名稱: 行政警察人員(基層警察人員)、各科別(關務人員)

科目名稱: 英文(試題代號:5401)

題 數: 50題

標準答案:

題序	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	С	D	С	С	A	A	В	С	A	В	В	D	A	D	В	A	D	D	В
題序	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	C	С	D	В	C	В	A	C	C	В	С	В	В	A	В	В	С	В	D	В
題序	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50										
答案	D	A	D	В	В	D	A	D	В	В										

備 註: 無更正紀錄。

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99年公務人員特種考試海岸巡防人員考試、99年公務人員特種考試基層警察人員考試、 99年公務人員特種考試關務人員考試、99年公務人員特種考試經濟部專利商標審查人員考試、 99年第一次公務人員特種考試司法人員考試及99年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

等	別:四等基層警察	人員考試、四等關稅	<b>务人</b> 員考試	
類(科	斗)別:行政警察人員	(基層警察人員)、	各科別(關務人員	)
斜	目:英文			
. '	時間:1小時		应	號:
•	• • •	星題,請選出 <u>一個</u> 正確或最		
<b>()</b> /_ /	二,共50題,每題2	·	上依題號清楚劃記,於本	武題上作答者,不予計分。
	(三)禁止使用電子計算			
1	I have to study for my ma	th exam. I don't want any	Plassa do not talk to	me or play loud music
1		(B) restrictions		
2	•	should cross the street v		(b) disturbance
_	(A) refugees		(C) pedestrians	(D) pedestals
3	_		-	wonder his students like him so
5	much.	u sense of genome in	erest in ms stadents. To	vonder ims students like imm so
	(A) condemns	(B) condenses	(C) converts	(D) conveys
4		s' cooperation is based upon		•
	(A) drastic	(B) hostile	(-)	(D) pleasant
5		ape, one reason for which is		r
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(B) production	(C) unemployment	(D) enhancement
6		when she learned that l		
	(A) relieved		(-)	(D) indignant
7	Please do not The	waste bin is just around the	•	<u> </u>
	(A) litter	(B) query	(C) smoke	(D) talk
8	After she had the cosmetic	c surgery, the doctor reminde	ed her to avoid any	to the sun.
	(A) devotion	(B) exposure	(C) reaction	(D) sensation
9	The of calcium m	ay cause osteoporosis, and th	ne patients may get bone fra	actures easily.
	(A) frequency	(B) proficiency	(C) deficiency	(D) adequacy
10	The of this button	is to make sure we can stop	the machine if things go w	rong.
	(A) function	(B) intention	(C) collection	(D) decision
11	Steve was with jo	y when he found he had wor	the first prize in the lotter	y.
	(A) established	(B) overwhelmed	(C) equipped	(D) suspended
12	The city now looks ver	y artistic and refreshing be	ecause it is with a	nany colorful and well-crafted
	sculptures.			
	(A) affected	(B) decorated	(C) excluded	(D) generated
13		and a cellphone are often co	onsidered as equipr	ment for the generation raised in
	the age of technology.			
	(A) extinct	(B) expressive	(C) elastic	(D) essential
14		wedding my father, v		
	(A) on behalf of	(B) in terms of	•	(D) by means of
15		n, when people have more ch	nances to travel, it is a great	to speak more than one
	language.			
	(A) penalty	(B) heritage	(C) prejudice	(D) advantage
16	•	t the party tonight. He's mal	king lots of preparations to	make sure everyone can have a
	good time.	(D) 1	(0)	(D)
1.7	(A) envious	(B) enthusiastic	(C) concise	(D) curious
17		_ by his parents for a long ti		
	(A) neglected	(B) developed	(C) grasped	(D) connected

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18	Keep in mind that smoking is strictly	when you are handling explose	sive materials.							
	(A) eliminated (B) extracted	(C) terminated	(D) prohibited							
19	Research shows that only some animals are	able to in the wild after	being released from the zoo.							
	(A) decrease (B) express	(C) prevent	(D) survive							
20	Many young people today are with	n fashion and style. They care n	nore about what they wear than wha							
	they think or believe.									
	(A) charged (B) obsessed	(C) furnished	(D) infected							
21	My twin sister's values have so mu	ch over the years that we are no	longer compatible.							
	(A) flicked (B) escalated	(C) altered	(D) deceived							
22	He was an player until 20 when he	turned professional.								
	(A) efficient (B) adequate	(C) amateur	(D) elementary							
23	Paparazzi are photographers who c	elebrities' privacy by taking the	ir pictures.							
	(A) remove (B) block	(C) exclude	(D) violate							
24	Two years ago a severe earthquake stru	ck the city and caused a	tsunami, leaving hundreds dead							
	thousands injured.									
	(A) compassionate (B) devastating	(C) defensive	(D) pessimistic							
25	Hank was of accepting bribes beca	nuse he couldn't explain why he	e suddenly had so much money in hi							
	bank account.									
	(A) investigated (B) persuaded	(C) suspected	(D) threatened							
26	The police questioned the for two h	nours, but they still weren't sure	whether he robbed the bank.							
		4-5	(D) container							
27	Nancy screamed when she saw a taxi	_ into an old woman on the stre	eet.							
	(A) bump (B) bumped		(D) being bumping							
28	the development of human civilizati	ion, it is plain to see that human	beings are easily corrupted by power							
	_	(C) Given	(D) To give							
29	In the box some photos that I took	when I was on the trip.	C							
	(A) is (B) laid	(C) are	(D) puts							
30	Major newspapers have their Internet webs	ites daily, so their reade	•							
		(C) have updated	(D) are updating							
31	I have been taking the Yoga class I		1 2							
	(A) when (B) for	(C) since	(D) before							
32	Friend A: Look at this. I think I want to get									
	Friend B: I thought									
	Friend A: Yeah, but I don't have a purple one.									
	Friend B: Do you need every color in the rainbow?									
	Friend A: Yes!									
	(A) I've had one already	(B) you've had one	e in green							
	(C) I've told you about the purple skirt	-	(D) you've told me about the rainbow							
33	Judy: I am going to take the driving test tor	-								
55	Joan: Take it easy! I will									
	Judy: Thanks. I hope that I can get my driver's license as soon as possible.									
	(A) search high and low for it	(B) keep my finger	rs crossed for you							
	(C) make it up	(D) be on the safe s	•							
34	Sandra: I think watching TV is a waste of time. Most programs are stupid or boring.									
J <b>T</b>	Jack: What about sports or the news? You watch those sometimes, don't you?									
	Sandra: Well, actually for the news, I prefe		don't you:							
	(A) Well, I disagree.		aion too							
		(B) That's my opin (D) I hate all the T								
35	(C) I don't like channel surfing.	(D) I hate an the I	v commerciais.							
55	Mother: My daughter eats like a bird.									
	Doctor: Advise her to eat more.  (A) That's interesting (B) That's too h	ood (C) That? = == 1.f-	when (D) That's hand to say							
	TALLINAL SIMPLESHING (B) I MALE TOO Y	12G U.J. LIBAL S GOOD TO	i nei – un inai s nato io sav							

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36 Mary: We were too late for the concert!

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ It wasn't very good anyway.

(A) Better luck next time. (B) Just as well. (C) What a pity. (D) You're kidding me.

Words are concrete, used to express concrete thoughts and feelings and to deliver practical information; music is, by its very nature, abstract. When the two are put together, the resulting tension creates an excitement and an extra dimension which is denied to the spoken theater. For example, Shakespeare's *Othello* is a great play, and Verdi's *Otello* which is based on it is a great opera. I think that, if one had seen Shakespeare's *Othello* seventy times one would be hard put to it to derive much enjoyment from a seventy-first encounter. But after seventy performances of the opera one can still find new beauty and subtleties to marvel at. Similarly, Beaumarchais' play *Le mariage de Figaro*, entertaining though it is, is not something one would want to see once or twice a year throughout one's lifetime. But ask any opera-lover whether he is tired of Mozart's opera based on the play and you will learn that he is not, for its riches are inexhaustible. Music brings a greater complexity to the spoken drama and turns it into a different kind of experience.

- What is the main idea of the paragraph?
  - (A) The difference between a play and a concert.
  - (B) Why Mozart is a greater composer than Verdi.
  - (C) The comparison between a play and an opera.
  - (D) An evaluation of Shakespeare and his contemporary writers.
- According to the author, why would a person not want to watch *Othello* seventy-one times?
  - (A) It is a tragedy.

(B) He might feel tired of it.

(C) It is full of difficult words.

- (D) He would find it too abstract.
- 39 What does the author think about Beaumarchais' Le mariage de Figaro?
  - (A) It is a must-see in one's lifetime.

- (B) It is Beaumarchais' greatest comedy.
- (C) It is greater than Mozart's adaptation.
- (D) It is less exciting than its opera version.
- 40 What can we conclude after reading the passage?
  - (A) Comedies are easier than tragedies to be adapted into operas.
  - (B) Complexity brings riches for art, as in the case of an opera.
  - (C) It takes talented masters to successfully combine drama and music.
  - (D) Going to an opera is a necessary art experience in one's life time.

For a long time, Egyptologists agreed that the Sphinx was created during the time of the pharaoh Khafre (2520-2494 B.C.). However, it was clear that the Sphinx was unlike the pyramids and other monuments at Giza in some important ways. First, the Sphinx was not built with blocks of stone. It was carved out of the living bedrock. Second, it is not a temple, nor a pyramid. It is a huge statue with the head of a man and the body of a lion. The eyes of the "lion man" stare forever at the eastern horizon.

However, no one voiced any doubts about the origin of the Sphinx until 1979, when John West, an amateur archaeologist and Egyptian tour guide, published a book called *Serpent in the Sky*. In this book, he claimed that the Sphinx was actually built thousands of years before the time of Khafre. His evidence was based on a careful examination of erosion on the stone. West noticed that erosion patterns on the Sphinx were not horizontal like those on other monuments at Giza. He knew that such horizontal weathering was the result of prolonged exposure to strong winds and sandstorms. But the marks on the Sphinx were vertical. Sandstorms couldn't have caused them. It looked like erosion from water, but where could the water have come from in the <u>arid</u> region? According to West's theory, the vertical weathering was caused by rain. Therefore, the Sphinx must have been built thousands of years earlier when Egypt had a much rainier climate.

Unfortunately, West had no scientific credentials—he wasn't a professor and he had no Ph.D.—so his revolutionary theory was not taken seriously.

- 41 Which statement about the Sphinx is true?
  - (A) It is one of the greatest pyramids in Egypt.
- (B) It was created about two thousand years ago.
- (C) It was once an important religious center.
- (D) It is a giant monument that looks like a lion man.

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- 42 Which statement about John West is true?
  - (A) He was the first to publicly question the origin of the Sphinx.
  - (B) He published a book about biology in Egypt.
  - (C) He was one of the world's famous Egyptologists.
  - (D) He worked full-time as an archaeologist.
- 43 According to John West, what caused the vertical marks on the Sphinx?
  - (A) Strong winds and sandstorms.

(B) Long exposure to the sun.

(C) Rubbing of other bedrocks.

(D) Erosion from rain.

What does "arid" in the second paragraph mean?

(A) Hot.

(B) Dry.

(C) Cold.

(D) Humid.

- What can be inferred from the passage?
  - (A) West believed that the pharaoh Khafre was the builder of the Sphinx.
  - (B) West's theory did not cause much discussion among the Egyptologists.
  - (C) West's theory was inspired by the half-human look of the Sphinx.
  - (D) Egypt used to have a rainier climate at the time of the pharaoh Khafre.

Moms-to-be, beware! The next time you stuff yourself with junk food, think twice, for a new study has revealed that eating a fatty diet during pregnancy could cause long-lasting health damage to your child.

According to researchers in Britain, <u>tucking in junk</u> food like chocolates, wafers, and biscuits can have a negative impact on the unborn toddlers—the effects include obesity, diabetes, and raised levels of cholesterol. "It seems that a mother's diet while pregnant and breastfeeding is very important for the long-term health of her child. We always say, 'You are what you eat.' In fact, it may also be true that, 'You are what your mother ate,'" lead researcher Dr. Stephanie Bayol said.

The researchers at the Royal Veterinary College in London came to the conclusion after looking at the effects of maternal diet on almost 150 baby rodents. Half of the mother animals were given normal rat food, while the others also had access to junk food, including muffins and chocolate.

Tests showed the junk food pups suffered a host of health problems that lasted into adulthood—they had high levels of cholesterol and other fats linked to heart disease. Blood sugar levels and insulin were also elevated, raising their chances of developing diabetes. Even babies fed a healthy diet after birth tended to be overweight. The female rats were particularly badly hit, suggesting key differences in metabolism between the sexes, the researchers found.

According to co-researcher Prof. Neil Strickland, it is very probable that humans would be similarly affected, with previous studies showing a correlation between a kid's weight and that of his or her parents. "Humans share a number of fundamental biological systems with rats, so there is good reason to assume the effects we see in rats may be repeated in humans," he said.

- 46 What is the passage mainly about?
  - (A) Whether rats eat junk food.

- (B) How mother rats' diet affects their health.
- (C) The similarities between humans and rats.
- (D) The effects of the diet of mothers-to-be on babies.
- 47 What does the phrase "tucking in" mean?
  - (A) Consuming.
- (B) Saving.
- (C) Putting away.
- (D) Resulting in.
- 48 Which of the following is true about the study mentioned in the article?
  - (A) The experiments were conducted on both humans and rats.
  - (B) It examined baby rats rather than mother rats.
  - (C) It showed that baby rats were no longer overweight when given healthy diet.
  - (D) It found that female baby rats were more likely to be affected by maternal diet.
- 49 According to the passage, what do humans and rats have in common?
  - (A) They both like to eat junk food when pregnant.
- (B) They may be both affected by their mothers' diets.
- (C) They are equally interested in eating a healthy diet.
- (D) They both tend to repeat the same mistakes.
- What can we infer from the passage?
  - (A) Wafers, chocolate and muffins improve mothers' health.
  - (B) A healthy maternal diet contributes to the good health of babies.
  - (C) Babies' health problems arising from maternal diet can be overlooked.
  - (D) As long as babies get a healthy diet after birth, they won't have health problems.