

# 99 年公務人員高等考試三級考試【英文】試題及解答

- 31 Upon seeing the police car behind him, the suspect \_\_\_\_\_ his pickup truck and disappeared into a gravel road.  
(A) accelerated (B) alleviated (C) allocated (D) authorized
- 32 Falling greenbacks used to induce economic panic. Now, it seems the dollar's \_\_\_\_\_ may actually be a good thing for America and the rest of the world.  
(A) auction (B) publication (C) elimination (D) depreciation
- 33 The new president of the university strives for efficiency and democracy. His plan is to eliminate unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_ on campus.  
(A) bureaucracy (B) commotion (C) diplomacy (D) liquidation
- 34 I am an accounting major, but I have no \_\_\_\_\_ for accountancy. Maybe I should consider changing my career path.  
(A) altitude (B) attitude (C) archive (D) aptitude
- 35 Students around the world are demanding \_\_\_\_\_ to higher education. But it is not always easy to provide.  
(A) access (B) resistance (C) bonus (D) reward
- 36 The bloody acts \_\_\_\_\_ by terrorists got on the nerves of the public.  
(A) acted (B) made (C) committed (D) did
- 37 As human beings, we often vacillate between selfish and \_\_\_\_\_ desires.  
(A) benevolent (B) eloquent (C) prevalent (D) salient
- 38 If revenge is so sweet that people crave it like candy, then what chance do societies have of rising above it?  
(A) The more people wish to have their revenge, the more chance societies will have to free them from revenge.  
(B) People feel so satisfied with the sweetness of revenge that they give societies little chance to encourage revenge.  
(C) If people crave the sweetness of revenge so much, they will rarely show their forgiving nature valued by societies.  
(D) If people feel so tempted to have their sweet revenge, societies will have little chance to make them forgive others.
- 39 The job requires its applicants to be literate in English and be \_\_\_\_\_ with several computer software packages.  
(A) competent (B) satisfied (C) compatible (D) satiated
- 40 Of all the different topics of controversy, from religion to the environment, nothing appears to get people \_\_\_\_\_ as the topic of politics.  
(A) so inflamed (B) with anger (C) being furious (D) more outrageous
- 41 The past decade has seen the rise of something Mao sought to stamp out forever: a Chinese middle class.  
(A) The Chinese middle class has been rising for ten years; Mao had never thought of this before.  
(B) Contrary to Mao's expectation, the Chinese middle class has been growing in the last decade.  
(C) The Chinese middle class, which Mao had tried to eliminate, has thrived in the past ten years.  
(D) Mao aimed to totally destroy the Chinese middle class in ten years; yet it was getting stronger.

請依下文回答第 42-45 題

Stereotypes are a kind of gossip about the world, a gossip that makes us pre-judge people before we ever lay eyes on them. 42 Explore most prejudices and you will find a cruel stereotype at the core of each one.

Why is it that we stereotype the world in such irrational and harmful fashion? In part, we begin to typecast people in our childhood years. 43 Some years ago, a social psychologist showed very clearly how powerful these stereotypes of childhood vision are. He secretly asked the most popular youngsters in an elementary school to make errors in their morning gym exercises. Afterward, he asked the class if anyone had noticed any mistakes during the gym period. "Oh, yes," said the children. 44.

We not only grow up with standardized pictures forming inside of us, but as grown-ups, we are constantly having them thrust upon us. 45 Still other stereotypes are perpetuated by the advertisements we read, the movies we see, and the books we read.

- 42 (A) We tend to stereotype because it helps us to make sense out of the highly confusing world.  
(B) Hence it is not surprising that stereotypes have something to do with the dark world of prejudice.  
(C) Surprisingly, most children could hardly wait to turn in their popular classmates—the “good guys”—who fouled.  
(D) Some of them, like the stereotypes of mothers-in-law or cops, are dinned into us by the stock jokes we hear and repeat.
- 43 (A) Early in life, we learn to spot the Good Guys from the Bad Guys on TV shows or in movies.  
(B) We tend to stereotype because it helps us to make sense out of the highly confusing world.  
(C) But it was the unpopular members of the class—the “bad guys”—they remembered as being out of step.  
(D) Some of them, like the stereotypes of mothers-in-law or cops, are dinned into us by the stock jokes we hear and repeat.
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請依下文回答第 46-50 題

Johnson Kinyago, a sun-dried Masai herder, has two sons. “One is a genius—he can identify every animal and find water anywhere. So he’s with the goats,” he says proudly. “The other is stupid so he’s in school.” At a cattle market in Laikipia in northern Kenya, other Masai elders nod their approval. Herding is for bright sparks, school for “thickies,” all of them say. Only 35% of Masai children attend school. The reason is that pastoralists depend on their children’s labor, so even if persuaded of the merits of school, few could spare their ablest offspring. The result is an illiteracy rate of over 90%, leaving the Masai vulnerable to abuse from their more worldly neighbors.

With their stretched ear lobes, their ochre-stained warriors, and gap-toothed brides, the Masai live much as they have for centuries, but in a world which has changed radically. When their—illiterate—forebears made peace with the first British settlers, they unwittingly signed away 90% of their land. The remaining arid patch no longer supports their swollen population. During a recent three-year drought, more than 89% of their animals died, and the proud Masai are now humiliatingly dependent on food aid.

- 46 According to the Masai tradition, who is considered smart?  
(A) One who knows much about animals and water (B) One who goes to school  
(C) One who can work part-time to make money (D) One who can talk business with the British settlers
- 47 What does “thickies” mean in the passage?  
(A) Those who are sloppy (B) Those who are stupid (C) Those who are heavy (D) Those who are dark
- 48 Which of the following statements is related to the high illiteracy rate of the Masai?  
(A) The schools do not teach Masai tradition. (B) There are too few schools in Laikipia, Kenya.  
(C) Most Masai children are slow in learning. (D) Most Masai children have to help with herding.
- 49 What immediate effect does the high illiteracy rate have on the Masai?  
(A) Foreign countries change Masai’s fighting strategies.  
(B) The Masai change their life style and their ideas of beauty.  
(C) The Masai believe in their tradition even more.  
(D) The Masai are easily taken advantage of.
- 50 Which of the following statements is NOT related to why the Masai are now dependent on food aid?  
(A) It had not rained for 3 years. (B) The Masai do not have fertile land.  
(C) The Masai are proud. (D) Most of the animals died.

31.(A)

這個嫌犯一看到警車在後面，就加速他的小貨卡，消失在一條石子路上。

- (A)加速
- (B)減輕
- (C)分配
- (D)授權

32.(D)

貶值的美元以前會造成經濟恐慌。現在美元貶值似乎事實上會是對美國與其他世界都好的事情。

- (A)拍賣
- (B)出版
- (C)消滅
- (D)貶值

33.(A)

這間大學的新校長為了效率與民主而努力。他的計畫是消除校園中不必要的官僚制度。

- (A)官僚制度
- (B)暴亂
- (C)外交途徑
- (D)結算；清算

34.(D)

我主修會計，但我沒有會計工作的資質。也許我該考慮改變職場路徑。

- (A)緯度
- (B)態度
- (C)案卷
- (D)天賦；資質

35.(A)

全世界的學生都要求獲得更高教育的管道。但要提供它，並非總是簡單能達成。

- (A)方法；通路
- (B)抵抗
- (C)額外津貼
- (D)獎賞

36.(C)

恐怖份子犯下的這樁血腥行動讓大眾人心惶惶。

- (A)行動
- (B)做
- (C)犯（罪）
- (D)做

37.(A)

身為人類，我們常在自私與善良的慾望間猶豫不決。

- (A)慈愛的
- (B)雄辯的
- (C)盛行的
- (D)突出的

38.(D)

如果復仇是如此甜美讓人們如糖果般渴求，那麼，社會又會有什麼機會能夠不受它影響呢？

- (A)人們越想復仇，社會就越有機會讓人們自復仇裡解放出來。
- (B)人們對於復仇帶來的甜美感到如此滿足，於是他們幾乎不給社會鼓勵復仇的機會。
- (C)如果人們如此渴望復仇的甜美，他們就會鮮少露出社會珍視的寬恕本性。
- (D)如果人們如此受到誘惑想要甜美的復仇，社會就鮮少有機會能讓他們原諒他人。

39.(A)

這項工作要求應徵者有英文讀寫能力，並且要有數種電腦套裝軟體的能力。

- (A)有…的能力
- (B)感到滿足的
- (C)與…相容的；適合的
- (D)滿足的

40.(A)

在所有爭議的議題之中，從宗教到環境，沒有什麼看來比政治議題會讓人們憤怒激動的。

- (A)如此憤怒激動
- (B)憤怒地（副詞片語，詞性不合，此處應為形容詞修飾 people）
- (C)應刪除 being, furious 意為滿腔憤怒
- (D)若要有 more, 後面應有 than, outrageous 意為蠻橫無禮，文意不合。

41.(C)

過去這十年來見證了毛澤東想消滅的某樣事物的崛起：中國中產階級。

- (A)中國中產階級十年來一直在上升；毛澤東從未想過這點。
- (B)中國中產階級在過去十年來一直成長，這件事與毛澤東的預計相反。
- (C)毛澤東曾經試圖消滅的中國中產階級，在過去十年內蓬勃發展。
- (D)毛澤東試圖在十年類摧毀中國中產階級；然而它卻越發強壯。

42.(B)

(A)我們常用刻板印象判斷人是因為它幫助我們了解這個非常令人困惑的世界。

- (B)因此，刻板印象與偏見的黑暗世界有關並不令人意外。
- (C)很令人意外地，大多數的孩童迫不及待要指出他們受歡迎的同學－也就是所謂的好人－犯錯了。
- (D)有些刻板印象，如岳母或警察，因為我們聽見或重複講述的老笑話而不斷強制內化在我們心中。

43.(A)

- (A)很小的時候，我們學著在電視與電影中分辨好人與壞人。
- (B)我們常用刻板印象判斷人是因為它幫助我們了解這個非常令人困惑的世界。
- (C)但是是班上不受歡迎的的成員－也就是壞蛋－被記成跟不上腳步。
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44.(C)

- (A)我們常用刻板印象判斷人是因為它幫助我們了解這個非常令人困惑的世界。
- (B)很小的時候，我們學著在電視與電影中分辨好人與壞人。
- (C)但是是班上不受歡迎的的成員－也就是壞蛋－被記成跟不上腳步。
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45.(D)

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46~50

【譯文】

Johnson Kinyago 是一位飽受烈日摧殘的馬賽族牧人，他有兩個兒子。他驕傲的說「其中一個是天才－他可以辨認出每隻動物，在哪裡都找得到水。所以他和羊群在一起。另一個是笨蛋所以他去學校。」在肯亞北部的 Laikipia 的牲畜市場內，其他馬賽族長者也同意這樣的看法。畜牧是聰明人做的事，學校是給笨蛋去的，所有的人都這麼說。只有百分之三十五的馬賽孩子去上學。原因是畜牧者仰賴孩童的勞力，所以就算有人以學校的好處說服他們，也很少人會讓最有能力的孩子去上學。結果就是文盲率超過百分之九十，讓馬賽族容易受到其他較為世俗化鄰居的欺侮。

馬賽族人有著延長的耳垂、赭色彩繪的戰士、以及牙齒有缺口的新娘，馬賽族人生活的方式與數百年來相同，但是現在的世界已經改變非常劇烈。當他們不識字的祖先與第一批英國殖民

者求和時，他們不自覺地將他們的土地中的百分之九十簽讓出去。剩下的小小乾燥土地不再足以支撐他們膨脹的人口。在最近三年的乾旱中，他們擁有的動物中超過百分之八十九死去，驕傲的馬賽族現在羞辱地仰賴食物援助而活。

(本文摘自 *Once Were Warriors* by James Astill <http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2002/06/26/1023864601796.html>)

46.(A)

根據馬賽傳統，怎樣的人是聰明人？

- (A)知道很多動物與水源事情的人
- (B)去上學的人
- (C)能夠兼差賺錢的人
- (D)能與英國殖民者談生意的人

47.(B)

本文中的「thickies」是什麼意思？

- (A)邋遢的人
- (B)很笨的人
- (C)很重的人
- (D)很黑的人

48.(D)

以下論述何者與馬賽族高文盲率有關？

- (A)學校沒有教馬賽傳統
- (B)肯亞的 Laikipia 學校太少
- (C)大多數的馬賽兒童學習緩慢
- (D)大多數的馬賽兒童必須幫忙畜牧

49.(D)

高文盲率對於馬賽族的有什麼立即影響？

- (A)外國改變馬賽族的戰鬥策略
- (B)馬賽族改變他們的生活型態與美的觀念
- (C)馬賽族人越來越相信傳統
- (D)馬賽族很容易被佔便宜

50.(C)

以下論述何者與馬賽族現在仰賴食物援助無關？

- (A)已經三年沒有下雨
- (B)馬賽族人沒有肥沃的土地
- (C)馬賽族人很驕傲
- (D)大多數的動物死亡