

99 年公務人員普通考試【英文】試題及解答

- 31 The challenging job required a strong, successful, and _____ candidate.
(A) dynamic (B) divine (C) dual (D) dubious
- 32 Mother Teresa _____ her life _____ aiding the sick and the homeless. Her selfless love has been highly praised by the world.
(A) regarded . . . as (B) released . . . from (C) transformed . . . into (D) devoted . . . to
- 33 A: Why is your coat so wet? B: It was _____ when I arrived.
(A) appealing (B) bleeding (C) dragging (D) pouring
- 34 Nowadays, _____ is a much better and wiser means than military force to solve differences or problems between nations.
(A) negotiation (B) argumentation (C) transportation (D) demonstration
- 35 Middle children often feel less important than their older or younger _____.
(A) generation (B) siblings (C) offspring (D) ancestors
- 36 The police _____ the crime. They wanted to find out who did it so that they could get the criminals.
(A) committed (B) developed (C) investigated (D) dissolved
- 37 Do you know _____?
(A) what has happened to Martin (B) who is that man at the door
(C) how can we make our English better (D) where does he live in America
- 38 Owing to human greed, there is little chance of _____ peace in the world.
(A) thankful (B) permanent (C) sensitive (D) pessimistic

請依下文回答第 39~43 題

The history of electronic mailing goes all the way back to 1969 when a professor at UCLA sent the first message via computer to a colleague at Stanford. The computer which sent the first message actually crashed right after the message was sent, but the message did reach its 39 at Stanford. E-mail was born.

Today, e-mail 40 communication. In 2002, the Internet provider AOL alone reported handling over 42 million e-mails each day. When the number of e-mails worldwide is 41 to the number of pieces of mail sent each day, you will find that e-mail usage is more than seven times higher than “snail mail” usage. It is not hard to imagine why this is the case since the cost of sending postcards and letters is much higher, 42 the fact that e-mail is more convenient than having to visit your mailbox or local post office. E-mail messages also beat postal delivery time hands down. 43 an international letter might take a week or more for delivery, an e-mail can be sent and responded to the same day.

- 39 (A) adoption (B) summit (C) reception (D) destination
- 40 (A) monitors (B) dominates (C) exceeds (D) excludes
- 41 (A) linked (B) added (C) related (D) compared
- 42 (A) despite (B) except (C) even though (D) not to mention
- 43 (A) Because (B) If (C) While (D) Though
- 44 Harry: Hey, John, you know what? Mike said he spent five days walking across America.
John: Do you believe it? _____ I don't believe it at all.
(A) It's the last straw that breaks the camel's back. (B) What a close call!
(C) It is but a tall tale. (D) Don't you think it's a piece of cake?

45 Paul: It's wonderful to see you here, John, but I've lots of work to do. I'd better run.

John: _____ We really should get together sometime.

Paul: Sure. See you soon. I'll call you.

John: OK. Bye.

(A) Nice seeing you again, too.

(B) Please go ahead.

(C) You deserve it.

(D) That's fantastic.

請依下文回答第 46~50 題

Do you have trouble picking out a friend's face among a group of people? There's a name for your condition: prosopagnosia, or face blindness. The disorder was thought to be exceedingly rare and mainly a result of brain injury. But last month a team of German researchers took the first stab at charting its prevalence, and the results were remarkable. The new study showed that prosopagnosia is highly heritable and surprisingly common, afflicting, in some form, about 1 in 50 people—more than 5 million in the US alone. “That's huge,” says Dr. Thomas Grüter of the Institute of Human Genetics in Münster. “It was a real surprise.”

Within that group of sufferers, however, the condition varies widely. For the vast majority, the problem is not so much about detecting a face—prosopagnosics can see eyes, noses, and mouths as clearly as anyone else—as it is about recognizing the same set of features when seeing them again. While mild prosopagnosics can train themselves to memorize a limited number of faces, others grapple with identifying family members and, in extreme cases, their own faces. Gaylen Howard, 40, a homemaker in Boulder, Colo., says that when she's standing in front of a mirror in a crowded restroom, she makes a funny face so that, as she puts it, “I can tell which one is me.”

Most prosopagnosics learn to cope early on. They distinguish people based on cues like hairstyle, voice, or body shape. They shun places where they could unexpectedly run into someone they know. They pretend to be lost in thought while walking down the street. They act friendly to everyone—or to no one. In short, they become expert at masking their dysfunction. “This is probably why the disorder went unnoticed for so long,” says Gruter.

46 What is “prosopagnosia?”

(A) A difficulty in recognizing a face seen before.

(B) A failure to detect a face that one has never seen.

(C) A disability to distinguish one facial expression from another.

(D) A blindness that makes people unable to see others' faces.

47 According to the passage, which of the following is true about prosopagnosia?

(A) It is exceedingly rare.

(B) It affects around one in fifty people.

(C) It is mainly caused by injury in the brains.

(D) It is unlikely to be passed down to one's children.

48 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

(A) The condition of people suffering from prosopagnosia varies greatly.

(B) Most prosopagnosics fail to deal with the disorder throughout their lives.

(C) A group of German scientists were the first to study the prevalence of prosopagnosia.

(D) Some sufferers of prosopagnosia may not be able to identify their family members.

49 What does the word “shun” in the last paragraph mean?

(A) Visit.

(B) Avoid.

(C) Adapt to.

(D) Deal with.

50 What does the sentence “They act friendly to everyone—or to no one” in the last paragraph mean?

(A) They try to please everybody by being nice to them.

(B) They pretend to like everyone but actually like no one.

(C) They attempt to conceal their problem by treating everyone in the same way.

(D) They seek comfort in making friends with everyone they don't know.

- 31.(A)
這項挑戰性的工作需要一位強壯、成功、且精力充沛的候選人。
(A)動力的；精力充沛的
(B)上帝的；人的
(C)雙的；雙重的
(D)可疑的
- 32.(D)
泰瑞莎修女將她的人生奉獻給幫助病人與無家可歸的人。她無私的愛一直受到世人讚揚。
(A)視為……
(B)從……釋放出來
(C)轉變為……
(D)致力於……；奉獻於……
- 33.(D)
A：你的外套怎麼這麼濕？
B：我到的時候外面下大雨。
(A)動人的
(B)流血
(C)拖
(D)傾瀉的；下傾盆大雨
- 34.(A)
現今，要解決國家與國家之間的歧見，談判是比軍事武力要更為優良睿智的方法。
(A)談判
(B)爭論
(C)運輸
(D)示範
- 35.(B)
排行中間的小孩常常覺得自己不如年長或年幼的兄弟姊妹。
(A)世代
(B)兄弟姊妹
(C)後代
(D)祖先
- 36.(C)
警方調查這樁罪行。他們想要找出是誰做的，這樣一來他們就能抓到罪犯。
(A)犯（罪）
(B)發展
(C)調查
(D)溶解
- 37.(A)
你知道 Martin 發生什麼事情了嗎？
本句考名詞子句的用法。Do you know _____？空格為一個名詞子句做 know 的受詞。Wh 疑問詞開頭的名詞子句，寫法如同直述句，主詞動詞不需倒裝。選項(B)(C)(D)皆倒裝，不合文法。(A) what

has happened to Martin，因 what 為疑問代名詞，為本子句的主詞，不需要倒裝。故選(A)。

- 38.(B)
因為人類的貪婪，世界永恆和平的機會渺茫。
(A)感謝的
(B)永恆的
(C)敏感的
(D)悲觀的

39.~ 43.克漏字測驗

【譯文】

電子郵件的歷史可以追溯至 1969 年，一位 UCLA 的教授用電腦寄出第一封訊息給在 Stanford 大學的同事。寄出第一封訊息的電腦事實上在寄出訊息之後就當機了，不過這封訊息的確抵達了它在 Stanford 的目的地。電子郵件就此誕生。

今日，電子郵件主宰了溝通。在 2002 年，單單是網路供應商 AOL 本身就報告指出，它每天處理了超過四千二百萬封的電子郵件。當全世界的電子郵件數量與普通郵件數量相比，你會發現電子郵件的使用量比「蝸牛郵件」的使用量要高超過七倍。這不難想像為何會如此，既然寄出明信片與信件的花費要高上許多，更別提事實上電子郵件要比跑去看自己的信箱或附近的郵局要方便許多。電子郵件訊息也不費吹灰之力就打敗郵務遞送所需的時間。當國際信件可能需要一週或以上才能送達，一封電子郵件可以在同一天之內寄出以及收到回信。

- 39.(D)
(A)收養 (B)山頂 (C)接受 (D)目的地
- 40.(B)
(A)監控 (B)主宰 (C)超過 (D)排除
- 41.(D)
(A)連結
(B)增加
(C)敘述；使相關
(D)比較
- 42.(D)
(A)儘管
(B)除了……之外
(C)即便
(D)更不用說
- 43.(C)
(A)因為
(B)如果
(C)當……時
(D)雖然

44.(C)

Harry：嘿～John，你知道嗎？Mike 說他花了五天徒步橫越美國。

John：你相信那個啊？它只不過是個荒誕不經的故事。我一點都不相信。

- (A)這是壓垮駱駝的最後一根稻草
- (B)真是好險！
- (C)它只不過是個荒誕不經的故事
- (D)你不覺得這輕而易舉嗎？

45.(A)

Paul：John，在這裡看到你真好，但是我有一堆工作要做。我得走了。

John：我也很高興再次見到你。我們真的應該找時間聚一聚。

Paul：當然。再見啦～我會打給你。

John：好的～再見。

- (A)我也很高興再次見到你。
- (B)您先請便。
- (C)你活該。
- (D)那太棒了。

46.～50.閱讀測驗

【譯文】

在一群人中，你很難找出朋友的臉嗎？你的狀況有個名字：面孔失認症（prosopagnosia），或者臉盲（face blindness）。這種疾病原本被認為極為少見，而且主要是因為腦部損傷所造成。但是上個月一組德國研究人員首次測量這個疾病的盛行程度，而結果相當驚人。新的研究指出，面孔失認症很容易遺傳，而且令人驚訝地很常見，每五十人中就有一人受到某種方式的影響——單單在美國就有五百萬人。「這數字很巨大。這真的是意外。」位於 Munster 的人類基因學機構的 Thomas Gruter 醫生這麼說。

然而在這群受到此病所擾的人當中，影響的程度變化也相當廣。對於大多數人來說，問題不在於辨識臉孔——面孔失認症患者可以像普通人一樣，看到眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴——問題是在再次見到同樣一組特徵時的辨識。輕微程度的面孔失認症患者可以訓練自己記下有限數量的臉孔，其他人則是連家人的臉都得努力才能辨認出來，在極端的病例中，他們連自己的臉都無法辨認。Gaylen Howard 四十歲，是一位住在科羅拉多 Boulder 的主婦，她說她站在擁擠廁所的鏡子面前時，她會做鬼臉，這樣一來，（以她的說法）「我才能分辨哪個是我」。

大多數的面孔失認症患者很早就學著應付。他們用髮型、聲音、身體形狀等等的提示來分辨人。他們避免到他們會不預期地遇到認識的人的地方。走在街上時，他們假裝沉思。他們對每個人都很友善——或者不對任何人友善。簡單來

說，他們成為偽裝自己機能障礙的專家。「這大概就是為何這種疾病這麼久都沒人注意到的原因」Gruter 這麼說。

46.(A)

什麼是面孔失認症（prosopagnosia）？

- (A)難以辨認以前看過臉孔
- (B)無法偵測從未看過的臉孔
- (C)無法分辨臉部表情之間的差異
- (D)讓人無法看到其他人的臉的一種盲目

47.(B)

根據本文，以下關於面孔失認症，何者為真？

- (A)它相當罕見
- (B)約五十個人就有一人受它影響
- (C)它主要是由腦部損傷所造成
- (D)它不太可能遺傳給小孩

48.(B)

以下何者為非？

- (A)受面孔失認症所苦的人們，症狀差異很大。
- (B)大多數的面孔失認症患者終其一生都無法處理這項疾病。
- (C)一組德國科學家首先研究面孔失認症盛行程度的人。
- (D)某些患有面孔失認症的人可能無法辨認家族成員。

49.(B)

最後一段的「shun」意思是？

- (A)拜訪
- (B)避免
- (C)適應
- (D)處理

50.(C)

最後一段的「They act friendly to everyone - or to no one.」這句是什麼意思？

- (A)他們試著用對別人好的方式來取悅每個人。
- (B)他們假裝喜歡每個人，但事實上誰都不喜歡。
- (C)他們試著用相同方式對待每個人，來隱藏自己的問題。
- (D)他們靠著與不認識的人交朋友來尋求安慰。