

考試別：關務人員考試

等別：四等考試

類科：各科別

科目：英文

考試時間：1小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，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)本科目共 50 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

- 1 The doctor says to the patient that, with proper _____, he can expect to live a normal lifespan.
(A) judgment (B) consideration (C) treatment (D) negotiation
- 2 Looking back, the great dancer Martha Graham said, "Being inspired by a dance recital was one thing; making a career choice, quite _____."
(A) ones (B) the other (C) another (D) other
- 3 The boss thinks that Irene is the most _____ person to get the position as the manager.
(A) eventual (B) doubtful (C) inactive (D) suitable
- 4 A series of gas explosions in Kaohsiung _____ in 28 deaths and at least 280 people injured.
(A) clothed (B) failed (C) nailed (D) resulted
- 5 The beauty of the island is _____; it has a long beach with pure white sand and green palm trees.
(A) indifferent (B) magnificent (C) vocational (D) available
- 6 The all-inclusive tours offered by the new travel agency _____.
(A) put on airs (B) stay in touch (C) cover all the bases (D) fall to pieces

I've had a lot of bad managers in my time: cold, aggressive, and incompetent. But I'd like to tell you about my last boss. She was a very 7 sort of person—she never seemed uptight or nervous, and she always had time and a smile for everybody. She managed to create a pleasant, 8 atmosphere in the workplace—we all began to see each other socially. She encouraged us all to be independent in our work—she didn't keep telling us what to do—we were free to work on our own. 9, we were cooperative with each other: we worked well as a team and with her. She was not only experienced, efficient, and creative, 10 she communicated openly and created a great team spirit.

- 7 (A) strict (B) disciplined (C) relaxing (D) self-centered
- 8 (A) demanding (B) serious (C) ambitious (D) friendly
- 9 (A) Nevertheless (B) As a result (C) In addition (D) On the contrary
- 10 (A) but also (B) furthermore (C) moreover (D) as well

請依下文回答第 11 題到第 15 題

Having a seven-day week seemed strange to sociologists since there was no corresponding geophysical event as there was with the solar day or the lunar month. They tended to attribute it to our cultures and not to biology. However, other organisms also have a seven-day cycle, and a week is, after all, a quarter of a lunar circle. At the end of the French Revolution, the revolutionary government wanted to establish a ten-day week, but the attempt failed to work. In the former Soviet Union, the rulers also experimented with modifying the week by trying five-day and six-day weeks. Again, people rejected to change the length of their week. They seemed to need to have one day out of seven in order to rest their body clocks. Weekly rhythms show up most strongly during times of stress. For the body to fight off a cold, it needs about a week. The symptoms of chicken pox show up about two weeks after the patient's being exposed to disease. Health care workers expect to see patients with pneumonia and malaria at greatest risk after one week of fighting these diseases. By these evidences, sociologists have had reasons to reconsider their previous ideas about the origin of the seven-day week.

- 11 According to the passage, what is the main reason behind the seven-day week for the sociologists?
(A) geophysical event (B) cultures (C) lunar cycle (D) solar cycle
- 12 According to the passage, which of the following will be accepted by most people after all?
(A) five-day week (B) seven-day week (C) ten-day week (D) six-day week
- 13 According to the passage, which of the following once experimented a ten-day week?
(A) the French Revolution (B) Soviet Union
(C) the American Independence (D) the Industrial Revolution
- 14 According to the passage, how long will it take for a patient who has chicken pox to show up the symptom?
(A) 5 days (B) 7 days (C) 10 days (D) 14 days
- 15 According to the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Cultures are not the only reason behind the seven-day week.
(B) The former Soviet Union experimented a eight-day week.
(C) It needs about two weeks for the body to fight off a cold.
(D) Most people would like to change the length of a week.

請依下文回答第 16 題到第 20 題

With spacecraft that can carry tourists into orbit and connect Paris to New York in less than two hours, the new heroes of space travel are not astronauts but daring captains of industry. This new breed of space pioneers are all using private money to push the final frontier as government space programs fall away. Times have changed. Once the space race was led by the likes of the U.S. space agency NASA that put the first man on the moon in 1969.

Today it is entrepreneur Elon Musk — the founder of Tesla electric cars and space exploration company Space—who wants to reach Mars in the 2020s. The furthest advanced — and most highly publicized — private space project is led by Richard Branson, the British founder of the Virgin Group. His shuttle, SpaceShipTwo, will be launched at high altitude from a weird-looking four-engined mother ship — which can carry two pilots and up to six passengers — before embarking on a three-hour suborbital flight.

Branson and his sons will be the first passengers aboard the shuttle when it is expected to launch late 2014. His company Virgin Galactic was given the green light in May by the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) to carry passengers from a base in New Mexico, which is named “Spaceport America” — the stuff of science fiction.

The US\$250,000 price of a ticket has not deterred more than 600 people, including celebrities such as actor Leonardo Di Caprio, from booking their seats.

- 16 According to this passage, when is the first tourists-carrying shuttle scheduled to launch into space?
(A) Late 2014 (B) Early 2015 (C) Late 2015 (D) Early 2016
- 17 According to this passage, who intends to reach Mars in the 2020s?
(A) Richard Branson (B) Leonardo Di Caprio (C) Elon Musk (D) NASA
- 18 What does the expression “given the green light” mean in this passage?
(A) approved (B) driven (C) forbidden (D) stopped
- 19 According to this passage, who is more likely to lead in the space race in the future?
(A) FAA (B) NASA (C) secret society (D) private entrepreneur
- 20 What does the expression “booking their seats” mean in this passage?
(A) finding a book on their seats (B) securing their seats in advance
(C) selling their seats in advance (D) writing a book on their seats
- 21 Neil Alden Armstrong, the first _____ to walk on the Moon, is remembered by many with his famous line, “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.”
(A) astronaut (B) architecture (C) amateur (D) applicant
- 22 This best-selling bag is made of _____ leather, not artificial.
(A) genius (B) genuine (C) genetic (D) greasy

Once upon a time I would go out with my friends, staying away until late. We usually had a good time, 23 care. We liked to make merry! Instead of working hard at my studies and helping my old parents, I would catch hold of every chance to have fun. Some of the things I did would make your hair 24. From time to time I would climb the outside of my student hall and shake hands with the statue that stood on top of the building. Then I would paint it 25 in orange paint. My friends thought this was very funny. My teachers would warn me that I was doomed to failure if I did not work harder.

- 23 (A) free from (B) ending up in (C) regardless of (D) with respect to
- 24 (A) stand by (B) stand aside (C) stand on end (D) stand out
- 25 (A) to and fro (B) the ins and outs (C) in abundance (D) from head to toe

When we think of the people who make our life miserable by hacking into computers, or spreading malicious viruses, most of us imagine an unpopular teenage boy, brilliant but geeky, venting his frustrations from the safety of a suburban bedroom.

26, these stereotypes are just that—stereotypes—according to Sarah Gordon, an expert in computer viruses and security technology, and a Senior Research Fellow with Symantec Security Response. Since 1992, Gordon has studied the 27 of virus writers. “A hacker or a virus writer is just as likely to be the guy next door to you,” she says, “or the kid at the checkout line bagging your groceries. An average hacker is 28 someone dressed entirely in black and showing off a nose ring; she may very well be a 50-year-old female.”

The virus writer Gordon has come to know have 29 backgrounds: while predominantly male, some are female. Some are solidly academic, while others are athletic. Many have friendships with members of the opposite sex, good relationships with their parents and families; most are popular with their peers. You wouldn’t pick them out of a lineup as being the perpetrator.

- 26 (A) Namely (B) Consequently (C) Simultaneously (D) Actually
- 27 (A) astrology (B) anthropology (C) psychology (D) biology
- 28 (A) typically (B) not necessarily (C) definitely (D) not luckily
- 29 (A) varied (B) similar (C) abnormal (D) distinctive

請依下文回答第 30 題到第 33 題

Who knew that shoplifting could be a perfect Kodak moment? A thief and his partner seemed pretty competent when they went into a New York department store and took \$2,000 worth of digital cameras. An abandoned shopping trolley full of empty camera boxes was found by shop assistants.

Meanwhile, the shop's surveillance tape appeared like it was going to be useless: the video showed the suspects, a man and a woman, but the captured images were far too grainy to accurately identify them. Then security officials noticed that, at one point, the tape showed the woman picking up a demonstration camera that was chained to a counter, and pointing it at her partner. No, she couldn't have ... Yes, she did.

The shop's manager called the photo center and asked about the camera. The guy operating the photo center said they were in luck: the camera had batteries and a disc. What's more, it was hooked up to a printer. All they had to do was press the print button to see exactly what the picture on the disc looked like.

Out popped a clear color image of a balding man with a moustache, looking straight at the camera. The police couldn't ask for a better mug shot.

Detective Sergeant Paul Dodorico said the couple "will be surprised. I'm sure they thought that there was nothing in the camera."

No sooner did police go public with the photograph than calls poured in, identifying the man as 36-year-old James Stissi. Less than three weeks later, detectives arrested Stissi at his home and charged him with robbery.

- 30 Which of the following is the best title for the story?
(A) Dumb Shoplifters (B) A Shoplifter's Partner
(C) It is necessary to buy a good camera (D) How Detectives Usually Catch a Shoplifter
- 31 Which of the following statements is true about the shop's surveillance tape?
(A) It was hooked up to a printer. (B) It turned out to be of some use after all.
(C) It showed a clear color image of the suspects. (D) It showed the man taking a picture of the woman.
- 32 What is a "mug shot"?
(A) A suspect (B) A mask (C) A camera (D) A photograph
- 33 Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The shoplifters stole the demonstration camera.
(B) The shoplifters stole the digital cameras along with their boxes.
(C) James Stissi would regret having been taken a photo by his partner.
(D) The shoplifters checked to make sure there was nothing in the demonstration camera.

Taxes are special fees charged by a government on the people who live in a country, state, or city. These fees help pay for public 34 like police, road and bridge repair, and public schools. In the United States, people have to pay national, income, and local taxes. Income tax is a tax 35 to how much a person earns in a year. There are both federal and state income taxes. These have to be paid every year by April 15th. There are special forms the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the government 36 in charge of collecting taxes, asks people to fill out. There are tax credits that people with low 37, college students, and parents can get. These credits could mean actually getting money back from the government. This money is called a tax refund. Anyone who works has to be taxed 38 of the immigration status. Not paying income taxes could mean a fine or even jail time.

- 34 (A) cities (B) states (C) services (D) governments
35 (A) changed (B) paid (C) applied (D) decided
36 (A) household (B) agency (C) placement (D) administer
37 (A) score (B) image (C) scope (D) income
38 (A) revival (B) relentless (C) reciprocal (D) regardless

The education of "bilingual" students in the U.S. has always been closely 39 political, economic and social concerns. As a nation of immigrants, the U.S. was founded by colonists from multiple language backgrounds and nationalities. 40 early private schools were quickly established to teach colonial children, schools were generally segregated by communities so that students studied in their native languages. As immigrant communities (mainly from Europe) vied for political and economic power in the new world, language and nationality differences raised tensions between neighbors. This in turn 41 calls for new immigrants to assimilate by learning the language and customs of earlier arrivals. For example, in colonial Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin complained that an influx of German speaking immigrants would threaten the ability of the English in the settlement to maintain their language and government. He was so worried about this prospect 42 he established one of the first groups of English language schools for Germans with the hope of helping them to better assimilate 43 the English-speaking culture.

- 39 (A) tied to (B) up to (C) about to (D) next to
40 (A) Because (B) Since (C) Unless (D) While
41 (A) looked into (B) led to (C) bound to (D) went into
42 (A) that (B) and (C) but (D) because
43 (A) from (B) for (C) into (D) with

請依下文回答第 44 題到第 48 題

Additive Manufacturing, or 3D printing, is known as it builds things through an additive process. It has a number of advantages over traditional techniques. Instead of machining components from solid billets of raw metal, a process in which much of the metal may be cut away and thus wasted, only the material needed to create the part is used in 3D printing. The technology can also be used to make prototypes and items that are too complicated to be machined. Meanwhile, existing objects can be scanned, reverse engineered and then “reprinted.” Another major advantage is that as there is no need to retool equipment each time product specifications are changed, 3D printers are ideal for custom jobs and short production runs. All that needs to be done is to make alterations to the program that controls the print heads. With all those advantages, some experts believe that the technology will overturn many of the traditional economics of production, as unit labor costs and traditional economics of scale are not applicable. The technology underlying 3D printing can be traced back to the 1970s, when the inkjet printer was invented. The mid-1980s saw the inkjet concept adapted to enable printing with materials other than ink. For years, however, the materials used to print objects were not robust enough to create a working prototype. The end product did not have enough structural integrity to serve as anything more than a visual reference for engineers creating products with computer aided design (CAD). The big breakthrough of 3D printing took place in the early 2000s, when companies and researchers started developing stronger plastic blends and began to use laser technology that not only allowed the use of powdered metals as the “ink,” but also improved the accuracy and efficiency of 3D printers. Today, the materials used to print objects range from numerous plastics and ceramics to metals and rubber-like substances. Somehow, the development of 3D printing is similar to that of photocopying. As with photocopiers, 3D printers are becoming more affordable, more applications for them are being found and more people are recognizing that the new technology can make things easier. The biggest ambition of those in the trade, therefore, is to see 3D printing become as commonplace as photocopying. Hopefully, people might be able to purchase a digital file of a 3D object, push the “print” button, and enjoy their designer product soon afterward.

- 44 Which of the following defines the word “additive” in the first sentence?
(A) A substance that is added to food in order to improve its flavor.
(B) A factor that is added to other factors for better overall effects.
(C) A process that builds things by adding materials layer by layer.
(D) A way that builds tension by adding materials again and again.
- 45 When did the major breakthrough of 3D printing take place?
(A) In the 1970s. (B) In the 1980s. (C) In the 1990s. (D) In the 2000s.
- 46 What can consumers do if 3D printing becomes as common as photocopying?
(A) They can alter the program that controls the print heads.
(B) They can develop stronger plastic blends and turn them into ink.
(C) They can buy a customized digital file of a 3D object and print it.
(D) They can improve the accuracy and efficiency of a 3D printer and print it.
- 47 Which is NOT an advantage of 3D printing technology?
(A) Only the material needed to create the part is used in 3D printing.
(B) Existing objects can be scanned and reprinted after re-engineering.
(C) It can be used to make prototypes for custom jobs and short production runs.
(D) It can be used to retool equipment when product specifications are changed.
- 48 What is this passage mainly about?
(A) 3D printing can easily produce designer products.
(B) The benefits, history, and future prospects of 3D printing.
(C) How 3D printing will overturn traditional economics of production.
(D) How materials such as ceramics and metals can be used to 3D print objects.
- 49 After losing his Managing Director job in the company he had worked 15 years for, Alan experienced firsthand that nobody was _____ in his company.
(A) capable (B) affordable (C) indispensable (D) comprehensible
- 50 The Johnsons _____ to Japan for a 5-day vacation last week, but their trip was cancelled due to the terrible weather conditions.
(A) were going (B) had gone (C) did not go (D) could not be going

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：105年公務人員特種考試關務人員考試、105年公務人員特種考試身心障礙人員考試及
105年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試

類科名稱：機械工程、資訊處理、關稅會計、紡織工程、電機工程、化學工程、一般行政、關稅統計

科目名稱：英文（試題代號：4141）

單選題數：50題

單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

標準答案：

題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	C	C	D	D	B	C	C	D	B	A

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案	B	B	A	D	A	A	C	A	D	B

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案	A	B	A	C	D	D	C	B	A	A

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案	B	D	C	C	C	B	D	D	A	D

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案	B	A	C	C	D	C	D	B	C	A

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
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題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
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答案										

備註：