

代號：40140  
60140-60340  
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頁次：4-1

# 105年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部 調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報 人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

考試別：調查人員、國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：調查工作組（選試英文）、各組（選試英文）

科目：外國文（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：（15分）

Censorship rests upon the assumption that the sovereign or some person or committee appointed by him possesses the truth and is the final judge of right and good, and that the ruler is charged with the responsibility of seeing that false or harmful doctrines are not spread abroad.

二、中譯英：（15分）

即使收賄的人僅僅做了在法令範圍內該做的事，他們仍然犯了法。官員不能在他們職務本分內做了該做的事而接受任何酬賞。施賄之人，如果立即主動向相關單位告發並透露收賄官員之姓名，則有可能免受懲處。

三、英文作文：（20分）

The classic type of a nuclear family consists of two parents with their offspring. Today, things have changed and the value of a nuclear family may also have changed. It is high time we reopen the discussion of advantages and disadvantages of a nuclear family. In either case, please elaborate your argument in **no more than 250** words and be sure to support it with sufficient illustrations.

乙、測驗題部分：（50分）

代號：4401

- (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。

- The university has been considered one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ institutes in the world since its founding in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
(A)scrambled (B)consecutive (C)prestigious (D)forbidden
- A retired general, a retired scholar, and a bankrupt businessman all have experiences and accomplishment that can be seen as \_\_\_\_\_ assets.  
(A)implacable (B)intangible (C)imminent (D)interstitial
- Garden plants with tender fruits, vegetables or delicate stalks and leaves are the most \_\_\_\_\_ to frost damage.  
(A)susceptible (B)suspicious (C)suspended (D)sustainable
- Almost 15 years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ a story about an innocent man who had been sentenced to die in the Huntsville electric chair.  
(A)based on (B)coiled up (C)ate up (D)stumbled on
- With good leadership, the CEO gets the business \_\_\_\_\_ within a year.  
(A)up and running (B)up and down (C)on and going (D)in and out
- The lamp goes so well with the furniture and the floor carpet. It is a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ to the living room.  
(A)milestone (B)inscription (C)landscape (D)complement

請依下文回答第7題至第11題：

What is particularly interesting about our species? For a start, we walk 7 on our hind-legs at all times, which is an extremely unusual way of getting around for a mammal. There are also several unusual 8 about our head, not least of which is the very large brain it contains... Our forelimbs, being freed from helping us to get about, possess a very high degree of 9 skill. Part of this skill lies in the anatomical structure of the hands, but the 10 element is, of course, the power of the brain... The most obvious product of our hands and brains is technology. No other animal maneuvers the world in the extensive and arbitrary way that humans do. The termites 11 constructing intricately structured mounds which create their own "air-conditioned" environment inside. However, the termites cannot choose to build a cathedral instead. Humans are unique because they have the capacity to choose what they do.

- (A)tight (B)bright (C)highlight (D)upright
- (A)fingers (B)feathers (C)features (D)figures
- (A)meditative (B)calculative (C)manipulative (D)possessive

- 10 (A)racial (B)crucial (C)spatial (D)cultural  
 11 (A)are able to (B)are proud to (C)are capable of (D)are thinking of

請依下文回答第 12 題至第 16 題：

The highest compliment anyone could pay anyone else when I was growing up in England in the 1980s was “skill” (as in “man, your new skateboard is so skill”), and nobody was more skill than Diego Armando Maradona. His name 12 as the highest form of praise, on the soccer field and elsewhere (“man, your new skateboard is so Maradona”). Then I saw him score against Italy in the 1986 World Cup, leaping several feet into the air outside the left edge of the six-yard box to tap the ball deftly over the outstretched right leg of the Italian captain, past the outstretched arms of the keeper, and into the bottom right-hand corner of the goal. It was evident that Maradona was not merely skillful, but skill 13.

The next time Maradona scored was June 22, the day Argentina played against England. The two nations had last clashed four years earlier, not on a soccer field but in the Falklands War. By the time Britain had retaken the islands from Argentina, more than 900 men (most of them Argentines) had lost their lives. The victory saw Margaret Thatcher’s popularity soar in Britain; in contrast, the defeat 14 the downfall of the right-wing military junta that had ruled Argentina since 1976.

All that was ancient history four years later. Maradona scored both of Argentina’s goals in a 2-1 victory over England. The second of them, 11 dazzling seconds of superhuman skill, was voted Goal of the Century in 2002. When Maradona executed an exquisite arabesque, stretching his right leg elegantly behind him, I would not have been surprised if he 15 into the air and started flying. He appeared to be moving through a different 16 from the England players, who came to tackle him only once he was already past them. It’s amazing!

- 12 (A)was convoked (B)was invoked (C)was provoked (D)was revoked  
 13 (A)embarrassed (B)embargoed (C)embodied (D)embroiled  
 14 (A)contributed to (B)focused on (C)relied on (D)stemmed from  
 15 (A)had taken off (B)has taken off (C)took off (D)was taking off  
 16 (A)time capsule (B)time card (C)time clock (D)time frame

請依下文回答第 17 題至第 18 題：

In his long journey of fantasy, Don Quixote arrives at an inn, which he calls A Spectacular Castle. Entering the castle, he requests that the innkeeper, whom he believes to be a king, declare him a knight. Instead of revealing the reality and hurting Don Quixote’s feelings, the innkeeper 17 with him.

In this knight-declaring comedy, the innkeeper plays well. The other guests, however, play a 18 joke on him. To defend his pride as well as his title, Don Quixote challenges them, but ends up being beaten severely.

- 17 (A)unites (B)collaborates (C)counteracts (D)circumscribes  
 18 (A)tangible (B)malicious (C)neutral (D)tactile

19 Lisa was five-year-old; she was very fair, nicely rounded, with fierce blue eyes and more curiosity than any human being I have ever met. In her it was an energy that if harnessed could have run an entire electrical plant.

- (A)Lisa is curious about running a power plant and producing energy.  
 (B)Lisa has round blue eyes, is fair to her friends and curious about energy.  
 (C)Lisa is a curious child with an abundance of energy.  
 (D)Lisa harnesses energy to run an electricity plant.

20 All her life Kelly had stuck with difficult tasks and challenges, and triumphed.

- (A)Kelly gained complete success after a life-long struggle through all sorts of difficult situations.  
 (B)Kelly had so many difficulties that she could never think of being successful.  
 (C)Kelly’s success had nothing to do with all the difficulties that she experienced in life.  
 (D)Kelly became less successful once she faced more challenges in life.

第 21 題至第 25 題為篇章結構，各題請依文意從四個選項中選出最合適者，答案選用不能重複：

In the early years of the 1900’s, many different groups were demanding reform and renewal: black writers, labor organizers, supporters of women’s rights, and muckraking journalists. 21 Modernism, as much of this new work and theory came to be called, was based on the belief that all the existing structures that governed life and art—social, religious, and political—had broken down. Order was replaced by fragments, and the typical modernist work often seems difficult to understand.

Despite modernism’s influence, important work was done in the early 1900’s of a more familiar sort. 22 Robinson’s poems are often set in a fictional New England town called “Tillbury.” 23 “Eros Turannos” (1916), one of his finest poems, portrays a woman’s desperate and self-destructive love for a man she knows will betray her.

Robert Frost was probably the best-known American poet of the 1900’s. 24 At that time, modernists wrote verse which was difficult and obscure. 25 He was born in California, but he lived most of his long life in New England. His poetry is filled with the landscapes, seasons, and people of that region.

- 21 (A)The same spirit of protest also touched literature.  
 (B)Frost wrote poetry that was based on ordinary speech and was accessible to a large audience.  
 (C)His typical characters are joyless men and women who spend their days contemplating their own failure.  
 (D)His first volumes, *A Boy’s Will* (1913) and *North of Boston* (1914) gained him a popularity that lasted half a century.  
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請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題：

Robert Spring, a 19<sup>th</sup> century forger, was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

- 26 Why did Spring sell faked autographs in England and Canada?  
(A)There was a greater demand there than in America. (B)There was less chance of being detected there.  
(C)Britain was Spring's birthplace. (D)The prices were higher in England and Canada.
- 27 Which of the following had a great demand in Great Britain after the Civil War?  
(A)Southern money (B)Signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin  
(C)Southern manuscripts and letters (D)Civil War battle plans
- 28 Which of the following best describes Robert Spring's career?  
(A)He was a forger of signatures. (B)He ran a bookstore in London.  
(C)He corresponded with Miss Fanny Jackson. (D)He was a respectable antique dealer.
- 29 According to the passage, to whom are forgeries usually sold?  
(A)Sharp-eyed experts (B)Persons who aren't experts  
(C)Old book dealers (D)Owners of old books
- 30 Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?  
(A)The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.  
(B)A little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.  
(C)Robert Spring's daughter  
(D)An imaginary person created by Spring

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 33 題：

Known as Asperger Disorder, Asperger Syndrome (AS) is an autism spectrum disorder that is characterized by difficulties in social interaction and nonverbal communication, alongside restricted and repetitive patterns of interests/behavior.

The exact cause of Asperger Syndrome is unknown. Although researches suggest the likelihood of a genetic basis, there is no known genetic cause to be identified with. What we can do is to learn how to help people with Asperger Syndrome interact with the world.

People with Asperger Syndrome generally seem more normal than other autistic people. They learn well, speak normally, and are usually very smart. They may not understand small talk, but may ramble on about a particular interest whether their listeners care or not. How to move can also be a problem for them. They may not use normal eye contact, or they might require more space than other people. They may not seem emotional or affectionate; they demonstrate limited empathy with their peers.

People with Asperger Syndrome do feel. They just show it differently. They think differently from most of the people, but they often think deeply. Accordingly, some researchers have advocated a shift in attitudes toward the view that it is a difference, rather than a disability that must be treated or cured.

- 31 What is this passage mainly about?  
(A) The exact cause of Asperger Syndrome is not known yet.  
(B) The treatment of Asperger Syndrome is difficult.  
(C) People with Asperger Syndrome are different.  
(D) Asperger Syndrome is not a disorder.
- 32 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
(A) With the advance of medical science, the disorder can be cured in the near future.  
(B) Asperger patients are otherwise normal human being with a different behavior pattern.  
(C) People with Asperger Syndrome enjoy small talk.  
(D) People with Asperger Syndrome are physically agile; they have no difficulty interacting with other people.
- 33 What does the last sentence of the passage imply?  
(A) If Asperger Syndrome is treated as a difference, rather than a disability, it will be cured in the near future.  
(B) Because the exact cause of Asperger Syndrome is unknown, it is considered as a disability.  
(C) Because people with Asperger Syndrome have difficulties in social interaction, they are significantly different.  
(D) As questions about the causes of the disorder remain, Asperger Syndrome should be seen as a difference.

請依下文回答第 34 題至第 36 題：

The majority of spiders are loners. But about 25 of them have adopted a more sociable strategy. Recent researches show that personality is influenced by the other spiders in the group and that spider communities gain strength through a division of labor, which is dictated by predilection: those in charge of defending the colony score high on tests of aggression, while those caring for the young are more docile. The result of these studies resonates with our own experience.

- 34 What do spiders of a more aggressive nature tend to do?  
(A) Produce offsprings. (B) Protect their community. (C) Form childcare units. (D) Forsake their colony.
- 35 Which statement best describes the relationship between spider personality and its profession?  
(A) Aggressors are expelled from spider communities. (B) Personality dictates labor division.  
(C) Babysitting duties are shared by all. (D) Most spiders are gregarious.
- 36 According to the passage, what can we infer about spiders?  
(A) Sociability is an indicator of high intelligence. (B) Spiders imitate human behavior.  
(C) Personality is purely innate. (D) The spider community mirrors the human society.

請依下文回答第 37 題至第 40 題：

Often labeled a poet of memory, Li-young Lee, an Asian American, utilizes both the power and insufficiency of memory to discover his origins. Lee's reliance on memory illustrates its capacity to achieve the mythic depth necessary to define himself and the reader. But, within the Euro-centric American tradition, does Lee's work reflect only Asian American culture?

Studies show that Lee not only belongs to the American tradition, but that his poetry, in its preoccupation with memory and the loss of origin, epitomizes it. Critics often limit Lee's poetry to a purely Asian American reading, as Lee's poetry often attempts to recover his Chinese heritage. Yet critics fail to realize that Lee's heritage is redefined or even lost in his status as second-generation Asian American. This redefinition and loss are symptoms of American culture, which is predominately immigrant.

Immigration, in fact, led to the possibility of America's finding its origins in a collective and somewhat invented European mind in the first place. It is in this manner that Lee, as an immigrant, can similarly participate in the American tradition. Indeed, the key factor in Lee's capacity to be traditional is exactly the way in which he utilizes memory to combat the nihilistic threat present in memory's own potential to be lost.

Lee's poetry suggests that the American tradition is not bound to any single originating culture. Instead, this tradition is a search for origin arriving at the conclusion that all Americans, and in fact all people, share a universal and divine origin.

- 37 What is this passage mainly about?  
(A) Euro-centric American culture and Asian American culture are quite different.  
(B) Asian Americans' search for origin is doomed to fail.  
(C) All Americans share the traditions of searching for origins.  
(D) American immigrants represent many diverse cultures.
- 38 Which of the following can best describe Lee's condition?  
(A) Because of his immigrant status, Lee participates in the American tradition.  
(B) In spite of his immigrant status, Lee refuses to participate in the American tradition.  
(C) Although he is not an Asian immigrant, Lee participates in the American tradition.  
(D) To define his Asian American status, Lee claims that he is an immigrant.
- 39 In writing poetry, what does Lee rely on to help define himself?  
(A) power (B) tradition (C) memory (D) reading
- 40 According to the passage, why does Lee write poetry?  
(A) Because he wants to participate in the Euro-centric American tradition.  
(B) He writes poetry because of he is afraid of losing his citizenship.  
(C) He writes poetry in order to combat the nihilistic threat and to define himself.  
(D) He writes poetry in order to explore the limits of memory.

# 測驗式試題標準答案

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類科名稱：調查工作組(選試英文)、電子組(選試英文)、情報組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)、資訊組(選試英文)、政經組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)

科目名稱：外國文(英文)(試題代號：4401)

單選題數：40題

單選每題配分：1.25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	B	A	D	A	D	D	C	C	B

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	C	B	C	A	A	D	B	B	C	A

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	D	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	D

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	C	B	D	B	B	D	C	A	C	C

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答案										

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
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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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答案										

備註：