

107年公務人員特種考試關務人員、身心障礙人員考試及
107年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

考試別：關務人員考試

等別：五等考試

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 Eddie's father has a great _____ on him because he has set a good example for Eddie to follow.
(A)instance (B)instrument (C)influence (D)information
- 2 The party last night was fun for the guests, but not for the _____.
(A)detectors (B)rumors (C)cookers (D)neighbors
- 3 When you _____ to the conference next week, please give me a call.
(A)come (B)coming (C)will come (D)to come
- 4 Do you mind _____ me your book? I forgot to bring mine.
(A)lend (B)lending (C)to lend (D)have lent
- 5 I quit the job because my boss asked me to do illegal acts and tasks that are against my _____.
(A)principal (B)regulation (C)belief (D)benefit
- 6 Since my sister had to take the train early tomorrow morning, Mom told her _____ go to sleep late.
(A)not (B)do not (C)to not (D)not to
- 7 If you borrow a book from the library, you can't make any mark or _____ the word with pencil.
(A)link (B)omit (C)complete (D)underline
- 8 _____ buy concert tickets, we waited in line for two hours.
(A)In order to (B)In addition to (C)As well as (D)As soon as
- 9 Some people are afraid of needles and _____ blood testing all together.
(A)refer (B)deduce (C)avoid (D)deject
- 10 Alex does not like wet weather, which is why he hates summer because it usually rains _____ in the afternoon.
(A)hardly (B)freshly (C)scarcely (D)heavily
- 11 The _____ we had yesterday was quite unusual because we had to answer the questions by drawing pictures.
(A) action (B) exam (C) pocket (D) shower
- 12 When you walk down to the waterfall, you need to pay attention to the _____ wet path.
(A)sleepy (B)sloppy (C)slippery (D)slouchy
- 13 The students and their parents held a demonstration to protest against the increase of university _____.
(A)tuition (B)portion (C)faction (D)elation
- 14 There are so many interesting books on the shelf and I don't know which one to _____ from.
(A)see (B)read (C)look (D)choose
- 15 It is very _____ to leave a baby unattended in a car under the sun.
(A)cruel (B)formal (C)general (D)popular
- 16 We should _____ trash at all times to keep our school clean.
(A)give in (B)pick up (C)figure out (D)turn up
- 17 Many _____ come into being when someone is looking for a faster, easier, or better way of doing something. They are results of years of planning and hard work.
(A)instants (B)increases (C)interviews (D)inventions
- 18 In Tom's opinion, _____ deprive students of the freedom to express themselves and make them look not only similar but dull.
(A)projects (B)evaluations (C)competitions (D)uniforms
- 19 Whenever we make a _____, we should try to correct it.
(A)choice (B)mistake (C)speech (D)uniform
- 20 Our boss is very _____ and nasty, so nobody likes him.
(A)rude (B)nice (C)cute (D)neat
- 21 Although he has to travel a lot, Franz earns a good living by playing the trumpet in a famous _____.
(A)museum (B)gallery (C)harmonica (D)orchestra
- 22 Daphne and Eric _____ married eight years ago. They have lived a happy life.
(A)had got (B)have got (C)would get (D)got

- 23 This hotel in the suburb is recently renovated. In fact, staying in this hotel is _____ comfortable than staying in a small and old one downtown.
(A)as (B)few (C)more (D)little
- 24 This story is _____ interesting nor exciting.
(A)both (B)either (C)neither (D)two
- 25 It suddenly _____ to Mr. Smith that his son might have made up excuses to avoid school.
(A)observed (B)occurred (C)offered (D)ordered
- 26 Online shopping is significantly on the rise, due to the _____ of e-commerce year by year.
(A)consumption (B)disturbance (C)intervention (D)prevalence
- 27 Mimi: I want strawberry ice-cream, Dad.
Father: Well, it's _____. You can order it later, but you must eat something else first.
Mimi: ...OK! Then I'll have beef noodles.
(A)dessert (B)dinner (C)dish (D)lunch
- 28 Vicky: Why is Jack laughing so loud? _____
Oliver: Oh, nothing.
(A)Is it so sad? (B)Who cares? (C)What's so funny? (D)Let it be.
- 29 Penny: You look really unhappy. What's wrong?
Tom: _____.
Penny: You should go and see a doctor.
(A)I have a cold (B)I finished my homework
(C)I just got my midterm grade (D)I'm very happy
- 30 I went shopping, but I didn't buy _____.
(A)nothing (B)something (C)everything (D)anything

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

Saffron is known as the most expensive spice in the world. Prices vary depending on the quality as well as species. High-quality saffron can sell for as much as \$ 6,000 per pound. The value of saffron results from its rarity and the intense labor 31 to harvest it. It takes 80,000 flowers to produce a pound of saffron. The harvest time is in autumn, and the process has to be carried out by hand.

The history of saffron traces back to 4,000 years ago in Iran, 32 the spice was commonly used in the cuisines for the royal family. In the tenth century the cultivation of saffron was introduced to Spain by the Arabs. It is said that saffron was brought to Great Britain during the middle age by a pilgrim who hid a bulb of saffron in his stick and travelled from Middle East to Walden, a town 18 miles south of Cambridge. 33 the town's favorable soil and climate, saffron was widely grown there and gave prosperity to the town. Today most saffron comes from Iran, India, Turkey, Spain, Morocco, and Greece, among which Iran is responsible for 90% of the production worldwide.

From ancient times saffron has been used in cooking and medicine. It is regarded as a(n) 34 ingredient for many regional specialties, including Spanish paella, Italian risotto, Saudi-Arabian coffee and tea, Indian curry, and Swedish saffron bread. Furthermore, this spice is used to treat diabetes, asthma, cough, kidney disorders, and skin diseases. It is also believed to be able to 35 the level of blood cholesterol and to prevent cancer.

- 31 (A)needed (B)needing (C)is needed (D)has needed
32 (A)that (B)where (C)which (D)while
33 (A)Thanks to (B)Despite that (C)Were it not for (D)When it comes to
34 (A)invisible (B)unaffordable (C)unacceptable (D)irreplaceable
35 (A)cure (B)resist (C)lower (D)enrich

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

Lawrence R. Herkimer (October 14, 1925 – July 1, 2015) was an American innovator in the field of cheerleading. He created the widely used Herkie cheerleading jump, which was named after him, and received a patent for the pom-pom, which has become a staple of cheerleading. Herkimer was known as the grandfather of modern cheerleading and often called Mr. Cheerleader.

Herkimer had been a scholarship student and head cheerleader at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. As a cheerleader, he developed what became known as the Herkie by accident while intending to perform a split jump. The move features one arm extended straight up in the air and the other on one's hip, with one leg extended straight out, and the other bent back. At Southern Methodist, he formed a national organization for cheerleaders and created a cheerleading-oriented magazine called *Megaphone*.

After graduating from Southern Methodist in 1948, Herkimer started his first cheerleading camp at Sam Houston State Teachers College with 52 girls and one boy with \$600 borrowed from a friend of his father-in-law's. By the following year, enrollment had grown to 350 participants. Shortly thereafter, he was making more money from his summer programs than he was teaching the remainder of the year at Southern Methodist, so he gave up teaching and took up the cheerleading business full time. His camps had as many as 1,500 instructors teaching tens of thousands of students nationwide each summer, and his Cheerleader Supply Company was successfully retailing skirts and sweaters for cheerleading squads.

As part of an effort to provide a visually appealing device for cheerleaders, given the advent of color television, Herkimer created the pom-pon with a hidden handle and was granted patent \$3,560,313 by the United States Patent and Trademark Office in 1971. He chose the name “Pom pon” after hearing that the word “pompom” had vulgar meanings in other languages.

While cheerleading at scholastic sports events dates back to the 19th century, Herkimer boasted that he took it “from the raccoon coat and pennant to greater heights,” especially after World War II, when more women began enrolling in the nation’s colleges. “I feel we have a recession-proof business,” he said in 1990. “If times get bad, a father would sell the boat before he would tell his daughter she can’t have pompons and her cheerleading sweater.” By the time he sold his various cheerleading enterprises in 1986 for an estimated \$20 million, he was considered the undisputed pacesetter of the cheerleading business.

- 36 What is this passage mainly about?
(A)Herkimer’s success as a college teacher.
(B)Herkimer’s contributions to cheerleading.
(C)How Herkimer made cheerleading into an annual event.
(D)How Herkimer built a million-dollar cheerleading organization.
- 37 How many people attended Herkimer’s cheerleading camp in 1948?
(A)52 (B)53 (C)350 (D)1500
- 38 According to the passage, which of the following was NOT created by Lawrence R. Herkimer?
(A)Megaphone (B)Pom-pom (C)The Herkie jump (D)The cheerleader skirt
- 39 What did Herkimer try to describe by using the phrase “from the raccoon coat to pennant to greater heights”?
(A)His pompom patent. (B)His cheerleading jumps.
(C)His cheerleading profits. (D)His contribution to cheerleading.
- 40 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A)Before World War II, women were not allowed to join cheerleading squads.
(B)Herkimer was teaching at a university when he started his cheerleading camp.
(C)When performing the Herkie jump, one has to put his two arms up in the air.
(D)Herkimer used “pom-pon” instead of “pompom” due to some TV producers.

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

One azure morning in December, Laura Cozzolino arrived at her corner cafe in central Naples and ordered her usual: a dense espresso, which arrived steaming hot on the dark marble counter. She lingered over the aroma, and then knocked it back in two quick sips. But instead of paying for one coffee, she paid for two, leaving the receipt for the other — a caffè sospeso, or suspended coffee — with the bartender for a stranger to enjoy.

The suspended coffee is a Neapolitan tradition that boomed during World War II and has found a revival in recent years during hard economic times. From Naples, by word of mouth and via the Internet, the gesture has spread throughout Italy and around the world, to coffee bars as far-flung as Sweden and Brazil. In some places in Italy, the generosity now extends to the suspended pizza or sandwich, or even books.

Naples is a city well known for its grit, beauty, chaos and crime. Despite those things, or perhaps because of them, its people are also famous for their solidarity in the face of hardship. With its rich diversity of neighborhoods, coffee bars in Naples hold a special place as gathering points for all: senators, families with grandchildren, street artists, businessmen and beggars.

No one here seems to know precisely when or how the suspended coffee began. But that it started here speaks to the small kindnesses that Italians are known for — and also of the special place that coffee occupies in the culture. In a time of hardship, Italians can lack many things, but their coffee is not one of them. So it may be the most common item left at many cafes, as a gift, for people too poor to pay.

“Coffee consumption predated the unification of Italy by more than 200 years, so the rituals and traditions around it are very ancient,” Andrea Illy, chairman of Illy, said in a phone interview. “In Naples, coffee is a world in itself, both culturally and socially. Coffee is a ritual carried out in solidarity.” That solidarity is spreading. In 2010, an ensemble of small Italian cultural festivals gave form to the tradition of generosity by creating the Suspended Coffee Network.

The purpose was to *weather* the severe cuts to the state cultural budgets by organizing and promoting their own activities together. But it also started solidarity initiatives for those in need. Encouraging a donated coffee was one of them. Now, across Italy, the bars that have joined the network display the suspended coffee label — a black and brown sticker with a white espresso cup — in their windows.

“To me,” said a bartender, “The philosophy of the suspended coffee is that you are happy today, and you give a coffee to the world, as a present.”

- 41 What is the main idea of this passage?
(A)A heartwarming tradition and its practice. (B)A recipe for making good coffee.
(C)The folklore and geography of a city. (D)A moral lesson about generosity.

- 42 What is true about Laura Cozzolino in the cafe?
(A) She examined the color of the espresso and gave it back to the bartender.
(B) She relished the wonderful smell of the espresso and drank it quickly.
(C) She associated the espresso with something else and lost in her memory.
(D) She felt energetic and knocked on the counter twice.
- 43 What does the word “*weather*” in the passage mean?
(A) To recover from a serious damage. (B) To manage through a difficult situation.
(C) To prevent something from happening. (D) To result in a disaster.
- 44 According to the passage, why is coffee so important to people in Naples ?
(A) Coffee is very difficult to get during hard times.
(B) Coffee is a cultural and social ritual bringing people together.
(C) Coffee is necessary when they eat pizza and sandwich.
(D) Coffee has made all people in Naples equal, rich or poor.
- 45 According to the passage, which of the following statements about “suspended coffee” is true?
(A) It is mostly on the house; therefore, it’s free.
(B) It is available in every coffee shop in Naples.
(C) It is deposited by the customer to save trouble next time.
(D) It is coffee donated for strangers.

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

Umbilical cord blood was once discarded as waste material but is now known to be a useful source of blood stem cells. After a baby is born, cord blood is left in the umbilical cord and placenta. It is easy to collect, with no risk to the mother or baby. It contains haematopoietic (blood) stem cells: rare cells normally found in the bone marrow. Haematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) can make every type of cell in the blood – red cells, white cells and platelets. They have been used for many years in bone marrow transplants to treat blood diseases.

Cord blood is used to treat children with cancerous blood disorders such as leukemia, or genetic blood diseases like Fanconi anemia. The cord blood is transplanted into the patient, where the HSCs can make new, healthy blood cells to replace those damaged by the patient’s disease or by a medical treatment such as chemotherapy for cancer. In this way, cord blood offers a useful alternative to bone marrow transplants for some patients. It also seems to be less likely than bone marrow to cause immune rejection or complications such as Graft versus Host Disease.

However, cord blood transplants also have limitations. Treatment of adults with cord blood has so far proved to be very challenging, despite some successes. Cord blood can also only be used to treat blood diseases. No therapies for non-blood-related diseases have yet been developed using HSCs from either cord blood or adult bone marrow. A major limitation of cord blood transplantation is that the blood obtained from a single umbilical cord does not contain as many haematopoietic stem cells as a bone marrow donation. A transplant containing too few HSCs may fail or could lead to slow formation of new blood in the body in the early days after transplantation. This has been partially overcome by transplanting blood from two umbilical cords into larger children and adults. Some researchers have also tried to increase the total number of HSCs obtained from each umbilical cord by collecting additional blood from the placenta. Much research is focused on trying to increase the number of HSCs that can be obtained from one cord blood sample by growing and multiplying the cells in the laboratory. This is known as “ex vivo expansion”. Several preliminary clinical trials using this technique are underway. The results so far are mixed: some results suggest that ex vivo expansion reduces the time taken for new blood cells to appear in the body after transplantation; however, adult patients still appear to need blood from two umbilical cords. Neither solution is entirely satisfactory.

- 46 What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Cord blood is a panacea that can cure all diseases.
(B) Cord blood has a good application but it also has limitations.
(C) Cord blood treatment is only applicable to children.
(D) Cord blood is much easier and safer to collect than bone marrow.
- 47 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the feature of umbilical cord blood?
(A) It is collected during the delivery process. (B) It causes less immune rejection than bone marrow.
(C) It can cure children’s blood-related diseases. (D) It is the by-product of chemotherapy for cancer.
- 48 According to the author, what is the main problem about the cord blood transplants on adult patients?
(A) Adults tend to have stronger immune rejection complications.
(B) HSCs in cord blood is inadequate for the treatment of adults.
(C) A baby’s cord blood is effective only for his or her parents.
(D) HSCs in cord blood will be killed in “ex vivo expansion.”
- 49 When the scientists apply the cord blood treatment to adults patients, which of the following procedure is true?
(A) They use only part of the cord blood. (B) They collect all blood cells from the womb.
(C) They cultivate stem cells in the laboratory. (D) They give up on test on chemotherapy for cancer.
- 50 Where is the passage most likely taken from?
(A) Fashion magazine (B) Journal of Physics
(C) Popular Science Column (D) Sightseeing booklet

測驗式試題標準答案

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類科名稱：船舶駕駛、輪機工程

科目名稱：英文（試題代號：2301）

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	D	A	B	C	D	D	A	C	D

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	C	A	D	A	B	D	D	B	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	D	D	C	C	B	D	A	C	A	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	A	B	A	D	C	B	B	D	D	B

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	A	B	B	B	D	B	D	B	C	C

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
答案										

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
答案										

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答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：