

108年公務人員特種考試關務人員、身心障礙人員考試及
108年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

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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 John was appointed ambassador to the United States. He was granted the ____ of port, and his personal luggage was free from inspection.
(A) indifference (B) solidarity (C) commodity (D) courtesy
- 2 New Scientist is a science magazine for everyone, both young & old, _____ & professional.
(A) youthful (B) elite (C) amateur (D) native
- 3 The products received a great deal of _____ when they were advertised during the Olympic Games.
(A) consequence (B) exposure (C) invasion (D) penalty
- 4 Christine worked hard for a long time, and _____ she became a very successful businesswoman.
(A) consistently (B) eventually (C) intensively (D) partially
- 5 According to Facebook Community Standards, any videos that _____ violence should be removed. This policy avoids encouraging people to commit crimes.
(A) deprive (B) incite (C) recruit (D) suspect
- 6 Sometimes a social interaction with a(n) _____ rather than a stranger brings a better mood.
(A) acquaintance (B) dominance (C) performance (D) significance
- 7 My grandfather was known for his _____ to his friends and associates, always more than willing to help them in whatever way he could.
(A) generosity (B) identity (C) obedience (D) resistance
- 8 Parents often speak to children about the dangers of dishonesty, but research has shown that kids who know how to _____ are better adjusted.
(A) confine (B) deceive (C) prosper (D) reserve
- 9 To avoid other people, the farmer lives a _____ life in a remote mountain village with only his dog.
(A) solitary (B) coherent (C) malicious (D) glamorous
- 10 Some people _____ a campaign for animal rights to raise funds for shelters.
(A) punched (B) launched (C) lightened (D) plunged

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

Can a building be so ugly that people get angry just looking at it? For years, the Old Executive Office Building (the OEOB) in Washington, D.C., received 11 its share of insults. President Warren G. Harding proclaimed that the building was "the worst I ever saw." Mark Twain described it as the "ugliest building in America." At a 12 of ten million dollars over seventeen years of construction, the OEOB was completed in 1888. For many, it was 13 at first sight. The building was used for many purposes over the years and then fell into neglect.

Then one day in 1974, a college student named John W. F. Rogers was working in the mail room of the White House. He was sent to get a chair in one of the OEOB "storerooms." Rogers thought he had entered "the castle of the Sleeping Beauty." "Everything was 14 dust and cobwebs," he recalled, "and yet I saw beauty." Years later, Rogers became the administrator of the building. Once he was 15, one of the first things he did was to restore the old "storeroom." It is now the grand White House Law Library!

- 11 (A) less than (B) not much as (C) up to (D) more than
- 12 (A) cost (B) pay (C) charge (D) worth
- 13 (A) grief (B) love (C) hate (D) joy
- 14 (A) dressed for (B) covered in (C) filled in (D) wrapped up
- 15 (A) in mind (B) in vain (C) in favor (D) in charge

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

A new study has just discovered that reading has an important impact on people's lifespan. Over the course of the study, the researchers 16 found that the readers lived longer than the non-readers. The readers who read over 3.5 hours a week lived a full 23 months longer than the people who didn't read at all. That extended lifespan applied to all reading participants, 17 "gender, wealth, education or health" factors. That's a 20% reduction in 18 created by a sedentary activity.

The researchers stated, "19 non-book readers, book readers had a 4-month survival advantage" at the age when 20% of their peers passed away. "Further, our analyses demonstrated that any level of book reading gave a significantly stronger survival advantage than reading periodicals. This is a 20 finding, as previous studies did not compare types of reading material; it indicates that book reading rather than reading in general is driving a survival advantage."

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|----|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 16 | (A) consistently | (B) contemporarily | (C) completely | (D) compulsively |
| 17 | (A) on account of | (B) referring to | (C) regardless of | (D) according to |
| 18 | (A) mortality | (B) morality | (C) mobility | (D) modernity |
| 19 | (A) Based on | (B) Compared to | (C) Judging from | (D) Depending on |
| 20 | (A) trivial | (B) subtle | (C) novel | (D) fiction |

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

We've all had nights when we lie awake in bed, unable to quiet our racing thoughts. There are plenty of reasons why sleep may be evading you—maybe you had caffeine too late in the afternoon, 21, or you've been staring at your laptop screen for hours and haven't given yourself time to relax before bed. These are things to keep in mind for improving future nights of sleep. But what if you've done everything "right" leading up to bedtime, and you still find yourself 22 and turning?

It's very common for people to report being physically tired, but not being able to shut their mind off, especially if they're very worried about something. Worries keep people awake, and they don't have to be 23 worries. It could also be something positive you're planning, like a trip or a big event with a lot of things you have to remember. Spending time during the day or earlier in the evening to sit and 24 those concerns may help, but if it's too late for that, grab a notebook and try physically writing them down in a list for the next day. A recent study found that writing out a to-do list of future tasks helped people fall asleep nine minutes faster than people who wrote about tasks they'd already 25 that day. Researchers think the act of getting them down on paper helps clear the mind and stop rumination, at least temporarily.

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|----|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21 | (A) for example | (B) in addition | (C) even so | (D) by contrast |
| 22 | (A) bumping | (B) fading | (C) parting | (D) tossing |
| 23 | (A) partial | (B) negative | (C) subsequent | (D) unnecessary |
| 24 | (A) cover | (B) address | (C) remedy | (D) propose |
| 25 | (A) accomplished | (B) demonstrated | (C) negotiated | (D) strengthened |

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題

Nancy has been to many countries such as England, France, Germany and Australia, but she has never gone to America. Therefore, when she was told that she could attend a business meeting in America, she decided that she wanted to go there and to 26 the country. As the meeting was to be held in Chicago, she first took a flight from Taipei to Los Angeles and then waited for a transit flight there. Unfortunately, by the time she arrived in Los Angeles, all the flights to Chicago had been cancelled because of a heavy storm. As Nancy was very 27 about not being able to attend the meeting on time, she asked the people at the check-in counter to help her solve the problem. But nobody could help her as they were all too busy 28 other customers' complaints. As a consequence, she had no choice but to stay in Los Angeles for the night.

Yet, the same thing happened to her the next day. She still had difficulty boarding a flight to Chicago. While she was worried about the possibility of missing the meeting in Chicago, an American sitting beside her suggested that she could, in fact, plan another 29 to get to Chicago. She followed the advice and boarded another airline for Chicago. She flew to Denver first, waiting for a transfer flight to Chicago. But she missed the plane because she wasn't 30 the time difference. She was put on a waiting list and had to wait for the next flight to Chicago. When she finally boarded the plane, she felt greatly relieved. Although it was already late in the evening when she arrived in Chicago, she was happy that she made it to Chicago after all!

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|----|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 26 | (A) look down to | (B) have a look at | (C) make an example of | (D) take away from |
| 27 | (A) delicate | (B) significant | (C) anxious | (D) obvious |
| 28 | (A) bringing up | (B) counting on | (C) giving away | (D) attending to |
| 29 | (A) route | (B) union | (C) journal | (D) necessity |
| 30 | (A) upset about | (B) aware of | (C) delighted with | (D) surprised by |

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been around longer than most people realize. The intent behind much of AI is to free us from mundane repetitive tasks, giving us more time to grow our intellects and businesses, with more interesting, evolving actions. AI offers us that access with speed and accuracy when we need it.

In London, self-driving robots deliver food. In Pasadena, California, a robot named Flippy can cook. Last fall, an autonomous train made its way across the Australian outback for the first time, and Zhuzhou, China, began testing a trackless and driverless train that navigates city streets by means of lines painted on the road. Artificial intelligence is everywhere. And its adoption is rapidly becoming necessary for businesses to stay competitive.

How does this affect human employees? Those low-skilled jobs are most likely to be affected and most chances of being automated. White collar jobs are also at risk though with AI taking a bigger role in the financial industry.

But despite all this, the future for human employees may be much brighter than many recent predictions. While AI destroys jobs, it also creates them. And according to a report from the research firm Gartner, artificial intelligence is currently creating more jobs than it destroys. This includes not only the obvious jobs such as software engineers but also low-level jobs such as training AI to recognize objects or human activity and many others.

AI may destroy jobs and it may create them, but it's not always about man versus machine. AI can be at its best when it helps humans to perform jobs. For example, Walmart announced it was beginning tests of shelf scanning robots at 50 locations. These robots are not intended to replace human workers but to make them more efficient. The robots scan the condition of shelves, and workers may focus their time on filling the shelves, replacing items left in the wrong place and fixing problems that the robots notify them of.

- 31 What does the author try to express in this passage?
- (A) AI will ultimately take over everything, and then it will be the end of the world.
 - (B) AI is completely favorable because it saves man power and money.
 - (C) AI and humans can cooperate in a wonderful way to improve efficiency.
 - (D) AI will dominate every industry, and people will become unemployed at last.
- 32 According to the author, what is the situation that AI affects human employees?
- (A) Bus drivers may lose working opportunities in the future because of driverless technology.
 - (B) White collar jobs are irreplaceable because the work content is very professional.
 - (C) AI can teach people to recognize objects or human activity and many others.
 - (D) The employment situation is much worse than prediction because AI is everywhere.
- 33 In the case of Walmart, how does AI help in the process of sale?
- (A) AI recognizes customers and takes picture of them.
 - (B) AI scans the condition of shelves and notify workers to respond to it.
 - (C) AI makes decisions for the customers who are not sure about what to buy.
 - (D) AI detects customers' shopping habits and uploads the data to the marketing department.
- 34 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Since the invention of AI, it's always about man versus machine.
 - (B) While AI takes away working opportunities, it also creates them.
 - (C) In China, trackless and driverless trains are running everywhere.
 - (D) The future for human employees may be more gloomy than many recent predictions.
- 35 Where does this passage most likely appear?
- (A) A pamphlet, *Globalization is Evil*.
 - (B) A magazine, *Mass Transportation*.
 - (C) A book, *The God's Will*.
 - (D) A journal, *Applied Technology*.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

Is it true that loneliness causes more misery in the world than any other spiritual condition in life? Generally speaking, it is. Loneliness is a negative emotion that almost everyone suffers from now and then. This solitary feeling may even torture one's soul moment to moment throughout lifetime. Contrary to general belief, loneliness does not necessarily result from the state of being alone. To get over loneliness, it is essential to realize the source of this emotion.

Loneliness must be examined honestly and completely before it can be handled since it is actually a deep-rooted personality habit. To begin with, personal beliefs and memories that support the feeling of loneliness must be discovered and understood. Then, the habitually lonely feeling has to be replaced with more constructive emotions.

You must understand that feeling lonely now and then is not abnormal, and neither is it your fault. Life is sometimes a lonely process, which can somehow provide the energy and motion needed for personal growth and spiritual understanding. In other words, loneliness is a challenge, not a problem. It becomes a problem only when you view yourself as its victim and consider yourself **incompetent** to find any solution.

Loneliness serves as a signal to get your attention so that you can start to deal with your inner state of being. In fact, loneliness can be your very best friend. You may even need to be thankful that it exists for it stimulates you to develop relationships with other people and pushes you out into the world to look for ways of meeting your interpersonal needs.

- 36 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To explain the nature of loneliness and to provide some applicable solutions.
 - (B) To list sources of loneliness and to compare differences between beliefs and memories.
 - (C) To analyze the physical symptoms of loneliness and to advise some medical treatments.
 - (D) To emphasize the abnormal aspects of loneliness and their impact on mental health.
- 37 Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- (A) Loneliness can remind you to look into your own inner life.
 - (B) People do not need to blame themselves for their loneliness.
 - (C) Positive emotions can be used to take the place of loneliness.
 - (D) Being alone will definitely contribute to the feeling of loneliness.
- 38 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**incompetent**"?
- (A) Vital.
 - (B) Unable.
 - (C) Thrilled.
 - (D) Doomed.
- 39 What is the author's general attitude while concluding the issue of loneliness?
- (A) Ironic.
 - (B) Passive.
 - (C) Doubtful.
 - (D) Optimistic.
- 40 Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Sometimes the feeling of loneliness may even last through one's whole life.
 - (B) Loneliness is not a problem since it has nothing to do with spiritual understanding.
 - (C) There are quite a few emotional states more miserable than the feeling of loneliness.
 - (D) It makes no difference whether people are honest or not when they examine their loneliness.

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

Katsushika Hokusai is a Japanese artist of the Edo period (1603-1868). Born in Edo, modern Tokyo, in 1760, he is best known for the woodblock print series *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji*. The series, made in the 1830s, depicted Mount Fuji from different locations and in different seasons. He created the series as a response to a domestic travel boom and as a part of a personal obsession with Mount Fuji. *Under the Wave off Kanagawa* is the most iconic work of the series. Portraying water is not easy, but Hokusai captured its decisive moments. What enabled him to work in this way was his experience of residing in the Sumida area, with all its rivers and canals, and observing the flow of the Sumida River day by day.

Hokusai was born in the Sumida district and lived there for almost 90 years. But he was never in one place for long. He found cleaning distasteful and allowed dirt and grime to build up in his studio. When the place became unbearable, he simply moved out. All told, the artist changed residences 93 times throughout his life.

Constantly seeking to produce better works, Hokusai once commented: "All that I have done before 70 is not worth taking into account. At 75, I will have truly learned the pattern of nature, of animals, of trees and birds. At 80, I shall progress further. At 90, I shall penetrate the mystery of life itself. At 100 I shall be a marvelous artist. When I am 110, each dot and line will possess a life of its own." Hokusai, however, never got to see whether his prediction held true. He died at the age of 88. Prior to his death, he was said to have remarked: "If the son of heaven gives me just another five years, I will become a true artisan."

During Hokusai's life, the Japanese government enforced isolationist policies to prevent foreigners from entering and citizens from leaving. When Japan opened its borders in the 1850s, Hokusai's works crossed the ocean and influenced many Western artists such as Edgar Degas, Vincent van Gogh, and Claude Monet. *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji* are particularly famous overseas. The composer Debussy was influenced by *Under the Wave off Kanagawa* when he composed the symphonic works *La Mer* in 1905. The painter Henri Riviere was also inspired and created a series of lithographs called the *Thirty-six Views of the Eiffle Tower*. In 1999 Hokusai was the only Japanese person given a place in Life Magazine's "The 100 Most Important Events and People of the Past 100 Years."

- 41 According to the passage, what is Hokusai most famous for?
- (A) His cooperation with Debussy. (B) His landscape prints of Mount Fuji.
(C) His exploration of the mystery of life. (D) His interest in travelling throughout Japan.
- 42 What caused Hokusai to move 93 times?
- (A) He did not like cleaning. (B) He could not tolerate noise.
(C) He wanted to see different things. (D) He had to stay close to Mount Fuji.
- 43 What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Hokusai's influence on Western artists.
(B) Western painters' obsession with Mount Fuji.
(C) Western artists' interests in collecting Hokusai's works.
(D) The impact of isolationist policies on Hokusai's career.
- 44 What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Hokusai was afraid of getting old. (B) Hokusai never stopped seeking perfection.
(C) Hokusai was proud of his own achievement. (D) Hokusai believed that water is the source of all life.
- 45 Which of the following statements about Hokusai is NOT true?
- (A) He never left the Sumida area. (B) He frequently observed the flow of water.
(C) His works crossed overseas after his death. (D) He created *Thirty-six Views of Mount Fuji* at 60.

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

Solar is the first energy source in the world. It was in use much earlier before humans even learn how to light a fire. Many living things are dependent on solar energy from plants, aquatic life, and the animals. The solar is mostly used in generating light and heat. The solar energy coming down to the planet is affected by the orbital path of the sun and its variations within the galaxy. In addition, it is affected by activity taking place in space and on the sun. It was this energy that is believed to have been responsible for the breaking of ice during the ice age, which creates the separation of lands and sea.

Solar energy is the alternative energy source that is used most widely across the globe. About 70% of the sunlight gets reflected back into the space and we have only 30% of the sunlight to meet up our energy demands. While the sunlight is used for producing solar energy, it is also used for drying clothes, used by plants during the process of photosynthesis, and also used by human beings during winter seasons to make their body warm.

There are two kinds of solar energy, namely, the passive solar energy and the active solar energy. The passive solar energy basically uses duration, position, and the intensity of the sun's rays to its advantage in heating a particular area and also in inducing airflow from an area to the next. The active solar energy uses electrical technology and mechanical technology like collection panels in capturing, converting, and storing of energy for future use.

Solar energy does not create any pollution and is widely used by many countries. It is a renewable source of power since the sun will continue to produce sunlight all the years. Solar panels, which are required to **harness** this energy can be used for a long time and require little or no maintenance. However, solar energy proves to be ineffective in colder regions which don't receive good sunlight. It cannot be used during the night and not all the light from the sun can be trapped by solar panels. Solar energy's advantages are much more than its disadvantages, which makes it a viable source of producing alternative energy.

- 46 Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this passage?
(A) Solar Energy: How It Works and Its Limitations. (B) Solar Energy: Its Advantages and Developments.
(C) Solar Energy: Its Past and Current Developments. (D) Solar Energy: Why It's Widely Used and Its Future.
- 47 What is the second paragraph mainly about?
(A) Why solar energy is widely used. (B) The amount of sunlight we can use.
(C) How the sunlight is used on the Earth. (D) The energy demands around the world.
- 48 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Solar energy hasn't been widely used until the past few hundreds of years.
(B) More than 50% of the sunlight can be used to meet up our energy demands.
(C) The passive solar energy proves to be particularly effective in colder regions.
(D) The active solar energy with the help of modern technology can be stored for future use.
- 49 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about solar energy?
(A) It doesn't create any pollution. (B) It can be used for a long time.
(C) It needs much maintenance work. (D) It doesn't work well in colder regions.
- 50 What does "**harness**" in the last paragraph mean?
(A) Combine. (B) Exercise. (C) Discover. (D) Improve.

測驗式試題標準答案

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

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單選題數：50題

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

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答案	A	D	B	B	A	B	C	D	A	B

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	A	B	B	D	A	D	B	D	A

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	A	B	D	A	C	D	C	B

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備註：