

111年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、  
國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

代號：40140-40440  
40550-40650  
頁次：6-1

考試別：民航人員考試

等別：三等考試

類科組別：各科別

科目：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）

Nations have delayed curbing their fossil-fuel emissions for so long that they can no longer stop global warming from intensifying over the next 30 years, though there is still a short window to prevent the most harrowing future, a major new United Nations scientific report has concluded.

二、中譯英（15分）

歐洲正受破紀錄熱浪的侵襲。氣候變化使熱浪變得更熱、更頻繁。只有人類停止在大氣中增加溫室氣體，溫度才會停止上升，否則熱浪勢必將惡化。若無法抑止氣候變化，極端高溫將會升高到更危險的地步。

三、英文作文（20分）

Workplace procrastination is a phenomenon where people unnecessarily postpone dealing with work-related tasks, which can lead to serious issues both for the people who procrastinate, as well as for their employers. Write a 250-word essay on how to stop procrastinating at work.

乙、測驗題部分：（50分）

代號：4401 5405

(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當答案。

(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。

1 Mourning for a deceased family member is totally understandable, but if you find yourself \_\_\_\_\_ on the past too long and too much, you had better seek professional help.

(A) daunting

(B) dwelling

(C) drafting

(D) diving

- 2 He needs to submit all his college \_\_\_\_\_ to be reviewed by the authorities to decide whether he could be admitted to the graduate program.  
(A) scripts (B) transcripts (C) scriptures (D) prescriptions
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ was brought in to fix the damage of the external walls of the school building caused by the salt air.  
(A) conductor (B) compiler (C) contractor (D) composer
- 4 During the pandemic, many museums have made online exhibitions \_\_\_\_\_ to viewers around the world.  
(A) accessible (B) accountable (C) adjustable (D) applicable
- 5 There are fears that this random shooting incident may become a \_\_\_\_\_ for more violence in the capital.  
(A) boundary (B) commitment (C) lubricant (D) trigger
- 6 There has been a significant worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ in the delivery and effectiveness of education, so it is necessary to improve the outcomes and environment for education, especially about its equality.  
(A) display (B) disparity (C) distinction (D) discipline
- 7 A security firm tracking data \_\_\_\_\_ estimated that there were nearly 65,000 successful ransomware attacks in 2020.  
(A) branches (B) breakers (C) breaches (D) bruises
- 8 Thousands of visitors make their trips to the top of Mt. Fuji every year as if it were an \_\_\_\_\_ volcano that no longer erupts.  
(A) extinct (B) instinct (C) intrinsic (D) explicit
- 9 Whoever persistently disregards this policy will be penalized with \_\_\_\_\_ associated with policy abuse.  
(A) instructions (B) implications (C) provisions (D) sanctions
- 10 Leaders, at the very minimum, require setting a direction and influencing their \_\_\_\_\_ in the company to move toward that direction.  
(A) subscribers (B) substitutes (C) substances (D) subordinates
- 11 After the food poisoning event, the restaurant owner decided to improve their \_\_\_\_\_ standards.  
(A) anxiety (B) dilemma (C) hygiene (D) consent
- 12 In later years of one's life, coping with \_\_\_\_\_ physical abilities and facing the inevitability of death may lead to painful adjustments.  
(A) acquiring (B) declining (C) neglecting (D) purveying
- 13 While \_\_\_\_\_ an unjustified war on a peaceful neighboring country, the dictator is also tightening his control over the protestors back at home.  
(A) raging (B) waging (C) racing (D) withholding
- 14 A suspect of this murder has been \_\_\_\_\_ by the police for questioning.  
(A) detained (B) defected (C) detached (D) delimited
- 15 Ex-communist governments that once \_\_\_\_\_ the costs of basic necessities such as food and electricity are now letting competition and other external factors determine their prices.  
(A) borrowed (B) deprived (C) promoted (D) subsidized

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Crimes against humanity appeared for the first time in a treaty in the 1945 Nuremberg Charter at the end of the Second World War, albeit with a different definition than today. Since the 1990s, crimes against humanity have been codified in different international treaties such as the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (1993), the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (1994) and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998). The Rome Statute provides the most recent and most expansive list of specific criminal acts that may constitute crimes against humanity.

Unlike other human rights violations, war crimes do not engage state responsibility but individual criminal responsibility. This means that individuals can be tried and found personally responsible for such crimes as murder, extermination, enslavement/deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, execution against an identifiable group, enforced disappearance of persons, the crime of apartheid, and other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health. Governments around the world often deny that crimes against humanity have occurred on their territory, thus ignoring the suffering of their people. Thousands of desperate victims are still struggling to get long-awaited justice, reparation and recognition.

TRIAL International, a non-governmental organization, helps victims to get their voice heard by bringing their cases before domestic courts, as well as before regional and international human rights mechanism like the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the European Court of Human Rights. The organization provides free legal support to victims, from the preparation and submission of their case, to the proceedings and the implementation of the decisions on the ground. TRIAL International fights impunity by filing criminal and compensation claims against perpetrators of crimes against humanity. These complaints are brought before international bodies, and before national courts thanks to the principle of universal jurisdiction. TRIAL also pushes national justice systems to investigate situations and prosecute the perpetrators of mass atrocities.

- 16 Which of the following statements is true about TRIAL International?
- (A) It is a government supported organization to fight against crimes of a large-scale attack targeting civilians.
  - (B) It helps victims of family violence to bring their cases to international courts for justice and reparation.
  - (C) It often denies that crimes against humanity have occurred, thus subjecting people to legal violations.
  - (D) It fights crimes against humanity by providing free legal support of filing cases for the victims.
- 17 Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- (A) Crimes against humanity appeared for the first time after the end of World War II.
  - (B) The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides the most extensive list of crimes against humanity.
  - (C) No individuals but the states can be tried and found responsible for engaging wars in other countries.
  - (D) Claims against perpetrators of crimes against humanity were brought to courts due to the principle of national jurisdiction.

- 18 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true concerning the crimes against humanity?
- (A) They have always been codified in different international treaties after the Second World War.  
(B) They engage both state responsibility and individual criminal responsibility and reparations.  
(C) Victims of such crimes usually get justice, reparation and recognition quite successfully due to the effort of TRIAL.  
(D) The perpetrators of such crimes are expected to be persecuted before regional and international human rights mechanisms.
- 19 What is the meaning of the word “impunity” in the last paragraph?
- (A) Exemption.                      (B) Constitution.                      (C) Mechanism.                      (D) Reparation.
- 20 Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Crimes against humanity are rampant and ubiquitous.  
(B) TRIAL International is a non-profitable organization fighting against governments of all sorts.  
(C) TRIAL International helps victims of crimes against humanity to find justice.  
(D) Perpetrators of crimes against humanity are coerced into violating human rights.

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

Recently economists looked at the relationship between pupils' month of birth and their school performance. It was found that among fourth graders, the oldest children scored on math and reading somewhere between four and twelve percentile points better than the youngest children. That can be explained as a “huge effect.” It means that if you take two intellectually 21 fourth graders with birthdays at opposite ends of the cutoff date, the older student could score in the eightieth percentile, 22 the younger one could score in the sixty-eighth percentile. That's the difference between 23 for a gifted program or not. The economists said, “We do ability grouping early on in childhood. We have advanced reading groups and advanced math groups. So, early on, if we look at young kids, in kindergarten and first grade, the teachers are 24 maturity with ability. And they put the old kids in the advanced stream, where they learn better skills; and the next year, because they are in the higher groups, they do even better; and in the next year, the same thing happens, and they do even better again. The only country we don't see this going on is Denmark.” Denmark waits to make selection decisions until maturity differences by age have 25. This is because they have a national policy where they have no ability grouping until the age of ten.

- 21 (A) different                      (B) equivalent                      (C) redundant                      (D) efficient  
22 (A) while                      (B) because                      (C) if                      (D) whether  
23 (A) calling                      (B) caring                      (C) qualifying                      (D) training  
24 (A) reducing                      (B) distancing                      (C) developing                      (D) confusing  
25 (A) piled up                      (B) turned off                      (C) evened out                      (D) fallen apart

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題

Copyright law affects one's right and ability to use another's work. Its purpose is to 26 the creation of works by giving authors' exclusive property rights. Copyright is one of several categories of intellectual property protection, designed to 27 the creator's, owner's, or holder's right to claim an original work as their own. As soon as a work is written on paper, recorded digitally, or typed electronically—or anything that can be heard, seen, read, or touched—the work is 28 copyright protection, normally for a limited period of time. However, despite copyright law, which 29 individuals from copying, publishing, transmitting, exhibiting, distributing, modifying, displaying, or using (whether for profit or not) the original creative expressions of others, copyright 30 —intentional and inadvertent—still can and does occur. Overall, we should respect the originality of an individual's work.

- 26 (A) dampen (B) police (C) promote (D) degrade  
27 (A) alleviate (B) interfere (C) convince (D) safeguard  
28 (A) delved (B) enacted (C) fetched (D) granted  
29 (A) confronts (B) breaches (C) prohibits (D) renovates  
30 (A) enhancement (B) deployment (C) infringement (D) complement

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

The process for awarding host city honors came under intense scrutiny after Salt Lake City had been awarded the right to host the 2002 Olympic Games. Soon after the host city had been announced, it was discovered that the organizers had engaged in an elaborate bribery scheme to 31 with IOC (International Olympic Committee) officials. Gifts and other financial considerations were given to those who would evaluate and vote on Salt Lake City's bid. These gifts included medical treatment for relatives, a college scholarship for one member's son and a land deal in Utah. Even IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch received two rifles 32 \$2,000. Samaranch defended the gift as inconsequential since, as president, he was a non-voting member.

The subsequent investigation has uncovered inconsistencies in the bids for every Olympics (both Summer and Winter) since 1988. 33, the gifts received by IOC members from the Japanese Organizing Committee for Nagano's bid for the 1998 Winter Olympics were described by the investigation committee as "astronomical." Although nothing strictly illegal had been done, the IOC feared that corporate sponsors would lose faith in the integrity of the process and that the Olympic brand would be tarnished to such an extent 34 advertisers would begin to pull their support.

The investigation resulted in the expulsion of 10 IOC members and the sanctioning of another 10. New terms and age limits were established for IOC membership, and 15 former Olympic athletes were added to the committee. Stricter rules for future bids were imposed, with 35 imposed on the value of gifts IOC members could accept from bid cities.

- 31 (A) curry fame (B) cull fame (C) curry favor (D) cull favor  
32 (A) valuing at (B) valued at (C) valuing for (D) valued for  
33 (A) All considered (B) To be certain (C) For all that (D) For example  
34 (A) as (B) so (C) that (D) until  
35 (A) centurion (B) certainty (C) chagrin (D) ceilings

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

Some economists have pointed out that in a knowledge-based economy, the most valuable commodity is not information, but attention. Michael Goldhaber (1997) proposed that we are not so much living in an information economy, as in an attention economy, where value is created from the exchange of attention and “[w]hat matters is seeking, obtaining and paying attention.” Digital media and the internet facilitate participation in this economy, by creating new channels for distributing attention. In order to get attention, you have to give attention; otherwise, your audience will lose interest and take their attention elsewhere. This is an important point for advertisers, especially those launching social media campaigns. The emphasis is on developing new kinds of relationships with customers, and in many cases, moving towards engaging customers in the design of products for themselves.

Goldhaber notes that some people (he calls them “stars”) are better at attracting attention than others (he calls them “fans”). Stars are able to command more attention partly because they pay illusory attention to fans; that is, they give the illusion of personal attention even though they are addressing a large audience. Goldhaber illustrates this concept with the example of a presenter at a conference, who, while talking to a large crowd, makes eye contact with individuals in that crowd. In digital media, social media tools like Twitter and Facebook provide opportunities to pay illusory attention.

If you accept the idea of an attention economy with attention as the valued commodity, then you have to adjust your ways of thinking about certain concepts. For example, our traditional way of thinking of privacy as freedom from the public gaze is not especially appropriate for people participating in an attention economy. People have to be “out there” in order to attract attention. In addition, intellectual property laws that forbid people from copying and distributing a creator’s work also seem out of place. This kind of copying and distributing draws attention to the creator, thus increasing their “wealth” in the attention economy. In other words, wealth comes not from the exchange of “intellectual property,” but from the exchange of attention.

- 36 Which of the following statements is true about information economy?
- (A) Attention economy is more relevant than information economy now.
  - (B) Living in attention economy is as good as in information economy.
  - (C) Information economy and attention economy are basically the same.
  - (D) Information economy pays better attention to economy than before.
- 37 Which of the following is mentioned as a traditional practice that needs to be questioned in the attention economy?
- (A) Handwriting letters with respect.
  - (B) Guarding one’s privacy.
  - (C) Advertising openly.
  - (D) Multitasking at work.
- 38 Which of the following is recommended as a new campaign for social media to develop relationships with customers?
- (A) To make friends with customers by exchanging expensive gifts.
  - (B) To encourage customers to sign up for membership discounts.
  - (C) To allow customers to participate in designing their products.
  - (D) To supply whatever customers need as quickly as possible.
- 39 Which of the following can be considered a good example of paying illusory attention?
- (A) Fans try to get attention from the stars by flashing their phones.
  - (B) Fans realize that the stars’ attention is on those who bring gifts.
  - (C) Stars avoid the audience by leaving from the back of the stage.
  - (D) Stars make eye contacts with individuals in the audience.
- 40 Which of the following can be the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Attention has been considered the most valuable commodity in an economy based on knowledge.
  - (B) The fans will no longer take a strong interest in their stars if they do not get enough attention.
  - (C) A knowledge-based economy accumulates wealth on the exchange of information.
  - (D) Intellectual property laws have forbidden people from copying and distributing a creator’s work.

# 測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：111年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試

類科名稱：飛航管制、航務管理、飛航諮詢、航空通信

科目名稱：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	B	B	C	A	D	B	C	A	D	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	C	B	B	A	D	D	B	D	A	C

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	B	A	C	D	C	C	D	D	C	C

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	C	D	A	B	C	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										

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										

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答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
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：