

111年公務人員特種考試關務人員、身心障礙人員考試及  
111年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

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頁次：6-1

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 The video camera recorded the \_\_\_\_\_ scene: people running for their lives from the random shooting.  
(A) afraid (B) frightened (C) scary (D) speedy
- 2 Mobile phones have made it possible for us to keep in touch with people when we are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) at ease (B) under watch (C) up and down (D) on the move
- 3 Many scientists point out that global warming \_\_\_\_\_ the rise of temperature on earth.  
(A) leads to (B) results from (C) derives from (D) consists in
- 4 Michael's employees find him a difficult boss because no matter what they do, he always finds something to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) localize (B) compliment (C) criticize (D) legalize
- 5 When I was downtown yesterday, I saw the police \_\_\_\_\_ a thief.  
(A) chase (B) was chasing (C) are chasing (D) had been chasing
- 6 You need to watch out because there \_\_\_\_\_ many thieves in the market.  
(A) is (B) was (C) should be (D) be
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to a movie? Once or twice a month?  
(A) What time (B) How long (C) What month (D) How often

請依下文回答第 8 題至第 10 題

David sat down on the windowsill and stared into the darkness. Every word the children's parents had 8 to one another was deeply engraved upon his mind. His hands, his legs, his whole body were shaking, and he was 9 to control himself. He had realized that he must go and go soon, but the fact that danger was so near at hand was something he 10 not realized.

- 8 (A) spoken (B) told (C) said (D) talked
- 9 (A) legal (B) illegal (C) able (D) unable
- 10 (A) has (B) had (C) has been (D) had been

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

Last week, I went to Summit Grove Camp in York, Pennsylvania. The camping trip for my church 11 on Friday night. All my friends went to the camp on Friday, 12 I had to work on Friday night. I went to the camp by myself on Saturday morning. I drove alone about an hour on Interstate 95. In the early morning, there weren't many cars on the highway. I felt sleepy, so I thought I would get some coffee to make me feel better. I turned at the 13 that said "service area." I followed the signs, but I got lost. I went on a road that took me into a forest. There were a lot of trees. I didn't see anybody there. I was very frightened. I turned back, but I got lost again. Luckily, I saw one car 14 me from the opposite direction. It was a small road, so I waved him down and asked directions to get back to I-95. 15 I got back on the highway, I drove straight to the camp. I didn't feel sleepy anymore because I was frightened. Finally, I got to the camp. I met my friends and had a good time.

- 11 (A) begins (B) began (C) has begun (D) would begin
- 12 (A) but (B) then (C) thus (D) indeed
- 13 (A) corner (B) exit (C) gate (D) entrance
- 14 (A) running over (B) jumping towards (C) rolling over (D) coming towards
- 15 (A) But (B) If (C) Once (D) Whereas

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Today many people live longer lives with more physical and mental strength. The “life cycle” from childhood to adulthood and into older age is different from that of previous generations. How are ideas about the life cycle changing?

One American writer, Gail Sheehy, has identified some new trends in the life cycle. She separates life into decades, 10-year sections. Her definitions are optimistic and positive, and they may help people understand themselves as they grow older.

The ages between twenty and thirty are times of experimentation. People in their twenties try many new things with a lot of energy. They search for a path for their lives. Their responsibilities are not usually serious, and they can experiment with lifestyle choices. But when they become thirty, they pass to a stage called “First Adulthood.” In this stage of life, people begin to think for themselves. They become independent and more ambitious. They begin to define themselves within society.

In the next stage of life, the forties, people begin to prepare themselves for leadership positions. Gail Sheehy sees people in their forties as working hard. They want to be successful. They have to take care of their families and begin to be masters of their work and themselves. She calls moving from this stage into the fifties the passage to the “Age of Mastery.” People in their fifties have new positive feelings. They begin to see different things they can do with their lives. They become adventurers. They also begin to question their values. They want to live their lives better, with more truth. They struggle to understand the world and themselves.

She calls the next stage the “Age of Integrity.” When people become sixty, they want to live their lives with real values. They work to keep their minds active, recommit themselves to their families with love, and begin to take some active risk-taking for the future. It is a time of real maturity. Ms. Sheehy calls people in their seventies wise, people in their eighties free, and those in their nineties noble. The life cycle Ms. Sheehy writes about is long and hopeful.

- 16 According to the passage, what does the “life cycle” mean?  
(A) The most important part of individual life. (B) From childhood to old age.  
(C) People living longer and healthier. (D) A place where the elder people live together.
- 17 What is Gail Sheehy?  
(A) A writer. (B) A fortune-teller. (C) A philosopher. (D) A risk-taker.
- 18 Which of the following statements is NOT true about Ms. Sheehy’s “life cycle”?  
(A) People in their thirties are independent.  
(B) People in their forties are masters of their work.  
(C) People in their fifties are ambivalent.  
(D) People in their nineties are noble.
- 19 Which stage of life does the “Age of Integrity” refer to?  
(A) The fifties. (B) The sixties. (C) The seventies. (D) The eighties.
- 20 Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) How to live a life positively. (B) How to lead a healthy life.  
(C) Changing hopes for a new life. (D) New meanings of life cycles.

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

It’s lasted through good times that filled us with joy, and hard times that tested us. And I’ve even gotten a few words in along the way. On Tuesday night, I was so happy to see that my Explainer-in-Chief is still 21 the job. I’m also grateful to the rest of my family and the friends of a lifetime. To all of you whose hard work brought us here tonight. And to those of you who joined our campaign this week. And 22 a remarkable week it’s been! We heard the man from Hope, Bill Clinton. And the man of Hope, Barack Obama. America is stronger because of President Obama’s leadership, and I’m 23 because of his friendship. We heard from our terrific vice president, the one-and-only Joe Biden, who spoke 24 his big heart about our party’s commitment 25 working people. First Lady Michelle Obama reminded us that our children are watching, and the president we elect is going to be their president, too.

- |    |            |              |            |             |
|----|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 21 | (A) by     | (B) for      | (C) on     | (D) at      |
| 22 | (A) what   | (B) how      | (C) where  | (D) when    |
| 23 | (A) batter | (B) smoother | (C) better | (D) lighter |
| 24 | (A) to     | (B) by       | (C) from   | (D) for     |
| 25 | (A) for    | (B) with     | (C) in     | (D) to      |

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題

Student motivation has often been cited as one of the most important factors for success in second language (L2) education. According to many scholars, motivation is both a condition for, and a result of, effective instruction. Studies have indicated that lack of motivation for oral communication may be 26 by providing the learners with a sense of competition. Competition not only means “winner takes all” but also allows students who 27 in certain areas, such as occurrences of participation, to sense the difference between themselves and others, and then to compete with their peers to achieve “equal” status. Such a self-awareness is often the key to learners’ motivation to participate in a class conversation. Students typically do not feel the need to respond to another student’s words. However, in a competitive language conversation or discussion event, students are constantly in an 28 state and are therefore more sensitive to the permissible conversation turns/junctures, which 29 prepares them to be better able to participate in a conversation. Indeed, research has found out that learners are more motivated to participate in a classroom activity when the activity is competitive in nature; more importantly, a competitive activity was found to have the potential to 30 the achievement gap for disadvantaged students and therefore facilitate the motivation of students at various L2 achievement status.

- |    |                 |                  |                 |                   |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 26 | (A) overcome    | (B) enhanced     | (C) highlighted | (D) connected     |
| 27 | (A) master      | (B) lag          | (C) fall        | (D) excel         |
| 28 | (A) enraged     | (B) entertaining | (C) educational | (D) alert         |
| 29 | (A) by contrast | (B) at once      | (C) so far      | (D) in turn       |
| 30 | (A) minimize    | (B) aggrandize   | (C) publicize   | (D) commercialize |

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

Humans may not be the only ones to use grammar and vocabulary to speak and communicate. Scientists believe dolphins also use words and sentences to speak to each other. We have known for a long time that dolphins can communicate. New research has found that this communication is similar to the conversations humans have. Scientists say the clicks, whistles and other sounds that dolphins make appear to be sentences that let the sea creatures send messages to each other. The dolphins use their language to identify themselves, have relations with other dolphins, and do things together. Scientists say that one day, we may be able to understand dolphin language and talk to dolphins.

Researchers at the Karadag Nature Reserve in Crimea made the discovery that dolphins had their own language after recording two Black Sea bottlenose dolphins. The dolphins were named Yasha and Yana. The scientists noticed that one dolphin listened to what the other was saying and then replied. Lead researcher Dr. Vyacheslav Ryabov said, “This exchange resembles a conversation between two people.” He added, “This language exhibits all the design features present in the human spoken language. This indicates a high level of intelligence and consciousness in dolphins.” Dr. Ryabov said the dolphins’ language is, “a highly developed spoken language, like the human language.”

- 31 What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Dolphins Can Speak Human Languages.  
(B) Yasha and Yana Have One-way Conversations.  
(C) Sea Creatures Send Messages in the Same Way.  
(D) Dolphin Language May Have Grammar.
- 32 Which of the following statements might be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Dolphins might be able to feel and think as humans do.  
(B) Dolphins are not as intelligent as we think.  
(C) Dolphins have developed specific recording systems.  
(D) Dolphins can imitate human spoken language.
- 33 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a feature found in the dolphin language?
- (A) Sentence structure. (B) Vocabulary. (C) Social function. (D) Naming system.
- 34 According to the passage, what might dolphins' language allow them to do?
- (A) To communicate with other types of sea creatures.  
(B) To form communities among themselves.  
(C) To identify human races through consciousness.  
(D) To design a wide selection of languages.
- 35 In the passage, which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "exhibits"?
- (A) Claims. (B) Examines. (C) Challenges. (D) Displays.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

*Mollie Carman, 55, developed psoriatic arthritis when she was a teenager. This is her story.*

It's hard to remember a time when I didn't have psoriatic disease. As a baby, I had psoriasis on my scalp—it is really sad that this disease can affect small children.

Then, when I was about 13 years old, I developed a type of psoriasis called guttate psoriasis. Small pink lesions broke out on about 90% of my body. Around this time, I also started suffering from excruciating back pain. It was like a muscle spasm that I would wake up with and kept feeling the entire day. But while I was diagnosed with psoriasis fairly quickly, nobody seemed to know what was causing my back pain. My symptoms worsened in my 20s and 30s, even as I somehow managed to have four children by the time I was 33. The pain started to affect my neck and other joints, but I continued doing all the things I always did—hiking with my young kids, running, and swimming in Lake Michigan. I've had physical problems all my life, so I just assumed I was weak. Meanwhile, my dermatologist, primary care doctor, and other specialists told me I could have fibromyalgia, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis. It seemed like I'd get a different possible diagnosis at every visit.

I started reading all the medical books I could get my hands on and became familiar with psoriatic arthritis. But I didn't see a rheumatologist until 2002, when I was in my early 40s. I found a rheumatologist in Boise who is considered one of the best in the Northwest. He took an X-ray of my pelvis, and I finally got my diagnosis. It turned out that I have a condition called spondylitis, a type of psoriatic arthritis that can affect the bones in the pelvis. In my case, some of the joints in my lower spine had fused.

By that time, though, a lot of damage had already been done. Treatment for psoriatic arthritis can't reverse existing damage. Plus, many of them don't work that well for me since my disease is already so advanced. My pubic bones have hardened and my joints have stiffened. I have had to have cervical spine surgery and a hip replacement. Every year it gets worse, especially in the winter, when it feels like I'm walking through quick sand.

I urge those who think they might have psoriatic arthritis to find a good rheumatologist. The National Psoriasis Foundation, which I'm an advocate for, can help you find some in your area. And luckily, it's now much easier than it used to be to find a rheumatologist who specializes in the disease.

- 36 According to this passage, which of the following is true about Carmen?
- (A) It was too painful for Carman to bike, hike or swim because of the disease.  
 (B) Carman began to have symptoms of lupus when she was 13 years old.  
 (C) It took Carmen almost three decades to get an accurate official diagnosis.  
 (D) Carman was finally diagnosed of guttate psoriasis arthritis in her 40s.
- 37 According to this passage, which of the following is NOT true about psoriasis?
- (A) Psoriasis is a type of skin condition that can affect small children.  
 (B) Spondylitis is a type of psoriatic arthritis that can affect the bones in the pelvis.  
 (C) Psoriatic arthritis is a chronic disease and its damages to the bones are irreversible.  
 (D) Psoriatic arthritis can be properly treated with the help of dermatologists.
- 38 What treatment did Carmen get?
- (A) Exercise and a healthy diet. (B) Cerebral surgery and scalp replacement.  
 (C) Surgery in the neck and joints. (D) Cervical spine surgery and a hip replacement.
- 39 What does the word "excruciating" mean in this passage?
- (A) Intense. (B) Imaginary. (C) Exciting. (D) Endurable.
- 40 What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To provide financial support for the National Psoriasis Foundation.  
 (B) To increase awareness about different types of psoriasis.  
 (C) To provide accurate symptoms of psoriasis.  
 (D) To urge patients to seek help from dermatologists.

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

Animals and plants can teach humans a lot about design and engineering. As a result, many engineers, scientists, and designers spend time studying them. When they have a problem, 41 often has the answer. This science is called biomimetics. *Bio* means "living things" and *mimetics* means "copying." In other words, scientists—or biomimeticists—study animals and plants in order to copy their design. Velcro is probably the most famous example of biomimetics. Most people have some Velcro on an item of clothing. It was 42 by the Swiss engineer George de Mestral in 1948. He was walking in the countryside when he pulled a burr off his pants. He noticed how well the burr 43 his clothes so he studied its design. The result was Velcro, which became an 44 alternative to the traditional zipper. In conclusion, biomimetics not only has helped to design our world but 45 many more possibilities. Unfortunately, they might take a long time to develop. This isn't really surprising: It took nature millions of years to design its animals and plants.

- 41 (A) author (B) nature (C) culture (D) lecture  
 42 (A) invited (B) inserted (C) invented (D) increased  
 43 (A) stuck to (B) stood for (C) took off (D) detached from  
 44 (A) amiable (B) adorable (C) achievable (D) affordable  
 45 (A) pretends (B) prevents (C) promises (D) promotes

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

French children are considered as behaving themselves much better than children from other countries. French children usually listen more to their parents but are also seen as being more independent. The reason why French children are “better” kids has to do with the different parenting style made by the French couple. French parents always think of themselves first and let their children know about it. They often follow the rule when teaching their children. For example, they never allow their children to have snacks between meals because they want their children to stay hungry when having their real meals. And when they say no to their children, they really mean it. People might think that French parents are hard with their children, but they are not, in fact. They never punish their children but teach them in a loving way. While letting themselves have the time besides being parents, French parents also give their children free time to be themselves. Early in their childhood, French children sleep on their own and do not share the bed with their parents. Similarly, German parents make their children lead an independent life earlier. For instance, they have their children walk to school by themselves and let them make their own decisions.

Both French and German parents put an emphasis on teaching their children to be independent while also asking them to show their respect to their parents and other people. Another parenting style, which is called as the “Tiger Mom” style, aims at training their children under very hard conditions to make them become better persons in the future. In order to enable the children to reach the high goals set up by the parents, this kind of parenting often obeys a hard rule. Ignoring totally the children’s interests and needs, those parents always push their children to the limits and ask them to achieve impossible goals. Some people regard this kind of parenting as helpful to the children as certain children who are parented under this kind of style can achieve to a high level. But there are still others who see it as cruel and unhealthy. No matter what kind of parenting it is, it is better for the parents to think about whether their parenting style can suit their children. If not, it is wise for the parents to think about not hurting their relationship with their children.

- 46 Who is most likely to write this article?
- (A) A film director. (B) A music teacher.  
(C) A parenting expert. (D) An entertainment reporter.
- 47 Which of the following is the French style of parenting?
- (A) A French father stops his son from crying by buying him a toy car.  
(B) A French mother feeds her baby with her own milk even though it is painful for her.  
(C) A French mother enjoys coffee with friends while her daughter is playing on her own.  
(D) A French father lets his son eat cookies before meal even though he has told him not to do so.
- 48 How similar is the German style of parenting to the French one?
- (A) They put the children’s needs first.  
(B) They respect the decisions their children make.  
(C) They feed their children snacks between meals.  
(D) They care how well their children should behave.
- 49 What does the author think of the “Tiger Mom” parenting style?
- (A) Parents should not choose this kind of parenting.  
(B) Children feel happy under this kind of parenting.  
(C) It takes time and money to practice this kind of parenting.  
(D) There are both good and bad sides about this kind of parenting.
- 50 What can be concluded from this article?
- (A) These different parenting styles are too good to be true.  
(B) It is never too late to learn how to educate your children.  
(C) The French parenting style is no better than a “Tiger Mom” style.  
(D) A good parenting style should make both parents and children happy.

## 測驗式試題標準答案

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類科名稱：船舶駕駛

科目名稱：英文（試題代號：2151）

單選每題配分：2.00分

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

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

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