

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：國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試

等別：中將轉任考試

類科：一般行政

科目：中華民國憲法與英文

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。

(三)本科目除專門名詞或數理公式外，應使用本國文字作答。

一、憲法第 22 條規定：「凡人民之其他自由及權利，不妨害社會秩序公共利益者，均受憲法之保障。」請問「環境權」是否可以從憲法第 22 條導出，其權利應有如何之基本內涵？(25分)

二、總統、副總統之「罷免」與「彈劾」事由與程序有何不同？請依憲法及憲法增修條文規定分析之。(25分)

乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

代號：1701

(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 25 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

- The idea is that the government has the ability which the private sector doesn't have to borrow money and _____ the economy by spending money.
(A)stimulate (B)speculate (C)simulate (D)ventilate
- For the last five years, Mark has suffered from _____ back pain despite repeated treatments by different doctors.
(A)chronic (B)majestic (C)optional (D)moral
- The cactus _____ once they were moved into the sun. Since plants need sunlight.
(A)craved (B)thrived (C)battered (D)harnessed
- In 2002, some obese US teenagers filed a class lawsuit against McDonald's, _____ the fast food chain of fattening them up.
(A)praising (B)imposing (C)accusing (D)mobilizing
- After a stroke, patients may have a weakened or _____ arm and leg, which makes it hard for them to carry out regular tasks, such as doing laundry.
(A)portable (B)prescribed (C)paralyzed (D)passive
- The public seems to have a rather _____ attitude toward science. While people enjoy a high-tech lifestyle, people are also worried about the potential danger brought by science and technology.
(A)ambivalent (B)comforting (C)indispensable (D)legitimate

- 7 Jane had always claimed she liked this novel a lot. But a while ago, she _____ herself and said she didn't like it at all.
(A)insisted (B)imposed (C)contradicted (D)complimented
- 8 We do not charge for the city tour; it is _____, but for VIP guests only.
(A)compromised (B)compliant (C)committed (D)complimentary
- 9 Women often experience _____ in the workplace as they earn less than men who do the same work.
(A)disagreement (B)discrimination (C)disposition (D)discharge
- 10 The journalist visited a cheap hostel mainly for homeless people; it was filthy and the whole place _____.
(A)stank (B)struck (C)stuck (D)stung
- 11 When the photographer _____ the picture by making the legs longer, the model in the photo would look taller.
(A)modifies (B)signifies (C)terrifies (D)clarifies
- 12 Many Olympic athletes feel eternity the moment they win the gold _____ since they will be winners for a lifetime.
(A)medals (B)memos (C)models (D)modules

請依下文回答第 13 題至第 17 題

Many Americans have sought the office of president of the United States and have deliberately shaped their lives to that end. John Quincy Adams' parents prepared him for the presidency from boyhood. But although Adams achieved his goal of becoming president, his term in the White House was 13 by his two other political careers—as America's greatest diplomat and as its greatest defender of human freedom in the U.S. House of Representatives.

During Adams' years in the House of Representatives, the stormy issue of slavery faced the U.S. At heart Adams was an abolitionist: he wished to 14 slavery. But he was politically prudent, and did not say so publicly. He became a leader of the anti-slavery forces in Congress but limited his efforts to constitutional means. He sought to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He opposed its expansion into the territories of the United States. And he 15 the right of petition to Congress for abolition of slavery.

“Old Man Eloquent,” 16 Adams was called, opposed the war with Mexico that followed the annexation of Texas, which was originally part of Mexico, in 1845. He considered it an unjust war. While 17 the award of swords of honor to the American generals who had won the war, Adams collapsed on the floor of the House. He died two days later in the Capitol.

- 13 (A)overshadowed (B)overridden (C)outnumbered (D)outgrown
- 14 (A)put effort into (B)do away with (C)live up to (D)march with
- 15 (A)boycotted (B)championed (C)bewildered (D)proscribed
- 16 (A)how (B)whatever (C)such (D)as
- 17 (A)protest (B)protesting (C)to protest (D)protested

請依下文回答第 18 題至第 22 題

While Gross Domestic Product(GDP), the economist's term for the total value of goods and services produced by a country every year, indicates a nation's wealth, Gross National Happiness(GNH) reflects the happiness of a nation. Guided by the "four pillars of Gross National Happiness"—sustainable development, environmental protection, cultural preservation, and good government—Bhutan has pulled itself out of terrible poverty without exploiting its natural resources.

The country went through a series of reformation. Among the reforms of 1999, Bhutan granted its citizens access to TV—the last country on earth to do so. Some Bhutanese started to go online in the same year. Next came the daring final step of its experiment: the move to democracy. In 2006, abolishing much of his own power, the king set up a democratic government, betting his country's future on its success.

Now, nearly three quarters of the country is still forested, with more than 25 percent designated as national parks and other protected areas—among the highest percentages in the world. Rates of illiteracy and infant mortality have fallen dramatically, and the economy is booming. Despite upcoming challenges, Bhutan seems to be a nation with high GNH.

18 What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) It's about how Bhutan pulled itself out of poverty.
- (B) It's about the challenges Bhutan has faced while going for democracy.
- (C) It establishes Bhutan as a high GNH nation.
- (D) It compares and contrasts similarities and differences between GDP and GNH.

19 How does GNH differ from GDP?

- (A) GNH boosts a country's economy and wealth, but GDP does not.
- (B) GNH measures the happiness of a nation while GDP measures its wealth.
- (C) GNH stands for Gross National Harvest, but GDP means Gross Domestic Product.
- (D) GNH measures the total value of goods and services produced by a nation, but GDP measures the opposite.

20 Which of the following is NOT one of the four pillars of GNH?

- (A) Good government
- (B) Exploitation of nature
- (C) Preservation of culture
- (D) Protection of the environment

21 What was the final step of the series of reforms in Bhutan in 2006?

- (A) To go for democracy
- (B) To boost its economy with the service industry
- (C) To strive for sustainable cultural preservation
- (D) To grant its citizens access to TV and the Internet

22 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT one of the benefits brought by the reforms in Bhutan?

- (A) Rates of infant mortality and illiteracy have decreased significantly.
- (B) Bhutanese are allowed private ownership of luxury TV sets.
- (C) Bhutanese citizens were granted access to the Internet.
- (D) The country developed booming economy without exploiting its natural resources.

請依下文回答第 23 題至第 25 題

It is hard to imagine that the aches and pains that most people know as flu could mutate into a superflu that might kill tens of millions of people within two years. And yet, if superflu strikes—as it has done three times in the past century—that is what may well happen. In the global influenza pandemic of 1918, 25-50 million people died. Many scientists believe that another influenza pandemic is inevitable some time soon. These concerns might be little more than another background worry if it were not for the fact that there is currently a strain of bird flu in widespread circulation to which humans have no natural immunity. This strain has killed more than 60 people so far, about half the number infected. Small pockets of human-to-human transmission have already been seen, and health officials are worried that the widespread geographical extent of bird flu means that it is not a question of if a strain emerges that can be transmitted easily between humans, but when. Worried scientists have finally managed to catch the attention of politicians. Last week, the United Nations General Assembly announced a new international partnership to address avian and pandemic influenza. World health ministers will meet in Canada next month to discuss how to pool resources, boost surveillance and improve the capacity to contain and respond to an outbreak. The World Health Organization (WHO) wants more governments to draw up preparedness plans and agree on how they will co-ordinate their responses. One leading concern is the scarcity of flu vaccine. Although the WHO's new global stockpile of anti-viral drugs is a good first line of defence, the only sure way of protecting billions of people against superflu is to vaccinate them. Few people would have natural immunity. It could also take six months from the appearance of the first superflu strain to produce a vaccine. In that time, large numbers of people would be likely to die. Anti-viral drugs rushed to the location of any outbreak might delay its spread by a month. But, even with such a delay, the world is woefully unprepared for a pandemic. Its entire capacity for flu vaccine production is only 300 million shots a year. Yet in the case of superflu, several billion people would need vaccination—and they may need two shots at higher doses. While most people only need one shot of vaccine against chicken pox or measles to have life-long immunity, flu is different. The vaccine must be produced each year from scratch because, each year, the influenza virus changes. The race to prepare for the next strain of superflu is “both a sprint and a marathon.”

- 23 What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) Humans do not have natural immunity to bird flu.
 - (B) International cooperation is optional in dealing with the deadly threat of bird flu.
 - (C) It is urgent for humans to prepare well for the global influenza pandemic.
 - (D) More research should be done on the history of the global influenza pandemic.
- 24 According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) More vaccine is needed to prepare the world for an influenza pandemic.
 - (B) Scientists are most worried about a shortage of effective vaccine against the flu.
 - (C) The global influenza pandemic had claimed lives of many people in history.
 - (D) Vaccine against the influenza pandemic can be produced prior to its outbreak.
- 25 According to this passage, which of the following is the primary carrier of avian influenza?
- (A) birds
 - (B) fish
 - (C) livestock
 - (D) rodents