## 代號:2401 頁次:4-1

# 108年公務人員特種考試警察人員、一般警察人員考試及108年特種考試交通事業鐵路人員、退除役軍人轉任公務人員考試試題

考	試 別:一般警察人	員考試				
等	別:四等考試					
類	科 別:各類別					
科	目:英文					
考言	式時間:1小時		)	座號:		
※注	∈意:(一)本試題為單一選	睪題,請選出一個正確或最	適當的答案,複選作答者:			
	<ul><li>二本科目共50題,</li><li>三禁止使用電子計</li></ul>	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。		
1	John is a worker.	He arrives on time and leave	es no mess behind.			
	(A) conceited	(B) confident	(C) conscious	(D) conscientious		
2	We will be grateful if you	receipt of this mess	age at your earliest convenies	nce.		
	(A) acknowledge	(B) recommend	(C) recognize	(D) suspend		
3	Wrong combinations of fo	Wrong combinations of food can be not only unhealthy but				
	(A) pointless	(B) tempting	(C) prosperous	(D) toxic		
4	Sam felt a sudden	to get a run, so he put on the	e sneakers and set out.			
	(A) impulse	(B) inspection	(C) imitation	(D) implication		
5	The whole country was in	a state of shock when the na	ational football team was	from the World Cup right		
	after the first game.					
	(A) alleviated	(B) relieved	(C) eliminated	(D) despised		
6	Many plants wate	r through their roots from the	e soil and emit it from their le	eaves into atmosphere.		
	(A) convey	(B) absorb	(C) recall	(D) hijack		
7	For all the comfort that air	r-conditioning provides, hon	ne air conditioning is a(n)	in hot climates.		
	(A) curiosity	(B) extensity	(C) intensity	(D) necessity		
8	I ordered the latest edition	of a pronunciation handboo	k, but I received an old	of it instead.		
	(A) version	(B) virgin	(C) vision	(-)		
9	Lake Baikal, famous for i	ts winter scenery, is	one of the most beautiful pla	ces on the planet.		
	(A) unconscious	(B) voluntary	1	•		
10	Optimists are more likel	y to see good and bad eve	ents occurring in their lives	s as being rather than		
	permanent.					
	(A) enduring	(B) pessimistic	(C) temporary	(D) vigorous		
11	The only of the ca	ar crash was a little boy and a	all the other passengers got k	illed on the spot.		
	(A) survivor	(B) publisher	(C) formula	(D) literature		
12	Students in Taiwan usually take a short nap after lunch to themselves.					
	(A) refresh	(B) reserve	(C) repel	(D) resign		
13	Roger likes to go to see a	movie to get relaxed in his				
	(A) stray	(B) sparkle	(C) spare	(D) stroke		
14	The workers should be ve	ry when they handle	flammable gas.			
	(A) cautious	(B) conscious	(C) precious	(D) previous		
15	Empathy and patience are crucial when we console those who are in the midst of over the loss of their					
	loved ones.					
	(A) grieving	(B) oppressing	(C) persisting	(D) strolling		
16	Dozens of buildings in the town were destroyed in the earthquake; fortunately the 100-year-old church					
	remained					
	(A) neutral	(B) edible	(C) intact	(D) mortal		

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17	You take care of that cut on your hand soon, or it will get infected.						
	(A) would rather	(B) have better		(C) had better		(D) would better	
18	Learning that he was	to Harvard	University,	Shawn didn't	show any	sign of excitement	but worry
	because he couldn't aff						
	(A) transmitted	(B) permitted		(C) admitted		(D) submitted	
19	The super model has ex	tremely rigorous ex	ercise habits	s. Her apartmen	it is even _	with a gymnas	ium.
	(A) acquainted	(B) scattered		(C) identified		(D) equipped	
20	The salesperson	Mom to buy a new	pot which	she didn't need	•		
	(A) persuaded					(D) permitted	
21	Jack pursues his wealth	and fame at the	of his h	nealth and fami	ly.		
	(A) extension	(B) expansion		(C) expense		(D) experience	
22	It is not easy to	tigers from leopard	s. They look	so similar.		-	
	(A) distinguish			(C) observe		(D) establish	
23	The design of the new s			veryone wants	to buy a pai	r.	
	(A) resorts			(C) appeals			
24	If an earthquake occurs						the car and
	stay in it until the shaki		<i>U</i> ,	1 2		1	
	(A) potential			(C) preservati	on	(D) procedure	
25	House cats like to sleep	_		_		-	cats in
	the wild.					,	
	(A) and do so	(B) do so and		(C) so do and		(D) and so do	
26	Amanda Johnson,					(B) tille bo to	
20	(A) my next-door neight		roses in her	(B) has been i	ny next-do	or neighbor	
	(C) is my next-door neigh					-	
27	With his outstanding sk			•		•	become a
_,	super star someday.	and ontheorema	y physical s	acingui, are you	ang oushete	un piujer win	_ occome u
	(A) fortunately	(B) generally		(C) constantly	7	(D) undoubtedly	
28	Jenny believed that it			· ·			is faraway
20	place to meet and marry		i u ilicie coi	nerdence, that	sile naa ee	ine an the way to the	iis iaiaway
	-			(C) potential		(D) compassion	
	•	•		(c) potential		(b) compassion	
	下文回答第 29 題至第		. 1 .1			1 . 11 . 0 . 01.50 .	
	June of 1991, the Econ						
	is made by Indonesian	_					
	e line seemed glad for	•	•	•	ver minister	had admitted that t	he nation's
	al minimum 31 wa		eeded to mal	-			
29	(A) balance	(B) equivalent		(C) equipmen	t	(D) charge	
30	(A) as	(B) until		(C) though		(D) so	
31	(A) fee	(B) wage		(C) cost		(D) weight	
請依	下文回答第 32 題至第	35 題					
In many American cities public transportation is a political issue. So many people live in these cities that it is							
impossible for them all to drive cars. Besides, many of them cannot afford cars. Many people want to ride fast subways							
and clean buses, 32 nobody wants to pay for them. This is a problem for city politicians, who want to be elected							
and reelected. Some cities pay for part of the cost of public transportation from taxes. However, the costs 33 as							
the price of fuel increases, and the politicians do not want to increase taxes. The rest of the cost has to come from fares							
that the passengers pay.							
The fare system 34 from city to city. In some, such as New York, every passenger pays the same							
amount 35 he or she takes a short ride or a long one. In other cities, such as Washington, there is a system							

In all systems, passengers complain that politicians let fares get too high. Other people complain that politicians let taxes get too high. Everybody blames the politicians.

of zones. A passenger who only wants to go a short distance pays one amount. A passenger who goes through

more zones pays more.

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32	(A) but	(B) so	(C) or	(D) for
33	(A) get up	(B) give up	(C) turn up	(D) go up
34	(A) ranges	(B) varies	(C) travels	(D) depends
35	(A) not only	(B) no matter	(C) whether	(D) if

#### 請依下文回答第36題至第40題

Television is a major source of news for many people. Media outlets such as TV broadcasting companies 36 professional journalists to supply them with news stories. So, what makes a good journalist? First, a good journalist should get a lot of information about an event or situation. To do this, a journalist usually interviews 37 people. This way, s/he can tell the whole story, and not just one side, or opinion of it. Besides, a good journalist is 38 a breaking news story as quickly as possible. This means the journalist can report the story as soon as possible. In fact, professional journalists often 39 pride in being the first to report a story. A journalist's job can be very interesting and exciting because s/he often gets to travel around the world. However, it is important to point out that a journalist's job can also be very dangerous. Reporting a breaking news story often means being in place where there are wars, earthquakes, or tsunamis. 40 the situation around them is crucial for journalists in order to avoid getting hurt or killed. Being a good journalist requires a lot of hard work, an ability to evaluate information carefully, a willingness to take risks.

36	(A) rely on	(B) pick up	(C) take over	(D) point out
37	(A) a herd of	(B) a scope of	(C) a big bunch of	(D) a wide range of
38	(A) behind the scene	(B) on the scene of	(C) for the scene of	(D) under the scene
39	(A) take	(B) takes	(C) taken	(D) taking
40	(A) Beware	(B) Beware of	(C) Become aware	(D) Being aware of

#### 請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

Do you DIY, <u>upcycle</u> or craft? If so, come get free materials from the Spokane City Center this Saturday on April 22. Let's celebrate the Earth Day by saving things from going to the dump!

If your sewing machine never gets tucked away, your toolbox, glue and scissors are always ready for the next project, or you're just looking for some creative inspiration, we have you all covered.

We have collected expired and unwanted material samples for reuse and creative upcycling by educators, artists, DIY-ers, and crafters. Some of the things you might find include fabric, carpet, wall covering, wood, tile, stone, glass, rubber, and much more. Crafting with children is always fun, so there will be free activities for the kids too, such as bead crafts, clay modeling, collage, etc. Come join us!

The event goes from 9 am to 2 pm at FloForm, 5320 E. Sprague Ave., Spokane, WA.

NOTE: If you want first dibs, you've got to register by 5 pm this Wednesday to get in the door 30 minutes early. It's free, so what are you waiting for? Don't forget, the event is also BYOB — bring your own bag or box to carry your finds home.

- 41 What is the main purpose of this message?
  - (A) To ask people to clean up the trash in the city together.
  - (B) To support artists' new projects with waste materials.
  - (C) To persuade people to make good use of sewing machines and scissors.
  - (D) To encourage people to save materials from going to the landfills.
- 42 What should the participants do in order to get the best free materials?
  - (A) To bring your own bag or box.
  - (B) To join the children's activities.
  - (C) To sign up before 5 pm on Wednesday.
  - (D) To wait in line at 9:30 am on Saturday.

43 Which of the following is NOT likely to be available for people to take away in this activity? (D) tiles (A) scissors (B) glass (C) carpet

44 Which of the following can be the best title for this message?

(A) DIY and Save the Earth (B) Get Free Materials This Saturday

(C) Recycle and Earn Money (D) Craft Ideas from Designers

45 What does the word "upcycle" mean in the passage?

(A) To update the recent information. (B) To upgrade the usage of the material.

(C) To uphold the education for children. (D) To upload a cyclist's picture to a website.

### 請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

London is one of the top travel destinations in the world, but for a first time visitor, navigating this large city can be overwhelming. Using an Oyster card is an easy way to save time and money if you are planning to use public transportation in London. An Oyster card is a blue credit-card-sized contactless smartcard that can be used on every form of public transportation within London, including public bus, underground, railway, and some river boat services.

The Oyster card was first issued on June 30, 2003. The name was decided after a lengthy discussion. Two other proposed names were "Pulse" and "Gem." "Oyster" was chosen because it sounded like a fresh name that was not directly linked to transportation; also, the hard shell of an oyster and the concealed pearl symbolize security and value. But perhaps the best reason is William Shakespeare's quote "The world is your oyster," which means one has the ability and freedom to do anything or go anywhere. So far more than 60 million cards have been issued and over 85% of rail and bus travel in London is paid by using an Oyster card. The card never expires. It can be used after any length of time. Besides, deposits can be refunded on return of the card.

The best reason to get an Oyster card is cost savings and convenience. It is cheaper to travel in London with this card than it is to purchase individual paper tickets for each trip. The card allows 40 people to pass through a ticket gate per minute, 15 more than with paper tickets, and also makes boarding a bus three times faster. For London Underground and the railway system, passengers have to touch the card on an electronic reader when entering and leaving the transport system. The reader will show either a green or a red light. The former indicates that you have sufficient credit for your journey while the latter indicates you do not have enough credit and you have to purchase more credit before you can continue your journey. For the public bus service, which has fixed price, passengers only need to touch the reader at the start of the journey when boarding. If you touch the reader again when you get off the bus, you will be charged an additional fare.

Which of the following is the passage most likely to be taken from?

(A) A city guidebook. (B) A technology magazine.

(C) A travel safety report. (D) An instruction book for bus drivers.

Which of the following is the best definition of the word "expire" in the passage?

(A) To make efforts. (B) To receive money. (C) To come to an end.

What does a passenger have to do when taking the bus with an Oyster card?

48

(A) To touch the reader only once.

(B) To wait for the green light to show.

(C) To show the card to the bus driver.

(D) To pay the fare when getting off the bus.

(D) To remain unknown.

49 According to the passage, in what way is an Oyster card a better choice than a paper ticket?

- (A) It prevents passengers from being charged twice.
- (B) The electronic ticket is more environmentally friendly.
- (C) It can save the time passengers pass through the gate.
- (D) The more a passenger travels, the more refunds he or she can get.
- 50 Which of the following statements about the Oyster card is correct?
  - (A) The card cannot be returned.
  - (B) The name "Oyster" is associated with efficiency.
  - (C) The pink smartcard is the same size as a credit card.
  - (D) The name of the card was inspired by a Shakespeare's quote.