

110年公務人員特種考試關務人員、身心障礙人員考試及
110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：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 Dr. Linton was _____ to attend the meeting of the department's personnel committee because he promised to show up.
(A) guarded (B) expected (C) screened (D) deserted
- 2 On weekdays, Chimei Museum is open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., _____ Monday.
(A) along with (B) except for (C) in addition to (D) on top of
- 3 Everyone admires Jane's work, but she is very _____ about it. She thinks she is just being lucky to get the award.
(A) modest (B) anxious (C) aggressive (D) confident
- 4 Our wages are too low to make a living. We should ask for a _____.
(A) waste (B) raise (C) pause (D) lift
- 5 If you visit any fast food store in Taipei, it will invariably be _____ with customers, especially at lunchtimes.
(A) costly (B) drafty (C) vacant (D) packed
- 6 The egg roll is one of the most famous street _____ in the eastern Indian city of Calcutta.
(A) sauces (B) snacks (C) rations (D) recipes
- 7 Add some _____ into the dish because the sour taste can make people have a better appetite.
(A) ginger (B) garlic (C) vinegar (D) vanilla
- 8 The mother _____ crying when she found her long-lost child.
(A) burst out (B) burst at (C) burst on (D) burst from
- 9 In Africa, HIV and AIDS continue to _____ the population.
(A) acquire (B) deprive (C) victimize (D) commit
- 10 *Harry Potter* is a book full of _____ figures.
(A) imagine (B) imaginary (C) imaginatively (D) imagination

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

A family of bald eagles lives in a 11 near the top of a huge tree. The tree is on the side of a steep hill that 12 Jennings Randolph Lake in West Virginia. The lake provides many fishes for the eagles to eat. Eagles are good at fishing. They have excellent eyesight.

Scientists have been studying the eagles in that area for five years. The scientists want to make sure that the eagles are safe. "I 13 get excited every time I see an eagle," said Gary Strawn, a biologist. "Bald eagles were almost 14 for many years. Now they are beginning to recover. I think it's wonderful."

In 1782, the bald eagle became the symbol of the United States. Back then, bald eagles 15 to be a common sight everywhere in the United States.

- 11 (A) cave (B) dam (C) nest (D) path
12 (A) downloads (B) neglects (C) overlooks (D) uplifts
13 (A) hard (B) more (C) over (D) still
14 (A) abundant (B) extinct (C) innumerable (D) monstrous
15 (A) chose (B) failed (C) hastened (D) used

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Physical gestures and body language have different meanings in different cultures, and misunderstanding these signals can sometimes be embarrassing. 16 I had spent a lot of time among non-Americans, I had never really realized what this could mean in practical terms. I had an experience 17 me well, however. Some years ago, I organized and accompanied a small group of visiting foreign students to New York for four days of sightseeing by bus. Because these students were rather young, and because New York is such an overwhelming city, I was constantly counting heads 18 we hadn't lost anyone. In the U.S., it is very common to count people or things 19 pointing the index finger and, of course, I used this method. One young man became extremely quiet and 20, and I thought that perhaps he wasn't enjoying himself. When I asked him what was the matter, he replied, "In my country, we count people with our eyes. We use our fingers to count the pigs."

- 16 (A) Actually (B) Although (C) Since (D) Soon
17 (A) for teaching (B) had taught (C) which taught (D) that teaches
18 (A) for minding that (B) by following up (C) to decide that (D) to be sure
19 (A) by (B) for (C) in (D) on
20 (A) cheerful (B) delightful (C) ecstatic (D) pensive

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

Muhammad Ali was born in 1942 and was famous for his unusual boxing style, funny comments, and social justice work. His parents named him Cassius Clay Jr. One day when Clay was 12 years old, his bike was stolen in a local fair. He told a police officer that he would beat up the thief. The officer suggested that he learn how to fight. That officer was actually a boxing instructor and later became Clay's first boxing coach. When he was only 18 years old, Clay won the gold medal at the Olympics. After that he won his first professional match. His unique style and perfect ring record made him very popular. Before a match, he often guessed for the fans in which round the match would end. In 1964, he boxed against the world heavyweight champion Sonny Liston. Most people thought that Liston would win. However, Clay won, becoming the new world heavyweight champion. After winning, he told the world that he had changed his name to Muhammad Ali. When he retired at 40 years old, Ali had won 56 professional wins, and only 5 losses.

During his childhood and youth, black people couldn't go to the same schools or enter the same restaurants and so on as white people. Even after coming home with his Olympic gold medal, Ali was not allowed to enter white-only restaurants. Because of experiences like that, Ali often spoke about peace and racial justice in public. In 1988 he became the UN Messenger of Peace for his work in developing nations. Like many heroes before him, his legend will live on in the memory of the world.

- 21 According to the passage, which of the following topics did Ali often talk about in public?
(A) Heroes and legends. (B) Learning to fight well.
(C) Avoiding thieves in fairs. (D) Peace and racial justice.

- 22 Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Life of a Hero: Muhammad Ali. (B) Legends: Muhammad Ali and His Coach.
(C) Muhammad Ali in Developing Nations. (D) Muhammad Ali's Ring Record.
- 23 What happened to the police officer whom Ali met in a fair when he was 12 years old?
- (A) The officer finally caught the thief and got the bike back.
(B) The officer taught and trained Ali as his first boxing coach.
(C) The officer had 56 professional wins and only 5 losses.
(D) The officer became the UN Messenger of Peace.
- 24 Which is the reason that Ali became popular as a young athlete?
- (A) His unique style and perfect ring record.
(B) His growing-up experience as a black person.
(C) His boxing instruction for Olympic athletes.
(D) His working for developing nations at 18.
- 25 What did Ali often do to interact with his fans before a match?
- (A) He often gave an emotional talk about racial justice.
(B) He often taught them how to protect themselves.
(C) He often sang for them and encouraged them.
(D) He often engaged them in a guessing game.

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題

In the United States Daylight Saving Time begins at 2:00 a.m. local time on the second Sunday in March. On the first Sunday in November areas on Daylight Saving Time return to Standard Time at 2:00 a.m. When Daylight Saving Time begins, turn your clocks ahead one hour. At the end of Daylight Saving Time turn your clocks back one hour.

For most Americans, Daylight Saving Time means only one thing: losing an hour's sleep. So what is the point? This is actually a reasonable question, according to a growing body of scientific research.

Most of North America and Europe follows Daylight Saving Time, while the majority of countries elsewhere do not. When clocks in almost all of the United States spring forward by an hour at 2 a.m. on Sunday, it will likely prompt an increase in heart attacks and strokes, cause more car accidents and reduce worker productivity, according to studies. It will also fail to cut the nation's energy bill, contrary to what the experts once believed.

Disruptions, even minor ones, to human beings' sleep patterns can have outsized effects, according to researchers. "Our study suggests that sudden, even small changes in sleep could have detrimental effects," Amneet Sandhu of the University of Colorado told Reuters in 2014 after his study of Michigan hospital data showed a 25 percent jump in heart attacks on the Monday after Daylight Saving Time began.

Daylight Saving Time, which runs until the fall, was widely adopted during World War Two as an energy-saving measure. The rationale was that a later sunset meant people would spend fewer hours using lights inside their homes in the evening.

But studies have generally failed to show significant energy savings associated with the shift.

Plenty of people expressed frustration on social media on Saturday, as the prospect of losing an hour's sleep loomed large. Abolishing Daylight Saving Time – or conversely, extending it year-round – would require a law passed by U.S. Congress. States are allowed to opt out of Daylight Saving Time, but all states are required to follow standard time from November to March. Legislators in some states have tried unsuccessfully to pass laws abandoning Daylight Saving Time, but Arizona and Hawaii are the only states that do not reset their clocks twice a year. For everyone else, Sunday morning will come just a little bit earlier than usual.

- 26 According to the passage, what can we assume about the author's opinion toward the Daylight Saving Time?
(A) Confusing. (B) Supporting. (C) Ignoring. (D) Opposing.
- 27 What do most Americans complain about the Daylight Saving Time in **Paragraph 2**?
(A) It failed to cut the nation's energy bill.
(B) It brought too much trouble adjusting their clocks.
(C) It disrupted their sleeping patterns.
(D) It caused traffic jams and accidents.
- 28 According to the passage, what does the word "detrimental" mean?
(A) Elemental. (B) Harmful. (C) Productive. (D) Reasonable.
- 29 What is the rationale of "Daylight Saving Time?"
(A) If people work and sleep according to the sun, they will be healthier.
(B) Changing the time will make industries and workers more productive.
(C) People may consume less energy with the help of longer periods of sunlight.
(D) People can collect more energy through solar panels in summer time.
- 30 Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Only the United States of America observes Daylight Saving Time.
(B) Daylight Saving Time was immediately cancelled after World War Two.
(C) Every US state can decide for itself to opt out of Daylight Saving Time.
(D) People living in Arizona definitely sleep better than any other Americans.

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題

A phobia is an excessive and irrational fear reaction. If you have a phobia, you may experience a deep sense of dread or panic when you encounter the source of your fear. The fear can be of a certain place, situation, or object. Unlike general anxiety disorders, a phobia is usually connected to something specific.

To name some examples, agoraphobia is a fear of places or situations that you can't escape from. The word itself refers to "fear of open spaces." On the contrary, claustrophobia is a fear of enclosed or tight spaces. Severe claustrophobia can be especially disabling if it prevents you from riding in cars or elevators. Glossophobia is known as performance anxiety, or the fear of speaking in front of an audience. People with this phobia have severe physical symptoms when they even think about being in front of a group of people. Acrophobia is the fear of heights, which is quite common among people. The impact of a phobia can range from annoying to severely disabling. People with phobias often realize their fear is irrational, but they're unable to do anything about it. Such fears can interfere with work, school, and personal relationships.

Genetic and environmental factors can cause phobias. Children who have a close relative with an anxiety disorder are at risk of developing a phobia. Distressing events, such as nearly drowning, can bring on a phobia. Exposure to confined spaces, extreme heights, and animal or insect bites can all be sources of phobias. People with ongoing medical conditions or health concerns often have phobias. There's a high incidence of people developing phobias after traumatic brain injuries. Substance abuse and depression are also connected to phobias.

The most common and disabling symptom of a phobia is a panic attack. Features of a panic attack include: racing heart, shortness of breath, rapid speech or inability to speak, dry mouth, upset stomach, nausea, elevated blood pressure, trembling, and dizziness.

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is the most commonly used therapeutic treatment for phobias. It involves exposure to the source of the fear in a controlled setting. This treatment can decondition people and reduce anxiety. New CBT techniques use virtual reality technology to expose people to the sources of their phobias safely.

If you have a phobia, it's critical that you seek treatment. With the right treatment, you can learn to manage your fears and lead a productive, fulfilling life.

- 31 What is the main idea of this passage?
 (A) An introduction of different phobias. (B) An effective therapy for phobias.
 (C) The causes of different kinds of phobias. (D) The ways to avoid having phobias.
- 32 Timmy always gets cold feet and can hardly breathe when he speaks in front of his class. Which of the following phobias might he have?
 (A) Agoraphobia. (B) Claustrophobia. (C) Glossophobia. (D) Acrophobia.
- 33 Which of the following is NOT the possible cause of phobias?
 (A) Distressing events. (B) Genetic factors.
 (C) Traumatic brain injuries. (D) Virus infection.
- 34 What is the basic practice of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)?
 (A) It removes all the possible triggering factors from the person's life.
 (B) It overloads the person with what he fears to make him overcome the phobia.
 (C) It exposes the person to the source of the fear in a controlled setting.
 (D) It involves surgeries to treat the brain traumatic injuries.
- 35 Which of the following journals might be the source of this passage?
 (A) Business and Investment. (B) Psychology and Health.
 (C) Nanotechnology in Engineering. (D) Agriculture and Genetic Modification.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

Pete is 36 years old and works for the post office. He has worked there for 12 years. His salary is good, and benefits are excellent. All postal workers have health insurance and a good 36 plan. Pete works hard, 37 misses work, and is never late. He's reliable, and his supervisors know that they can 38 on him. He also gets along well with the other workers. Pete loves sports. He played football and baseball in high school, and he still jogs three or four times a week. Pete doesn't drink or smoke, but he has one big 39. He loves to 40. He buys a lottery ticket every day. He goes to the racetrack every week. He also bets on football, basketball, and baseball games. Sometimes, he wins a lot of money, but sometimes he loses a lot. This makes his wife, Gloria, angry. "You should stop betting," she tells Pete. "I'll stop betting if you lose 40 pounds," he replies.

- 36 (A) rescue (B) research (C) repairment (D) retirement
 37 (A) lately (B) rarely (C) recently (D) suddenly
 38 (A) turn (B) move (C) call (D) count
 39 (A) weakness (B) chance (C) tendency (D) attraction
 40 (A) employ (B) comfort (C) search (D) gamble

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

The doctor told me that the major's wife, who was very young and 41 he had not married until he was definitely invalidated out of the war, had died 42 pneumonia. She had been sick only a few days. No one expected her to die. The major did not come to the hospital for three days. Then he came at the usual hour, 43 a black band on the sleeve of his uniform. When he came back, there were large framed photographs around the wall, of all 44 of wounds before and after they had been cured by the machines. In front of the machine the major used were three photographs of hands like his that were completely restored. I do not know 45 the doctor got them. I always understood we were the first to use the machines. The photographs did not make much difference to the major because he only looked out of the window.

- 41 (A) whom (B) with that (C) by whom (D) which
 42 (A) with (B) for (C) of (D) by
 43 (A) having worn (B) wearing (C) being worn (D) wore
 44 (A) sorts (B) beings (C) bases (D) times
 45 (A) which (B) who (C) what (D) where

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

Just as antibody production is connected to both exercise and happiness, so is endorphin production. Endorphins are chemicals—produced in various parts of our body—that are able to cross through the gaps between neurons in order to pass along a message from one to the next. There are many different kinds of endorphins, and much remains to be learned about their different purposes and functions.

One thing that is known for certain about endorphins is their ability to make us feel oh-so-good, or the so-called “endorphin rush.” We can see this in the formation of the word “endorphin.” It consists of two parts: *endo-* and *-orphin*; these are short forms of the words *endogenous* and *morphine*, intended to mean “a morphine-like substance originating from within the body.” When our body is subjected to certain stimuli like sex, exercise, food, or pain, our brain calls for endorphins, and the cells throughout our body that contain them answer the call. When endorphins lock into special receptor cells, they block the transmission of pain signals and also produce a euphoric feeling—exactly like what morphine can do to us.

Endorphins act as both a painkiller and as a pleasure provider for our body’s reward system. When we hurt ourselves, we may get a big dose of endorphins to ease the pain. We may also get an endorphin rush from talking to a stranger, eating a satisfying meal, or being exposed to ultraviolet light. Everyone has different amounts of endorphins, and what may trigger an endorphin rush for one person could very well fail to do so for someone else. The satisfaction level of the endorphin rush with which our body is tuned in lets us know we have had enough—and convinces us to do it again sometime soon.

Exercise stimulates endorphin production as well, but for a different reason. Some people are probably more familiar with the term “runner’s high,” which refers to the feelings of excitement and satisfaction one sometimes gets when exercising. Researchers have found that light-to-moderate weight training or cardiovascular exercise doesn’t produce endorphins, only heavy weights or training that involves jumping or other anaerobic body moves. When our body crosses over from an aerobic state to an anaerobic state, it’s suddenly operating without enough oxygen to satisfy the muscles and cells screaming out for it. This is when the runner’s high, or endorphin rush, occurs.

- 46 Where is this passage most likely to be seen?
- (A) A food science textbook. (B) A fashion design website.
(C) A sports and health magazine. (D) A business management report.
- 47 What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) The meaning of the word *endorphin* shows its ability to take away our pain.
(B) When we have sex, do exercise, or eat food, our brain calls for endorphins.
(C) The word *endorphin* is formed by the two words *endogenous* and *morphine*.
(D) Endorphins stop sending pain signals by locking into special receptor cells.
- 48 Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When endorphins lock into special receptor cells, they block the transmission of pain signals.
(B) Endorphins make us feel differently from what morphine does to us.
(C) People won’t get an endorphin rush from simply talking to a stranger.
(D) People get the same endorphin rush for things they do.
- 49 According to the passage, which of the following does **NOT** produce endorphins?
- (A) Running long distance. (B) Eating a satisfying meal.
(C) Doing light weight training. (D) Making anaerobic body moves.
- 50 What does “euphoric” in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Basic. (B) Happy. (C) Rising. (D) Sudden.