

110年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及
外交行政人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

代號：30140-30440
30550-30650
頁次：7-1

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）

Safety is the highest priority of all involved in aviation. The shared goal is for every flight to take off and land safely, a routine that happens more than 126,000 times every day around the globe. In 2018, the fatal accident rate was 0.28 per one million flights, equivalent to one fatal accident for every 4.2 million flights. Each fatality is a tragedy for not only the airline involved but, more importantly, for those on board. That is why this industry has designed and implemented a set of safety strategies to ensure more secured traveling by air.

二、中譯英（15分）

因應新冠疫情的發展與航空旅遊的逐漸復甦，許多航空公司陸續宣布將試行國際航空運輸協會旅行通行證（IATA Travel Pass）。透過導入健康數位驗證程序，許多國際航線已逐步啟動此項通行證。在提供機上服務方面，零接觸服務將會是未來航空旅行的重要趨勢，不但可以讓機組人員、旅客感到更安全，亦可透過相關驗證，達到簡化程序之目的。

三、英文作文（20分）

As everyone knows, in both 2020 and 2021, people's lives around the world have been impacted by COVID-19. Please write a 250-word essay on how people's leisure life has changed and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of these changes.

乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

代號：4301、5305

(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 Careful parents take their children to a doctor for vaccination to _____ them against many dangerous diseases.
(A) alienate (B) seclude (C) migrate (D) immunize
- 2 The former mayor of this city decided to withdraw from public life to live in the peaceful countryside, so he _____ to be nominated again.
(A) deceased (B) declined (C) deduced (D) dissolved
- 3 The cattle, _____ peacefully, moved past us towards their sheds for the night.
(A) leveling (B) lowing (C) losing (D) loosing
- 4 He had a deep _____ toward his grandmother as she spent so much time and effort raising him up.
(A) affection (B) prospective (C) intention (D) perspective
- 5 The speech became _____ after a while, so most audience fell asleep.
(A) momentous (B) murmuring (C) monotonous (D) monopolizing
- 6 Research indicates that the ownership of _____ can influence the way one thinks and feels, the way one is regarded by others, and the way one views the future.
(A) assets (B) stashes (C) starks (D) assents
- 7 Nonverbal communication _____ a broad spectrum of human interactions and behaviors, including gestures, body movements, facial expressions, eye contacts, and so on.
(A) indulges (B) encompasses (C) divulges (D) counteracts
- 8 The singer was _____; he could not read, but he could sing and compose various types of songs.
(A) ignoble (B) inductive (C) indubitable (D) illiterate
- 9 The lawyer faced the problem of whether to _____ into the client's past, or to leave it alone.
(A) tame (B) incite (C) flare (D) delve
- 10 I walked away from the village, past the amber-eyed goats, down into the great green valley where the river _____.
(A) manipulated (B) managed (C) measured (D) meandered
- 11 Billy was elected because the other men ranged before him showed to ill _____.
(A) acknowledgement (B) recognition (C) advantage (D) deliberation
- 12 An _____ is often applied to express a truth about life to make people feel motivated and encouraged.
(A) austerity (B) avow (C) adage (D) innuendo
- 13 Never take Eric's words _____ because that is his style. There are many connotations in what he says.
(A) coordinately (B) literally (C) randomly (D) subsequently
- 14 The police don't usually like to _____ in disputes between husbands and wives.
(A) prescribe (B) intervene (C) delegate (D) obligate
- 15 April Fool's Day, the holiday when _____ and jokes are expected, was originally celebrated on New Year's Day by the Romans.
(A) devices (B) quirks (C) pranks (D) feints

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

I had a surgery called radical neck dissection, which is about as pleasant as it sounds. Then radiation. Then they tried some chemo for my lung tumors. The tumors shrank, then grew. By then, I was fourteen. My lungs started to fill with water. I was looking pretty dead—my hands and feet ballooned; my skin cracked; my lips were perpetually blue. They’ve got this drug that makes you not feel so completely terrified about the fact that you can’t breathe, and I had a lot of it flowing into me through a PICC line, and more than a dozen other drugs besides. I finally ended up in the ICU with pneumonia, and my mom knelt by the side of my bed and said, “Are you ready, sweetie?” and I told her I was ready, and my dad just knelt telling me how he loved me in this voice that was not breaking so much as already broken, and I kept telling him that I loved him, too, and everyone was holding hands, and I couldn’t catch my breath, and my lungs were acting desperate, gasping, pulling me out of the bed trying to find a position that could get them air, and I was embarrassed by their desperation, disgusted that they wouldn’t just let go, and I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, it was an earthquake. And I remember wanting not to be awake. Everyone figured I was finished, but my Cancer Doctor managed to get some of the fluid out of my lungs, and shortly thereafter the antibiotics they’d given me for the pneumonia kicked in. I woke up.

- 16 What is this story mainly about?
- (A) A neck dissection surgery. (B) Radiation side effects.
(C) An earthquake experience. (D) A cancer treatment.
- 17 What is the main problem with the author?
- (A) Neck-opening surgery. (B) Tumor dissection surgery.
(C) Lung cancer. (D) Swallowing desperation.
- 18 Which of the following descriptions is NOT true of the situation happening to the author?
- (A) Her lung tumors grew and grew. (B) Her lips were blue.
(C) Her skin cracked easily. (D) Her lungs were full of water.
- 19 What happened to the author that ended her up in an ICU?
- (A) Chemotherapy. (B) Lung operation.
(C) Lung inflammation. (D) Cancer tumor dissection.
- 20 What is implied by the mother’s saying “Are you ready, sweetie?” and the father’s sobbing?
- (A) The family felt that the author is not ready for the surgery.
(B) Her family feared that the daughter might die.
(C) Her father was so choked that the mother felt sorry for him.
(D) Her family was bidding her to stay calm.

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題：

You might think of yoga as just a way for people to twist their bodies into odd shapes, but there's more to it than that. Yoga can improve your overall well-being by 21 your mind, body and spirit simultaneously. 22 in ancient India, yoga is practiced today all over the world. On the most basic level, yoga is a form of exercise that combines stretching and strength training, 23 can help you avoid injuries. Certain poses, like the cobra, work your whole body by strengthening your arm, leg, and core muscles while lengthening your spine. Of course, when you first begin to do yoga, you might not be able to touch your toes, 24 do difficult postures. With consistent practice, however, your body will become more flexible and the poses will get easier to do. Besides, when you pay attention to your breath while practicing, you also reach a more peaceful state of mind. This, 25, can improve your mood and memory. Even if you practice yoga just an hour a week, you'll feel the difference it makes to your body and mind.

- 21 (A) assigning (B) colliding (C) engaging (D) commanding
22 (A) Originated (B) Originating
(C) Being originated (D) Having been originated
23 (A) that (B) they (C) both of them (D) both of which
24 (A) except (B) let alone (C) as well as (D) in addition to
25 (A) otherwise (B) in turn (C) in case (D) by far

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題：

Recently, Luis Jimenez, an undocumented and uninsured immigrant, sustained traumatic brain injuries in a car accident with an intoxicated Floridian driver. After the accident, he was hospitalized at Martin Memorial Medical Center, a private community hospital in Florida. Because Jimenez, who remained incapacitated, required ongoing care but lacked medical insurance, Martin Memorial was unable to find a rehabilitation facility willing to accept him. Instead, Jimenez remained as a ward of the hospital for several years at a cost exceeding \$1.5 million. Of this \$1.5 million, Martin Memorial collected only \$80,000 from Medicaid for the emergency services rendered to Jimenez; the hospital absorbed the remaining costs associated with his care. Faced with both Jimenez's continuing medical needs and the financial costs borne of this care, Martin Memorial secured a state court order to authorize the hospital to transport Jimenez to a medical facility in Guatemala, his country of origin. Acting under this court order, which was later deemed invalid on appeal, the hospital leased an air ambulance at its expense and forcibly transported Jimenez back to Guatemala.

Martin Memorial's actions in returning Jimenez to his country of origin do not represent an isolated incident. Instead, through a practice known as medical repatriation, some hospitals return indigent immigrant patients who are ineligible for long-term Medicaid to their countries of origin to reduce the

financial burdens associated with their uncompensated care. Indeed, international medical repatriations have emerged as a creative response to the financial conundrum imposed upon hospitals by virtue of immigration and health care policies. Collectively, these policies restrict immigrants' access to long-term Medicaid, obligate certain hospitals to render emergency medical services without regard for the patient's ability to pay, and require hospitals to secure appropriate follow-up care for patients in accordance with federal discharge regulations. While hospitals may recoup some costs through Emergency Medicaid--which covers the treatment of emergency medical conditions without regard for immigration status--the scope of Emergency Medicaid, as demonstrated in Jimenez's case, may not fully compensate hospitals for the treatment of uninsured, indigent patients. Consequently, medical repatriations provide an alternative method of cost reduction.

- 26 What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) International medical repatriations. (B) Emergency Medicaid compensations.
(C) Medical care for uninsured immigrants. (D) Human rights violations by hospitals.
- 27 According to the passage, which of the following is true about policies and practices surrounding health care for uninsured patients?
- (A) Hospitals are required by Federal laws to give long-term medical care to uninsured, indigent patients.
(B) Hospitals may only be compensated for emergency treatments provided to uninsured patients.
(C) Uninsured, indigent patients are typically transferred to and received by rehabilitation centers after emergency care.
(D) Federal regulations require hospitals to discharge uninsured immigrants after emergency care.
- 28 Which of the following is NOT true about the hospital's action of sending Jimenez back to Guatemala?
- (A) The hospital obtained a legal permission before sending Jimenez back.
(B) The hospital was ordered by the court to send Jimenez back.
(C) The court revoked its earlier order after Jimenez was sent back.
(D) Martin Memorial hired an air ambulance to send Jimenez back out of its own budget.
- 29 What was the principal reason for the hospital's decision to send Jimenez back?
- (A) For political reasons. (B) For legal reasons.
(C) For financial reasons. (D) For medical reasons.
- 30 Which of the following statements is true about Martin Memorial?
- (A) It decided to stop providing medical care to uninsured immigrants.
(B) It was caught in a dilemma between medical obligations and financial burdens.
(C) It was a private local hospital designated to provide medical care to uninsured immigrants.
(D) It was the first one to remove uninsured, indigent immigrants from the hospital by court orders.

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題：

Public demands and cries for vengeance disguised as justice were rampant and harrowing. Signs, rallies in front of the courthouses, editorials—all seemed unassuageable by anything less than the culprit’s beheading. T. Jackson joined the chorus but was not impressed by so facile a solution. What he wanted was not the man’s death, but his life afflicted with remorse and pain without end. Wasn’t there a tribe in Africa that **lashed** the dead body to the back of the one who had murdered it? That would certainly be justice—to carry the rotting corpse around as a physical burden as well as public shame and damnation. The rage, the public clamor upon the conviction of the nicest man in the world, shook him as much as his brother’s death. The trial itself was not long but the preliminaries seemed eternal to him. Throughout the days of newspaper headlines, talk radio and neighborhood gossip he struggled to find some way to freeze and individualize his feelings, to separate them from the sorrow and frenzied anger of other families. His brother’s calamity, he thought, was not public fare to be confined to one line in a newspaper’s list of the few victims. It was private, belonging only to the two brothers. Two years later, a satisfactory and calming solution came to him. Reenacting the gesture he’d made at his brother’s funeral, he had a small rose tattooed on his left shoulder. Was this the same chair the predator sat in, the same needle used on his paste-white skin? He didn’t ask. The tattoo artist didn’t have the dazzling yellow of his memory, so they settled for an orangish kind of red.

- 31 According to the passage, what would Jackson opt for realizing justice?
- (A) Following public demands. (B) Beheading the culprit.
(C) A tattoo for the predator. (D) Endless mental torments for the predator.
- 32 What is the closest meaning of the word “lashed” in the passage?
- (A) hit with force (B) criticized severely
(C) tied together firmly (D) watered in all directions
- 33 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) To carry the dead body of the victim as a burden and public shame is the only justice to the family member.
(B) Since a brother’s death is not public fare, newspaper headlines should have no carrying.
(C) After the long trial of his brother’s death, there was a public clamor for vengeance.
(D) He had a hard time calming himself down because of many talks, gossips, news, and reports of his brother’s death.
- 34 What is hinted at the end of the passage?
- (A) The author had the same tattoo as his dead brother.
(B) The predator on the author’s brother was a relative of the tattoo artist.
(C) The predator was tattooed by the same artist who patterned the rose for the author.
(D) The revenge is done in a way that the author was needled with the same color as the victimizer.
- 35 How did Jackson react to the death of his brother?
- (A) He was confident in the practice of justice for the death of his brother.
(B) He joined the chorus to sing songs for his brother as a solution for his sorrow.
(C) His brother’s calamity caused him to freeze his desire for justice.
(D) He was not easily swayed by public opinions concerning justice and revenge.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題：

Rome is a subtle city adorned with the old and the new, the grandeur and the modest, and a city for the cat lovers and the cats. Cats have been living in Rome for uncounted centuries. The Romans always appreciate the companion of cats and connect them as sacred animals of Roman deities. Libertas, the Roman goddess and embodiment of liberty, is often shown as a matron in classical robe with a cat at her feet. A Roman myth tells of the goddess Diana's transformation into a cat so she might escape the evil forces of the dragon-like creature, Typhon. Rome has even dedicated a street, Via della Gatta, to this animal and in the past also a square, Piazza della Gatta, but that now is known as Piazza Grazioli. The fascination for cats remains so long that the Romans have designated the felines as a biocultural heritage of the city Rome.

If you are an **ailurophile** or a feline's friend, you should add some time to have a leisure stroll following the paces of these furry Roman citizens after you have tired of all regular tourist excursions in Rome. Visit the Largo di Torre Argentina, a large, excavated square of archaeological ruins, and a cat sanctuary. Then, have your ears pricked up, prowl and explore into Via della Gatta. At the corner of Via della Gatta and Piazza del Collegio Romano, on the Palazzo Doria-Pamphili is located a Madonnella, a sacred portrait, containing a painting of 1796, named The Immaculate Conception, representing an image of a Madonna who tenderly holds in her arms a cat. It is said that the exact spot where the cat set her eyes there lies a wonderful hidden treasure. It seems, however, that this point has not yet been identified since there is not any official or popular tale about the discovery of a treasure in the area.

Overall, the cats of Rome have strong bond with this city. There are approximately 30,000 feral cats living in the ancient ruins. You may bump into friends with four paws sitting, stretching out and rolling over on ancient pillars and steps. You never know who might pop in to say meow to you. Wait and snap pictures. It is time to look for a new way to roam in this old city.

- 36 Which of the following statements is true about the cats in Rome?
- (A) They have caused many environmental problems.
 - (B) They are deeply intertwined with the lives in Rome.
 - (C) They could only be found in ancient Rome.
 - (D) They exist in myths and are a scarce species.
- 37 How do we know the Romans have considered cats sacred animals?
- (A) We may bump into cats everywhere on ancient pillars and steps.
 - (B) There are about 30,000 stray cats living in the ancient ruins.
 - (C) Many portraits of Roman deities have the connection with cats.
 - (D) The cats in Rome would know the place where a hidden treasure lies.
- 38 Who is the intended reader of this passage?
- (A) Archaeologists.
 - (B) Historians.
 - (C) Lawmakers.
 - (D) Tourists.
- 39 Which of the following is the street dedicated to cats?
- (A) Via della Gatta.
 - (B) Piazza Grazioli.
 - (C) Piazza del Collegio Romano.
 - (D) Palazzo Doria-Pamphili.
- 40 What is the meaning of the word "ailurophile"?
- (A) A pet worker.
 - (B) A cat fancier.
 - (C) A tourist.
 - (D) A resident.