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頁次：4-1

103年公務人員特種考試關務人員考試、103年公務人員特種考試身心障礙人員考試及103年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

考試別：關務人員考試

等別：三等考試

類科：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：請將下列英文句子翻譯成中文。(10分)

Measuring the time taken for the release of goods also meets the concerns of trade circles regarding long delays in Customs clearance.

二、中譯英：請將下列中文句子翻譯成英文。(15分)

以往海關的工作主要包含了親手去檢查車輛、貨物和船隻，但是那些日子早就過去了。今日，在含有新科技和技術的一次勤務中，焦點會比較集中在資訊管理上。

三、英文作文：(25分)

Write an essay of NO MORE THAN 300 words on the following passage. Do you agree or disagree with what the Customs officer did? Why or why not?

I went through customs on my way to a meeting. The Customs officer was very much interested in the bamboo blowgun I was carrying as a gift for my brother. He asked me if I had any darts for the blowgun, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, he asked if he could see them. I slid my hand into the gym bag and handed him a plastic cylinder with the darts inside. He asked what the dark stuff was at the points and I assured him it was poison but that the darts were safely sealed at both ends. He smiled and waved me on.

乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

代號：5101

(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。

- A problem in the older boiling-water reactors would become disastrous because of a _____ safety system that houses the nuclear fuel.
(A) flawed (B) lacking (C) scraped (D) throbbing
- Other than being cold, hungry, and thirsty, John was in good condition, lucid, and speaking _____ when rescued from a blizzard.
(A) approximately (B) coherently (C) drastically (D) significantly
- Several reviewers considered Cooper's study to be well-designed and well-conducted, while others remained _____ about some of the data used in the study.
(A) ambitious (B) evasive (C) pessimistic (D) skeptical
- Cape Town is so _____ that it rightly places high in any ranking of the most scenic big cities on the planet.
(A) compatible (B) gorgeous (C) melancholy (D) tentative
- The government does not have to worry about the morality of the people; it is the people who need to be concerned with the _____ of the government.
(A) ethics (B) glamour (C) hunch (D) mentor

請依下文回答第 6 題至第 10 題

The United States in the sixties contains an affluent society within its borders. Millions and tens of millions enjoy the highest standard of life the world has ever known. This blessing is mixed. It is built upon a peculiarly 6 economy, one that often proliferates pseudo-needs rather than satisfying human needs. For some, it has resulted in a sense of spiritual emptiness, of alienation. Yet a man would be a fool to prefer hunger to 7, and the material gains at least open up the possibility of a rich and full existence.

At the same time, the United States contains an underdeveloped nation, a culture of poverty. Its inhabitants do not suffer the extreme privation of the peasants of Asia or the tribesmen of Africa, yet the mechanism of the misery is 8. They are beyond history, beyond progress, sunk in a paralyzing, maiming routine.

The new nations, 9, have one advantage: poverty is so general and so extreme that it is the passion of the entire society to obliterate it. Every resource, every policy, is measured by its effect on the lowest and most 10. There is a gigantic mobilization of the spirit of the society: aspiration becomes a national purpose that penetrates to every village and motivates a historic transformation.

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|----|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 6 | (A) distorted | (B) prosperous | (C) burgeoning | (D) multilateral |
| 7 | (A) sanity | (B) satiety | (C) sagacity | (D) sanctity |
| 8 | (A) different | (B) insignificant | (C) effective | (D) similar |
| 9 | (A) however | (B) therefore | (C) moreover | (D) likewise |
| 10 | (A) infuriated | (B) ingratiated | (C) impoverished | (D) impersonalized |

請依下文回答第 11 題到第 13 題

The technology for creating virtual advertisements has been around since 1995. Originally this type of advertising was used in sporting events. Virtual advertisements were placed where real advertisements would be distracting to players. For example, at a baseball game, the wall behind the batter and the umpire is called the backstop. Using computer technology, pictures of products and slogans can be drawn onto this wall and then broadcast during the game. Viewers of the game at home will see huge red and white advertisements for Coca-Cola plastered all across the backstop. But the pitcher in the stadium only sees the blank wall of the backstop. Advertisements can also be drawn by computers in the grass-covered center field at a soccer game or on the side of a virtual blimp drawn on the sky over the stadium.

- 11 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Virtual advertisements are more effective than real advertisements.
 (B) Virtual advertisements do not catch sports players' attention.
 (C) Both virtual and real advertisements get in sports players' way.
 (D) Virtual advertisements are only used in sports games.
- 12 When virtual advertisements are used in a baseball game, who will see the ads on the backstop?
- (A) TV viewers at home (B) The batter (C) The umpire (D) The pitcher
- 13 What does the underlined word "blimp" in the passage mean?
- (A) Airship (B) Ceiling (C) Star (D) Wall

請依下文回答第 14 題到第 18 題

Hilary Cash, a therapist based in Washington, first treated an Internet-obsessed patient six years ago; this makes her a veteran in the new field of cyberpsychology. Now she runs a clinic called Internet Computer Addiction Services for Web over-users. Many of her clients would qualify as genuine compulsives: men and women who spend so much time visiting chat rooms and porn sites that they become moody and secretive, stop sleeping, ignore their jobs and other responsibilities, lie to their loved ones, and lose interest in sex. If research presented to the American Psychological Association last year is correct, 6 percent of Internet users fit in this category. It may look like many of the clinic's clients are normal people who spend more time than their mates would like researching their family tree. Yet, to Cash and a growing number of experts, this type of computer habit is not without its potential dangers, especially for relationships. Researcher John Gottman of the University of Washington has found that marriages are more likely to be successful if partners spend at least six hours a week talking about day-to-day issues, dining out, and just doing couples of things. "That may only be five minutes at one time, half an hour at another, and a date once a week," says Cash. "But once that critical time is lost, couples start to disconnect."

- 14 What kind of patients does Hilary Cash treat?
- (A) Couples who are starting to disconnect
 - (B) Couples who have marriage problems
 - (C) People who are Internet-obsessed
 - (D) People who are veterans
- 15 According to the passage, what problem is NOT mentioned regarding people who spend too much time in cyberspace?
- (A) Ignoring their responsibilities
 - (B) Being moody and secretive
 - (C) Lying to their family
 - (D) Stopping dining out
- 16 What does the underlined word "compulsives" in the passage refer to ?
- (A) People who are obsessive about something
 - (B) People who visit chat rooms and porn sites
 - (C) People who are moody and secretive
 - (D) People who lose interest in sex
- 17 What does the underlined phrase "this category" refer to in the passage?
- (A) The American Psychological Association
 - (B) True compulsives
 - (C) Normal people
 - (D) Internet users
- 18 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Researchers have found that marriages are more likely to be successful if partners spend at least 6 hours a week visiting chat rooms.
 - (B) Experts have found that spending too much time on the Internet can pose potential dangers to social relationships.
 - (C) Dr. Cash started to treat Web over-users at Internet Computer Addiction Services six years ago.
 - (D) Normal people would like to spend time researching their family tree on the Internet.

第 19 題至第 21 題為篇章結構，各題請依文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者，各題答案內容不重複

The student thieves on campus need to look out. With the emergence of a new website to help teachers catch student plagiarists, these student thieves on campus have every reason to get worried.

Some students actually research and write their term papers in the old-fashioned way. 19 To prevent collegiate copycats, two graduate students at the University of California at Berkeley have devised a program that compares a student's submission with every other term paper on the Web.

"We essentially search a hundred million web pages on the Internet, interfacing with the top 20 search engines," said John Barrie, of www.plagiarism.com. "We also compare that with our local database of term papers." Teachers who sign up can send their students' papers to the website. 20 "We code every sentence that was a word-for-word match with another sentence, either contained on the Internet or within our database," Barrie said. David Presti, a U.C. Berkeley professor who teaches neurobiology, told his class he would use the program. Undaunted, numerous students plagiarized anyway. "We ran all 300 papers through the program and found 45 of them, or 15 percent of students, had cut and pasted significant amounts of material from various World Wide Web sites without citations," Presti said. 21 They can show the instructors "that indeed they haven't got their material from the Internet or some other source," Barrie said.

Competition is tough at prestigious universities like U.C. Berkeley. Some students welcome the Internet research watchdog, considering it a way to level the academic playing field. "I think it's justified academically. Plagiarizing is wrong," one said.

- 19 (A) Some universities are suing those companies that sell term papers over the Internet.
(B) Others, however, just copy fake ones off the Internet and turn them in as their works.
(C) Students falsely accused can have the opportunity to defend themselves.
(D) The originality of the work, or lack thereof, becomes painfully clear within 24 hours.
- 20 (A) While many students approve of going after the sellers of the term papers, others say the school should target the students.
(B) The teachers want the federal courts to enforce a law banning the sale of term papers.
(C) Students falsely accused can have the opportunity to defend themselves.
(D) The originality of the work, or lack thereof, becomes painfully clear within 24 hours.
- 21 (A) Some universities are suing those companies that sell term papers over the Internet.
(B) Others, however, just copy fake ones off the Internet and turn them in as their works.
(C) Students falsely accused can have the opportunity to defend themselves.
(D) While many students approve of going after the sellers of the term papers, others say the school should target the students.

第 22 題至第 25 題為篇章結構，各題請依文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者，各題答案內容不重複

Coffee is not usually thought of as health food, but a number of recent studies suggest that it can be a highly beneficial drink. 22 Among them is a systematic review of studies published in 2005 in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, which concluded that habitual coffee consumption was associated with a lower risk of Type 2 diabetes. 23

According to the authors, coffee contains antioxidants that help control cell damage that can contribute to the development of the disease. It is also a source of chlorogenic acid, which has been shown in animal experiments to reduce glucose concentration. 24 Studies that looked at decaffeinated coffee alone found the same degree of risk reduction.

25 In a report that combined statistical data from many studies, researchers found that people who drank four to six cups of coffee a day had a 28 percent reduced risk of diabetes compared with people who drank two or fewer. Those who drank more than six had a 35 percent risk reduction.

- 22 (A) Caffeine seems to have little to do with it.
(B) The exact reason was not known, but the authors offered several explanations.
(C) Researchers have found strong evidence that coffee reduces the risk of several serious ailments.
(D) Researchers are surprised to learn that coffee is the major contributor of antioxidants.
- 23 (A) Caffeine seems to have little to do with it.
(B) The exact reason was not known, but the authors offered several explanations.
(C) However, some experts believe that coffee drinking can have negative health consequences.
(D) Researchers have found strong evidence that coffee reduces the risk of several serious ailments.
- 24 (A) Caffeine seems to have little to do with it.
(B) The exact reason was not known, but the authors offered several explanations.
(C) Larger quantities of coffee seem to be especially helpful in diabetes prevention.
(D) However, some experts believe that coffee drinking can have negative health consequences.
- 25 (A) Caffeine seems to have little to do with it.
(B) The exact reason was not known, but the authors offered several explanations.
(C) However, some experts believe that coffee drinking can have negative health consequences.
(D) Larger quantities of coffee seem to be especially helpful in diabetes prevention.