

102 年公務人員特種考試一般警察人員考試試題

等 別：四等一般警察人員考試

類 科：各類別

科 目：英文

- (B) 1. The college graduate _____ against his parents and refuses to do the job as they wish.
(A) retreats (B) rebels (C) survives (D) succeeds
- (B) 2. This best-selling bag is made of _____ leather, not artificial.
(A) genius (B) genuine (C) genetic (D) greasy
- (C) 3. Puppy Guesthouse provides reliable sitting service and friendly _____ for your pets when you sail away on holidays.
(A) instrument (B) personality (C) accommodation (D) manual
- (A) 4. The school _____ were criticized for not responding promptly and properly to the issues of bullying.
(A) authorities (B) technicians (C) convicts (D) prosecutors
- (B) 5. Mr. Morgan strongly _____ of his daughter' s marriage to a divorced man and refused to attend their wedding.
(A) conceived (B) disapproved (C) bewared (D) consisted
- (D) 6. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. But eating only an apple a day for three months _____ takes you to the doctor.
(A) narrowly (B) originally (C) cautiously (D) definitely
- (B) 7. In summer, many women stay under umbrellas or wear hats with wide brims in order to avoid _____ to UV rays.
(A) devotion (B) exposure (C) infection (D) tendency
- (A) 8. The national health guideline suggests that each adult should take at least 30 minutes of physical exercise of _____ intensity, three times per week.
(A) moderate (B) vague (C) versatile (D) miserable
- (A) 9. A series of movies will be shown to _____ the 30th anniversary of the hero' s death.
(A) commemorate (B) combine (C) confirm (D) contend
- (C) 10. According to the poll, anti-war _____ was gaining ground because people were frightened by the incoming battles and possible loss of human lives.
(A) reluctance (B) seduction (C) sentiment (D) repetition
- (D) 11. Nick tried to _____ his father to buy him a smartphone, but in vain.
(A) disobey (B) expect (C) contract (D) persuade
- (D) 12. _____ the author passed away twenty years ago, his stories live on.
(A) Until (B) Because (C) Since (D) Though
- (A) 13. Being a _____ means having no private life at all; the media will follow you all the time. That is the price of fame.
(A) celebrity (B) coward (C) carpenter (D) clerk
- (B) 14. Much to my surprise, Jack was energetic though he didn' t sleep a wink for two _____ days.
(A) chronic (B) successive (C) wholesome (D) instant
- (A) 15. Amy lost her legs in a car accident. Now she has to depend on her _____ legs to move around.
(A) artificial (B) imaginary (C) permanent (D) sympathetic
- (C) 16. A policeman was questioning two women who held the _____ to the murder

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mystery of the famous star.

- (A) breath (B) germ (C) key (D) meeting

(A) 17. The authorities have confirmed the criminal's whereabouts from _____ information sources and are determined to hunt him down.

- (A) reliable (B) portable (C) occasional (D) skeptical

(C) 18. The evaluation was done _____; the evaluators were not requested to reveal their names when they filled out the questionnaire.

- (A) unconsciously (B) knowingly
(C) anonymously (D) orally

(C) 19. You should make good use of this _____ to broaden your experience. Chances like this are rare.

- (A) existence (B) majority (C) opportunity (D) responsibility

(B) 20. To improve the judicial system, the moral _____ of the judges is a prerequisite for consideration.

- (A) secrecy (B) integrity (C) elegance (D) affiliation

(B) 21. A: Do you come to concerts like this very often?

B: No. _____ I have a lot of other interests that keep me pretty busy.

A: Really? What kinds of things are you interested in?

- (A) This is what I do every day.
(B) This is only my second time.
(C) This is a terrific concert.
(D) This is too expensive.

(A) 22. Sam: You know, I'm not going to John's party.

May: _____ Me either.

- (A) You aren't? (B) Sure! Why not?
(C) Are you going or not? (D) Thank you.

(D) 23. Linda: Why don't you quit smoking? Don't you know it's bad to your health?

Jason: Of course I do. Believe me, I've tried.

Linda: _____

- (A) Seeing is believing.
(B) Glad to know you've quit it.
(C) How often will you do that?
(D) Maybe you just need to try harder.

請回答第 24 題至第 27 題：

Loneliness is not the same as being alone. A person can be just as lonely in a group of people as when home alone. Loneliness is a feeling of being unconnected with other people, or wanting to be with someone who isn't there, or having no one to turn to who can affirm one's essential human qualities.

From time to time, loneliness afflicts nearly everyone. It is usually provoked by a lost connection with significant people in one's life. This loneliness is usually temporary and eases off with time as one discovers that one can still enjoy life despite the loss. But chronic loneliness comes more from within individuals than it does from circumstances imposed from outside. This kind of lonely people tend to blame their loneliness on themselves, on their personality and appearance. Besides, lonely people tend not to like the people they meet and assume those people don't like them. They also lack the skills needed to establish meaningful, caring contact with others.

Other surveys showed that lonely people know and interact with other people as

the non-lonely do, but the lonely tend to have unrealistic standards or expectations about the relationships that get in the way of forming close friendship. Surveys have shown the loneliest people tend to be adolescents and young adults. Contrary to popular belief, the elderly are less lonely than people in other age groups, perhaps because the elderly have more realistic expectations.

- (D) 24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the characteristic of lonely people?
- (A) They think they are not popular.
 - (B) They have unrealistic expectations.
 - (C) They tend to be young.
 - (D) They are skillful at making friends.
- (A) 25. Which of the following is NOT true about chronic loneliness?
- (A) It is mostly imposed from outside.
 - (B) It usually lasts a long time.
 - (C) It usually results in self-blaming.
 - (D) It harms one's friendship with others.
- (A) 26. Which of the following words may have the similar meaning as the phrase "get in the way of" ?
- (A) Prevent. (B) Encourage. (C) Produce. (D) Suppose.
- (C) 27. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Lonely people know how to interact with other people.
 - (B) The elderly are among the loneliest people because their kids have left them.
 - (C) Lonely people are not necessarily alone; loneliness is a psychological condition.
 - (D) Unrealistic expectations are needed to establish meaningful contact with others.

請回答第 28 題至第 31 題：

I tell my students that addressing people by "sir" or "ma' am" comes in handy in their interaction with others. Case in point: I was on the phone recently with the phone company discussing the inaccuracies of my bill. The lady I spoke to was not helpful and seemed annoyed. Then, in the midst of the conversation, I threw in a "yes ma' am," and her entire attitude changed. She became far more helpful and easy to deal with, and she ended up cutting my bill in half, which was more than I had even asked for.

Some of my students in Harlem were interviewed for a chance to attend a high-rated junior high school. The school only had thirty openings for the following year, and twelve of my students were among the numerous kids across the city who applied for the spots. I practiced what the interview would be like with my students, and one main thing I stressed was, "Make sure you say 'yes, ma' am' or 'no, sir' no matter what!" Weeks after the interviews, I was delighted to hear that all twelve of my students had been accepted. When I talked with the admissions director at the school, the main comment he made over and over was how polite my students were in their interviews. It seems like just such a simple thing to do, but it gets results.

- (B) 28. Why did the phone company lady agree to cut the author's bill in half?
- (A) She simply changed her attitude for no good reason.
 - (B) She felt respected because of the way she was addressed.

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- (C) She was too impatient to negotiate further with the author.
(D) She had intended to give the author the cut in the beginning.
- (A) 29. Why did the author's twelve students all succeed in getting into the high-rated school?
(A) They behaved very politely at the interviews.
(B) They were old acquaintances of the admissions director.
(C) The interview was made simpler to the students than to other children.
(D) The school offered 30 openings and only 12 students applied for the school.
- (C) 30. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "comes in handy" ?
(A) Fun. (B) Native. (C) Useful. (D) Creative.
- (B) 31. What do you think is the author's main purpose for writing this article?
(A) To tell school directors to admit polite students only.
(B) To help children achieve success by being polite.
(C) To teach children how to talk with a rude lady on the phone.
(D) To show that interviewers are usually very polite.

請回答第 32 題至第 36 題：

The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. But they also believed that a person couldn't live forever unless the dead body stayed in good condition. So Egyptians tried to preserve the bodies of the dead. These preserved bodies are called mummies. By studying mummies (and written records), today's scientists have learned how they were made.

To make a mummy, priests first opened up the dead body. Then they removed most of its organs. Organs were dried and placed in special jars. Next, the inside of the body was washed. It was also packed with linen or sawdust and sewn up. Then, the body was covered in a powder called natron. It took 40 days for this salt-like substance to dry out the body. Finally, the body was wrapped in linen bandages and put in a coffin.

A few mummies were placed in pyramids. But most were buried in special tombs. The ancient Egyptians knew what they were doing. Many of the discovered mummies have been in good condition. For example, Zahi Hawass, a mummy expert, discovered the mummy of a well-known governor. It was inside a limestone coffin.

- (B) 32. Why did Egyptians try to preserve the bodies of the dead?
(A) Because Egyptians had strong family ties.
(B) Because Egyptians believed in life after death.
(C) Because Egyptians had the tradition of keeping the dead body inside their homes.
(D) Because Egyptians did not have places to bury the dead.
- (D) 33. Which of the following is NOT a step in making mummies?
(A) Removing most of the organs of the dead.
(B) Washing the inside of the body.
(C) Covering the body with natron.
(D) Leaving the body out in the sun to dry.
- (A) 34. Where were most mummies placed?
(A) In special tombs. (B) In the mountains.
(C) In the church. (D) At home.
- (C) 35. How long did it take for natron to dry out the body when the Egyptians made a mummy?
(A) It depended on the weather.

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- (B) It was a mystery.
- (C) It took forty days.
- (D) It took many years.

- (A) 36. What did Zahi Hawass discover in Egypt?
- (A) He found the mummy of a famous governor.
 - (B) He found the method of making mummies.
 - (C) He found a king's pyramid.
 - (D) He found the method of building pyramids.

請回答第 37 題至第 41 題：

I recently moved from Canada to South Korea to work as an English teacher. My first few weeks were 37. I struggled to deal with many new experiences all at once and I struggled with the loneliness 38 came from not being able to communicate with the people around me. I knew only one fluent English speaker 39 myself—my employer.

40 my family and friends and moved to a city in which I was the only foreign English teacher, I felt a bit shaken.

At the grocery stores, I could not read the food packages. I thought I had bought salt, only to discover that it was sugar when I opened it. Such little frustrations began to add up. I 41 some familiarity—familiar food, familiar sounds, familiar anything! I felt homesick.

- (A) 37. (A) challenging (B) ordinary (C) positive (D) reluctant
- (C) 38. (A) what (B) whichever (C) that (D) who
- (B) 39. (A) different from (B) other than (C) regardless of (D) due to
- (C) 40. (A) To leave (B) Being left (C) Having left (D) Despite leaving
- (D) 41. (A) ended up (B) took the place of (C) got rid of (D) longed for

請回答第 42 題至第 45 題：

During courtships, young couples tend to neglect differences that in the long run will bring disharmony or even ruin to their marriages. These differences can 42 trivialities such as the way one squeezes toothpaste out of a tube to more vital issues like budgeting for familial expenses. And today, more and more couples have 43 clinical psychologists for advice on their different attitudes toward housekeeping when quite a few marriages are actually wrecked because of this neat-messy issue. An old friend of mine happened to be a 44 of it. She kept stray dogs attracting hosts of flies, scattered things around the house, left the front yard unattended, etc., 45 her ex-husband deeply resented all these. She and her ex-husband had been seeing marriage counselors for years before they finally got divorced. So, roadblocks to a happy marriage? Well, they can be anything you can think of.

- (D) 42. (A) circle around (B) deal with (C) amount to (D) range from
- (A) 43. (A) turned to (B) looked up (C) put away (D) worked as
- (A) 44. (A) victim (B) triumph (C) sample (D) model
- (C) 45. (A) after (B) as (C) while (D) until

請回答第 46 題至第 50 題：

Many last names have been handed down for hundreds of years. The first person called Shepard may 46 a shepherd in the fields. The first person named Taylor

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was probably a tailor, cutting and 47 clothes for his neighbors. These names are 48 names because they described what a man did for a living. There are lots of names of this type still 49 though they may not describe the man's job today. Some last names are descriptive names. Perhaps the first person with the surname of Hardy was a strong man who could hunt and fish 50 hours without feeling tired. There are other descriptive names, too, like Short and Longfellow.

(C) 46. (A) be (B) become (C) have been (D) have called

(B) 47. (A) sawing (B) sewing (C) suing (D) sowing

(B) 48. (A) occasional (B) occupational
(C) organizational (D) original

(C) 49. (A) to use (B) be used (C) in use (D) using

(B) 50. (A) by (B) for (C) in (D) of

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