

102 年公務人員普考英文題解分析

科目：法學知識與英文（包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、英文）

本科目共有 50 題，英文試題自 31-50 題，每題二分

31 The woman sued her company for gender _____ because she was laid off for her pregnancy.

- (A) distinction (B) discrimination (C) inspection (D) examination

那位女士告她的公司性別 _____ 因為她被解聘的原因是她的懷孕。

- (A) 區分 (B) 歧視 (C) 調查 (D) 檢查 答: B

The **woman** **sued** her company for gender discrimination because **she was laid off** for her pregnancy.

主詞 動詞 受詞
主要子句

主詞 過去被動式
從屬副詞子句

32 It is a _____ that the kid fell from the tenth floor and survived with only some abrasions.

- (A) misery (B) muscle (C) medal (D) miracle

那小孩從十樓摔下來還活著而且只有一些擦傷，這實在是一個 _____。

- (A) 悲慘 (B) 肌肉 (C) 獎章 (D) 奇蹟 答: D

It is a miracle that the **kid fell** from the tenth floor and (the kid) **survived** with only some abrasions.

主詞 動詞 主詞補語
主要子句

主詞 動詞
對等子句

對等連接詞

動詞
對等子句

(由對等連接詞所連接的對等子句，相同的部分可以刪除；文法書 p.330)

33 Many people took _____ surgery to make themselves look prettier.

- (A) electric (B) historic (C) realistic (D) plastic

許多人做 _____ 手術為了讓自己看起來更美麗。

- (A) 電的 (B) 歷史上的 (C) 現實的 (D) 可塑性的、整形的 答: D

Many **people** **took** plastic surgery **to make themselves (to) look prettier**.

主詞 動詞 受詞 不定詞片語 不定詞片語

1. (plastic 當作名詞使用是「塑膠、塑膠製品」；當作形容詞使用是「塑膠的、塑性的、整形的...」的意思。
2. 本句的 plastic 是當作形容詞使用；plastic surgery 是「整形手術」的意思。
3. make 是使役動詞，後面的不定詞片語省略了 to (文法書 p.136)

34 It is customary that Chinese _____ red color with good luck.

- (A) associate (B) communicate (C) operate (D) resolve

中國人把紅色和好運 _____ 在一起是一個習俗。

- (A) 關聯 (B) 通訊 (C) 操作 (D) 解決 答: A

It is customary that **Chinese associate** red color with good luck.

主詞 動詞 主詞補語 主詞 動詞 受詞 介係詞片語
主要子句 從屬名詞子句

- 35 Although the company did not make profits this season, the manager is still _____ about the prospect.
(A) imaginative (B) optimistic (C) realistic (D) objective

雖然公司這一季沒有賺錢，但是經理對前景還是很 _____。

- (A) 想像的 (B) 樂觀的 (C) 現實的 (D) 客觀的 答: B

Although the **company** did not **make** profits this season, the manager is still optimistic about the prospect.

主詞 動詞 受詞 主詞 動詞 主詞補語
從屬副詞子句 主要子句

- 36 Jewish teaching says that at death the body returns to God, so funerals take place within 24 hours to get the _____ there all the quicker.
(A) adherent (B) deceased (C) eccentric (D) veteran

猶太教義說「死的時候身體會回歸上帝」，因此在二十四小時內出殯會讓 _____ 可以更快到達上帝那裡。

- (A) 追隨者 (B) 已逝世的人 (C) 古怪的 (D) 老兵 答: B

Jewish **teaching** says that at death the **body** returns to God, **so funerals** take place within 24

主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞 對等連接詞 主詞 動詞

hours to get the deceased there all the quicker.

不定詞片語

(集合形容詞：有些形容詞前面加定冠詞 the，可當作泛指整體的“名詞”使用(文法書 p.237)。

例如： the deceased 已逝世的人；the rich 有錢的人....)

請依下文回答第 37 題至第 40 題：

Robert Frost (1874-1963) is one of the most well-known 20th century American poets. People like to talk about his nature poems which seem to show a spontaneous love of nature and simple little pleasures in life. But little do most people know about the 37 side of the great poet's life. Robert Frost lost his first son and second daughter when they were little. And in his sixties, two years after his beloved wife's death, his son, long 38 from depression and suspiciousness, committed suicide with a deer hunting rifle. In his last years, 39 still keeping a terribly busy and active public life, he was tortured by pneumonia, cancer, and embolism. Having learned about the 40 of the poet, we can finally fully appreciate the death wish shown in one of his famous poems of his last years, "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening."

- 37 (A) organic (B) optimistic (C) symbolic (D) traumatic
38 (A) refraining (B) issuing (C) suffering (D) coming

- 39 (A) as (B) while (C) yet (D) because of
 40 (A) myths (B) morals (C) misfortune (D) mistakes

Rober Frost (1874-1963)是二十世紀最有名的美國詩人之一。人們喜歡討論他的大自然詩，這些詩隱約表現出油然而生的大自然愛和人生中的一些小樂趣。但是大部分的人很少知道有關這位偉大詩人 37 人生。在第一位兒子及第二位女兒還小的時候，Robert Frost 就失去了他們。而且在他六十多歲的時候，在他心愛的太太過世後的兩年，他的兒子，長期 38 憂鬱及疑心病，用獵鹿的步槍自盡了。在他最後的歲月中， 39 經常維持一個非常忙碌、活躍的公眾生活，他被肺炎，癌症和血管栓塞所折磨。瞭解了這位詩人的 40 ，我們終於可以完全的欣賞出在他最後歲月詩詞的一首「在一個雪夜中被森林停止(Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening)」所展現出來的遺願。

- 37 (A) 有機的 (B) 樂觀的 (C) 象徵的 (D) 創傷的 答: D
 38 (A) 節制 (B) 發行 (C) 歷經 (D) 來到 答: C
 39 (A) 如同/當作 (B) 雖然 (C) 然而 (D) 由於 答: B
 40 (A) 神話 (B) 道德 (C) 不幸 (D) 錯誤 答: C

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題：

Many people feel jealous from time to time. Jealousy is easy to deal with, once you understand what it's teaching you. Here are some pointers on working through your feelings of jealousy.

First of all, you should understand your emotions. Jealousy is a combination of fear and anger; a fear of losing something, and anger that someone is "moving in on" something that you feel belongs only to you. When you start feeling jealous, ask yourself: is it more fear based, or more anger based? If you feel a dropping or clutching sensation in your stomach, it's probably fear. If you feel a burning, tight sensation in your shoulders and jaw, then you're likely feeling anger. You might also feel a combination of those sensations.

Secondly, understand that jealousy can alert you to what you want, and what is important to you. If you're jealous of someone talking to a friend of yours, personal relationships may be important to you. If you're jealous about money, you may have an underlying need for security. When you begin to understand what makes you jealous, you can begin to take positive steps to maintain those things, without the cloud of negative emotion that accompanies jealousy.

許多人經常會感到忌妒。忌妒是很好應付的、一旦你瞭解了它在教你什麼。以下是一些處理忌妒情感的重點。

首先，你應該瞭解你的情感。忌妒是恐懼和憤怒的一項組合；恐懼失去某些東西和生氣某人奪走你覺得是屬於你的東西。當你開始感到忌妒，問你自己：這是基於恐懼較多，還是基於生氣較多？如果你覺得你的胃中有一種掉落或抓的感覺，那大概就是恐懼。如果你覺得你的雙肩或下巴有一種燒或緊繃的感覺，那大概就是憤怒。你可能也會有這些混合的感覺。

第二，瞭解忌妒可以讓你警覺到你想要的是什麼和什麼對你是重要的。如果你會忌妒別人和你的朋友講話，個人關係可能對你很重要。如果你會對金錢忌妒，你可能有安全保障的需要。當你開始瞭解了什麼會讓你忌妒，你就可以開始用正面的步驟，沒有那些和忌妒如影隨形的負

面情緒，來維持那些東西（友誼或金錢）。

- 41 What is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Consequences of Jealousy
(B) How to Better Understand Jealousy
(C) The Importance of Personal Relationships
(D) Understanding What You Want

這篇文章最好的標題是什麼？

- (A) 忌妒的後果
(B) 如何更瞭解忌妒
(C) 個人關係的重要性
(D) 瞭解你想要什麼

答: B

- 42 Which of the following is true about jealousy?
(A) Fear is the primary reason for jealousy.
(B) Jealousy can cause stomachache.
(C) It is not possible to figure out why we are jealous.
(D) People are jealous about the things they dislike.

以下哪一項關於忌妒是正確的？

- (A) 恐懼是忌妒的首要原因。
(B) 忌妒可能導致胃痛。
(C) 我們為什麼會忌妒是不可能理解的。
(D) 人們對於不喜歡的東西會產生忌妒。

答: B

- 43 What is a symptom of anger-based jealousy?
(A) Coldness in the stomach.
(B) A burning heart.
(C) Lack of appetite.
(D) Tightness in the shoulders.

基於生氣的忌妒是什麼症狀？

- (A) 肚子發冷
(B) 心臟燃燒
(C) 缺乏食慾
(D) 雙肩緊繃

答: D

- 44 What does the author suggest for dealing with jealousy?
(A) Earn more money to be secure.
(B) Talk to an important friend about your jealousy.
(C) Take medicine to deal with fear-based jealousy.
(D) Understand what contributes to your jealousy.

作者建議如何處理忌妒？

- (A) 賺更多的錢來變得比較安心。
(B) 和重要的朋友聊你的忌妒。
(C) 服藥來處理基於恐懼的忌妒。
(D) 瞭解什麼會導致你的忌妒。

答: D

45 If you are jealous of someone talking to your good friends, which of the following statements may be true?

- (A) You value this relationship greatly.
- (B) You do not have financial security.
- (C) You are not sociable.
- (D) You do not understand your emotions.

如果你會忌妒別人和你的朋友講話，以下哪一項可能是正確的？

- (A) 你非常重視這種朋友關係。
- (B) 你沒有財務上的安全感。
- (C) 你不擅於交際。
- (D) 你不瞭解你的情緒。

答: A

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題：

A young woman went to her mother and told her how life was so hard for her. She did not know how she was going to make it and wanted to give up. Her mother took her to the kitchen. She filled three pots with water and placed each on a high fire. Soon the pots came to boil. In the first she placed carrots, in the second she placed eggs, and in the last she placed ground coffee beans. She let them sit and boil. In about twenty minutes she turned off the burners. She ladled out the carrots, the eggs, and the coffee and placed each in a bowl. Turning to her daughter, she asked, "Tell me what you see." "Carrots, eggs, and coffee," she replied.

Her mother brought her closer and asked her to feel the carrots. She noted that they were soft. The mother then asked the daughter to take an egg and break it. After pulling off the shell, she observed the hard boiled egg. Finally, the mother asked the daughter to sip the coffee. The daughter smiled as she tasted its rich aroma. The daughter then asked, "What does it mean, mother?"

Her mother explained that each of these objects had faced the same adversity: boiling water. Each reacted differently. The carrot went in strong, hard, and unrelenting. However, after being subjected to the boiling water, it softened and became weak. The egg had been fragile. Its thin outer shell had protected its liquid interior, but after sitting through the boiling water, its inside became hardened. The ground coffee beans were unique, however. After they were in the boiling water, they had changed the water.

"Which are you?" she asked her daughter. "When adversity knocks on your door, how do you respond? Are you a carrot, an egg, or a coffee bean?"

一位年輕女士向她的母親訴苦人生對她有多麼的困難。她不知道要如何過日子並且想要放棄。她的母親把她帶到廚房。她把三個鍋子裝滿了水並且把每個鍋子放在大火上。不久，鍋裡的水滾了。在第一個鍋子中、她放了胡蘿蔔，在第二個鍋子中、她放了蛋，在第三個鍋子中、她放了咖啡豆。她讓這些鍋子在爐子上燒滾。大約二十分鐘，她關掉了火爐。她把胡蘿蔔、蛋和咖啡豆撈出來放在不同的碗裡。她轉向她的女兒，並說：「告訴我妳看到什麼了」。她女兒回答：「胡蘿蔔、蛋和咖啡豆」。

她母親帶她靠近一點並請她去感覺一下胡蘿蔔。她注意到胡蘿蔔是軟的。母親再請她拿一顆蛋並敲裂它。在把蛋殼剝掉了之後，她觀察了那顆水煮蛋。最後，母親請她嚐一下咖啡。當

她嚐到了那濃郁的香氣，女兒笑了。女兒就問：「母親，這是什麼含意啊？」

她母親解釋，這些每一項物品都面臨過一樣的逆境：滾燙的水。每一個反應不同。胡蘿蔔進入時是粗壯、堅硬的。然而，但當受到滾水後，它變軟，變弱了。蛋本來是易碎的。它薄薄的殼保護了它裡面的液體，但在滾水裡煮後，它的內部變硬了。然而，咖啡豆是很獨特的。在經過滾水之後，它們改變了水。

「你是哪一個？」，她問了她的女兒：「當逆境敲妳門，妳會如何回應？妳是胡蘿蔔、蛋、還是咖啡豆？」

- 46 What is this story mainly about?
- (A) How to cook carrots, eggs, and coffee beans.
 - (B) The importance of cooking for a woman.
 - (C) A mother's affection for her daughter.
 - (D) Different attitudes when facing difficulties.

這個故事主要是在說什麼？

- (A) 如何煮胡蘿蔔、蛋和咖啡豆。
- (B) 煮飯對女人的重要性。
- (C) 一位母親對她女兒的情愛。
- (D) 面臨困難時候的不同態度。

答：D

- 47 How did the mother cook carrots, eggs, and coffee beans?
- (A) She mixed and boiled them in one pot.
 - (B) With a pot, she cooked each in order.
 - (C) She boiled them in separate pots.
 - (D) She placed them directly above the oven.

那位母親是如何煮胡蘿蔔、蛋和咖啡豆？

- (A) 她把它們混合放在一個鍋子中煮。
- (B) 用一個鍋子，每一種依照順序煮。
- (C) 她在不同的鍋子中煮。
- (D) 她把它們直接放在爐子的正上方。

答：C

- 48 What lesson would the daughter learn from the eggs?
- (A) Birds of a feather flock together.
 - (B) God helps those who help themselves.
 - (C) The harder the life is, the stronger one becomes.
 - (D) Don't bite off more than you can chew.

女兒從蛋學到了什麼教訓？

- (A) 物以類聚
- (B) 神會幫助那些自己幫助自己的人。
- (C) 生活越艱困，人會更堅強。
- (D) 不要做非份之想。

答：C

- 49 According to the story, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Like the carrots, one may surrender in a tough situation.
 - (B) Like the eggs, one may be still as fragile as the shell even after struggling for a long

time.

- (C) Like the ground coffee beans, one may change the circumstance that brings the pain.
(D) Like the carrots, one may become weaker after a series of adversities.

根據這個故事，以下哪一項不是正確的？

- (A) 就像那些胡蘿蔔，一個人在困境中可能會投降。
(B) 就像那些蛋，即使經過了長期的艱難，一個人仍然會像蛋殼一樣地碎弱。
(C) 就像那些咖啡豆，一個人可能改變痛苦的情勢。
(D) 就像那些胡蘿蔔，在經歷了一連串的逆境之後，一個人可能會變得比較柔弱。
答：B (人會像蛋心一樣變硬、變得堅強。)

50 What does “adversity” mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) Hardship. (B) Value. (C) Failure. (D) Luck.

在第三段裡的 “adversity” 是什麼意思？

- (A) 困苦 (B) 價值 (C) 失敗 (D) 運氣 答：A

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