

99 年公務人員高等考試英文題解分析

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 2 分

- 31 Upon seeing the police car behind him, the suspect _____ his pickup truck and disappeared into a gravel road.
(A) accelerated (B) alleviated (C) allocated (D) authorized

一看到警車在他後面，嫌犯立刻就 _____ 他的卡車、消失在一條碎石子路上。

- (A) 加速 (B) 減緩 (C) 分配 (D) 授權

答: A (Upon seeing...一看到、立刻就...)

- 32 Falling greenbacks used to induce economic panic. Now, it seems the dollar's _____ may actually be a good thing for America and the rest of the world.
(A) auction (B) publication (C) elimination (D) depreciation

美金下跌以前經常導致經濟恐慌。現在看起來美金的 _____ 可能對美國和全世界會是件好事。

- (A) 拍賣 (B) 出版刊物 (C) 消除 (D) 貶值

答: D

- 33 The new president of the university strives for efficiency and democracy. His plan is to eliminate unnecessary _____ on campus.
(A) bureaucracy (B) commotion (C) diplomacy (D) liquidation

新上任的大學校長努力追求效率和民主。他的計畫是在校園中消除不必要的 _____。

- (A) 官僚 (B) 騷動 (C) 外交 (D) 破產

答: A

- 34 I am an accounting major, but I have no _____ for accountancy. Maybe I should consider changing my career path.
(A) altitude (B) attitude (C) archive (D) aptitude

我是主修會計的、但我對會計沒有 _____。也許我應該考慮更換我的職業路途。

- (A) 海拔 (B) 態度 (C) 檔案 (D) 天資、能力傾向

答: D

- 35 Students around the world are demanding _____ to higher education. But it is not always easy to provide.
(A) access (B) resistance (C) bonus (D) reward

世界各地的學生正在需求 _____ 更高等的教育。但那並不是容易提供的。

- (A) 進入 (B) 阻力 (C) 紅利 (D) 獎賞

答: A

36 The bloody acts _____ by terrorists got on the nerves of the public.

- (A) acted (B) made (C) committed (D) did

恐怖份子 _____ 的血腥行為使得大眾精神緊張。

- (A) 行事 (B) 做 (C) 做(錯事) (D) 做

答: C

37 As human beings, we often vacillate between selfish and _____ desires.

- (A) benevolent (B) eloquent (C) prevalent (D) salient

作為人類，我們經常搖擺於自私和 _____ 的慾望之間。

- (A) 愛心 (B) 有說服力 (C) 流行普遍 (D) 顯著

答: A

38 If revenge is so sweet that people crave it like candy, then what chance do societies have of rising above it?

- (A) The more people wish to have their revenge, the more chance societies will have to free them from revenge.
(B) People feel so satisfied with the sweetness of revenge that they give societies little chance to encourage revenge.
(C) If people crave the sweetness of revenge so much, they will rarely show their forgiving nature valued by societies.
(D) If people feel so tempted to have their sweet revenge, societies will have little chance to make them forgive others.

如果報復甜的就像人們想要得到糖果一樣，那麼社會要提昇超越報仇的機會有多少？

- (A) 想要報復的人越多，社會要使他們不要報復的機會愈大。
(B) 人們對報復的甜美感到滿足，這給社會極少的機會去鼓勵報復。
(C) 假如人們是如此想要得到報復的甜美，他們極少會表現出他們的原諒本性 - 這種本性是社會所崇尚需要的。
(D) 假如人們是如此想要得到他們甜美的報復，社會要使他們原諒別人的機會很小。

答: D (題目是問: ...what chance do societies have...? ..., 社會...機會有多少?)

D的答案是: ..., societies will have little chance 社會...的機會很小。)

39 The job requires its applicants to be literate in English and be _____ with several computer software packages.

(A) competent (B) satisfied (C) compatible (D) satiated

這個工作需要申請人通曉英文並且要能 _____ 一些電腦軟體套件。

(A) 勝任 (B) 滿足 (C) 相容 (D) 飽足

答: A

40 Of all the different topics of controversy, from religion to the environment, nothing appears to get people _____ as the topic of politics.

(A) so inflamed (B) with anger (C) being furious (D) more outrageous

所有不同的爭論議題，從宗教到環境，沒有像政治議題讓人 _____。

(A) 如此的憤怒 (B) 有憤怒 (C) 狂怒 (D) 更加憤怒

答: A (so...as... 如此...和(像)...一樣)

41 The past decade has seen the rise of something Mao sought to stamp out forever: a Chinese middle class.

- (A) The Chinese middle class has been rising for ten years; Mao had never thought of this before.
- (B) Contrary to Mao's expectation, the Chinese middle class has been growing in the last decade.
- (C) The Chinese middle class, which Mao had tried to eliminate, has thrived in the past ten years.
- (D) Mao aimed to totally destroy the Chinese middle class in ten years; yet it was getting stronger.

過去十年來已經看見了毛(澤東) 想要永遠撲滅的東西正在興起：中國的中產階級。

- (A) 中國的中產階級已經興起了十年；毛(澤東)以前從來沒有想到過。
- (B) 和毛(澤東)的期望相反，中國的中產階級在過去十年正不斷地成長。
- (C) 中國的中產階級是毛(澤東)想要消滅的，在過去十年已經興起。
- (D) 毛(澤東)的目的是在十年內徹底摧毀中國的中產階級，但它卻是越來越增強。

答: C

請依下文回答第42-45題

Stereotypes are a kind of gossip about the world, a gossip that makes us pre-judge people before we ever lay eyes on them. 42 Explore most prejudices and you will find a cruel stereotype at the core of each one.

Why is it that we stereotype the world in such irrational and harmful fashion? In part, we begin to typecast people in our childhood years. 43 Some years ago, a social psychologist showed very clearly how powerful these stereotypes of childhood vision are. He secretly asked the most popular youngsters in an elementary school to make errors in

their morning gym exercises. Afterward, he asked the class if anyone had noticed any mistakes during the gym period. “Oh, yes,” said the children. 44.

We not only grow up with standardized pictures forming inside of us, but as grown-ups, we are constantly having them thrust upon us. 45 Still other stereotypes are perpetuated by the advertisements we read, the movies we see, and the books we read.

- 42 (A) We tend to stereotype because it helps us to make sense out of the highly confusing world.
(B) Hence it is not surprising that stereotypes have something to do with the dark world of prejudice.
(C) Surprisingly, most children could hardly wait to turn in their popular classmates—the “good guys”—who fouled.
(D) Some of them, like the stereotypes of mothers-in-law or cops, are dinned into us by the stock jokes we hear and repeat.
- 43 (A) Early in life, we learn to spot the Good Guys from the Bad Guys on TV shows or in movies.
(B) We tend to stereotype because it helps us to make sense out of the highly confusing world.
(C) But it was the unpopular members of the class—the “bad guys”—they remembered as being out of step.
(D) Some of them, like the stereotypes of mothers-in-law or cops, are dinned into us by the stock jokes we hear and repeat.
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- 45 (A) Hence it is not surprising that stereotypes have something to do with the dark world of prejudice.
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既定的印象就像是世界上的閒聊八卦，一個閒聊八卦會使得我們還沒有看他們就對他們

有了偏見。 42 探討大多數的偏見，你會發現每一個偏見的本質都是千篇一律的既定印象。

為什麼我們會以如此不理性和有害的方式來既定這個世界的印象呢？一部分原因是我們童年時期就開始用既定印象來看人了。 43 幾年前，有一位社會心理學家就清楚地展示了這種童年時期既定印象的威力。他秘密地叫一所小學校中一些最受歡迎的小朋友們在他們早上的體育課時去犯一些錯誤。然後，他問班上同學是否有人在體育課時注意到有任何的錯誤。

“喔。有。”小朋友們說。 44

我們不但隨著制式圖像(觀念)在心中成形成長，而且成人後，我們也經常由以它們來驅使著我們。 45 同樣地仍然有許多既定印象正經由我們所讀的廣告、所看的電影、所讀的書籍不斷地深植腦中。

答題技巧：這篇文章令人看的頭痛。但既然是題目，只要大致瞭解意思，再從前或後句去推敲最有可能的答案就可以了。

- 42 (A) 我們容易相信既定印象，因為它可以幫助我們將這個高度混淆的世界有合理的解釋。
(B) 因此既定印象和黑暗的偏見面有關並不意外。
(C) 令人驚訝的是，大多數的小孩子都迫不及待地去檢舉那些受歡迎犯錯的同學 - “好人”。
(D) 其中有一些，例如對岳母或警察的一些既定印象，經由一大堆我們不斷聽到的笑話早已深入了我們的印象中。

答: B (由於後一句Explore most prejudices and you will find a cruel stereotype at the core of each one. 是說偏見(prejudices)的本質就是既定的印象(stereotype)；本句Hence it is not surprising that stereotypes have something to do with the dark world of prejudice. 是說stereotypes (既定的印象)和偏見(prejudices)有關；二句互相補充說明。)

- 43 (A) 在童年時期，我們在電視節目或電影中學習從壞人中間區別出好人。
(B) 我們容易相信既定印象，因為它可以幫助我們將這個高度混淆的世界有合理的解釋。
(C) 但卻是那些不起眼的同學 - “壞人” 是被記得犯了錯誤。
(D) 其中有一些，例如對岳母或警察的一些既定印象，經由一大堆我們不斷聽到的笑話早已深入了我們的印象中。

答: A (由於前一句In part, we begin to typecast people in our childhood years. 是說我們從童年開始用既定的印象來看人，本句Early in life, we learn to spot the Good Guys from the Bad Guys on TV shows or in movies. 是說在童年時期(Early in life) 我們是從哪裡學來的。)

- 44 (A) 我們容易相信既定印象，因為它可以幫助我們將這個高度混淆的世界有合理的解釋。
(B) 在童年時期，我們在電視節目或電影中學習從壞人中間區別出好人。
(C) 但卻是那些不起眼的同學 - “壞人” 是被記得犯了錯誤。
(D) 令人驚訝的是，大多數的小孩子都迫不及待地去檢舉那些受歡迎犯錯的同學 - “好人”。

答: C (既定印象: good guys好人(受歡迎的同學)不會犯錯; bad guys壞人(不起眼的同學)一定會犯錯; 文章中的意思應該是要表達: 好人即使犯了錯, 一般人也會認為是壞人在犯錯。)

- 45 (A) 因此既定印象和黑暗的偏見面有關並不意外。

- (B) 但卻是那些不起眼的同學 – “壞人” 是被記得犯了錯誤。
- (C) 令人驚訝的是，大多數的小孩子都迫不及待地去檢舉那些受歡迎犯錯的同學 - “好人”。
- (D) 其中有一些，例如對岳母或警察的一些既定印象，經由一大堆我們不斷聽到的笑話早已深入了我們的印象中。

答: D (由於前一句We not only grow up with standardized pictures forming inside of us, but as grown-ups, we are constantly having them thrust upon us. 是說從小到大既定印象是如何形成；本句Some of them, like the stereotypes of mothers-in-law or cops, are dinned into us by the stock jokes we hear and repeat. 是說例如有些例子)

請依下文回答第46-50題

Johnson Kinyago, a sun-dried Masai herder, has two sons. “One is a genius—he can identify every animal and find water anywhere. So he’s with the goats,” he says proudly. “The other is stupid so he’s in school.” At a cattle market in Laikipia in northern Kenya, other Masai elders nod their approval. Herding is for bright sparks, school for “thickies,” all of them say. Only 35% of Masai children attend school. The reason is that pastoralists depend on their children’s labor, so even if persuaded of the merits of school, few could spare their ablest offspring. The result is an illiteracy rate of over 90%, leaving the Masai vulnerable to abuse from their more worldly neighbors.

With their stretched ear lobes, their ochre-stained warriors, and gap-toothed brides, the Masai live much as they have for centuries, but in a world which has changed radically. When their—illiterate—forebears made peace with the first British settlers, they unwittingly signed away 90% of their land. The remaining arid patch no longer supports their swollen population. During a recent three-year drought, more than 89% of their animals died, and the proud Masai are now humiliatingly dependent on food aid.

- 46 According to the Masai tradition, who is considered smart?
- (A) One who knows much about animals and water
- (B) One who goes to school
- (C) One who can work part-time to make money
- (D) One who can talk business with the British settlers
- 47 What does “thickies” mean in the passage?
- (A) Those who are sloppy
- (B) Those who are stupid
- (C) Those who are heavy
- (D) Those who are dark
- 48 Which of the following statements is related to the high illiteracy rate of the Masai?
- (A) The schools do not teach Masai tradition.
- (B) There are too few schools in Laikipia, Kenya.
- (C) Most Masai children are slow in learning.

- (D) Most Masai children have to help with herding.
- 49 What immediate effect does the high illiteracy rate have on the Masai?
- (A) Foreign countries change Masai's fighting strategies.
(B) The Masai change their life style and their ideas of beauty.
(C) The Masai believe in their tradition even more.
(D) The Masai are easily taken advantage of.
- 50 Which of the following statements is NOT related to why the Masai are now dependent on food aid?
- (A) It had not rained for 3 years.
(B) The Masai do not have fertile land.
(C) The Masai are proud.
(D) Most of the animals died

Johnson Kinyago是一位久經太陽曝曬Masai族的牧人，他有二個兒子。他驕傲地說：「其中一位是天才，他可以辨別每一隻動物，而且在任何地方找到水源。所以他跟山羊在一起。」
「另外一位是笨蛋，所以他去上學讀書。」在Kenya北部Laikipia地方的一個牛羊市場，其他的Masai族長者都點頭同意。所有的人都說，畜牧是給靈光的人做的，是給笨人做的。Masai族的兒童只有35%上學。原因是牧羊人依賴他們子女的勞力，所以即使說盡上學的好處，只有少數願意免於他們最有能力的子女去牧羊。其結果是文盲超過90%，這使得Masai族很容易就被他們較有世界觀的鄰居所蹂躪。

他們有著長耳垂，塗滿顏色的戰士和牙齒間隙大的新娘，在這個變遷快速的世界中，Masai族人仍然過著幾個世紀同樣的生活。當他們的文盲祖先和英國移民言何時，不知情的簽定放棄了90%的土地。剩下的小塊不毛之地不足以養活他們增長的人口。在最近的一次三年乾旱中，他們超過89%的生畜死亡，目前這個驕傲的Masai族是羞辱地在依靠食物救濟。

- 46 依據Masai族的傳統，誰被認為是聰明？
- (A) 一位懂動物和水的人。
(B) 一位上學讀書的人。
(C) 一位能夠兼職賺錢的人。
(D) 一位能夠和英國殖民者談生意的人。

答：A

- 47 文章中“thickies”是什麼意思？
- (A) 那些懶散的人
(B) 那些笨人
(C) 那些重的人
(D) 那些黑暗的人

答：B

- 48 下列哪一個敘述和Masai族的高文盲率有關？
- (A) 學校不教Masai族的傳統。
(B) 在Kenya Laikipia 這個地方學校太少。

- (C) 大多數Masai族的兒童學習緩慢。
- (D) 大多數Masai族的兒童必須協助放牧。

答：D

49 那一個是Masai族高文盲率立即遭受到的後果？

- (A) 外國改變了Masai族的戰略。
- (B) Masai族改變了他們的生活方式和審美觀念。
- (C) Masai族更相信他們的傳統。
- (D) Masai族很容易被佔便宜。

答：D

50 下列哪一個敘述和Masai族現在為什麼在依靠食物救濟無關？

- (A) 有三年沒下雨了。I
- (B) Masai族沒有肥沃的土地。
- (C) Masai族人驕傲。
- (D) 大多數的動物死亡了。

答：C

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