

104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

10120-11320
20120-21420 全一張
代號：30120-30820 (正面)
40120-40220
53120-54120

考試別：司法人員、調查人員、國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員、移民行政人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：各類科組

科目：國文（作文、公文與測驗）

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高鋒公職補習班整理
Line@帳號：@gaofeng
連絡電話：07-236-7296

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、作文與公文部分：

(一)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上由左至右橫式作答，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(二)不得於試卷上書寫姓名或入場證號。

一、作文：（60分）

近年網路遊戲流行，導致部分民眾虛幻世界與現實生活混淆不清，往往產生失序行為，甚至造成社會悲劇，這種現象必須喚起注意，共謀改正。請以「遠離虛擬，回歸實境」為題，作文一篇，加以論述。

二、公文：（20分）

近來部分縣市政府頻傳財政困窘，甚或舉債應急，令國人擔憂。試擬行政院致各直轄市、縣（市）政府函：請嚴守財政規範，妥善規劃年度預算，戮力開源節流，有效因應難關。

乙、測驗部分：（20分）

代號：2101

(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10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。

- 「當其取於心而注於手也，惟陳言之務去，戛戛乎其難哉！」（韓愈〈答李翊書〉）句中「陳」字之意，與下列何者相同？
(A)「陳」力就列 (B)推「陳」出新 (C)慷慨「陳」詞 (D)一一具「陳」
- 下列各組成語用字完全正確的是：
(A)按部就班／實事求是 (B)軒然大波／以鄰為豁
(C)息息相關／汲汲可危 (D)精神抖數／五光十射
- 下列詩詞中，不是用來歌詠「梅花」的選項是：
(A)無意苦爭春，一任群芳妒。零落成泥碾作塵，只有香如故
(B)春紅始謝又秋紅，息國亡來入楚宮。應是蜀冤啼不盡，更憑顏色訴西風
(C)不受塵埃半點侵，竹籬茅舍自甘心。只因誤識林和靖，惹得詩人說到今
(D)雪虐風饕愈凜然，花中氣節最高堅。過時自合飄零去，恥向東君更乞憐
- 透過數量來傳達個人內在的情緒張力，是中國古典詩詞的寫作技巧之一。下列何者不屬於此種類型？
(A)梅落繁枝千萬片，猶自多情，學雪隨風轉 (B)過盡千帆皆不是，斜暉脈脈水悠悠
(C)悲歡離合總無情，一任階前，點滴到天明 (D)萬古垂楊，都是折殘枝

（請接背面）

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40120-40220
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考試別：司法人員、調查人員、國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員、移民行政人員

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5. 「圓其實更是無始無終，任何一點都可以是起點，只要一定了起點，它旁邊就是終點，隨便自己的心怎麼看。」（摘錄自洪蘭《理所當為》）下列選項所表達的旨意，何者與上文無關？
- (A)一元復始，萬象更新 (B)逝水流年，往事如煙
(C)日落月昇，黎明黃昏 (D)花開花落，秋去春來
6. 「李牧為趙將，居邊，軍市之租，皆自用饗士，賞賜決於外，不從中擾也。委任而責成功，故李牧乃得盡其智能。」（《史記·張釋之馮唐列傳》）可知李牧帶兵是：
- (A)不受朝廷制約，賞罰自有決定權 (B)收取貿易租稅，充實軍備，建立戰功
(C)與眾人同甘共苦，時常宴饗慰勞士兵 (D)軍紀嚴明，律令簡易清楚，不多作干預
7. 張潮著《幽夢影》：「作文之法，意之曲折者，宜寫之以顯淺之詞；理之顯淺者，宜運之以曲折之筆。題之熟者，參之以新奇之想；題之庸者，深之以關繫之論。至於窘者舒之使長，縲者刪之使簡，俚者文之使雅，鬧者攝之使靜，皆所謂裁制也。」下列選項何者最接近本文意旨？
- (A)事實勝於雄辯，從實際出發，實事求是，就容易取得成功
(B)萬物皆變，萬事皆流，天體運行不已，事物總是在不斷地變化之中
(C)利用「損有餘而補不足」的平衡法則，透過對立中的互補來達到「相因而成」的和諧
(D)得其精而忘其粗，在其內而忘其外，觀察事物要去粗取精，不看表面而看內涵，方能精益求精
8. 滕子京負大才，為眾忌嫉。自慶帥謫巴陵，憤鬱頗見辭色。文正與之同年，友善，愛其才，恐後貽禍。然滕豪邁自負，罕受人言，正患無隙以規之。子京忽以書抵文正，求〈岳陽樓記〉，故記中云：「不以物喜，不以己悲」，「先天下之憂而憂，後天下之樂而樂。」其意蓋有在矣。（范公偁《過庭錄》）依據上文，下列敘述何者錯誤？
- (A)滕子京被貶到巴陵，忿忿不平之情，溢於言表
(B)滕子京才能出眾，范仲淹與之交好，深惜其才
(C)「正患無隙以規之」，意謂滕子京雖被貶謫，但為人處世並無缺失
(D)「其意蓋有在矣」之「意」，除了安慰之外，同時有間接規勸之意

根據下列詩作，回答第9.題至第10.題：

碩鼠碩鼠，無食我黍。三歲貫女，莫我肯顧。逝將去女，適彼樂土。樂土樂土，爰得我所。
碩鼠碩鼠，無食我麥。三歲貫女，莫我肯德。逝將去女，適彼樂國。樂國樂國，爰得我直。
碩鼠碩鼠，無食我苗。三歲貫女，莫我肯勞。逝將去女，適彼樂郊。樂郊樂郊，誰之永號。
（《詩經·魏風·碩鼠》）

9. 關於該詩，下列選項何者錯誤？
- (A)本詩中「逝」與「適」意思相同
(B)本詩以「碩鼠」比喻貪婪的統治階層
(C)本詩中「三歲」的「三」是虛數，用以喻多
(D)本詩中的「莫我肯顧、莫我肯德、莫我肯勞」都是倒裝句
10. 依該詩內容，下列選項何者錯誤？
- (A)本詩表現出的情感是憤怒、無奈與絕望
(B)本詩以「黍、麥、苗」喻指民生之本與稅賦
(C)本詩表現的是知識階層追求自由的沉痛心聲
(D)本詩中「樂土、樂國、樂郊」是夢想國度的代稱

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：

法院書記官、檢察事務官偵查實務組、檢察事務官營繕工程組、家事調查官、心理測驗員、檢察事務官財經實務組、公證人、監獄官(女)、檢察事務官電子資訊組、觀護人(選試社會工作概論)、觀護人(選試少年事件處理法)、監獄官(男)、心理輔導員、化學鑑識組、調查工作組(選試韓文)、醫學鑑識組、調查工作組(選試法文)、電子科學組、調查工作組(選試阿拉伯文)、財經實務組、調查工作組(選試土耳其文)、調查工作組(選試德文)、法律實務組、營繕工程組、資訊科學組、調查工作組(選試英文)、調查工作組(選試西班牙文)、政經組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)、情報組(選試英文)、國際組(選試阿拉伯文)、電子組(選試英文)、國際組(選試西班牙文)、資訊組(選試英文)、海洋巡邏科輪機組、海巡行政、移民行政(選試泰文)、移民行政(選試韓文)、移民行政(選試越南文)、移民行政(選試西班牙文)、移民行政(選試印尼文)、移民行政(選試葡萄牙文)、移民行政(選試英文)、移民行政(選試日文)、移民行政(選試德文)、移民行政(選試法文)、移民行政(選試俄文)

科目名稱：國文(作文、公文與測驗)(試題代號：2101)

單選題數：10題

單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

標準答案：

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題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	B	A	B	C	B	A	C	C	A	C

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案										

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案										

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案										

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案										

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：

代號：20140
30140-30340
30640-30840
頁次：4-1

104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局
國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

考試別：調查人員、國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：調查人員調查工作組（選試英文）、國家安全情報人員各組（選試英文）

科目：外國文（英文）

考試時間：2小時

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

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連絡電話：07-236-7296

座號：_____

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、中譯英：（15分）

有品質的食物，有賴有品質的材料。最近幾年，在大城市的周邊，興起一個又一個有機農場。農場的興起，就是為了回應近年食物安全的問題。農場全部採用有機肥料，到訪的人可以親自動手種植和收割蔬菜。

二、英譯中：（15分）

When you change your way of thinking, what is around you will transform accordingly; nowhere in the world will you find absolute good or bad. The way to get along with others is to communicate effectively. When communication fails, compromise; when compromise fails, tolerate and forgive.

三、英文作文：（20分）

The clothing people wear communicates a message and, therefore, has a purpose. Choose one type of clothing (a conservative suit, white shirt and tie, or punk clothing, for example). Use 150 words to describe the clothing and message it communicates.

乙、測驗題部分：（50分）

代號：4201

- (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。

- Station box lunches evoke images of taste, sight, smell, sound, and touch. They tantalize the full _____ of human senses.
(A) glare (B) brunt (C) gamut (D) brigade
- The story of the battle caught the public imagination. The general became an instant hero, _____ in newspapers and praised from church pulpits.
(A) eradicated (B) eulogized (C) libeled (D) lampooned
- A falling birth rate is an issue that is far more _____ than we ever imagined. It is important and relevant to a nation's economic growth.
(A) salient (B) germane (C) fledgling (D) nostalgic
- All the kids in Kevin's birthday party _____ on cakes and cookies. They ate so much that some of the kids got abdominal pain.
(A) plagued (B) hurdled (C) sedated (D) gorged
- The Law Society requires current certified solicitors to _____ more rigorous and extended studies for a period of two years.
(A) underlie (B) undermine (C) undertake (D) underline
- She felt guilty for not spending time with her children and _____ by buying toys for them.
(A) combined (B) convinced (C) compensated (D) controlled
- The research found that a lot of human consumption is _____ induced—it doesn't have anything to do with people's real wants and needs.
(A) authentically (B) artificially (C) necessarily (D) remarkably
- My apartment _____ a football field, so I can watch games without buying a ticket.
(A) comforts (B) overlooks (C) withstands (D) locates
- Dr. Lee's research into diet and stress-managing brought him international _____; everybody praises him for his discovery.
(A) damage (B) acclaim (C) climax (D) acrimony

- 10 As Internet crimes proliferate, preventive measures are considered very necessary. In other words, they have become _____.
(A) immersive (B) indecisive (C) illustrative (D) imperative
- 11 We should try our best to conserve the environment so that we can _____ our children a sustainable world that benefits all.
(A) bequeath (B) beseech (C) besiege (D) bewitch
- 12 There is no question about it—I saw _____ that those boys broke the window while playing soccer in the yard.
(A) simultaneously (B) sentimentally (C) abruptly (D) unmistakably

請依下文回答第 13 題至第 18 題：

The enforcement of environmental laws has led to a new growth industry in real estate, one composed of experts in the field of environmental due diligence. Environmental laws and regulations are a critical part of any real estate transaction, whether 13, sale, lease, or financing process.

The parties need to know whether the underlying real estate is contaminated and, if so, what effect contamination will have on the economics of the deal.

Environmental due diligence has become important for a number of reasons. 14, for example, need to determine the costs associated with environmental contamination, such as leakage from an underground fuel tank.

15 need to know whether contamination will prevent development of the property or make it prohibitively expensive—asbestos abatement costs, for example, can significantly increase the cost of renovation work.

In all these cases, the parties need to know whether or not there is contamination and the estimated 16 cost.

Due diligence is not a new concept. For years, cautious purchasers of real estate, governed by the principle "let the buyer beware," have undertaken 17 investigations. But the focus was different in earlier days.

State and federal environmental laws enacted in the 1980s changed the focus of this type of investigation. These laws 18 potential cleanup liability upon owners and operators of property, regardless of whether the parties were involved in causing the contamination.

- 13 (A) prevention (B) redemption (C) acquisition (D) interception
14 (A) Buyers (B) Kidnappers (C) Scapegoats (D) Mourners
15 (A) Actors (B) Fortune-tellers (C) Developers (D) Audience
16 (A) resignation (B) remediation (C) indignation (D) indigestion
17 (A) prepurchase (B) prenatal (C) presumptuous (D) premature
18 (A) lease (B) postpone (C) compose (D) impose

請依下文回答第 19 題至第 21 題：

Who says the American Dream is 19? Today the dream of owning a home is prevalent in many young people's minds. But with today's house prices, how can young people afford to buy their first home? When you apply for a 20 for your home, the bank will use a table to calculate the payment schedule.

Some banks are now making simplified 21 of these tables available to potential house-buyers to help them better understand the minefields behind the payment schedule.

- 19 (A) existent (B) functional (C) moribund (D) deep-rooted
20 (A) will (B) debit (C) mortgage (D) liability
21 (A) impressions (B) conditions (C) versions (D) locations

請依下文回答第 22 題至第 23 題：

Communication is a continual balancing act, juggling the conflicting needs for intimacy and independence. To survive in the world, we have to act in 22 with others.

But to survive as ourselves, we have to act alone. In some ways, all people are the same: we all eat, drink and sleep. But in some ways, each person is different, and individuals' different wants and preferences may 23 with one another. Offered the same menu, people make different, independent choices.

- 22 (A) unit (B) concert (C) conflict (D) discussion
23 (A) flee (B) drive (C) alter (D) collide

24 Any discussion of "manipulated" photography must begin with the recognition that photography itself is an inherent manipulation, a manipulation of light, a process with many steps and stages, all subject to the biases and interpretations of the photographer, printer, editor, or viewer.

(A) Photography presents absolute reality.

(B) Photography is manipulated by the difference in light, and the photographer's interpretation or editors' views do not matter.

(C) The photographer manipulates the photograph to include views from the editor, printer and viewer.

(D) Photography is not unqualified truth; it is not purely objective.

25 Tennis players, such as Serena Williams, tried to spice up their look with headbands, wristbands and the like, despite the white dress code of the tournament set since the late 1800s to reduce the appearance of sweat stains.

(A) Tennis players tried to bring some tasty food to the sport.

(B) Tennis players were naturally rebellious.

(C) The all-in-white dress code made the players look ugly.

(D) Tennis players tried to grab attention by wearing eye-catching accessories.

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 28 題：

Why should you choose to write historical novels? Are they more difficult? Yes, in some ways, but they also have advantages.

In writing historical you need the same skills as for any other novel, 26. This is absolutely essential, and you need to be prepared for it and to enjoy doing it as much as you enjoy writing.

There is, of course, some research needed for all novels, but usually far more for historical. This is part of the pleasure for many writers, though many admit they are often carried away and pursue avenues that have nothing to do with their current book but intrinsically fascinating.

In the same way that 27, writers like to do the same.

From a practical point of view, it is easier to write a series of novels set in the past than a series set in the present. Series can be profitable for writers once they acquire a faithful readership, and the setting can move forward in time almost indefinitely.

Then there is the possibility of endless variety of time and place from which the novelist can choose. 28 Some writers confine themselves to one period, others have setting from different times.

- 26 (A) especially the confidence to convince the publisher
(B) plus the ability to do research
(C) and it is better to be a publisher yourself
(D) plus the ability to see a market
- 27 (A) readers may want to make profit by reading historical stories
(B) readers may give up everything to finish reading the novel
(C) readers may befriend writers in reading
(D) readers may be seeking escapism by imagining they are living in the past
- 28 (A) We have the whole of history and the entire human race to explore.
(B) After all, they can always find historical gossips on the streets.
(C) There are lots of mysterious events in the universe.
(D) We have almost explored everything.

請依下文回答第 29 題至第 33 題：

Years ago, many scientists assumed that a woman's heart worked pretty much the same as a man's. But as more women entered the male-dominated field of cardiology, many such assumptions vanished, opening the way for new approaches to research and treatment.

A similar shift is underway in the study of Alzheimer's disease. It has long been known that more women than men get the deadly neurodegenerative disease, and an emerging body of research is challenging the common wisdom as to why. Although the question is by no means settled, recent findings suggest that biological, genetic and even cultural influences may play heavy roles.

Of the more than 5 million people in the United States who have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's, the leading cause of dementia, two-thirds are women. Because advancing age is considered the biggest risk factor for the disease, researchers largely have attributed that disparity to women's longer life spans. The average life expectancy for women is 81 years, compared with 76 for men. And even after taking age into account, women are more at risk.

With the number of Alzheimer's cases in the United States expected to more than triple by 2050, there is a greater need to understand the underlying reasons women are more prone to the disease and to develop gender-specific treatments. The area of inquiry has been growing in part because of a push by female Alzheimer's researchers, who have formed a group to advocate for a larger leadership role in the field and more gender-specific research.

- 29 Which of the following is widely considered the major cause of Alzheimer's?
(A) Advanced age (B) Cultural influences (C) Genetic mutation (D) Gender difference
- 30 Which of the following is true about the view that a woman's heart works differently from a man's?
(A) It was an old view long held by the male-dominated scientific community.
(B) This view was challenged by many male researchers in the past.
(C) This view was challenged primarily by female scientists.
(D) This view developed because of advancements in cardiology.
- 31 According to the passage, what is the recent Alzheimer's research mainly about?
(A) Why women live longer than men.
(B) Why women are more prone to Alzheimer's.
(C) How Alzheimer's treatments were discovered by women.
(D) How Alzheimer's influences the lives of many Americans.
- 32 What is the relationship between dementia and Alzheimer's?
(A) Dementia may result in Alzheimer's.
(B) Alzheimer's may result in dementia.
(C) The life span of Alzheimer's patients is longer than that of the dementia patients.
(D) They are similar diseases, but found in men and women respectively.
- 33 What is the conclusion of the passage?
(A) Females are more prone to Alzheimer's than men.
(B) Male researchers are encouraged to study Alzheimer's.
(C) Gender-specific studies are now dominated by female researchers.
(D) Females make significant contribution to gender-specific research on Alzheimer's.

請依下文回答第 34 題至第 37 題：

Pheromones are substances that serve as chemical signals between members of the same species. They are secreted to the outside of the body and cause other individuals of the species to have specific reactions. Pheromones, sometimes also called "social hormones," affect a group of individuals somewhat like hormones do to an individual animal. Pheromones are the predominant medium of communication among insects (but rarely the sole method). Some species have simple pheromone systems and produce only a few pheromones, but others produce many with various functions. Pheromone systems are the most complicated in some of the so-called social insects, insects that live in organized groups.

Pheromones play various roles in the activities of insects. They may act as alarm substances, play a role in individual and group recognition, serve as attractants between sexes, mediate the formation of aggregations, identify foraging trails, and be involved in caste determination. For example, pheromones involved in caste determination include the "queen substance" produced by queen honey bees. Aphids, which are particularly vulnerable to predators because of their gregarious habits and sedentary nature, secrete an alarm pheromone when attacked that causes nearby aphids to respond by moving away.

- 34 What do the passages mainly discuss?
- (A) how insects use pheromones to facilitate reproduction
 - (B) how pheromones are produced by insects
 - (C) why analyzing insect pheromones is thorny
 - (D) the different uses of pheromones among various insect species
- 35 What does the underlined phrase "specific reactions" refer to?
- (A) roaming instinct
 - (B) general aggression
 - (C) particular behavior triggered by pheromones
 - (D) species-specific hibernation cycles
- 36 The purpose of the underlined word "hormones" is to point out
- (A) chemical signals that are common among insects
 - (B) specific responses of various species to chemical signals
 - (C) similarities between two chemical substances
 - (D) how insects produce different chemical substances
- 37 The underlined word "sedentary" is closest in meaning to
- (A) inactive
 - (B) inefficient
 - (C) untouchable
 - (D) unbalanced

請依下文回答第 38 題至第 40 題：

All of us know from experience that we are much more reluctant to walk away from an ongoing enterprise in which we have invested a lot than from one in which we have invested only a little. That is true of our investment in human relationships, in business projects, or in the stock market. It is true regardless of whether our investment is in the form of money, time, or effort.

The same principle applies to parental investment in potential offspring. Even at the moment when an egg is fertilized by a sperm, the resulting fertilized embryo generally represents a greater investment for the female than for the male, because in most animal species the egg is much larger than the sperm. While both eggs and sperms contain chromosomes, the egg in addition must contain enough nutrients and metabolic machinery to support the embryo's further development for some time, at least until the embryo can start feeding itself. Sperms, in contrast, need contain only a flagellar motor and sufficient energy to drive that motor and support swimming for at most a few days. As a result, a mature human egg has roughly one million times the mass of the sperm that fertilizes it. Hence a fertilized embryo, viewed simply as an early-stage construction project, represents an utterly trivial investment of its father's body mass compared to its mother's. But, that doesn't mean the female has automatically lost the game of chicken before the moment of conception. Along with the one sperm that fertilized the egg, the male may have produced several hundred million other sperms in the ejaculation, so that his total investment may be not dissimilar to the female.

- 38 Based on the premise that "we are much more reluctant to walk away from an ongoing enterprise in which we have invested a lot than from one in which we have invested only a little," which one of the following is the easiest to do?
- (A) To burn the first chapter of your PhD dissertation draft after having worked on it for a few weeks
 - (B) To rewrite the body of your PhD dissertation draft after having spent two whole years on it
 - (C) To find another dissertation supervisor after having worked with your original supervisor for three years
 - (D) To change your dissertation topic after working on it for one year and having finished three chapters
- 39 Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) When mating, the male invests much less than the female in total.
 - (B) When mating, the total investment of the male is roughly the same as that of the female.
 - (C) When mating, the female contributes much more than the male in total.
 - (D) When mating, the male contributes much more than the female in total.
- 40 According to the passage, why has the female not automatically lost the game of chicken before the moment of conception?
- (A) The male does not invest as little as we may think.
 - (B) The female does not invest as little as we may think.
 - (C) The female does not invest as much as we may think.
 - (D) Neither of the male and the female invests as much as we think.

測驗題標準答案更正

考試名稱：104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：調查工作組(選試英文)、政經組(選試英文)、情報組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)、資訊組(選試英文)、電子組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)

科目名稱：外國文(英文)

單選題數：40題

單選每題配分：1.25分

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標準答案：答案標註#者，表該題有更正答案，其更正內容詳見備註。

題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	C	B	A	D	C	C	B	B	B	D

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答案	A	D	C	A	C	B	A	D	C	C

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案	C	B	D	D	D	B	D	A	A	#

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案	B	B	D	D	C	C	A	A	B	A

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案										

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：第30題一律給分。

考試別：調查人員、國家安全情報人員

等 別：三等考試

類 科 組：各組

科 目：綜合法政知識與英文（包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、兩岸關係、英文）

考試時間：1 小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，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)本科目共 50 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

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- 關於監察院調查權之行使，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)不得由調查人員單獨行使
(B)得由監察委員派員持調查證行使
(C)得由監察委員派員持監察證行使
(D)調查人員只能陪同監察委員，受其指揮監督而進行調查
- 關於司法院大法官與各級法院法官在憲法上之比較，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)兩者皆屬憲法第 80 條之法官
(B)兩者皆依法享有司法人員專業加給之權
(C)前者有一定任期，後者則為終身職
(D)前者不受憲法第 81 條法官身分之保障，後者則反之
- 下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)立法院所設各委員會得邀請地方自治團體行政機關有關人員到會備詢
(B)地方自治團體行政機關公務員不負到立法院各委員會備詢之義務
(C)立法院得以地方自治團體行政機關之公務員未到各委員會備詢而移送監察院彈劾
(D)立法院不得以地方自治團體行政機關之公務員未到各委員會備詢而擱置補助款預算
- 下列何者並非國家安全會議組織法第 4 條規定之國家安全會議出席人員？
(A)行政院副院長
(B)參謀總長
(C)行政院秘書長
(D)副總統
- 下列何者與服公職權利無關？
(A)公務人員退休年資採計之上限
(B)公務員於離職後三年內不得擔任與其離職前五年內之職務直接相關之營利事業董事
(C)公務人員任用後之晉敘與陞遷
(D)公務人員曾任聘用人員年資之提敘
- 下列何者是現代民主國家統治權的基礎，也是代議政治形成的基本要件？
(A)言論自由
(B)集會自由
(C)選舉權
(D)公民投票
- 有關憲法保障人民身體自由之敘述，下列何者正確？
(A)凡涉及人身自由之限制事項，應以法律定之；涉及財產權者，則得依其限制之程度，以法律或法律明確授權之命令予以規範
(B)傳染病防治法規定該管主管機關必要時，對於曾與傳染病病人接觸或疑似被傳染者，得為必要之強制隔離處置之部分，違背憲法第 8 條依正當法律程序之意旨
(C)刑事被告與非刑事被告之人身自由限制，其必須踐行之司法程序或其他正當法律程序應相同
(D)憲法第 8 條所稱非經司法或警察機關依法定程序，不得逮捕、拘禁，此「警察機關」僅指組織法上之形式「警察」
- 下列有關基本權利之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)居住自由包括選擇住所之自由
(B)司法院解釋不認為隱私權是憲法所保障的權利
(C)秘密通訊自由亦兼有保障隱私之功能
(D)居住自由亦含有隱私保障的作用
- 依憲法第 137 條第 2 項之規定，國防之組織，以法律定之。下列何者與國防之組織無關？
(A)國防法
(B)國防部組織法
(C)國防部參謀本部組織法
(D)行政院海岸巡防署組織法

- 10 依地方制度法第 80 條之規定，地方議會之議員連續未出席定期會，而最高達幾會期者，即解除其職權？
(A)1 會期 (B)2 會期 (C)3 會期 (D)4 會期
- 11 甲到乙飯店喝喜酒，將車停在該飯店附設的免費地下停車場。下列敘述何者正確？
(A)因為雙方並無任何意思表示，故不存在任何法律關係
(B)甲與乙間成立租賃契約
(C)因為是免費的，故甲乙成立贈與契約
(D)甲與乙間成立主人寄託契約
- 12 下列何項財產，非為共同共有？
(A)繼承人有數人時，未分割的遺產土地 (B)合夥動產
(C)區分所有建物的共有部分 (D)祭祀公業之土地
- 13 汽車駕駛人在汽車行駛中，忽遇防空演習，於是就地停車避難，由於避難地點屬禁止停車之路段，遭交通警察裁處，此一裁處主要違反下列何種原則？
(A)信賴保護原則 (B)誠實信用原則 (C)裁量中立原則 (D)期待可能原則
- 14 受徒刑之執行完畢後，於多久時間內故意再犯特定犯罪者，為累犯？
(A)一年 (B)二年 (C)三年 (D)五年
- 15 輸入商品或服務之企業經營者，對於商品或服務未達當時科技或專業水準可合理期待安全性致生消費者損害，應負何種責任？
(A)無過失責任 (B)推定過失責任 (C)過失責任 (D)比例責任
- 16 下列何者不得為著作權之標的？
(A)歌唱表演 (B)法院判決 (C)貓熊寫生畫 (D)手機遊戲之電腦程式
- 17 勞工請假時，工資給付之標準為何？
(A)工資一律照給 (B)工資均應折半發給
(C)應發給最低工資 (D)依中央主管機關所訂勞工請假規則定之
- 18 依性別工作平等法第 6 條之 1 之規定，下列何者非主管機關應納入勞動檢查之項目？
(A)性傾向歧視之禁止 (B)性騷擾之防治 (C)安全衛生措施 (D)促進工作平等措施
- 19 憲法第 80 條規定，法官依據法律獨立審判。此處所稱「法律」，不包括何者？
(A)立法院通過，總統公布之法律
(B)行政機關下達供內部參考之函釋
(C)經法律具體授權，由行政機關發布之法規命令，其內容與法律並無牴觸者
(D)憲法
- 20 下列那一項非行政機關所訂定？
(A)一般食品衛生標準 (B)地籍測量實施規則
(C)地方稅法通則 (D)亞太大學交流會臺灣交換學生獎學金要點
- 21 近年來，中共當局逐漸感受到有相當的臺灣民眾對大陸充滿敵意，為了「向下沉、向南移」，決心將對臺工作重心轉移至「三中」族群。所謂「三中」，不包括：
(A)中南部 (B)中下階層 (C)中生代 (D)中小企業
- 22 2014 年 2 月，行政院大陸委員會主任委員王郁琦與大陸國務院臺灣辦公室主任張志軍在南京舉行「兩岸事務首長會議」。此次「王張會」的重要成果包括下列那些？①創下行政院大陸委員會主任委員訪問大陸首例 ②王張兩位部長級官員互稱官職 ③簽署多項協議文件 ④達成推動兩岸領導人「馬習會」共識
(A)①② (B)①③ (C)①②④ (D)②③④
- 23 李登輝總統任內，兩岸關係歷經從和諧到嚴峻的重大變化，下列事件或主張的先後順序為何？①辜汪會談 ②成立國家統一委員會 ③兩國論 ④戒急用忍
(A)①②③④ (B)②①③④ (C)①②④③ (D)②①④③
- 24 2008 年 5 月馬英九總統就職後，其兩岸政策的主張為何？①先政後經 ②不統、不獨、不武，維持現狀 ③推動兩岸談判和平統一 ④以中華民國憲法為架構
(A)①② (B)①③ (C)②③ (D)②④

- 25 自 2009 年開始，臺灣開放陸生來臺就讀，但有所謂「三限六不」的限制。下列何者不在「六不」之內：
(A)不編列獎助學金 (B)不允許在學期間工作 (C)不得因學業延長居留 (D)不得報考公職考試
- 26 自 1979 年中共改革開放以來，大陸對臺政策或重要文件的先後順序為何？①反分裂國家法 ②一國兩制
③告臺灣同胞書 ④國家安全法
(A)①②③④ (B)③②①④ (C)②③①④ (D)④①②③
- 27 2000 年陳水扁總統就職之初，提出「四不一沒有」（不宣布獨立、更改國號、推動兩國論及統獨公投，也沒有廢除國家統一綱領與國家統一委員會的問題），中共對其暫採「聽其言、觀其行」。但後來卻因那項主張，使中共將其定調「臺獨」？
(A)特殊的國與國關係 (B)政治統合 (C)公投入憲 (D)一邊一國
- 28 「一國兩區」是馬政府對於當前兩岸的定位，下列敘述何者正確：
(A)此概念源於中華民國憲法增修條文及臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例，將臺灣地區與大陸地區並列
(B)國民黨榮譽主席連戰曾向中共總書記胡錦濤提出「一國兩區」概念
(C)中共方面對「一國兩區」持正面看法，承認中華民國存在的事實
(D)「一國兩區」與「一國兩制」概念相近，可以彼此互用
- 29 美國在處理臺灣問題上，有所謂「一法三公報」，其中具有美國國內法效力的文件是：
(A)臺灣關係法 (B)上海公報 (C)建交公報 (D)八一七公報
- 30 大陸地區人民申請進入臺灣居留或定居，應接受那些措施？①面談 ②錄音錄影 ③按捺指紋 ④建檔管理
(A)①②③ (B)①②④ (C)①③④ (D)②③④
- 31 Conduct and attitude appropriate and respectable for an athlete, especially grace in losing, can best be termed _____.
(A) philosophy (B) religion (C) sportsmanship (D) relationship
- 32 Burnout is a general feeling of _____ when a person experiences too much stress.
(A) relaxation (B) donation (C) exhaustion (D) aspiration
- 33 As far as global energy consumption is concerned, there is a positive _____ between wealth and energy consumption.
(A) contradiction (B) correlation (C) isolation (D) detension
- 34 Mr. Lin had ignored his doctor's advice for years, and got a heart stroke last month. He now has to _____ to a strict diet in order to maintain his health.
(A) detach (B) present (C) adhere (D) include
- 35 New-born deer have the _____ ability to walk. When they are just born, they immediately move their legs and try to walk, even though quite unsteadily at first.
(A) incidental (B) desperate (C) mature (D) innate

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題：

Preschoolers and kindergartners represent one of the fastest-growing markets for after-school tutors. Parents think that if their kids learn to read before first grade, it will ultimately help them get into college and get good jobs. 36 moms and dads are no longer satisfied with traditional nursery school which focuses on learning through play. And of course, after years of Baby Einstein marketing, some parents have become 37 that the more math and reading skills their children master, the better. One mom began sending her daughter to after-school tutoring shortly before the child's third birthday. To the mom's 38, after only a few weeks, the child was found not only counting the 14 dots on her homework work sheet but also writing the number 14 beside them. Because of such a quick effect, after-school tutoring services geared toward small children are popping up everywhere. This phenomenon may be intensified by a study published recently. Researchers who examined long-term data on 36,000 preschoolers found that the best 39 of success in later school years was in entering kindergarten with elementary math and reading skills, although experts did caution that these findings should not be taken as 40 of academic drills for preschoolers. According to the research, the kinds of skills that matter in affecting later learning are such basics as the knowledge of letters and the order of numbers. These are things parents can pretty easily convey to their children at home. There is really no need to expect too much too soon and hurt the child's ability to become lifelong learners.

- 36 (A) anxious (B) handsome (C) foreign (D) divorced
 37 (A) contradicted (B) convinced (C) confronted (D) converted
 38 (A) disappointment (B) determination (C) delight (D) disapproval
 39 (A) evidence (B) contract (C) frame (D) dedication
 40 (A) an endorsement (B) an illusion (C) an expression (D) an enjoyment
 41 The forensic team worked day and night looking for clues and evidence to _____ the truth about the murder.
 (A) trigger (B) ascend (C) discern (D) orient
 42 _____ you have been to the lecture, can you tell me what the speaker said?
 (A) Just now (B) Now that (C) As much as (D) As a result
 43 Professors at community college often have the same _____ as university professors, but the latter are required to spend more time on research.
 (A) systems (B) credentials (C) permission (D) curriculum
 44 To make sure that breakable items arrive safe and sound, boxes for such items are typically marked “ _____.”
 (A) Safe (B) Hands On (C) Sturdy (D) Fragile
 45 Foreign brides introduce the greatest population _____ in Taiwan since the last great wave of immigration in 1949.
 (A) break (B) resistance (C) shift (D) modesty

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題：

Next time you watch a digital ad in a mall, be aware that the ad could be watching you! Small cameras and special software are installed in the ad’s screen. They track who is looking at the ad and for how long. The software works out age and gender before serving up an ad specifically for that demographic. Men are shown razor ads, women can see cosmetics ads, and teens can learn about the latest video games. This targeted advertising creates a personalized digital city for consumers. Some people don’t like it, though.

In Germany, a supermarket chain used loyalty cards implanted with RFID tracking chips to learn about its customers’ shopping habits. The chips let the store know customers’ purchasing histories and even their movements inside the stores. The chips were removed after people complained their privacy was being invaded. These new technologies are raising red flags about how far companies are willing to go to make a profit. Consumers have no idea when they’re being watched, and there’s no regulation in place to deal with these practices. Privacy campaigners urge companies to tell consumers what details are being collected, how it is done, and why. Even though it is meant to make data-analyzing convenient, the spying ends up being a little creepy.

- 46 What do many digital ads in malls now do?
 (A) Target specific people. (B) Advertise special deals in stores.
 (C) Show ads for screens and cameras. (D) Feature consumers in the ads themselves.
 47 What is **TRUE** about targeted advertising?
 (A) It doesn’t focus on teenagers. (B) It isn’t popular with everyone.
 (C) It allows consumers to shop from home. (D) It shortens the time that people spend on shopping.
 48 What happened when a German supermarket chain started using RFID chips?
 (A) Customers knew about each other’s purchasing histories.
 (B) Shopping became more convenient for customers.
 (C) Customers moved around the supermarkets more easily.
 (D) Customers complained about their privacy being invaded.
 49 Why are these new technologies raising red flags?
 (A) People don’t want to spend too much money.
 (B) People often aren’t happy that they’re being watched.
 (C) People start to feel annoyed by advertisement letters.
 (D) People are jealous of the big companies’ profits.
 50 What is the best title for this passage?
 (A) Data Collection vs. Shopping (B) RFID Tracking Chips
 (C) Technology vs. Privacy (D) Customers’ Shopping Habits

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：調查工作組(選試英文)、法律實務組、資訊科學組、調查工作組(選試法文)、調查工作組(選試德文)、財經實務組、調查工作組(選試阿拉伯文)、調查工作組(選試韓文)、營繕工程組、電子科學組、化學鑑識組、調查工作組(選試土耳其文)、調查工作組(選試西班牙文)、醫學鑑識組、情報組(選試英文)、資訊組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)、電子組(選試英文)、國際組(選試西班牙文)、國際組(選試阿拉伯文)、政經組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)

科目名稱：綜合法政知識與英文(包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、兩岸關係、英文)(試題代號：1201)

單選題數：50題

單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

標準答案：

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題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	B	D	C	C	B	C	A	B	D	B

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案	D	C	D	D	A	B	D	C	B	C

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案	C	A	D	D	C	B	D	A	A	C

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案	C	C	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	A

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案	C	B	B	D	C	A	B	D	B	C

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：

104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30230 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：情報組

科目：國家安全相關法規（包括國家機密保護法、國家情報工作法、國家安全法、通訊保障及監察法、特種勤務條例）

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

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※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

- 一、情報工作係整體國力之一環，為使情報工作法治化，我國特別制定國家情報工作法。試問我國國家情報工作法之主管機關與監督機關各為何？（3分）本法定義下之情報機關有那些？（7分）我國為民主法治國家，民國105年1月將有重要全國性選舉，情報工作必須嚴格保持行政中立，因此依本法不得從事那些作為？（10分）請詳述之。
- 二、請詳述「國家安全」與「國土安全」的主要區別？（14分）依照國家安全法，對於「非國防秘密」之「公務秘密」的蒐集交付，有何規定？請申論之。（6分）
- 三、國家機密保護法的立法目的為何？請試述之。（4分）本法對保密期限或解除機密之條件，有何規定？請申論之。（16分）
- 四、我國近來屢屢發生共諜案件，影響國家安全至鉅。為避免國家安全遭受危害，而有監察通訊，以蒐集外國勢力或境外敵對勢力情報之必要。請依通訊保障及監察法之相關規定，詳細敘述「外國勢力」及「境外敵對勢力」之定義。（12分）另外，依本法，外國勢力或境外敵對勢力「工作人員」之定義為何？請詳述之。（8分）
- 五、依照我國特種勤務條例之規定，其主管機關為何？（3分）另外，我國為民主法治國家，須恪守「政治中立原則」。依照本條例相關規定，如何體現「政治中立原則」？（9分）本條例第5條第1項第5款所稱其他經總統核定之人員之身分限定為何？請詳述之。（8分）

104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30250 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：情報組

科目：情報學（含各國安全制度）

考試時間：2小時

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※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

- 一、近年來兩岸關係趨緩，但是仍然爆發許多間諜案。試述應採取那些作為加強反情報工作，以防制敵對勢力的各項諜報活動，確保國家安全。（25分）
- 二、我國國家安全會議組織法於民國 82 年制定公布，請詳述國家安全會議之功能及其重要性。（25分）
- 三、情報判斷（Intelligence Estimates）主要是判斷未來可能事務，與情報研析不同；情報研析不一定有情報判斷，但是情報判斷卻要以情報研析為基礎。請說明情報判斷的基本推論步驟及研判方法。（25分）
- 四、時代不斷進步，國家安全的領域越來越擴大，除陸地範圍外，海上安全、海域領土與領空的爭奪等糾葛愈趨緊張。我國應如何運用科技技術協助發展情報蒐情工作，其方式有那些？科技情報蒐情的影響為何？（25分）

104年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30260 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：情報組

科目：國家安全（含傳統安全與非傳統安全）

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

更多國安考試科目的歷屆題庫
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※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

- 一、全球化、資訊化時代，伴隨資通訊科技的發展，網際網路的運用改變人們的生活方式。試申論網路安全之意涵為何？網路安全威脅對國家安全之影響為何？試舉例說明之。（25分）
- 二、911 事件後，美國成立國土安全部，陸續公布「國土安全國家戰略」報告及「四年期國土安全檢討」報告，據此申論美國國土安全之內涵為何？其主要領域及任務各為何？（25分）
- 三、冷戰結束後，受到國際環境變遷及全球化趨勢的影響，使得安全議題逐漸擴大。試分析何謂全球化？全球化對國家安全概念之衝擊為何？另列舉二個新型安全概念說明之。（25分）
- 四、911 事件後，各國政府對防制國際恐怖主義活動的暴力威脅皆具共識。試述我國之反恐政策為何？主管機關及其職責，以及相關緊急應變機制之運作各為何？（25分）

代號：10110-11310
20110-21110
30110-30910
40110
53110-54110
頁次：4-1

103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局
國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

考試別：司法人員、調查人員、國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員、移民行政人員
等別：三等考試

類科組：各類科組

科目：國文（作文、公文與測驗）

考試時間：2小時

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

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甲、作文與公文部分：

- (一)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上由左至右橫式作答，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
(二)不得於試卷上書寫姓名或入場證號。

一、作文：（60分）

未來學大師 Alvin Toffler 曾說：21 世紀所稱的文盲，已不再是不能讀、不能寫，而是不懂學習、不懂汰除過時知識、不懂重新學習。請以「拒絕淪為 21 世紀的文盲」為題，作文一篇，加以闡述。

二、公文：（20分）

行政院農業委員會「103 年度學生暑期農業打工實施作業計畫」已於民國 103 年 6 月 5 日公告，並正式推動辦理，申請期限至同年 6 月 30 日止，該計畫提供年齡 18 歲以上學生或領有畢業證書之應屆畢業生打工機會。該會函請教育部轉知各級學校協助宣導周知。請擬此函。

乙、測驗部分：（20分）

代號：1101

- (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 10 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。

- 1 有鬼降於楚，曰：「天帝命我治若土，余良威福而人。」……市井無賴附鬼益眾，以身若婢妾然；不厭，及其妻若女。……天神聞而下之，忿且笑曰：「若妖也，而廟食於此，作威福不已！」（宋·鄧牧〈楚佞鬼〉）
下列「」中所用字詞，意義兩兩相同的選項是：
- (A)「若」妖也／及其妻「若」女
(B)天帝命我治「若」土／「若」妖也
(C)以身「若」婢妾然／及其妻「若」女
(D)天帝命我治「若」土／以身「若」婢妾然

- 2 《荀子·非十二子篇》云：「不知壹天下建國家之權稱，上功用，大儉約，而慢差等，曾不足以容辨異，縣君臣；然而其持之有故，其言之成理，足以欺惑愚眾。」根據上文，可知這是批評那一家學說？
(A)老子 (B)莊子 (C)墨子 (D)孟子
- 3 下列詩句中的「你」，最可能是唐代那一位詩人？
十年困頓的長安你當過八品參軍／天寶亂後的長安你一路顛沛流亡／
一條阡陌跨過一條阡陌／一群傷兵帶著一群傷兵／失去家園的炊煙到
處是野鼠挖穴／失去故人的訊息到處是鴟鴞狂鳴／你只好去住草堂／
親近梁燕和水鷗／你只好去登高樓／悲憐秋晚多病的長江
(A)李白 (B)杜甫 (C)王維 (D)白居易
- 4 蘇紹連〈有血機器〉：「有血機器：奴隸、勞工、傭人、農民／是太陽，必須吻他們的汗水／是月亮，必須編織他們的夢想／除了他們，人類已被寫進電腦程式裡／慵懶的酣睡了一輩子」。下列選項，何者較接近本詩寓意？
(A)日出而作，日入而息，鑿井而飲，耕田而食，帝力於我何有哉？
(B)坎坎伐檀兮，寘之河之干兮，河水清且漣漪！不稼不穡，胡取禾三百廛兮？不狩不獵，胡瞻爾庭有縣貍兮？彼君子兮！不素餐兮！
(C)北上太行山，艱哉何巍巍！羊腸阪詰屈，車輪為之摧。樹木何蕭瑟，北風聲正悲。熊羆對我蹲，虎豹夾路啼。谿谷少人民，雪落何霏霏。
(D)三男鄴城戍。一男附書至，二男新戰死。存者且偷生，死者長已矣。室中更無人，惟有乳下孫。有孫母未去，出入無完裙。老嫗力雖衰，請從吏夜歸。急應河陽役，猶得備晨炊。

- 5 「天下最愛哭的人莫過於懷春的少女同情海中翻身的青年，可是他們的生活是最有力，色彩最濃，最不虛過的生活。人到老了，生活力漸漸消磨盡了，淚泉也枯了，剩下的只是無可無不可那種將就木的心境和好像慈祥實在是生的疲勞所產生的微笑。」（梁遇春〈淚與笑〉）文末之「微笑」所蘊意涵，最接近下列何者？
- (A) 萬里歸來年愈少，微笑，笑時猶帶嶺梅香
(B) 御溝一相送，征馬屢盤桓。言笑方無日，離憂獨未寬
(C) 欲哭不成還強笑，諱愁無奈學忘情，誤人猶是說聰明
(D) 朝來臨鏡臺，妝罷暫裴回。千金始一笑，一召詎能來
- 6 《莊子·齊物論》：「道隱於小成，言隱於榮華。故有儒、墨之是非，以是其所非，而非其所是。欲是其所非而非其所是，則莫若以明。」本文點出「儒墨之爭」的盲點為何？
- (A) 繩鋸木斷，水滴石穿
(B) 蟬翼為重，千鈞為輕
(C) 攻其一點，不及其餘
(D) 知足不辱，知止不殆
- 7 《資治通鑑·秦紀三》：「（陳）嬰母謂嬰曰：『自我為汝家婦，未嘗聞汝先世之有貴者。今暴得大名，不祥；不如有所屬。事成，猶得封侯；事敗，易以亡，非世所指名也。』」下列選項最貼近前文主旨的是：
- (A) 樹大招風風撼樹
(B) 虎落平陽被犬欺
(C) 近水樓臺先得月
(D) 是非成敗轉頭空

8 《戰國策·秦二》：「醫扁鵲見秦武王，武王示之病，扁鵲請除。左右曰：『君之病，在耳之前，目之下，除之未必已也，將使耳不聰，目不明。』君以告扁鵲。扁鵲怒而投其石：『君與知之者謀之，而與不知者敗之。使此知秦國之政也，而君一舉而亡國矣。』」下列選項何者最貼近本文寓意？

- (A) 領導者要兼聽納諫
- (B) 受諫尤須睿智研判
- (C) 國無諛諛諍臣恆亡
- (D) 事君必犯顏以道諍

閱讀下文，回答第 9 題至第 10 題：

楚令尹病內結區霧，得秦醫而愈，乃言於王，令國人有疾不得之他醫。無何，楚大疫，凡疾之之秦醫者，皆死，於是國人悉往齊求醫。令尹怒，將執之。子良曰：「不可。夫人之病而服藥也，為其能救己也。是故辛螫澀苦之劑，碱砭熨灼之毒，莫不忍而受之，為其苦短而樂長也。今秦醫之為方也，不師古人而以臆，謂岐伯、俞跗為不足法，謂《素問》、《難經》為不足究也。故其所用，無非搜洩酷毒之物，鉤吻戟喉之草，葷心暈腦，入口如鋒，胸腸刮割，彌日達夕，肝膽決裂，故病去而身從之，不如死之速也。吾聞之：擇禍莫若輕，人之情也。今令尹不求諸草茅之言，而圖利其所愛，其若天道何？吾得死於楚國，幸也。」（《郁離子》）

9 下列關於「秦醫」的敘述，正確的選項是：

- (A) 深研《素問》、《難經》醫理，繼而補其不足
- (B) 好用割皮解肌的手術治療方式，故為人所懼
- (C) 用藥之理為「以毒攻毒」，病人往往難以忍受
- (D) 為求速效而下藥猛烈，但也因此傷害病人健康

10 子良的回答，旨在諷諫為政者不宜：

- (A) 橫征暴斂
- (B) 苛求嚴察
- (C) 師心自用
- (D) 捨本逐末

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：

行政執行官、檢察事務官偵查實務組、法院書記官、公職法醫師、觀護人(選試社會工作概論)、家事調查官、監獄官(女)、檢察事務官營繕工程組、觀護人(選試少年事件處理法)、檢察事務官電子資訊組、檢察事務官財經實務組、公證人、監獄官(男)、醫學繼續組、調查工作組(選試西班牙文)、調查工作組(選試法文)、財經實務組、法律實務組、調查工作組(選試英文)、電子科學組、營繕工程組、化學繼續組、調查工作組(選試韓文)、資訊科學組、情報組(選試英文)、國際組(選試法文)、數理組(選試英文)、國際組(選試法文)、電子組(選試英文)、政經組(選試英文)、國際組(選試日文)、國際組(選試英文)、資訊組(選試英文)、海巡行政、移民行政(選試日文)、移民行政(選試法文)、移民行政(選試泰文)、移民行政(選試德文)、移民行政(選試西文)、移民行政(選試俄文)、移民行政(選試英文)、移民行政(選試葡萄牙文)、移民行政(選試越南文)、移民行政(選試印尼文)、移民行政(選試韓文)

科目名稱：國文(作文、公文與測驗)(試題代號：1101)

單選題數：10題

單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

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題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	B	C	B	B	C	C	A	B	D	C

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案										

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案										

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案										

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案										

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

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答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：

考試別：調查人員、國家安全情報人員
等別：三等考試

類科組：調查人員調查工作組（選試英文）、國家安全情報人員各組（選試英文）
科目：外國文（英文）

考試時間：2小時

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

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座號：_____

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)

The US Center for Biological Diversity stated, “As we continue to emit greenhouse gas pollution, we are seeing more and more animals and plants in the world that are in danger from climate change.” The center pointed out that the coral reefs are being destroyed by carbon pollution. Even the orange clownfish in the Pacific Ocean is near extinction.

二、中譯英：(15分)

金融海嘯之後，全世界開始檢討資本主義，各國紛紛尋求經濟發展的新方向，文創產業變成新興寵兒，其中臺灣的軟實力逐漸引起注意，2016年臺北將主辦世界設計之都，成功地將臺北推向國際舞臺。

三、英文作文：(20分)

Tourism industry has been on the rise. Write a short essay to introduce Taiwan to the world—why they should visit Taiwan and make Taiwan their next destination after Japan, Hong Kong, China, etc. Make sure that you will give your essay an eye-catching slogan title to draw attention. The passage should be limited within 200 words and please indicate the word count at the end of the essay.

乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

代號：4201

- (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。

- The man who successfully transplants or “introduces” into a new habitat any persistent species of living thing _____ a very grave responsibility.
(A) allocates (B) assumes (C) mandates (D) misuses
- A number of major zoos have already closed down their elephant and chimpanzee exhibits because of the psychological _____ those animals have been shown to suffer in captivity.
(A) ambience (B) grudge (C) poisoning (D) trauma

- 3 Public aid to the needy tends to _____ the more vulnerable members of the society, and the welfare system may bring about failure.
(A) apprehend (B) confiscate (C) perpetuate (D) reappraise
- 4 I returned the glass vase to the store and asked for a _____ because I noticed a small crack on one side.
(A) compliment (B) consolation (C) refund (D) sacrifice
- 5 There is no writing well without reading well. The two activities are _____ connected; they are like sound and echo, body and shadow.
(A) deliberately (B) intimately (C) meticulously (D) vigorously
- 6 Jennifer has always had a low _____ for spicy food; sometimes even a mild curry sauce can become too overwhelming for her, not to mention red hot pepper sauce.
(A) hardship (B) responsibility (C) sentiment (D) tolerance
- 7 Judy achieved huge success as a child actress when she was twelve. However, her career lost _____ when she grew up. She later played mostly minor or supporting roles.
(A) empathy (B) sentiment (C) initiative (D) momentum
- 8 Suffering from years of economic recession, people were hoping that the new Prime Minister would soon resolve the national _____ crisis.
(A) blatant (B) fiscal (C) nuptial (D) reluctant
- 9 Many of Jessie's friends were _____ invited to a dinner party held in a five-star hotel to celebrate her 18th birthday.
(A) cordially (B) forlornly (C) skeptically (D) transiently
- 10 When asked about whether a patient is going to make it, doctors, wary of raising false hopes, have always been _____ in their replies.
(A) arbitrary (B) dogmatic (C) noncommittal (D) unstinted
- 11 He was repeatedly mortified by the subtle details of _____: the pointiness of the bones, the shriveled gums, and the thin, loose hair.
(A) animus (B) diffidence (C) emaciation (D) indolence
- 12 The Vatican Secret Archives were established four centuries ago to _____ the Holy See's official documents.
(A) conclude (B) convert (C) host (D) house
- 13 Men start to worry they might not have a wife in the future. According to a recent _____, around 20 percent of women have considered not to get married.
(A) disaster (B) population (C) survey (D) threat
- 14 Cell phones began as a _____ affordable only by the rich people, but now even young children can carry one.
(A) beacon (B) cliché (C) novelty (D) sector
- 15 Defending oneself from a verbal attack by means of a counterattack is almost as natural as physical self-defense. So divorces and battles over child custody usually involve _____ between husband and wife.
(A) approbation (B) discriminations (C) probation (D) recriminations
- 16 It is extremely difficult to get a _____ on the house in such a shabby condition; you should try to get a loan from other sources.
(A) morgue (B) mortar-board (C) mortgage (D) mortuary
- 17 Natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, may cost people dearly in terms of lives, damage, and economic _____.
(A) association (B) disruption (C) invasion (D) regulation

請依下文回答第 18 題至第 21 題

Philosophers, artists, mystics, and scientists have long debated the nature of color. For more than a thousand years, India's astrologers have taught that the sun's white light is composed of all colors. 18 as the deity Surya, the sun is the single source of life and ruler of eight other celestial bodies. The bodies each transmit one pure color to Earth, affecting the destiny of every living creature.

The colors are associated with gemstones: cat's-eye, hessonite, coral, sapphire, pearl, emerald, yellow sapphire, diamond, and ruby. Examples are set out above at Jantar Mantar, the 18th-century astronomical observatory at Jaipur.

In the Western tradition, Aristotle's belief that all colors are created by mixing black and white 19 the 17th century. Even Leonardo da Vinci could not decide the question, declaring at different times that there were six primary colors, or eight. In 1613 Jesuit teacher François d'Aguilon declared that there were three primary colors: red, yellow, and blue, which, 20 white and black, could be combined to make all colors.

"In the beginning of the year 1666...I procured me a Triangular glass Prisme, to try therewith the Celebrated Phænomena of Colours," wrote Sir Isaac Newton in 1672, 21 making public his "New Theory about Light and Colours." By intercepting a beam of sunlight with a prism, Newton proved that white light was composed of all visible colors of the spectrum and could be recombined back into white light. His ideas helped launch the era of modern optics.

- 18 (A) Personified (B) Petrified (C) Patronized (D) Popularized
- 19 (A) looked well back to (B) prevailed well into (C) moved well forward (D) flashed well through
- 20 (A) in spite of (B) except for (C) together with (D) similar to
- 21 (A) when (B) for (C) by (D) since
- 22 The carrot-and-stick strategy alone might not have resulted in serious negotiations had it not been for the tireless efforts of the chief UN envoy.
- (A) The chief UN envoy worked very hard to pursue serious negotiations using the carrot-and-stick strategy alone.
- (B) The chief UN envoy initiated and completed serious negotiations effortlessly without using the carrot-and-stick strategy.
- (C) Without the chief UN envoy's hard work, the carrot-and-stick strategy itself might not have brought about serious negotiations.
- (D) With the carrot-and-stick strategy alone, serious negotiations did not result from the tireless efforts of the chief UN envoy.
- 23 The term "Romanticism" is a designation so grandly inclusive as to defy definition.
- (A) The grand designation is so definitively inclusive that it defies the label "Romanticism."
- (B) The grand label "Romanticism" is designed to defy definitely any inclusive definition.
- (C) The label "Romanticism" refers to so many cultural manifestations that one can hardly pin it down.
- (D) The term "Romanticism" is a definite grand label which is so inclusive that it defies any designation.
- 24 When the going gets tough, the tough get going.
- (A) When something difficult is going on, it will make us stronger and keep us going.
- (B) In dealing with something difficult, the winners can easily outdo the losers.
- (C) When the situation becomes difficult, we need to be strong in order to get ahead.
- (D) To deal with a difficult situation, we have to do something in order to keep going.

- 25 Since road traffic is a significant contributing factor to greenhouse gas emissions, major cities in the world are starting to reduce their traffic volume by implementing a congestion charge.
- (A) Major cities in the world charge drivers for causing traffic jams and emitting harmful gas into the air.
 - (B) Major cities in the world will be charged because they are major contributors to the greenhouse effect.
 - (C) Major cities in the world will be charged for causing heavy traffic on their streets and for contributing to the greenhouse effect.
 - (D) Major cities in the world begin to charge drivers for speed driving that contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 29 題

Time magazine celebrated the Fourth of July in 1995 with a cover story about the nation's ethnic diversity and asked the questions: "Who are we?" and "What do we have in common?" To someone in Hawaii, all these concerns about ethnic diversity seem like so much fuss. Hawaii has been a multicultural society, a community of different ethnic groups where no one group is the majority. Back in 1961, the sociologist Lawrence Fuchs came to Hawaii and wrote "Hawaii Pono." In it, he concluded: "This is the promise of Hawaii, a promise for the entire nation, and indeed, the world, that peoples of different races and creeds can live together, enriching each other, in harmony and democracy." When the playwright David Henry Hwang spoke at the University of Hawaii about Hawaii being a model multicultural community for the rest of the country, he raised the obvious question: "What could others learn?" Governor Waihee said, "In Hawaii, you have something a little different, in which people are encouraged to be proud of their heritages. There is a pride in that kind of a society that allows you to pick and choose and enjoy the cultural contributions and uniqueness of different groups."

- 26 What does the underlined sentence "To someone in Hawaii, all these concerns about ethnic diversity seem like so much fuss" mean?
- (A) People in Hawaii find that the issue of ethnic diversity is not such a big deal.
 - (B) People in Hawaii find that the issue of ethnic diversity is annoying.
 - (C) People in Hawaii find that the issue of ethnic diversity is a joke.
 - (D) People in Hawaii find that the issue of ethnic diversity is meaningless.
- 27 According to the passage, who says Hawaii is a model multicultural community?
- (A) The editor of *Time* magazine
 - (B) David Henry Hwang
 - (C) Lawrence Fuchs
 - (D) Governor Waihee
- 28 According to this passage, what could people learn from Hawaii?
- (A) People should be proud of their heritages.
 - (B) People should live together without communicating with each other.
 - (C) People should be segregated.
 - (D) People should mind their own business.
- 29 What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Democracy
 - (B) The Harmony of a Multicultural Society
 - (C) Ethnic Problems
 - (D) Hawaiian Culture

請依下文回答第 30 題至第 32 題

Anxiety disorders have been in the news a lot lately, thanks to the finding that one variety, the extreme fear of being judged known as social phobia, seems to respond well to drugs. But the real news is how many people suffer from anxiety in its many forms. According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), nearly one in seven people has experienced a panic attack or other symptoms in the last year, and by one estimate, 46 million will meet the National Psychiatric Association's criteria for an anxiety disorder at some point in their lives. A certain amount of fretting, of course, is essential for the survival of the species. Anxious people slow down when the light turns yellow and refuse to let the kids have skateboards and trampolines. But breaking out in a sweat at the thought of getting into a car, or spending your days in dread of the terrible things that might befall your child—this does no one any good. What tips the balance from reasonable to off-kilter? Sensing a booming market, drug companies have made huge investments in research to uncover the answers. One of the most important findings, says Dr. Ross, is that “for most anxiety disorders, there appears to be a genetic vulnerability.”

- 30 Which symptom is more likely to be associated with anxiety disorders?
- (A) Slowing down when the traffic light turns yellow
 - (B) Refusing to let kids have trampolines
 - (C) Sensing a booming market of investment in drug research
 - (D) Spending days worrying about being hit by cars
- 31 What does the underlined word “off-kilter” in the passage most likely refer to?
- (A) The way people who suffer from anxiety disorders behave
 - (B) The drug companies that invest money in research of anxiety disorders
 - (C) The answers to anxiety disorders that doctors are looking for
 - (D) The action that a booming market takes in response to anxiety disorders
- 32 According to Dr. Ross, what is one of the most important findings in anxiety disorders research?
- (A) People who suffer from anxiety disorders may be born with them.
 - (B) Drug companies have made huge investments to uncover the answers.
 - (C) Nearly one in seven people has experienced a panic attack in the last year.
 - (D) Forty-six million people meet the criteria for an anxiety disorder at some point in their lives.

第 33 題至第 36 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

Sir John Templeton, a financial legend, was a great teacher and investor with a gentle and loving disposition. 33 His success lay in patiently waiting for prices to reach points of maximum pessimism. Initially, he led me into global emerging markets by asking me to manage the first Templeton fund. 34 Moreover, he taught us to open our mind to the world to find the best investment opportunities. More important, he showed us that to be successful in any endeavor, particularly investing, we need to keep an open mind and be willing to learn.

His investment career spanned five decades. 35 Though he was famous as a financial-industry legend and visionary, we knew him as a man of strong principles and wisdom. He was also a loving father to his children and friend to all who worked with him. 36 Not only did he practice it himself, he also showed us that only through humility can we achieve great understanding.

- 33 (A) He pioneered value investing beyond the US shores long before global investing became commonplace.
- (B) He also taught me and others how to become investors by pursuing long-term goals and undervalued securities.
 - (C) The most important lesson he taught me was to open my eyes to world opportunities.
 - (D) Most important of all, his greatest lesson was humility.

- 34 (A) He also taught me and others how to become investors by pursuing long-term goals and undervalued securities.
(B) The most important lesson he taught me was to open my eyes to world opportunities.
(C) Most important of all, his greatest lesson was humility.
(D) In addition, his lifelong devotion was philanthropy.
- 35 (A) He also taught me and others how to become investors by pursuing long-term goals and undervalued securities.
(B) Yet, his lifelong devotion was to spiritual concerns and philanthropy.
(C) Most important of all, his greatest lesson was humility.
(D) In addition, his lifelong devotion was philanthropy.
- 36 (A) The most important lesson he taught me was to open my eyes to world opportunities.
(B) Yet, his lifelong devotion was to spiritual concerns and philanthropy.
(C) Most important of all, his greatest lesson was humility.
(D) In addition, his lifelong devotion was philanthropy.

第 37 題至第 40 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 art of wine tasting is a complex process, which takes years to fully appreciate. And there is some guidance to help you bluff your way through it.

37 Look through the wine towards a source of light. Then tilt the glass slightly and look through it towards a pale background. 38 Clarity is obvious; no good wines have particles floating around in them. But color is more complex. A deep color indicates a strong wine. The color can also reveal the types of grapes used as well as the wine's age. In red wines a blue hue indicates youth, whereas an orange hue indicates age.

Then swirl the wine around and smell it in one inhalation. The agitation will release the wine's full bouquet. 39 There are eleven main groups of smells associated with wine, ranging from fruits to plants, herbs, and spices. 40 Swill it around in your mouth and then draw in some air to bring out the flavor. After doing this, swallow the wine. A fine wine should leave an aftertaste.

- 37 (A) Check the color of wine first.
(B) Close your eyes and concentrate: what do you smell?
(C) Wine tasters use a rich vocabulary to describe wine.
(D) Wine can be nervous, elegant, fleshy or round, and taste of vanilla, strawberry, and even cigars.
- 38 (A) Check the color of wine first.
(B) What you are looking for here is clarity and color.
(C) Wine tasters use a rich vocabulary to describe wine.
(D) Close your eyes and concentrate: what do you smell?
- 39 (A) And finally take a sip.
(B) Wine tasters use a rich vocabulary to describe wine.
(C) Close your eyes and concentrate: what do you smell?
(D) Wine can be nervous, elegant, fleshy or round and taste of vanilla, strawberry and even cigars.
- 40 (A) Wine tasters use a rich vocabulary to describe wine.
(B) What you are looking for here is clarity and color.
(C) Check the color of wine first.
(D) And finally take a sip.

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：調查工作組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)、電子組(選試英文)、情報組(選試英文)、政經組(選試英文)、資訊組(選試英文)

科目名稱：外國文(英文)(試題代號：4201)

單選題數：40題

單選每題配分：1.25分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

標準答案：

更多國安考試科目的歷屆題庫
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Line@帳號：@gaofeng
連絡電話：07-236-7296

題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	B	D	C	C	B	D	D	B	A	C

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案	C	D	C	C	D	C	B	A	B	C

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	B	D

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案	A	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	C	D

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案										

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：

103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30250 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員
等別：三等考試
類科組：情報組
科目：情報學（含各國安全制度）
考試時間：2小時

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座號：_____

※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

- 一、為便於處理內容日益複雜廣泛的情報資訊，世界各國通常會基於本身的需求與條件，將情報區分成不同的類型，美國情報機構即將情報區分為「公開情報」（Open source intelligence, OSINT）、「人力情報」（Human intelligence, HUMINT）、「測量與特徵情報」（Measurements and signatures intelligence, MASINT）、「信號情報」（Signals intelligence, SIGINT）與「圖像情報」（Imagery intelligence, IMINT）等 5 種類型，試分別說明上述各類型情報的意義？（20 分）以及美國情報分類的根據與原因。（5 分）
- 二、對政府而言，提供「徵候與預警」（Indications and warning, I&W）是情報機構最優先的任務，試說明「徵候與預警」情報工作的目的？（15 分）此外，情報機構所提供的「徵候與預警」經常會出現所謂的「警戒疲勞」（Alert fatigue）的現象，請一併說明之。（10 分）
- 三、德國（原西德）政府在二次大戰後，參考美國「中央情報局」（CIA）的模式，於 1956 年成立「聯邦情報局」（Bundes Nachrichten Dienst, BND），成為德國最主要與負責對外的情報機構，試根據 1990 年德國所頒布的「聯邦情報局法」說明該局的主要任務？（10 分）以及在 2001 年與 2008 年，「聯邦情報局」又分別進行兩次組織結構的調整，試說明此二次調整的主要重點與目的？（15 分）
- 四、為防止情報機構濫用權力，美國於 1978 年由國會通過制定「國外情報監視法」（Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, FISA），並設立「國外情報監視法庭」（Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court）；試說明「國外情報監視法」中所規範美國情報機構國外情報監視活動的對象與範圍？（5 分）以及「國外情報監視法庭」如何組成與運作？（10 分）而 911 恐怖攻擊事件之後，美國國會於 2008 年又修正通過「國外情報監視法」，其修正重點為何？（10 分）請一併說明之。

103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30260 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：情報組

科目：國家安全（含傳統安全與非傳統安全）

考試時間：2小時

更多國安考試科目的歷屆題庫

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※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

一、試申論何謂傳統國家安全？何謂非傳統國家安全？並比較兩者有何差異？（25分）

二、冷戰結束後，國際關係已進入全球化時代。試申論在全球化時代，我國應有怎樣的經濟安全戰略？（25分）

三、當前恐怖主義仍是許多國家所面臨的主要非傳統安全威脅。試分析何謂恐怖主義？有那些主要的類型？應如何防治？（25分）

四、兩岸關係愈趨複雜，目前兩岸交流頻繁，經濟互動加深，但是中國大陸亦未放棄對臺灣的武力威脅。試分析兩岸關係對於我國國家安全的影響為何？應如何因應？（25分）

考試別：調查人員、國家安全情報人員
等別：三等考試
類科組：各組

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科目：綜合法政知識與英文（包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、兩岸關係、英文）

考試時間：1小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，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)本科目共 50 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

- 下列何者屬於監察院之機關？
(A)審計部 (B)公務員懲戒委員會 (C)法務部 (D)銓敘部
- 下列何人得申請登記為總統、副總統候選人？
(A)辦理選舉事務人員 (B)具有外國國籍者 (C)現役軍人 (D)警察
- 依據憲法第 59 條規定，行政院於會計年度開始幾個月前，應將下年度預算案提出於立法院？
(A) 5 個月 (B) 3 個月 (C) 2 個月 (D) 1 個月
- 依司法院大法官解釋，下列關於訴訟權之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)訴訟權之保障應及時有效 (B)人民訴請法院救濟，為訴訟權保障之核心內容
(C)二級二審之訴訟制度有違訴訟權之憲法保障 (D)暫時權利保護制度旨在確保有效之訴訟權保障
- 依司法院大法官解釋，由下列何者核發通訊監察書，方符合憲法第 12 條有關人民秘密通訊自由之保障？
(A)檢察官 (B)內政部警政署署長 (C)軍事檢察官 (D)法官
- 依司法院大法官解釋，人民因犯罪送交相當處所施以強制工作，主要涉及人民下列何種自由？
(A)工作自由 (B)人身自由 (C)信仰自由 (D)居住自由
- 下列何種行為不涉及憲法第 8 條所規定之正當法律程序？
(A)法院的羈押決定 (B)強制工作的保安處分
(C)行政機關對於公務人員之免職處分 (D)行政執行中對於義務人之管收
- 依現行憲法之規定，應優先編列之經費，不包括：
(A)國防安全有關經費 (B)社會救助有關救濟性支出
(C)國民就業有關救濟性支出 (D)國民教育之經費
- 下列對於地方自治之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)鄉鎮市自治受憲法明文保障 (B)中央與地方分權採均權制度
(C)地方自治受憲法之制度性保障 (D)地方事務分為自治事項與委辦事項
- 依集會遊行法之規定，各國使領館、代表機構及其館長官邸週邊範圍禁止集會遊行，其範圍應由何機關劃定公告？
(A)內政部 (B)外交部 (C)國防部 (D)行政院
- 直轄市所制定之自治條例因牴觸法律而無效時，由下列何者予以函告？
(A)行政院 (B)司法院 (C)法務部 (D)內政部
- 下列何者非我國憲法之基本原則？
(A)法治國 (B)共和國 (C)民主國 (D)聯邦國
- 法律之廢止，原則上應依何種程序為之？
(A)立法院通過，總統公布 (B)行政院院會通過，行政院發布
(C)行政院院會通過，立法院發布 (D)立法院通過，行政院院長發布
- 下列何人與自己無姻親關係？
(A)岳父母 (B)妹妹的先生 (C)太太的妹妹的先生 (D)妹妹的先生的父母
- 有關用益物權之敘述，下列何者正確？
(A)民法規定之用益物權，為地上權、農育權、不動產役權及永佃權
(B)用益物權只能於他人之土地設定
(C)地上權得為抵押權之標的
(D)用益物權之設定必為有償
- 下列關於未遂犯法律效果之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)普通未遂（障礙未遂）之處罰，得按正犯之刑減輕之
(B)不能未遂，不罰
(C)迷信犯之行為，不罰
(D)中止未遂，得減輕或免除其刑
- 關於身分犯與正犯、共犯之敘述，依實務見解，下列何者錯誤？
(A)無構成身分之人，亦得成立該罪之正犯 (B)無加減身分之人，亦得成立該罪之正犯
(C)無構成身分之人，得減輕其刑 (D)無加減身分之人，科以通常之刑
- 下列關於著作財產權之損害賠償計算方式之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)著作財產權人得請求填補其所受損害與所失利益
(B)著作財產權人得請求交付因侵害行為所得之利益
(C)著作財產權人得請求交付因侵害行為所得之全部收入，但無須扣除侵害人之成本及必要費用
(D)被害人不易證明其實際損害額時，法院得依侵害情節，在新臺幣 1 萬元以上 1 百萬元以下酌定賠償額

- 19 下列關於公司將自己股份或他公司股份收回、收買或收為質物之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)公司得以盈餘收回自己所發行之特別股
(B)公司進行合併時，不同意之股東得請求公司以公平價格收買其股份
(C)被持有已發行有表決權之股份總數超過半數之從屬公司，不得將控制公司之股份收買或收為質物
(D)公司得以轉讓股份予員工為目的，經董事會以董事過半出席，出席董事過半數同意，收買公司股份
- 20 依性別工作平等法之規定，家庭照顧假之請假日數應如何計算？
(A)視為曠職 (B)併入病假計算 (C)併入事假計算 (D)併入特別休假計算
- 21 兩岸在 2010 年簽訂經濟合作架構協議 (ECFA)，後續將在六個月內啟動協商四大經濟議題，不包括下列那一項？
(A)投資協議 (B)貨品貿易協議 (C)服務貿易協議 (D)金融開放協議
- 22 根據臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例施行細則，進入臺灣地區之大陸地區人民，有事實足認為有危害國家安全或社會安定之虞者，得逕行強制其出境，下列何者錯誤？
(A)曾參加或資助內亂、外患團體或其活動而隱瞞不報 (B)曾參加或資助恐怖或暴力非法組織或其活動而隱瞞不報
(C)持偽造、變造之護照、旅行證或其他相類之證書 (D)在臺灣地區外涉嫌犯罪或有犯罪習慣
- 23 在馬英九總統執政的前六年時期，大陸對臺曾採取下列何項政策？
(A)大陸接受「一個中國、各自表述」作為兩岸政治談判的基礎
(B)大陸支持臺灣成為國際民航組織的觀察員
(C)大陸支持臺灣參與跨太平洋戰略經濟夥伴關係協議
(D)大陸支持臺灣成為世界衛生大會的觀察員
- 24 大陸在 2000 年 2 月下旬發表第二份對臺政策白皮書，提出對臺灣動武的三項原則（三個「如果」），不包括下列那一項內容？
(A)如果臺灣發生內亂
(B)如果臺灣被以任何名義從中國分割出去的重大事變
(C)如果出現外國侵占臺灣
(D)如果臺灣當局無限期地拒絕通過談判和平解決兩岸統一問題
- 25 從 2005 年至 2007 年，兩岸在澳門進行協商，簡稱澳門模式。下列關於澳門模式的成效，那一項正確？
(A)達成兩岸醫療包機協議 (B)達成兩岸客貨運包機協議
(C)達成兩岸觀光客來臺協議 (D)達成兩岸金融監理機制協議
- 26 下列那一項內容，沒有在中共十八大的政治報告當中出現？
(A)鞏固和深化兩岸政治、經濟、文化與社會基礎，為兩岸和平統一創造更充分的基礎
(B)兩岸應該支持和平統一，大陸只願意與明確接受一個中國原則的臺灣政黨進行交往、對話與合作
(C)兩岸應該探討國家尚未統一特殊情況下的兩岸政治關係
(D)兩岸應該商談建立兩岸軍事安全互信機制，穩定臺海局勢
- 27 在下列那個案例，臺灣已經是國際組織會員，但是大陸加入該組織之後，要求臺灣更改原來參與該組織的名稱？
(A)亞太經濟合作會議 (B)東南亞國家中央銀行總裁聯合會
(C)世界貿易組織 (D)世界銀行
- 28 兩岸在 2010 年 6 月簽訂經濟合作架構協議 (ECFA)，馬英九總統在同年 7 月 1 日召開記者會，認為 ECFA 可以帶來多項效益，不包括下列那一項？
(A)讓臺灣經濟走出被邊緣化的威脅 (B)促成臺灣與美國簽署投資協議
(C)提昇臺灣對大陸的出口競爭力 (D)臺灣成為各國企業進軍大陸市場的跳板
- 29 自從 2008 年以來，兩岸在外交事務的對抗上有些緩和，甚至讓臺灣突破參與相關的國際組織，馬英九總統稱之為外交休兵。請問下列那一項是馬政府外交休兵政策的成就？
(A)臺灣以觀察員的身分參與聯合國氣候變化綱要公約
(B)國際民航組織通過決議，邀請臺灣以觀察員的身分參與
(C)世界衛生大會通過決議，邀請臺灣以觀察員的身分參與大會
(D)臺灣與日本簽署投資協議與漁業協議
- 30 2005 年 3 月，大陸通過「反分裂國家法」。下列那一項不是「反分裂國家法」的內容？
(A)和平統一可能性完全喪失，大陸考慮採取非和平手段及其他必要措施，捍衛國家主權與領土完整
(B)鼓勵與推動兩岸經濟交流與合作
(C)大陸要對臺灣採取非和平手段，大陸中央軍事委員會得以單獨採取緊急處置，不需要向全國人民代表大會常務委員會報告
(D)兩岸應該平等協商實現和平統一
- 31 Over the ensuing century, with our increased knowledge of the wild and its _____, the old city zoo began to wither and fade.
(A) fangs (B) inhabitants (C) prosperities (D) reveries
- 32 TV advertisers may be reluctant to sponsor a program that deals with _____ social issues. If they do, they may insist that the issues be portrayed delicately.
(A) controversial (B) eccentric (C) obsolete (D) superficial
- 33 Great chefs understand how to use spices such as ginger and pepper to _____ the flavor of their food.
(A) detect (B) enrich (C) implant (D) insist
- 34 There is much _____ about the use of animals in scientific studies; some believe it is necessary because it helps cure diseases, while some think it is cruel and should be stopped.
(A) controversy (B) distraction (C) negotiation (D) superstition

- 35 As a sharp and straightforward businesswoman, Mandy often speaks directly and _____ to get her points crossed.
(A) punctually (B) raucously (C) squeamishly (D) trenchantly

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 38 題：

The development of seawater agriculture has taken two directions. Some investigators have attempted to breed salt tolerance into conventional crops, such as barley and wheat. For example, Emanuel Epstein's research team at the University of California at Davis showed as early as 1979 that strains of barley propagated for generations in the presence of low levels of salt could produce small amounts of grain when irrigated by comparatively saltier seawater. Unfortunately, subsequent efforts to increase the salt tolerance of conventional crops through selective breeding and genetic engineering—in which genes for salt tolerance were added directly to the plants—have not produced good candidates for seawater irrigation. The upper salinity limit for the long-term irrigation of even the most salt-tolerant crops, such as the date palm, is still less than five part per 1,000 (ppt) —less than 15 percent of the salt content of seawater. Normal seawater is 35 ppt salt.

Our approach has been to domesticate wild, salt-tolerant plants, called halophytes, for use as food, forage, and oilseed crops. We reasoned that changing the basic physiology of a traditional crop plant from salt-sensitive to salt-tolerant would be difficult and that it might be more feasible to domesticate a wild, salt-tolerant plant. After all, our modern crops started out as wild plants. Indeed, some halophytes—such as grain from the saltgrass *Distichlis Palmeri*—were eaten for generations by native peoples, including the Cocopah, who live where the Colorado River empties into the Gulf of California.

- 36 Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) It is possible to domesticate a wild, salt-tolerant plant.
(B) It is feasible to add genes for salt tolerance to the plants.
(C) It is worthwhile to reduce the salt content of seawater from 35 ppt salt to 15 ppt salt.
(D) It is promising to change a traditional crop plant from salt-sensitive to salt-tolerant.
- 37 According to the passage, which of the following plants will grow and produce crops when irrigated by seawater with over 5 ppt salt?
(A) Barley (B) Wheat (C) *Distichlis Palmeri* (D) Date Palm
- 38 Where do you think the Cocopah live?
(A) At the origin of the Colorado River (B) At the mouth of the Colorado River
(C) Along the Colorado River (D) At the dried part of the Colorado River

請依下文回答第 39 題至第 42 題：

What makes people smart? It is a question that scientists and philosophers have thought about for centuries, prompting complex calibrations, from head measurements to brain-bending tests. Yet the drive to probe the powers—and the limits—of the human mind has been thwarted by the hard facts of life: the brain was virtually a black box, its inner secrets locked within. Now, scientists are using the latest technology to peer inside. Using machines such as the PET scanner and FMRI machines, which map the changes in the brain's blood flow, researchers at U.C. Irvine and elsewhere are producing the first images of how gifted, and not-so-gifted, minds go about the task of thinking. In one study, Professor Richard Haier of U.C. Irvine found that brighter people have lower metabolic rate probably because their brains are more efficient. However, when bright people are given harder tasks, their brains work harder than the average person's. Apparently, brain activity depends, to some extent, on the difficulty level of the task and the level of effort required.

- 39 Why is it so hard to examine the powers and limits of the human brain?
(A) The hard facts of life cannot be measured.
(B) The inner secrets of the brain have not been revealed yet.
(C) The drive to test the human brain has been encouraged.
(D) Complex calibrations are prompted.
- 40 What is the newest way for scientists nowadays to explore the human brain?
(A) Giving brain-bending tests (B) Mapping the changes surrounding the brain
(C) Giving tasks of calibration (D) Using machines like the PET scanner
- 41 Which of the following facts was found by Professor Haier?
(A) Bright people always have lower metabolic rate.
(B) The average person does not work hard when he is given hard tasks.
(C) Brighter people have higher metabolic rate when they are given harder tasks.
(D) The level of effort required is not in proportion to the difficulty level of the task.
- 42 What do the underlined words "a question" refer to?
(A) How to prompt complex calibration
(B) How to set up the limits of the mind
(C) How to measure the head with brain-bending tests
(D) How to investigate the powers and limits of the human brain

請依下文回答第 43 題至第 46 題：

New Yorkers are not notably genial neighbors. Many get to know one another solely by what manages to permeate their deadbolted doors—an odoriferous stew, the wail of a child, the hushed sighs of intimate moments.

But the boom in condos loaded with amenities, along with the construction of some high-end rental buildings, has created opportunities for neighbors to make the transition from polite elevator nods to cocktail-caliber mingling. More and more properties in the city feature community amenities like gyms, lounges, and roof decks. These, and more novel spaces—cinemas, wet bars, squash courts, outdoor rain showers, are putting lounges with a lonely television set to shame, and they are fostering a clubby college-dormitory atmosphere in several developments.

“We’re extremely social creatures, and I think people in New York suffer from an inability to really interact with people,” said Susan Meiklejohn, associate professor of urban planning at Hunter College. This is not because New Yorkers are cold, Dr. Meiklejohn said, but because the city is so dense that people avoid one another to establish buffer zones. “What level of friendliness can you possibly sustain each day if you have to say hello to everybody you meet on 34th Street?” she said. The design of many new buildings, however, are gradually making New Yorkers venture beyond tight-lipped hellos at the mailbox.

- 43 According to Dr. Meiklejohn, what accounts for New Yorkers’ lack of true interaction with others?
(A) New York is too cold. (B) New York is too crowded.
(C) New York is too expensive. (D) New York is too dangerous.
- 44 According to the passage, what is the change New Yorkers have undergone?
(A) They are building more condos and expensive rental buildings.
(B) They have learned to enjoy tight-lipped hellos and polite elevator nods.
(C) They are developing closer relationships with their neighbors.
(D) They have become used to whatever permeates their deadbolted doors.
- 45 According to the passage, which amenity has gradually become out of date for the new buildings in New York?
(A) Community gyms (B) Clubby roof decks (C) Outdoor rain showers (D) Lounges with a TV set
- 46 Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
(A) New Yorkers are obsessed with cocktail-caliber mingling.
(B) New Yorkers change along with their living space.
(C) New Yorkers will never make genial neighbors.
(D) New Yorkers no longer need buffer zones.

第 47 題至第 50 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

Even in this modern, high-tech age, money is still a great cultural taboo that is rarely discussed openly in the United States, experts say. People can find advice from many self-help books on how to become rich. 47 Not until recently, with large numbers of people afflicted by what psychologists call “money disorders,” psychologists and financial planners seem to have found a way to join forces in the budding field of financial therapy, where budget planning meets psychological counseling.

While it is difficult to pinpoint the number of patients or practitioners, experts in psychology and financial planning say the number of professionals offering to treat money disorders has multiplied in the last few years. 48 For example, Dr. Brad Klontz, a financial psychologist, in his study looked at various money disorders at a treatment center, Onsite, in Nashville. 49 It costs \$2,650 and involves six days of group therapy and financial counseling to treat a wide variety of unhealthy and self-destructive behaviors that are not as extreme as pathological gambling or compulsive shopping.

Nevertheless, under the American Psychological Association’s professional code of ethics, therapist should not enter into outside relationships with clients, including business arrangements like financial planning. 50 “It could violate the ethical standards of the mental health field if a financial planner who was also trained as a therapist crossed the boundary from asset management or coaching into the realm of providing therapy,” said Dr. Klontz.

- 47 (A) Onsite is one of a number of programs and workshops devoted to money disorders.
(B) However, the fields of psychology and financial planning have been slow to link money and emotion.
(C) In addition, research studies have been conducted to examine the state and treatment of money disorders.
(D) With the field of financial therapy so new, Dr. Klontz and others tried to have their voices heard about the murky ethics.
- 48 (A) Onsite is one of a number of programs and workshops devoted to money disorders.
(B) However, the fields of psychology and financial planning have been slow to link money and emotion.
(C) In addition, research studies have been conducted to examine the state and treatment of money disorders.
(D) Problematic money behaviors like gambling and compulsive shopping are treated at more traditional rehab facilities.
- 49 (A) Onsite is one of a number of programs and workshops devoted to money disorders.
(B) In addition, research studies have been conducted to examine the state and treatment of money disorders.
(C) Problematic money behaviors like gambling and compulsive shopping are treated at more traditional rehab facilities.
(D) And when people come for help around money, “it goes so much deeper than what is in their bank accounts,” said Dr. Klontz.
- 50 (A) In addition, research studies have been conducted to examine the state and treatment of money disorders.
(B) Problematic money behaviors like gambling and compulsive shopping are treated at more traditional rehab facilities.
(C) With the field of financial therapy so new, Dr. Klontz and others tried to have their voices heard about the murky ethics.
(D) And when people come for help around money, “it goes so much deeper than what is in their bank accounts,” said Dr. Klontz.

測驗題標準答案更正

考試名稱：103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試

類科名稱：調查工作組(選試英文)、調查工作組(選試西班牙文)、調查工作組(選試法文)、調查工作組(選試韓文)、法律實務組、財經實務組、化學鑑識組、醫學鑑識組、電子科學組、資訊科學組、營繕工程組、政經組(選試英文)、情報組(選試英文)、國際組(選試英文)、國際組(選試法文)、國際組(選試日文)、國際組(選試韓文)、資訊組(選試英文)、電子組(選試英文)、數理組(選試英文)

科目名稱：綜合法政知識與英文(包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、兩岸關係、英文)

單選題數：50題

單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數：

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答案	D	C	D	A	#	B	B	B	D	C

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答案	B	A	B	A	D	A	C	B	B	D

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答案	C	D	B	C	D	B	B	C	A	C

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答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：第16題答A或D或AD者均給分，第25題答A或B或AB者均給分。

103年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

代號：30230 全一頁

考試別：國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：情報組

科目：國家安全相關法規（包括國家機密保護法、國家情報工作法、國家安全法、通訊保障及監察法、特種勤務條例）

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

- 一、我國是一個民主國家，人民享有秘密通訊的自由及隱私權不受非法侵害的權利。依據「通訊保障及監察法」之規定，說明在何種情況下，政府相關機關及執法人員可對人民進行通訊監察、進行通訊監察之基本原則及方法、對何種人可發通訊監察書，並說明通訊的定義。（20分）
- 二、依據「國家機密保護法」之規定，說明我國對國家機密之定義、核定原則及禁止為之的規定、國家機密之等級區分及定義和保密的期限，以及解除機密的條件。（20分）
- 三、依「國家情報工作法」之規定，說明制定該法之目的、情報機關蒐集資訊的原則與範圍。（20分）
- 四、基於國家安全之考量，依據「國家安全法」的規定，人民入出管制區，應向所屬權責機關申請許可，「國家安全法」所稱管制區範圍為何？在管制區內另有何限制規範？（20分）
- 五、試述「特種勤務條例」之立法原則為何？並依據「特種勤務條例」之規定，說明特種勤務安全維護對象為何？（20分）

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