

# 111 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

## 外語群英語類專業(二) 試題

### 第一部分：選擇題(60分)

一、綜合測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 1-15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 1-5 題

As the pandemic spreads around the world, many physical activities must be replaced by online activities. Advances in technology have changed the traditional tourism industry and the experiences of visitors. It 1. virtual tourism with a new cutting edge technology, Virtual Reality(VR). Virtual reality is mostly used in the marketing of tourist products and guided tours for the development of social tourism. By creating an online experience that allows users to experience 2. and interactive tourism while staying indoors, it simulates and outperforms on-site tourism. People may use virtual reality to provide customers with the most authentic experience of an area without needing to be there physically. Although virtual tourism has received a lot of attention as a new type of tourism industry, 3. remain about the attitudes and evaluations of this modality. Some scholars believe that a new type of tourism has emerged as a result of virtual tourism. It provides a variety of benefits, including preserving a destination's historic appearance and making tourism 4. tourists with disabilities. On the other hand, opponents of online tourism argue that tourists are unable to have high-quality experiences. For travelers to be completely aroused and 5., they must engage all of their senses with the physical environment. Some heritage managers also worry that these virtual experiences will weaken the destination's objective authenticity. They reject this approach because the information presented through virtual tourism may weaken the on-site tourism attraction.

- |                     |                   |                   |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. (A)runs out of   | (B)gives rise to  | (C)looks down on  | (D)makes up for  |
| 2. (A)unaware       | (B)surgical       | (C)obscure        | (D)immersive     |
| 3. (A)revivals      | (B)disputes       | (C)infections     | (D)expenditures  |
| 4. (A)suspicious of | (B)inattentive to | (C)accessible for | (D)isolated from |
| 5. (A)awakened      | (B)eliminated     | (C)insulted       | (D)blushed       |

▲閱讀下文，回答第 6－10 題

Andre and Edouard Michelin, two French brothers, began their careers by establishing a rubber manufacturing. Because of an incredible 6. of events, these two brothers ended up producing two products that are still available today: Michelin tires, and the Michelin Guide to restaurants and hotels. In the year 1900, France had less than three thousand automobiles. The Michelins created the first Michelin Guide in order to encourage more people to drive. The Michelins realized that more and more people were buying the guide for the dining information, and in 1926 they started to 7. stars. There was only a one-star rating initially, but in 1931, the three-star rating was implemented. Today, restaurants work very hard to win these stars. One star is given to very good restaurants that always prepare food of excellent quality. Two stars mean the restaurant serves excellent cuisine of outstanding quality. Three stars, which are very hard to receive, mean the food is 8. and unique, using only the best ingredients. Usually, restaurants that receive any stars in the Guide are quite expensive, so the book has another group called Bib Gourmand that describes 9. places to eat. In this way, customers don't have to spend too much money. The Michelin Guide now has twenty-eight editions, covering more than twenty-five nations. With ten three-star restaurants, it's no surprise that Paris is the city with the most. Additionally, there are eighty Bib Gourmand restaurants in Hong Kong and Macau 10. People around the world can choose the restaurants based on their budgets.

- |                  |               |                |                |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. (A)spray      | (B)ration     | (C)parcel      | (D)chain       |
| 7. (A)rewind     | (B)award      | (C)evacuate    | (D)oppose      |
| 8. (A)emotional  | (B)executive  | (C)exceptional | (D)excessive   |
| 9. (A)affordable | (B)inevitable | (C)disposable  | (D)honorable   |
| 10. (A)combine   | (B)combined   | (C)combining   | (D)combination |

▲閱讀下文，回答第 11－15 題

Art conservation is a challenging and complex field that involves examining, analyzing, documenting, and treating art and objects of cultural heritage. Artworks are 11. damage through external factors, such as light, direct physical forces, humidity, or thieves. Therefore, conservators strive to retain as much original material as possible and to employ the most carefully considered methods available to 12. any further damage or degradation. To be qualified art conservators, they must complete coursework in chemistry, art history and/or archeology, and studio art. They typically hold a master's degree in the discipline. Professional conservators begin with a visual examination, coupled 13. advanced knowledge of art history and artistic techniques, which can bring understanding to

the creation, production, and condition of artworks. Art conservators must apply some guidelines and standards of practice. For example, the treatment of each piece must be documented with written reports as well as photographs. Modern conservation practice sticks to an important principle, which emphasizes that treatments should not cause 14. changes to the object. Art conservation has become an important tool of research, and the accompanying documents are also an asset to researchers. These reports are 15. to the state of an artwork at a specific point in time, with details on any damages, changes, and history.

11. (A)sympathetic about (B)flattered by (C)overthrown by (D)subject to  
12. (A)gaze (B)halt (C)bond (D)stab  
13. (A)at (B)with (C)of (D)under  
14. (A)permanent (B)philosophical (C)passionate (D)prosperous  
15. (A)invasions (B)reductions (C)penalties (D)witnesses

二、閱讀測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 16–30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 16–20 題

Multiculturalism in U.S. schools and society is taking on new dimensions of complexity and practicality. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, people from different ethnic, racial, and cultural groups live in close physical proximity. But coexistence does not necessarily mean that people create genuine communities. These unfamiliar cultures and languages can produce anxieties, hostilities, prejudices, and racist behaviors among those who do not understand the newcomers or who perceive them as threats to their safety and security.

The lack of a genuine community of diversity is particularly evident in school curriculums that still do not regularly and systematically include important information about a wide range of diverse ethnic groups. As disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes among ethnic groups continue to grow, the resulting achievement gap has reached crisis proportions. Multicultural education is integral to improving the academic success of students of color and preparing all youths for democratic citizenship in a pluralistic society. People coming from Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and Africa differ greatly from earlier generations of immigrants who came primarily from western and northern Europe. Students need to understand how multicultural issues shape the social, political, economic, and cultural fabric of the United States as well as how such issues fundamentally influence their personal lives.

Even though some theorists argued that multicultural education is a necessary

ingredient of quality education, in actual practice, educators most often perceive it either as an addition prompted by some crisis or as a luxury. Multicultural education has not become a central part of the curriculum regularly offered to all students; instead, educators have downgraded it primarily to social studies, language arts, and fine arts, and they have generally targeted instruction for students of color.

Another obstacle to implementing multicultural education lies with teachers themselves. Many are unconvinced of its worth or its value in developing academic skills and building a unified national community. Even those teachers who are more accepting of multicultural education are nevertheless skeptical about the feasibility of its implementation. They tend to perceive multicultural education as separate content that educators must add to existing curriculums as separate lessons, units, or courses. Quite the contrary is true. Multicultural education is more than content; it must be a part of everything that happens in the education enterprise. Making explicit connections between multicultural education and subject- and skill-based curriculum is imperative.

16. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Shifts of Multicultural Education
  - (B) The History of Multicultural Education
  - (C) The Importance of Multicultural Education
  - (D) The Pros and Cons of Multicultural Education
17. Which of the following statements best represents the sentences in the first paragraph "In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, people from different ethnic, racial, and cultural groups live in close physical proximity. But coexistence does not necessarily mean that people create genuine communities."?
- (A) In this global village, different groups of people have less frequent contacts with each other than ever.
  - (B) Different groups of people know, relate to, and care deeply about one another because they live in the neighborhood.
  - (C) It is easy for different groups of people to organize a society to find common ground.
  - (D) Different groups of people may live nearby, but they may not necessarily understand each other very well.

18. According to the passage, what can multicultural education possibly do to solve the problem which currently exists in the United States?
- (A) to reduce the crisis of enrollment for all youths
  - (B) to bridge the generation gap between immigrants
  - (C) to increase the learning achievements for colored students
  - (D) to promote teacher efficacy and professional development
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be inferred about multicultural education in the United States?
- (A) Multiculturalism should be incorporated not only in social studies and language arts, but also in other subjects.
  - (B) The implementation of multicultural education has nothing to do with academic outcomes among different ethnic groups.
  - (C) Educators should offer independent courses in multiculturalism to colored students to help them immerse into the society.
  - (D) The concept of multiculturalism has been systematically incorporated as part of the regular curriculum in order to develop students' citizenship.
20. Which of the following statements is the best conclusion for this passage?
- (A) Teachers in the U.S. need to provide alternative teaching techniques specially designed for colored students to learn about multiculturalism.
  - (B) Evidence increasingly indicates that multicultural education makes schooling more irrelevant and ineffective for different ethnic groups in the U.S.
  - (C) The reality is that diverse ethnic groups and individuals have made contributions to every area of human endeavor and to all aspects of U.S. multiculturalism.
  - (D) Multicultural education is crucial. Educators and classroom teachers in the U.S. must answer its call to provide students from all ethnic groups with the education they deserve.

A Leader

▲閱讀下文，回答第 21—25 題

Foreign Workers in Taiwan							unit: person
Country Industry	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	Total
Manufacturing	62,324	8	120,305	53,444	203,294	0	439,375 61.96%
Construction	452	0	75	4,225	1,449	0	6,201 0.87%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	8,365	0	1,510	59	1,757	0	11,691 1.65%
Caretaker	191,120	0	28,381	397	30,290	0	250,188 35.28%
Domestic Helper	1,097	0	515	10	45	1	1,668 0.24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,358</b> 37.14%	<b>8</b> 0.00%	<b>150,786</b> 21.26%	<b>58,135</b> 8.20%	<b>236,835</b> 33.40%	<b>1</b> 0.00%	<b>709,123</b> 100%

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Labor.

Taiwan's labor supply and demand have been out of balance, resulting in a shortage of basic manpower. In response to this issue, the Council of Labor Affairs decided to open up Taiwan's job market to foreign workers in October 1989. The statistics on foreign employees in Taiwan are shown in the table above.

Heavy physical work, exposure to toxic substances, or poor psychosocial working circumstances (e.g., an excessive mental workload) are all typical workplace hazards that cause major work accidents. It is well documented that such exposures can lead to migrant workers' poor health outcomes, workplace injuries, and even occupational fatalities. When the Nanfang'ao Bridge collapsed in 2019, six migrant workers were killed. Because of this tragedy, people began to pay more attention to the migrant workers' labor rights, bad housing, and unsafe working conditions. The Yilan Migrant Fishermen Union urged the government not to turn a blind eye to foreign fishermen's public safety, workplace safety, life quality, and labor rights.

Some housing arrangements for foreign workers do not conform to health and safety norms. Migrant workers, for example, nestle in over-crowded apartments or other places inapplicable for living, such as vehicles or boats. Combining work and living space might put the worker and his/her family members in danger. Another significant problem among migrant workers is a lack of knowledge about their own legal rights. This is especially true for rural migrants who have a lower level of formal education. Language barriers also have

a negative effect on rights awareness.

To solve the problems mentioned above, in Taiwan, Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor offers free labor consultation and complaint service hotline for foreign workers. There are six major services: (1) consultation service, (2) complaint service, (3) legal advice service, (4) temporary shelter service, (5) translation service, and (6) information service. Consultation service provides aid to migrant workers to deal with problems regarding employment contracts, salary, working hours, occupational risks, and manpower agency service fees. If workers have unreasonable treatment or personal injury, they can file a complaint with the local government bureau of labor to protect their rights. Legal assistance and temporary shelters will be given if workers have any legal questions or look for a place to stay. To break language barriers, during the work period in Taiwan, immediate translation services over the hotline will be offered in hospitals, government offices, or workplaces. Finally, if workers' problems are under the authority of other government agencies, their contact information will be provided to the workers.

21. According to the table, which of the following is true?
- (A) Thai workers outnumber Filipino workers by nearly 3:1.
  - (B) About two-thirds of the foreign workers are in the caretaker industry.
  - (C) The proportions are similar for Indonesian and Thai workers, at 37.14% and 33.40% respectively.
  - (D) The number of Vietnamese workers in the manufacturing industry is the largest among all the countries.
22. Which can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- (A) The Nanfang'ao Bridge fell apart owing to the foreign workers' excessive workload.
  - (B) Office workers' mental burnout caused by long working hours is not considered a workplace hazard.
  - (C) The Yilan Migrant Fishermen Union wished to bring in the voices of those long-neglected foreign workers.
  - (D) Measuring occupational fatalities is particularly challenging among documented migrant populations.
23. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word "nestle" in paragraph 3?
- (A) reside                      (B) glimpse                      (C) furnish                      (D) decorate

24. If a Taiwanese doctor tries to communicate medical information to a migrant worker who can't understand Chinese, which service might be needed by this migrant worker?  
(A)legal advice service (B)complaint service  
(C)translation service (D)temporary shelter service
25. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?  
(A)the government's complaints and workforce  
(B)the legal authorities aided by migrant workers  
(C)the options for migrant workers to deal with problems  
(D)the occupational safety standards set by the government

▲閱讀下文，回答第 26–30 題

Whether you are seeking your first job, a promotion within a company, or a better opportunity somewhere else, your success depends on how you present yourself in the interview. When walking into the interview room, you should shake hands with the interviewer with a smile on your face. The first question is usually to ask you to give an introduction about yourself. But you are not supposed to make a long speech. So, just make the speech brief and to the point. ( ① )

Many job applicants go to an interview with portfolios. If you have work experience, academic preparation, or skills that make you unique, you can enhance your marketability by organizing and documenting your experience in a career portfolio. A portfolio is usually a three-ring binder that holds a copy of the items, including your professional statement or career objectives, your resume, a list of references, and examples of your work. ( ② ) A statement about your career goals and how you intend to accomplish them shows potential employers that you are well motivated. For instance, if you are applying to teach in a kindergarten, this statement might also include your philosophy of teaching or working with small children. Besides, the resume gives a complete, yet concise, summary of your education, work experience, skills, and knowledge. State this information honestly. Your reference list provides names of individuals who have personal knowledge of your work performance. ( ③ )

To succeed in a job interview, you should show your personality and professional knowledge. First, you should pay attention to your appearance. You'd better not attend the interview if you don't look good. Secondly, you need to talk about the achievements you have made. You should show your knowledge and ability, especially the professional knowledge and abilities required for the post you are applying for. This is the most important part of the interview. Finally, the job seekers should appear to be confident and



positive. You should have good attitudes about the job. ( ④ ) If you are successful in showing your qualities and characteristics in the interview, the interviewer may decide to employ you on the spot. Last but not least, when finishing the interview, you can express your appreciation to the interviewer.

26. According to the passage, what is a job applicant often asked to do first in the interview?  
(A) to introduce oneself (B) to present the portfolio  
(C) to talk about achievements (D) to describe career objectives
27. According to the passage, what should job applicants take notice of firstly in the interview?  
(A) their appearances (B) their motivations  
(C) their reference lists (D) their work experiences
28. According to the passage, what is the most essential part of a job interview?  
(A) giving an impressive self-introduction  
(B) praising the interviewer at the end of the interview  
(C) shaking hands with the interviewer when entering the room  
(D) showing professional knowledge and abilities for the job
29. Which number indicates the most appropriate place to insert the following sentence?  
"Never include relatives or friends as references."  
(A) ① (B) ② (C) ③ (D) ④
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?  
(A) The job seekers are advised to mention their accomplishments.  
(B) The information given in the applicant's resume doesn't need to be true.  
(C) A great number of job seekers bring their portfolios to the interview.  
(D) The applicants should not spend a long time introducing themselves.

## 第二部分：非選擇題(40分)

一、翻譯測驗(第1—4題，每題4分，共16分)

(一)中譯英(8分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

- ①近年來，許多發展中國家經歷了社會與經濟的巨大危機。社會經濟困境改變了能源方面的投資，並因移動限制嚴重影響產業發展。大多數投資活動因而面臨中斷。
- ②雖然面對政治緊張所帶來的紛亂，有些公司年營收仍創歷史新高。

(二)英譯中(8分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之英文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的中文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

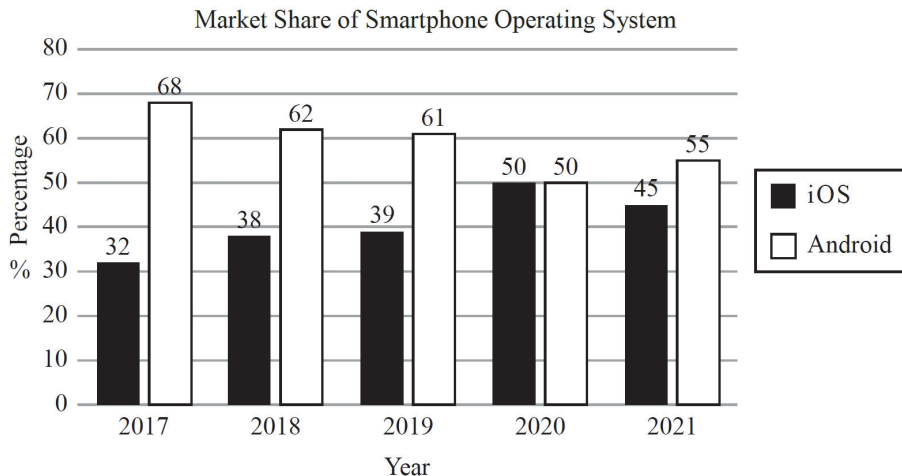
Playing sports has a major influence on a person's health. It brings good qualities to one's life. ③Doing exercise properly and correctly and achieving a fitness goal can strengthen sportsmen's core muscles and boost their athletic performance. However, sporting activities have both good and disruptive effects on one's health. ④Positive effects from workouts are accomplished primarily through physical activities, but negative impacts of excessive movements include increased injuries and extreme fatigue.

二、寫作測驗(24分)

說明：智慧型手機近年來開始普及，並成為現代人生活不可或缺的一部份。智慧型手機作業系統會影響手機功能，目前最普遍的作業系統為 iOS(蘋果手機)及 Android 系統(非蘋果手機)。下圖為這兩大作業系統 2017-2021 在臺灣市占率 (market share)的變化。請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文短文。

提示：

- (1)對圖表的描述與分析：分別描述 iOS 及 Android 系統在此期間市占率的趨勢變化；並比較兩大系統的市占率差異。
- (2)在購買智慧型手機時，作業系統會是你考量的因素嗎？為什麼？



外語群英語類專業(二)－【解答】

- 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(B) 4.(C) 5.(A) 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(B)  
11.(D) 12.(B) 13.(B) 14.(A) 15.(D) 16.(C) 17.(D) 18.(C) 19.(A) 20.(D)  
21.(D) 22.(C) 23.(A) 24.(C) 25.(C) 26.(A) 27.(A) 28.(D) 29.(C) 30.(B)

# 111 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 外語群英語類專業(二) 試題詳解

- 1.(B) 2.(D) 3.(B) 4.(C) 5.(A) 6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(A) 10.(B)  
11.(D) 12.(B) 13.(B) 14.(A) 15.(D) 16.(C) 17.(D) 18.(C) 19.(A) 20.(D)  
21.(D) 22.(C) 23.(A) 24.(C) 25.(C) 26.(A) 27.(A) 28.(D) 29.(C) 30.(B)

## 第一部分：選擇題

隨著大流行病在世界蔓延，許多體育活動必須由線上活動所取代。技術的進步改變了傳統旅遊業和遊客的體驗。它通過一種新的尖端技術虛擬現實(VR)，催生了虛擬旅遊。虛擬現實主要用於旅遊產品的營銷和導遊的營銷，以發展社會旅遊。通過創建線上體驗，讓用戶在室內體驗身臨其境的互動式旅遊，它模擬並超越了現場旅遊。人們可以使用虛擬現實為客戶提供一個地區最真實的體驗，而無需親臨現場。儘管虛擬旅遊作為一種新型旅遊產業受到了廣泛關注，但對於這種模式的態度和評價仍存在爭議。有些學者認為，虛擬旅遊催生了一種新型旅遊。它提供了多種好處，包括保護目的地的歷史風貌和使殘疾遊客可以進行旅遊。另一方面，在線旅遊的反對者認為，遊客無法獲得高質量的體驗。為了讓旅行者完全被喚醒，他們必須將所有的感官都投入到物理環境中。一些遺產管理者還擔心這些虛擬體驗會削弱目的地的客觀真實性。他們拒絕這種方法，因為通過虛擬旅遊呈現的信息可能會削弱現場的旅遊吸引力。

- |             |        |        |          |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. (A)用完    | (B)引起  | (C)看不起 | (D)彌補    |
| 2. (A)沒有察覺的 | (B)手術的 | (C)晦澀的 | (D)身臨其境的 |
| 3. (A)復興    | (B)糾紛  | (C)感染  | (D)支出    |
| 4. (A)懷疑    | (B)不專心 | (C)可接近 | (D)隔離    |
| 5. (A)驚醒    | (B)消除  | (C)受辱  | (D)臉紅    |

Andre 和 Edouard Michelin 是兩個法國兄弟，他們的職業生涯始於建立橡膠製造廠。由於一系列令人難以置信的事件，這兩兄弟最終生產了兩種今天仍然可用的產品：米其林輪胎和米其林餐廳和酒店指南。1900年，法國的汽車不足三千輛。米其林創建了第一個米其林指南，以鼓勵更多的人開車。米其林意識到越來越多的人購買了餐飲信息指南，並於1926年開始授予星級。最初只有一星評級，但在1931年實施了三星評級。今天，餐廳非常努力地贏得這些星評。一顆星被授予總是準備優質食物非常好的餐廳。兩顆星意味著餐廳提供優質的美食。很難獲得的三顆星，意味著食物非常獨特，只使用最好的食材。通常，在指南中獲得任何星級的餐廳都非常昂貴，因此書中有另一個名為 Bib Gourmand 的小組描述了合適的用餐場所。這樣，客戶不必花太多

錢。米其林指南現在有 28 個版本，涵蓋超過 25 個國家。巴黎擁有 10 家三星級餐廳，是擁有最多的城市也就不足為奇了。此外，在香港和澳門共有 80 家必比登推介餐廳。世界各地的人們可以根據自己的預算選擇餐廳。

6. (A)噴霧 (B)口糧 (C)包裹 (D)一連串
7. (A)倒帶 (B)頒獎 (C)撤離 (D)反對
8. (A)情緒化的 (B)執行力的 (C)卓越的 (D)過度的
9. (A)負擔得起的 (B)不可避免的 (C)拋棄式的 (D)光榮的
10. 原句構為 Hong Kong and Macau which are combined，後改成省略關代 which are 成為 combined

藝術保護是一個具有挑戰性和複雜性的領域，涉及檢查、分析、記錄和處理藝術品和文化遺產物品。藝術品容易受到外部因素的破壞，例如光線、直接的外力、濕度或小偷。因此，保護者努力保留盡可能多的原始材料，並採用最仔細考慮的可用方法來阻止任何進一步的損壞或退化。要成為合格的藝術保護者，他們必須完成化學、藝術史和／或考古學以及工作室藝術方面的課程。他們通常擁有該學科的碩士學位。專業保護人員從視覺檢查開始，再加上對藝術史和藝術技術的先進知識，可以了解藝術品的創作、生產和狀況。藝術保護者必須應用一些指導方針和實踐標準。例如，每件作品的處理必須用書面報告和照片記錄。現代保護實踐堅持一個重要原則，即強調處理不應導致物體發生永久性變化。藝術保護已成為重要的研究工具，隨附的文件也是研究人員的資產。這些報告見證了藝術品在特定時間點的狀態，包括任何損壞、變化和歷史的詳細信息。

11. (A)同情 (B)受寵若驚 (C)被推翻 (D)易受到
12. (A)凝視 (B)停止 (C)束縛 (D)刺
13. which are coupled with 結合
14. (A)永久的 (B)哲學的 (C)熱情的 (D)繁榮的
15. (A)入侵 (B)減少 (C)處罰 (D)見證

美國學校和社會的多元文化主義正在呈現出複雜性和實用性的新範疇。在 21 世紀，來自不同民族、種族和文化群體的人們生活在實質上非常接近。但共存並不一定意味著人們創造了真正的社區。這些不熟悉的文化與語言會在那些不了解新來者或將其視為對其安全和保障威脅的人中產生焦慮、敵意、偏見和種族主義行為。

缺乏真正的多樣性社區在學校課程中尤為明顯，這些課程仍然沒有定期和系統地包含有關廣泛不同種族群體的重要信息。隨著種族群體之間教育機會和成果的差距不斷擴大，產生的成就差距已達到危機程度。多元文化教育對於提高有色人種學生的學

業成功和為所有青年在多元化社會中成為民主公民做好準備是不可或缺的。來自亞洲、中東、拉丁美洲、東歐和非洲的人們與主要來自西歐和北歐的前幾代移民有很大不同。學生需要了解多元文化問題如何塑造美國的社會、政治、經濟和文化結構，以及這些問題如何從根本上影響他們的個人生活。

儘管一些理論家認為多元文化教育是素質教育的必要組成部分，但在實際實踐中，教育工作者通常將其視為某種危機引發的附加物或奢侈品。多元文化教育尚未成為定期向所有學生提供的課程的核心部分；相反，教育者主要將其降級為社會研究、語言藝術和美術，並且他們通常針對有色人種學生進行教學。

實施多元文化教育的另一個障礙在於教師本身。許多人不相信它的價值或它在發展學術技能和建立統一的國家社區方面的價值。即便是那些更接受多元文化教育的教師，也對其實施的可行性持懷疑態度。他們傾向於將多元文化教育視為單獨的內容，教育工作者必須將其作為單獨的課程、單元或課程添加到現有課程中。事實恰恰相反。多元文化教育不僅僅是內容；它必須是教育事業中發生的一切的一部分。在多元文化教育與基於學科和技能的課程之間建立明確的聯繫勢在必行。

16. 以下哪項是這篇文章的最佳標題？
- (A)多元文化教育的轉變 (B)多元文化教育史  
(C)多元文化教育的重要性 (D)多元文化教育的利與弊
17. 以下哪項最能代表第一段中的句子"在 21 世紀，來自不同民族、種族和文化群體的人們生活在實體上的距離很近。但共存並不一定意味著人們創造了真正的社區。"？
- (A)在這個地球村，不同人群之間的聯繫比以往任何時候都少。  
(B)不同群體的人因為住在附近而相互了解、相互聯繫和深切關心。  
(C)不同的人群很容易組織一個社會以找到共同點。  
(D)不同群體的人可能住在附近，但他們不一定彼此非常了解。
18. 根據文章，多元文化教育可以做些什麼來解決美國目前存在的問題？
- (A)減少所有青少年的入學危機 (B)彌合移民之間的代溝  
(C)增加有色人種學生的學習成績 (D)促進教師效能和專業發展
19. 根據文章，關於美國的多元文化教育，可以推斷出以下哪些陳述？
- (A)多元文化不僅應納入社會研究和語言藝術，還應納入其他學科。  
(B)多元文化教育的實施與不同民族的學業成績無關。  
(C)教育者應該為有色人種學生提供獨立的多元文化課程，幫助他們融入社會。  
(D)多元文化的概念已系統地納入常規課程，以培養學生的公民意識。

20. 以下哪項陳述是對這段話的最佳結論？

- (A)美國的教師需要提供專門為有色人種學生設計的替代教學技術，以了解多元文化。
- (B)越來越多的證據表明，多元文化教育使美國不同種族的學校教育變得更加無關緊要和無效。
- (C)現實情況是，不同的種族群體和個人對人類努力的各個領域以及美國多元文化的各個方面都做出了貢獻。
- (D)多元文化教育至關重要。美國的教育工作者和任課教師必須響應號召，為各族裔學生提供他們應得的教育。

台灣外籍勞工

單位：人

國家 \ 產業	印尼	馬來西亞	菲律賓	泰國	越南	其他	總數
製造業	62,324	8	120,305	53,444	203,294	0	439,375 61.96%
工程	452	0	75	4,225	1,449	0	6,201 0.87%
農林漁牧	8,365	0	1,510	59	1,757	0	11,691 1.65%
看護	191,120	0	28,381	397	30,290	0	250,188 35.28%
居家幫忙	1,097	0	515	10	45	1	1,668 0.24%
總數	263,358 37.14%	8 0.00%	150,786 21.26%	58,135 8.20%	236,835 33.40%	1 0.00%	709,123 100%

資料來源：勞動部統計局。

台灣勞動力供需失衡，導致基本人力短缺。針對這個問題，勞工委員會決定於 1989 年 10 月開放台灣就業市場給外籍勞工。台灣外籍勞工統計數據見上表。

繁重的體力勞動、接觸有毒物質或不良的社會心理工作環境(例如，過度的腦力勞動)都是導致重大工傷事故的典型工作場所危害。有充分證據表明，此類接觸會導致移民工人健康狀況不佳、工傷甚至職業死亡。2019 年南方澳大橋倒塌時，有 6 名農民工遇難。由於這場悲劇，人們開始更加關注農民工的勞工權利、不良住房和不安全的工作條件。宜蘭農民工漁民工會呼籲政府不要對外國漁民的公共安全、工作場所安全、生活質量和勞工權利視而不見。

一些外國工人的住房安排不符合健康和 safety 規範。例如，農民工依偎在過於擁擠的公寓或其他不適合居住的地方，例如車輛或船隻。結合工作和生活空間可能會使工

人及其家人處於危險之中。移民工人的另一個重大問題是對自己的合法權利缺乏了解。對於正規教育水平較低的農民工來說尤其如此。語言障礙也對權利意識產生負面影響。

為解決上述問題，台灣勞工部勞工發展署為外籍勞工提供免費勞工諮詢及投訴服務熱線。有六大主要服務：(1)諮詢服務、(2)投訴服務、(3)法律諮詢服務、(4)臨時收容服務、(5)翻譯服務、(6)信息服務。諮詢服務為農民工解決勞動合同、工資、工時、職業風險、勞務中介服務費等方面的問題。勞動者受到不合理待遇或人身傷害，可向當地勞動局投訴，維護他們的權利。如果工人有任何法律問題或尋找住宿地點，將提供法律援助和臨時庇護所。為打破語言障礙，在台灣工作期間，將在醫院、政府機關或工作場所提供熱線即時翻譯服務。最後，如果工人的問題屬於其他政府機構的管轄範圍，他們的聯繫信息將提供給工人。

21. 根據表格，下列哪項是正確的？
  - (A)泰國工人與菲律賓工人的比例接近 3：1。
  - (B)大約三分之二的外籍工人從事看護行業。
  - (C)印尼和泰國工人的比例相似，分別為 37.14%和 33.40%。
  - (D)越南製造業工人的數量是所有國家中最多的。
22. 從第二段可以推斷出哪些內容？
  - (A)南方澳大橋因外勞工作量過大而倒塌。
  - (B)上班族因長時間工作而導致的精神倦怠不被視為工作場所危害。
  - (C)宜蘭遷徙漁民工會希望能夠為那些長期被忽視的外籍勞工發聲。
  - (D)在記錄在案的移民人口中，衡量職業死亡人數尤其具有挑戰性。
23. 以下哪一項與第 3 段中的"居住"一詞的含義最接近？
  - (A)居住
  - (B)瞥見
  - (C)佈置
  - (D)裝修
24. 如果台灣醫生試圖向不懂中文的遷徙工傳達醫療信息，該農民工可能需要什麼服務？
  - (A)法律諮詢服務
  - (B)投訴服務
  - (C)翻譯服務
  - (D)臨時住所服務
25. 第四段的主要思想是什麼？
  - (A)政府的投訴和勞動力
  - (B)由遷徙工人協助的法律當局
  - (C)遷徙工人處理問題的選擇
  - (D)政府制定的職業安全標準

無論您是在尋找第一份工作、在公司內升職，還是在其他地方尋求更好的機會，您的成功取決於您在面試中如何展示自己。走進面試室時，應面帶微笑與面試官握手。第一個問題通常是要求您進行自我介紹。但是你不應該做長篇大論。所以，只要讓演講簡短而切題。(1)

許多求職者去面試投資組合。如果您有工作經驗、學術準備或使您與眾不同的技能，您可以通過組織和記錄您在職業組合中的經驗來提高您的市場競爭力。投資組合通常是一個三環活頁夾，其中包含項目的副本，包括您的專業聲明或職業目標、您的簡歷、參考列表和您的工作示例。(2)一份關於你的職業目標以及你打算如何實現這些目標的陳述向潛在的雇主表明你有很好的動力。例如，如果您申請在幼兒園任教，則此聲明可能還包括您的教學理念或與幼兒一起工作的理念。此外，簡歷對您的教育、工作經驗、技能和知識進行了完整而簡潔的總結。如實陳述此信息。您的推薦人名單提供了對您的工作表現有個人了解的個人姓名。(3)

要在工作面試中取得成功，你應該展示你的個性和專業知識。首先，你應該注意你的外表。如果你不好看，最好不要參加面試。其次，你需要談談你取得的成就。你應該展示你的知識和能力，特別是你所申請的職位所需的專業知識和能力。這是面試中最重要的部分。最後，求職者應該顯得自信和積極。你應該對工作有良好的態度。(4)如果你在面試中成功地展示了你的素質和特點，面試官可能會當場決定錄用你。最後但並非最不重要的一點是，在完成面試時，你可以向面試官表達你的感激之情。

26. 根據文中的說法，求職者在面試中經常被問到的第一件事是什麼？  
(A)自我介紹 (B)展示作品集 (C)談成就 (D)描述職業目標
27. 根據文章，求職者在面試時首先要注意什麼？  
(A)他們的外表 (B)他們的動機 (C)他們的參考清單 (D)他們的工作經歷
28. 根據文章，面試最重要的部分是什麼？  
(A)進行令人印象深刻的自我介紹 (B)在面試結束時表揚面試官  
(C)進入房間時與面試官握手 (D)展示工作的專業知識和能力
29. 哪個數字表示最適合插入以下句子的位置？"永遠不要將親戚或朋友作為推薦人。"  
(A)① (B)② (C)③ (D)④
30. 根據文中的說法，下列說法不正確的是？  
(A)建議求職者提及他們的成就。  
(B)申請人的簡歷中提供的信息不需要是真實的。  
(C)大量求職者帶著他們的作品集參加面試。  
(D)申請人不應花很長時間自我介紹。



## 第二部分：非選擇題

### 一、翻譯測驗

#### (一)中譯英

- ① In recent years, many developing countries have experienced huge social and economic crises.
- ② Despite the turmoil of political tensions, some companies are hitting record annual revenue.

#### (二)英譯中

- ③ 適當正確地進行鍛煉，達到健身目標，可以增強運動員的核心肌肉，提高運動員的運動表現。
- ④ 鍛煉的積極影響主要通過體育活動來實現，但過度運動的負面影響包括增加傷害和極度疲勞。



A Leader