

第一部分 名詞、動詞、形容詞



一、名詞

範題(1)

Vitamin D _____ can arise if a person does not take in enough or their skin has an impaired ability to nurture it from the sun.

(A)defaults (B)deficiencies (C)demerits (D)disorders (112國防法務官)

Ans: (B)

【題譯】人體如果沒有攝取足夠的維他命D或是皮膚從日照合成維他命D的能力受損，都會造成維他命D不足。

(A)預設值；違約、拖欠；(B)不足、缺乏、缺少；(C)缺陷、劣勢；記過；(D)失調、紊亂、混亂。

範題(2)

Because John did not get enough exposure to sunlight, his test results showed that he was at the risk of vitamin D _____.

(A)deficiency (B)superfluity (C)degeneration (D)sufficiency

(112地方特考三等)

Ans: (A)

【題譯】因為約翰沒有足夠的日曬，他的檢查結果顯示他有維他命D不足的風險。

(A)不足、缺乏、缺少；(B)冗餘、過剩；(C)惡化、衰退、退化；(D)足量，充足。

範題 3

Unless viewed with a microscope, neither _____ nor viruses can be seen by the naked eye.

- (A)bacteria (B)deadlines (C)portraits (D>wildlife

(112司法、海巡、移民行政四等特考)

Ans : (A)

【題譯】除非用顯微鏡去看，不然光用肉眼是看不見細菌也看不見病毒的。

- (A)細菌；(B)最後期限、截止日期；(C)肖像、畫像、人像照片；
(D)野生生物、野生動植物。

► neither A nor B 既不是A也不是B

〔例〕Food from that restaurant is **neither** delicious **nor** healthy. (那間餐廳的食物既不好吃又不健康。)

比較 : either A or B 不是A就是B

〔例〕You can **either** take a tour bus **or** use YouBike to travel around Tainan. (你可以搭乘觀光公車或是使用微笑單車在台南四處旅遊。)

範題 4

The bar creates a relaxing _____, and this makes it a good place for gatherings.

- (A)hemisphere (B)atmosphere (C)horizon (D)astonishment

(112司法、海巡、移民行政四等特考)

Ans : (B)

【題譯】這間酒吧營造出放鬆的氛圍，這讓它成為一個很適合聚會的場所。

- (A)半球；(B)氣氛、環境、氛圍；(C)地平線；(D)驚愕、驚訝。

► the northern **hemisphere** & the southern **hemisphere** (地球) 北半球& 南半球

the left **hemisphere** & the right **hemisphere** (腦) 左半球&右半球
broaden/expand/widen someone's **horizons** 拓展視野、開闊(某人)的眼界

範題 5

My _____ of heat greatly increased after having lived in tropical areas for a decade.

(A)avoidance (B)ignorance (C)severance (D)tolerance

(112原住民四等特考)

Ans: (D)

【題譯】住在熱帶區域十年後，我對於高溫的耐受力大大地增加了。

(A)避免；(B)忽視、無知、愚昧；(C)資遣費、遣散費、中斷、分離；(D)忍受力、忍耐力、容忍。

範題 6

We were running out of _____ and had to go to the petrol station before getting onto the motorway.

(A)fuel (B)steam (C)range (D)energy

(112原住民四等特考)

Ans: (A)

【題譯】我們那時快要用盡燃料，上高速公路前得先去加油站。

(A)燃料；(B)蒸汽、水蒸氣；(C)範圍、幅度；(D)能量、能源。

► 由“had to go to the petrol station”(必須去加油站)可推知應該是燃料已經快用完了，需要加油，故答案選(A)。

“petrol”是「汽油」，為英式英語。美式英語使用“gasoline”或“gas”。

“motorway”即「高速公路」，為英式英語。美式英語使用“freeway”。



範題 1

A new mother finally gets her baby to sleep and steps into a hot shower — with her glasses on. At a family barbecue she can't 1. the name of a relative she rarely sees. Many women experience “mommy brain” as a(n) 2., the lost ability to remember people's names or keep their attention undivided. 3. science reminds us that if we look at the changes without judgment, we may find that they come with advantages. A study found that even two years 4. pregnancy, women had brain changes in regions involved in the ability to understand what is going on in the mind of another person, strengthening a mother's ability to pick up on a baby's 5. communications through facial expressions and gestures.

(請依據上述文章，回答 1. ~ 5. 題)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. (A) reflect | (B) remind |
| (C) repair | (D) recall |
| 2. (A) element | (B) deficiency |
| (C) allowance | (D) strength |
| 3. (A) But | (B) If |
| (C) Or | (D) So |
| 4. (A) after | (B) during |
| (C) later | (D) within |
| 5. (A) sensible | (B) revolutionary |
| (C) nonverbal | (D) nonexistent (111關務四等特考) |

【解答】

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (A) 4. (A) 5. (C)

【題譯】

新手媽媽終於讓她的寶寶入睡，要踏進浴室沖個熱水澡——眼鏡卻還戴在臉上。在家庭烤肉活動上，她想不起一位不常見面的親戚的名字。很多女性會經歷「媽媽腦」這種缺陷，失去記住人名或維持專一注意力的能力。不過科學提醒我們，假使我們不帶批判地去看這些變化，我們也許會發現它們有些優點。有研究發現即便懷孕產後經過二年，女性腦部裡與理解他人心中在想什麼的能力有關的區域還是有著變化，這些變化增強了媽媽理解寶寶透過臉部表情及手勢進行非語言溝通的能力。

► 1.(D)；

(A)反射、反映、顯示、深思；(B)使記起、使想起；(C)修理、修補、修復；(D)回憶起、回想起。

本句主詞是「媽媽」。媽媽「想不起來」親戚的名字，而不是「使A想起B」（例：Her joke reminded me of a friend's name. 她的笑話讓我想起一位朋友的名字。）。「回憶、想起」使用的字彙是：recall。

2.(B)；

(A)部分、要素、元素；(B)不足、缺乏、缺少；(C)津貼、定期補貼；(D)體力、力量、強度、優點。

本題空格後接了逗點，為同位語用法，逗點後的文句說明了逗點前名詞，“the lost ability”為失去的能力，可推斷本題答案為(B)，缺失、缺少。

3.(A)；

(A)但是；(B)如果；(C)或是、否則；(D)所以。

本題前面提到「媽媽腦」為一種能力的「喪失」(lost)，但本題之後又提到這些變化有其「優點、好處」(advantages)，從前後相反之觀點，可判斷本題使用表對比或相反的連接詞but較為合適。

4.(A)；

(A)在……之後；(B)在……期間；(C)晚些、稍後；(D)在……內，不超過……。

從“even”一字推知本句在強調「二年」，因「媽媽腦」是產後出現的現象，故推斷即便產後經過二年的時間，這些變化依舊存在，故答案選(A)。

5.(C)；

(A)理智的；(B)革命性的、大變革的、完全創新的；(C)非言語的；(D)不存在的。

由「透過臉部表情及手勢」(through facial expressions and gestures)可知這些是「非語言」(nonverbal)溝通。

範題(2)

Taking an exercise every day has become a routine for most people nowadays. People who engage themselves constantly to sporting and fitness exercises do it for the purpose of staying sound and 1.. Because forming an exercise habit is essential for maintaining our good health, the kind of exercise we take and the likely effects each has on us cannot be 2.. Therefore, before involving yourself in any fitness activity, it is always wise to be aware of the 3. between high-impact and low-impact exercises and choose the ones that fit you. The term, impact, denotes the force that might 4. on your bones and joints when you participate in a physical activity. As a result, knowing whether your exercise is low- or high-impact is key to minimizing the possible 5.. In addition, this also helps maximize the achieving goals of exercise.

1. (A) feeble

(B) edible

(C) sturdy

(D) tardy

2. (A) attributed

(B) contributed

(C) emphasized

(D) overlooked

3. (A) differences

(B) similarities

(D) Even the cheapest soap has to be saved for the baby's diapers.

4. (A) I can call for help, but who should I call?

(B) I could bury it, but where is the shovel?

(C) If you have smelled this smell, you did not know how it came.

(D) Put yourself in my dirty, worn out, ill-fitting shoes, and hear me.

(高考)

Ans: 1.(D) 2.(B) 3.(C) 4.(B)

【題譯】

你問我何謂貧窮？請聽我說。我就在這裡，骯髒、發臭，沒有「合適」的內衣褲穿，爛牙發出惡臭，就在你旁邊。我會告訴你。請聽我說。別同情地聽我說。我用不到你的憐憫。請用寬容理解的心來聽我說。 1.

貧窮是每天早上從沾滿灰塵與病菌的床墊起身。床單長久以來都被當成尿布。 2. 這是尿味，牛奶的酸臭味、食物的腐敗味，偶爾還摻雜著烹煮過頭的濃濃洋蔥味。 3. 那是外頭廁所的味道。那是牛奶變酸腐的味道，因為電冰箱壞掉很久了，而修理冰箱得花錢。那是垃圾腐爛的味道。 4. 買鏟子也花錢。

1.(A) 貧窮是生活在不會褪去的味道裡。

(B) 即便是最便宜的肥皂，也得省下來，買嬰兒的尿布。

(C) 如果你聞到這味道，你不會知道它是怎麼來的。

(D) 讓你自己穿上我那骯髒、破舊又不合腳的鞋，聽我說。

(讓你自己置身於我這骯髒、破舊、不適宜的處境裡，聽我說。)

► 因為本空格前面說到“Listen with understanding.”(用寬容和理解來聽我說)，故接下來的句子應選(D)，亦即再次重複，請設身處地地聽我說。

片語“in one's shoes”意思是「處於某人的環境」。

2.(A) 我可以求助，但我應該要找誰？

(B) 貧窮是生活在不會褪去的味道裡。

(C) 即便是最便宜的肥皂，也得省下來，買嬰兒的尿布。

(D)讓你自己穿上我那骯髒、破舊又不合腳的鞋，聽我說。

(讓你自己置身於我這骯髒、破舊、不適宜的處境裡，聽我說。)

►因本空格之後的內容皆是在羅列各式各樣不同的味道，故本句應是說明貧窮是生活在無法褪去的味道裡，才能引導出之後各種味道的描述。

3.(A)我可以求助，但我應該要找誰？

(B)我可以把它埋起來，但鏟子在哪裡？

(C)如果你聞到這味道，你不會知道它是怎麼來的。

(D)即便是最便宜的肥皂，也得省下來，買嬰兒的尿布。

►由於本空格之後是在說明各種味道的來源，如來自外頭的廁所、酸掉的牛奶、腐敗的垃圾…等，故推知本空格的句子應該與味道有關；且緊接於本空格之後的句子是以 “It is the smell of ……” 開頭，句中的 “It” 應是指前句所提的 “this smell”，故本題答案選(C)。

4.(A)我可以求助，但我應該要找誰？

(B)我可以把它埋起來，但鏟子在哪裡？

(C)如果你聞到這味道，你不會知道它是怎麼來的。

(D)讓你自己穿上我那骯髒、破舊又不合腳的鞋，聽我說。

(讓你自己置身於我這骯髒、破舊、不適宜的處境裡，聽我說。)

►本空格的前一句提到腐爛的垃圾 (rotting garbage)，後一句則說鏟子要花錢 (Shovels cost money)，由邏輯判斷可知，應是要用鏟子把垃圾埋起來，故答案選(B)，可以把垃圾埋起來，但鏟子在哪裡？買鏟子要花錢的。

範題 2

In an early 19th-century best seller, a famous food writer offered a cure for obesity and chronic disease: a low-carbohydrate diet. The notion that what you eat shapes your medical fate has had a strong influence throughout history. 1. For many Americans, it is more a canon than a principle to suggest that what you eat affects your health.

Accordingly, they believe that you control your own destiny and that it is never too late to reinvent yourself. 2. If not, you get healthy.

That very American canon is what lies behind the criticism and disbelief that greeted a recent report that a low-fat diet might not prevent breast cancer, colon cancer, or heart disease, after all. 3.

It raises important questions about how much even the most highly motivated people can change their eating habits and whether the relatively small changes that they can make really have an effect on health. The study, of nearly 49,000 women who were randomly assigned to follow a low-fat diet, found that the diet did not make a significant difference in development of the two cancers or heart disease. 4. And when it comes to this urge, it is remarkable how history repeats itself. Over and over again, medical experts and self-styled medical experts have insisted that one diet or another can prevent disease, cure chronic illness, and ensure health and longevity. So, when the study's results were published in The Journal of the American Medical Association, the study investigators braced themselves for attacks.

1. (A) If you eat or drink or inhale the wrong things, you get sick.
(B) And its appeal continues to this day, medical historians and researchers say.
(C) The report was put together from a huge federal study called the Women's Health Initiative.
(D) The researchers also suggested, though indirectly, that low fat might make a difference in breast cancer.
2. (A) If you eat or drink or inhale the wrong things, you get sick.
(B) And its appeal continues to this day, medical historians and researchers say.
(C) The usefulness of a healthy diet has become questionable.
(D) The report was put together from a huge federal study called the Women's Health Initiative.

3. (A) If you eat or drink or inhale the wrong things, you get sick.
 (B) And its appeal continues to this day, medical historians and researchers say.
 (C) The report was put together from a huge federal study called the Women's Health Initiative.
 (D) The researchers also suggested, though indirectly, that low fat might make a difference in breast cancer.
4. (A) And its appeal continues to this day, medical historians and researchers say.
 (B) The report was put together from a huge federal study called the Women's Health Initiative.
 (C) The researchers also suggested, though indirectly, that low fat might make a difference in breast cancer.
 (D) The study's results frustrate our primal urge to control our destiny by controlling what we put in our mouths. (退除役、海巡三等)

Ans: 1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D)

【題譯】

在一本十九世紀初的暢銷書裡，一位知名食品作家提出肥胖和慢性疾病的療法：低碳水化合物飲食。你所吃的食物塑造你的健康命運這概念在歷史上一直頗具影響力。1. 對很多美國人而言，你所吃的東西會影響你的健康這建議不只是原則，更是準則。因此，他們相信你能控制你自己的命運，也相信重新打造自己永不嫌遲。2. 如果沒有，你就會變健康。

最近的一篇報導指出低脂肪飲食終究可能無法預防乳癌、結腸癌或心臟疾病，這篇報導受到批評和質疑，而上述那一條美國人的準則，就是批評與懷疑背後的原因。3. 它提出幾個重要的問題，即使是有高度動機的人又能改變多少他們的飲食習慣？還有他們所做的相對微小的改變是否真的對健康有影響？這項研究隨機選派了將近四萬九千名婦女採取低脂肪飲食，結果發現低脂肪飲食對於這兩種癌症或心臟疾病的變化並沒有造成顯著的影響。4. 提到這個衝動，值

得注意的是歷史總在重演。醫學專家和自稱為醫學專家者都再三堅稱某種或他種飲食能預防疾病、治療慢性病，和確保健康長壽。因此，當研究結果出版在美國醫學協會期刊時，研究調查人員已做好承受抨擊的準備。

- 1.(A)如果你食用、飲用或猛吃猛喝錯誤的食品，你會生病。
- (B)醫藥歷史學家和研究人員表示，它的吸引力持續至今。
- (C)這份報告是由一項稱為婦女健康研究計畫的大型國家研究組成。
- (D)研究人員也暗示，雖然是間接地，低脂肪飲食對於乳癌可能有好的影響。

►本題空格的前一句提及一個「概念」(notion)在歷史上一直有很重大的影響，因此四個選項裡，僅選項(B)中「『它』的吸引力持續『至今』」能連貫地承接前句，「它」所指為「概念」，「至今」(to this day)對比前句的「歷史上」“throughout history”。且空格後緊接的句子主題仍在飲食影響健康一概念，故本題答案為(B)。

本空格前後句皆屬廣泛性的討論，未有特別指出好食物、壞食物等較具體的觀點，故選項(A)不若選項(B)恰當。選項(C)的主詞為“The report”，使用定冠詞“the”，但本空格之前尚未提及任何報告，不知所指為何，故選項(C)不合邏輯。選項(D)的道理同(C)，“the researchers”，但空格前完全未提及研究或研究人員，因此也不合邏輯。

- 2.(A)如果你食用、飲用或猛吃猛喝錯誤的食品，你會生病。
 - (B)醫藥歷史學家和研究人員表示，它的吸引力持續至今。
 - (C)健康飲食的益處已令人質疑。
 - (D)這份報告是由一項稱為婦女健康研究計畫的大型國家研究組成。
- 本題相對於空格之後的“If not, you get healthy.”一句，因為“If not”並非完整子句，而是使用“not”表示與前句相反的情況，與前句相同的部分則被省略，也就是前一句一定有利用到同樣的句型，使用“If ...”，故答案選(A)，再者由“healthy”相對於“sick”一點亦可推論出正解為(A)。

附錄

最新試題

■113年國防法務官考試試題

1. The defense team plans to file a(n) _____, hoping to overturn the unfavorable court decision. (A)appeal (B)revolt (C)strike (D)incident
2. All the products of this brand come with a one-year _____. (A)protection (B)payment (C)instrument (D)warranty
3. The daycare center was _____ for negligence in maintaining safety standards. (A)sued (B)wooed (C)conned (D)foiled
4. In this dispute of copyright, both parties finally agreed to a financial _____ after a long negotiation. (A) rivalry (B) struggle (C) competition (D) settlement
5. The factory was held _____ for damages caused by its defective products, resulting in a hefty fine. (A)reliable (B)refined (C)legitimate (D)liable
6. The police placed the suspect under _____ right at the scene of the crime. (A)attack (B)revision (C)research (D)arrest
7. The defense _____ prepared an intricate strategy to challenge the evidence presented in the trial. (A)president (B)attorney (C)sponsor (D)judge
8. In the divorce lawsuit, the parents fought fiercely for the _____ of their children. (A)property (B)custody (C)reality (D)penalty
9. We carefully reviewed and signed the _____ to finalize the purchase of our new home. (A)contest (B)contrast (C)contract (D)context
10. A majority of the voters rejected the company's proposal and _____ its plan of constructing a recreational park in this village. (A)verified (B)vetoed (C)prompted (D)assured
11. Due to overwhelming debt through recent years, the enterprise could not help

- but file for _____. (A) destruction (B) corruption (C) bankruptcy (D) emergency
12. The defendant, accused of theft, claimed his _____ throughout the entire court proceedings. (A) information (B) liberty (C) freedom (D) innocence
13. A burning _____ concerning this painting has arisen between art critics and religious people. (A) conformity (B) tranquility (C) controversy (D) affinity
14. New techniques have been developed for _____ errors in the manufacturing process. (A) defaulting (B) defacing (C) detesting (D) detecting
15. The university decided to fire a professor for committing _____ and falsifying data. (A) inspection (B) retrospection (C) plagiarism (D) patriotism
16. Microsoft's _____ growth has resulted in the opening of new branches across the country. (A) exponential (B) stagnant (C) slow (D) moderate
17. The team's _____ effort resulted in a successful fundraising event for the local charity. (A) lackluster (B) mediocre (C) collaborative (D) individualistic
18. The company's commitment to _____ has earned them a reputation for ethical business practices. (A) corruption (B) integrity (C) deception (D) exploitation
19. The children listened attentively as the storyteller weaved a _____ tale of adventure and magic. (A) boring (B) dull (C) captivating (D) transparent
20. The new regulations aim to _____ sustainable farming practices and protect the environment. (A) proceed (B) inhibit (C) promote (D) discourage
21. She set up a _____ for her son's inheritance when the boy turned thirteen. (A) deposit (B) trust (C) wage (D) subsidy
22. The _____ agrees to pay the rent to the landlord on the first of every month. (A) customer (B) patron (C) client (D) tenant
23. The CEO's _____ leadership style motivated the employees to strive for excellence. (A) passive (B) inspiring (C) inflexible (D) authoritarian

24. The politician's _____ speech resonated with the crowd and gained their support. (A)impersonal (B)disengaging (C)persuasive (D)ineffective

25. The company's dedication to customer satisfaction is reflected in its _____ service. (A)elusive (B)inadequate (C)ordinary (D)exceptional

請依下文回答第26題至第30題：

On June 23, 2016, the UK held a nationwide vote to decide whether to remain in or leave the European Union (EU). The question posed to voters was simple: "Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?" The Brexit referendum was the 26. of years of debate and division over the UK's relationship with the EU, touching on issues of national sovereignty, immigration, and economic policy. The campaign leading up to this referendum was 27. charged, with the "Leave" side resolutely arguing that leaving the EU would allow the UK to regain control over its laws, borders, and trade policies. The "Remain" side, on the contrary, forcefully asserted that leaving the EU would lead to economic uncertainty, damage trade relationships, and 28. the UK's influence on the global stage. The result of the referendum was a 29. victory for the "Leave" side, with 51.9% of voters choosing to leave the EU, compared to 48.1% who voted to remain. The 30. of the referendum sent shockwaves through the UK and Europe, leading to the prime minister's resignation and setting off years of complex negotiations between the UK and the EU on the terms of the withdrawal.

26. (A)nomination (B)animation (C)allocation (D)culmination

27. (A)silently (B)highly (C)proudly (D)mutely

28. (A)expand (B)boost (C)reduce (D)elevate

29. (A)related (B)huge (C)obvious (D)narrow

30. (A)outcome (B)preview (C)interview (D)interaction

請依下文回答第31題至第35題：

Václav Havel was a playwright and dissident who became the first president of Czechoslovakia after the fall of communism. He gave a talk to the

U.S. Congress on February 21, 1990, entitled “The Responsibility of Intellectuals,” a powerful speech that still resonates with audiences worldwide nowadays. In this speech, Havel spoke about the moral and intellectual responsibilities of individuals in positions of influence, especially in times of political upheaval. He emphasized the importance of truth, moral integrity, and the role of intellectuals in shaping a just society. This speech came at a pivotal moment in history, as the Iron Curtain was falling and Eastern European countries were transitioning from totalitarian regimes to democracies. His words underscored the need for global solidarity, human rights, and the rule of law in building a new world order.

Havel’s address had a profound impact not only on the U.S. Congress but also on the broader international community. It reinforced the idea that the fall of communism was not just a political victory but also a moral and ethical triumph. Havel’s call for intellectuals to engage actively in public life and to hold governments accountable for their actions resonated with many, inspiring a renewed commitment to democracy and human rights. His words continue to be relevant today, reminding us of the enduring need for moral leadership and the power of truth in confronting oppression and corruption.

31. What is the central theme of Havel’s speech? (A) The duty of presidents in economic crisis. (B) The role of intellectuals in society. (C) The mission of leaders during wartime. (D) The job of scientists for technological advancement.
32. Which of the following could describe the political contexts while Havel delivered the speech? (A) The Cold War was escalating to haunt the whole world. (B) Communism was rising in most areas in Eastern Europe. (C) Eastern European countries were transitioning to democracies. (D) The European Union was being formed out of political considerations.
33. According to Havel, which of the following is NOT crucial for building a new world order? (A) Human rights. (B) The rule of law. (C) Global solidarity. (D) Economic prosperity.

34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) Václav Havel was the driving force who got rid of the Iron Curtain.
 (B) Václav Havel's speech sparked protests across different continents of the world.
 (C) Václav Havel became a dissident after severely suffering from political oppression.
 (D) Václav Havel was Czechoslovakia's first president when it turned a democratic country.
35. Which of the following can best explain why Havel's speech is still relevant today?
 (A) It predicts the rise of global trade.
 (B) It discusses the importance of military power.
 (C) It provides a blueprint for economic development.
 (D) It highlights the enduring need for moral leadership.

請依下文回答第36題至第40題：

In the modern context of global security, the role of defense law has become increasingly vital. Defense law encompasses both domestic legal issues and international regulations, particularly in areas such as wartime treaties, international human rights law, and the application of international humanitarian law. As international scrutiny of wartime conduct has intensified, the legal review of military actions has become a crucial aspect of defense law.

Today, whether in traditional armed conflicts or in the realm of cyber warfare, defense law departments are responsible for ensuring that all military operations comply with international and domestic laws. This not only includes the laws of war but also extends to peacetime regulations that govern military conduct. The legal teams must evaluate the legality of operations before they commence, providing advisory opinions on the use of force, rules of engagement, and the protection of civilians.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL), often referred to as the laws of war, plays a central role in defense law. IHL aims to limit the effects of armed conflict by protecting those who do not participate in the hostilities, such as civilians, and by restricting the means and methods of warfare. Defense lawyers must ensure that military operations do not violate these principles, as breaches can lead to severe consequences, including war crimes charges.

Furthermore, the evolving nature of warfare, with the rise of non-state actors and cyber threats, has introduced new challenges for defense law practitioners. They must navigate complex legal landscapes where the boundaries of law are often tested. For instance, cyber operations, which can cause significant damage without physical violence, raise questions about the application of existing international law. Defense law experts must determine whether such operations constitute acts of war and how they fit within the current legal framework.

As the threats to global security become more diverse, the field of defense law continues to expand, encompassing areas such as space law and the legal implications of autonomous weapons systems. The importance of this field cannot be overstated, as it helps to maintain the delicate balance between military necessity and humanitarian considerations, ensuring that the pursuit of national security does not come at the expense of fundamental human rights.

36. What is the main purpose of defense law in the context of modern warfare?

- (A) To regulate the domestic affairs of military personnel. (B) To provide financial support to military families. (C) To determine the outcomes of military engagements. (D) To ensure that military operations comply with both international and domestic laws.

37. According to the passage, why has the legal review of military actions

- become more crucial? (A) Due to the expansion of military operations into space. (B) Because of the need for more efficient military strategies. (C) Due to heightened international scrutiny of wartime conduct. (D) Because of the increased complexity of military technology.

38. What can be inferred about the challenges faced by defense law practitioners

- in cyber warfare? (A) They must decide how to classify cyber operations within existing legal frameworks. (B) They do not need to consider international law in cyber conflicts. (C) They are primarily concerned with physical violence in cyber operations. (D) They focus solely on the financial implications of cyber warfare.

39. Which statement best describes the role of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in defense law? (A) IHL only applies during peacetime. (B) IHL allows unrestricted use of force during conflicts. (C) IHL is used to protect military personnel from harm. (D) IHL is vital to defense law as it safeguards civilians and restricts warfare methods.
40. Based on the passage, how has the evolving nature of warfare affected defense law? (A) It has simplified the application of international law. (B) It covers new areas like space law and autonomous weapons regulation. (C) It has eliminated the need for legal review in military operations. (D) It has reduced the importance of humanitarian considerations.

Ans

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (D) | 3. (A) | 4. (D) | 5. (D) | 6. (D) |
| 7. (B) | 8. (B) | 9. (C) | 10. (B) | 11. (C) | 12. (D) |
| 13. (C) | 14. (D) | 15. (C) | 16. (A) | 17. (C) | 18. (B) |
| 19. (C) | 20. (C) | 21. (B) | 22. (D) | 23. (B) | 24. (C) |
| 25. (D) | 26. (D) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) | 29. (D) | 30. (A) |
| 31. (B) | 32. (C) | 33. (D) | 34. (D) | 35. (D) | 36. (D) |
| 37. (C) | 38. (A) | 39. (D) | 40. (B) | | |

■ 113年警察人員升官等（警正）考試試題

1. Others might cry or get bent out of shape when their personal tastes are _____ and ridiculed, but not this young lady with a strong mind of her own.
(A) launched (B) announced (C) pronounced (D) denounced
2. Susan used the _____ control to turn off the TV in the living room right before she stepped out of the door of her apartment. (A) dramatic (B) normal (C) remote (D) technical
3. Weeks after being hit by a 7.2 earthquake, the entire county, unfortunately, still faced many _____ situations that had left more than two million people