

測驗題標準答案

考試名稱： 99年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及國際新聞人員考試、公務人員特種考試國際經濟商務人員考試、公務人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員考試及公務人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情報人員考試

類科名稱： 西班牙文組、法文組、葡萄牙文組、韓文組、日文組、阿拉伯文組、俄文組、國際商務人

科目名稱： E1ㄱ (兼試基礎英文) (試題代號：4102)

題數： 20題

標準答案：

題序	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	A	D	A	D	D	C	C	D	A	B	D	B	C	D	C	C	C	B	B	C

備註： 無更正紀錄。

代號：10540
20440
頁次：4-1

99 年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及國際新聞人員考試、
99 年公務人員特種考試國際經濟商務人員考試、99 年公務
人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員考試及 99 年公務
人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情報人員考試試題

考試別：外交領事人員、國際新聞人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：日文組

科目：外國文（日文兼試基礎英文）

考試時間：2 小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、日文部分：（75 分）

- (一)不必抄題，請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆將試題題號及答案在申論試卷上由左至右橫式作答。
(二)於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

一、中國語に訳しなさい

(一)日本では、元々米国の歌だった「大きな古時計」が再流行している。こちらはほぼ人生と重なり合う 100 時計だ。おじいさんと運命をともにし、その死と同時に動かなくなる。家族の一員のように生きてきた古時計への郷愁が込められる。

降り積もる砂時計の時間、万年時計が刻む悠久の時間、そして古時計が告げる人生の時間、さまざまな時間がある。（20 分）

(二)あなたのことを知りたい、といわれて「平凡な話ですよ。すごく平凡だから、きっと聞いているうちに眠くなっちゃうよ」と 29 歳の「僕」は答え、それでもというので話をした後「ずっと退屈な人生だったし、これからだって同じさ」。
（10 分）

二、日本語に訳しなさい

(一)在外交部工作的我经常忙得没时间和家人一起吃饭。（5 分）

(二)即使在日本住很多年，即使比日本人更日本，也是永远被当成「外人」看待。
（10 分）

三、作文：理想的な親像（300～400 字）（30 分）

乙、基礎英文部分：（25分）

代號：4102

(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)共20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。

- 1 _____ up-to-date financial information is important to stock investors.
(A)Access to (B)Accession to (C)Departure from (D)Insistence on
- 2 The new sports center doesn't quite come up to my _____.
(A)interest (B)inquiry (C)intention (D)expectation
- 3 The company is in dire need of this new contract. Not getting it will result in a major _____ for the company.
(A)catastrophe (B)discrepancy (C)lamentation (D)monopoly
- 4 Jane's business is thriving due to the _____ attitude of her employees.
(A)preposterous (B)fortuitous (C)meretricious (D)tenacious
- 5 We should assess the limitations of technology rather than encourage its unlimited _____ as our galloping technology outstrips our capacity to handle it wisely.
(A)deprivation (B)appreciation (C)colonization (D)expansion
- 6 The greatest ambition of modern societies has been to institute a comprehensive reversal of equation, to strip away both inherited privilege and inherited under-privilege in order to make rank dependent on individual achievement.
(A)The most ambitious project modern societies have been working toward is to contain the influence of heredity over one's chances of success.
(B)The most ambitious project modern societies have been working toward is to make sure that one's success should be built upon his/her ability to make the most of inheritance.
(C)The most ambitious project modern societies have been working toward is to break with an immutable state of being: one's social status should lie in his/her hard work rather than inheritance.
(D)The most ambitious project modern societies have been working toward is to reduce the gap between the privileged class and the underprivileged class.
- 7 Any comic book fan knows that a hero at the height of his powers is a few panels removed from mortal danger, and that hubris has a way of summoning new enemies out of the shadows.
(A)Every comic book fan knows that grave danger is relatively distant from a hero when he is powerful, and that his new enemies from the dark side will yield to his call.
(B)Each comic book fan knows that serious danger can cause death to a hero on doomsday without his metallic protective gear, and that his ego will call up new enemies from the dark, leading to his downfall.
(C)All comic book fans know that there is always an imminent deadly danger in the next few pages when the hero is in his heyday and that his arrogance foreshadows the approaching of new enemies from the dark.
(D)Any comic book fan knows that the hero is separated from grave danger by his protective shield in his heyday, and that his enemies from the dark will gather together under his authority.

- 8 He may be henpecked this morning, but he rules the roost during the rest of the year.
- (A) He is the ruler of the country although he makes a mistake this morning.
- (B) He is the ruler of the country although he listens to his wife this morning.
- (C) He is the ruler of the household despite the mistake he makes this morning.
- (D) He is the ruler of the household despite the fact that he has to listen to his wife this morning.
- 9 The key ingredients of happiness could not be material or aesthetic, but must always be stubbornly psychological.
- (A) Happiness lives in your mind mostly.
- (B) The most important condition for happiness is neither substantial nor abstract.
- (C) Those with psychological strength will experience less happiness.
- (D) Happiness has key ingredients, including not only material comforts but aesthetic feelings.
- 10 Bill didn't seem to be cut out for journalism; he was too embarrassed to talk to anybody.
- (A) It seemed that Bill was not really interested in journalism; talking to people always made him uneasy.
- (B) Bill didn't appear to be suited in his nature for being a journalist; it was so uncomfortable for him to talk to anybody.
- (C) Bill seemed to be afraid of being a news reporter and he felt so humiliated that he did not dare to talk to others.
- (D) It appeared that Bill was isolated from journalism for a long time and talking to other people made him uncomfortable.
- 11 To be engaged in opposing wrong affords, under the conditions of our mental constitution, but a slender guarantee for being right.
- (A) Under the conditions of our mental principles, we are opposed to providing the wrong for the right.
- (B) Under the conditions of our mental principles, we are opposed to providing the right for the wrong.
- (C) A little guarantee for being right is originated from our mental resistance of being wrong.
- (D) Governed by our pre-existing thought, being opposing wrong is not necessarily being right.

編號第 12 題至第 16 題，請依據下文文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者。

When we make decisions, we are not always in charge. We can be too impulsive or too deliberate for our own good; one moment we hotheadedly let our emotions get the better of us, and the next we are 12 by uncertainty. Then we will pull a brilliant decision out of thin air—and wonder how we did it. Though we may have no idea how decision making happens, neuroscientists 13 our brains are beginning to get the picture. What they are finding may not be what you want to hear, but it is worth your while to listen.

The closer scientists look, the clearer it becomes how much we are like animals. We have dog brains, basically, with a human cortex stuck on top, a veneer of civilization. This cortex is an 14 recent invention that plans, deliberates, and decides. But not a second goes by that our ancient dog brains are not 15 with our modern cortexes to influence their choices—for better or for worse—and without us even knowing it.

Using scanning devices that measure the brain's activity, scientists can glimpse how the different parts of our brain collaborate and compete when we make decisions. Science is not going to produce anytime soon a 16 for good decision making or for manipulating people's decisions. But the more we understand how we make decisions, the better we can manage them.

- 12 (A)manipulated (B)paralyzed (C)rationalized (D)stimulated
13 (A)sniffing at (B)dragging out (C)peering into (D)knocking around
14 (A)accidentally (B)unaccountably (C)incompletely (D)evolutionarily
15 (A)combining (B)competing (C)conferring (D)conflicting
16 (A)credit (B)motif (C)formula (D)statement

編號第 17 題至第 20 題，請依據下文文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者。

Animal species on the brink of extinction can be given a second chance through protection and captive breeding—even if preserving a habitat conflicts with economic interests. A company in Taiwan planned to build a rapid-transit line right through the only major remaining breeding ground of the rare pheasant-tailed jacana (水雉). There was an outcry, but it was the only economically viable route. Environmentalists worked with the company to come up with a solution—moving the breeding ground. Water was diverted back into nearby wetlands that had been drained by farmers, and suitable vegetation was replanted. In 2000, five birds hatched in their new home, and in the following year, even more birds moved to the site.

- 17 What is the main purpose of this passage?
(A)To analyze the solution to environmental pollution
(B)To explore the landscape of the wetland for the rare pheasant-tailed jacana
(C)To demonstrate the earnest efforts of protecting the rare animal species
(D)To emphasize the conflicts of economic interests and environmental protection
- 18 What does the word “outcry” in this passage mean?
(A)Bitter weeping (B)Strong and public protest
(C)Common dissatisfaction (D)Universal agony
- 19 The author recognizes the efforts made by the company to _____.
(A)save the wetlands in Taiwan
(B)reconcile the conflicts of environmental rehabilitation with commercial profits
(C)solve the problem of irrigation in the wetland
(D)build the high-speed rail along the wetland
- 20 According to the passage, preserving rare animal species does NOT _____.
(A)contribute to the environmental protection (B)deserve public acclamation
(C)necessarily conflict with economic development (D)promote the policy of keeping our earth green