

102年特種考試地方政府公務人員考試試題

代號：31240 全一張  
(正面)

等 別：三等考試

類 科：新聞（選試英文）

科 目：新聞英文

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、Translate the following terms or phrases into Chinese. For each, write down the question along with the answer. (4 points each)

(一) state of the art

(二) junk bond

(三) state-of-union address

(四) organic farming

(五) coup d'état

二、For each of the following names, briefly describe (in English) what you know about the person(s), organization(s), or place(s). (4 points each)

(一) Acer Inc.

(二) U.S. National Security Agency

(三) Yingluck Shinawatra

(四) East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone

(五) Amnesty International

三、Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30 points)

A growing number of U.S. colleges are scrambling to fill classes, a trend analysts say is driven by a decline in the number of students graduating from high school and widespread concern among families about the price of higher education.

The admissions upheaval at schools ranging from lower-tier colleges to esteemed regional ones contrasts with the extraordinary demand for the most elite colleges and universities.

Demographics pose a major hurdle for many colleges that market primarily to high school students. The number of new high school graduates peaked in 2011, after 17 years of growth, and is not projected to reach a new high until 2024, according to the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Analysts and educators expect that a rising share of incoming students will need major financial aid.

The economic recovery is also hurting enrollment because fewer people go to college when jobs are available. According to state data released this week, Maryland colleges have 2.8 percent fewer students this fall, the second straight year of decline and the sharpest annual drop in 30 years.

(請接背面)

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四、Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30 points)

The United Nations climate conference ambled toward a conclusion on Friday, with delegates saying that the meeting would produce no more than a modest set of measures toward a new international agreement two years from now. As usual, the biggest dispute was over money.

The talks, the 19th annual meeting of parties to the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**, opened nearly two weeks ago in the shadow of a devastating typhoon in the Philippines. The disaster added momentum to a proposal by poorer nations for the creation of a new mechanism to compensate developing countries for damage from climate-related disasters.

With the clock winding down and the talks likely to extend into Friday night, the so-called loss-and-damage proposal remained alive. But the wealthy countries that would presumably provide financing for the plan were offering a weaker alternative that would wrap it into an existing area of the climate treaty.

“There are no surprises here,” said Ronald Jumeau, a Seychelles diplomat who acts as spokesman for the **Alliance of Small Island States**, countries likely to be damaged by rising seas and more intensive storms as greenhouse gases trap ever more energy in the atmosphere. “It’s brinkmanship.”