

考試別：國際經濟商務人員特考
等 別：三等考試
類 科 組：國際經濟商務人員俄文組
科 目：外國文（俄文兼試基礎英文）
考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：（75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)請以黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、Переведите на китайский язык.

1. Новые санкции ЕС коснутся нефтяного сектора России. Евросоюз готовит новый пакет санкций в отношении России, которые коснутся нефтяного сектора. Как сообщает The Financial Times со ссылкой на документ, одобренный Еврокомиссией, российским нефтяным компаниям ограничат доступ на европейский рынок капитала. Санкции коснутся госкомпаний с активами более триллиона рублей и компаний, получающих половину дохода от продажи или транспортировку нефти и нефтепродуктов. (10分)
2. В современном мире темп жизни необыкновенно ускоряется. Образовательные системы не успевают за быстрым развитием общества. Новое образование – это не столько приобретение знаний о мире, сколько освоение способов познания мира. Молодое поколение должно научиться мыслить самостоятельно и принимать правильные решения. Тогда любая недостаточность знаний вполне преодолима. (10分)
3. На другой день приступила она к выполнению своего плана, и к вечеру костюм был готов. Лиза примерила его перед зеркалом и призналась себе, что никогда не была так мила. На другой день Лиза проснулась ни свет ни заря, нарядилась в крестьянское платье и побежала через сад в поле. (10分)

二、Переведите на русский язык.

1. 白銀時代是俄羅斯文化的興盛時期。在文學、音樂和造型藝術中出現新的流派、風格、創作協會和團體。主要的藝術手段是現實主義和現代主義。在現代主義中發展著各種不同的流派：象徵主義、立體主義等。(10分)
2. 標準語（文學語言）—這是一種按照一定的標準建立的語言的書面形式。人們使用標準語寫書和報紙、編輯文件。但在俄語中有不屬於標準語的變體：這是方言、俚語和俗語。(10分)

三、Напишите сочинение на тему «Честность, доброта, совесть – как я это понимаю».
(25分)

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：4302

(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 The defendant did not appear in court during the civil trial, and no _____ appeared on his behalf, either.
(A) attorney (B) custody (C) matrimony (D) verdict
- 2 The two witnesses told different _____ of how the accident happened. One said he saw the car run through the red light; the other insisted it was the biker who didn't stop.
(A) defenses (B) references (C) versions (D) happenings
- 3 The President's _____ plan to the working class failed to win over a crowd that wanted to hear down-to-earth proposals for economic relief.
(A) cacophonous (B) highfalutin (C) meticulous (D) unpretentious
- 4 Thanks to new technology and developments in research, doctors are able to offer better _____ for millions of patients now.
(A) atonement (B) comments (C) installment (D) treatments
- 5 The Air Force uses sophisticated machines to _____ actual flying conditions in its training program.
(A) absorb (B) assimilate (C) simulate (D) stimulate

請依下文回答第6題至第9題

An early clue to how Pope Benedict XVI may veer from the path of his 6 will be on display this Saturday at St. Peter's Basilica. For the first two beatifications of his papacy, Benedict is not only moving the proceedings indoors but also 7 the task to an underling. After Pope John Paul II turned beatifications into major events by presiding over each ceremony, Benedict is reverting to having the Mass led by a designated Cardinal, which will garner less attention. Some church observers wonder if the Pope may begin to slow down what some have called John Paul II's saintmaking "factory" which 8 out 1,340 beatifications and 482 canonizations—more than the combined numbers over the past five centuries. Even though Benedict is now in the driver's seat, it may be hard for him to slam on the brakes. While it is certainly possible that Benedict could slow the flow of saints, those already under consideration will be difficult to stop. He could now at least control the pipeline by making the requirements more 9. That said, one cause sure to be pressed quickly is the canonization of John Paul II.

- 6 (A) disciple (B) follower (C) predecessor (D) dissident
- 7 (A) collecting (B) performing (C) ordaining (D) delegating
- 8 (A) put (B) took (C) propped (D) cranked
- 9 (A) attractive (B) sociable (C) stringent (D) compatible

請依下文回答第10題至第12題

The first person to use the term "cell" was Robert Hooke (1635-1703) of England, who was interested in how things looked when magnified. He chose to study thin slices of cork from the bark of a cork oak tree. He saw mass cubicles fitting neatly together, which reminded him of the barren rooms in a monastery. Hence, he called them cells. As it is currently used, the term "cell" refers to the basic structural unit that makes up all living things. When Hooke looked at cork, the tiny boxes he saw were, in fact, only the cell walls that surround the living portions of plant cells.

We now know that the cell wall is composed of the complex carbohydrate cellulose, which provides strength and protection to the living contents of the cell. The cell wall appears to be a rigid, solid layer of material, but in reality it is composed of many interwoven strands of cellulose molecules. Its structure allows certain large molecules to pass through it readily, but it acts as a screen to other molecules. Hooke's use of the term cell in his publication, *Micrographia*, was only the beginning, for nearly 200 years passed before it was generally recognized that all living things are made of cells and that these cells can reproduce themselves.

- 10 Which of the following statements about Robert Hooke is correct?
- (A) He enjoyed studying plants. (B) He was studying in a barren monastery room.
(C) He invented cells. (D) He was interested in observing things closely.
- 11 What makes up the “cell wall”?
- (A) Multiple-function tissues (B) Interwoven strands of cellulose molecules
(C) Solid layers of material (D) Large molecules
- 12 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The cell walls are rigid.
(B) Cells cannot reproduce themselves.
(C) Certain large molecules can pass through cell walls.
(D) Cell walls are inside the living portions of plants.

第 13 題至第 16 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

Did you know that there is more than one way to arrive at Machu Picchu, a World Heritage Site? We have found an easy way, a hard way, and something in between. 13 Therefore, you should consider the options carefully before you embark on this once-in-a-lifetime experience.

The quickest and easiest way is to follow the crowd. Most of Machu Picchu’s visitors arrive from Cuzco by a four-hour train ride that ends at a small town. 14 The hard way, on the other hand, involves joining a guided trek of the Inca Trail. From a starting point that lies 88 km by train from Cuzco, you camp for three nights in the jungle and walk to the mountaintop marvel.

15 For this, guides are also necessary. You begin by taking the 6:15 a.m. train from Cuzco station and get off at a station 104 km down the line. Then, you are in for a roughly six-hour rainforest trek. Your first sight of Machu Picchu comes after you have passed the final checkpoint and its near-vertical flight of 50 stone steps. 16 This is where the descent into the ancient city begins—and, with luck, you will have arrived shortly before the last tourist bus departs (at 5:30 p.m.). Then, you can have this place to yourself in conditions of near silence.

- 13 (A) How you approach Machu Picchu is going to affect your experience of it.
(B) It is thought that the site was chosen for its unique location and geological features.
(C) From there, a 20-minute bus journey transports them up to the famous ruins.
(D) Spreading before you, in the distance, is Machu Picchu’s labyrinth of temples, terraces, and plazas.
- 14 (A) In 1981, an area of 325.92 square kilometers surrounding Machu Picchu was declared a “Historical Sanctuary” of Peru.
(B) Our favorite approach, however, is a lesser-known alternative—the Short Inca Trail.
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In the traditional American society of the past, male and female roles were easily defined by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned income to support their families. Women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. 17 By the middle of the 20th century, however, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American, but in the 1960s a new force, called the counterculture, developed. 18 The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Men became more interested in child care. They began to share child-rearing tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and child-care responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was a small group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. 19 Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on overtime work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high-paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods. Some young people joined the Peace Corps to share their skills with people in non-industrialized countries around the world.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. 20 Most of them still took traditional women's jobs such as teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. Some women, however, began to enter traditional male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities for promotion. Women's groups were organizing more day-care centers for the children of working mothers.

- 17 (A) It is not easy for men and women to learn to share the labor of the workplace.
(B) Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns.
(C) The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals.
(D) Those roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for men or women to exchange their roles.
- 18 (A) Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns.
(B) The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals.
(C) Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the workforce in greater numbers.
(D) Even among older Americans, the grandmother and grandfather generation, there was a broadening of the roles that men and women could play.
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測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：103年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試

類科名稱：國際經濟商務人員西班牙文組、國際經濟商務人員法文組、國際經濟商務人員日文組、國際經濟商務人員俄文組、國際經濟商務人員德文組、國際經濟商務人員韓文組、國際經濟商務人員阿拉伯文組

科目名稱：西班牙文（兼試基礎英文）、法文（兼試基礎英文）、日文（兼試基礎英文）、俄文（兼試基礎英文）、德文（兼試基礎英文）、韓文（兼試基礎英文）、阿拉伯文（兼試基礎英文）（試題代號：4302）

單選題數：20題

單選每題配分：1.25分

複選題數：

複選每題配分：

標準答案：

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	A	C	B	D	C	C	D	D	C	D

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	B	C	A	C	A	B	D	B	A	B

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：