

考試別：外交領事人員及外交行政人員特考

等 別：三等考試

類 科 組：外交領事人員英文組

科 目：外國文（含新聞書信撰寫與編譯）（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、翻譯**

(一)英譯中：請將下列英文譯為中文。

The Gulf nation of Qatar is home to exiled Hamas leader Khaled Mashaal and is a key financial patron for the Gaza Strip, which Hamas controls. The Gulf state denies financially backing Hamas, however, and has sought to play a role in brokering a truce to end fighting between the Islamic State extremist group and Israel. (10分)

(二)中譯英：請將下列中文譯為英文。

1. 人們有時可能會把食物所引起的疾病誤認為流行性感冒，有些造成疾病的毒素毒性強到微小到如一粒鹽的份量可以在一小時內讓數人致死。(7分)
2. 大腦研究的發現證明了延遲獲得滿足感的人在有壓力時比較不會崩潰、僵住、甚或行為退化，他們勇於迎接挑戰，甚至在面臨困難時，他們非但沒有放棄，還追求挑戰。(8分)

**二、英文作文：請根據下面兩部分的敘述，各寫出一篇至多 250 字的文章（換言之，請寫至多共 500 字之文章）。**

Describe in some detail an ongoing international event that may seem to jeopardize our national interests. (25分) If you were a diplomat representing Taiwan and had to issue a statement to let the parties concerned know why our national interests may be jeopardized and where our country stands on this event, what would you write? (25分)

**乙、測驗題部分：（25分）**

**代號：5101**

(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 As a result of the current economic recession, the number of people looking for employment has far \_\_\_\_\_ the number of jobs waiting to be filled.

(A) justified

(B) intensified

(C) reinforced

(D) exceeded

請依下文回答第 2 題至第 4 題

The theft of computer data at an Arizona company that put as many as 40 million credit card accounts at risk for fraud may have been the largest case of stolen consumer information yet. But the incident surely will not be the 2. In fact, the theft was only the latest in a series of incidents, not all of which involved criminal activity. Like seismologists who can look at smaller tremors and know that a major quake is 3, consultants and others who study data security and identity theft can confidently predict that more trouble is ahead. The question is whether there will be the electronic equivalent of the “Big One,” an incident so widespread, 4 so much personal information, that it devastates the system of financial transactions that underpins the consumer economy.

- 2 (A) last (B) least (C) newest (D) freshest  
3 (A) all over (B) far away (C) in the offing (D) out of the bag  
4 (A) compiling (B) combining (C) composing (D) compromising

第 5 題至第 8 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

A married couple may decide to split up for any number of reasons. 5 “Love,” in the name of which a lot of people think they are marrying, may turn out to be nothing more than lust, and lust tends to have a short lifespan. For some, sex exclusively with the same person for a lifetime soon becomes a daunting prospect, somewhat like eating a steady diet of steak three times a day. 6

It is easier to think of divorce as a solution since the coming of no-fault divorce law. Curiously, many couples who divorce, one or both, soon find themselves in another committed relationship that ends in marriage. 7 At a guess, the rate of remarriage is even higher for men. What the radical change in divorce law has made much easier is the phenomenon of serial monogamy. The phrase “starter marriage” has crept into the language, as if in recognition of the fact that the first marriage is apt not to be the last.

Many people still want to be married, but they want their marriage to be the one of their dreams. 8 Couples can still believe in the until-death-do-us-part ethic, but it is easier to take these solemn vows in good faith if they know in the back of their minds that there is a handy, socially acceptable escape hatch at hand if things do not work out.

- 5 (A)The sexual revolution, like most revolutions, has left an array of issues that did not exist before.  
(B)Some, perhaps many divorces, are rooted in one form or another of real or perceived sexual dissatisfaction.  
(C)Fifty percent of women remarry within five years of a divorce and seventy-five percent within ten.  
(D)So we now not uncommonly have divorce followed by remarriage—a sort of trial-and-error approach until couples finally get it right.
- 6 (A)The sexual revolution, like most revolutions, has left an array of issues that did not exist before.  
(B)So we now not uncommonly have divorce followed by remarriage—a sort of trial-and-error approach until couples finally get it right.  
(C)Partners may find themselves yearning for someone new, different, and exciting.  
(D)Freedom offered by the change in divorce law can be seen as a healthy thing.
- 7 (A)Fifty percent of women remarry within five years of a divorce and seventy-five percent within ten.  
(B)Some, perhaps many divorces, are rooted in one form or another of real or perceived sexual dissatisfaction.  
(C)Partners may find themselves yearning for someone new, different, and exciting.  
(D)Freedom offered by the change in divorce law can be seen as a healthy thing.
- 8 (A)So we now not uncommonly have divorce followed by remarriage—a sort of trial-and-error approach until couples finally get it right.  
(B)Partners may find themselves yearning for someone new, different, and exciting.  
(C)Freedom offered by the change in divorce law can be seen as a healthy thing.  
(D)The sexual revolution, like most revolutions, has left an array of issues that did not exist before.

第 9 題至第 12 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

It has taken humans a while to realize that our idea of normal changes as our understanding of history deepens. Climate is a case in point. 9 In the American Southwest, climatologists have found a surprisingly detailed record of weather patterns—especially patterns of moisture—in tree rings that show that prolonged periods of drought in that region are normal.

Those findings immediately raise questions about how water is being used in the Southwest, and particularly about the Colorado River Compact, the 1922 legal agreement that governs water distribution in the vast Colorado River basin. The agreement was based on two decades of measuring river flows. 10

This evidence and its implications have been gathered in a report released by a committee of the National Research Council. 11 The Colorado River basin itself—some 240,000 square miles across the West and Southwest—has experienced staggering population growth. Precipitation patterns are changing, in part because of global warming, and the spring runoff from snowpack in the mountains takes place earlier than it used to, which means that less water is stored for later in the season. 12 That means that the only new water source for residential and commercial growth is water that has been allocated to agriculture. So what is normal? Vast quantities of water devoted to subsidized agriculture? Vast quantities of water devoted to the growth of cities and suburbs that are, in the long historical view, unsustainable?

- 9 (A) Scientists change their minds as the evidence they gather becomes more precise and more conclusive.  
(B) The conclusions are stark.  
(C) Nearly every drop of water that flows downstream is already allocated.  
(D) Over the past couple of decades, climatology has become a deeply historical science.
- 10 (A) Over the past couple of decades, climatology has become a deeply historical science.  
(B) The fundamental challenge for us all is to change the way we live.  
(C) But the testimony of tree rings shows that those years were much wetter than the long-term historical average.  
(D) The conclusions are stark.
- 11 (A) Nearly every drop of water that flows downstream is already allocated.  
(B) The fundamental challenge for us all is to change the way we live.  
(C) Over the past couple of decades, climatology has become a deeply historical science.  
(D) The conclusions are stark.
- 12 (A) The fundamental challenge for us all is to change the way we live.  
(B) Nearly every drop of water that flows downstream is already allocated.  
(C) But the testimony of tree rings shows that those years were much wetter than the long-term historical average.  
(D) Scientists change their minds as the evidence they gather becomes more precise and more conclusive.

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

The modern system of arranged marriage in Japan is somewhat similar to blind dating in the United States. 13 Her parents then inquire among their friends and acquaintances to see if anyone knows a man who would be a suitable husband for her. 14 Such meetings often take place in the restaurant of a posh hotel. The go-between is present, usually along with representatives from both families. If the young couple feel inclined, they will begin dating, with marriage as a possible but not inevitable result. 15

The young man and woman make the final decision about marriage between themselves, though they seek the advice and approval of their parents and their go-between. 16 Perhaps this belief is borne out by the fact that the divorce rate in Japan generally is lower than that in the United States. The divorce rate for arranged marriages in Japan is lower than that for love marriages.

- 13 (A) A love marriage is the type we are familiar with in the West.  
(B) Some Japanese feel that romantic love is not the most important ingredient in a successful marriage.  
(C) The person who does becomes the go-between, showing the packet to the potential bridegroom and, if both parties are interested, arranging a meeting between them.  
(D) When a young woman reaches marriageable age, she and her parents compile a packet of information about her, including a photograph of her and descriptions of her background, education, hobbies, and interests.
- 14 (A) A love marriage is the type we are familiar with in the West.  
(B) Most Japanese marriages today are arranged marriages.  
(C) When a young woman reaches marriageable age, she and her parents compile a packet of information about her, including a photograph of her and descriptions of her background, education, hobbies, and interests.  
(D) The person who does becomes the go-between, showing the packet to the potential bridegroom and, if both parties are interested, arranging a meeting between them.

- 15 (A)Most Japanese marriages today are arranged marriages.  
(B)It is not uncommon for a woman to have ten or more such introductions before she finds the man she wants to marry.  
(C)The person who does becomes the go-between, showing the packet to the potential bridegroom and, if both parties are interested, arranging a meeting between them.  
(D)When a young woman reaches marriageable age, she and her parents compile a packet of information about her, including a photograph of her and descriptions of her background, education, hobbies, and interests.
- 16 (A)A love marriage is the type we are familiar with in the West.  
(B)Most Japanese marriages today are arranged marriages.  
(C)Some Japanese feel that romantic love is not the most important ingredient in a successful marriage.  
(D)The person who does becomes the go-between, showing the packet to the potential bridegroom and, if both parties are interested, arranging a meeting between them.

第 17 題至第 20 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

The assumption that reading takes place in imaginative isolation from the world is deeply embedded in everyday usage as well as in theoretical discussion. To begin with, reading feels like an intensely personal, private commitment. For instance, it is commonplace to hear the pleasure of reading associated with varieties of escape from the pressure of having to relate to others in social situations. Yet, the flip side of this is the complaint one often hears, primarily from students, that 17 These feelings about the solitariness of reading are so pervasive that one might infer that 18 Such stereotypes persist, in part, because we assume that reading begins and ends as a solitary experience, that is, one that presupposes a single reader encountering a single text.

The perception that reading is an individual act gains considerable strength from the presence of three “enduring traditions” in Western culture, traditions that constitute a formidable barrier to change. In the first place, assumptions about reading are conditioned by assumptions about writing, and romantic notions about writers as mysteriously inspired from within continue for many to be definitive. A second tradition grows out of the work of professional literary critics. For decades, this work has fostered the notion that 19

The impact of these images of writers and readers is intensified by a third tradition contributing to the impression that reading must be a private, asocial experience. In capitalistic, patriarchal societies such as ours, 20 We find it difficult to imagine reading as a shared enterprise unless this involves individuals gathering to “consume” interpretations provided by others (via lecture or presentation) or to “exchange” ideas with one another. This way of thinking makes the “economic marketplace” an apt (though undesirable) metaphor for what has traditionally been understood by the term “class discussion.”

- 17 (A)readers must be passive and pious observers of texts, and so must venerate them as artistic objects.  
(B)reading is a collaborative process in which meaning is socially constructed.  
(C)reading is boring in so far as it is not connected with their “real world” concerns.  
(D)reading involves a transmission of objective information from the mind of the author to the mind of the reader via the text.
- 18 (A)people who read a lot must be lonely introverts compared with their more gregarious and non-reading peers.  
(B)reading is boring in so far as it is not connected with their “real world” concerns.  
(C)reading is a collaborative process in which meaning is socially constructed.  
(D)self-reliance and individual initiative are valued over interdependence and collaboration.
- 19 (A)self-reliance and individual initiative are valued over interdependence and collaboration.  
(B)reading is boring in so far as it is not connected with their “real world” concerns.  
(C)readers must be passive and pious observers of texts, and so must venerate them as artistic objects.  
(D)people who read a lot must be lonely introverts compared with their more gregarious and non-reading peers.
- 20 (A)self-reliance and individual initiative are valued over interdependence and collaboration.  
(B)readers must be passive and pious observers of texts, and so must venerate them as artistic objects.  
(C)people who read a lot must be lonely introverts compared with their more gregarious and non-reading peers.  
(D)reading is a collaborative process in which meaning is socially constructed.

# 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：外交領事人員英文組

科目名稱：外國文(含新聞書信撰寫與編譯)(英文) (試題代號：5101)

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	D	A	C	D	B	C	A	A	D	C

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	D	B	D	D	B	C	C	A	C	A

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：