

105年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、
民航人員、國際經濟商務人員及原住民族考試試題

考試別：外交人員特考

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、英譯中 Translation: Translate the following news report into Chinese, including the title and the passage. (15分)

ABENOMICS: Overhyped, underappreciated

In the 1980s Japan was a closely studied example of economic dynamism. In the decades since, it has commanded attention largely for its economic stagnation. After years of falling prices and fitful growth, Japan's nominal GDP was roughly the same in 2015 as it was 20 years earlier. America's grew by 134% in the same time period; even Italy's went up by two-thirds. Now Japan is in the spotlight for a different reason: its attempts at economic resuscitation. To reflate Japan and reform it, Shinzo Abe, prime minister since December 2012, proposed the three "arrows" of what has become known as Abenomics: monetary stimulus, fiscal "flexibility" and structural reform. However, it has not only demonstrated how self-defeating fiscal austerity can be, particularly when it comes in the form of a tax on all consumers. Moreover, Abenomics has fallen short of its targets and its overblown rhetoric. That makes it easy to dismiss as a failure. In fact, it has shown that central banks and governments do have the capacity to stir a torpid economy. And in some senses, the hype was needed. Japan's stagnation had become a self-fulfilling prophecy; Abenomics could succeed only if enough people believed it would. This is a final lesson that Japan's economic experiment can impart to the rest of the world. Aim high.

二、中譯英 Translation: Translate the following into English, including the title and the passage. (15分)

仇恨言論及其管制：歐洲人權法案判例分析

根據歐洲人權法院判決，關於何謂仇恨言論及應否與如何限制等議題，宜同時從以下五個領域探討：政治爭議、宗教衝突、種族爭論、國家認同、性別特性等。歐洲人權法院沒有給予仇恨言論明確的定義，然而判例指出納粹、法西斯、反猶太人、極端言論、排除穆斯林或特定族群、以種族為基礎的威脅、訴諸暴力等，皆構成仇恨言論。符合歐洲人權公約第17條關於禁止權力濫用的適用範圍。再者，法院曾判決，對於構成具體威脅的仇恨言論可加諸預防性措施，而訴諸暴力的言論也可以被禁止。學者和外交人士指出，歐洲人權法院不需要針對仇恨言論先劃定「禁區」，也無需強調歐洲人權法案第17條的適用。而可以透過該公約第10條第2項及第11條第2項，來審查這些針對言論自由及集會結社自由的限制，是否有違比例原則。

三、英文寫作 English Writing (45 分)

Cyber conflicts are an international issue that span across nation-state borders. Now, you a diplomat dispatched abroad, have been assigned to handle the issue of cyber conflicts. Use a real case as reported in the media and write a report in which you develop an interdisciplinary perspective including an understanding of (1) characteristics of the cyber threats and conflicts themselves, (2) international efforts to reduce and improve cyber security, and (3) psychological and sociopolitical factors. Then elaborate on how you would apply the knowledge gained for analysis and management of international cyber incidents and conflicts including policy related to cybercrime and cyberwarfare. Note, your report must include an introductory paragraph, a body containing 3 to 5 major points and a conclusion. Your audience will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs of your dispatched country and your purpose is to propose the best remedy to cyber conflicts and amicable diplomatic solutions.

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。

I'd like to share with you two incidents which occurred while I was in Australia.

I was in Canberra, 1 my first long stay abroad. I had bought a desk lamp. But when I got back to my apartment, I found that it was broken. I returned to the store to exchange it. The clerk simply said, "I see. Do you want to exchange it?" I was shocked and felt insulted because in Japan the clerk would apologize 2 in such a situation. Later an Australian told me that Australians tend to regard it as the customer's fault because the customer did not notice it was broken. I could understand that shop assistants cannot be held responsible for manufacturing defects. However, I felt that Japanese would not feel this way; their apologies are not only 3 to a sense of personal responsibility, but also to a desire for a harmonious atmosphere.

On another occasion, an Australian student drove into the car of one of my Japanese friends. The next day, my friend and I went to the Australian's house to discuss 4, but the student was not in. Although her parents were there, they did not express any apology for what their daughter had done. We were offended at their behavior and felt that the Australian parents were impolite and even insulting. However, discussing the incident with some Australian friends, I was told that the Australian parents' attitude was 5 because their daughter was an adult and thus should be responsible for her own behavior.

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|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | (A) condensing | (B) contemplating | (C) experiencing | (D) exhilarating |
| 2 | (A) elusively | (B) profusely | (C) reluctantly | (D) vulnerably |
| 3 | (A) connected | (B) dismissed | (C) approached | (D) determined |
| 4 | (A) apprehension | (B) armageddon | (C) collaboration | (D) compensation |
| 5 | (A) redundant | (B) ridiculous | (C) acceptable | (D) alleviating |

You wake up feeling awful—pounding headache, runny nose, sore throat. You decide to go to the doctor, 6 today, there's no need for the old-fashioned ritual of physical exam, throat culture, and blood test. Today, all you have to do is simply spit twice in a plastic bag.

A lab technician tests your saliva for the unique DNA markers of the 200 most common diseases. An hour later the results are in: you have a serious bacterial infection. But there's good news: the bacteria does not carry an antibiotic 7 gene, so that a single megadose of penicillin (given through the ear) will do the trick.

As you leave the lab, the doctor calls you into her office. Your saliva contained a few of your cheek cells, she explains, which were tested for a variety of genetic disorders. One came up 8. You are seized with fear as the doctor says your risk of developing a tumor by age sixty is several hundred times greater than the average person's.

9, the doctor continues, the government is now distributing a new pill to reduce your cancer risk dramatically. What's more, the pill will save society millions of dollars by preventing thousands of cases of colon cancer nationwide. You leave the doctor's office feeling healthier for the moment and very relieved that you just 10 a bullet in your future.

Sound incredible? The revolution in molecular biology has made the technology described above not only possible, but probable within the coming decades. In about ten years genetics has already conquered diseases that took centuries even to name.

- 6 (A) but (B) when (C) suppose (D) because
7 (A) consensus (B) emission (C) sanction (D) resistance
8 (A) realistic (B) imaginary (C) positive (D) negative
9 (A) Sceptically (B) Fortunately (C) Indifferently (D) Disappointedly
10 (A) dodged (B) spawned (C) fostered (D) mitigated

The age of fossil fuels will not last forever. According to the World Resources Institute, fossil fuels will be ultimately 11 in the future. Yet for three reasons it is likely that they will be phased out sooner than we expect. First, air pollution and the threat of global warming will require us to stop using fossil fuels before supplies are exhausted. In order to 12 the climate, we will substantially reduce carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption. Second, three oil crises in the past have exposed the vulnerability of the global economy and its dependency on political developments in the volatile Middle East, an area rich in fossil fuels. Third, coal, while the most 13 of all fossil fuels, is environmentally most damaging because it is a major contributor to air pollution and acid rain.

Some alternatives to fossil fuels have been promoted, but they are not without problems. Natural gas is one example since it contains less carbon per unit of energy. However, the greenhouse effect of natural gas is many times stronger than that of carbon dioxide. It will, thus, be phased out 14 as a primary source of energy. Some people have hailed nuclear energy as a means to slow global warming. Others claim that nuclear technologies are uneconomical and dangerous. They see the roughly 500 nuclear plants worldwide as a permanent 15 to people living within a distance of hundreds or even thousands of miles.

- 11 (A) depleted (B) reconciled (C) exerted (D) congregated
12 (A) aggravate (B) stabilize (C) flourish (D) diminish
13 (A) chaotic (B) ingrained (C) profound (D) abundant
14 (A) eventually (B) productively (C) respectively (D) suggestively
15 (A) aid (B) sign (C) threat (D) victim

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Enraging fellow council members, two New York's Queens Republicans yesterday called for an amendment that would designate English as the country's official language.

Asking the council to do what Congress resisted, Councilmen Thomas Ognibene of Middle Village and Al Stabile of Ozone Park said the amendment is needed to create "a truly unified nation."

The amendment was immediately attacked and rejected by council members, who likened Ognibene to the television character Archie Bunker and called him everything from wrongheaded to anti-immigrant. In addition, Council Speaker Peter Vallone (D-Astoria) insisted that the resolution will never pass.

"This resolution is DOA," Vallone said. "It has already died once in this council, and I can assure you it will die again."

It was unclear what, if any, practical effect the resolution would have had, although about two dozen states have enacted such bills in recent years. Ognibene insisted it would force immigrants to learn English, and perhaps curtail bilingual education programs in the city's public schools.

"I am simply saying if we are going to have a society where people can grow and learn and assimilate, you have to have a common language ability to communicate," he said.

The debate turned the council's sleepy staid meeting into a battleground, and Ognibene was repeatedly asked to withdraw the resolution.

"Why do you need to open these wounds?" asked Councilman Guillermo Linares (D-Manhattan), who called the proposal "disgraceful and shameful . . . it is a total disrespect to all who acknowledge and embrace the richness and greatness of our language diversity."

Councilwoman Helen Marshall (D-Elmhurst) said the thousands of new immigrants who live in her district are extremely anxious to learn English.

"I cannot get enough classes . . . we are trying every nook and cranny," she said, describing efforts to get more classroom space for new immigrants. She called Ognibene's resolution "extremely punitive and contrary to everything the city stands for."

Ognibene shrugged off the criticism, and said any new immigrants who resist it "are insecure and take it as an insult, when it simply isn't so. Their lack of success . . . is a failure to learn the language."

- 16 Which of the following is the most appropriate title of this passage?
- (A) Rooting for Immigrants (B) Shrugging off Criticism
(C) Remediating a Unified Nation (D) Sparring over English Only
- 17 The author of this passage creates a tone that can be described as
- (A) indignant (B) frustrated (C) nonaligned (D) obsequious
- 18 One of the reasons why this amendment is opposed is that those in favor of it do NOT
- (A) respect those who lend support to the greatness of the U.S. language diversity
(B) turn the New York Queens council's sleepy staid meeting into a battleground
(C) try every nook and cranny to get more classroom space for new immigrants
(D) refrain from calling their colleagues everything from wrongheaded to anti-immigrant
- 19 Ognibene maintains that if the resolution passes, bilingual education programs in public schools would be
- (A) enacted (B) restricted (C) promoted (D) assimilated
- 20 Which one of the statements below could you infer from this passage?
- (A) This resolution did not pass in Queens of New York City before.
(B) Councilman Ognibene has decided to withdraw the amendment.
(C) Immigrants cannot succeed without a good command of English.
(D) The proposed amendment is in great need to unite the whole nation.

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：105年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、民航人員、國際經濟商務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	C	B	A	D	C	A	D	C	B	A

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	A	B	D	A	C	D	C	A	B	A

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答案										

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答案										

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答案										

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答案										

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答案										

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答案										

備註：