

107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試題

代號：10150  
頁次：5-1

考試別：外交人員考試

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：請將下列英文段落譯為中文。(15分)

The allure of President Barack Obama as a cover star went far beyond his vocation. He has appeared on more magazines than most supermodels, straddling such a diversity of titles, from political and literary journals to hip-hop monthlies and comic books. One Obama cover that stirred heated contention when he was in office was published by *New York Magazine* in 2009. The president's face was graffitied with words such as socialist, impostor, Muslim, and HATE. The cover was severely criticized for its malevolent depiction of the new president; the magazine maintained that the words used reflected not their views, but those of a section of Obama's dissenters. During his eight-year tenure, the press presented Obama as feminist, communist, fashion model, Jew, the messiah, Superman, and even Muslim terrorist. This bizarre kaleidoscope of characterizations reflected a sense of confusion about what Obama stood for and the impossible scope of expectations heaped upon him.

二、中譯英：請將下列中文段落譯為英文。(15分)

「棒球」在臺灣意味著什麼？答案是汗水和國族認同。在球場裡觀看球賽，每個觀眾好像都知道與參賽球隊有關的各種混和中文和英文的加油口號，而且知道配合口號的舞蹈動作。在這裡，看球變成一種令人暈眩的多語經歷及一場激烈的有氧運動。在臺灣的國族身分建構中，這項運動有著根深蒂固的地位。臺灣的棒球並不是從美國引進的，而是來自日本。棒球的歷史就像這個島嶼走向民主的進程一樣洶湧澎湃。從1969年到1996年，臺灣曾在世界少棒聯盟稱霸，28次打入決賽、17次奪冠。新臺幣伍佰元紙鈔上就印著一支棒球隊，向取得傲人戰績的少棒隊致敬。當臺灣在國際外交的發展愈形艱困之際，棒球是臺灣強大的軟實力工具之一，也是臺灣獲得國際認可的途徑。

三、英文短文寫作。(45分)

American civil rights activist, W. E. B. Du Bois, once said, “The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line: the relation of the darker to the lighter races of men in Asia and Africa, in America and the islands of the sea.” The “color line” here refers to the racial segregation that existed in the United States after the abolition of slavery. In your opinion, what is it that segregates people in the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? How does it divide, discriminate and alienate people? Is it possible to spot a silver lining in this segregation? If so, what can be done? Express your ideas by using a real case and write an essay of no more than 350 words with an introductory paragraph, a main body containing 3 to 5 major points and a conclusion.

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。

請依下文回答第1題至第5題：

Inventions, creations, technological advancements when protected take the form of copyrights, patents, trademarks or trade secrets. These 1 properties are assets of business enterprises, as they are essential for the success of businesses. 2, it is necessary to encourage their growth and also provide legal protection against misuse, theft, etc.

Copyright law gives authors and artists the right to control the reproduction and performance of their works. The period of protection varies in each country. By and large, protection is 3 to authors for their life plus 50 years, and for photographic works of applied art for 25 years.

Patents provide 4 right to manufacture or use an invention for a specific period of time. Patent laws are primarily territorial. However, there are a couple of international agreements to provide patent protection like the European Patent Convention and the Patent Co-operation Treaty. Lack of a universally accepted patent law hinders introduction of a product on a global basis.

Trademark is any work, name, symbol, or device or any combination 5 adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others.

- |   |              |                |                  |                 |
|---|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | (A)cognitive | (B)intelligent | (C)personal      | (D)intellectual |
| 2 | (A)However   | (B)Hence       | (C)Thence        | (D)Moreover     |
| 3 | (A)granted   | (B)denied      | (C)admitted      | (D)submitted    |
| 4 | (A)inclusive | (B)exclusive   | (C)comprehensive | (D)decisive     |
| 5 | (A)hereto    | (B)whereabouts | (C)thereabout    | (D)thereof      |

請依下文回答第 6 題至第 10 題：

The news media are hungry for new findings, and reporters often latch onto ideas from the scientific laboratories before they have been fully tested. Also, a reporter who lacks a strong understanding of science may misunderstand or misreport complex scientific principles. To tell the truth, sometimes scientists also get excited about their findings, and leak them to the press before they have been through a rigorous review by the scientists' peers. As a result, the public is often exposed to late-breaking nutrition news stories before the findings are fully confirmed. Then, when the hypothesis being tested fails to hold up to a later challenge, consumers feel betrayed by what is simply the normal course of science at work.

Sometimes media sensationalism overrates the importance of even true, replicated findings. For example, the media eagerly report that oat products lower blood cholesterol, a lipid indicative of heart disease risk. Although the reports are true, they often fail to mention that eating a nutritious diet that is low in certain fats is still the major step toward lowering blood cholesterol.

Today, oat bran's cholesterol-lowering effect is established, and labels on food packages can proclaim that a diet high in oats may reduce the risk of heart disease. The whole process of discovery, challenge, and vindication took almost 10 years of research. Some other lines of research have taken much longer. In science, a single finding almost never makes a crucial difference to our knowledge as a whole, but like each individual frame in a movie, it contributes a little to the big picture. Many such frames are needed to tell the whole story.

- 6 What is the main reason for inconsistent nutrition news reports?
- (A) Reporters generally lack fundamental knowledge in nutrition science.
  - (B) The news media report research findings too soon before they are confirmed.
  - (C) Nutrition researchers do not agree upon which findings to report from their labs.
  - (D) Nutrition research lacks integrity in its methodology.
- 7 Which of the following is NOT true about oats?
- (A) A diet rich in oats can significantly reduce the risk of heart attacks.
  - (B) Scientists have studied the nutrition value of oats for nearly a decade.
  - (C) The importance of oats in controlling blood cholesterol was once overrated.
  - (D) The early report about the cholesterol-lowering effect of oats has not been confirmed by later studies.
- 8 Which of the following is the most likely advice the author may offer to consumers?
- (A) Do not take early news reports on nutrition too seriously; wait and see.
  - (B) Do not trust news reports on nutrition; read the original research papers.
  - (C) Eat oats every day and you'd be safe.
  - (D) Watch nutrition related movies to get the whole picture.
- 9 What does the phrase "each individual frame in a movie" in the final paragraph refer to in scientific research?
- (A) one individual study on a topic
  - (B) the whole picture of nutrition science
  - (C) the whole story of oats
  - (D) an individual news reporter
- 10 Which of the following best serves as the title of the article?
- (A) Improvement of Nutrition Research Methods Needed
  - (B) More Scientific Training Needed for Nutrition Reporters
  - (C) Can We Trust the Media to Deliver Nutrition News?
  - (D) Can Oat Bran Really Lower Cholesterol?

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

If Jane Austen's work is perceived as quintessentially British, it has found resonance across the world. In *The Genius of Jane Austen*, Paula Byrne writes that Austen is seen as having a particular affinity with Chinese culture, where "manners matter" as they did in Georgian England. There have been more than 50 written versions of *Pride and Prejudice* in China alone. This may be because the term "marriage market" in China is more than a turn of phrase. In Shanghai, parents of unmarried children flock to a weekly event described as "match.com meets farmers' market" where they scout for prospective in-laws. Chinese women still seek to marry property-owning men more educated than themselves. Ms. Byrne notes that Ang Lee, a Taiwanese director, was considered a perfect fit for *Sense and Sensibility* (1995) because his previous films had explored "family conflicts in the context of traditional Chinese values."

It is the subcontinent, however, that has embraced her books most enthusiastically, with Austen societies established in both India and Pakistan. The economic and social position of women, their reputation and eligibility are all themes that are easy to adapt to different cultural contexts, but there are also specifics that resonate in Indian and Pakistani society, such as the importance of familial bonds, the preference given to male inheritance, the dowry system and the "marrying off" of young women by overzealous mothers and aunts. Laaleen Khan, the founder of the Pakistani branch, has noted that South Asian society has its share of "disapproving Lady Catherine de Bourgh-esque society aunties, rakish Wickhams and Willoughbys, pretentious Mrs. Eltons and holier-than thou Mr. Collins types."

This is the key to Austen's transformation from little known spinster-scribbler to literary superstar. Western readers may no longer empathize with the urgency that surrounds marriage or the idea that a relationship can be stopped in its tracks by monetary circumstance. But everyone has encountered a flirty, shallow Isabella Thorpe or a suave but seedy Henry Crawford. Two hundred years on, Austen's sniping observations of human vanity and folly still hit the mark.

- 11 What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Jane Austen's works have long-lasting appeal worldwide.  
(B) Jane Austen's creativity is formidable and adaptable.  
(C) Jane Austen inspires people's transformation from rags to riches.  
(D) Jane Austen's ideas have a special meaning for women.
- 12 What does the word "prospective" in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) prosperous (B) promising (C) possessive (D) perceptive
- 13 What does the phrase "hit the mark" in the final paragraph mean?
- (A) to be solemn (B) to be vigorous (C) to be accurate (D) to be eloquent
- 14 According to Ms. Byrne, why is Ang Lee, the Taiwanese director, a perfect fit for Austen's novels?
- (A) Lee has a natural liking and understanding of Jane Austen's works.  
(B) Lee represents a man of manners like those in Georgian England.  
(C) Lee demonstrates a sense of Chinese culture in *Sense and Sensibility*.  
(D) Lee deals with themes similar to Austen's works in previous films.
- 15 Why are a number of characters in Austen's novels cited in the last two paragraphs?
- (A) Their types can be found in societies across the world.  
(B) They are the ones that have been adapted into screens.  
(C) Their names are renowned in Indian and Pakistani societies.  
(D) They embody the economic and social positions of women.

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

Offshore investment is the keeping of money in a jurisdiction other than one's home nation. Offshore jurisdictions are a commonly accepted means of reducing the taxes levied in most countries to both large and small-scale investors alike. Locations favored by investors for low rates of tax are known as offshore financial centers (OFCs) or, sometimes, as tax havens. These include well-known centers such as Switzerland, Bermuda, and the Cayman Islands.

The level of regulatory standards and transparency differs widely among OFCs. Poorly regulated offshore domiciles have served historically as havens for tax evasion, money laundering, or to conceal or protect illegally acquired money from law enforcement in the investor's country. However, the modern, well-regulated offshore centers allow legitimate investors to take advantage of higher rates of return or lower rates of tax on that return offered by operating via such domiciles.

Supporters of OFCs argue that offshore centers improve the flow of capital and facilitate international business transactions. These centers are widely used and are accessible to anyone who can meet the minimum investment amount or pay the obligatory fees required to open such an entity. According to finance experts, more than half of the world's assets and investments are held in offshore jurisdictions and many well-recognized companies have investment opportunities in offshore locales.

Business operations of offshore investment are less costly and regulated than those offered in the investor's country – or “onshore.” Payment of less tax is the main driving force behind most offshore activities. Often, taxes levied by an investor's home country are critical to the profitability of any given investment. Using offshore-domiciled special purpose mechanisms, an investor may reduce the amount of tax payable, allowing the investor to achieve greater profitability overall. Moreover, offshore investment is less regulated than onshore investment, and the behavior of the offshore investment provider, be he a banker, fund manager, trustee, or stock-broker, is freer than it could be in a more regulated environment.

- 16 What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) to recruit potential offshore investment partners
  - (B) to introduce offshore investment and its benefits
  - (C) to promote well-known offshore investment centers
  - (D) to compare offshore investment and onshore investment
- 17 What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- (A) business operations of offshore investment
  - (B) less regulated offshore investment environment
  - (C) main driving incentives behind offshore investment
  - (D) offshore-domiciled mechanisms for reducing tax payable
- 18 According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about offshore investment centers?
- (A) They set different minimum investment amounts to enlarge their investor bases.
  - (B) They promote their business based on the flexibility of their regulatory standards.
  - (C) They ensure the short-term as well as long-term profitability of a given investment.
  - (D) They allow investors to conduct investment activities in a more profitable fashion.
- 19 What does “accessible” mean in this article?
- (A) available
  - (B) fundamental
  - (C) impressive
  - (D) significant
- 20 According to the passage, which of the following best reflects the investor's belief in investing offshore?
- (A) When one door shuts, another opens.
  - (B) Hoist your sail when the wind is fair.
  - (C) What the mind can conceive, it can achieve.
  - (D) A bird in the hand is worth two in the woods.

# 測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：107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	B	A	B	D	B	D	A	A	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	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	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										

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答案										

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答案										

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答案										

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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：