

代號：20140
20240
頁次：4-1

109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

考試別：外交人員考試
等別：四等考試
類科組別：外交行政人員類科各組
科目：英文
考試時間：1小時30分

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：（50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)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中：請將下列英文翻譯成中文（20分）

According to historians, pandemics typically have two types of endings: the medical, which occurs when the incidence and death rates plummet, and the social, when the epidemic of fear about the disease wanes. In other words, an end can occur not because a disease has been vanquished but because people grow tired of panic mode and learn to live with a disease. A Harvard historian said something similar was happening with the current pandemic situation around the world: “As we have seen in the debate about opening the economy, many questions about the so-called end are determined not by medical and public health data but by sociopolitical processes.” Endings “are very, very messy,” said another historian. “Looking back, we have a weak narrative. For whom does the epidemic end, and who gets to say?”

二、中譯英：請將下列中文翻譯成英文

- (一)低頭族、上班族久看螢幕，眼睛時常會忘記眨眼，造成疲勞、乾眼症或眼睛痠痛。如果想擺脫眼睛乾澀的症狀，除了讓眼睛多休息，你可以採用眼部按摩法來減輕症狀。專家也建議，充足的睡眠和熱敷可以幫助減緩不適。（15分）
- (二)在視訊會議科技日新月異的同時，仍有許多美國的學生在嘗試遠距學習時，面臨著財務上、實際上和心理上的障礙。對低收入學生來說尤其如此，他們可能沒有穩定網絡或不受打擾的學習空間可用。如果不能返回校園，一些學生可能迫於環境的壓力，放棄上大學或延遲完成學業。（15分）

乙、測驗題部分：(50分)

代號：4201

(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25題，每題2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 government gives a caution to the public that we should be aware of the _____ effects of smoking cigarettes.
(A) heavy (B) heartfelt (C) harmful (D) harmonic
- 2 The shop owner moved all the staff to the cash registers and let the customers pick items from the _____ themselves.
(A) academy (B) constitution (C) warehouse (D) intersection
- 3 _____ the government, the First Minister of Scotland delivered several speeches in order to hold a referendum on Scottish independence.
(A) On account of (B) On behalf of (C) In case of (D) In quest of
- 4 Psychologists found that sleep efficiency decreases _____ with age.
(A) gradually (B) heavenly (C) presently (D) technically
- 5 A successful marriage reduced a spouse's risk of cardiovascular disease by 5% compared with a single person, but a(n) _____ marriage increased it.
(A) blessed (B) strained (C) arranged (D) validated
- 6 The mother _____ in her child's ears, telling him to keep quiet during the concert.
(A) whistled (B) whisked (C) whispered (D) worshipped
- 7 The clown's _____ performance at his first appearance on stage needed more improvement.
(A) efficient (B) awesome (C) awkward (D) outstanding
- 8 In the FIFA World Cup, each country that qualifies to _____ is organized into different groups, which ascend through brackets by winning matches.
(A) parachute (B) paraphrase (C) parenthesize (D) participate
- 9 Commuting by High Speed Rail can appear _____, but it can be more economical than one thinks.
(A) lethal (B) legendary (C) literal (D) luxurious
- 10 The Rukai tribe people, with a population of only 11,000, live in the mountainous southern region in Taiwan and are _____ as skilled hunters, artisans, and farmers.
(A) reassured (B) registered (C) rehearsed (D) renowned

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

A centerpiece of the study of linguistics has been that the words we use are arbitrarily related to the concepts they refer to. 11, this is true. If you look across languages, the same object is given very different names. An object called *a bridge* in English is *un pont* in French. Same concept, very different sounds. This observation is 12 in Shakespeare's quote, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But, word meanings aren't completely arbitrary. Recently, there have been some discussions about the "Kiki-Bouba" effect in which words that lead you to speak with a smiling mouth (like *Kiki*) feel more natural when they apply to angled objects than to rounded 13. In addition, there is a general relationship 14 how often a word is used (what is called word frequency) and the length of the word. High frequency words (15, words that are used often) are typically short (like *sit*, *far*, or *chew*), while low frequency words (that are used less often) are typically longer (like *recline*, *distant*, or *masticate*).

- 11 (A) To some degree (B) In contrast (C) In conclusion (D) To the end
12 (A) embarked (B) embodied (C) employed (D) empowered
13 (A) ones (B) them (C) these (D) those
14 (A) of (B) about (C) among (D) between
15 (A) therefore (B) however (C) that is (D) in addition

請依下文回答第16題至第20題：

For over a hundred years, dentists have been repairing cavities by removing the decayed tooth tissue with a drill and filling the hole with metal or plastic material. Depending on the cavity's depth, this method can be unpleasant to downright painful for the patient, and it has to be repeated periodically.

“You're really in that cycle of repair and replacement for the rest of the tooth's life,” said Rebecca Moazzea, senior lecturer at King's College.

A damaged tooth's enamel can be replaced naturally, but the process is too slow to stop the work of bacteria that build up in tiny cracks. Now, a British company called Reminova has developed a method for speeding up this natural remineralization of early-stage cavities.

“We've just found a way to make that a much faster process,” said Jeff Wright, Reminova's chief executive officer. “Driving healthy calcium and phosphate minerals into your enamel, and through a natural process, it will bind on and add to the enamel that's there.”

Here's how it works: After cleaning the early-stage cavity with a method that does not require drilling, the dentist covers it with a mineral solution and applies an electrical current that is too weak for the patient to feel. The deposited mineral quickly hardens, completely filling the cavity.

Researchers say this method could be especially useful for children.

“If children have a better experience of going to the dentist, so they haven't had necessary drilling and injections for routine fillings, then they'll be much more positive in later life and probably become much more regular patients,” said Dr. Barry Quinn, a consultant at King's College.

Dentists point out that the new method is most efficient on early-stage cavities, which makes regular dental checkups essential. The whole treatment lasts about as long as a regular drill-and-fill procedure.

Researchers say they are confident that the new method can be further developed for treating later-stage cavities. And they remind us that regular brushing with fluoride toothpaste helps prevent cavities in the first place.

- 16 Which of the following is the best title of the news article?
(A) A New Technique May Eliminate Drill-and-Fill Dental Care
(B) Reminova Offers New Hope for the Dental Industry
(C) CEO of Reminova Predicts Fewer Dentists Needed
(D) Children Need Not Visit the Dentist Any More
- 17 Why is the new treatment most useful to children?
(A) It will develop a more positive attitude toward dental care among children.
(B) The new treatment is less expensive with children.
(C) It takes much less time in treating child patients.
(D) The new treatment is less effective with adult patients.
- 18 What is the core technique of the new dental care method?
(A) It uses a special kind of plastic in filling the cavity which protects the tooth more effectively.
(B) It provides better protection of the tooth by accelerating the natural remineralization process.
(C) It uses a special chemical which can grow the bacteria in the cavity.
(D) It uses an artificial enamel to replace the infected enamel in the cavity.

- 19 Which of the following is NOT true about the new cavity treatment method?
- (A) The new method is probably developed in the United Kingdom.
 - (B) The new method is more effective with patients who regularly check their dental conditions.
 - (C) The new technique requires about the same treatment time as the traditional one.
 - (D) The electrical current applied in the treatment can sharpen the pain of the patient.
- 20 How often does the traditional drill-and-fill technique have to be performed in treating cavities?
- (A) Once for all.
 - (B) Six times throughout the patient's childhood.
 - (C) Twelve times throughout the patient's life.
 - (D) Many times throughout the tooth's life.

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題：

With billions of data points being generated every day, some companies don't know what to do with big data, and that's understandable. It's difficult to manage all of it, but it's impossible to ignore it. This obvious opportunity leaves a large percentage of executives concerned that their information isn't correctly represented and entrepreneurs struggling to find a way forward.

But big data is worth the struggle. It can help business owners understand how their business functions and how it serves their customers. It can help companies reveal new opportunities, dig up unknown problems and even make more money. It is an asset to any company that takes the time to position it in the right way, but it's up to each company to take the initiative to do so. The first step is to consider big data within the context of the customer. What kind of interaction does the customer have with the company and how can those individual touch points be used to paint a complete picture? Then, the business needs to figure out creative ways to use that information.

Data assets might look different in each industry, but the real value of the data lies not in its type but in whether it can help you increase your value or retain customers. According to Jeff Tanner, professor of marketing at Baylor University, the information you get from your customers empowers you to deliver better value over time and create more opportunities for your business. While it may be possible to assign a cash value to big data, those numbers aren't likely to make it onto the balance sheet. The data's real value is revealed when it's positioned in the context of the following three questions: 1) How will it make the business more predictable? 2) How will it help replicate success for the future? 3) How will it enhance customer engagement?

- 21 According to the passage, what should be the first consideration in using big data?
- (A) Internet security within the company
 - (B) Employee promotion in the company
 - (C) Business management for the company
 - (D) Customers' interaction with the company
- 22 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a benefit of big data?
- (A) Creating revenues
 - (B) Revealing problems
 - (C) Deciding job positions
 - (D) Understanding customer services
- 23 According to the passage, who should be most concerned with the new development in big data?
- (A) Customers
 - (B) Store clerks
 - (C) Business owners
 - (D) Government officials
- 24 What will the author most likely talk about in the following section of the passage?
- (A) Online marketing strategies which solve financial problems
 - (B) Protecting the company's valuable data from hackers' attacks
 - (C) Evaluating employee performances using the endless data points
 - (D) Using early-indicator data to help a company to reach wider customers
- 25 What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How to sell big data to advertising companies
 - (B) How to use a company's endless stream of data
 - (C) How to protect customer privacy in Internet-based businesses
 - (D) How to generate more ideas to paint a complete picture of a company

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：109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：外交行政人員行政組、外交行政人員資訊組

科目名稱：英文（試題代號：4201）

單選題數：25題

單選每題配分：2.00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	C	B	A	B	C	C	D	D	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	A	B	A	D	C	A	A	B	D	D

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	D	C	C	D	B					

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：