

104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、原住民族及稅務人員考試試題

代號：10150

全一張  
(正面)

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：請將下列英文譯為中文。(10分)

Italy's coast guard coordinated the rescue of 4,400 migrants from boats in the Mediterranean in a single day. It was thought to be the highest for a single day in recent years. Smugglers obviously took advantage of ideal sea conditions off Libya to launch a fleet of boats stuffed with as many paying passengers on board as possible. So far this year, more than 100,000 people have made the Mediterranean crossing to Italy.

二、中譯英：請將下列中文譯為英文。(15分)

和傳統書店相比，新興書店有著很明顯不同的氣象。老書店大多開在都市內及大學附近，他們以滿足大學生及教授的需求為主要訴求；但許多新興書店則選擇遠離市區。此外，大多數的傳統書店只賣書；而新興的書店則在賣書之外也融入其他商業產品。

三、作文：請依提示寫出文長約為300字之英文短文。(50分)

以下五項被視為成功外交官應具備的理想特質：(1) Demonstrate an analytical temperament. (2) Write well and quickly. (3) Be verbally fluent and concise. (4) Ensure meticulous attention to detail. (5) Be a tough and effective negotiator. 請在此五項中選出你認為自己最有優勢的一項，並舉例說明你具備此項特質。

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：5101

- (一)本試題為單一選擇題，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

The giant African land snail was introduced onto an island in the South Pacific, primarily as a food source. But it was soon found to eat vast quantities of the natural vegetation and even some of the crops. To solve the problem, the much smaller predatory snail *Euglandina* was introduced, 1 that it would keep the numbers down by eating the eggs of the giant snail. 2, *Euglandina* chose to prey on the even smaller native *Partula* snail, an innocent party in the affair. The *Partula* snails were completely 3 on some islands. The situation is now 4 an international breeding program. And the *Partula* snail is being reintroduced to its previous habitats. A lack of ecological understanding contributed to the 5 of *Partula*, which is now to be saved by ecology.

- |   |                  |                   |                   |                       |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | (A) in suspicion | (B) for fear      | (C) at all events | (D) in the hope       |
| 2 | (A) Consequently | (B) Unfortunately | (C) To date       | (D) Above all         |
| 3 | (A) wiped out    | (B) set off       | (C) lighted up    | (D) tied up           |
| 4 | (A) a remedy for | (B) remedying     | (C) to remedy     | (D) being remedied by |
| 5 | (A) demise       | (B) revival       | (C) distinction   | (D) release           |

請依下文回答第6題至第10題

Sugar is a cheap, seductive pleasure. But its sweetness 6 a bitter history. For centuries it was a commodity 7 by slaves and refined into something white. Lately sugar has also become the 8 of choice in the campaign to fight obesity. Leave it to Kara Walker, a 9 American artist, to turn the crystals into a work of art.

In 2013 Ms. Walker was asked by Creative Time, a New York-based non-profit organization that specializes in 10 art in public spaces, to create something for a cavernous disused sugar factory in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Her installation has an extremely long name, but the work itself is subtle and powerful.

- |    |                 |                |                |               |
|----|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 6  | (A) besieges    | (B) belies     | (C) predicts   | (D) precludes |
| 7  | (A) harped      | (B) harvested  | (C) stained    | (D) stayed    |
| 8  | (A) frontier    | (B) champion   | (C) pioneer    | (D) villain   |
| 9  | (A) provocative | (B) vocative   | (C) proximate  | (D) voidable  |
| 10 | (A) descending  | (B) presenting | (C) rescinding | (D) exceeding |

(請接背面)

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請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

We hear a lot about stress these days. But do we really give it the focus it deserves? Ongoing stress can 11 a heavy price on our physical and mental well-being. We can't avoid stress; we must learn how to control our reaction to it.

Dr. Hans Selye defined stress in the 1950s as the "nonspecific response of the organism to any pressure or demand." Stress is the total response of your mind and body to the stressors you experience. It includes everyday wear and tear, both "good" (a promotion) and "bad" (fight with a friend) stressors. The stress reaction in itself is 12. It can result in a feeling of exhilaration and eagerness. 13 this in our lives, things would be pretty flat. However, the stress reaction is a process of mobilizing the body's resources and, if allowed to become ongoing, can deplete those resources, resulting in illness.

The major sources of stress are the environment, our bodies, and our minds. Negative stress begins with our 14 of a situation. Feelings aren't caused by events, but by our beliefs about them. If we determine the event is dangerous, our stress reactions will 15. Therefore, our perceptions are very important in how much stress we feel. Internalized stress keeps the mind agitated and throws the nervous system out of balance. It interferes with the immune response and produces stress-related disorders.

- |    |                       |                           |                          |                     |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 11 | (A) exact             | (B) defeat                | (C) infuse               | (D) reduce          |
| 12 | (A) from day to night | (B) either black or white | (C) neither good nor bad | (D) both in and out |
| 13 | (A) With              | (B) Without               | (C) For                  | (D) On              |
| 14 | (A) proposal          | (B) disposal              | (C) approval             | (D) appraisal       |
| 15 | (A) kick in           | (B) knock out             | (C) take up              | (D) turn off        |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

In the eighteenth century the pivotal city of Western civilization had been Paris; by the second half of the nineteenth century this center of influence had shifted to London, a city that expanded from above two million inhabitants when Victoria came to the throne to six and half million at the time of her death. The rapid growth of London is one of the many indications of the most important development of the age: the shift from a way of life based on the ownership of land to a modern urban economy based on trade and manufacturing. "We have been living, as it were, the life of three hundred years in thirty" was the impression formed by Dr. Thomas Arnold during the early stages of England's industrialization. By the end of the century – after the resources of steam power had been more fully exploited for fast railways and iron ships, for looms, printing presses, and farmer's combines, and after the introduction of telegraph, intercontinental cable, photography, anesthetics, and universal compulsory education – a late Victorian could look back with astonishment on these developments during his or her lifetime.

Because England was the first country to become industrialized, its transformation was an especially painful one: it experienced a host of social and economic problems consequent to rapid and unregulated industrialization. England also experienced an enormous increase in wealth. An early start enabled England to capture markets all over the globe. Cotton and other manufactured products were exported in English ships, a merchant fleet whose size was without parallel in other countries. The profits gained from trade also led to extensive capital investments in all continents. After England became the world's workshop, London became, from 1870 on, the world's banker. England gained particular profit from the development of its own colonies, which, by 1890, comprised more than a quarter of all the territory on the surface of the earth; one in four people was a subject of Queen Victoria. By the end of the century England was the world's foremost imperial power.

Although many Victorians shared a sense of satisfaction in the industrial and political preeminence of England during the period, they also suffered from an anxious sense of something lost, a sense too of being displaced persons in a world made alien by technological changes that had been exploited too quickly for the adaptive powers of the human psyche.

- 16 Why was Dr. Thomas Arnold amazed?
- (A) The Doctor thought time stood still.  
(B) The Doctor lost the sense of time.  
(C) The Doctor was amazed by the rapid progress of the Victorian period.  
(D) The Doctor experienced a time travel.
- 17 What does "Queen Victoria came to the throne" mean?
- (A) The Queen walked to the throne.  
(B) The Queen moved her home to somewhere near the throne.  
(C) The Queen became the new ruler of England.  
(D) The Queen realized what a throne was.
- 18 According to the passage, what was the most important invention of the Victorian period?
- (A) Railway. (B) Steam power.  
(C) Intercontinental cable. (D) Universal compulsory education.
- 19 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) There were no poor people in England.  
(B) In the period England was the strongest country in the world.  
(C) The new technological inventions made England rich.  
(D) Victorian England colonized many other countries in the globe.
- 20 What was the main idea of the final paragraph?
- (A) Many Victorians were sick due to new technologies.  
(B) Victorian England was a promising country.  
(C) Everybody was satisfied with the growth of England.  
(D) There was a downside to the rapid growth of Victorian England.

# 測驗式試題標準答案

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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	D	A	B	B	D	A	B

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	C	B	D	A	C	C	B	A	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										

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：