

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試題

考試別：國際經濟商務人員特考

等別：三等考試

類科組：國際經濟商務人員德文組

科目：外國文（德文兼試基礎英文）

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、Übersetzen Sie die folgenden Texte ins Chinesische!

(一) Taiwan hat das erste Abkommen über wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit mit einem entwickelten Land unter Dach und Fach gebracht. Das Abkommen zwischen Neuseeland und dem separaten Zollgebiet von Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen und Matsu über wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit wurde am 10. Juli dieses Jahres in der neuseeländischen Hauptstadt Wellington unterzeichnet. Der umfassende, hochwertige Vertrag ist ein wesentlicher Schritt in Richtung von Taiwans Ziel einer größeren Beteiligung an der regionalen Wirtschaftsintegration, doch es berührt auch die grundlegende Frage, warum Länder Handel miteinander treiben, nämlich um die Lebensverhältnisse ihrer Völker zu verbessern. (25分)

(二) Am 4. Dezember vergangenen Jahres wurde in Taipeh der Verband für Außenbeziehungen (Association of Foreign Relation, AFR) als neues Werkzeug für Taiwans Diplomatie ins Leben gerufen. Diese neue überparteiliche Nichtregierungsorganisation (NGO) soll das Verständnis zwischen Taiwan und der internationalen Gemeinschaft fördern, und sie wird die beträchtlichen Ressourcen aus Taiwans privaten Sektor in diese Bemühungen einbringen.

Die Gründung von AFR lockte über 200 Akademiker, Experten für Außenpolitik und Regierungsvertreter an. Ein Höhepunkt war die Ansprache von James Steinberg, ehemaliger Vize-Außenminister der USA, der Taiwan als lebendige Demokratie und Technologieführer in zunehmend eng miteinander verflochtenen Welt beschrieb. (25分)

二、Übersetzen Sie den folgenden Text ins Deutsche! (25分)

延續近半個世紀的冷戰已經結束，國際局勢整體上趨於緩和，經濟全球化正在迅速發展；以資訊科技和生物科技為核心的現代科學與技術突飛猛進，人類面對著難得的發展機運。追求和平與發展是世界各國人民的共同願望，也是我們這個時代的主題。

乙、測驗題部分：(25 分)

代號：4302

(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 The defendant did not appear in court during the civil trial, and no _____ appeared on his behalf, either.
(A) attorney (B) custody (C) matrimony (D) verdict
- 2 The two witnesses told different _____ of how the accident happened. One said he saw the car run through the red light; the other insisted it was the biker who didn't stop.
(A) defenses (B) references (C) versions (D) happenings
- 3 The President's _____ plan to the working class failed to win over a crowd that wanted to hear down-to-earth proposals for economic relief.
(A) cacophonous (B) highfalutin (C) meticulous (D) unpretentious
- 4 Thanks to new technology and developments in research, doctors are able to offer better _____ for millions of patients now.
(A) atonement (B) comments (C) installment (D) treatments
- 5 The Air Force uses sophisticated machines to _____ actual flying conditions in its training program.
(A) absorb (B) assimilate (C) simulate (D) stimulate

請依下文回答第 6 題至第 9 題

An early clue to how Pope Benedict XVI may veer from the path of his 6 will be on display this Saturday at St. Peter's Basilica. For the first two beatifications of his papacy, Benedict is not only moving the proceedings indoors but also 7 the task to an underling. After Pope John Paul II turned beatifications into major events by presiding over each ceremony, Benedict is reverting to having the Mass led by a designated Cardinal, which will garner less attention. Some church observers wonder if the Pope may begin to slow down what some have called John Paul II's saintmaking "factory" which 8 out 1,340 beatifications and 482 canonizations—more than the combined numbers over the past five centuries. Even though Benedict is now in the driver's seat, it may be hard for him to slam on the brakes. While it is certainly possible that Benedict could slow the flow of saints, those already under consideration will be difficult to stop. He could now at least control the pipeline by making the requirements more 9. That said, one cause sure to be pressed quickly is the canonization of John Paul II.

- 6 (A) disciple (B) follower (C) predecessor (D) dissident
- 7 (A) collecting (B) performing (C) ordaining (D) delegating
- 8 (A) put (B) took (C) propped (D) cranked
- 9 (A) attractive (B) sociable (C) stringent (D) compatible

請依下文回答第 10 題至第 12 題

The first person to use the term "cell" was Robert Hooke (1635-1703) of England, who was interested in how things looked when magnified. He chose to study thin slices of cork from the bark of a cork oak tree. He saw mass cubicles fitting neatly together, which reminded him of the barren rooms in a monastery. Hence, he called them cells. As it is currently used, the term "cell" refers to the basic structural unit that makes up all living things. When Hooke looked at cork, the tiny boxes he saw were, in fact, only the cell walls that surround the living portions of plant cells.

We now know that the cell wall is composed of the complex carbohydrate cellulose, which provides strength and protection to the living contents of the cell. The cell wall appears to be a rigid, solid layer of material, but in reality it is composed of many interwoven strands of cellulose molecules. Its structure allows certain large molecules to pass through it readily, but it acts as a screen to other molecules. Hooke's use of the term cell in his publication, *Micrographia*, was only the beginning, for nearly 200 years passed before it was generally recognized that all living things are made of cells and that these cells can reproduce themselves.

- 10 Which of the following statements about Robert Hooke is correct?
(A) He enjoyed studying plants. (B) He was studying in a barren monastery room.
(C) He invented cells. (D) He was interested in observing things closely.
- 11 What makes up the “cell wall”?
(A) Multiple-function tissues (B) Interwoven strands of cellulose molecules
(C) Solid layers of material (D) Large molecules
- 12 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) The cell walls are rigid.
(B) Cells cannot reproduce themselves.
(C) Certain large molecules can pass through cell walls.
(D) Cell walls are inside the living portions of plants.

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

Did you know that there is more than one way to arrive at Machu Picchu, a World Heritage Site? We have found an easy way, a hard way, and something in between. 13 Therefore, you should consider the options carefully before you embark on this once-in-a-lifetime experience.

The quickest and easiest way is to follow the crowd. Most of Machu Picchu’s visitors arrive from Cuzco by a four-hour train ride that ends at a small town. 14 The hard way, on the other hand, involves joining a guided trek of the Inca Trail. From a starting point that lies 88 km by train from Cuzco, you camp for three nights in the jungle and walk to the mountaintop marvel.

15 For this, guides are also necessary. You begin by taking the 6:15 a.m. train from Cuzco station and get off at a station 104 km down the line. Then, you are in for a roughly six-hour rainforest trek. Your first sight of Machu Picchu comes after you have passed the final checkpoint and its near-vertical flight of 50 stone steps. 16 This is where the descent into the ancient city begins—and, with luck, you will have arrived shortly before the last tourist bus departs (at 5:30 p.m.). Then, you can have this place to yourself in conditions of near silence.

- 13 (A) How you approach Machu Picchu is going to affect your experience of it.
(B) It is thought that the site was chosen for its unique location and geological features.
(C) From there, a 20-minute bus journey transports them up to the famous ruins.
(D) Spreading before you, in the distance, is Machu Picchu’s labyrinth of temples, terraces, and plazas.
- 14 (A) In 1981, an area of 325.92 square kilometers surrounding Machu Picchu was declared a “Historical Sanctuary” of Peru.
(B) Our favorite approach, however, is a lesser-known alternative—the Short Inca Trail.
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In the traditional American society of the past, male and female roles were easily defined by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned income to support their families. Women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. 17 By the middle of the 20th century, however, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American, but in the 1960s a new force, called the counterculture, developed. 18 The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Men became more interested in child care. They began to share child-rearing tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and child-care responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was a small group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. 19 Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on overtime work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high-paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods. Some young people joined the Peace Corps to share their skills with people in non-industrialized countries around the world.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. 20 Most of them still took traditional women's jobs such as teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. Some women, however, began to enter traditional male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities for promotion. Women's groups were organizing more day-care centers for the children of working mothers.

- 17 (A) It is not easy for men and women to learn to share the labor of the workplace.
(B) Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns.
(C) The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals.
(D) Those roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for men or women to exchange their roles.
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(B) The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals.
(C) Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the workforce in greater numbers.
(D) Even among older Americans, the grandmother and grandfather generation, there was a broadening of the roles that men and women could play.
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