

101年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員外交行政人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試國際經濟商務人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情報人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試民航人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試經濟部專利商標審查人員考試試題

考 試 別：外交行政人員

等 別：四等考試

類 科 組：外交行政人員

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：請將下列英文譯為中文

- (一) Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) Services is the government department responsible for promoting British interests overseas and supporting British citizens and businesses around the globe. It safeguards Britain's national security by countering terrorism and weapons proliferation, and working to reduce conflict. Its priority is to build Britain's prosperity by increasing exports and investment, opening markets, ensuring access to resources, and promoting sustainable global growth. (15 分)
- (二) The Lisbon Treaty, which entered into force on 1 December 2009, created a new European diplomatic corps: the European External Action Service (EEAS). Headed by Catherine Ashton, it became operational on 1 December 2010, exactly one year after its inception. The service integrates the European Commission's existing foreign representations into a network of embassies representing the EU. It is staffed by officials from the Commission and European Council Secretariat--who represent 60%---and national civil servants. (15 分)

二、中譯英：（20 分）

在擔任美國總統之前，吉米·卡特曾擔任過一任喬治亞州州長，並沒有任何全國性或國際性的事務經驗。但是他仍然有自己的外交政策目標。卡特相信以法律原則處理國際事務。而且，他要美國領導世界爭取普世人權。卡特相信美國應當盡可能避免以軍事干涉他國。最後，他希望美國與蘇聯的關係會持續改善，兩國可以在經濟與軍備控管上達成協議，減緩冷戰的緊張。

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 Ms. Wilson gained recognition for her _____ treatment of the city's poorest citizens.
(A) humane (B) bitter (C) resentful (D) merciless
- 2 Environmental protection is an issue we can't afford to _____. Everyone has to contribute to this cause.
(A) perceive (B) grasp (C) support (D) ignore
- 3 This is a _____ itinerary. It needs to be approved by the school authority.
(A) tactic (B) tentative (C) thrifty (D) trivial
- 4 I don't like to work for a person who is always _____ me. I prefer someone who is easy to get along with.
(A) standing in line for (B) finding fault with (C) going out with (D) waiting up for
- 5 John wore a _____ expression on his face. He seemed unable to understand the teacher's explanation.
(A) puzzled (B) satisfied (C) colorful (D) successful
- 6 Because of infertility, the couple have decided to _____ a child.
(A) adapt (B) adopt (C) accommodate (D) associate
- 7 Mary _____ her son to stop smoking by showing him medical studies on the dangers of tobacco consumption.
(A) conveyed (B) emphasized (C) persuaded (D) interrupted
- 8 George _____ with anger when he saw his girlfriend kissing a handsome young man.
(A) expired (B) exported (C) exploded (D) expected
- 9 I admire my grandmother because throughout her life she always stayed tough and never _____ the hardship of life.
(A) consisted of (B) identified with (C) rebelled against (D) surrendered to
- 10 A: Are you going to the shopping center this afternoon?
B: Yes. _____
A: Well, thank you, but there is nothing I can think of at the moment.
(A) Why not join me if you have nothing particular to do at the moment?
(B) Are you coming with me to do some window shopping?
(C) Do you have anything you would like me to get for you?
(D) Are you thinking of going to the shopping center, too?
- 11 Andy: Say, what do you think of your new job?
Don: It's not bad, but the hours are long.
Andy: Well, _____
(A) how about that? (B) practice makes perfect.
(C) you'll soon get used to it. (D) let's do something different.

12 Jeff: I'm sorry that I didn't phone you as promised.

Jason: _____ Ruby has already told me the deadline to hand in our project.

Jeff: So, did you hand it in on time?

(A) How dare you!

(B) That's all right.

(C) You can say that again.

(D) Either will do.

請依下文回答第 13 題至第 15 題

Walking produces some interesting psychological effects, according to studies currently under way by researchers at California State University. One especially important 13 may be for cigarette smokers who are trying to cut down or quit. 14 people often smoke to increase their energy or reduce tension, researchers have asked smokers to take five-minute walks before they light up. So far the results are very impressive. Following a walk, smokers wait 15 than non-walking smokers do between cigarettes during free-smoking periods. And those who report the greatest energy increases from the walk wait the longest to smoke the next cigarette.

13 (A) advent

(B) conduct

(C) benefit

(D) defect

14 (A) Since

(B) After

(C) When

(D) For

15 (A) two longer times

(B) two times longer

(C) twice as long

(D) a long time

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

McDonald's U.K. has launched a campaign to get British dictionary publishers to revise their definitions of "McJob." 16 the Oxford English Dictionary, a "McJob" is "an unstimulating, low-paid job with few prospects." Amanda Pierce, McDonald's spokesperson, said: "It's the complete opposite to that. It's stimulating, rewarding, and offers a wide 17 of opportunities." Pierce, who started on the shop floor of McDonald's and now works for the McDonald's U.K. head office, is a shining example of the career path that the fast-food 18 can offer its employees. McDonald's will begin offering its employees the opportunity to sign a petition to turn the expression into something more 19 in the hopes of changing the way people see McDonald's jobs. The company will gather as many signatures as possible before submitting the request to dictionary publishing houses.

It has a hard task ahead, however, as McJob has entered not only the dictionary but the British and American vocabulary. Today, McDonald's jobs are often considered as 20 jobs for high school dropouts or for students paying off loans. And at home, parents warn their children: if you don't study hard, you'll end up working at McDonald's.

16 (A) Thanks to

(B) According to

(C) Compared to

(D) Contrary to

17 (A) amount

(B) expansion

(C) account

(D) range

18 (A) chain

(B) foundation

(C) institute

(D) station

19 (A) partial

(B) marginal

(C) positive

(D) primitive

20 (A) profitable

(B) temporary

(C) contemporary

(D) competitive

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

Don't feel guilty about the breaks you've been sneaking at work—they could be helping you learn. Neuroscientists at MIT find that rats take a similar pause after exploring an unfamiliar maze. During that break, the animals' brains repeatedly review a backward version of the route they just took, most likely cementing memories of the steps needed to reach the goal.

David Foster and his team zero in on this process by placing tiny wires into the rats' brains. The neurons that light up during the experiments lie in a region known to form short-term memories. But as those cells play the memory again and again—10 times faster than the original experience—the rest of the brain has lots of opportunities to absorb the information and to place it into long-term storage. This implies that it's not just during an experience that learning occurs. The period *after* the experience is just as important, maybe more important. The results may explain previous studies showing that people and animals learn best when given breaks between tasks—and provide a persuasive new justification for office daydreaming.

- 21 What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) Rats and their amazing intelligence. (B) Memories that are repeatedly rehearsed.
(C) The benefits of taking rests at work. (D) Learning while performing the tasks.
- 22 Which is true about the brains of the rats according to the study reported?
- (A) They were unable to figure out the mazes in the study.
(B) They became inactive during the break.
(C) They aimed at turning new information into short-term memory.
(D) They reviewed the information learned even when not performing the tasks.
- 23 Why does the author suggest that it is okay to daydream in the office?
- (A) When we daydream, we are organizing and rehearsing the information acquired.
(B) When we work hard for a long time, we tend to become inefficient.
(C) When we daydream, we find new ideas.
(D) Daydreaming is a better way to relax than sleeping during regular hours.
- 24 What did the scientists do to the rats?
- (A) They put rats into a maze competition.
(B) They recorded the brain activities of the rats.
(C) They forced the rats to memorize the mazes.
(D) They lit up the brains of the rats for photographs.
- 25 What does “zero in on” in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Aim precisely at. (B) Dissect. (C) Analyze. (D) Put into practice.