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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：調查人員、國家安全情報人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：調查人員調查工作組（選試英文）、國家安全情報人員各組（選試英文）

科目：外國文（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：（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：（15分）

As indicated in *Wikipedia*, 'affluenza' is a term derived from two words: affluence and influenza, and is used by critics of consumerism. Proponents of the term consider that the prizing of endless increases in material wealth may lead to feelings of worthlessness and dissatisfaction rather than experiences of a 'better life'.

二、中譯英：（15分）

不是所有的父母親都期待孩子要有多強的競爭力，很多父母親其實是希望他們的孩子能擁有獨立思考和正確判斷的能力，能靠自己的努力去創造人生。這些父母親通常希望他們的孩子可以一邊摸索一邊前進，堅定自己的信念，創造屬於自己的人生。

三、英文作文：（20分）

Chasing a dream is not always easy; all kinds of fears and obstacles may stand in our way. Please use 150 – 200 words to describe an inspirational person who may symbolize a 'dream chaser' and who has greatly impressed you. Please include some examples to illustrate your points.

乙、測驗題部分：（50分）

代號：4401

(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40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。

- Although there were many _____ in his career as a baseball player, Chien-ming Wang refused to give up, and eventually he gained international recognition.
(A) setbacks (B) coincidences (C) distortions (D) breakthroughs
- In their campaign speeches many candidates tend to _____ rather than assert their opinions or positions in certain political issues.
(A) admonish (B) circumscribe (C) equivocate (D) mesmerize
- Closing the trash dump will reduce greenhouse gas _____ by a minimum of 2 million tons of carbon dioxide a year, according to the city government.
(A) tolerance (B) emissions (C) admissions (D) resistance
- Once a pattern of behavior has formed, it is difficult to break, especially if the _____ repercussions are not experienced immediately.
(A) fantastic (B) terrific (C) negative (D) prosperous
- It is time to raise the tuition fee, but this small extra charge might put a _____ on enrollment numbers.
(A) brochure (B) cache (C) damper (D) waiver
- Sometime in the past 30 years, young Americans have become risk-averse, _____, and less inclined to pack up and move.
(A) forsaken (B) sedentary (C) bohemian (D) somatic
- Cinderella* is one of the most famous folk stories, with more than 3,000 known _____ from countries around the world.
(A) species (B) victories (C) variations (D) sediments

- 8 The dog raised a _____ snarl as the veterinarian tried to give him a shot.
 (A) capricious (B) fallacious (C) delicious (D) vicious
- 9 We have to _____ our pace if we want to finish the project on time; the deadline is approaching.
 (A) accelerate (B) facilitate (C) lacerate (D) suffocate
- 10 People are not supposed to talk behind others, not to mention their talk was slightly _____ and gossipy.
 (A) appreciative (B) diagonal (C) malicious (D) salutary
- 11 I need to put your arm in a _____ to keep it in the right position while it heals.
 (A) stethoscope (B) syringe (C) splint (D) stretcher
- 12 It seems there is no escape for us from the _____ noise during the peak rush hours in this crowded city.
 (A) dingy (B) dilapidated (C) ultimate (D) ubiquitous
- 13 Men are more moral than they think, and far more immoral than they can imagine.
 (A) Human morality is imaginary and their imagination unthinkable.
 (B) Men are conservative in their thought and obscene in their imagination.
 (C) Human beings are unimaginably conservative in their thought and moral in their imagination.
 (D) Human thoughts are more conservative, and their behaviors can be more unethical than they think.
- 14 When we make moves based on fear or desperation at work, it may undo much of our hard work to lay a foundation for professional success.
 (A) When we do things out of fear or desperation at work, we may be in danger of losing our jobs.
 (B) When we do things out of fear or desperation at work, our careers may end up going backward.
 (C) When we do things out of fear or desperation at work, it may damage our professional reputation.
 (D) When we do things out of fear or desperation at work, there may be a dear price to pay as a result.
- 15 Sudden dollops of cash from donors have helped revive dying campaigns.
 (A) With donors suddenly withdrawing cash, campaigns have died.
 (B) The reviving campaigns have attracted a lot of cash from donors.
 (C) Donors have helped revive dying campaigns by reducing their donations.
 (D) An amount of unexpected cash from donors has reactivated the campaigns.
- 16 To some students a college degree may not be a ticket to instant wealth.
 (A) Having a college degree does not qualify someone for travel discounts.
 (B) A college degree does not guarantee that a person will become rich fast.
 (C) Most students with degrees will be able to find jobs.
 (D) The best way to get rich is to get a college degree.
- 17 Some economists think that globalization may have given the world an unprecedented opportunity to act in concert to tackle the threat of financial crisis.
 (A) Some economists view globalization as an exceptional opportunity for the world to work together to fight against financial crisis.
 (B) Some economists view that the threat of worldwide financial crisis can be controlled through the process of globalization.
 (C) Some economists think that the world's effort on coping with financial crisis may enhance the process of globalization.
 (D) Some economists think that globalization may be the main cause of the unmatched worldwide financial crisis.
- 18 A newly discovered hormone produced in response to exercise may be lessening susceptibility to obesity, diabetes, and other health problems.
 (A) Lack of exercise and overeating are responsible for many health problems like diabetes and heart attacks.
 (B) Exercise helps our body produce a recently found hormone that may reduce the risk of getting too fat or becoming ill.
 (C) A new hormone found in our body is responsible for many health problems like fatness and diabetes.
 (D) After exercise, a new hormone is produced and it will cause increased susceptibility to different diseases.
- 19 Whether stemming from playground squabbles, marital grudges, or deadly blood feuds, the desire for payback is, for many, impossible to resist.
 (A) Whether it be our loved ones or hateful enemies, there is hardly any difference when it comes to getting even with them.
 (B) It is impossible for many people to resist the temptation to get their money back from others under various circumstances.
 (C) Whatever its triggering sources are, revenge remains one of the most primal, powerful, and uncontrollable of human urges.
 (D) Whether people can control their desire for revenge depends on whom they are dealing with and under what circumstances.
- 20 One reason we remain hurried, competitive, and continue to live life as one giant emergency is our fear that if we become more peaceful and loving, we would suddenly stop achieving our goals.
 (A) In an emergency, being peaceful and loving is a handicap.
 (B) All goals can be achieved if people remain afraid to work hard and stay competitive.
 (C) Fear of losing momentum in life drives people to work hard and to achieve their goals.
 (D) To slow down in life, people are afraid of achieving their goals.

- 21 In the space of three years, the mother's ferocious independence gave way to utter reliance on her two adult children.
(A) The mother's determining power built the independence of her two adult children in three years.
(B) In only three years both the mother and her two adult children found their way to their independent life.
(C) The self-reliant mother lost her independence in three years and had to be supported by her two grown-up children.
(D) The mother with her stunning independence paved the way for her two grown-up children to become independent in 3 years.
- 22 Nuclear proliferation is not unidirectional—given the right conditions and incentives, it is possible for a nation to give up its nuclear aspirations.
(A) Nuclear growth has more than one direction since many factors are involved in a nation's nuclear weapon pursuits.
(B) A nation may decide to stop its nuclear weapon pursuits, which indicates the fruitful results of a series of peace talks.
(C) A nation's nuclear growth can go either up or down, depending on the appropriate conditions and incentives.
(D) Nuclear growth is irrevocable since a well negotiated deal may help a nation develop its nuclear weapons.

請依下文回答第 23 題至第 27 題

A decade ago, Bogotá had a bad name. Violent crime was out of control. Rather than simply buying more guns or patrol cars, Bogotá's cops went for something bigger: science. The city began superimposing millions of police bulletins onto digitized city maps to 23 which bandits were at work and where, down to the doorstep. By displaying crime data on easy-to-read city maps, police were able to target urban hot spots and 24 street patrols. Murders have since fallen by a third in the past five years and the police's approval rating has 25. "Crime mapping has made us faster and more efficient," says Gen. Luiz Alberto Gómez, head of Bogotá Metropolitan Police. "We are serving the neighborhoods better."

So are police in several other countries, 26 the virtues of high-tech crimefighting become clear. Spiking crime rates everywhere from Colombia to Brazil, India to South Africa, have encouraged more and more cops to draw on technology to 27 where criminals are going to strike next, so their thinly stretched forces can be at the right place at the right time. "Without computerized crime analysis," says Alexandre Peres, a government security strategist in Pernambuco, northeast Brazil, "policing is guesswork."

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|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 23 | (A) pinpoint | (B) attack | (C) remove | (D) navigate |
| 24 | (A) minimize | (B) realize | (C) materialize | (D) optimize |
| 25 | (A) dropped | (B) soared | (C) fluctuated | (D) negated |
| 26 | (A) though | (B) if | (C) but | (D) as |
| 27 | (A) accelerate | (B) intimidate | (C) anticipate | (D) coordinate |

請依下文回答第 28 題至第 32 題

During the mid-1900s, scientists began to examine biological cycles in several different organisms. By the early 1960s, they showed that daily, or circadian, rhythms—"circa" meaning *around* and "dia" *day*—are generated internally and synchronized to the 24-hour day. How are these cycles generated and altered?

In mammals, including humans, a biological clock resides in a region of the brain's hypothalamus, a quarter-sized structure that regulates hormone levels and plays a role in emotions. In some insects and snails the clocks are usually located in the retina of the eye. In birds the clocks can also be found in a brain region called the pineal gland or in the hypothalamus.

The clocks are almost always linked to some form of light-sensing cell called a photoreceptor. This type of cell responds to sunlight in ways that help synchronize the clock with the 24-hour day.

Scientists have learned that exposure to light at certain times in the internal cycle can reset the clock in animals. In mammals, light turns on important genes and affects sleep patterns, alertness, and body temperature. In nature, this light sensitivity helps organisms synchronize their clock within the cycle of day and night.

Researchers have found that exposure to strong artificial light at certain times can reset the clock in ways that relieve insomnia, jet lag, and mental disorders. Light at the wrong time of the internal cycle, however, might contribute to or intensify these conditions.

- 28 According to the passage, in which of the following organs can a mosquito's biological clock be found?
(A) Brain (B) Eye (C) Nose (D) Tongue
- 29 Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "altered" in the first paragraph?
(A) Changed (B) Formed (C) Repeated (D) Maintained
- 30 According to the passage, who is least likely to benefit from the research on biological clocks?
(A) Those who have eating disorders. (B) Those who have mental disorders.
(C) Those who have sleeping disorders. (D) Those who take international flights frequently.

- 31 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (A) Different animals have different biological clocks.
 (B) Biological clocks are generated and affected by light.
 (C) Sunlight is more effective than artificial light in treating insomnia.
 (D) If used incorrectly, artificial light may have negative effects on a person's health.
- 32 According to the passage, which of the following statements regarding the human biological clock is NOT true?
 (A) It affects body temperature. (B) It is controlled by some genes.
 (C) It keeps a person alert day and night. (D) It can be found in the pineal gland of a bird.

第 33 題至第 36 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

Advertising is an over \$100 billion a year industry and affects all of us throughout our lives. In fact, ads sell a great deal more than products. 33 They tell us who we are and who we should be.

The aspect of advertising most in need of analysis and change is the portrayal of women, who are shown almost exclusively as housewives or sex objects. As housewives, they are pathologically obsessed by cleanliness and lemonfresh scents. As sex objects, they must have no lines or wrinkles. They are also required to be thin, generally tall and long-legged. 34 Growing older is the taboo.

In addition, women are dismembered in commercials. 35 If a woman has "acceptable" breasts, then she must also be sure that her legs are worth watching, her hips slim, and her feet sexy. This image is difficult and costly to achieve and even more difficult to maintain. 36 Women are constantly exhorted to emulate this ideal. They feel ashamed and guilty if they fail.

- 33 (A) Above all, they have to remain young.
 (B) We are exposed to over 2,000 ads a day.
 (C) Their bodies are separated into parts in need of change or improvement.
 (D) They sell values, images, and concepts of success and worth, love and sexuality.
- 34 (A) Above all, they have to remain young.
 (B) Beauty is something that comes from without.
 (C) Yet all "beautiful" women in advertisements conform to this norm.
 (D) Their bodies are separated into parts in need of change or improvement.
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第 37 題至第 40 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

Soaring food prices and global grain shortages are bringing new pressures on governments, food companies, and consumers to relax their longstanding resistance to genetically engineered crops. In Japan and South Korea, some manufacturers for the first time have begun buying genetically engineered corn for use in soft drinks, snacks, and other foods. 37 But with prices having tripled in two years, it has become too expensive to be so finicky. 38 "We cannot afford it," said a corn buyer at Kato Kagaku, a Japanese maker of corn starch and corn syrup.

In the United States, wheat growers and marketers, once hesitant about adopting biotechnology because they feared losing export sales, are now warming to it as a way to bolster supplies. 39 Opponents continue to worry that such crops have not been studied enough and that they might pose risks to health and the environment. 40 Take United States Wheat Associates, a federally supported cooperative that promotes American wheat abroad, for example. The group, which once cautioned farmers about growing biotech wheat, is working to get seed companies to restart development of genetically modified wheat and to get foreign buyers to accept it.

- 37 (A) Many food manufacturers are trying to have their voice heard.
 (B) However, price and supply concerns seem to have people thinking a little bit differently today.
 (C) Until now, to avoid consumer backlash, the companies have paid extra to buy conventionally grown corn.
 (D) Genetically modified crops will be essential for helping the world cope with the demand for food in the decades ahead.
- 38 (A) Many food manufacturers are trying to have their voice heard.
 (B) In view of health concerns, opposition to genetically modified crops is on the rise.
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 (D) Genetically modified crops contain genes from other organisms to make the plants resistant to insects, herbicides, or disease.
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