

105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、國際經濟商務人員及原住民族考試試題

代號：40140
頁次：7-1

考試別：國際經濟商務人員特考
等別：三等考試
類科組：國際經濟商務人員英文組
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)請以黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中 (15 分)

Over the last decades, multinational enterprises (MNEs) have regarded the knowledge management as a crucial source of competitive advantage, and this policy has already aroused an upsurge of interest. This phenomenon reflects how people imagine the modern MNE within the “geocentric,” “heterarchical,” and “transnational” models. Indeed, the very reason why MNEs exist and succeed lies in the fact that they are efficient vehicles for creating and transferring knowledge across borders.

二、中譯英 (15 分)

我們真的不太需要像唐吉訶德 (Don Quixotes) 那樣子做，完全脫離社會不惜一切代價尋求高尚的美德，但我們應該要特別譴責那些「理性的」商人，他們只透過利潤和虧損的三稜鏡來檢視他們所有的行動。最終，我們一方面總會考慮到享樂和實用，而另一方面還有倫理和道德，同時試著去找到雙方之間可能的共存模式。

三、英文短篇寫作 (20 分)：請閱讀以下短文，並依指示寫作。文長以 200 字左右為佳。

The palpable dichotomy between powerful international corporations and relatively less capable governments arises most often in cases involving developing countries and, more recently, economies in transition from communist or other centrally planned structures to a free market system integrating with the global economy. Lee Tavis has proposed a productivity/social separation principle, suggesting that “corporations have little responsibility beyond increasing productive outputs when operating in societies governed by both efficient market forces and effective democratic governments that operate in the best interests of their people.”

Do you think Tavis’s theory is applicable to international trade practiced in Taiwan? Elaborate your comments as concisely as possible with substantial examples.

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。

- 1 _____ chains like 7-Eleven and Starbucks face protest from local competitors each time they open new stores.
(A) Ubiquitous (B) Ultimate (C) Unanimous (D) Ultimatum
- 2 A _____ between scientific inquiry and political action drives the climate change agenda further on both fronts as a global issue.
(A) synergy (B) discrepancy (C) confrontation (D) reconciliation
- 3 The majority of circus clowns rely on performing silly physical acts to create _____ rather than making witty remarks to amuse their audiences.
(A) bondage (B) complement (C) contraction (D) hilarity
- 4 Those deep ocean sediments _____ a climatic record stretching back hundreds of millions of years.
(A) prohibit (B) provoke (C) procreate (D) provide
- 5 After days of silence, the actress decided to sue the owner of the tabloid for his _____ allegation about her unethical attempt to secure top position in the show business.
(A) surreptitious (B) capacious (C) efficacious (D) mendacious
- 6 In cancer treatment, researchers have been working hard to find a way of killing _____ cells without disturbing healthy ones.
(A) benign (B) malignant (C) stagnant (D) stale

_____ 7 _____ novels are as notorious as *Ulysses*. It is now considered one of the finest works of modernist fiction of the 20th century. Around 300 books of criticism, 50 written in the past ten years alone, have _____ 8 _____ over it. But when *Ulysses* came out in 1922 it caused _____ 9 _____. For a decade and a half—over twice the length of time it took Joyce to write the book--it was banned in America and Britain.

The Most Dangerous Book, by Kevin Birmingham, a literary historian at Harvard University, tells the story of how *Ulysses* was published in installments in small literary magazines and then in private, limited print runs by dedicated patrons (most of them women). Mr. Birmingham describes the multiple court cases, the legal wrangles and the extraordinary _____ 10 _____ men and women went to in order to smuggle it into Britain and America. In doing so, he offers a refreshing take on a tricky, exhilarating work.

- 7 (A) Plenty (B) Much (C) Few (D) Little
- 8 (A) pulled (B) puzzled (C) triumphed (D) trashed
- 9 (A) uproar (B) underdog (C) upshot (D) upgrade
- 10 (A) lights (B) lays (C) lengths (D) heights

Many new security measures have been established in the United States since the September 11, 2001, attacks. Police _____ 11 _____ their searches of people and their belongings as they enter government buildings and other places. For example, security guards at popular monuments like the Statue of Liberty are searching visitors more carefully. Visitors' bags _____ 12 _____ electronic devices. Also, tours of the White House have been cancelled as a result of security fears. Even the streets in front of government buildings like the Independence Hall National Park in Philadelphia _____ 13 _____ drivers. Across the country, police are setting up checkpoints outside of airports. For instance, police inspect vehicles at several key points on highways _____ 14 _____ Bush International Airport in Houston, Texas. The police stop drivers and ask them to open their car trunks. Even visitors to Disneyland and Disney World are stopped at the entrance gates. Police open their bags and look through them. All these security measures are being taken to prevent bombings and other acts of violence. However, they make life less convenient for many Americans.

- 11 (A) have decreased (B) have investigated (C) have intensified (D) have encountered
 12 (A) are endorsed by (B) are turned on by (C) are attacked by (D) are scanned by
 13 (A) have closed to (B) have been closed to
 (C) have approached to (D) have been approached to
 14 (A) leading to (B) leaving to (C) leaning to (D) leaping to

A great deal of intensive work must be performed in a commercial apple orchard. Each year the trees should be pruned and fertilized, with nitrogen 15, to grow well and bear properly. Other elements such as potassium and magnesium are also needed.

Frost, insect pests, and fungus diseases are among the most serious problems apple growers face. Open apple blossoms are killed when the temperature drops a few degrees below freezing, and 16 are often lost because of spring frosts. Commercial orchards generally are planted on slopes or high ground to reduce this danger, since cold air tends to sink. Some apple growers protect their orchards with heaters 17 frost occurs in blossom time.

Many insects attack the apple tree. One of the worst is the codling moth, which lays its eggs on or near the fruit. When the eggs hatch, the larvae bore into the fruit and a “wormy” apple 18. Diseases caused by fungi and bacteria can also infect the flowers, fruit, and leaves of the apple tree.

Repeated spraying is often necessary to keep the fruit 19 insects and diseases. Because pests appear at different times of the growing season, some areas may need 12 to 14 sprays per year. New varieties of apples are now being bred that are resistant to certain kinds of insects and fungi. This reduces the need to spray so often.

- 15 (A) in place (B) in particular (C) at large (D) at most
 16 (A) crops (B) corpse (C) corps (D) corpus
 17 (A) when (B) although (C) unless (D) whereas
 18 (A) assumes (B) replaces (C) disappears (D) results
 19 (A) persistent in (B) accessible to (C) free of (D) close to

第 20 題至第 22 題，請從四個選項中選出文意最接近題目敘述文字者。

- 20 The book's real pull is its painstaking research on the fairy tale.
 (A) The investigation for the fairy tale is insufficient.
 (B) The research conducted for the book is impressive.
 (C) The book discusses research skills needed for a fairy tale.
 (D) The book reports a painful study on fairy tales.
- 21 Governments around the world are promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs) in response to growing environmental concerns.
 (A) Globally, governments are processing EVs in association with environmental problems.
 (B) Globally, governments are cutting down on EVs as a result of environmental problems.
 (C) Globally, governments are opting for EVs as a solution to environmental problems.
 (D) Globally, governments are charging for EVs in light of environmental problems.
- 22 In light of the business potential of the electric vehicles (EVs) sector, vehicle makers are ramping up their research and marketing efforts.
 (A) Enlightened by the business opportunities of EVs, vehicle makers are studying more gas-powered cars in their research.
 (B) In view of the business opportunities of EVs, vehicle manufacturers are increasing their research and marketing investments.
 (C) Discouraged by the business potential of EVs, vehicle manufacturers are improving their research and marketing skills.
 (D) Seeing the EVs' business potential, vehicle makers are shutting down more tracks for better research and marketing effects.

篇章結構題組，下列各題請依文意從四個選項中選出最合適者，答案選用不能重複。

As historians have extended the scope of their work, they have also equipped themselves with new methods and tools, the better to practice their craft. No longer do historians merely pore over the same old chronicles and documents to ask whether Charles the Fat was at Ingelheim or Lustnau on July 1887. To introduce the evidence of statistics, they learn the methods of the computer scientist. 23, they study economics. 24, they become archeologists, studying fossil remains, fragments of pots, or modern city landscapes. 25, they draw on the insights of social psychologists and cultural anthropologists. To deduce marriage patterns or evaluate the effect upon an entire population of wars and plagues, they master the skills of the demographer.

- 23 (A) To interpret the effect of a rise in the cost of living
(B) To explore the phenomena of cave-dwelling or modern urbanization
(C) To understand the motives of the men and women who have acted in the past
(D) To illuminate the lives and thoughts of those who have left few or no written records
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What do you think of when you hear the word “desert”? We usually think of deserts as hot, dry places. In fact, there are both hot and cold deserts in the world. Scientists defined deserts as areas of land where there are less than ten inches of rainfalls per year and there are few plants. 26 Precipitation is almost always frozen in the form of ice or snow. 27 So these regions are considered deserts and given the special label “cold deserts.” The low temperature there ranges from 10 to 50°F. in summer and from -50 to 10°F. in winter.

28 As with cold deserts, there is usually little water available for plant growth. But contrary to what many people think, hot deserts are not lifeless wastelands. 29 These species have learned to adapt to the lack of water and harsh temperatures. Also, they are not necessarily made up of endless shifting sand dunes. 30 Some deserts have steep, rocky mountains, while others are flat.

- 26 (A) In arctic and Antarctic regions, for example, there is very little rain.
(B) They are, however, home to a fascinating variety of plants and animals.
(C) Hot deserts, on the other hand, have high temperatures, usually over 75°F. in the daytime.
(D) Because it stays frozen on the ground, plants cannot use it to grow.
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請依下文回答第 31 題至第 34 題

Climate scientists vigorously debate about how bad global warming will get, how quickly, and how to combat it. One fight involves how much effort to put into stopping leaks of methane gas into the atmosphere. Some academics complain that President Obama's plan to make greater use of natural gas, which consists mostly of methane, will lock America into a supposed solution to climate change that will be worse than burning coal. Is that claim plausible? The basic scientific facts are clear. The most important greenhouse gas that humans are spewing into the atmosphere is carbon dioxide, which comes from burning fossil fuels. The second most important is methane, which is released when coal is mined; it escapes when wells are drilled for oil; and it leaks from pipes that distribute natural gas. Methane is a far more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. But in stark contrast to CO₂, methane breaks down quickly in the atmosphere. Scientists say, "Methane is like a hangover that you can get over it if you stop drinking," said Dr. Pierrehumbert. "CO₂ is more like lead poisoning—it sticks around, you don't get rid of it, and it causes irreversible harm." So what has all this got to do with the President's climate plan? Mr. Obama's administration intends to cut carbon dioxide emissions from power plants by 30 percent, from 2005 levels, by 2030. That will push states toward much greater use of natural gas to generate electricity—a shift that is seen as combating global warming because, in a power plant, burning natural gas emits roughly half the carbon dioxide as burning coal. Experts say that it is critical to keep carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere now, even if that requires burning more gas.

If only a limited amount of money is going to be available to tackle global warming, that would weigh in favor of Dr. Pierrehumbert's argument for ignoring methane leaks for the time being. Dr. Shindell, a NASA climate scientist, agrees that methane control should not be pursued at the expense of CO₂ control.

There might be a way out of this conundrum. The idea would be to promise far more aggressive methane control to slow global warming for the benefit of people alive today, along with aggressive CO₂ control for the benefit of future generations.

- 31 What does President Obama propose to curb the greenhouse gases?
- (A) To stop the leaking of methane. (B) To make more use of natural gas.
(C) To burn more coals. (D) To take advantage of fossil fuels.
- 32 According to the passage, which of the following contributes the most to greenhouse effect?
- (A) Methane (B) Nitrous oxide (C) Carbon dioxide (D) Ozone
- 33 According to the passage, which of the following greenhouse gases does the most long-lasting damage to the environment?
- (A) Methane (B) Nitrous oxide (C) Carbon dioxide (D) Ozone
- 34 According to the passage, which of the following is the better way nowadays to tackle the global warming problem for people?
- (A) To tighten the control of carbon dioxide. (B) To regulate the leaking of methane.
(C) To prohibit the burning of natural gases. (D) To have move agricultural lands burned.

請依下文回答第 35 題至第 37 題

It is an uncomfortable fact, but every country watches the movements of its citizens. The degrees of surveillance vary from authoritarian regimes such as North Korea featuring among the most heavily monitored societies to the Database States such as the United Kingdom.

It is surprising to learn that the UK has been described as one of the most surveyed countries in the world. The main reason for this is that it has more close-circuit television (CCTV) cameras in use than any other democratic country. Despite statistics suggesting that over 90 percent of these cameras are in private hands, people remain concerned about official snooping. The government insists the cameras are there to prevent crimes and keep people safe; yet statistics show that only a tiny percentage of criminal cases are solved using CCTV evidence. In spite of this, the authorities continue to champion the use of public surveillance. It seems the Big Brother society predicted by the British writer George Orwell in his famous novel *1984* has come to pass.

In recent years, the naysayers have won the day. British surveillance system, such as the National Identity Registration (NIR) system, which allows government agencies to share personal data with no accountability, has been abandoned. However, many British citizens remain convinced that the government continues to poke its nose into the private affairs of its citizens.

35 Which of the following makes a suitable title for this passage?

- (A) CCTV Cameras and the NIR System
- (B) Protect Your Personal Data from Being Registered
- (C) The Surveillance Society
- (D) People vs. Government

36 According to the passage, why did many British citizens not favor the use of the CCTV cameras?

- (A) They did not prevent crimes in efficient ways.
- (B) They can be used for official snooping into people's private lives.
- (C) They reflect the condition portrayed in George Orwell's novel.
- (D) The NIR system is actually better.

37 What can be inferred from the fact that a tiny percentage of criminal cases are solved using CCTV evidence?

- (A) The government pays great price to solve criminal cases.
- (B) The government's use of public surveillance is questionable.
- (C) The British citizens live in the world of 1984.
- (D) In spite of this fact, the government plans to continue to solve criminal cases.

請依下文回答第 38 題至第 40 題

About 30,000 years ago Neanderthal man disappeared, displaced by Homo sapiens, a taller, slimmer, altogether agile and more handsome—at least to our eyes—race of people who arose in Africa 10,000 years ago, spread to the Near East, and then were drawn to Europe by the retreating ice sheets of the last great ice age. These were the Cro-Magnon people, who were responsible for the famous cave paintings at Lascaux in France and Altamira in Spain—the earliest sign of civilization in Europe, the work of the world’s first artist. Although this was an immensely long time ago—some 20,000 years before the domestication of animals and the rise of farming—these Cro-Magnon people were identical to us: they had the same physique, the same brain, the same looks. And, unlike all previous homonids that roamed the earth, they could choke on food. That may seem a trifling point, but the slight evolutionary change that pushed man’s larynx deeper into his throat, and thus made choking a possibility, also brought with it the possibility of sophisticated, well-articulated speech.

Other mammals have no contact between their airways and their esophagi. They can breathe and swallow at the same time, and there is no possibility of food going down the wrong way. But with Homo sapiens food and drink must pass over the larynx on the way to the gullet, and thus there is a constant risk that some will be inadvertently inhaled. In modern humans, the lowered larynx isn’t in position from birth. It descends sometime between the ages of three and five months—curiously, the precise period when babies are likely to suffer from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. At all events, the descended larynx explains why you can speak and your dog cannot.

38 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The domestication of animals came before the famous cave paintings.
- (B) Larger larynx in human makes speech possible.
- (C) Among all mammals, only humans develop a deeper larynx.
- (D) Most human babies were born with a lower larynx.

39 According to the passage, which one of the following might be mistaken to be a ‘trifling point’?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) The cave paintings | (B) The location of the larynx |
| (C) The food passage | (D) The ability to swallow |

40 According to the passage, which of the following organs is responsible for articulation?

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) The esophagi | (B) The larynx | (C) The gullet | (D) The brain |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|