

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

考試別：國際經濟商務人員特考

等別：三等考試

類科組：國際經濟商務人員西班牙文組

科目：外國文（西班牙文兼試基礎英文）

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、Traduzca los textos del español al chino：（每小題 15 分，共 30 分）

- (一)Los ministros de Agricultura comunitarios darán hoy luz verde a un paquete de medidas propuestas por la Comisión para apoyar a los sectores en crisis. Se estima que ese paquete contempla la disponibilidad de unos 300 millones de euros. Superada la crisis del porcino por las exportaciones a buenos precios al mercado chino, se considera que prácticamente el grueso de esos fondos se destinará al sector de la leche con el objetivo de apoyar los abandonos de la producción ante un sobrante actualmente estimado de casi dos millones de toneladas en toda la Unión Europea.
- (二)Dos semanas después del referéndum sobre la permanencia del Reino Unido en la Unión Europea, el panorama para los británicos es cada vez más sombrío. Las incertidumbres económicas se ciernen sobre las islas, y las consecuencias ya se dejan notar en los mercados financieros y en los bolsillos de los británicos. El empobrecimiento es un hecho: la libra ha tocado sus mínimos, que no veía desde 1985, al cambiarse por debajo de los 1,3 dólares. Frente al euro, el cruce es de 1,17 'pounds' por cada euro.

二、Traduzca los textos del chino al español：（每小題 15 分，共 30 分）

- (一)去年巴西實質 GDP 成長率大幅衰退 3.8%，今年預計還會再跌 3.8%，連續兩年負成長。通膨率則從去年開始飆升，年底超過 11%，今年雖然稍有緩降，也達 9% 高水準。景氣不好，民眾縮緊荷包，汽車銷售量在 2012 年達高峰 380 萬輛，2015 年卻減少 250 萬輛。
- (二)近幾年，南向國家占我國出口金額雖不高，但動輒有一成以上的高成長，一方面是來自當地國家發展經濟所需的資本財採購，另方面也是南向各國融入全球供應鏈，讓臺灣的出口看到一線曙光。新南向，該是臺灣再國際化的策略目標一環，加緊與新興的亞洲國家交流，不僅是要做生意，更要當朋友。

三、Redacción：（15 分）

Desarrolle una redacción de 150 palabras sobre "la Nueva Política hacia el Sur" de nuestro país.

乙、測驗題部分：（25 分）

代號：4402

(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 typewriter was the _____ of today's electronic keyboard. Nowadays, word processing is done by the computer instead of a typewriter.
(A) entrepreneur (B) predecessor (C) sanctuary (D) contingency
- 2 All can take a walk in the park, _____ age and sex.
(A) vis-à-vis (B) regardless of (C) on the verge of (D) on account of
- 3 If the dam were to fail, it could cause _____ flooding in a huge part of the country.
(A) catastrophic (B) rhetorical (C) vertical (D) emotional
- 4 The environmental protection league _____ that recycling bins be placed on the sidewalk.
(A) proposes (B) interrogates (C) creates (D) abuses

請依下文回答第 5 題至第 9 題

On the long list of happy 5 in science, some discoveries prove to be more monumental than others. Stephanie Kwolek's was just such a landmark. In the mid-1960s, Kwolek was working at Dupont, 6 a new synthetic fiber to use in tires. She noticed that one mixture of a polymer and a solvent looked different. 7 assuming she'd made a mistake, she was 8 and followed up on her observation. When her formula was spun into fiber, it proved to be five times as strong as steel. With its unusual protective powers, it is used in bulletproof vests, body armor and workers' gloves, which helped to save lives and avoid cuts. It has also been used to 9 items from boats and cookware to wind turbines and cell phones.

- 5 (A) accidents (B) exports (C) farces (D) segments
 - 6 (A) bumping into (B) going into (C) looking for (D) making out
 - 7 (A) Despite (B) To begin with (C) In spite of (D) Instead of
 - 8 (A) attached (B) remarkable (C) curious (D) intelligent
 - 9 (A) prevent (B) seduce (C) disprove (D) strengthen
- 10 When humans find themselves censored, silenced, or frustrated by limits of their native tongues, they learn new languages.
(A) Humans learn new languages when they lose interest in their native languages.
(B) Given the fact that their native languages are obsolete in daily life, humans learn new languages.
(C) Humans learn new languages when they find their native tongues inadequate for communication.
(D) Humans learn new languages when they discover that their native tongues are forbidden.

篇章結構題組：第 11 題至第 15 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。

Few practices are as widespread among human cultures as the ceremonial wedding of a woman and a man. Individual impulses to ensure the survival of one's genes mesh with society's desire to establish family units. This may all sound very unromantic, but marriage is serious business—much too serious, some might say, to be left to extremely young men and women. Surely the elders know best. 11 The basics of matchmaking are simple. After collecting information about marriageable men and women, a matchmaker decides which would be a good match. Sometimes the matchmaker represents the male or his family and therefore assesses available females. 12 In still other cases, the matchmaker is an independent judge, representing neither side but hoping to make a choice that will satisfy both.

We've already hinted at one motivation for matchmaking—the belief that the people getting married are too young to make a wise decision. 13 Even with older teens or people in their early 20s, a society might encourage matchmaking in the belief that young people, blinded by the sexual attractiveness of a potential mate, cannot shrewdly choose someone who could make a good lifelong partner after the beauty of youth fades away.

In the main, matchmaking has historically worked to preserve the integrity of certain social groups and prevent the weakening of the group by intrusion from outsiders. 14 The Hindu caste system specifies distinct social roles for people based on their ancestry, a system that would become hopelessly confused if young people married freely between castes. Matchmaking, usually by the elder women of families looking to arrange a marriage, was a mechanism for ensuring that caste boundaries were observed.

15 Countless religious websites and church organizations aim to keep Catholics, Muslims Muslim, Jews Jewish, or Baptists Baptist by making it easier for them to meet and marry others of the same religion.

- 11 (A) This is the impulse behind the age-old practice of matchmaking.
(B) Sometimes the matchmaker represents the female side and looks at available males.
(C) Few communities in highly-mobile societies could sustain an arranged-marriage system anymore.
(D) Modern group-maintenance matchmaking still occurs in many cultures, but it usually has less to do with social caste than with other affiliations, such as religion or ethnicity.
- 12 (A) This principle once guided matchmaking within strict Hindu circles.
(B) The belief was to preserve social boundaries as to seek commonalities of background in potential mates.
(C) Sometimes the matchmaker represents the female side and looks at available males.
(D) Especially in cultural traditions that encouraged marriages between 11- or 12-year-old children, this belief was probably true.
- 13 (A) This is the impulse behind the age-old practice of matchmaking.
(B) Modern group-maintenance matchmaking still occurs in many cultures, but it usually has less to do with social caste than with other affiliations, such as religion or ethnicity.
(C) The selection practices of Internet matchmaking services do not always create happy customers.
(D) Especially in cultural traditions that encouraged marriages between 11- or 12-year-old children, this belief was probably true.
- 14 (A) This principle once guided matchmaking within strict Hindu circles.
(B) Sometimes the matchmaker represents the female side and looks at available males.
(C) Internet-based matchmaking services have largely replaced earlier systems that depended on telephone contact or face-to-face meetings.
(D) Especially in cultural traditions that encouraged marriages between 11- or 12-year-old children, this belief was probably true.
- 15 (A) The selection practices of Internet matchmaking services do not always create happy customers.
(B) Modern group-maintenance matchmaking still occurs in many cultures, but it usually has less to do with social caste than with other affiliations, such as religion or ethnicity.
(C) Sometimes the matchmaker represents the female side and looks at available males.
(D) Especially in cultural traditions that encouraged marriages between 11- or 12-year-old children, this belief was probably true.

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

After the first few decades of the Industrial Revolution, a pattern of hiring whole families to work in the new factories emerged. Although this system meant that the amount of wages necessary for subsistence was kept to a minimum, it at least allowed the working-class family to stay together. By the middle of the nineteenth century the practice of hiring families and children was declining, but life for the industrial working class remained oppressive. The factories and mines were dark, dirty, and dangerous. The dwellings of the workers were likely to be hovels clustered around smoky, noisy mills or mine entrances. The workers were frequently compelled to spend their wages at company stores, paying monopoly prices arbitrarily set by the owners. Work lost its dignity. The factory workers were disciplined to the clock and the machine. The dull, monotonous, robotlike repetition of a single operation on a machine brought workers none of the satisfaction and pride of skilled craftsmanship.

Many historians and social scientists argue that statistics show that the early factory workers received higher wages and enjoyed a better standard of living than they had ever had as agricultural or urban workers. Clearly, industrial workers were reaping material benefits from the Industrial Revolution after 1850, but in the years before 1850 workers may have lost more than they gained. The longer hours, greater insecurity, limits on freedom, and more frequent unemployment of the uprooted slum-dwelling factory worker of the early nineteenth century do not appear in statistics of wages and prices. The overall pictures of the industrial proletariat during the first half of the nineteenth century is dismal and can justly be characterized as a new kind of slavery—slavery to the machine and the machine owner.

- 16 When did the system of hiring the whole family to work in the factory start?
- (A) After 1850
 - (B) At the end of the nineteenth century
 - (C) After the first few decades of the Industrial Revolution
 - (D) Before the Industrial Revolution
- 17 Which of the following statements about the life of industrial working class before the middle of the nineteenth century is NOT true?
- (A) Workers had no choice but to spend wages over the company stores monopolized by the factory owners.
 - (B) Workers were satisfied with their work condition because some dull, monotonous operation was replaced by machine.
 - (C) Workers had to live in smoky and noisy areas near the factories.
 - (D) Workers had to work in dark and dangerous mines.
- 18 What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) To give evidence to endorse the arguments of past historians and social scientists
 - (B) To refute the arguments of previous historians and social scientists
 - (C) To project the prosperous life of factory workers after 1850
 - (D) To give an overall picture of the conflicts between factory owners and workers
- 19 What is the meaning of “dismal” in line 16?
- (A) hopeful
 - (B) cheerful
 - (C) hopeless
 - (D) compelling
- 20 What might be the financial reason for factory owners to hire whole families in the early decades of the Industrial Revolution?
- (A) To keep wages to a minimum
 - (B) To help family members to stay together
 - (C) To reduce the risk of work strike
 - (D) To limit the freedom of workers