

106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、稅務人員及原住民族考試試題

考試別：外交人員特考

等別：三等考試

類科組：外交領事人員英文組

科目：外國文（含新聞書信撰寫與編譯）（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、翻譯：（25 分）

(一)英譯中：請將下列英文譯為中文。（12 分）

Extensive research suggests that empty threats neither damage a state's global credibility nor create pressures forcing it to follow through on those threats. Though questions of credibility are still debated by political scientists, history is littered with examples of false threats conveniently ignored.

During the Cold War, the Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev repeatedly threatened to seize West Berlin. But Soviet actions betrayed his threats as empty, allowing Washington and Moscow to quietly sidestep the risk of war in Germany. He never felt politically forced to invade. And few doubted Soviet credibility a few months later when Moscow tried to install nuclear weapons in Cuba — an action that spoke louder and more clearly than any of Khrushchev's words.

That is the real lesson of the Cuban missile crisis.

(二)中譯英：請將下列中文譯為英文。（13 分）

大多數的談判涉及價值觀的主張和創造兩個層面，這項事實引起了這兩種策略與談判過程的人際層面之間的緊張關係。談判通常不會是完全屬於競爭性質的，因為如此一來將無法產生結果或達成協議。另一方面，沒有任何談判是完全屬於合作性質的，至少會有某種些微的競爭，主要是因為你需要設定明顯可能與對手不同的優先考慮事項和目標。正如 Gallucci 博士於 2002 年 2 月的採訪中所言：「所以首要之務就是弄清楚優先事項，了解什麼是根本的利益，如果有根本利益的話，明白什麼是目標。最好能知道你在國際體系中的脈絡，誰可能站在你這邊，誰不可能。那是最重要的事情。」

二、英文作文：請根據下面的指示，寫出一篇大約 350 字的短文。（50 分）

Read the excerpt below carefully and think about the assignment that follows.

The diplomatic (re)making of the world involves two layers, “order as value” and “order as fact.” What is less clear, however, is what kind of diplomatic processes and instruments can help remake the world for the “better”? For some, peaceful international orders cannot emerge without diplomats systematically addressing the deep causes of international conflict such as endemic poverty, global health disparities, undemocratic governance or lack of opportunities for human development. For others, these represent legitimate and ambitious goals but hardly feasible given the sheer complexity of the issues and the practical difficulties of mobilizing broad coalitions of actors and institutions in support of long-term projects. There is no easy formula to reconcile these two views. Short- and long-term priorities obviously need to be set, but the nature of these priorities remains a subject of intense debate.

—Corneliu Bjola and Markus Kornprobst. *Understanding International Diplomacy: Theory, Practice and Ethics*.

Assignment: Based on the excerpt, what is the essential difference between the two views on the role of diplomats in creating peaceful international orders? Do you agree with Corneliu Bjola and Markus Kornprobst that there exists “no easy formula to reconcile the two views”? In your opinion, what kind of diplomatic processes and instruments can help improve the world? Compose an essay in which you express your views on this topic. Your essay may support, refute, or qualify the views expressed in the excerpt. What you write, however, must be relevant to the topic under discussion. Additionally, you must support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experience, or observations.

乙、測驗題部分：（25 分）

代號：5101

(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。

請回答第 1 題至第 5 題

Jeanne Dixon was a woman famous for her unique ability to peer into the future. She began making predictions when she was a little girl and she had made many predictions 1 her life. The one that brought her the most fame was her prediction of the 2 of President Kennedy. In 1952, Dixon had a 3. She saw a man with blue eyes living in the White House who was going to die a violent death. Eight years later, John Kennedy, a man with blue eyes, became President of the United States. On November 22, 1963, Jeanne told her friends, "Something terrible is going to happen today." Then, they heard an announcement—President Kennedy was shot. Dixon 4 predicted the death of several celebrities, and she also successfully predicted other kinds of events, like a big earthquake in Alaska in 1964. Her predictions were not always correct, but people don't seem to remember them. Dixon didn't keep any fee she earned from making predictions. 5, she donated all the money to a charity that supported educational and health projects for children. Dixon died in 1997, and she left behind several predictions which could still come true.

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|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | (A)about | (B)across | (C)for | (D)throughout |
| 2 | (A)habitation | (B)accusation | (C)humiliation | (D)assassination |
| 3 | (A)scene | (B)sight | (C)view | (D)vision |
| 4 | (A)favourably | (B)delusively | (C)accurately | (D)invalidly |
| 5 | (A)Besides | (B)Instead | (C)Therefore | (D)Furthermore |

請回答第 6 題至第 10 題

Rates of myopia have increased around the world, particularly in Asia. In China about 90 percent of 17 to 19-year-olds 6 nearsighted, up from an estimated 10 percent in the 1950s. Myopia is 7 in the U.S. too, as reported by the National Eye Institute. It was once thought to affect 8 children. But it is now believed to 9 from a lifestyle of not just too much study but of too little time outdoors. Glasses can clear up vision, but 10 to sunlight seems to be the best defense. A 2013 study in Taiwan found that spending school recess outside can prevent myopia's onset.

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|----|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6 | (A)is | (B)are | (C)have | (D)had |
| 7 | (A)episodic | (B)pandemic | (C)contagious | (D)anomalous |
| 8 | (A)lavish | (B)reckless | (C)nervous | (D)bookish |
| 9 | (A)arise | (B)predict | (C)operate | (D)function |
| 10 | (A)allergy | (B)intensity | (C)exposure | (D)enclosure |

請回答第 11 題至第 15 題

A missing 7-year-old boy, Yamato Tanooka, was found in a building on the premises of the military's Kamagatame exercise field. He was unharmed after 11 spent nearly a week combing dense forest in the northern Japan island of Hokkaido. News of Yamato's disappearance 12 beyond the island nation due to its odd circumstances. The boy's father told authorities that his son disappeared while picking wild vegetables with his family. Later the boy's parents admitted they left him on the side of a mountain road in the woods of Nanae, 13 to wild bears, which was punishment for throwing stones at passing cars and people. When his parents returned for him, the boy was gone. Yamato was found 6 kilometers from the spot where his parents left him, according to local media. Yamato told police he reached the building that first night. Despite signs of mild dehydration and 14 due to seven days without food, he appeared to be in good condition. The case has 15 Japan, sparking discussions about acceptable levels of discipline for children.

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|----|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11 | (A)searchers | (B)scientists | (C)explorers | (D)doctors |
| 12 | (A)spread | (B)sprayed | (C)sprawled | (D)splashed |
| 13 | (A)work | (B)faith | (C)home | (D)game |
| 14 | (A)calculation | (B)malnutrition | (C)nativity | (D)obesity |
| 15 | (A)gripped | (B)greeted | (C)dispersed | (D)distracted |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Heartburn is a painful burning feeling in your chest or throat. It happens when stomach acid backs up into your esophagus, the tube that carries food from your mouth to your stomach. This discomfort may spread in waves upward into your throat, and you may have a sour taste in your mouth. Heartburn is sometimes called indigestion, acid regurgitation, sour stomach, or pyrosis. It is not caused by problems with your heart, although sometimes heart problems can feel like heartburn.

Heartburn usually is worse after eating or made worse by lying down or bending over. It gets better if you stand up. Almost everyone will have troubles with heartburn now and then. Heartburn occurs more frequently in adults than in children. Symptoms of heartburn and symptoms of a heart attack may feel the same. Sometimes your heartburn symptoms may mean a more serious problem and need to be checked by your doctor.

Causes of dyspepsia can vary from minor to serious. Heartburn occurs when food and stomach juices back up (reflux) into the esophagus, which is the tube that leads from the throat to the stomach. This process is called gastroesophageal reflux. Common causes of reflux include:

- (1) Incomplete closing of the valve (the lower esophageal sphincter, or LES) between the esophagus and the stomach.
- (2) Foods and drinks, such as chocolate, peppermint, fried foods, fatty foods, sugars, coffee, carbonated drinks, and alcohol. After heartburn occurs, the backflow of stomach juices can cause the esophagus to become sensitive to other foods, such as citrus fruits, tomatoes, spicy foods, garlic, and onions. Eating these foods may cause more heartburn.
- (3) Pressure on the stomach caused by frequent bending over and lifting, tight clothes, straining with bowel movements, vigorous exercise, and pregnancy.
- (4) Smoking and use of other tobacco products.
- (5) Prescription and non-prescription medicines, such as aspirin, ibuprofen, prednisone, iron, potassium, antihistamines, and sleeping pills.

The treatment of heartburn depends on how severe your heartburn is and what other symptoms you have. Home treatment measures and medicines that you can buy without a prescription usually will relieve mild to moderate heartburn. It is important to see your doctor if heartburn occurs frequently and home treatment does not relieve your symptoms.

- 16 According to the article, why does acid regurgitation happen?
 - (A)Gastric acid surges up into the esophagus.
 - (B)The esophagus is stuffed by acid food.
 - (C)Stomach acid is formed in one's stomach.
 - (D)Stomach acid leaks into one's stomach.
- 17 According to the article, what is advisable for one to prevent heartburn?
 - (A)To lie down a bit after a meal.
 - (B)To eat some sweet fruit after a meal.
 - (C)To eat several small meals a day.
 - (D)To stand up after a meal.
- 18 Which of the following may NOT be the cause of gastroesophageal reflux?
 - (A)Tight clothes, vigorous exercises and pregnancy.
 - (B)Citrus fruits, spicy foods, tomatoes, garlic, and onions.
 - (C)Fried foods, fatty foods, sugars, and coffee.
 - (D)Physically exhausted after a day-long meeting.
- 19 According to the article, what may happen if you fail to treat heartburn?
 - (A)It may cause heart problems.
 - (B)It can damage your lung.
 - (C)It may lead to serious sour stomach.
 - (D)It may close the valve irregularly.
- 20 According to the article, what can one take to relieve mild to moderate heartburn?
 - (A)Over-the-counter medicines.
 - (B)Regular exercise.
 - (C)Homemade food.
 - (D)Organic drinks.