

代號：20140
20240
頁次：4-1

103年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、
國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

考試別：外交領事人員及外交行政人員特考

等別：四等考試

類科組：外交行政人員各組

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)請以黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、英譯中：請將下面英文段落翻譯成中文(30 分)

For as long as Cambodian rice farmers can remember, their product has had an unsavory reputation. Tough, dirty and unmilled, it was impossible to cook evenly, and even farmers traded it as pig feed in exchange for cash or better-quality rice from Vietnam or Thailand. Even as other areas of agriculture flourished, rice production languished, a national embarrassment in a country where 80 percent of the population works in paddies. In 2009, Cambodia exported just 11,442 metric tons of milled rice, putting it at the bottom of the global heap. But as Thailand, one of the world's largest rice exporters, struggles with instability, Cambodian exports have improved along with their quality. Last year, Cambodia was the world's fifth-largest exporter of rice and the second-biggest exporter of premium jasmine rice. Sales of milled rice abroad reached 343,692 metric tons.

二、中譯英：請將下面中文段落翻譯成英文(20 分)

飛越大西洋的長途客機票價通常不便宜。然而專門在歐洲經營廉價飛航的「挪威穿梭航空公司」打算將它的低價經營模式拓展到美國及亞洲。挪威穿梭的策略採取了幾項不同於一般的做法：把長途航線的作業本部自挪威移到愛爾蘭，部分機組員駐在曼谷，在美國僱用空服員，同時採用最先進的波音 787 夢幻客機。這惹火了已有分量的同行及駕駛員。

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 The official website of our restaurant is still under _____. Please be patient with us while we edit it.
(A) description (B) construction (C) privilege (D) necessity
- 2 Mr. Collins speaks with a strong _____. We have difficulty understanding his lecture.
(A) access (B) accent (C) assent (D) account
- 3 I could hardly _____ Susan, my kindergarten classmate. She had become so tall and pretty.
(A) resolve (B) renounce (C) recognize (D) organize
- 4 The criminal could not bear the burden of _____ and surrendered to the police.
(A) consciousness (B) conscience (C) comparison (D) confusion
- 5 Helen Keller's story is a constant _____ to people who are born with defects.
(A) expiration (B) articulation (C) imagination (D) inspiration
- 6 The _____ about the border between the two countries gradually heated up.
(A) bargain (B) reputation (C) disposition (D) dispute
- 7 Religion thrives on fear, as well as hope: without fear, bad behavior has no _____ and clerical authority wins scant respect.
(A) addition (B) boycott (C) prestige (D) sanction

請依下文回答第 8 題至第 11 題

In the 1970s teenagers and young adults in America were experimenting with drugs while promoting peace. It was a reaction to the tragic war in Vietnam. Today, youths go to clubs and _____ 8 _____ the entire night dancing, but still use a wide variety of illegal substances. These illegal drugs have been termed "club drugs." While there are many types of club drugs, the most popular include E (ecstasy), Acid (LSD) and K (ketamine). These drugs are often found at all-night dance parties called "raves." Ecstasy is the most popular of the club drugs. Ecstasy alters chemicals in the brain causing users to have feelings of love, extreme _____ 9 _____ and peace, hence the name ecstasy. _____ 10 _____, there are serious side-effects. Many people have died using E because of dehydration—lack of water in the body. _____ 11 _____ problems also often occur days, weeks and even months after taking the drug. Depression, anxiety and loss of appetite are also very common among ecstasy users.

- 8 (A) cost (B) take (C) spend (D) make
- 9 (A) foolishness (B) sadness (C) loneliness (D) happiness
- 10 (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Consequently (D) Otherwise
- 11 (A) Psychological (B) Geographical (C) Philosophical (D) Ecological

請依下文回答第 12 題至第 16 題

Agatha Christie has been called the world's greatest mystery writer. William Shakespeare is the only English author 12 works have been translated more often than Christie's. She wrote approximately one novel a year to produce a final total of more than 80 books.

When Agatha Christie was a young girl in England, she hoped to become a great singer. After lessons in Paris, however, she realized that her voice was not good enough. In disappointment, she tried writing a novel, and her life as an author had begun.

It was some time, though, before her first novel was accepted by a publisher. Once 13, the book was successful, and from that time on, many more successes were to follow. Many readers became 14 with Hercule Poirot, the clever Belgian detective of Christie's mystery stories.

Agatha Christie liked to say that she got her best story ideas while sitting in the bathtub eating apples. Although her mystery stories concern murders, she did not emphasize violence 15. Two of her best-known novels are *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* and *Ten Little Indians*. One of her plays, *The Mousetrap*, opened in London in 1952, and 16 it was given for the eight hundredth time in 1972, it had broken the record for continuous performances.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 12 | (A) to whom | (B) by whom | (C) that | (D) whose |
| 13 | (A) publishing | (B) published | (C) was published | (D) to publish |
| 14 | (A) fascinated | (B) disgusted | (C) blessed | (D) annoyed |
| 15 | (A) for its own sake | (B) on its behalf | (C) at its request | (D) on its own |
| 16 | (A) because | (B) until | (C) when | (D) though |

請依下文回答第 17 題至第 20 題

A desert is a region where there is very little water available. This includes areas such as Antarctica, in addition to the dry, sandy regions people more often 17 as deserts. Low rainfall in deserts often results in sparse vegetation. Many deserts appear in the mid-continent because the winds have 18 all their moisture by the time they reach so far inland. These dry winds erode desert landscapes into spectacular shapes and 19 vast sand dunes. Variable wind directions create curved sand dunes. However, if wind direction is 20, straight sandhills up to 75 miles long form as in central Australia. Strong winds strip sand from among pebbles, leaving a layer of pebbles exposed on the surface.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 17 | (A) advertise | (B) recognize | (C) organize | (D) vitalize |
| 18 | (A) refused | (B) rehearsed | (C) rejoiced | (D) released |
| 19 | (A) build | (B) destroy | (C) exchange | (D) cripple |
| 20 | (A) coincident | (B) consistent | (C) contingent | (D) convenient |

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題

If you equate education with intelligence, then the smartest city in the United States is Seattle—52.7 percent of its residents aged 25 or older have completed a bachelor's degree or higher, according to the US Census Bureau. Many brainy people have flocked to the Seattle area to work in what's called the "knowledge economy." Companies headquartered there and in surrounding towns, including Microsoft, Amazon, Boeing, and Costco, all use heavy doses of information technology. Seattle also has more residents with advanced degrees: 20.5 percent. Only Washington D.C., has more holders of advanced degrees than Seattle. Many there work for the federal government, as well as for the think tanks and other nongovernmental organizations that form the heart of the capital's working culture.

Second to Seattle for the percentage of residents holding bachelor's degrees is San Francisco, a center for high-tech and financial services. New York cracks the top 25 list at No. 20. For Manhattan alone, however, the percentage of residents with bachelor's degrees is a whopping 57.5, and the figure for advanced degrees is 26.9 percent. This result shows that Manhattan is an urban area that has become a magnet for young college grads. The types of industries thriving there, including Wall Street, publishing and television production, and advertising, all require highly educated workers.

Although it might be debated which comes first, an educated population or a successful economy, there is little doubt that the two are closely entwined; wealthy places tend to have well-educated populace.

- 21 What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Seattle's Thriving Industries (B) Future of America's Education
(C) America's Brainiest Cities (D) Influence of Education
- 22 According to the passage, what do Seattle and Washington D.C. have in common?
- (A) They are ranked as the most developed cities.
(B) They are famous for computer industry.
(C) They have a large number of libraries and bookstores.
(D) They have many residents with advanced degrees.
- 23 Which of the following is the meaning of "whopping"?
- (A) Very big (B) Extremely negative (C) Uncertain (D) Moderate
- 24 Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) In Seattle, half of the residents over 25 have a college degree.
(B) High school students move to Seattle to study for advanced degrees.
(C) Many highly educated New Yorkers live in Manhattan.
(D) The economy of San Francisco relies on technology and financial services.
- 25 What can be concluded from the final paragraph?
- (A) There is no significant relation between educational attainment and economic development.
(B) The federal government should spend more money on education.
(C) Young college graduates have more opportunities in urban cities.
(D) The richer a city is, the better educated its residents are.