

107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

代號：30140  
頁次：6-1

考試別：國際經濟商務人員考試  
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)

While the tariffs are aimed at hurting China, they are also having an impact on American consumers and businesses that rely on products from China's factories. Farmers and manufacturers, in particular, have complained that they are bearing the brunt of the trade war as China raises the price on imported soybeans and other agriculture products that it typically buys from farms and on materials and products imported by manufacturers to make machinery, clothes and other products.

二、中譯英 (15 分)

經濟學家往往在兩個相互矛盾的觀點之間左右為難：一方面，良好的經濟政策應該產生有利的結果，因此也應該證明是良好的政治；另一方面，良好經濟政策的實施往往被視為需要「強大」和「自主」的（而非專制的）領導。智利這個國家在執行自由經濟政策方面可能比任何其他國家都走得更遠，該國的經驗就是一個很好的例子。

三、英文作文 (20 分)：請根據下面的指示，寫出一篇大約 200 字的短文。

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

Sometimes in soccer, an attempt to defend one's turf results in a score for the opposing team—an "own goal." There have already been nine such incidents of self-sabotage in the 2018 World Cup, by far the most in the history of the tournament. But you won't find the most spectacular example of the summer on the pitch in Russia. That distinction goes to Donald Trump's administration, whose determination to start a trade war with China is, like the best own goals in soccer, muscular in its approach, blind in its aim, and self-injurious in its consequences.

—Derek Thompson. *Why Donald Trump's Trade War Will Fail*.  
*The Atlantic*, July 7, 2018.

**Assignment:** Based on the excerpt, what is an "own goal"? What are the implicit similarities between "the best own goals in soccer" and Donald Trump's trade war with China? Do you agree with Derek Thompson's opinion of the trade war? Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experience, or observations.

乙、測驗題部分：(50 分)

代號：4301

(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 In the university, there is a world-renowned degree program in \_\_\_\_.  
(A)economy (B)economies (C)economics (D)economist
- 2 People have \_\_\_\_ for terrorists, and they also have a total lack of respect for nations that give them support.  
(A)consent (B)contempt (C)control (D)conviction

請依下文回答第 3 題至第 6 題：

Some of the most interesting words in English are the actual names of the people first involved in the activities suggested by the meanings of the words. The word boycott, for instance, 3 the case of Sir Charles Boycott (1832-97), a land agent in Ireland whose tenants ostracized him because he refused to lower their rents. Vidkun Quisling's name quickly became an infamous addition to the English language during World War II. He was a Norwegian politician who 4 his country to the Nazis, and his name, quisling, is now synonymous with traitor. A more common example is Levis. These popular blue jeans 5 Levi Strauss, the man who first manufactured them in San Francisco in 1850. Perhaps the most omnipresent of all is the sandwich, named for the Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who created this quick portable meal so that he 6 leave the gambling table to eat. Other words in this unique category include lynch, watt, davenport, and zeppelin.

- 3 (A)derives from (B)has taken into (C)was drawn for (D)originated by
- 4 (A)conjectured (B)maneuvered (C)contrived (D)betrayed
- 5 (A)are recalled for (B)are named after (C)remembered on (D)called by
- 6 (A)was supposed to (B)has supposed to (C)would not have to (D)should not have to

請依下文回答第 7 題至第 10 題：

Do you have difficulties getting work done because computer games or online chatting occupy a great deal of your time? Do you value chat-room friends more than real friends because most of your friends are from online contacts? The habits you develop from your computer use may cause significant problems in your life. For instance, feeling irritable or depressed when not using the computer, losing jobs or failing courses due to the lack of productivity on work or school assignments, and finally, feeling socially inept, since you lose the ability to interact with people face to face.

Symptoms, such as obsessively checking e-mail, losing track of time while on the computer, and neglecting family, work, friends, or even personal health and hygiene, are all indications of computer addiction. This addiction can be described as compulsive.

Not all people who spend hours each day on the computer, however, are considered addicted. That is, a person who spends 8 hours or more a day on the computer may not automatically be regarded as a computer addict while another person who spends less than 6 hours a day could suffer from an addiction. It is important to note each case is distinct and, therefore, the number of hours spent on the computer is not considered to be the main factor in identifying computer addiction. Rather, the kinds of activities, the level of compulsion, and other ways of using the computer are the real determining factors.

A person who is obsessed with the computer is likely to have the following experiences or feelings: craving for the use of computer excessively; feeling anxious or gloomy when computer time is interrupted; telling lies to hide that you are actually playing games online; and neglecting friends, family, or responsibilities when online. Physical discomfort, such as back and neck aches, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, difficulty focusing your vision, dry eyes, and severe headaches may also be observed. Look out for these signs and get proper treatment, so you will regain control of your life.

- 7 What does "socially inept" mean?  
(A)conducive to companionship with others (B)unable to manage interactions with others  
(C)inclined to associate with others (D)willing to engage in activities with others
- 8 Which of the following is closest in meaning to "compulsive"?  
(A)apathetic (B)controlled (C)uncontrollable (D)unstable

- 9 Which of the following is true about identifying computer addiction?
- (A) 8 hours at a time on the computer.  
 (B) 6 hours a day on the computer.  
 (C) More than 8 hours a day on the computer.  
 (D) Length of time spent on the computer cannot be considered as the sole factor to identify it.
- 10 Which of the following is not the consequence of computer addition?
- (A) losing track of time (B) having back and neck aches  
 (C) having problems with relationships (D) having a burning desire to attend courses

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

Since 1970s, there has been a boom in such “international schools,” which teach in English in non-Anglophone countries, mostly offering British A-levels, American APs and SATs, or the International Baccalaureate. But nowadays international schools increasingly 11 their name. Though their clientele varies from place to place, four-fifths of the pupils they teach around the world are locals. Thirty years ago, just a fifth 12 . The main reason is increased 13 for schooling mostly or entirely in English, both in rich countries and even more from rich parents in developing countries who want their children to be able to go to university in Britain or North America.

This new elite can outspend even very highly paid foreign managers—and multinationals trying to cut costs are ever 14 willing to pay school fees. Locals are more appealing clients, too: their children tend to stay for their entire schooling, unlike “expat brats,” who are always moving on, leaving seats to be filled. And a parent-teacher 15 packed with the local elite is more helpful than one full of foreigners.

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|----|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11 | (A) belie       | (B) oppress      | (C) testify    | (D) acclaim     |
| 12 | (A) was         | (B) were         | (C) did        | (D) be          |
| 13 | (A) load        | (B) interference | (C) demand     | (D) intension   |
| 14 | (A) further     | (B) worst        | (C) better     | (D) less        |
| 15 | (A) association | (B) fellowship   | (C) initiation | (D) supervision |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

Today, Western wedding dresses are usually white. However, white did not become a popular option until 1840, after the marriage of Queen Victoria to Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Victoria wore a white gown for the event to incorporate some lace she prized. The official wedding portrait photograph was widely published, and many other brides 16 white in accordance with the Queen’s choice. The tradition continues today in the form of a white wedding, though prior to the Victorian era, a bride was married 17 any color, black being especially popular in Scandinavia. Later, many people assumed that the color white was intended to 18 virginity, though this was not the original intention. The white gown is in fact a symbolic Christening gown. It is a 19 of the white surplice worn in the Western Catholic tradition by members of the clergy, church choirs and servers and the gowns worn by girls celebrating their first communion and at their confirmation and also by women making religious 20. Jews have gone to great lengths to follow these Western customs, whilst adhering to the laws of Tzniut. Today, the white dress is understood merely as the most traditional and popular choice for weddings.

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|----|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16 | (A) alluded to | (B) caught on | (C) moved into | (D) opted for |
| 17 | (A) in         | (B) of        | (C) to         | (D) with      |
| 18 | (A) replace    | (B) symbolize | (C) replicate  | (D) generate  |
| 19 | (A) contrast   | (B) disparity | (C) substitute | (D) variation |
| 20 | (A) pleas      | (B) rituals   | (C) taboos     | (D) vows      |

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題：

Are you one of those so-called “armchair athletes” who follow your favorite sports team’s every game cheering along but do not physically play the game? Although a recent study suggests that watching sport can make you fitter, it is time to stop staying on the sidelines and 21.

According to research, viewing other people exercise increases heart rate and other physiological measures as if you were working out yourself. However, if you are truly health 22, it is even better and more effective to put it into practice. Playing a sport is not only fun but also boosts fitness and improves self-confidence. Learning a new sport can be tough and challenging. 23 your body and mind to follow the rules and specific movements might be a challenge at first, but regular practice will make this easier. For example, swimming has been known to be beneficial to those who suffer from asthma. Swimming improves good lung capacity and learning to swim can help asthmatics develop 24 as well.

The key to finding a sport you like is to try your hand at something you think you might like to do. Since you spend lots of time watching your favorite sports, why not try one of them first. This will increase your appreciation of that particular sport and also give you 25 experience of what your favorite athletes are going through out there. If you feel that it is not for you, then try your next choice. Repeat until you find something that you like. After all, cheering on your favorite team is great, but playing and experiencing some of it yourself is deeply satisfying.

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|----|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21 | (A)participate  | (B)speculate  | (C)mediate     | (D)calculate    |
| 22 | (A)beneficial   | (B)conscious  | (C)productive  | (D)valuable     |
| 23 | (A)Coordinating | (B)Liberating | (C)Regulating  | (D)Transforming |
| 24 | (A)one          | (B)his        | (C)them        | (D)theirs       |
| 25 | (A)prime-time   | (B)first-hand | (C)stress-free | (D)top-choice   |

請依下文回答第 26 題至第 30 題：

It seemed like a curse. The summer of 821 was wet, cold and yielded a poor harvest. Then winter came. Temperatures plunged. Blizzards smothered towns and villages. The Danube, the Rhine and the Seine – rivers that never froze – froze so hard that the ice covering them could be crossed not just on foot but by horse and cart. Nor did spring bring respite. Terrible hailstorms followed the snow. Plague and famine followed the storms. The next few winters were worse. Fear stalked the land. Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbie, in what is now northern France, wrote that God Himself was angry. Yet it was not God that wrought this destruction, according to Ulf Büntgen of the University of Cambridge, but rather a volcano now called Katla, on what was then an unknown island, now called Iceland.

At the moment Katla, one of Iceland’s largest volcanoes, located near the island’s southern tip, sleeps beneath 700 metres of ice. It has so slept, albeit fitfully, for almost 100 years. Its last eruption big enough to break through the ice was in 1918. A score of such ice-breaking awakenings have been recorded by Icelanders since the first Norsemen settled there in 870. In 821, however, Iceland was not on the Norsemen’s horizon. They were concentrating their activities on the lootable monasteries and villages of coastal Europe. There is thus no man-made record of what Katla was up to then. But Dr. Büntgen thinks he has found a natural one. A memorandum of an eruption that coincides with the events described by Radbertus is, he believes, written in a prehistoric forest.

Large volcanic eruptions can affect the weather. In particular they eject sulphur dioxide, which reacts with atmospheric gases to form sulphate aerosols that reflect sunlight back into the space, cooling the air beneath. That is well known. So the suspicion that what happened in the early 820s was precipitated by such an eruption has been around for a long time.

- 26 Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the winter of 821 in Europe in the first paragraph?
- (A)It was the coldest one in the early 820s.
- (B)The big rivers – the Danube, the Rhine and the Seine – froze.
- (C)The next spring did not make things better.
- (D)It subsequently brought fear among people.

- 27 In the 820s, what would NOT be recognized by Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbie?  
 (A) God Himself wrought the destruction. (B) Plague and famine followed the storms.  
 (C) Hailstorms followed the snow. (D) The bad weather was caused by a volcano.
- 28 What can we know about the volcano Katla from this passage?  
 (A) It has not erupted for 200 years.  
 (B) It is located near Iceland's southern tip.  
 (C) It lies underneath 700 metres of sea water.  
 (D) It has not erupted since the Icelanders' settlement in 870.
- 29 What does "one" in the second paragraph refer to?  
 (A) an activity (B) a monastery (C) a record (D) a village
- 30 According to this passage, which piece of information is NOT true about volcanic eruptions?  
 (A) The ejected sulphur dioxide would react with atmospheric gases.  
 (B) Once sulphate aerosols are formed, they would reflect sunlight back into space.  
 (C) After the eruption, the air beneath sulphate aerosols might become hotter.  
 (D) Large volcanic eruptions can affect the weather.

請依下文回答第 31 題至第 35 題：

Experiments that go according to plan can be useful. But the biggest scientific advances often emerge from those that do not. Such is the case with a study just reported in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. When they began it, Hector DeLuca of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and his colleagues had been intending to examine the effects of ultraviolet (UV) light on mice suffering from a rodent version of multiple sclerosis (MS). By the project's end, however, they had in their hands two substances which may prove valuable drugs against the illness.

Multiple sclerosis is an autoimmune disease. This means it is caused by a victim's immune system turning on and destroying parts of his own body. In the case of MS the targets of these attacks, which may continue for years, are the fatty sheaths that insulate nerve cells and thus help nervous impulses to propagate. People suffering from MS are often weakened, and sometimes physically disabled by it, and may also become blind.

What drives the immune system to behave in this way remains mysterious, but in the 1970s researchers uncovered a promising clue when they noticed that MS is rarer near the equator than it is at high latitudes. The first hypothesis proposed to explain this observation was that vitamin D (a substance created by sunlight's action on precursor molecules in the skin) might be helping to prevent MS. That made sense, since those living in the tropics receive more sunlight than those in temperate zones. Sadly, follow-up experiments failed to support the notion. Those experiments did, though, lead Dr. DeLuca to discover that the preventive effect is associated with a particular sort of sunlight—UV with a wavelength of between 300 and 315 nanometres (billionths of a metre). His latest experiment was intended to dig deeper into this observation, by using this type of light to irradiate mice that had been injected with chemicals known to cause the rodent equivalent of MS.

- 31 According to the passage, what can we know of Dr. DeLuca's project?  
 (A) It aims to treat MS patients at high latitudes.  
 (B) It leads to results different from the team's expectation.  
 (C) It involves vitamin D's effect on UV prevention.  
 (D) It involves mice suffering from the effects of ultraviolet (UV) light.
- 32 Which of the following is NOT true about MS (multiple sclerosis)?  
 (A) It is an autoimmune disease.  
 (B) People suffering from it are sometimes physically disabled by it.  
 (C) People suffering from it may become blind.  
 (D) The targets of MS attacks are the nerve cells.

- 33 What led to the 1970s' hypothesis that vitamin D might be helping to prevent MS?  
(A) MS is rarer near the equator than it is at high latitudes.  
(B) Those living in the tropics receive more sunlight than those in temperate zones.  
(C) The follow-up experiments supported the notion.  
(D) A particular sort of sunlight was discovered.
- 34 What does "Proceedings" mean in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*?  
(A) a series of scientific experiments (B) a record of legal documents  
(C) a record of academic findings (D) a series of economic reports
- 35 What is the unintended result of Dr. DeLuca's experiment?  
(A) It ruled out the helpfulness of vitamin D.  
(B) It turned out they had focused on the wrong sort of sunlight.  
(C) It could not determine the effects of UV light on mice suffering from MS.  
(D) It found that two substances might prove valuable drugs against MS.

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題：

By about age 12, students who feel threatened by mathematics start to avoid math courses, do poorly in the few math classes they do take, and earn low scores on math-achievement tests. Some scientists have theorized that kids having little math aptitude in the first place justifiably dread grappling with numbers. However, it is not that simple, at least for college students, according to a study in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*. According to the study, people's intrusive worries about math temporarily disrupt mental processes needed for doing arithmetic and drag down math competence, report Mark H. Ashcraft and Elizabeth P. Kirk, both psychologists at Cleveland (Ohio) State University. Math anxiety exerts this effect by making it difficult to hold new information in mind while simultaneously manipulating it, the researchers hold. Psychologists regard this capacity, known as working memory, as crucial for dealing with numbers. "Math anxiety soaks up working memory resources and makes it harder to learn mathematics, probably beginning in middle school," Ashcraft says.

- 36 What did psychologists Ashcraft and Kirk report?  
(A) Doing poorly in math tends not to cause math anxiety.  
(B) College students learn math differently from 12-year-olds.  
(C) Worrying about math makes it harder to do math.  
(D) Students should take harder math classes starting in middle school.
- 37 Which of the following describes the process of remembering new information while using it?  
(A) math anxiety (B) math aptitude  
(C) disruptive mental process (D) working memory
- 38 What theory does the Ashcraft and Kirk study challenge?  
(A) Math anxiety improves math performance.  
(B) Math anxiety is a result of low math aptitude.  
(C) Starting to study math at a young age improves math performance.  
(D) The more math aptitude one has, the less working memory is needed.
- 39 What is the purpose of this passage?  
(A) to report a study about math anxiety (B) to describe how to teach math better  
(C) to praise the way math is taught (D) to dispute the work of Ashcraft and Kirk
- 40 What can be inferred from this passage?  
(A) Students who have math anxiety should not be forced to take math classes after middle school.  
(B) Math aptitude can be accurately determined before middle school.  
(C) Students should learn math as much as possible whether they like it or not.  
(D) Students usually do not feel threatened by math before the age of 12.