

109 年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員 及外交行政人員考試試題

考試別：外交人員考試

等別：三等考試

類科組別：外交領事人員類科英文組

科目：外國文(含新聞書信撰寫與編譯)(英文)

甲、申論題部分：(75 分)

一、英譯中(15 分)

Europe has a rising autocratic movement that the continent's leaders have no clear strategy for confronting. The pandemic has strengthened the most autocratic EU governments in Hungary and Poland. Other countries have put a higher priority on fighting the virus and helping the economy than trying to stop the erosion of democracy. Hungary's governing party, led by Prime Minister Viktor Orban, has undermined democracy by changing election rules, packing the courts with allies and insisting on uncritical media coverage.

Orban has used the virus as an excuse to centralize authority even further.

Poland's governing party, led by Jarosław Kaczynski, has taken a similar approach, mostly by neutralizing the judicial system.

When the EU expanded to include Hungary, Poland and six other countries in 2004, the bloc's leaders made the mistake of assuming that Eastern and Central Europe were on a one-way path to democracy and the rule of law. As a result, the EU did not create an easy process for punishing countries that move away from democracy. There are no easy answers here. Allowing autocracy to flourish may encourage its rise in other countries. But confronting it risks pulling the EU apart.

《考題難易》★★★難度普通

《解題關鍵》整體需求字彙難度不高。然仍需對於其時事背景，即「歐盟現況」，有部份了解或類似主題閱讀，方能譯出切題且具流暢度的答案。

【擬答】

獨裁活動在歐洲有崛起之勢，該大陸上的領袖們卻無明確的對抗策略。疫情的大流行助長了歐盟首要專制政府中的匈牙利及波蘭。與嘗試阻止對民主的侵蝕相比，其他國家皆優先致力在打擊病毒與協助經濟方面。由總理 Viktor Orban 帶領的匈牙利執政黨通過改變選舉規則，集結法院與同盟者並堅持由無批判力之媒體報導。此舉削弱了民主，Orban 以該病毒為藉更進一步地集權。

而 Jarosław Kaczynski 所領導的波蘭執政黨則採用了類似的手段，大大地抵銷了司法制度。2004 年，當歐盟擴展至涵蓋匈牙利，波蘭與其他六國時。歐盟領導人誤認東歐、中歐正朝民主與法治之同方向邁進，歐盟也因此尚無建立起一套簡易程序以懲戒任何悖離民主之會員國。無論放任獨裁發展將助長其在他國的崛起，或冒使歐盟分裂之險與之對抗。目前皆苦無解決之道。

二、中譯英(15 分)

氣候變遷和全球暖化正在增加野火的可能性和強度。除了世界發達地區的生命、房屋和動物蒙受立即損失之外，其它地區的野火規模擴大也可能產生嚴重影響。窮人經常受到全球暖化的沉重打擊，他們往往更加依賴自然資源，尤其是在發展中國家，許多人的生計都依賴完整的森林資源，而範圍較大的野火可能造成災難性的後果。

野火產生的煙霧會造成空氣污染，導致湖泊酸化。當野火蔓延到城市或其周邊地區時，它們會損壞電力線路、行動通信基地台和房屋等基礎設施。野火除了使人們直接遭受苦難之外，也會造成不得不逃離的人們無家可歸，承受壓力和痛苦。然而人們奢華的生活方式、對自然資源的非永續性消耗、以及相關的污染，加劇了全球暖化，使得野火更加頻繁發生。

《考題難易》★★★★普通偏稍難

《解題關鍵》天災議題一向為熱門考點，因此考生應對許多需求字彙不算陌生。

本文中的偏難生詞為：湖泊酸化、基礎設施、非永續性消耗等。如何利用詞性轉換、連接詞選擇與語塊組合來達到用字精準，會是取得高分的關鍵。

【擬答】

Climate change and global warming are increasing both the possibility and intensity of wildfires. Aside from the immediate loss of lives, houses and animals in developed areas in the world, the expansion of wildfires in other areas may also have/leave a serious impact. Often hit hardest by global warming, the poor tend to rely more on natural resources. Where many people rely completely on natural resources to survive, especially in developing countries, large-scale wildfires can lead to disastrous consequences.

Smoke generated from wildfires can result in air pollution and lake acidification. When wildfires spread to cities and their surroundings, they damage infrastructure such as electrical circuits, telecommunications base stations and properties.

Not only have wildfires directly made people suffer, but they have also left those who had to flee homeless, under pressure and in pain. However, the extravagant/luxurious lifestyles people have, and their unsustainable consumption of natural resources as well as its related pollution have exacerbated global warming and led to more frequent wildfires.

三、英文短文寫作。(45 分)

This week's pandemic deal in Brussels foresees the EU's first jointly issued bonds. This debt will finance what's in effect an insurance mechanism to help the member states worst hit by the COVID-19, such as Italy and Spain, thus proving European "solidarity." But the EU's many skeptics have long argued that Europe always does too little, too late. Whether it's the euro crisis or the refugee chaos of the past decade, or indeed the coronavirus recession now, the EU never quite rises to the challenge. These two competing narratives frame a central debate about the EU's future. Bruegel, a Brussels think tank, caricatures them as 1) the bloc is being "hardened by adversity," leading to perpetual integration, versus 2) the "sky is falling" for the EU, which causes its disintegration. Please write an essay of no more than 350 words to comment on the passage above. Support your position and discourse with reasoning and/or examples from readings, studies, experience, or observations.

《考題難易》★★★★★困難

《解題關鍵》針對歐盟發起聯合債券及疫情後大環境談起，延伸至歐盟間分合問題進行正/反面評論。

若對於此議題無一定程度之了解，下筆將有困難且不容易給出客觀或言之有物之論點。

【擬答】

Two contrasting narratives concerning the impact of Covid-19 on the European Union are prevalent in Europe today. One depicts the epidemic as accelerating existing trends toward disintegration of the union. The other sees the virus as enabling a leap forward toward greater integration. Others believe this is a false dichotomy- Integration is not either "yes or no, forward or backward, progress or regress". Instead, integration and disintegration both take place at the same time. Focusing too much attention on the success of integration without considering what else may be happening at the same time only leads to unpleasant surprises.

Worryingly, the EU's creeping changes do seem to be going in the wrong direction. One category is economic. The EU's north and south have kept diverging since the euro crisis and will continue to do so. This week's deal, even though its original vision of handing out fiscal grants was only diluted slightly in the negotiations, won't change this. The truth is, Italy and Spain can hardly wait for 2021 to begin funding their economic recovery. They do not have enough reserves and neither do the small firms that provide most of the employment in both countries. Integration is a deliberate process. But time is not perceived in the same way across countries. For those with smaller buffers to rely upon, deliberation looks more like foot-dragging. From this standpoint, this looks more like disintegration than integration.

Optimists claim that, despite the clumsiness of the redistribution mechanism and its macroeconomic

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insignificance, the new common debt is making a fundamental contribution; that it constitutes a decisive first step towards a proper federation. This is the familiar argument that Europe is moving glacially in the right direction until it suddenly leaps forward. Juxtaposed against this happy narrative, it is my hunch that the EU is moving in the opposite direction, toward disintegration. Evolution is about adapting to reality- if the EU remains unable to adjust fast enough, it faces creeping irrelevance.

乙、測驗題部分：(25 分)

- (A) 1. The reason for job losses in the developed countries is generally labor-saving _____ instead of job moving abroad as accused by the labor union.
(A) efficiencies (B) liabilities (C) obligations (D) prerequisites
- (B) 2. Following the football game, the police had to _____ the rioting hooligans using a cloud of tear gas.
(A) defect (B) disperse (C) dispense (D) deliberate
- (A) 3. When visiting certain foreign countries, one should find out what diseases are _____ to the region.
(A) endemic (B) academic (C) commercial (D) provincial
- (C) 4. Working on assigned projects helps students to _____ and retain knowledge gained in the classroom.
(A) boycott (B) constrain (C) reinforce (D) trespass
- (C) 5. It is quite _____, sticky, and sweaty in Taiwan for most of the summer, so you should wear something light and airy.
(A) cozy (B) fuzzy (C) muggy (D) muddy

請依下文回答第 6 題至第 10 題：

Fear is in fact a major component of the act of parenting. No one is more __6__ to an expert's fearmongering than a parent. Aparent, after all, is the steward of another creature's life, a creature who __7__ is more helpless than the newborn of nearly any other species. This leads a lot of parents to spend a lot of their parenting energy simply being scared. The problem is that they are often scared of the wrong things. It's not their fault, really. Separating facts from rumors is always hard work, __8__ for a busy parent. And the white noise generated by the experts—__9__ the pressure exerted by fellow parents—is so overwhelming that they can barely think for themselves. The facts that they do manage to glean have usually been varnished or exaggerated or __10__ taken out of context to serve an agenda that isn't their own.

- (B) 6. (A) allergic (B) susceptible (C) suspicious (D) appropriate
- (C) 7. (A) identically (B) in the leas
(C) in the beginning (D) ideally
- (D) 8. (A) provided (B) supposedly (C) nevertheless (D) especially
- (D) 9. (A) not to say anything of (B) not a thing said of
(C) nothing to say of (D) to say nothing of
- (B) 10. (A) otherworldly (B) otherwise (C) illegally (D) nonetheless

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

The small European nation of Luxembourg just made a big investment in a flourishing realm of the space industry: asteroid mining. Private companies and space agencies have been interested in mining asteroids for water and __11__ minerals like platinum, which can be used to fuel trips to destinations

deeper in space.

While no one has successfully mined an asteroid yet, the Luxembourg government plans to __12__ this industry through research and development projects. Luxembourg is not the only country to look up to the skies for new places to mine. In 2015, US president Barack Obama signed a law that will let American companies mine space resources. In January, the European Space Agency shared a vision for a research village on the Moon. This would be used as a __13__ for mining companies. The US company Deep Space Industries said space resources will allow greater exploration of the solar system without the need to mind resources on Earth. __14__, there could be problems ahead for mining companies. The Outer Space Treaty of 1967 says that natural resources in space are part of mankind's common __15__. This means private companies may not be able to mine asteroids.

- (C) 11. (A) organic (B) marine (C) rare (D) gross
 (A) 12. (A) stimulate (B) alternate (C) evacuate (D) contemplate
 (A) 13. (A) base (B) phase (C) sight (D) border
 (B) 14. (A) Therefore (B) However (C) Accordingly (D) In addition
 (D) 15. (A) delegate (B) alliance (C) innovation (D) heritage

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

Due to the growing popularity of high-speed internet connections. Wi-Fi, the easiest way to enable several computers to share the same broadband link, was developed years ago. This fast method of wireless data __16__ has made the flow of large amounts of information easily available and can be conveniently __17__ with no waiting. Due to all the rapid changes in science and technology, it may, however, be replaced in the __18__ future by an even faster technology called Li-Fi.

In 2011, Professor Harold Hass at the University of Edinburgh introduced Light Fidelity (Li-Fi) to the public. This advanced technology, which supports multiuser access and enables roaming, uses visible light to transport data. Its lightning speed, which is 100 times faster than the average Wi-Fi, can transfer one gigabyte per second. That is, music, or even movies can be downloaded in just seconds. In addition to its __19__ speed, the security of Li-Fi is better than Wi-Fi, which is __20__ for aircrafts or hospitals where high security is expected. Li-Fi will no doubt change the way we use and send data.

- (D) 16. (A) transaction (B) transition (C) translation (D) transmission
 (A) 17. (A) accessed (B) ascribed (C) derided (D) fertilized
 (B) 18. (A) flying (B) foreseeable (C) hasty (D) speedy
 (A) 19. (A) blistering (B) creeping (C) revolving (D) spinning
 (B) 20. (A) benevolent (B) beneficial (C) deficient (D) delicate