

## 109 年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員考試試題

類 科：外交人員考試

等 別：四等考試

類科組別：外交行政人員類科各組

科 目：英文

甲、申論題部分：

一、英譯中：請將下列英文翻譯成中文（20 分）

According to historians, pandemics typically have two types of endings: the medical, which occurs when the incidence and death rates plummet, and the social, when the epidemic of fear about the disease wanes. In other words, an end can occur not because a disease has been vanquished but because people grow tired of panic mode and learn to live with a disease. A Harvard historian said something similar was happening with the current pandemic situation around the world: "As we have seen in the debate about opening the economy, many questions about the so-called end are determined not by medical and public health data but by sociopolitical processes." Endings "are very, very messy," said another historian. "Looking back, we have a weak narrative. For whom does the epidemic end, and who gets to say?"

【擬答】

根據歷史學家們的看法,瘟疫有兩種典型的結局:其一是醫療層面的,它主要是發生在瘟疫的影響層面和死亡率急速下降的時候;其二是社會層面的,也就是當大眾對瘟疫的恐懼逐漸淡化的時候。換言之,瘟疫的結束並非是因為它已經完全被控制,而是民眾厭倦於恐慌的氛圍並學習著與瘟疫共處。

一位哈佛大學的歷史學家表示,目前全世界的疫情也正發生類似情況。他認為:就如同我們在重振經濟當中的爭論所看到的,許多關於所謂疫情即將結束的問題都不是由醫療和公衛資料所決定的;而是由社會政治的手法所決定的。

另一位歷史學家也坦言:疫情的結束是十分棘手而混亂的。回首過往,我們只能有一個消極的註解,那就是:疫情為誰畫下句點?而又是誰能說疫情真的結束了?

二、中譯英:請將下列中文翻譯成英文

(一)低頭族、上班族久看螢幕,眼睛時常會忘記眨眼,造成疲勞、乾眼症或眼睛痠痛。如果想擺脫眼睛乾澀的症狀,除了讓眼睛多休息,你可以採用眼部按摩法來減輕症狀。專家也建議,充足的睡眠和熱敷可以幫助減緩不適。(15 分)

(二)在視訊會議科技日新月異的同時,仍有許多美國的學生在嘗試遠距學習時,面臨著財務上、實際上和心理上的障礙。對低收入學生來說尤其如此,他們可能沒有穩定網絡或不受打擾的學習空間可用。如果不能返回校園,一些學生可能迫於環境的壓力,放棄上大學或延遲完成學業。(15 分)

【擬答】

Looking at the screen too much, the phubbers and the office workers often forget to blink, which would lead to tiredness, dry eye or sore eyes. If you want to get rid of the symptom of dry eye, you can massage the orbits to relieve the symptom in addition to taking a break. Experts also suggest that sufficient sleep and hot compress can help to reduce the discomfort.

公職王歷屆試題 (109 年外交特考)

At the time of rapid development of the concall technology, there are still many American students facing the financial, practical and mental obstacles when trying long distance learning, especially for the low-income students. They may have neither stable Internet nor uninterrupted space to use.

If they couldn't return to the campus, some students might give up attending the college or procrastinate their study under the environmental pressure.

乙、測驗題部分：(50 分)

- (C) 1. The government gives a caution to the public that we should be aware of the \_\_\_\_\_ effects of smoking cigarettes.  
(A)heavy (B)heartfelt (C)harmful (D)harmonic
- (C) 2. The shop owner moved all the staff to the cash registers and let the customers pick items from the \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
(A)academy (B)constitution (C)warehouse (D)intersection
- (B) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the government, the First Minister of Scotland delivered several speeches in order to hold a referendum on Scottish independence.  
(A)On account of (B)On behalf of (C)In case of (D)In quest of
- (A) 4. Psychologists found that sleep efficiency decreases \_\_\_\_\_ with age.  
(A)gradually (B)heavenly (C)presently (D)technically
- (B) 5. A successful marriage reduced a spouse's risk of cardiovascular disease by 5% compared with a single person, but a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ marriage increased it.  
(A)blessed (B)strained (C)arranged (D)validated
- (C) 6. The mother \_\_\_\_\_ in her child's ears, telling him to keep quiet during the concert.  
(A)whistled (B)whisked (C)whispered (D)worshipped
- (C) 7. The clown's \_\_\_\_\_ performance at his first appearance on stage needed more improvement.  
(A)efficient (B)awesome (C)awkward (D)outstanding
- (D) 8. In the FIFA World Cup, each country that qualifies to \_\_\_\_\_ is organized into different groups, which ascend through brackets by winning matches.  
(A)parachute (B)paraphrase (C)parenthesize (D)participate
- (D) 9. Commuting by High Speed Rail can appear \_\_\_\_\_, but it can be more economical than one thinks.  
(A)lethal (B)legendary (C)literal (D)luxurious
- (D) 10. The Rukai tribe people, with a population of only 11,000, live in the mountainous southern region in Taiwan and are \_\_\_\_\_ as skilled hunters, artisans, and farmers.  
(A)reassured (B)registered (C)rehearsed (D)renowned

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

A centerpiece of the study of linguistics has been that the words we use are arbitrarily related to the concepts they refer to \_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_, this is true. If you look across languages, the same object is given very different names. An object called *a bridge* in English is *un pont* in French. Same concept, very different sounds. This observation is \_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_ in Shakespeare's quote, "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But, word meanings aren't completely arbitrary. Recently, there have been some discussions about the "Kiki-Bouba" effect in which words that lead you to speak with a smiling mouth (like *Kiki*) feel

more natural when they apply to angled objects than to rounded \_\_\_13\_\_\_. In addition, there is a general relationship \_\_\_14\_\_\_ how often a word is used (what is called word frequency) and the length of the word. High frequency words(\_\_\_15\_\_\_, words that are used often) are typically short (like *sit*, *far*, or *chew*), while low frequency words (that are used less often) are typically longer (like *recline*, *distant*, or *masticate*).

- (A) 11. (A)To some degree (B)In contrast (C)In conclusion (D)To the end  
(B) 12. (A)embarked (B)embodied (C)employed (D)empowered  
(A) 13. (A)ones (B)them (C)these (D)those  
(D) 14. (A)of (B)about (C)among (D)between  
(C) 15. (A)therefore (B)however (C)that is (D)in addition

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

For over a hundred years, dentists have been repairing cavities by removing the decayed tooth tissue with a drill and filling the hole with metal or plastic material. Depending on the cavity's depth, this method can be unpleasant to downright painful for the patient, and it has to be repeated periodically.

“You're really in that cycle of repair and replacement for the rest of the tooth's life,” said Rebecca Moazzea, senior lecturer at King's College.

A damaged tooth's enamel can be replaced naturally, but the process is too slow to stop the work of bacteria that build up in tiny cracks. Now, a British company called Reminova has developed a method for speeding up this natural remineralization of early-stage cavities.

“We've just found a way to make that a much faster process,” said Jeff Wright, Reminova's chief executive officer. “Driving healthy calcium and phosphate minerals into your enamel, and through a natural process, it will bind on and add to the enamel that's there.”

Here's how it works: After cleaning the early-stage cavity with a method that does not require drilling, the dentist covers it with a mineral solution and applies an electrical current that is too weak for the patient to feel. The deposited mineral quickly hardens, completely filling the cavity.

Researchers say this method could be especially useful for children.

“If children have a better experience of going to the dentist, so they haven't had necessary drilling and injections for routine fillings, then they'll be much more positive in later life and probably become much more regular patients,” said Dr. Barry Quinn, a consultant at King's College.

Dentists point out that the new method is most efficient on early-stage cavities, which makes regular dental checkups essential. The whole treatment lasts about as long as a regular drill-and-fill procedure.

Researchers say they are confident that the new method can be further developed for treating later-stage cavities. And they remind us that regular brushing with fluoride toothpaste helps prevent cavities in the first place.

- (A) 16. Which of the following is the best title of the news article?  
(A) A New Technique May Eliminate Drill-and-Fill Dental Care  
(B) Reminova Offers New Hope for the Dental Industry

(C)CEO of Reminova Predicts Fewer Dentists Needed

(D)Children Need Not Visit the Dentist Any More

(A) 17. Why is the new treatment most useful to children?

(A)It will develop a more positive attitude toward dental care among children.

(B)The new treatment is less expensive with children.

(C)It takes much less time in treating child patients.

(D)The new treatment is less effective with adult patients.

(B) 18. What is the core technique of the new dental care method?

(A)It uses a special kind of plastic in filling the cavity which protects the tooth more effectively.

(B)It provides better protection of the tooth by accelerating the natural remineralization process.

(C)It uses a special chemical which can grow the bacteria in the cavity.

(D)It uses an artificial enamel to replace the infected enamel in the cavity.

(D) 19. Which of the following is NOT true about the new cavity treatment method?

(A)The new method is probably developed in the United Kingdom.

(B)The new method is more effective with patients who regularly check their dental

conditions.(C)The new technique requires about the same treatment time as the traditional one.

(D)The electrical current applied in the treatment can sharpen the pain of the patient.

(D) 20. How often does the traditional drill-and-fill technique have to be performed in treating cavities?

(A)Once for all.

(B)Six times throughout the patient's childhood.

(C)Twelve times throughout the patient's life.

(D)Many times throughout the tooth's life.

請依下文回答第 21 題至第 25 題：

With billions of data points being generated every day, some companies don't know what to do with big data, and that's understandable. It's difficult to manage all of it, but it's impossible to ignore it. This obvious opportunity leaves a large percentage of executives concerned that their information isn't correctly represented and entrepreneurs struggling to find a way forward.

But big data is worth the struggle. It can help business owners understand how their business functions and how it serves their customers. It can help companies reveal new opportunities, dig up unknown problems and even make more money. It is an asset to any company that takes the time to position it in the right way, but it's up to each company to take the initiative to do so. The first step is to consider big data within the context of the customer. What kind of interaction does the customer have with the company and how can those individual touch points be used to paint a complete picture? Then, the business needs to figure out creative ways to use that information.

Data assets might look different in each industry, but the real value of the data lies not in its type but in whether it can help you increase your value or retain customers. According to Jeff Tanner, professor of marketing at Baylor University, the information you get from your customers empowers you to deliver better value over time and create more opportunities for your business. While it may be possible to assign a cash value to big data, those numbers aren't likely to make it onto the balance sheet. The data's real value is revealed when it's positioned in the context of the following three questions: 1) How will it make the business more predictable? 2) How will it help replicate success for the future? 3) How will it enhance

customer engagement?

- (D) 21. According to the passage, what should be the first consideration in using big data?  
(A) Internet security within the company  
(B) Employee promotion in the company  
(C) Business management for the company  
(D) Customers' interaction with the company
- (C) 22. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a benefit of big data?  
(A) Creating revenues (B) Revealing problems  
(C) Deciding job positions (D) Understanding customer services
- (C) 23. According to the passage, who should be most concerned with the new development in big data?  
(A) Customers (B) Store clerks  
(C) Business owners (D) Government officials
- (D) 24. What will the author most likely talk about in the following section of the passage?  
(A) Online marketing strategies which solve financial problems  
(B) Protecting the company's valuable data from hackers' attacks  
(C) Evaluating employee performances using the endless data points  
(D) Using early-indicator data to help a company to reach wider customers
- (B) 25. What is the passage mainly about?  
(A) How to sell big data to advertising companies  
(B) How to use a company's endless stream of data  
(C) How to protect customer privacy in Internet-based businesses  
(D) How to generate more ideas to paint a complete picture of a company

公職王