

《英文》

一、單字片語測驗：請依句意在下列各題中選出最適當的答案，並將該答案前的英文字母 A，B，C，或 D，依題號寫在試卷上（20 分）

D 1.Children should not be allowed to play with _____ unless under adult supervision.

- (A) flashlight
- (B) feather
- (C) fossils
- (D) firecrackers

C 2.When someone faints, what should you do in order to make him _____?

- (A) broke down
- (B) give up
- (C) come to
- (D) become of

A 3.Gesturing is a form of _____ communication.

- (A) nonviolent
- (B) nonverbal
- (C) nonpolluting
- (D) normal

A 4.What facts should we _____ when we judge John's progress in English?

- (A) take into account
- (B) take a look at
- (C) take pity on
- (D) take off with

A 5.There are strict laws to _____ the use of chemicals in food.

- (A) regulate
- (B) recollect
- (C) reject
- (D) refresh

B 6.What may happen if you are driving a car at high speed and a tire _____?

- (A) breaks down
- (B) blows out
- (C) keeps up with
- (D) breaks in

C 7.The fighter landed a good punch and knocked his opponent _____.

- (A) sensible
- (B) settled
- (C) senseless
- (D) selfish

D 8.Do you prefer things which are old-fashioned or those which are _____?

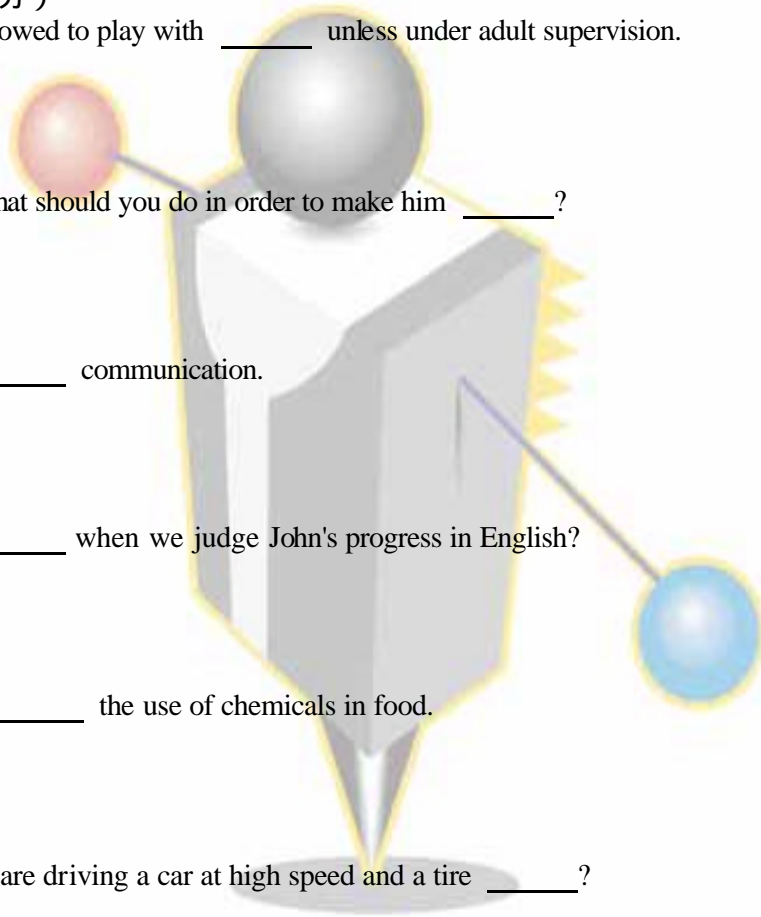
- (A) stand to reason
- (B) out of date
- (C) take it for granted
- (D) up to date

A 9.The company's profits have _____ in recent years.

- (A) doubted
- (B) decomposed
- (C) declined
- (D) declared

B 10.Why is it difficult for you to _____ John when you are both walking together?

- (A) wear it out
- (B) keep up with
- (C) drop in on



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(D) check up on

二、英譯中：請將下列各段英文譯為中文（30分）

1.

President Chen Shui-bian recently said Taiwan's commercial relations with mainland China have entered a new era after the Economic Development Advisory Council (EDAC) decided to scrap the "go slow, be patient" policy.

The president made the remarks when he met visiting U.S. congressmen. "I believe that the best way to normalize the cross-strait ties is to first try normalizing the two sides' trading and commercial relations." Chen said.

Taiwan entrepreneurs, according to the new policy, will be allowed to make investments directly in the mainland, unless such investment poses a threat to Taiwan's national security.

Nonetheless, some political analysts doubt whether Taiwan could be able to materialize the conclusions made in the EDAC meeting, especially those concerning cross-strait issues.

命題意旨	我國政府近來積極作為的政治法律經濟時事、官方報導之措詞方式及語法結構、法律英文、政治英文。
答題關鍵	時事英文、法律英文、政治事務英文的常用重要辭彙；倒裝句的中文翻譯；副詞子句在中、英文中位置的調整及變化。
擬答鑑示	參考：高點黎老師，民間公證人英文講義，檢察事務官英文講義，及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

最近陳水扁總統說：在經濟發展諮詢委員會（經發會）決定要廢止「戒急用忍」政策之後，台灣與大陸的商業關係（經濟關係）已經進入一個嶄新的紀元（時代）。

總統係在與來訪的美國眾議院議員會晤時，作出此一談話。陳總統說：「我相信使跨海峽聯繫（兩岸關係）正常化的最佳途徑，首先就是要使兩岸的貿易和商業關係正常化。」

依照新的政策，台灣的企業家將被允許直接到大陸投資，除非該投資對於台灣的國家安全構成威脅。

然而，有些政治分析家懷疑究竟台灣能否有能力落實在經發會會議中所作成的結論，尤其是那些有關跨海峽的議題（有關兩岸關係）者。

2.

Authorities of government's health care office are to increase spending on care for patients diagnosed with certain diseases as part of the government's continuous effort to improve the overall quality of medical services for the country's 23 million residents, scheduled to begin in September.

According to officials of the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI), to provide hospitals and physicians the incentive needed for better treatment results, the BNHI is expecting to plunk down nearly NT\$3 billion for those diagnosed with the five commonly seen illnesses, including cervical cancer, breast cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, and asthma. Once the new policy is put in place, the above mentioned illnesses would be paid according to "results" of the medical services rendered instead according to the number of cases treated.

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答題關鍵	時事英文、法律英文、政治事務英文的常用重要辭彙；分詞構句、分詞片語；介系詞的多種含意。
擬答鑑示	參考：高點黎老師，民間公證人英文講義，檢察事務官英文講義，及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

政府衛生主管當局（健保主管當局）將要增加開支，以照顧被診斷患有某些疾病的病人，此係政府的持續性努力中的一部，為要促進提供予我國兩千三百萬居民之醫療服務之整體品質，其預計將於九月份開始（開始實施）。

依照全民健康保險局（健保局）的官員指出，為要提供醫院和醫師以所需的誘因，俾獲致較佳的結果，健保局預計要投入近乎新台幣三十億元，以照顧那些被診斷患有五種常見的疾病的人，包括子宮頸癌、乳癌、肺結核、糖尿病、及氣喘。一旦新的政策開始實施，則上述的疾病將依照所提供的醫療服務的「結果」給付，而非依照所治療過的案例數。

3.

According to Merriam-Webster, the word "racism" didn't even come into existence until 1936. The earlier term was "racialism," often used in a value-free sense to describe a studying of the differences between peoples and races. But Hitler and the Nazis poisoned the idea that race distinctions could be anything but invidious, and so "racialism," with its anthropological connotations, fell into disuse.

In the United States, the history of the word "racism" is bound up, of course, with the civil-rights movement. In the '50s and '60s, Americans were instructed that "racism" is what white Southerners inflict on black Southerners; in the '70s, the argument expanded, as academics and bureaucrats proclaimed white on-black racism to be the root cause of any and

every inequality.

命題意旨	提醒國人勿受族群分化迷思的蠱惑的時事英文、英文文字學 (etymology) 之探討、文史英文辭彙
答題關鍵	中英文片語對於形容詞的運用方式及位置之差異及相似之處、中英文動詞內涵之差異 (例如: inflict (施加) 必然係指痛苦或傷害之施加, 而中文的「施加」係僅具中性的意涵)、對於美國及其他國家歷史的知識、而且熟悉所涉及的英文辭彙。
擬答鑑示	參考: 高點黎老師, 民間公證人英文講義, 檢察事務官英文講義, 及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

依照瑪俐安 韋氏大字典,「種族歧視主義 (racism)」一詞遲至西元一九三六年才出現。較早的字眼 (說法) 是「種族主義 (racialism)」,通常不具任何意涵,用以描述對於數個民族及種族之間差異的研究。但是希特勒和納粹卻將此一概念毒化為種族差異除了不是個體的事之外,任何其他事都可能;因之「種族主義 (racialism)」帶著它在人類學上的關連含意,遭到人們的濫用。

在美國,「種族歧視主義 (racism)」此一詞的歷史當然與民權運動結合在一起。在西元五 及六 年代時,美國人所學到的「種族歧視主義 (racism)」是南方白人加諸南方黑人身上的傷痛。在西元七 年代時,該論證被進一步擴張,因為學界和政界宣稱白人加諸黑人身上的種 族 視 主 義 , 係 任 何 所 有 的

註 1: 按「racism」之本義係「種族主義」,而因實行「種族歧視政策」的政府,或具有「種族歧視觀念」的人,通常會對於其自身的「種族」,採行較為極端的「種族主義」認同。因之,時至今日,此一辭彙「racism」已然脫離了其原有的字義,而變成「種族歧視主義」的代稱;而「種族歧視主義者」則以「racist」稱之。

三、中譯英:請將下列各句中文譯為英文 (30分)

1.法官說王先生沒有這部汽車的所有權。

命題意旨	法庭用語、法庭英文辭彙 (例如:法官、原告、被告、所有權)
答題關鍵	That 所引導的名詞子句作為及物動詞的受詞;法學英文辭彙的應用。
擬答鑑示	參考: 高點黎老師, 民間公證人英文講義, 檢察事務官英文講義, 及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

The judge said that Mr. Wang had no property right over this automobile.

2.年輕人愛夢想是很自然的,但他們也可能努力工作而使部分願望實現。

命題意旨	提倡積極思想的訊息,而以英文表達。
答題關鍵	轉折連接詞在複式句法中的運用;虛位主詞 It 之活用;復合介系詞 thereby、hereby 等之活用。
擬答鑑示	參考: 高點黎老師, 民間公證人英文講義, 檢察事務官英文講義, 及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

It is only natural that young people love to dream, while they may also be hard working, thereby realizing some of their dreams.

3.許多缺德的商人利用水災的機會抬升價格。

命題意旨	關心近年來國內天災不斷,而有一些發國難財的不肖商人,在政治法律邊緣遊走的時事英文。
答題關鍵	慣用片語的活用;嚴肅或重要時事議題所涉及的法律及其他相關辭彙 (例如: unconscionable (沒良心))
擬答鑑示	高點黎老師, 民間公證人英文講義, 檢察事務官英文講義, 及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

Many unconscionable merchants took advantage of the occasion when there was flood to raise the price of goods.

4.被告在證明有罪之前,都應假定是清白的。

命題意旨	法庭用語、法庭英文辭彙 (例如:法官、原告、被告、所有權)
答題關鍵	重要英文法諺:「Innocent until proven guilty」
擬答鑑示	高點黎老師, 民間公證人英文講義, 檢察事務官英文講義, 及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

Any defendant should be presumed innocent before proven guilty.

5. 漠視法律，我行我素是很危險的。

命題意旨	提倡國人尊重法律的時事英文。
答題關鍵	虛位主詞 It 之活用；近似意義或同意辭彙的熟悉（例如：to ignore (忽視)、to be indifferent to + 名詞 (對於漠不關心)）。
擬答鑑示	高點黎老師，民間公證人英文講義，檢察事務官英文講義，及歷屆中譯英、英譯中擬答整編。

【擬答】

It is rather dangerous to ignore (或 to be indifferent to) laws and have one's own way all the time.

四、閱讀測驗：請詳讀下面短文之後，在下列各題中選出最適當的答案，並將該答案前的英文字母(A) , (B) , (C) , 或(D) , 依題號寫在試卷上 (20分)

Age is a central topic in human thought. When young we regard (1) as something exciting, eagerly anticipating growing up, and when old - facing physical decline - as something (2). We nearly always want to be an age we (3).

One lesson to be learned from studying others' lives is (4) every age has something special to offer. If we long to be older and more experienced, or if we crave eternal youth or (5) back to "the good old days," we will fail to live in the (6) and to use it to the full.

(7) reading of thousands of biographies, I've also found that, despite typical ways of growth and behavior at every age, there are always some (8) the pattern, being unusually early or unusually late in some respects. Whether (9) short busy lives or long happy ones, they have ignored the imagined limitations of time. (10) their enthusiasm and optimism, they teach us to make the best of life.

【擬答】

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| C | 1. (A) life | (B) youth | (C) aging | (D) age |
| C | 2. (A) encouraging | (B) satisfactory | (C) depressing | (D) pleasant |
| D | 3. (A) are | (B) do | (C) do not | (D) are not |
| D | 4. (A) which | (B) what | (C) whether | (D) that |
| D | 5. (A) come | (B) look | (C) see | (D) go |
| B | 6. (A) past | (B) present | (C) future | (D) time |
| A | 7. (A) After | (B) With | (C) In | (D) At |
| A | 8. (A) who break | (B) who make | (C) who take | (D) who render |
| C | 9. (A) owning | (B) having | (C) living | (D) making |
| D | 10. (A) Of | (B) Toward | (C) On | (D) With |

註2：原題目中「We nearly always want to be an age we (3)。」處，似乎有打字錯誤。漏打了一個介系詞「of」，可能作「be *of* an age we (D) are not。」為宜。

註3：原題目中「(7) reading *of* thousands of biographies, I've also found that ...」，也，似乎有打字錯誤。而多打了一個介系詞「of」，可能應該刪去該「*of*」，而作「(A) After reading thousands of biographies, I've also found that ...」為宜。

高點