

學號：

系級：

姓名：

1. 請將下列適合的字彙填入空格內

directing remedy devote sprightly expire excess reduce confined  
eliminate adhere apt discontinuing conducted surpassed dull  
sustained disciplined running stern recognizing

1. Reggie was ( ) to his bedroom all evening as punishment for the fight he started with his brother
  
2. A well-known ( ) for hiccups is to breathe into a paper bag several times.
  
3. Mrs. Grossman ( ) her students effectively without any yelling or threats.
  
4. A proposal to ( ) the official number of school days from 180 to 165 was brought before the committee.
  
5. Carol decided to ( ) ice cream, candy and baked goods from her diet in order to try to lose ten pounds.
  
6. To help visitors learn about the wonders of the pine forest, the park offers nature walks ( ) by trained guides.
  
7. Though he just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, Mr. Borden remains unusually alert and ( ).
  
8. The bookstore has a policy of ( ) any book that sells fewer than two copies a year.
  
9. Mrs. Joel's ( ) face, with her tight lips and disapproving eyes, told Henry that she was not pleased to find him digging for worms in her front yard.
  
10. After failing math, John promised his parent he would ( ) more time and energy to his studies.

2. 請將以下短文翻譯成中文

For years Beijing has insisted that “Taiwan is a part of ‘one China.’” But from now on the Chinese government will insist that “the mainland and Taiwan both belong to ‘one China.’” Catch the difference? In the old version of the sentence, Taiwan is presented as a part of China. In the new sentence, Taiwan and the mainland are positioned as parts of the same entity. That means the two sides can talk as equals. Except for one thing: the alternative to reunification is war. Beijing is asking Taiwan, again, to negotiate with a gun at its head.

3. 請將以下短文翻譯成英文

今日莘莘學子所承受的壓力比起以往更要大得多了。他們不僅要擔心自己的課業問題，還背負著父母深深的期望。受不了這重重壓力的學生，不時以自殺的方式來結束自己的性命。而令人訝異的是，這類事件在世界各地都陸續發生。依個人之見，無論是在哪一行，任何人都無法永遠保持第一，因為總會有比你更努力，更出色的人出現。但我們大可不必因為自己不是第一而感到沮喪。其實，這就好像一隻手的五跟指頭一樣，雖然長短不一，但各有它的用處，我們每個人也都有自己的角色可以發揮。美國布希總統曾經在一場對耶魯大學的學生所做的演講中說道：「雖然成績優異的學生都比較聰明也較有機會獲得高職位的工作，但那些成績平平的學生也仍然有機會當上總統。」雖然布希所言純屬玩笑，但也不無道理，不是嗎？

九十二學年度外交學系學士班轉系考試 – 國際現勢  
民國九十三年三月二十九日  
考試時間：10:00~11:00

一、選擇題（30%）

1. 今（西元二零零四）年可謂是亞洲的選舉年。下列亞洲國家中，何國並未於今年舉辦總統或總理的選舉？ ①格魯吉亞 ②印尼 ③菲律賓 ④巴基斯坦。
2. 今年美國民主黨總統候選人黨內初選的贏家為 ①John Kerry ②Howard Dean ③John Edwards ④Wesley Clark。
3. 下列何者不是美國或部分歐洲國家認定之恐怖組織？ ①Al Qaeda ②Jemaah Islamiah ③Abu Sayyaf Group ④Renugan Harian。
4. 許多學者與亞太國家人民認為，日本向伊拉克地區派遣武裝部隊是違反了哪一個法律條文？ ①日本憲法第九條 ②伊拉克支援復興特別措置法第九條 ③自衛隊法修改案第九條 ④應對武力攻擊事態法案第九條。
5. 在今年五月一日，歐洲聯盟將有多少個新會員國加入？ ①6個 ②8個 ③9個 ④10個。
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9. 下列有關利比亞的敘述何者為真？ ①領導人格達費是在一九六九年透過不公平的選舉而奪得政權 ②英美證實格達費同意廢除發展核武的計畫 ③該國即將被列入美國國務院的支持恐怖主義國家名單中 ④利比亞輸出飛彈技術至北韓。
10. 下列何者為管理國際環境生態的國際協議？ ①Treaty of Nice ②Declaration of Bangkok ③Kyoto Protocol ④Oslo Agreement。

二、解釋名詞（30%；六選五，請抄題，並寫出該題英文全名。）

- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. OPEC                               | 2. W.M.D.                  |
| 3. IMF                                | 4. Basque Separatism       |
| 5. Jacques Chirac & Gerhard Schroeder | 6. Sustainable Development |

### 三、簡答題（40%）

1. 以色列與巴勒斯坦如何看待前者在約但河西岸所築起的巨大圍牆？目前雙方就此議題談判之進展如何？（10%）
2. 我國於何年加入 WTO？我國代表團在 WTO 的正式名稱為何？常任代表（團長）又為誰？（10%）
3. 請扼要說明朝鮮半島「六方會談」的起因與進展。（20%）

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# 九十二學年度外交學系學士班轉系考試 – 國際現勢

民國九十三年三月二十九日

考試時間：10:00~11:00

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# 外交學系轉系考試 英文

注意！兩面皆有試題

A. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence.

1. The man was awarded a prize. The man won the race.
2. The girl is sitting in the front row. The girl asks a lot of questions.
3. The house is gigantic. He is living in the house.
4. The journalist has won a lot of prizes. You read the journalist's story yesterday.
5. The man is a radio announcer. I am looking after the man's dog.
6. At the lecture there were thirty-three people. Most of them lived in the neighborhood.
7. They waited half an hour for the committee members. Some of them just did not show up.
8. I sang three songs. One of them was "Singing the Rain."
9. The statewide poetry competition was held last month, and she submitted four poems. None of them won a prize.
10. On every wall of his house, he has hundreds of books. Most of them are detective novels.

B. Combine the following short independent clauses into longer sentences.

Jack wanted to make a good impression.

Jack wore a suit.

The suit was new.

The suit belonged to his brother.

Jack was our administrative assistant.

The suit was big for him.

The pants kept falling down.

C. 請將下則報導翻譯成中文

Peking, Oct.23(AP) Mainland China on Tuesday stepped up its war of words with Japan over an East China Sea island chain claimed by Peking, Tokyo and Taipei.

The dispute was the first sour note after months in which Mainland China had wooed Japanese politicians and investors, and had reflected Mainland China's renewed confidence in its international standing.

"Japanese Cabinet arrogantly claimed that the Tiaoyutai Islands were Japan's intrinsic territory," the official Xinhua News Agency said in a report from Tokyo.

It is totally unjustified for the Japanese government to dispatch warships and airplanes to enter the sea waters of the Tiaoyutai Islands and intercept ships from Taiwan Province," Xinhua quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement Monday, its second in less than a week, demanding that Japan "immediately stop all its activities that violate China's sovereignty over the Tiaoyutai Islands and its adjacent sea waters."

D. 請將以下各段文字翻譯成英文

根據聯合國上週發表的一項報告指出，蘇聯與東歐的經濟不景氣是今年世界經濟停滯的最大原因。聯合國世界經濟調查預測，一九九二年全世界經濟復甦不大，只能小幅成長約百分之二。

在台灣安非他命已經非常普遍且控制了許多上癮者，其中有許多是十幾歲的少男少女們。安非他命之所以普遍流傳的原因之一是由於藥品容易取得。這些年輕人喜歡廝混的地方，比如卡拉 OK 及電動玩具遊樂場，都是毒品可能的來源處。有些檳榔販甚至將安非他命混在檳榔裡面。

安非他命 amphetamine      檳榔 betel-nut

## 外交學系轉系考試 國際現勢

- 一、 西元二〇〇一年美國九一一被攻擊事件過後，布希政府因應當時全球情勢，陸續發動對阿富汗和伊拉克的反恐戰爭，試述其原委和經過。
- 二、 今（二〇〇五）年二月十六日「京都議定書」正式生效，一般咸認其為拯救地球最關鍵的環境公約，試述公約主要內容和我國的因應之道。
- 三、 維和部隊並未明文規定在聯合國憲章當中，不過每當有執行維和任務的必要，聯合國秘書長便會出面組織維和部隊，試述其功能和晚近執行執行任務情形。

# 民國九十四學年度國立政治大學外交學系轉系考試

## 英文

注意！兩面皆有試題

### 1. Translation (from English to Chinese) (50%)

1) With its rapidly expanding economy, India is making its presence known worldwide. U.S. President George W. Bush in March 2006 paid his first visit to the country, where he and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh sealed an agreement to cooperate for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. According to this pact, India will classify its nuclear facilities into those for either military or civilian purposes. Nuclear facilities for civilian energy production will be open to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. In return, the United States will offer India access to its civilian nuclear energy technologies and fuel.

In 1998, India conducted its second nuclear experiment, which led neighboring rival Pakistan to respond with tit-for-tat tests. The United States, Japan and many European countries criticized both India and Pakistan severely, laying down sanctions for a time. This Nuclear agreement has reversed this policy, effectively recognizing India as a nuclear power. The U.S. reversal is the result of the 9/11 attacks of five years ago. Since then, the United States has placed much more weight on the "war against terror" than nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Since India is surrounded by Muslim countries, the United States sees it as a "country on the front lines in the war against terror." The United States seems to have decided that India is a well-established democracy, and that there is no need to be concerned about nuclear technologies ending up in the wrong hands. China's rapid growth is likely another reason for the U.S. policy reversal. The motive seems clear: the United States wants India as a political ally to keep China in check.

2) The WTO emerges as an intergovernmental organization embedded in a structure of evolving supranational governance. This dual character forms an important feature of the political contestation over the WTO with critics emphasizing the supranational aspect and defenders maintaining that the WTO is merely the sum of its members. Taken singly either perspective omits an important dimension of the complex characteristics of contemporary global governance. In many respects the WTO is not an independent entity separate from its member governments. It is a legal, contractual document assigning rights and obligations to its members, and a forum in which members can pursue their interests.

3) Translation (from Chinese to English) (30%)

一般而言，冷戰後時代北韓的外交戰略可歸納為三：第一是靈活利用各種戰術儘可能地獲取大量的食糧、肥料、資金等經濟與科技上的援助，以期早日恢復與振興經濟。第二是及早與美、日建交恢復朝鮮半島的權力平衡，以扭轉目前對南韓傾斜的不利形勢，恢復自蘇聯瓦解以來所崩潰的在兩強中遊走博取最大政經利益的傳統格局，如此方可使北韓不致受制於某一強權，並創造有利於推動獨立自主外交的國際環境。第三，也是最終的目標，則是在北韓主導下完成朝鮮半島的統一。

3 · Composition: (20%)

Title: **Competitiveness**

九十五學年度國立政治大學外交學系

轉系考試—國際現勢試題

民國九十六年四月九日

考試時間：六十分鐘

問答題

1. 試說明東南亞國協和中國大陸共同建構「東協加一」的緣起、過程和目的，並說明我國可以採取的因應措施。
2. 美國前副總統高爾因為拍攝紀錄片「不願面對的真相(An Inconvenient Truth)」，而獲得奧斯卡最佳紀錄片獎，試述溫室效應的為害和防範措施，以及個人可以採用的輔助方法。
3. 秘書處是聯合國的行政部門，由秘書長指揮。假設有位「世界總統」，聯合國秘書長可說是最近這項職務的政治領袖，試述秘書長的角色和功能。



民國九十六年(九十五學年度)

國立政治大學外交學系轉系考試

英文

I. Naming the English version of the following terms: (20%)

1. 國家主權
2. 全球治理
3. 恐怖主義
4. 軍備競賽
5. 政治庇護
6. 京都議定書
7. 反傾銷
8. 最惠國待遇
9. 歐洲聯盟
10. 人道干涉

II. English-to-Chinese Translation: (25%)

Nine percent of people living in the European Union, and 13 percent in the United States, were born abroad. These figures are historic highs, and are likely to go higher still. Is this a problem? Certainly not for employers, who benefit from a seemingly inexhaustible influx of cheap labor, and not, overall, for either the receiving or the “sending” countries. The latter receive a massive boost to their development through the remittances the migrants send home, while the former get not only a boost to their productivity but also a stimulus to their economy as a whole, since migrants are consumers as well as producers.

Less tangible, but no less important, are the benefits a receiving country derives from a culturally diverse population that includes many resourceful people with links to other parts of the world. Equally important are the benefits that a sending country can derive from a diaspora in the rich, northern world, whose more successful members become investors in - and advocates for - their former homeland. Many such countries are now making it easier for emigrants and their descendants to maintain dual citizenship.

III. Chinese-to-English Translation: (25%)

在多個移民權益團體的號召下，約 1 萬 5 千名來自南加州各地的群眾，7 日在洛杉磯市區舉行大規模示威遊行活動，要求聯邦政府給予全美 1,200 萬非法移民特赦，讓他們能合法工作、居留，最終成為美國公民。基本上，7 日的遊行也是去年 3 月下旬百萬人在洛杉磯走上街頭抗議的延續，因為 1 年多來，美國移民改革法停留在原地踏步，沒有絲毫進展；明顯不同的是 7 日示威群眾只有近 1 萬 5 千人，與去年的規模難以相提並論。

IV. Essay: Writing a 300-500 words essay, to discuss the qualities of a good diplomat.  
(30%)

民國九十六年(九十五學年度)  
國立政治大學外交學系轉系考試  
國際現勢

問答題

1. 試說明東南亞國協和中國大陸共同建構「東協加一」的緣起、過程和目的，並說明我國可以採取的因應措施。
2. 美國前副總統高爾因為拍攝紀錄片—不面對的真相 (An Inconvenient Truth)，而獲得奧斯卡最佳紀錄片獎，試述溫室效應的危害和防範措施，以及個人可以採用的輔助辦法。
3. 秘書處是聯合國的行政部門，由秘書長指揮。假設有位「世界總統」，聯合國秘書長可說是最接近這項職務的政治領袖，試述秘書長的角色功能。