

科目：專業英文 適用：公行系二

編號：151

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本 試 題

共 / 頁

第 / 頁

總分 100 分

第一部分：解釋名詞，請以中文解釋下列名詞或是概念（25 分，每題 5 分）

1. BRICs
2. EU enlargement
3. Divided Government
4. Martial Law
5. The Third Wave

新

第二部分：英翻中，請將下列英文段落翻成中文（20 分，每題 10 分）

1. The economic strengths of these two countries are widely considered complementary - China is perceived to be strong in manufacturing and infrastructure while India is perceived to be strong in services and information technology. China is stronger in hardware while India is stronger in software. China is stronger in physical markets while India is stronger in financial markets. The countries also share certain historical interactions - the spread of Buddhism from India to China and trade on the Silk route are famous examples.
2. North Korea's nuclear ambitions have the potential to become the most serious threat to East Asia's short and long-term security. The two Koreas remain technically still at war, since no peace treaty was signed after the 1950-53 Korean war. North Korea's relations with the South have improved markedly since 2000, but their border is still one of the most heavily militarised in the world, with thousands of artillery pieces aimed at the South Korean capital. And North Korea's successful 2006 nuclear test greatly increased the risk of an East Asian arms race, as countries like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan were forced to weigh up whether to go nuclear as well.

三

第三部分：中翻英，請將下列中文段落翻成英文（20 分，每題 10 分）

1. 單一選區兩票制可區分為德國式的補償制與日本式的並立制。補償式兩票制雖具有政黨比例代表制的精神，但是卻容易導致多黨林立局面出現。而並立式單一選區兩票制則可以呈現出「單一選區兩票制」中兼顧區域席次與政黨比例代表之優點，所以應該全力加以推動。
2. 彰化二林人楊儒門因台灣加入世界貿易組織（WTO）須進口稻米影響台灣農民生計，利用軍中所學，再透過網路搜集等方法製造爆裂物，自 2003 年十一月起到 2004 年十一月間落網，共犯下十七起放置裝有白米爆裂物案件，同時留有「政府要照顧人民」、「反對稻米進口」等字條。

四

第四部份：作文（35 分，500 字左右）

請以英文向你的外國朋友介紹馬英九以及謝長廷兩位總統候選人