

經濟部所屬台灣中油股份有限公司 102 年新進博士級人員甄試試題

類 別：全部類別

共同科目：英文

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 注 意 事 項 | 1.本試題共 4 頁 (A4 紙 4 張)。 2.本試題分 3 大類，合計 100 分，各配分於題目處標明。須用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆 <u>在答案卷指定範圍內標類別及題號 (不必抄題)</u> 依題目順序作答，於本試題或其他紙張作答者不予計分。 3.考試結束前離場者，試題須隨答案卷繳回，俟該節考試結束後，始得至原試場索取。 4.考試時間：90 分鐘 |
|------------------|--|

一、閱讀測驗 (20 分)：10 題，每題 2 分

(一)

In the twentieth century, people depend on unlimited energy to power their everyday lives. A wide range of energy-run devices and modern conveniences are taken for granted, and although it may seem that we will never be in danger of living without those conveniences, the fact is that many supplies of energy are dwindling rapidly. Scientists are constantly searching for new sources of power to keep modern society running. Whether future populations will continue to enjoy the benefits of abundant energy will depend on the success of this search.

Coal, oil, and natural gas supply modern civilization with most of its power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing alternative energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, non-polluting types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, they are costly to build and maintain, and they post the daunting problem of what to do with nuclear wastes. Hydroelectric power is inexpensive and environmentally safe, but impractical for communities located far from moving water. **Harnessing** energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and concentrating sunlight are as yet inefficient, as are methods of **harnessing** wind power.

Every source of energy has its disadvantages. One way to minimize them is to use less energy. Conservation efforts coupled with renewable energy resources, such as a combination of solar, water, wind, geothermal energy and alternative fuels, such as alcohol and hydrogen, will ensure supplies of clean, affordable energy for humanity's future.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) To have sustainable energy, we must endeavor to have conservation and develop renewable resources.
- (B) Because traditional energy resources are a major source of pollution, we have to rely on nuclear power.
- (C) Even if it may seem we won't live to see energy sources depleted, we should now save electricity.
- (D) Consumers should be re-educated about renewable energy so as to help solve the energy crisis problem.

2. Among the energy resources, which of the following is nonpolluting?
- (A) Coal
 - (B) Oil
 - (C) Natural Gas
 - (D) Hydroelectric power
3. What does “**harnessing**” mean in the third paragraph?
- (A) Driving and navigating
 - (B) Controlling and using
 - (C) Changing and improving
 - (D) Extracting and delivering
4. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Most alternate energy sources have proven to be impractical.
 - (B) Many alternative energy sources are environmentally hazardous.
 - (C) Nuclear power solves one problem while creating problems.
 - (D) Solar and wind power are not promising for the future.
5. In line 1 of the 4th paragraph, the word “them” refers to
- (A) disadvantages
 - (B) conservation efforts
 - (C) methods
 - (D) problems

(二)

The English writer George Orwell claimed that ‘in our age there is no keeping out of politics. All issues are political issues’. Politics is concerned with power: the power to make decisions, to control resources, to control other people’s behavior and often to control their values. Even the most everyday decisions can be seen in a political light. In the supermarket, some brands of coffee are marketed on the basis of fair wages having been paid to the workers in the countries where the coffee was produced. Every time you buy coffee, you choose between these brands and brands which are often both cheaper and advertised more prominently, but which don’t make this statement about fair wages. When you choose, you make a small contribution to the continued existence of either a company that claims to pay workers fairly or one that doesn’t make this claim. There is no avoiding political decisions, even in the most domestic, everyday areas.

Politics is inevitably connected to power. The acquisition of power, and the enforcement of your own political beliefs, can be achieved in a number of ways; one of the obvious methods is through physical coercion. Many events regarded as significant in history involve the imposition, by force, of the rule of one group of people on to another group. This is what, in essence, most wars are about. Under dictatorial regimes, and military rule, those in power often control people by using force. In democracies, physical force is still used legally, for example to restrain people accused of criminal activity.

However, it is often much more effective to persuade people to act voluntarily in the way you want, that is, to exercise power through the manufacture of consent or at least acquiescence towards it, instead

of continually having to arrest them for wrongdoing. To secure power, it makes sense to persuade everyone else that what you want is also what they want. By encouraging citizens to embrace his or her goals of their own accord, any cost-conscious ruler is able to save money on armed forces and police officers. To achieve this, an ideology needs to be established: one which makes the beliefs which you want people to hold appear to be ‘common sense’, thus making it difficult for them to question that dominant ideology.

Today, ‘ideology’ tends to be used in a wider context, to refer to any set of beliefs which, to the people who hold them, appear to be logical and ‘natural’. ‘Ideology’ is not necessarily a **pejorative** term, because it can be argued that virtually everything we know and think is in fact an ideology. People can question the ideologies of their culture, but it is often difficult. Not only can it be a challenging intellectual task, but it can also result in social stigma. People who question the dominant ideology often appear not to make sense; what they say won’t sound logical to anyone who holds that ideology. In extreme cases, people who ask such questions may even appear to be insane. So, while it is possible to question the dominant ideology, there is often a price to be paid for doing so.

6. According to the author,

- (A) one should not buy expensive coffee.
- (B) physical force is the most effective way of securing power in democracies.
- (C) there is no questioning a dominant ideology.
- (D) politics is pervasive.

7. What does “acquiescence” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) tacit assent
- (B) disobedience
- (C) deference
- (D) forced agreement

8. What would be the main thesis of this article?

- (A) Everyone should take part in political activities.
- (B) One cannot afford to challenge dominant ideologies.
- (C) Ideology is the *sine qua non* of politics.
- (D) Politics and power are two sides of the same coin.

9. What is synonymous with “**pejorative**” in the last paragraph?

- (A) positive
- (B) derogatory
- (C) complimentary
- (D) neutral

10. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- (A) People should willingly follow dominant ideologies so as not to appear insane.
- (B) An ideology serves to manipulate people in a subtle manner.
- (C) A skillful use of rhetoric helps to establish an ideology.
- (D) You make a political decision when you decide to watch a Hollywood movie.

二、翻譯 (40 分)

(一) 英譯中 (2 題, 每題 10 分)

1. Experts predict that fast-changing 3-D printing technology will shake up industries because people can now have their start-ups and design their own things at home, but legal concerns with possible intellectual property theft will emerge since everybody can rip off things they like. (10 分)
2. In an analysis done on 20 crashes between 1971 and 2007, data showed those sitting closest to the cockpit are the least safe; however, in the past decade flight safety has been much more enhanced due to the improvement of stronger seats. (10 分)

(二) 中譯英 (2 題, 每題 10 分)

1. 休士頓(Houston)雖是一個靠著石油和天然氣的獲利而發達壯大的城市, 但近年來, 當地政府和居民已努力改善環境, 要使休士頓成為一個永續發展的城市。休士頓已使溫室氣體排放減少了 26%, 並將繼續帶頭以身作則。(10 分)
2. 隨著美國、香港與澳洲等國家下令禁止自日本輸入某些食物, 對於全球食物供應遭受輻射污染的恐慌已逐漸升高。(10 分)

三、作文 (40 分)

Traveling to a different country can be both exciting and frustrating at the same time. What are the most important pieces of advice that you would give visitors coming to your country? Write an essay with reasons to support your response. Do not exceed 500 words.