

100年公務人員特種考試民航人員、外交領事人員及國際新聞人員、國際經濟商務人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員及社會福利工作人員考試試題

考試別：外交領事人員
等 別：三等考試
類科組：日文組
科 目：外國文（日文兼試基礎英文）
考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、日文部分：（75分）

- (一)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在申論試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
(二)請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、次の日本語を中国語に訳しなさい（30分）

老人の幸不幸を考える時、つい頭に浮かぶのは、「功成り名を遂げた」という言葉である。資本主義の黄金時代を過ぎたアメリカには、まさしく功成り名を遂げた億万長者達が、方々でその輝かしい余生を生活している。しかし皮肉なことに、彼等の老年は、私の目に触れた限りのさまざまな老年のなかでは、最も幸福率が低いもののように思われる。

彼等に共通するものは、まず冷徹な人間不信である。攻めの立場ですばらしいエネルギーを発揮した知力が、守の立場では妙に屈折して自己を固め、武装過剰の孤立化を招くのである。

二、次の中国語を日本語に訳しなさい

- (一)畢業後在社會上工作了三年之後，我不但得到了許多工作經驗，還認識了一位很談得來的朋友。（10分）
(二)在發生了這次的日本核電廠事故後，人們更體認到發展綠色能源的重要性。（10分）

三、作文（300～400字）（25分）

「仕事と人生」

乙、基礎英文部分：（25分）

代號：4202

- (一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。
(二)共20題，每題1.25分，須用2B鉛筆在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題或申論試卷上作答者，不予計分。

- 1 Taipei 101 Tower is _____ to many people. It has embraced an influx of shoppers and tourists since its opening.
(A) appealing (B) repulsive (C) exclusive (D) trifling
- 2 Newspaper reports cannot be fully trusted. Sometimes they are _____ the government or certain political parties.
(A) negotiated with (B) biased against (C) equipped with (D) composed of

- 3 Notebook computers may be more convenient than desktop computers, but some keyboards are _____ small that they cause awkward hand positioning.
(A) so (B) such (C) much (D) far
- 4 There are risks when a nation depends on the individual dreams of the people rather than a coherent political system.
(A) A nation is less susceptible to risks if it depends more on a coherent political system than on individual dreams.
(B) A nation without risks relies more on individual dreams than on a sound political system.
(C) People's dreams for a nation are unreliable, let alone a sound political system.
(D) People prefer individual dreams for a nation to a coherent political system.
- 5 Somewhere between low-brow movies and art-house fare is a sweet spot occupied by films that explore weighty subjects while still managing to entertain in a populist sense.
(A) Film-makers will try to appeal to the taste of the general public by creating something artistic and yet comprehensible.
(B) Film-makers will have to strike a balance between popular taste and artistic value by weighing the popularity of the topics.
(C) Film-makers will try to tackle serious issues in a way that can still cater to the public taste.
(D) Film-makers would like to meet the need of the general public by creating things that are neither too vulgar nor too artistic.
- 6 While some recyclers process the material with an eye toward minimizing pollution, many more sell it to the developing world.
(A) More and more developing countries purchase the material from recyclers who process the material without any clear idea of reducing environmental pollution.
(B) Most people recycle the material for the sake of saving the environment and a few sell it for profit.
(C) Developing countries buy a lot more of material from the recyclers for the purpose of reducing environmental pollution.
(D) Some material is recycled for the purpose of reducing pollution, yet a lot more is sold to developing countries.
- 7 Arriving for an appointment with his old friends, Grandpa, at age 75, strode in with the bounce of a man half his age.
(A) Grandpa was making an appointment with a friend half his age.
(B) My 75-year-old grandpa strode and bounced with an old friend half his age.
(C) My 75-year-old grandpa, being healthy and energetic, walked like a man half his age to meet his old friends.
(D) Grandpa was so excited to have an appointment with a young man half his age.
- 8 Many children have consistently achieved academic excellence, but that is no shield against a parent's quest for perfection.
(A) Many children's consistent academic excellence cannot stop their parents from pushing them for even better performance.
(B) Many children's consistent academic excellence means little to their parents, who constantly push themselves for perfection.
(C) Many children who consistently achieve academic success have shielded themselves against their parents' quest for perfection.
(D) Many children who consistently do excellent schoolwork have failed to please their parents because their work is not good enough.
- 9 The Senator's promise was seen as a ploy to cozy up to the indigenous people.
(A) The Senator was very friendly to the indigenous people.
(B) The indigenous people were happy with the Senator's promise.
(C) The Senator's promise to the indigenous people was regarded as a deceptive tactic.
(D) The indigenous people deemed the Senator highly.

- 10 The popularity of the Lucas film didn't defeat the overall box office slump that had plagued Hollywood for 13 straight weeks.
- (A) The popular movie made by Lucas didn't succeed in bringing in more people to the movie theaters, and the problem of few moviegoers had lasted for 13 weeks in a row.
 - (B) The film made by Lucas was popular and more people had been going to see the movie over the past 13 weeks.
 - (C) The popular movie made by Lucas didn't stop people from going to the movies, and the problem of too many moviegoers had troubled Hollywood for 13 straight weeks.
 - (D) Despite the fact that fewer people went to the movies for 13 straight weeks, the Lucas film was so popular that Hollywood decided to build more movie theaters.
- 11 For men who have cycled through expensive divorces, marriage, more than dating, fills old traditions of respectability, status, and comfort.
- (A) Men who have gone through expensive divorces prefer dating to marriage since marriage comes with old traditions.
 - (B) Men who have gone through expensive divorces still go on dating actively in the hope of getting married again soon.
 - (C) Men who want to marry again, despite their history of expensive divorces, do not seem to have learned their lessons.
 - (D) Some men, despite their history of expensive divorces, still believe in certain traditional values symbolized by marriage.

請依下文回答第 12 題至第 15 題

With the clouds of difficulty in finding jobs still lingering, plus the intangible pressure of competition within the workplace, office workers are staying in the office later and later.

In fact, working long hours is already a shared situation worldwide. In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor has issued repeated directives regarding overwork. Some corporations, worried about leaving a paper trail of illegal overtime, figure out ways to remove punch clocks, lock their doors, and turn off their lights while still keeping workers secretly working overtime. Others directly ask their employees to take work home with them. The average American works nearly 1800 hours a year, 200 hours more than in Germany. And even "after work," modern technologies like e-mail and cell phones are like invisible chains preventing employees from ever being out of reach of the boss' demands.

"Reasonable working hours" is one of the factors used in all countries to evaluate labor conditions. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, the war between labor and capital over working hours has been never-ending.

- 12 What will be a good title for this passage?
- (A) Revolution of Working
 - (B) The Working Hours War
 - (C) Winner at Work, Loser in Life
 - (D) What Will a Best Cooperation Do?
- 13 According to the passage, which of the following statements about Japan is NOT correct?
- (A) Some companies give high salary to attract people to work overtime.
 - (B) Some companies ask their employees to work at home after daytime working.
 - (C) Several companies put away the punch clock, so their employees could not punch their cards.
 - (D) Some companies turn only fewer lights on and ask their employees to work in secret.
- 14 What does "lingering" in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) Being very dark
 - (B) Being raised higher and higher
 - (C) Hiding something from being seen
 - (D) Remaining for a time

- 15 Which of the following statements is implied by the passage?
- (A) Germans usually work harder than Americans.
 - (B) Many countries use working hours to show their development and wealth.
 - (C) Employees would be asked to work overtime at home by their superiors.
 - (D) In Japan, progress has been made towards a political compromise between the government and companies.

第 16 題至第 19 題為篇章結構，各題請依文意，從四個選項中選出最合適者，各題答案內容不重複

One of the oldest barriers to innovation is “Not invented here,” a persistent bias of even the most creative people toward their own creations and against those of people who work for other companies. 16 For instance, some major companies have promoted technology alliances with rivals to draw on a wider circle of big brains to work on core technical problems. 17 These efforts arise from the recognition that no single innovator or team, no matter how loyal to an employer or successful in the market, has a monopoly on wisdom.

Nowadays businesses have learned that there is no shame in buying ideas of others. How much of a company’s technology does it create on its own? How much does it buy from others? 18 When it comes to innovation, even companies that maintain their own powerhouse research-and-development units are increasingly aware that valuable ideas can arise anywhere. 19 When acquiring a mature technology, the buyer usually pays big money and takes the risk of a conflict between the internal and outside cultures. Perhaps the most important reason that large companies are willing to gamble on buying technology is that not doing so carries risks, too.

- 16 (A) Companies are also aware that they are betting their money at their own risk.
(B) To counteract the not-invented-here bias, large corporations have urged themselves to action.
(C) These questions are central to dealing squarely with the dilemma of innovation and the pursuit of great ideas.
(D) Instead, large corporations have turned to independent research-and-development teams for new technologies.
- 17 (A) However, companies are willing to travel farther than ever to acquire technologies.
(B) To counteract the not-invented-here bias, large corporations have urged themselves to action.
(C) Instead, large corporations have turned to independent research-and-development teams for new technologies.
(D) Meanwhile, many have embraced the concept of “open innovation” to pursue technologies from any corporate sources available.
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(C) These questions are central to dealing squarely with the dilemma of innovation and the pursuit of great ideas.
(D) Meanwhile, many have embraced the concept of “open innovation” to pursue technologies from any corporate sources available.
- 20 It is better to hang out with people better than you. Pick out associates whose behavior is better than yours and you will drift in that direction.
- (A) It is not wise to associate with those whose behavior is better than yours because you will lose direction if you do so.
 - (B) It is better to meet as many people as possible because you will develop better behavior and find your direction.
 - (C) It is better to hang out more because you will then easily find associates whose behavior is better than yours.
 - (D) It is wise to be with people whose behavior is better than yours so you will become as good as they are.

測驗式試題標準答案

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類科名稱：外交領事人員、國際新聞人員國際新聞科、國際經濟商務人員（各組除英文組外）

科目名稱：外國文（兼試基礎英文）（試題代號：4202）

題數：20題

標準答案：

題號	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	A	B	A	A	C	D	C	A	C	A	D	B	A	D	C	B	D	C	A	D

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