

102年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員
考試、102年公務人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員
考試、102年公務人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情
報人員考試、102年公務人員特種考試民航人員考試、
102年公務人員特種考試經濟部專利商標審查人員考試試題

考試別：外交領事人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：法文組

科目：外國文（法文兼試基礎英文）

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：禁止使用電子計算器。

甲、申論題部分：（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、請將下列文章翻譯成法文：（40分）

「唐獎」是由臺灣企業家個人效法諾貝爾精神捐助成立，發揚盛唐精神。設置四大獎項包括「永續發展」、「生技醫藥」、「漢學」與「法治」，每兩年一屆，委託中華民國中央研究院辦理提名評選，首屆獲獎名單預定於2014年6月18日，唐朝開國日公布。獎金為全球最高的新臺幣5千萬元。中央研究院院長翁啟惠認為這是臺灣第一座真正的國際級大獎，臺灣主流媒體則以「東方諾貝爾獎」期許目標，來報導此獎。

捐助人崇拜諾貝爾，醞釀20年後，效法諾貝爾捐助新臺幣30億元設立「唐獎」，並特意讓唐獎獎項和諾貝爾獎錯開不重複，鼓勵讓世界變好的研究發明，延續諾貝爾獎的精神，鼓勵更多有利於地球與人類的重要研究，並發揚中華文化。這位捐助人另已宣布將捐出95%財產做公益。

二、Traduisez le texte suivant en chinois：（35分）

Les pays où les études coûtent le plus cher

L'Australie est le pays où les études sont les plus chères pour les étudiants étrangers. Telle est la conclusion d'une enquête publiée, mardi 13 août, par la banque HSBC sur le coût de la vie étudiante dans treize pays (la France ne fait pas partie des pays étudiés). En Australie, le coût des frais universitaires et de la vie quotidienne s'élève en moyenne à plus de 38 516 dollars américains (29 018 euros) par an pour les étudiants internationaux.

Les Etats-Unis sont le deuxième pays où les études sont les plus chères, avec un coût moyen de 35 705 dollars (26 902 euros) par an, devant le Royaume-Uni, qui affiche un total de 30 325 dollars (22 849 euros). Les Emirats arabes unis, le Canada, Singapour et Hongkong figurent également parmi les pays les plus chers.

“En moyenne, les frais du quotidien représentent au moins un tiers du coût total et les parents doivent prévoir dans leur budget les voyages pour rentrer à la maison pendant les vacances scolaires. (...) Les subventions publiques diminuant, il est inévitable que le coût des études grimpe partout”, commente Malik Sarwar, responsable mondial du développement patrimonial du groupe HSBC.

Devant l'Espagne, l'Allemagne est le pays où les étudiants internationaux paient le moins cher pour leur éducation, avec des frais de scolarité et un coût de la vie modestes. Les étudiants internationaux vivant en Allemagne déboursent seulement 635 dollars pour leurs études et 5 650 dollars supplémentaires pour subsister, ce qui porte le total annuel à 6 285 dollars, un sixième du coût des études en Australie.

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：4102

(一)本測驗試題為單一選擇題，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 With two kids studying in private schools, Joe has a day job and also has to _____ as a bartender in a night club.
(A) freewheel (B) handcraft (C) keynote (D) moonlight
- 2 Between 1990 and 2003 when the United States' annual carbon dioxide emissions increased by 16 percent, we learned about the _____ presented by global warming.
(A) bounty (B) celebrity (C) peril (D) seniority
- 3 What's the best way of encouraging men to pee more _____ in public urinals? Answer: Give them a target.
(A) accurately (B) moderately (C) punctually (D) secretly
- 4 In this summer, more than two hundred students _____ 12 nationalities began their studies at the International Program of Business Administration.
(A) estimating (B) representing (C) separating (D) withdrawing
- 5 Senior citizens who receive flu shots have a higher degree of _____ and are less likely to catch cold.
(A) breakthrough (B) fascination (C) immunity (D) pessimism
- 6 The snowstorm was coming. The young man was asking the airline staff for information about the _____ flight.
(A) overbearing (B) overblown (C) overcast (D) overdue

請依下文回答第 7 題至第 11 題

Discovering and stating the theme of a story is often a delicate task. Sometimes we will feel what the story is about strongly enough and 7 find it difficult to put this feeling into words. If we are skilled readers, it is perhaps unnecessary that we do so. The bare statement of the theme, so lifeless and impoverished when abstracted from the story, may seem to 8 the story to something less than it is. Often, however, the attempt to state a theme will reveal to us aspects of a story that we should 9 not have noticed and will thereby lead to more thorough understanding.

The ability to state a theme, 10, is a test of our understanding of a story. Beginning readers often think they understand a story when in actuality they have misunderstood it. They understand the events but not what the events add up to. Or, in adding up the events, they arrive at an 11 total. People sometimes miss the point of a joke. It is not surprising that they should frequently miss the point of a good piece of fiction, which is many times more complex than a joke.

- 7 (A) so (B) sometimes (C) yet (D) together
8 (A) appreciate (B) diminish (C) fabricate (D) outline
9 (A) hence (B) otherwise (C) similarly (D) still
10 (A) however (B) therefore (C) moreover (D) accordingly
11 (A) accurate (B) approximate (C) enormous (D) erroneous
- 12 Although cooking removes some nutrients from foods, it also breaks down the compounds to make some nutrients easier for our bodies to extract.
- (A) Cooking renders foods less nutritious because food compounds are destroyed in the cooking process.
(B) In the cooking process, some nutrients in foods are destroyed while others are preserved.
(C) Some nutrients in foods are lost in the cooking process, in which nutrients are decomposed and destroyed.
(D) After cooking, some nutrients are destroyed while others are decomposed and become more absorbable to the human body.

請依下文回答第 13 題至第 16 題

Tourism has seriously damaged fragile ecosystems like the Alps—the winter skiing playground of Europe—and the trekking areas of the Himalayas. Worldwide, it poses a serious threat to coastal habitats like dunes, mangrove forests, and coral reefs. It fuels a booming and usually illegal trade in the products of threatened wildlife, from tortoise-shells and corals to ivories. Its “consumers” inevitably bring their habits and expectations with them—whether it is hot showers and flush toilets or well-watered greens for golfers. In the Himalayas, showers for trekkers often mean firewood, which means deforestation. In Hawaii and Barbados, it was found that each tourist used six and ten times as much water and electricity as a local. In Goa, villagers forced to walk to wells for their water had to watch helplessly as a pipeline to a new luxury hotel was built through their land. Over the past decade, golf, because of its appetite for land, water, and herbicides, has emerged as one of the biggest culprits, so much so that “golf wars” have broken out in parts of Southeast Asia; campaigners in Japan, one of the chief exponents of golf tourism, have launched an annual World No Golf Day.

- 13 What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Tourism motivates the authority to grow more mangroves.
(B) Tourism has a pernicious effect upon our ecosystems.
(C) Tourism can raise our awareness of the importance of environmental protection.
(D) Tourism makes transportation easier than before.

- 14 Which of the following statements is true in Hawaii and Barbados?
- (A) A tourist used as much water as a local resident did.
 - (B) A tourist used much more water than a local resident did.
 - (C) A tourist used less water than a local resident did.
 - (D) A tourist was more often than not a nature lover.
- 15 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) In the Himalayas, showers for trekkers mean “hot showers.”
 - (B) Villagers in Goa are not concerned with their land and water.
 - (C) Tourists are more than happy to learn local knowledge.
 - (D) Tourism not only promotes local culture but also does good to the environment.
- 16 According to the passage, what is happening to worldwide coastal habitats?
- (A) They are destroyed in wars.
 - (B) They are thriving.
 - (C) They are under threat.
 - (D) They remain the same as usual.

第 17 題至第 20 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

Culture shock can be an excellent lesson in relative values and in understanding human differences. 17 In fact, because of the way we are taught in our culture, we are all “ethnocentric.” This term comes from the Greek root *ethnos*, meaning a people or group. Thus, it refers to the fact that our outlook or world view is centered on our own way of life. 18 Therefore, other people, to the extent that they live differently, live by standards that are inhuman, irrational, unnatural, or wrong.

19 People will always find some aspects of another culture distasteful, be it sexual practices, a way of treating friends or relatives, or simply a food that they cannot manage to get down with a smile. 20 However, it is something anthropologists who study other cultures should constantly be aware of, so that when they are tempted to make value judgments about another way of life, they can look at the situation objectively and take their bias into account.

- 17 (A) Ethnocentrism is the view that one’s own culture is better than all others.
(B) The reason culture shock occurs is that we are not prepared for these differences.
(C) An ethnocentric observation focuses on cultural practices that are normal to one group but repulsive to another.
(D) There is no one in our society who is not ethnocentric to some degree, no matter how liberal and open-minded he or she might claim to be.
- 18 (A) Ethnocentrism is the view that one’s own culture is better than all others.
(B) The reason culture shock occurs is that we are not prepared for these differences.
(C) This is not something we should be ashamed of because it is a natural outcome of growing up in any society.
(D) This implies that members of other groups are far more superior.
- 19 (A) The reason culture shock occurs is that we are not prepared for these differences.
(B) This is not something we should be ashamed of because it is a natural outcome of growing up in any society.
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(D) There is no one in our society who is not ethnocentric to some degree, no matter how liberal and open-minded he or she might claim to be.
- 20 (A) This implies that members of other groups are far more superior.
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(C) This is not something we should be ashamed of because it is a natural outcome of growing up in any society.
(D) An ethnocentric observation focuses on cultural practices that are normal to one group but repulsive to another.

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：102年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、民航人員及經濟部專利商標審查人員考試

類科名稱：外交領事人員阿拉伯文組、外交領事人員法文組、外交領事人員韓文組、外交領事人員德文組、外交領事人員俄文組、外交領事人員日文組、外交領事人員西班牙文組、外交領事人員葡萄牙文組

科目名稱：外國文(阿拉伯文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(法文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(韓文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(德文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(俄文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(日文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(西班牙文兼試基礎英文)、外國文(葡萄牙文兼試基礎英文)(試題代號：4102)

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
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