

101年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員外交行政人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試國際經濟商務人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試法務部調查局調查人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試國家安全局國家安全情報人員考試、101年公務人員特種考試民航人員考試、101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：國際經濟商務人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：韓文組

科目：外國文（韓文兼試基礎英文）

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、다음 문장을 한국어로 옮기십시오.

美國的調查發現，自金融海嘯後，全世界相信努力工作會帶來財富的人愈來愈少，特別是經濟面臨最大困境的國家如俄羅斯、希臘、日本等。在全球經濟不景氣下，一般人對資本主義、市場經濟的信任度也遽降。外界擔心，眾人對努力工作和資本市場的悲觀態度，會讓全球經濟復甦的速度更趨緩慢。

雷曼兄弟 4 年前倒閉，接著引發全球經濟蕭條，使「努力可帶來富裕」的觀念受到許多國家民眾的質疑，尤其是在日本、俄羅斯、希臘等經濟慘澹的國家最為明顯。調查發現，21 個受訪國裡就有 8 國，少於半數的人相信，努力工作對多數人來說是成功的保證。

據調查，俄羅斯有 35% 的人相信努力會帶來收穫，日本 40%，義大利 43%，希臘則 45%。在金融風暴中受害的日本人及俄羅斯人，對努力的價值特別感到懷疑。另外，一半以上聲稱自己經濟情況不理想的人，對努力能帶來富裕最感到懷疑，這現象存在於日本、法國、德國、英國、希臘、波蘭及捷克。

但在一些國家，包括埃及、約旦、突尼西亞、印度、巴基斯坦、巴西及墨西哥，有一半以上聲稱自己經濟情況不好的人，仍然相信努力會帶來財富。另外，認真工作的態度不再只是西方人崇尚的原則，也是中東、印度半島及拉丁美洲民眾非常相信的態度。

專家指出，在全球經濟好轉後，一般人對努力的懷疑及對資本主義的反彈，可能會反轉。然而，據國際貨幣基金組織的說法，國際經濟情勢不會馬上好轉，未來幾個月的經濟情勢甚至可能更差。專家指出，這可能讓一般人對努力工作及資本主義產生更大的不信任感，進而使經濟復甦更加困難。（50 分）

二、다음 문장을 중국어로 옮기십시오.

노벨 평화상 수상자인 모하모드 요누스(穆罕默德尤努斯)는 오늘날의 제도가 전 세계의 재무, 식량, 환경과 자원등 각종 문제의 근원이라고 밝혔다. 그는 오늘날의 제도아래 사람들은 돈 버는데 바쁘지만, 인생의 목적이 무엇인지 먼저 생각하고 돈을 버는 목적을 사고해야 한다고 지적했다.

노벨 평화상 수상자이며 가난한 사람의 은행 설립자인 모하모드 요누스(穆罕默德尤努斯)는 《한 사람 - 세계를 변화시킬 수 있다》라는 주제로 타이페이국제회의중심에서 초청강연을 하였다. 요누스는 방글라데시에서 가난한 사람들에게 무담보로 대출을 해주고 있다. 가난한 사람들의 은행은 이미 840 만의 대출자를 확보하고 있으며, 매년 15 억달러를 대출하고 있다. 그의 소액 대출 이념은 이미 전 세계 100 여개 국가에서 실행중에 있으며, 수억의 가난한 사람들을 도와주고 있다.

요누스는 오늘 강연에서 당시 향촌은행의 설립 목적은 가난한 사람들과 여인들을 돕기 위해 설립되었다고 강조하였다. 왜냐하면 방글라데시의 전통은행에서는 남성에게만 대출이 가능했다. 요누스는 남성에 비해 여성들은 재정관리를 잘하고 있다고 강조하였다. 왜냐하면 그들은 가정을 생각하고 아이들을 생각해서 돈에 대해 매우 조심하기때문이다. 비록 요누스의 여성들에대한 대출이 회교국가에서는 매우 환영받지 못하고 있지만, 그는 용감히 세속적인 전통을 무너뜨렸다.

요누스는 「나무의 씨앗」에 비유하여, 씨앗을 좋은 환경에 심으면, 묘목은 잘 자라지만, 그러나 협소한 공간에 심으면 묘목은 잘 자라지 못한다. 나무가 잘 자라지 못하는 것은 「나무의 씨앗이 문제가 아니다.」 그는 환경은 곧 제도이며 씨앗은 곧 사람과 같아서 제도의 개혁이 중요하다고 강조하였다. 요누스는 사람들은 무한한 상상력과 창조력을 소유하고 있어서 세계를 충분히 변화시킬 수 있을 뿐아니라, 세계를 더 아름답게 변화시킬 수 있다고 역설하였다. (25 分)

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 As Jack struggled to free himself, his face was getting red, his lips were dry and his forehead was _____.
(A) expiring (B) inspiring (C) conspiring (D) perspiring
- 2 Many international airports have _____ for children of all ages, which include play areas, movie viewing lounges, and areas for breast feeding or diaper changing.
(A) facilities (B) accessories (C) designations (D) implements

- 3 Following Jeremy Lin's rise in NBA, people in Taiwan seemed to have developed a tremendous sense of _____ with Linsanity.
(A) affinity (B) calamity (C) diversity (D) infirmity
- 4 Increasingly famous, Goethe became in his own lifetime a _____ figure: all Europe flocked to Weimar to visit him.
(A) disgraceful (B) hysterical (C) legendary (D) skeptical
- 5 The dentist decided to _____ his practice to include cosmetic procedures in addition to the usual dental work.
(A) classify (B) diversify (C) pacify (D) simplify
- 6 Can we borrow your _____ for a few hours? Ours has broken and the grass has got terribly long.
(A) vacuum (B) grill (C) lawnmower (D) mop
- 7 Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.
(A) Many countable things are important and every important thing is countable.
(B) Many important things cannot be counted and every countable thing is important.
(C) Many important things are uncountable, and not every countable thing is important.
(D) Everything that can be counted is important, and everything that is important can be counted.
- 8 Children are becoming weaker, less muscular, and unable to do physical tasks that previous generations found simple.
(A) Previously, children found physical tasks simple despite being less muscular.
(B) The current generation of children is not as physically strong as the previous ones.
(C) Children are simply not weakening through doing physical tasks for years.
(D) To be able to perform household tasks, children need to take strength training classes.
- 9 What comes out of your mouth today may come back to haunt you tomorrow.
(A) You may forget what you say today, but others may remember it for a long time.
(B) What you say in secret today may eventually come out in the public in the future.
(C) What you say today may be eventually used against you some day.
(D) You may like what you say today, but others may ask you to take it back tomorrow.
- 10 For many years, Taiwanese cartoonists struggled to _____ themselves in the local comic book market, which has been dominated by Japanese titles for decades.
(A) establish (B) assemble (C) illustrate (D) overwhelm
- 11 Many people misunderstood Asian women because of some stereotypical notion about their beauty, their cultural background, their fabled obedience and _____.
(A) aggressiveness (B) docility (C) growl (D) insanity
- 12 Most scientists believe it is _____ to use animals in medical research. However, some people disapprove of this practice for its brutality.
(A) contiguous (B) legitimate (C) solitary (D) fractional
- 13 Keeping the brain active may protect against dementia. Study suggests being bilingual may help keep brains sharper and protect against mental decline in old age.
(A) Being bilingual helps fight off memory loss due to aging.
(B) Learning a second language can cure dementia and memory loss.
(C) Being bilingual means to actively battle with the decline of old age.
(D) Learning a second language is the essential way to maintain a youthful mind.

請依下文回答第 14 題至第 17 題

The danger of delaying childbearing, of course, is that a woman who eventually wants a baby may be unable to have one because her eggs are no longer viable. But researchers have developed a procedure that, 14 not stopping a woman's biological clock, can in effect act as a snooze button. Egg freezing, or "oocyte cryopreservation," uses hormones to boost a woman's production of eggs, which are then extracted and frozen, 15 them to be thawed, fertilized, and implanted in her womb at a later date. Freezing puts the eggs in a state of 16 animation, meaning that in theory, a woman can keep a viable store of eggs on ice long after her body's natural supply is depleted.

While egg freezing is available primarily to cancer patients facing infertility from chemotherapy and radiation, a growing number of clinics are offering the procedure to 17 healthy women who simply want to postpone childbearing for personal reasons.

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| 14 | (A) since | (B) after | (C) so | (D) while |
| 15 | (A) prohibiting | (B) allowing | (C) challenging | (D) demanding |
| 16 | (A) expended | (B) expected | (C) suspended | (D) suspected |
| 17 | (A) least | (B) extremely | (C) so | (D) otherwise |

請依下文回答第 18 題至第 20 題

Scandinavian countries have been the pacesetters in the development of many of the nontraditional forms of family living, especially births outside of wedlock and cohabitation outside of legal marriage. Women in these societies also have the highest rates of labor force participation. However, in at least two aspects, the United States is setting the pace: Americans have, by far, the highest divorce rate of any industrial nation, as well as a higher incidence of single-parent households, one of the most economically vulnerable segments of the population. Japan is the most traditional society of those studied, with very low rates of divorce and births out of wedlock and the highest proportion of married-couple households. In fact, Japan is the only country studied in which the share of such households has increased since 1960. But even in Japan, family patterns are changing: sharp drops in fertility have led to much smaller families, and the three-generation household, once the mainstay of Japanese family life, is in decline.

- 18 According to the passage, which of the following distinguishes Scandinavian countries from other countries studied?
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| (A) Children born outside of marriage. | (B) Sharp drops in fertility. |
| (C) The highest divorce rate. | (D) The fast economic development. |
- 19 According to the passage, which country has the highest rate of single-parent households?
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|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (A) Norway. | (B) Denmark. | (C) The USA. | (D) Japan. |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
- 20 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT found in Japan?
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| (A) A decrease of three-generation households. | (B) A high birth rate. |
| (C) An increase of smaller families. | (D) A high proportion of married-couple households. |