

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：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、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、日譯中

(一)アンドレ＝マルローが日本へ来たとき、那智の滝を見て言ったという言葉を、私は時々思い出す。日本人の芸術観について考える場合、いつも一つのこだわりとして思い出されてくる。彼は自ら申し出て那智まで出掛けたいが、滝を目にしてこう言ったという。「自分は自然にはめったに感動しない男だが、これには本当に感動した。」

自然に感動しないという心情は、日本の芸術家にはあまりないのではないかと思う。そのことのプラス、マイナスは今問わぬとして、彼らは自分の技巧の限りを駆使した造型物の果てに、自然との一体化を漠然と考えているようである。物事を対立的にとらえるという習性が、日本人はヨーロッパ人に比して弱いことが、原因かもしれない。自然と人工、あるいは芸術という関係を、対立的には考えなかった。人工の行き着く果てに、自然を見た。(13 分)

(二)人間には大きく分けて二つのタイプがあるように思われる。一つは、他者を押しのけてまで自らを目立たせようとする出たがりのタイプであり、あと一つは自分の存在を他者の陰に隠してしまう引っ込みのタイプである。一方は押しの一手で突進する型で、他方はいわば引きの姿勢で後ずさりする型の人間である。

出たがり屋が目立つのは、対称性と平等性に裏打ちされた個人志向の価値前提を信奉する「わたし」の文化である。独立独歩の「一匹狼」が幅を利かす文化でもある。反対に引っ込み屋が優勢なのは、他者との調和を重視する補完性に立脚した集団志向の文化価値が尊重される「わたしたち」の文化である。一匹狼というよりはむしろグループ・プレーヤーが大事にされる。(13 分)

二、中譯日

- (一)關於這件事，林老師要我找你商量商量。(8分)
(二)小王那麼賣力地工作，卻遭到上司毫不留情的責罵，想必覺得很委屈吧。(8分)
(三)要看有多少收入才用多少錢，不可寅吃卯糧。(8分)

三、作文(400字ぐらい)：「言語と文化」(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 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.
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