

114年公務人員特種考試外交領事人員及外交行政人員、
國際經濟商務人員、民航人員及原住民族考試試題

考試別：原住民族考試

等別：四等考試

類科組別：各類科

科目：基礎能力測驗（作文、英文及中華民國憲法）

考試時間：2 小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)本科目試題包括作文及測驗兩部分，請妥適分配各題作答時間。

甲、作文部分：（40 分）

(一)作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在申論試卷上，並以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆由左至右橫式作答，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

(二)不得於試卷上書寫姓名或座號。

人們喜歡和諧，害怕衝突。衝突意味著對立、衝撞、危險與不安；和諧則不然，它代表互相尊重，相安無事，凡事圓滿。在衝突產生前，人們常以自己的想法，想像事情的發展，一旦不如所願，則心生怨懟，走向偏激，表現在行動上，則是唇槍舌戰，肢體衝突。和諧是大家共同的願望，但有時卻無法如願。

和諧的關係建立在彼此尊重，相互體諒。我不以眼前的優勢來打擊別人，也不以自己的幸運來嘲笑別人，這才是做人應有的態度。法國作家雨果說過：「親善產生幸福，文明帶來和諧。」

至於面對衝突呢？當彼此權益發生碰撞時，能經過衝突而釐清權利歸屬，必可以保障雙方。現代文明社會，依法治程序而捍衛自己的權益，可謂是利己利人，但物有輕重，事有緩急，如果是芝麻綠豆大的事，也許可以選擇息事寧人，但若是涉及社會重大利益，則應透過折衝與討論，得出共識，避免衝突，這未嘗不是一件好事。

日常生活中，你可曾遇過自己的權益與他人發生衝突？你如何解決衝突，建立和諧的相處關係？發生衝突時，你心中的感受如何？即至建立和諧關係之後，你的心情又是如何？請以「**和諧與衝突**」為題，撰文一篇，說明衝突的始末，以及解決衝突後得到的心理感受。

乙、測驗題部分：（60 分）

代號：1601

(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當答案。

(二)共30題，每題2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 The nurse gently swayed the _____, and the baby peacefully fell asleep.
(A) fence (B) meadow (C) cradle (D) parcel
- 2 The baseball player signed a record-breaking _____ with the Dodgers, which is regarded as a big event this year.
(A) contract (B) contrast (C) contact (D) contest
- 3 Spiderman is a popular cartoon hero, who is _____ of climbing tall buildings with his sticky web.
(A) capable (B) digital (C) supreme (D) western
- 4 The international school has students of various _____, making it a melting pot of cultures.
(A) announcements (B) declarations (C) illustrations (D) nationalities
- 5 Before you put groceries into the cart, it'd be better to check the _____ on the package.
(A) investments (B) interiors (C) ingredients (D) digressions
- 6 Last month, the airliner _____ its ground staff that a lot of them could be laid off.
(A) persuaded (B) certified (C) notified (D) guaranteed
- 7 The window had been replaced last week during routine _____.
(A) maintenance (B) substance (C) license (D) ration
- 8 After the massive earthquake hit Japan, Taiwanese people's charitable actions were recognized as acts of _____ within the country.
(A) merit (B) involvement (C) exhibit (D) luxury
- 9 A survey has been _____ to understand the preference of target customers before the launch of the product.
(A) abandoned (B) expired (C) conducted (D) decreased
- 10 The lucky lottery _____ got to choose from a selection of gifts ranging from cocktail kits to packages of wine.
(A) award (B) recipient (C) pensioner (D) warden

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

In Japan, it is believed that a dirty toilet brings bad fortune. 11 a clean toilet to good fortune has existed in Japan for many years. It is allegedly inspired by Buddhism, as cleaning is regarded as part of its 12. In addition, according to *feng shui*, the toilet is governed by the element of Water, 13 wealth and cash flow, so it is important to keep the toilet clean.

A survey conducted by a leading manufacturer of hygiene products showed that 42% of those who keep their toilet clean said they have luck with money. 14, only 12% of those who don't keep their toilet clean said they have luck with money. Furthermore, the average annual income of the people who keep their toilet clean is 5.42 million JP dollars, 15 that of those who don't is 4.54 million JP dollars. Perhaps fortune-tellers should advise those who want to succeed in life to pick up a brush and scrub their bathrooms.

- 11 (A) Resisting (B) Linking (C) Predicting (D) Remaining
- 12 (A) balance (B) facility (C) practice (D) taboo
- 13 (A) associated with (B) depended on (C) exposed to (D) provided for
- 14 (A) Conversely (B) Evenly (C) Initially (D) Similarly
- 15 (A) so (B) for (C) since (D) while

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

In the early 1900s, the British ruled India and were concerned about the increasing population of cobra snakes in Delhi. They offered cash for those who brought forward cobras. The strategy worked well until the people of India started to breed cobras for the reward. When the government became aware of this, they canceled the program. The worthless snakes were then released into the wild. The result was that there were more snakes than before in Delhi. The attempted solution to the problem actually made the situation even worse and brought about a harmful result instead of the intended good one. From the story came the name “cobra effect.” Actually, similar sorts of things have happened through history. In 1989, Mexico City introduced a car license-rationing project to combat air pollution. By restricting the cars driving on the road based on the numbers on car plates, they thought it would lead to less car emissions. But the plan backfired. People simply bought a second car to get around the rule. Limiting who could drive on roads didn’t lessen air pollution but rather worsened it. The concept delivers an important lesson for policy makers.

- 16 Why did people in India start to breed cobras?
- (A) To get rid of the snakes. (B) To earn extra income.
(C) To purchase valuable goods. (D) To drive British people away.
- 17 What is the purpose of the story in the opening of the passage?
- (A) To arouse readers’ interest in breeding cobras.
(B) To highlight people’s response to breeding cobras.
(C) To explain the origin of the cobra effect.
(D) To argue against the cobra effect.
- 18 Which of the following proverbs best illustrates the cobra effect?
- (A) Seeing is believing. (B) There is no royal road to success.
(C) There is no harm in repeating a good thing. (D) Be careful what you wish for, lest it come true.
- 19 Which of the following is closest in meaning to “backfired” in the passage?
- (A) Failed. (B) Rationed. (C) Limited. (D) Restricted.
- 20 According to the passage, how did Mexico City officials fix the air pollution problem?
- (A) They produced only cars creating less emissions.
(B) They allowed car owners to drive on certain days.
(C) They used cobra snakes to scare people from driving into the city.
(D) They offered cash for those who take public transportation to work.
- 21 依司法院大法官解釋，有關修憲界限，下列敘述何者正確？
- (A)我國憲法雖未明文規定不可修改之條款，但修憲仍有一定之界限
(B)由於我國憲法未明文規定不可修改之條款，故修憲並無界限
(C)修憲是否有界限，乃是政治問題，釋憲機關對此不予審查
(D)除憲法前言不得變更外，憲法其他條款之修改均無界限
- 22 依據憲法規定，國防之組織應如何規範？
- (A)應由總統以三軍統帥地位，發布命令定之
(B)應由立法機關以法律定之
(C)應由國防部以行政命令定之
(D)國防之組織乃憲法保留事項，應由憲法親自規範

- 23 下列何者不屬於宗教結社自由的保障範圍？
(A)某一寺廟內部是否設置財務管理單位
(B)某一教會是否出售其所有的土地
(C)具有特定信仰的男子拒絕參與支持同性婚姻的遊行
(D)某一宮廟是否加入中華民國道教會成為團體會員
- 24 有關優惠性差別待遇之違憲審查，依相關憲法解釋與判決之見解，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)為促進處於弱勢就業地位族群之就業，如身心障礙者或原住民，立法採取積極促進其就業之優惠措施，將加劇社會對該族群之污名與刻板印象，無助其專業知能發展，故非正當立法目的
(B)政府採購法規定得標廠商員工逾百者，應進用一定比例原住民，司法院釋字第 719 號解釋認該規定違反種族平等
(C)有關按摩業限由視障者從事之規定，司法院釋字第 649 號解釋就以視障為差別待遇之分類，係採嚴格標準予以審查
(D)國家保障就業弱勢族群之積極優惠措施，應有促進多元就業的具體作為，並應兼顧消費者權益與市場機制，以踐履憲法扶助弱勢自立發展之意旨、促進實質平等之原則與精神
- 25 憲法規定人民有接受國民教育的權利及義務，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)國家應免費提供基本義務教育給人民
(B)人民對於接受高等教育，並無主觀公權利可以請求國家給付
(C)依憲法規定，實施教育之權，由國家壟斷，私人興學須經特別許可，實驗教育機構應予禁止
(D)貧苦之學齡兒童，由政府供給書籍
- 26 依司法院大法官解釋及憲法法庭判決，關於婚姻自由，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)限制人民重婚，與憲法所保障之婚姻自由並無牴觸
(B)婚姻自由植基於人格自由
(C)婚姻自由受憲法保障，對立法者有拘束力
(D)為保障婚姻自由，刑法通姦罪並不違憲
- 27 依憲法法庭判決，於得就律師事務所搜索以取得應扣押物之情況下，若未經合理之安排，除極可能侵害律師之居住自由外，並將同時侵害律師本身之何種基本權利？
(A)人身自由 (B)訴訟權 (C)工作權 (D)名譽權
- 28 有關監察委員行使調查權，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)監察院得行使彈劾權的對象，包括地方民意代表
(B)監察院為行使彈劾、糾舉、糾正權，必須有調查權
(C)監察院得經院會或委員會之決議，要求有關機關就議案涉及事項提供參考資料，機關無正當理由不得拒絕
(D)司法機關審理案件所表示之法律見解，不在監察權行使範圍內
- 29 下列何者非屬憲法法庭的職權？
(A)審理總統、副總統之罷免訴訟案件 (B)審理政黨違憲解散案件
(C)審理總統、副總統彈劾案件 (D)審理地方自治保障案件
- 30 有關地方自治的監督，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)地方自治團體係屬下級行政機關，應全面受中央機關監督
(B)國家對於地方自治事項的監督，僅有適當性的監督；對於非地方自治事項的監督，則包括合法性監督
(C)直轄市依法應作為而不作為，致嚴重危害公益或妨礙地方政務正常運作者，行政院應即代行處理
(D)地方自治團體如認其自治條例被監督機關函告無效，係屬違憲，應先依法定程序用盡審級救濟後，始得聲請憲法法庭判決