

考試別：國際經濟商務人員特考
等別：三等考試
類科組：國際經濟商務人員韓文組
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)請以黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、아래 글을 중국어로 옮기십시오.

(一) 7 월 초 한국을 방문했던 시진핑 중국 국가주석은 중국이 추진하는 1000 억달러 규모의 AIIB(아시아인프라투자은행)에 한국이 가입할 것을 권유했다. 하지만 미국은 이를 탐탁하게 생각하지 않는 상황이다. 지정학적으로 한국처럼 강대국 사이에 낀 나라는 전쟁터가 되든지 아니면 그들을 화합시켜서 더 큰 체제의 중심이 되는 것 이외에는 선택의 여지가 없다. 중국은 현재 외환보유액 약 4 조달러, 국제무역 규모 약 4 조 1600 억달러로 성장했지만 IMF 와 세계은행뿐 아니라 ADB(아시아개발은행)에서도 미국의 견제로 경제력에 걸맞은 역할을 못하고 있다. 이에 중국은 BRICS 국가들과 연합하여 IMF 와 세계은행에 대항해서는 NDB(신개발은행)를, ADB 에 대해서는 AIIB 의 설립을 추진하고 있다. 2013 년 중국은 ADB 에서 출자 비중을 높이려 했지만 미국과 일본이 반대하여 실현되지 못했다. 일본과 미국의 지분은 15.7%, 15.6%인데 중국은 6.5%를 보유하고 있어 경제 규모에 비해 비중이 너무 작기 때문에 마찰이 생겼다. 이를 개혁하는 것이 AIIB 설립으로 지역 갈등을 심화하는 것보다 유익하다. (15 分)

(二) 삼성전자는 작년 3 분기에 10 조원이 넘는 영업이익을 낸 뒤 계속 내리막길을 걷고 있다. 가장 큰 원인은 주력 제품인 스마트폰 기술이 일반화·평준화된 데다 스마트폰 시장의 중심이 고가(高價) 제품에서 중·저가 제품으로 옮겨가면서 가격 경쟁이 더 치열해지고 있기 때문이다. 특히 세계 최대 스마트폰 시장인 중국에서 샤오미를 비롯한 현지 업체들이 무섭게 치고 올라오며 삼성을 위협하고 있다. 스마트폰을 비롯한 모바일 사업은 삼성전자 영업이익의 60~70%를 차지한다. 스마트폰 사업이 부진하면 곧바로 삼성전자 전체 실적이 곤두박질친다.

삼성전자는 스마트폰 쏠림 현상을 완화하기 위해 태양전지, 자동차용 전지, 발광다이오드(LED), 의료 기기, 바이오 사업에 적극 투자해왔지만 아직은 이렇다 할 성과를 내지 못하고 있다. 스마트 손목시계를 비롯한 착용형(着用型) 기기와 사물인터넷(IOT) 관련 사업 전망도 불투명하다. (15 分)

(三) 세계는 지금 수출과 일자리를 지키기 위해 유사 이래 가장 뜨거운 통화전쟁을 벌이고 있다. 미국은 달러를 헬리콥터로 뿌리겠다던 벤 버냉키(Ben Bernanke)전 연방준비제도 (The fed) 의장의 말이 현실이 됐고, 일본은 무제한 엔화를 찍어내며, 유럽연합 (EU) 도 유로를 마구 쏟아낸다. 중국과 브라질 등도 참전하고 있다. 유럽중앙은행이 예금에 이자를 주지 않고 보관료를 받기 시작한 것은 통화전쟁이 얼마나 격렬한가를 보여주는 상징적인 장면이다. 1985 년 플라자 합의(Plaza Accord)로 일본에 '잃어버린 10 년'을 안겨줬던 지난 시절의 통화전쟁과는 당사국의 숫자와 규모가 다르다. (10 分)

二、아래 글을 한국어로 번역하세요.

(一)韓國經濟對貿易依存度已連續三年超過 100%，上升到歷史的最高水準。依據韓國銀行的報告，2000 年代前期停留在 60-70%的貿易依存度到了 2000 年代後半開始急速上升，去年升到 116%的歷史最高紀錄。貿易依存度是顯示國民經濟對貿易有多少依賴的指標，是進出口總值除以國民總所得（GNI）所產生的比值。對外依存度的升高也意味著受環球經濟不景氣的影響增大，即外貿依存度若過度的升高，國內的經濟會受世界經濟浮沉的更多影響，隨著環球經濟低迷，國內景氣就有急速下降的憂慮。換言之，即使貿易依存度高的話可分享世界的好景氣，讓出口暢旺，推升經濟成長，但相反的，世界經濟一旦陷入蕭條時，將可能受到更大的衝擊。 (25 分)

(二)國際貿易是很多國家的主要收入來源和國力象徵。今日不論是那個國家，若無國際貿易，就無法充足國內所需的財貨，國際貿易與國內交易一樣，當事者都是基於相同理由相互買賣商品，其不同者是國際貿易比國內交易要付更多費用和擔更大危險，且要受國家間的法律與協定等的制約。 (10 分)

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乙、測驗題部分：（25分）

代號：4302

(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 The defendant did not appear in court during the civil trial, and no _____ appeared on his behalf, either.
(A)attorney (B)custody (C)matrimony (D)verdict
- 2 The two witnesses told different _____ of how the accident happened. One said he saw the car run through the red light; the other insisted it was the biker who didn't stop.
(A)defenses (B)references (C)versions (D)happenings
- 3 The President's _____ plan to the working class failed to win over a crowd that wanted to hear down-to-earth proposals for economic relief.
(A)cacophonous (B)highfalutin (C)meticulous (D)unpretentious
- 4 Thanks to new technology and developments in research, doctors are able to offer better _____ for millions of patients now.
(A)atonement (B)comments (C)installment (D)treatments
- 5 The Air Force uses sophisticated machines to _____ actual flying conditions in its training program.
(A)absorb (B)assimilate (C)simulate (D)stimulate

請依下文回答第 6 題至第 9 題

An early clue to how Pope Benedict XVI may veer from the path of his 6 will be on display this Saturday at St. Peter's Basilica. For the first two beatifications of his papacy, Benedict is not only moving the proceedings indoors but also 7 the task to an underling. After Pope John Paul II turned beatifications into major events by presiding over each ceremony, Benedict is reverting to having the Mass led by a designated Cardinal, which will garner less attention. Some church observers wonder if the Pope may begin to slow down what some have called John Paul II's saintmaking "factory" which 8 out 1,340 beatifications and 482 canonizations—more than the combined numbers over the past five centuries. Even though Benedict is now in the driver's seat, it may be hard for him to slam on the brakes. While it is certainly possible that Benedict could slow the flow of saints, those already under consideration will be difficult to stop. He could now at least control the pipeline by making the requirements more 9. That said, one cause sure to be pressed quickly is the canonization of John Paul II.

- 6 (A)disciple (B)follower (C)predecessor (D)dissident
- 7 (A)collecting (B)performing (C)ordaining (D)delegating
- 8 (A)put (B)took (C)propped (D)cranked
- 9 (A)attractive (B)sociable (C)stringent (D)compatible

請依下文回答第 10 題至第 12 題

The first person to use the term "cell" was Robert Hooke (1635-1703) of England, who was interested in how things looked when magnified. He chose to study thin slices of cork from the bark of a cork oak tree. He saw mass cubicles fitting neatly together, which reminded him of the barren rooms in a monastery. Hence, he called them cells. As it is currently used, the term "cell" refers to the basic structural unit that makes up all living things. When Hooke looked at cork, the tiny boxes he saw were, in fact, only the cell walls that surround the living portions of plant cells.

We now know that the cell wall is composed of the complex carbohydrate cellulose, which provides strength and protection to the living contents of the cell. The cell wall appears to be a rigid, solid layer of material, but in reality it is composed of many interwoven strands of cellulose molecules. Its structure allows certain large molecules to pass through it readily, but it acts as a screen to other molecules. Hooke's use of the term cell in his publication, *Micrographia*, was only the beginning, for nearly 200 years passed before it was generally recognized that all living things are made of cells and that these cells can reproduce themselves.

10 Which of the following statements about Robert Hooke is correct?

- (A)He enjoyed studying plants. (B)He was studying in a barren monastery room.
- (C)He invented cells. (D)He was interested in observing things closely.

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- 11 What makes up the “cell wall”?
- (A) Multiple-function tissues (B) Interwoven strands of cellulose molecules
(C) Solid layers of material (D) Large molecules
- 12 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The cell walls are rigid.
(B) Cells cannot reproduce themselves.
(C) Certain large molecules can pass through cell walls.
(D) Cell walls are inside the living portions of plants.

第 13 題至第 16 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

Did you know that there is more than one way to arrive at Machu Picchu, a World Heritage Site? We have found an easy way, a hard way, and something in between. 13 Therefore, you should consider the options carefully before you embark on this once-in-a-lifetime experience.

The quickest and easiest way is to follow the crowd. Most of Machu Picchu’s visitors arrive from Cuzco by a four-hour train ride that ends at a small town. 14 The hard way, on the other hand, involves joining a guided trek of the Inca Trail. From a starting point that lies 88 km by train from Cuzco, you camp for three nights in the jungle and walk to the mountaintop marvel.

15 For this, guides are also necessary. You begin by taking the 6:15 a.m. train from Cuzco station and get off at a station 104 km down the line. Then, you are in for a roughly six-hour rainforest trek. Your first sight of Machu Picchu comes after you have passed the final checkpoint and its near-vertical flight of 50 stone steps. 16 This is where the descent into the ancient city begins—and, with luck, you will have arrived shortly before the last tourist bus departs (at 5:30 p.m.). Then, you can have this place to yourself in conditions of near silence.

- 13 (A) How you approach Machu Picchu is going to affect your experience of it.
(B) It is thought that the site was chosen for its unique location and geological features.
(C) From there, a 20-minute bus journey transports them up to the famous ruins.
(D) Spreading before you, in the distance, is Machu Picchu’s labyrinth of temples, terraces, and plazas.
- 14 (A) In 1981, an area of 325.92 square kilometers surrounding Machu Picchu was declared a “Historical Sanctuary” of Peru.
(B) Our favorite approach, however, is a lesser-known alternative—the Short Inca Trail.
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（請接第四頁）

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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

In the traditional American society of the past, male and female roles were easily defined by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned income to support their families. Women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. 17 By the middle of the 20th century, however, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American, but in the 1960s a new force, called the counterculture, developed. 18 The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Men became more interested in child care. They began to share child-rearing tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and child-care responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was a small group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. 19 Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on overtime work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high-paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods. Some young people joined the Peace Corps to share their skills with people in non-industrialized countries around the world.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. 20 Most of them still took traditional women's jobs such as teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. Some women, however, began to enter traditional male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities for promotion. Women's groups were organizing more day-care centers for the children of working mothers.

- 17 (A) It is not easy for men and women to learn to share the labor of the workplace.
(B) Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns.
(C) The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals.
(D) Those roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for men or women to exchange their roles.
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