

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：外交領事人員、國際經濟商務人員

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、Traduisez les textes suivants en chinois : (每小題 20 分，共 40 分)

- (一) L'élection de François Hollande à la présidence de la République avec 51,62 % des suffrages comporte au moins deux avantages.

Elle sanctionne l'échec de Nicolas Sarkozy et de son projet de transformation du pays. Le président sortant avait prétendu réconcilier les Français et l'argent. Dans son esprit, cela imposait simultanément de glorifier les riches et de les exonérer de toute responsabilité sociale dès lors qu'au combat contre les inégalités il préférait les diatribes contre l'« assistanat » ou l'immigration.

Le deuxième avantage de l'élection de François Hollande est qu'elle sonne le glas d'un antisarkozysme qui, miroir inversé du narcissisme du chef de l'exécutif, a personnalisé à l'excès la question des orientations politiques.

- (二) Le « sursaut » démographique se manifeste au tout début du XIXe siècle. Il accompagne l'industrialisation de l'Europe et du nouveau monde. L'accélération se poursuit tout au long du XXe siècle, avec l'intensification de l'urbanisation et les progrès de la médecine. Mais l'essentiel de cette croissance pèse sur les pays les moins développés : au début du XIXe siècle, la population des pays riches équivalait à celle des pays pauvres. D'un pour cinq dans les années 2000, le rapport sera d'environ un pour huit vers 2050. Le sociologue Jack A. Goldstone qualifie cette dissymétrie de « bombe démographique » : ce n'est pas la surpopulation que l'humanité doit craindre, mais plutôt les risques liés à l'accroissement des déséquilibres dans les niveaux de développement, avec le gonflement spectaculaire de la population des pays pauvres et le vieillissement de celle des pays industrialisés.

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

臺灣將推出「國內幸福指數」

臺灣將於 2013 年推出其「國內幸福毛額指數」。行政院主計總處表示，臺灣將參照經濟發展暨合作組織所推動的模式，設計一套工具來呈現臺灣人的幸福感。經濟發展暨合作組織於 2011 年 5 月 24 日推出「你更好的生活」(Your Better Life) 方案，其任務就是要「在全球各地推動能改善經濟及社會福祉的政策」。這項方案刻在 34 個國家進行，依據 11 項標準，以選定的標準進行相互影響的測試。這些標準包括生活條件(居住、收入、保健)及生活品質(社區、教育、環境、施政、衛生、個人滿意度、安全、工作/休閒的均衡度)。臺灣並非經濟發展暨合作組織的會員國，但已決定自 2013 年起將依相同的標準公布臺灣的幸福指數。

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. |