

107年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局調查人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員、海岸巡防人員及移民行政人員考試試題

考試別：移民行政人員

等別：三等考試

類科組：移民行政（選試日文）

科目：外國文（日文兼試移民專業英文）

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、請將下列日文譯成中文：(25分)

ミケランジェロは、自分のところへ届けられた大理石の塊をじっと見つめることによってしか彫像を着想することができなかつたといふ。このエピソードは、芸術作品の発送と材料との実際的な関係を語っていて、興味深い。私たちは、作品の具体的な構想がまずできあがつてそれから大理石を仕入れに出かけるもの、と思ひがちだ。が、ミケランジェロにとっては、モデル（発想）は目の前の大理石（材料）から生まれたのだ。

文章表現の場合にもこれと同じことが言える。私たちは時々錯覚する、頭の中に書こうとする内容がまとまったものとして先にあり、それを詞に置き換えていくのが作文だと。だから、文章が書けないのはたくさんの言葉を知らないからだ、とか、修辞法のいろいろを知らないからだ、とか……。だが、実際は違うのだ。

二、請將下列中文譯成日文：

(一)7月初旬時以西日本為中心的紀錄性豪雨使日本各地災情頻傳。蔡英文總統在推特發文表示：「臺灣已經準備好提供日本所需的任何援助」。(9分)

(二)每次回家故鄉都有所改變，昔日那悠閒的田園風光正逐漸消失。(9分)

(三)只有互相幫助才能稱上是真正的朋友不是嗎？(7分)

三、作文：「スマートフォンについて」

※請務必以日文書寫，且文長需達400字以上。(25分)

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：4901

(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。

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題：

Roger White (2016) assumes that religion is a potential marker of cultural similarity between societies. Two societies that share a common religion or that 11 the same dominant religion are likely more culturally similar than are two societies that stick to different religious beliefs. Similar to language, which acts as a representation of culture and a means 12 culture can be transmitted, to the extent that religious views 13 or influence broader attitudes, norms, expectations, and mores, it can be viewed as a 14 that allows culture to be communicated across people and time periods. 15, the researcher employs two measures off religious distance between parent and host countries as a potential proxy variable for cultural differences. The results obtained from his study support his assumptions.

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|----|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 11 | (A)adhere to | (B)agonize | (C)deter from | (D)disregard |
| 12 | (A)by which | (B)even though | (C)so as | (D)in case |
| 13 | (A)align with | (B)conflict with | (C)deviate from | (D)separate from |
| 14 | (A)block | (B)pedal | (C)terminal | (D)vessel |
| 15 | (A)Accordingly | (B)Contrarily | (C)Surprisingly | (D)Unexpectedly |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

In April 1968, Britain was debating the Race Relations Act, which made it illegal to deny a person employment, housing or public services based on race or national origin. The law was intended to protect immigrants from Commonwealth nations, especially former colonies in the Caribbean, India, and Pakistan. The first of these immigrants, 492 Jamaicans, had arrived 20 years earlier. Hundreds of thousands followed.

"The immigrants were called over," says Sathnam Sanghera, an author whose Sikh parents emigrated from India during that time. "There was a labor shortage. There weren't enough people to run the factories after the war." The immigrants were granted British citizenship and helped rebuild Britain after World War II. But they faced racism. Landlords wouldn't rent to them. Some employers turned them away. The Race Relations Act was intended to protect immigrants.

The tension was especially obvious in Wolverhampton, one of the first cities in Britain to experience mass immigration. Enoch Powell, who represented Wolverhampton in Parliament, feared a race war coming because of mass immigration. On April 20, 1968, he took the stage at a Conservative Party event at the Midlands Hotel in Birmingham and gave an incendiary speech that would come to define him — and divide his country. In the speech, Powell warned, "that tragic and intractable phenomenon which we watch with

horror on the other side of the Atlantic ... is coming upon us here by our own volition and our own neglect." He attacked the bill that outlawed discrimination. He said it was whites who were facing deprivation and that Britain "must be mad, literally mad, as a nation to be permitting" large numbers of immigrants to enter. *The Times* of London immediately labeled it an "evil speech." Conservative Party leader Edward Heath dismissed Powell from the party leadership. But polls showed a majority of Britons supported Powell. Many protested, saying, "Powell was right." The speech emboldened racists.

16 What is this passage mainly about?

- (A)Race Relations Act. (B)Wolverhampton's mass immigration.
(C)Britain's making immigration laws. (D)Anti-immigration in Britain.

17 Which of the following best describes the intention of drafting the Race Relations Act?

- (A)To boost population growth of the country.
(B)To welcome commonwealth nationals to become labors in Britain.
(C)To safeguard immigrants from being treated based on race.
(D)To trigger race war in Wolverhampton.

18 What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- (A)Sathnam Sanghera's parents emigrated from India.
(B)Factories did not have enough people after World War II.
(C)Immigrants helped rebuild Britain but faced racism.
(D)Details of the Race Relations Act are explained.

19 According to the third paragraph, why did Powell attack the bill?

- (A)Immigrants were being mistreated.
(B)People neglected immigration laws.
(C)Britain must permit large numbers of immigrants to enter.
(D)White people were being discriminated.

20 Which of the following is true about Enoch Powell and his speech?

- (A)Powell's speech initiated Britain's immigration laws.
(B)Powell's speech terminated the Race Relations Act.
(C)Powell's political party did not support his racist view.
(D)Powell was right about the prospect of improved race relations.