

108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、日譯中（25分）

物心ついてハッとあたりを見回すと、家にはちちおやというものがいなかつた。いぶかしく思ってははおやに「なぜ」ととうと、ははおやは本のぎっしり詰まつた、いくつもの書棚を指さして、「この本の山をとうさんとおもいなさい」と答えた。本がちちおや、となれば、たとえばシェイクスピアはほら吹きおやじ、ドストエフスキイはおしゃべりおやじ、そしてトルストイはせつきようおやじである。わたしのちちおやたちはじつにゴーカケンランたるものであった。

そうなると当然、本をふんだりするのは途方も無いおやふこう、本をうつかり跨いでとおってさえ、三日はゆめでうなされる。また、わたしには用済みの本はなく、そこでこしょてんへ本をうることもできない。なかにはたしかにひどい本もあるけれど、いくらひどからうがちちはちち、やはり「でていけ」とはいいにくい。

二、中譯日（漢字に振り仮名を付けなさい）

(一)融入周圍環境又具有不被埋沒的明確個性，對我來說，設計就是尋找兩者間最大極限的平衡。(10分)

(二)日本東京、京都等各地的食物銀行最近幾年開始辦理暑假期間免費把食品送到小孩子手上的活動，因為沒營養午餐的暑假結束後，變瘦回到校園的孩子不少，專家們表示此舉「有助於縮短營養落差」。(15分)

三、作文：「国境と越境」をいろんな側面から論じてみよ。（日本語で300字程度）(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：

For United States Government personnel abroad to host a banquet, round tables of six or more persons allow more flexibility than rectangular ones. Often it is more convenient to 11 at two or more tables of six or more persons. The advantage of this arrangement is that it affords more places of honor as the host and hostess can each have a co-hostess and cohost at their 12 tables. At seated meals, foreign guests should have precedence 13 Americans of comparable rank with the exception of an American Ambassador. American officials present on such occasions should understand that it is 14 to cede one's rank to a representative of another country. They should forget precedence among themselves and be prepared to be seated in any way that will make conversation easier and will take language abilities into account. To avoid any misunderstanding, it would be well for the host or hostess to inform in advance any guest, whether American or foreign, who are not seated according to protocol, of the reason for this 15 from the norm.

When a high official is a guest, they should obtain his prior permission.

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|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 11 | (A) address | (B) adhere | (C) entertain | (D) encourage |
| 12 | (A) respective | (B) responsible | (C) responsive | (D) restrictive |
| 13 | (A) ahead | (B) before | (C) of | (D) over |
| 14 | (A) customary | (B) reliable | (C) regulatory | (D) controversial |
| 15 | (A) adventure | (B) departure | (C) puncture | (D) rupture |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題：

Since the 1980s, immigration has drastically increased, making the city more ethnically and linguistically diverse. More than half of the people in Vancouver do not speak English as their first language. Almost 30% of the city's inhabitants are of Chinese heritage. In the 1980s, an influx of immigrants from Hong Kong in anticipation of the transfer of sovereignty from the United Kingdom to China, combined with an increase in immigrants from mainland China and previous immigrants from Taiwan, established in Vancouver one of the highest concentrations of ethnic Chinese residents in North America. This arrival of Asian immigrants continued a tradition of immigration from around the world that had established Vancouver as the second-most popular destination for immigrants in Canada after Toronto. Other significant Asian ethnic groups in Vancouver are Filipino, Japanese, Korean, as well as sizeable communities of Vietnamese, Indonesians, and Cambodians.

Despite increases in Latin American immigration to Vancouver in the 1980s and '90s, recent immigration has been comparatively low, and African immigration has been similarly stagnant. The black population of Vancouver is rather scant in comparison to other Canadian major cities. The neighborhood of Strathcona was the core of the city's Jewish community. Hogan's Alley, a small area adjacent to Chinatown, just off Main Street at Prior, was once home to a significant black community.

Prior to the Hong Kong diaspora of the 1990s, the largest non-British ethnic groups in the city were Irish and German, followed by Scandinavian, Italian, Ukrainian and Chinese. From the mid-1950s until the 1980s, many Portuguese immigrants came to Vancouver and the city had the third-largest Portuguese population in Canada in 2001. Eastern Europeans began immigrating after the Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe after World War II. Greek immigration increased in the late 1960s and early '70s, with most settling in the Kitsilano area.

16 What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) Demographics in Vancouver.
- (B) Languages in Vancouver.
- (C) How to immigrate to Vancouver.
- (D) How to make a living in Vancouver.

17 According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Since the 1980s, immigration has declined in Vancouver.
- (B) Half of the people in Vancouver do not speak English as their first language.
- (C) More than half of the city's inhabitants are of Eastern Europe heritage.
- (D) An influx of immigrants from Taiwan became the most numerous ethnic Chinese residents in Vancouver.

18 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Immigrants from around the world established Toronto as the most popular destination in Canada.
- (B) There was a larger black population in Vancouver than in other Canadian major cities.
- (C) The neighborhood of Strathcona was the center of the city's Jewish community.
- (D) Hogan's Alley was once home to a significant black community.

19 When was a Polish family most likely to immigrate to Vancouver?

- (A) Before World War I.
- (B) Since the 1980s.
- (C) After World War I.
- (D) After World War II.

20 What does the word "stagnant" mean?

- (A) Statistical.
- (B) Spectacular.
- (C) Staggering.
- (D) Sluggish.