

110年公務人員特種考試司法人員、法務部調查局
調查人員、海岸巡防人員、移民行政人員考試及110年
未具擬任職務任用資格者取得法官遴選資格考試試題

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、中國語に訳しなさい。(每小題10分，共20分)

(一)すでに250万人の「移民」が暮らす日本。2018年末に入管法を改正し、さらなる外国人労働者の受け入れ拡大にカジを切った。移民が増えると、私たちの生活にどのような影響があるのか。

(二)日本政府は7月8日、新型コロナウイルスの感染対策のため、東京都に4度目の緊急事態宣言を出すと決め発表した。これを受け、今月23日開幕の東京オリンピックは、都内と近隣3県では無観客で開催することを決定した。

二、日本語に訳しなさい。(每小題10分，共30分)

(一)近年來「難民危機」、「移民潮」等字眼經常成為新聞的標題。許多人認為歐洲正面臨史無前例的大規模移民。

(二)在盛產草莓的香川縣，碩大嫣紅的草莓一顆顆垂掛的景致，已成為春季風情。

(三)交往久了，優點缺點都會看在眼裡。不過一旦分開，就會重新想起其長處。

三、作文（日本語で400字～500字）(25分)

「失敗から学んだこと」

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：4701

(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，不計分。

- 1 _____ from Ireland, Italy, Germany, Poland, Greece, and other nations settled in the East Coast of the United States in the 19th century for different purposes.

(A) Shipments (B) Exportation (C) Importation (D) Immigrants
- 2 The court's decision was not _____ because there were a few judges who voted the other way.

(A) permeable (B) unanimous (C) far-fetched (D) considerable
- 3 His teachings were striking and _____, not only because of a variety of innovative teaching methods he used but because of what he taught.

(A) ritualized (B) mundane (C) redundant (D) memorable
- 4 This wildlife _____ is specifically built to provide a safe place for captive animals that become unwanted for a variety of reasons.

(A) butchery (B) stationary (C) sanctuary (D) bureaucracy
- 5 Eight officers in this corrupt city police department were arrested for _____ cocaine.

(A) resisting (B) trafficking (C) eliminating (D) illuminating
- 6 The President reminded the officials that they should raise their level of _____ in debate and avoid tautology to achieve persuasion.

(A) ambiguity (B) eloquence (C) fascination (D) disapproval
- 7 The manager's wife divorced him after the _____ that he was having an affair with his subordinates.

(A) objective (B) revelation (C) assistance (D) perseverance
- 8 Ethnocentrism refers to the belief that one's own cultural group is _____ to all other groups or culture.

(A) inferior (B) superior (C) congruent (D) equal
- 9 Only by standing in _____ can they stay together to fight against and overcome any atrocious tyranny.

(A) regime (B) treason (C) solidarity (D) meditation
- 10 Many people in this country urge that laws that prohibit age discrimination and labor _____ be enacted as soon as possible.

(A) hypocrisy (B) obligation (C) exploitation (D) promulgation

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

At no other time in history have sports played such a dominant role in daily life. Thanks to the 11 of the Internet and television, adults and children alike consume sports at an astonishing rate. When we are not physically involved in sports, we play them via video games or in fantasy leagues, and we watch them on TV. The celebrity status of top athletes speaks to the importance we attach to sporting events. 12, athletic endeavors have a tremendous economic, political, and cultural influence on our society. Hosting sporting events can boost tourism and revenue for a city. Sports in society can even influence our understanding of gender roles and socio-economic issues, and they can help 13 city-, state-, and national identity. Sports' 14 effect on culture is especially evident among those who may not enjoy playing or watching sports—these people often still know the names of key players, and they may still take national pride in Olympic medals. In fact, sports in society are so vital that the United Nations has 15 them a human right: Sport and play are human rights that must be respected and enforced worldwide; sport has been increasingly recognized and used as a low-cost and high-impact tool in humanitarian development and peace-building efforts.

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|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 11 (A) retribution | (B) prevalence | (C) negligence | (D) depredation |
| 12 (A) However | (B) Indifferently | (C) Accordingly | (D) Contradictorily |
| 13 (A) frame | (B) destruct | (C) collapse | (D) conceal |
| 14 (A) immense | (B) illegitimate | (C) surpassable | (D) surmountable |
| 15 (A) attached | (B) declared | (C) attributed | (D) denounced |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

The incredible thing about television is that characters have the potential to be represented in a million different ways. Unfortunately, producers tend to stick to the same few archetypes and tropes. Nearly every show about high schoolers includes a tough jock or a rebellious bad boy. As such, it is no surprise that television follows a few patterns and stereotypes when it comes to portraying intelligence.

One of the most obvious and frankly painful depictions of intelligence is the socially awkward genius. In spite of their high IQs and brilliant minds, these characters have trouble understanding jokes and other social cues. For instance, nearly every character in “The Big Bang Theory” acts this way. Most of the show’s humor comes from the contrast between the awkwardness of the brilliant physicists like Sheldon and Leonard, and the “normal” people like Penny, the waitress who lives across the hall. Another kind of intelligent character is the one whose abilities are limited to helping the protagonist. We thus can see that in the show “Arrow,” Felicity Smoak is a computer whiz who worked as an IT girl for superhero Oliver Queen’s company before joining “Team Arrow” as a hacker. She could do anything from finding shortcuts during a car chase to sending a greedy criminal’s illegally-earned income to a charity as a twisted form of blackmail—all from the comfort of her

computer screen. However, when she wasn't busy saving the world, she was reduced to little more than Oliver Queen's love interest. The final type of smart character is the one that is constantly picked on. In a high school scenario, it's the nerdy kid who gets shoved into lockers and made fun of. The show "Glee" created an entire series based on this idea. Even after the glee club won awards and competitions, it was still met with resentment from the majority of the student body. Although the audience wanted the students in the glee club to succeed, the prevailing theme throughout the show was that the kids who were smart and hard-working were not the ones who were cool and popular.

The fact is, smart people aren't as unique as television makes them out to be. They should not be marveled at like zoo animals or be used as an easy target. Additionally, the characters who are presented in the media shouldn't have their intelligence be their defining characteristic. Although television has come a long way in normalizing intelligence, there is still more ground to be gained in creating characters that are complex and interesting—not just smart.

- 16 Which of the following patterns of organization does the author most likely use when developing this passage?
- (A) Simple listing. (B) Cause and effect.
(C) Comparison and contrast. (D) Generalization and example.
- 17 Which of the following may be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Intelligence in the Media (B) Integrity of TV Characters
(C) Characters in the TV Movies (D) Resentment of the Audience
- 18 According to the passage, which of the following statements about the TV character is NOT true?
- (A) A clever person is usually used as an easy target.
(B) Character stereotyping is a common phenomenon.
(C) A genius is usually of great help only to the leading character.
(D) Characters with great intelligence are usually funny and complex.
- 19 According to the passage, why were the students in the glee club still met with resentment from the majority of the student body even after they won awards and competitions?
- (A) They don't have high IQs and brilliant minds.
(B) They are neither tough jocks nor rebellious bad boys.
(C) They are not considered popular and do not act cool.
(D) They are not computer whizzes who work as IT specialists.
- 20 Which of the following can best describe the tone the author creates?
- (A) Critical. (B) Indignant. (C) Irreverent. (D) Contemptuous.