

111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111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（選試英文）

科目：外國文（英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、中翻英：Please translate the following passage into English. (20分)

心理學家和治療師說，氣候變遷的煩惱對一些人可能會造成短暫焦慮，但對其他人可能會刺激出更黑暗的念頭。在2020年一項調查中，超過半數美國人表示，對於氣候變遷影響他們的心理健康感到焦慮，而超過三分之二的人說，他們對氣候變遷會如何影響地球感到憂心。

二、英翻中：Please translate the following passage into Chinese. (20分)

Engagement is what flow is defined by—high, high levels of engagement. People experience flow in many kinds of work, from looking at the tiniest cells to exploring the largest scales of the universe. One of the famous cell biologists described flow looking through a microscope; astronomers describe it looking through telescopes. Similar flow states are described by musicians, painters, computer programmers, tile setters, writers, scientists, public speakers, surgeons, and Olympic athletes. People experience it playing chess, writing poetry, rock climbing, and disco dancing. Almost without exception, the flow state is when one does his or her best work.

三、英文作文：(35分)

Write a well-organized essay in about 250 words, with a title, an introduction, a body, and a conclusion to respond to the following question.

People attend graduate schools for different reasons, for example, life-changing education, new experience, career preparation, or professional knowledge. Why do people attend graduate schools in Taiwan?

Remember to use specific reasons and examples to elaborate your answer.

乙、測驗題部分：(25分)

代號：4631

(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當答案。

(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 more than ten years, sociologist Martin Jankowski did participant observation of thirty-seven gangs in Boston, Los Angeles, and New York City. 11 stereotypes, Jankowski did not find that the motive for joining was to escape from a broken home because there were as many members from 12 as from broken homes. Neither did Jankowski find that they joined to seek a substitute family since as many boys said they were close to their families as said they were not. Rather, the boys joined to gain access to money, to have 13, such as girls and drugs, to maintain anonymity in committing crimes, to get protection, and to help the community. This last reason may seem surprising, but in some neighborhoods, gangs protect residents from outsiders. The boys also saw the gang as a(n) 14 to the dead-end jobs held by their parents.

Neighborhood residents are 15 about gangs. On the one hand, they fear the violence. On the other hand, many adults once belonged to gangs, and stated that since gang members are the children of people who live in the neighborhood, they often provide better protection than the police.

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|----|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | (A) Owing to | (B) As a result of | (C) In opposition to | (D) In agreement with |
| 12 | (A) rich | (B) tidy | (C) foster | (D) intact |
| 13 | (A) recreation | (B) aspiration | (C) delusion | (D) fusion |
| 14 | (A) dilemma | (B) treatment | (C) alternative | (D) orientation |
| 15 | (A) frustrated | (B) ambivalent | (C) determined | (D) light-hearted |

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

College classrooms are often drab and dreary places. Walls are painted a variation of “institutional gray”; furniture is easy to clean, but uncomfortable and unattractive. Chairs are lined up in straight rows facing the teacher’s desk or lectern. In one study, over 80% of university students rated their classrooms negatively, describing them as ugly, cramped, stuffy, and uncomfortable. The research by environmental psychologists is beginning to show that unattractive classrooms are not only unappealing; they may also adversely affect academic performance.

A more carefully controlled study of classroom environments was conducted a few years ago. The researchers selected two identical classrooms located side by side in the psychology building. The control classroom, which they called the “sterile classroom,” had white walls, a gray carpet, and rows of plastic desks. Besides, an alcohol-based beautiful hand sanitizer was placed in the room for students to use. The experimental classroom, which they called the “friendly classroom,” was redecorated with the help of a design consultant. Several walls were painted bright colors, art posters hung on the walls, large plants added to the room, and colorful Chinese kites hung from the ceiling. In addition to traditional desks, a part of the room was outfitted with area rugs, color-coordinated cushions, and wooden cubes to provide nontraditional seating.

The researchers investigated how these two different environments affected performance in actual college classes. Two professors teaching introductory psychology agreed to participate in the study although they were not informed of the purpose of the research. When school began, each class was randomly assigned to one of the two rooms. Halfway through the term, the classes switched rooms. Thus, students in both classes spent half the term in the control room and half in the experimental room. Students were not told they were being studied; the switch in rooms was explained as occurring because the original room was needed for videotaping. The most striking finding from this study was that students performed significantly better on regular course exams when they were in the friendly rather than the sterile room.