

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：(20分)

入境隨俗，移民學習當地語言非常重要。美國麻州政府會安排免費的英語教師隨班幫助15歲前的移民學童學習英語，義大利政府和教堂合作舉辦免費的義語課程，臺灣各地的社區機構也有政府補助的免費華語課程。整體而言，免費的本國語課程是吸引移民的重要措施。

二、英翻中：(20分)

Angel Island is a famous historical site outside of San Francisco. Located in the San Francisco Bay, the island was used as a detention station for especially Asian immigrants and travelers who wanted to gain entry into the mainland of the United States. Between 1910 and 1940, about one million Chinese immigrants were processed at the Immigration Station. Along with Japanese and other Asian immigrants, they were being inspected, disinfected, and detained before they were allowed to enter the mainland. Today, the Angel Island Immigration Station has become a National Historic Landmark in memory of the harsh experience of Asian immigrants to the United States.

三、英文作文：(35分)

Aristotle once said, "Happiness depends upon ourselves." Please write a short essay of about 250 words to illustrate your conception of "happiness." You can give an example, tell a story, or explicate a point. Please make sure that you will give a clear definition of happiness.

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.