

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（選試越南文）

科目：外國文（越南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、**Từ vựng** Đặt câu với các từ cho sẵn dưới đây: (每小題3分，共15分)

- (一) vừa mới / ngay sau đó
(二) nói rằng / sê / với
(三) chủ động / thông tin
(四) về việc / ngoại trừ / còn lại
(五) nghiêm túc / tăng cường / ứng biến

二、Dịch Trung – Việt (每小題3分，共30分)

- (一)我們這筆生意全部血本無歸。
(二)這間店只有開在白天而已。
(三)他努力向上學習，是值得我們學習的榜樣。
(四)你們那樣的官僚心態怎麼能做好任務呢。
(五)妳不太會填寫入境申報單也不必擔心，因為這邊有熱心的志工會幫妳。
(六)如果您沒有信心選出漂亮的產品，那麼請您到那邊會有詳細的說明，還能挑選我們店裡現有的款式。
(七)這幾個月連續生病都宅在家，因此這段時間沒有一件事能做得好。
(八)最近天氣忽然變冷，卻沒注意保暖，所以這幾天就生病，不能出門。
(九)前年執行裁員政策，已經幫公司節省了不少經費。
(十)他體會到父母的辛苦，因此不斷地努力學習，且爭取時間幫助父母。

三、**Viết văn** Thời gian làm bài 30 phút, 300-350 từ (30分)

Hiện nay, tại Đài Loan việc li hôn của Tân di dân ngày càng nhiều, họ gặp rất nhiều khó khăn về mọi mặt. Anh (chị) hãy cho biết quan điểm và hướng giải quyết của mình, đồng thời chính phủ nên có những chính sách gì để hỗ trợ cho họ.

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.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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.