

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（選試韓文）

科 目：外國文（韓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、다음 글을 중국어로 옮기십시오. (25分)

오늘날 세계 산업을 좌지우지하는 것은 정보기술(IT)기업이다. 애플, 구글, 마이크로소프트, 아마존이 글로벌 상장기업 시가총액 1~4위다. 6월 23일 프랑스의 에마뉘엘 마크롱 대통령은 마이크로소프트와 페이스북 등 글로벌 IT 기업의 최고경영자(CEO) 50여명을 모아 놓고 “공짜 점심은 없다”며 “공익을 배제한 채 무임승차해선 안 된다”며 대놓고 쓴 소리를 했다. 투자 독려를 위해 엘리제궁에서 마련한 오찬을 겸한 ‘테크 포 굿(Tech for good)’ 행사에 참석한 최고경영자들과 사진을 찍는 자리에서 던진 뼈있는 경고다. 불평등, 기후변화, 가짜뉴스 같은 사회적 문제의 해결에 대한 합당한 책무를 촉구한 것이다. 기업들은 즉각 ‘비영리프로젝트에 1 억 달러 투자’(구글), ‘2년간 1400 명 고용’(IBM), ‘운전자 건강보험 개선’(우버)을 약속했다.

二、다음 글을 한국어로 옮기십시오. (25分)

目前，歐盟成員國在難民問題上分成三個陣營，形成了對立的局面。歐盟最富有國德國正在推動阻止難民們「二次移動」的方案。這是因為踏上歐洲土地的難民們，很多人的最終目的地就是德國。位於內陸的奧地利也贊同這一觀點。1990 年由歐盟 12 個國家簽署的都柏林條約規定，難民需在最早入境的歐盟國家裡接受資格審查，如果前往其他國家申請難民身分，將被遣返至最早入境的國家。但實際上，幾乎沒有人被遣送回最早抵達的國家，因此德國的苦惱正在加深中。

三、작문 (25分)

‘다문화가족이 겪는 문제점’에 대해 300 자 이상으로 서술해 보십시오.

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.