

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（選試法文）

科目：外國文（法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、Traduisez le texte suivant en chinois（40分）

Hier concentrés dans quelques mégapoles, les effets de la mondialisation redessinent aujourd'hui des centaines de villes. Et font des métropoles de nouveaux acteurs, majeurs, des politiques sociales, environnementales ou culturelles.

Toute ville mondialisée, ou qui aspire à l'être, travaille sur un ou plusieurs grands projets architecturaux, urbains, culturels : grands musées, marinas, tours de grande hauteur, palais des sports ou stades spectaculaires... Pour devenir une ville mondiale, il faut le signaler au monde, et pour le signaler au monde, il n'y a rien de mieux qu'un grand projet architectural. Le Guggenheim à Bilbao en est un des exemples les plus emblématiques.

De même, toutes les villes-mondes essaient de développer des événements sportifs ou culturels, cherchant à devenir un pôle vers qui les regards et les touristes convergent. Quand la Chine veut signifier au monde que ses villes ne sont plus simplement des agrégats de population informes, elle organise en 2008 les Jeux olympiques à Pékin, en 2010 l'Exposition universelle à Shanghai, en 2011 les Championnats mondiaux universitaires (quatrième grand événement sportif planétaire) à Shenzhen et en 2022 les Jeux olympiques d'hiver à Pékin. Les villes sont aujourd'hui en compétition pour organiser de grands événements.

Les universités sont elles-mêmes devenues des attracteurs mondiaux : elles permettent à une ville de montrer qu'elle est connectée aux flux mondiaux de la créativité technologique et de l'innovation scientifique. En témoigne l'importance que prennent les classements d'universités.

## 二、Composition française (35 分)

Quelle est l'importance de la diversité culturelle ?

(Exprimez votre point de vue en un texte de dix à douze lignes.)

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。

- 1 A new economic immigration bill was passed in 2018 to recruit foreign workers and talent necessary for Taiwan's national development without affecting \_\_\_\_\_ job opportunities and wage level.  
(A) intrinsic (B) communal (C) societal (D) domestic
- 2 Interpol is an international organization that \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide police cooperation and crime control.  
(A) probes (B) mediates (C) facilitates (D) alleviates
- 3 The law provides that an asylum seeker, a recognized refugee, or a person under humanitarian protection may not be \_\_\_\_\_ to the situation which would threaten his/her life or freedom.  
(A) returned (B) replaced (C) refined (D) relayed
- 4 Under the Level 3 epidemic alert, the visa extension will be automatically \_\_\_\_\_ on the agency's computer system. Visitors who would like formal documentation can have their passports stamped at the service stations as well.  
(A) registered (B) enlisted (C) coined (D) forged
- 5 The Coast Guard Administration seized thousands of packs of \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes, which had a street value of 14 million NTD, from a fishing boat in Keelung.  
(A) snuggled (B) smuggled (C) smashed (D) shrugged
- 6 While some immigrants are able to hold dual or multiple citizenship, others are required to \_\_\_\_\_ their original citizenship if they officially change their nationality.  
(A) announce (B) denounce (C) renounce (D) pronounce
- 7 Tennis star Novak Djokovic faced deportation after the Australian government \_\_\_\_\_ his visa on public interest grounds, three days before the Australian Open was to begin.  
(A) erased (B) disarmed (C) discharged (D) revoked
- 8 The digital environment opens new channels for education; however, children can also come across harmful and violent content or \_\_\_\_\_ of information online.  
(A) manipulation (B) manifestation (C) marginalization (D) materialization
- 9 Inspired by Malala's courage, many young people all over the globe are joining her \_\_\_\_\_ to combat gender discrimination.  
(A) cruiser (B) crusade (C) comrade (D) command
- 10 The chapters in this book combine theory and extensive empirical data to provide a balanced account of government performance under the president's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) reign (B) forum (C) bureau (D) commission

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.

- 16 According to this passage, the word “sterile” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) lifeless                      (B) clean                      (C) empty                      (D) safe
- 17 The main pattern of organization of the second paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) time order                      (B) definition and example  
(C) cause and effect                      (D) comparison and/or contrast
- 18 We can conclude from the passage that the two professors might have guessed the purpose of the study they were in because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they had read about the interests of the researchers  
(B) one of the two rooms they taught in was decorated unusually  
(C) research assistants gave them hints about the purpose of the study  
(D) the study was carried out many times before they participated in this study
- 19 The sentence “\_\_\_\_\_” best expresses the central point of this passage.
- (A) College classrooms are often drab and dreary places.  
(B) In one study, over 80% of university students rated their classrooms negatively, describing them as ugly, cramped, stuffy, and uncomfortable.  
(C) The research by environmental psychologists is beginning to show that unattractive classrooms are not only unappealing; they may also adversely affect academic performance.  
(D) The researchers investigated how these two different environments affected performance in actual college classes.
- 20 The sentence “\_\_\_\_\_” is NOT relevant support for the setting of the two classrooms designed by the researchers.
- (A) The researchers selected two identical classrooms located side by side in the psychology building.  
(B) Besides, an alcohol-based beautiful hand sanitizer was placed in the room for students to use.  
(C) 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.  
(D) 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.

# 測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：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

類科名稱：移民行政(選試印尼文)、移民行政(選試英文)、移民行政(選試俄文)、移民行政(選試泰文)、移民行政(選試越南文)、移民行政(選試法文)、移民行政(選試日文)

科目名稱：外國文(印尼文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(英文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(俄文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(泰文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(越南文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(法文兼試移民專業英文)、外國文(日文兼試移民專業英文)(試題代號：4631)

單選題數：20題 單選每題配分：1.25分

複選題數： 複選每題配分：

標準答案：

題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	D	C	A	A	B	C	D	A	B	A

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案	C	D	A	C	B	A	D	B	C	B

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案										

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案										

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案										

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：