代號：70460
頁次：4－1

115年公務人員特種考試警察人員、一般警察人員、國家安全局國家安全情報人員及移民行政人員考試試題

考 試 別：移民行政人員考試
等　　別：三等考試
類科組別：移民行政一般組（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）
㈠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。
㈡請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆在申論試卷上作答。

一、Hãy dịch hai đoạn văn ngắn dưới đây sang tiếng Trung:（每小題 15 分，共 30 分）

㈠ Nhằm hỗ trợ các gia đình Tân di dân giải quyết các khó khăn trong việc chăm sóc trẻ nhỏ hoặc chăm sóc sau khi sinh con, Bộ Nội chính Đài Loan đã nới lỏng các quy định liên quan, cho phép cha mẹ người nước ngoài đủ điều kiện có thể xin gia hạn cư trú tối đa là một năm. Các điều kiện chính bao gồm: có thị thực nhập cảnh ngắn hạn hợp lệ, con cái có hộ khẩu tại Đài Loan, đang mang thai hoặc nuôi con ruột dưới 2 tuổi. Ngoài ra, phải nộp đầy đủ các giấy tờ chứng minh có liên quan theo quy định.

㈡ Từ năm 2016, chính phủ Đài Loan liên tục điều chỉnh tăng mức lương tối thiểu hằng năm nhằm bảo vệ phúc lợi cơ bản cho nhóm lao động yếu thế, giúp hơn 2 triệu người lao động được hưởng lợi. Từ ngày 1/1/2024, “Luật Lương tối thiểu” chính thức có hiệu lực, đưa cơ chế điều chỉnh hằng năm vào khuôn khổ pháp luật. Đến tháng 1/2026, lương tối thiểu tiếp tục được nâng lên, đánh dấu 10 năm liên tiếp trong việc tăng lương cho người lao động.

二、Hãy dịch câu sau đây ra tiếng Việt: (15 分)

近年來，臺灣政府推動多項政策，鼓勵新住民子女，特別是新住民第二代，發揮雙語優勢與對母國文化的理解。透過各類能力培訓課程、國際職場體驗以及出國學習等計畫，學生有機會前往母國鍛鍊語言能力、開拓國際視野，並與在地社群深入互動。同時，政府相關機關也積極強化數位能力培養、生活適應輔導，並在教育、醫療與社會福利等面向提供支持，協助新住民子女在多元文化環境中獲得全方位發展。

三、Viết bài luận theo chủ đề: (30 分)

Hãy đọc một tình huống có thật như sau:

Năm 2025, vụ án 7 du học sinh Việt Nam bị Viện Kiểm sát huyện Tân Trúc truy tố vì tham gia đường dây lừa đảo xuyên quốc gia, là một thực trạng đáng buồn và đáng báo động. Các sinh viên này bị tuyển dụng thông qua quảng cáo "việc nhẹ lương cao" trên mạng xã hội và nhận thù lao từ 2.000 đến 7.000 Đài tệ cho mỗi lần rút tiền.

Câu hỏi: Từ tình huống trên, anh/chị hãy phân tích:

㈠ Tại sao sinh viên nước ngoài dễ trở thành mục tiêu tuyển dụng của tội phạm có tổ chức?

㈡ Cơ quan chức năng của cả Đài Loan và Việt Nam cần phối hợp như thế nào để ngăn chặn hiện tượng này?

乙、測驗題部分：（25 分）　　代號：6701

㈠本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當答案。

㈡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 Many new migrants face _____ barriers when attempting to access public services.
㈠ linguistic　㈡ analytic　㈢ structural　㈣ digital

2 Refugees are considered _____ populations due to their unstable conditions.
㈠ secure　㈡ resilient　㈢ vulnerable　㈣ autonomous

3 Policies should ensure the fair _____ of migrants into society to build a cohesive community.
㈠ separation　㈡ legislation　㈢ integration　㈣ classification

4 Whatever the long-term _____ to Taiwan's birthrate crisis, there should be a solution that doesn't endanger the harmony that Taiwanese society enjoys.
㈠ dedication　㈡ remedy　㈢ stride　㈣ initiation

5 National Crime Agency leads a UK taskforce _____ organized crime groups that threaten Europe through the Mediterranean region and the UK.
㈠ targeting　㈡ boosting　㈢ fortifying　㈣ horrifying

6 As many destination countries adopt immigration policies that favor high-skill migrants, the _____ of high-skill migrants from low-income countries becomes an unstoppable tendency.
㈠ backlash　㈡ uprising　㈢ turnover　㈣ outflow

7 Undocumented immigrants have a right to due process as stated in law; thus, no person should be _____ of their legal rights to seek proper counsel.
㈠ derived　㈡ deprived　㈢ departed　㈣ detained

8 As the Privacy Act was written before the internet, the law today offers very limited _____ when data is reused, repurposed or shared across agencies.
㈠ potentiality　㈡ accountability　㈢ transitivity　㈣ endurability

9 The new policy reduces fines by half for foreign nationals who have overstayed, encouraging them to self-report to the authorities to _____ an opportunity for prompt repatriation.
㈠ entrust　㈡ secure　㈢ deplete　㈣ infuse

10 According to Europol, one-third of the organized transnational crime is involved in drug _____ of one form or another.
㈠ regulating　㈡ hijacking　㈢ stalking　㈣ trafficking

請依下文回答第 11 題至第 15 題

Artificial intelligence and digital surveillance technologies are increasingly central to the global management of mixed migration. From biometric registration in refugee camps to algorithmic risk scoring at border crossings, these systems __11__ how states and international organizations define, monitor, and control human mobility. In times of geopolitical turbulence, governments are turning to AI to make populations on the move more legible and __12__, relying on data-driven and technical solutions to __13__ so-called migration crises. Yet this growing reliance on digital border governance raises urgent questions about transparency, reliability, and the human rights implications of these largely __14__, high-risk technologies. Moreover, such technologies are deeply embedded within power structures that perpetuate structural inequalities, systemic racism, and social __15__.

11	⒜ drag	⒝ reform	⒞ shape	⒟ broil
12	⒜ manageable	⒝ disputable	⒞ superficial	⒟ retainable
13	⒜ obtain	⒝ address	⒞ confront	⒟ decline
14	⒜ hampered	⒝ dissolved	⒞ neglected	⒟ unregulated
15	⒜ exclusion	⒝ assumption	⒞ delusion	⒟ cohesion

請依下文回答第 16 題至第 20 題

Children may face increased risks of harassment, cyberbullying, and identity theft later in life as a result of parents sharing their photos online, according to recent research. The practice known as *"sharenting"*—the documentation of children's lives and milestones on social media—has become increasingly common. However, scholars now warn that this seemingly harmless activity may carry significant and long-term consequences for children's safety and privacy.

Researchers at the University of Southampton found that widespread online sharing can heighten children's vulnerability to cybercrime. Drawing on a survey of more than 1,000 parents in the United Kingdom, followed by in-depth interviews, the study revealed that 45% of parents actively post images of their children online, while approximately one in six reported that their child had already experienced some form of online harm. According to Rani Govender, online child safety policy manager at the NSPCC, the findings underscore the seriousness of the issue. She noted that sharing children's photos or videos at scale can ***compromise*** their safety, privacy, and overall wellbeing. In particular, images posted online may unintentionally expose sensitive personal details—such as birthdays, home locations, or pet names—which could later facilitate identity fraud.

Lead researcher Pamela Ugwudike described sharenting as "a real and present danger" to children. While parents often share images out of pride or affection, she argued that such actions may unknowingly expose children to risks both online and offline. Once images circulate on social media, strangers may gather information that allows them to contact or track children, with potential consequences extending far into the future.

The issue of sharenting has long generated debate, especially regarding children's right to privacy. Public discussion intensified in 2019 when actor Gwyneth Paltrow posted a photograph with her daughter Apple on Instagram, prompting the child to publicly object to the image being shared without her consent. Such incidents highlight a broader concern identified in the research: many parents remain unfamiliar with how social media privacy settings actually function. The study found that parents, relatives, caregivers, and even schools frequently overestimate the protection offered by "private" accounts. As Govender explained, features such as tagging, resharing, or screenshots can easily override privacy controls, allowing images to circulate far beyond their intended audience.

Beyond privacy concerns, experts warn that emerging technologies introduce new and alarming risks. The Internet Watch Foundation（IWF）reported that criminals have begun using artificial intelligence image generators to create highly realistic sexualized images of children based on only a few ordinary, non-sexual photographs. Kerry Smith, head of the IWF, cautioned that such AI-generated content could enable new forms of abuse, including sexual extortion and blackmail. Because AI imagery has become increasingly lifelike and difficult to distinguish from real photographs, she warned that the dangers associated with sharenting now extend into an evolving digital landscape where technological misuse amplifies existing threats.

16 Which statement best captures the author's overall attitude toward sharenting？

(A) It is harmless when parents use privacy settings carefully.

(B) It is mainly beneficial for strengthening family relationships.

(C) It carries unintended long-term risks despite positive intentions.

(D) It should be legally prohibited worldwide.

17 According to the passage, why are privacy settings described as unreliable protection？

(A) Social media companies disable them frequently without informing the users.

(B) Children can easily change account passwords and lose the access to the settings.

(C) The users have technical difficulty to activate the privacy settings.

(D) Platform features allow content to reach people other than the users' intention.

18 In the sentence "sharing children's photos online can ***compromise*** their safety and privacy," what does the word ***compromise*** most nearly mean？

(A) balance two different interests

(B) expose to possible harm or danger

(C) reduce slightly but not seriously

(D) discuss and reach an agreement

19 Why does the author mention both traditional online risks and AI-generated threats？

(A) To argue that artificial intelligence is the main cause of online crime.

(B) To suggest parents should especially focus on preventing AI misuse.

(C) To compare past internet problems with future technological benefits.

(D) To show that technology is expanding existing dangers rather than replacing them.

20 What rhetorical function does the statistical data from the Southampton study mainly serve in the article？

(A) It strengthens the credibility of the warning with empirical evidence.

(B) It introduces a neutral background description of social media habits.

(C) It demonstrates that sharenting is not necessarily declining among parents.

(D) It provides striking evidence that may increase readers' sense of concern.