

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（選試泰文）

科目：外國文（泰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、泰翻中（25 分）

ตามกฎหมายที่ดินของไต้หวัน หากชาวต่างชาติต้องการซื้อบ้านในไต้หวัน หนึ่งในเงื่อนไขสำคัญเกี่ยวกับสัญชาติ มีดังนี้

ตามประมวลกฎหมายที่ดินมาตรา 18 กล่าวคือ หากประเทศบ้านเกิดของชาวต่างชาติอนุญาตให้ชาวไต้หวันถือครองอสังหาริมทรัพย์ในประเทศนั้น ไต้หวันก็จะอนุญาตให้ผู้มีสัญชาตินั้นถือครองอสังหาริมทรัพย์ในไต้หวันได้ในลักษณะเดียวกัน ยกตัวอย่างเช่น ประเทศญี่ปุ่น ประเทศไทยและฟิลิปปินส์ อนุญาตให้ชาวไต้หวันถือครองอสังหาริมทรัพย์ในประเทศของตนได้ ดังนั้น ชาวญี่ปุ่น ชาวไทยและชาวฟิลิปปินส์ จึงอยู่ในรายชื่อที่ได้รับอนุญาตให้ถือครองอสังหาริมทรัพย์ในไต้หวันได้เช่นกัน ส่วนประเทศเวียดนาม อินโดนีเซีย และเมียนมา ไม่ได้อยู่ในรายชื่อประเทศที่ยึดหลักความเสมอภาคและต่างตอบแทนกับไต้หวัน ดังนั้น จึงไม่สามารถถือครองอสังหาริมทรัพย์ในไต้หวันได้ ยกเว้นคนจากประเทศเหล่านี้จะได้รับสัญชาติไต้หวันแล้วเท่านั้น

二、中翻泰（25 分）

移工把自己的銀行帳戶借給他人使用，可能因此涉及詐騙金流，並觸犯刑責，不僅影響在臺的工作及居留資格，甚至遭遣返出境，後果不堪設想，提醒大家要保護自己的身分證件、居留證件或銀行帳戶，切勿交付他人使用，以免淪為人頭帳戶而誤觸法網。

內政部移民署再次提醒，若遇可疑狀況務必提高警覺，撥打 165 反詐騙專線查證，守護自身財產安全。

三、作文（25 分）

จงเขียนเรียงความในหัวข้อ“ ถ้าวันนี้ได้หวันไม่มีแรงงานต่างชาติ ”เป็นจำนวนอย่าง
ต่ำ 250 คำ

乙、測驗題部分：（25 分）

代號：6701

(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 Many new migrants face _____ barriers when attempting to access public services.
(A) linguistic (B) analytic (C) structural (D) digital
- 2 Refugees are considered _____ populations due to their unstable conditions.
(A) secure (B) resilient (C) vulnerable (D) autonomous
- 3 Policies should ensure the fair _____ of migrants into society to build a cohesive community.
(A) separation (B) legislation (C) integration (D) 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.
(A) dedication (B) remedy (C) stride (D) initiation
- 5 National Crime Agency leads a UK taskforce _____ organized crime groups that threaten Europe through the Mediterranean region and the UK.
(A) targeting (B) boosting (C) fortifying (D) 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.
(A) backlash (B) uprising (C) turnover (D) 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.
(A) derived (B) deprived (C) departed (D) 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.
(A) potentiality (B) accountability (C) transitivity (D) 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.
(A) entrust (B) secure (C) deplete (D) infuse
- 10 According to Europol, one-third of the organized transnational crime is involved in drug _____ of one form or another.
(A) regulating (B) hijacking (C) stalking (D) 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.

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|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11 | (A) drag | (B) reform | (C) shape | (D) broil |
| 12 | (A) manageable | (B) disputable | (C) superficial | (D) retainable |
| 13 | (A) obtain | (B) address | (C) confront | (D) decline |
| 14 | (A) hampered | (B) dissolved | (C) neglected | (D) unregulated |
| 15 | (A) exclusion | (B) assumption | (C) delusion | (D) 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.