

中央警察大學 100 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：各所

科 目：國文

作答注意事項：

1. 本試題共 2 大題，每大題各占 50 分；共 1 頁。
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3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。
4. 請以橫式書寫作答。

壹、解釋下列詞句之義：（每小題 10 分，共 50 分）

- 一、出處、去就、辭受、取與之辨，孔子、孟子之所恆言。（顧炎武〈與友人論學書〉）
- 二、惟其遇事而事治，畫策而利害得，治國而國安焉。（王安石〈材論〉）
- 三、聖人不積，既以為人己愈有，既以與人己愈多。（《老子·第八十一章》）
- 四、夫君子之行，靜以修身，儉以養德，非澹泊無以明志，非寧靜無以致遠。（諸葛亮〈誡子書〉）
- 五、李離曰：「理有法，失刑則刑，失死則死。公以臣能聽微決疑，故使為理。今過聽殺人，罪當死。」（《史記·循吏列傳》）

貳、論文：50 分

語云：「克己可以治怒，明理可以治懼。」試論之。

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壹、解釋下列語句之義：(每小題 10 分，共 50 分)

- 一、盡其心者，知其性也；知其性，則知天矣。存其心，養其性，所以事天也；天壽不貳，修身以俟之，所以立命也。(《孟子》)
- 二、為天下及國，莫如以德，莫如行義。(《呂氏春秋》)
- 三、從心而動，不違自然所好；順性而遊，不逆萬物所好。(《列子》)
- 四、夫腹飢不得食，膚寒不得衣，雖慈母不能保其子，君安能以有其民哉？(《論貴粟疏》)
- 五、天地有正氣，雜然賦流形。下則為河嶽，上則為日星。於人曰浩然，沛乎塞蒼冥。(《正氣歌》)

貳、論文：50 分

題目：子曰：君子固窮，小人窮斯濫矣。

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壹、解釋下列語句之義：(每小題 10 分，共 50 分)

- 一、子曰：「三年學，不至於穀，不易得也。」(《論語·泰伯》)
- 二、古者四民異業而同道，其盡心焉，一也。(王陽明〈節菴方公墓表〉)
- 三、昔大禹鑿九山，通九江，用人力極廣，而無怨讟者，物情所欲，而眾所共有故也。(《貞觀政要·論儉約》)
- 四、固知一死生為虛誕，齊彭殤為妄作。(王羲之〈蘭亭集序〉)
- 五、廷尉，天下之平也，一傾而天下用法皆為輕重，民安所措其手足？(《史記·張釋之列傳》)

貳、論文：50 分

《孫子兵法·九變》云：「將有五危：必死，可殺也；必生，可虜也；忿速，可侮也；廉潔，可辱也；愛民，可煩也。凡此五者，將之過也。用兵之災，覆軍殺將，必以五危，不可不察也。」請參酌前引古文思想，以「危機管理中的情緒管理」為題，書寫論文一篇。

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壹、解釋下列詞句之義：(每小題 10 分，共 50 分)

- 一、民不畏死，奈何以死懼之？若使民常畏死，而為奇者，吾得執而殺之，孰敢？(《老子·第七十四章》)
- 二、百戰百勝，非善之善者也；不戰而屈人之兵，善之善者也。(《孫子·謀攻》)
- 三、非我而當者，吾師也；是我而當者，吾友也；諂諛我者，吾賊也。(《荀子·修身》)
- 四、文武不備，良民懼然身修者，官未曾亂也。奉職循理，亦可以為治，何必威嚴哉？(《史記·循吏列傳》)
- 五、天下不可以力勝，神祇不可以親恃。惟當弘儉約，薄賦斂，慎終始，可以永固。(《貞觀政要·納諫》)

貳、論文：50 分

題目：王陽明《傳習錄》：「未有知而不行者；知而不行，只是未知。」請參酌前引古文思想，以「論知與行」為題，寫作論文一篇。

說明：

- 一、文言、白話不拘。
- 二、須分段，並使用標點符號。
- 三、字跡不可潦草。
- 四、字數不得少於五百字。

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壹、解釋下列詞句之義：(每小題 10 分，共 50 分)

- 一、呦呦鹿鳴，食野之蒿。我有嘉賓，德音孔昭。視民不忒，君子是則是傲。我有旨酒，嘉賓式燕以敖。(《詩經·小雅·鹿鳴》)
- 二、初，鄭武公娶于申，曰武姜，生莊公及共叔段。莊公寤生，驚姜氏，故名曰寤生，遂惡之。愛共叔段，欲立之。亟請於武公，公弗許。(《左傳》隱公元年)
- 三、往者貞觀之初，率土霜儉，一匹絹才得粟一斗，而天下帖然。百姓知陛下甚憂憐之，故人人自安，曾無謗讟。(《貞觀政要·論儉約》)
- 四、發慮憲，求善良，足以諉聞，不足以動眾；就賢體遠，足以動眾，未足以化民。君子如欲化民成俗，其必由學乎！(《禮記·學記》)
- 五、子曰：「君子之於天下也，無適也，無莫也，義之與比。」(《論語·里仁》)

貳、論文：50 分

〔宋〕蘇軾〈刑賞忠厚之至論〉云：「先王知天下之善不勝賞，而爵祿不足以勸也；知天下之惡不勝刑，而刀鋸不足以裁也。是故疑則舉而歸之於仁，以君子長者之道待天下，使天下相率而歸於君子長者之道。」請參酌前引古文之思想，以「忠厚乃待人之道」為題，寫作論文一篇。

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一、Vocabulary and Phrases translation(中翻英、英翻中)：(20 分)

- (一) 擒拿術
- (二) 落地簽證
- (三) 驅逐出境
- (四) 未成年者
- (五) 緩刑
- (六) an extortion ring
- (七) Internet auction fraud
- (八) reckless motorcyclists
- (九) (to) conduct an impartial investigation
- (十) large-scale nuclear incidents

二、Passage Translation：(30 分)

(I) Please translate the following passage into correct Chinese：

In 1999, a teenage girl was taken from a Haitian orphanage and smuggled — using fake documentation — into Miami, where she was forced to work as a domestic servant for up to 15 hours a day, seven days a week. She was never paid, not allowed to go to school, occasionally beaten, and subjected to other inhumane treatment. After suffering for nearly six years, she managed to escape in 2005. This March, justice was finally served when three of her captors were convicted in the case. This is just one of hundreds of heart-breaking human trafficking cases the FBI investigates each year.

(II) Please translate the following passage into correct English：

一般人相信，要保持健康，人們應該盡量避免生活中的壓力源。然而，這種策略效果有限。想避免壓力也可能導致人們避免人生中有意義的改變，諸如工作的改變或升遷。此外，試圖去避免壓力通常也不切實際。舉例而言，一個人怎能避免生命中父母親過世的打擊？事實上，假如人們不去面對人生的一些壓力，到頭來終將覺得無聊和缺乏刺激，這對身體也可能有害。

三、Reading Comprehension：(20 分)

David:

I'll be away for a week but my grandfather will let you in to use the computer. There are a few things you need to know. Brian Lee will call on Tuesday night and ask for information on our class science project. Please see the appropriately labeled files in the folder of that name in My Documents. He will ask you some specific questions and you may answer, but giving him any numerical information from the "SCIPorjData" file is something we might regret later, because we don't want other teams to copy our data.

Also, I've had some trouble with the computer recently. I wanted to get it fixed last week but had no time. There are unexpected crashes about once an hour and

mysteriously deleted files around once a week, so back everything up on an ongoing basis. The best way is just to burn it onto a CD after you finish working each day, but save your work every five minutes or so to avoid losing it in a crash.

One last thing: Go ahead and download music if you want but don't add any new names to the approved lists for my peer-to-peer music sharing software. I don't want strangers poking through my computer.

Have fun!

Jerry

1. What is the relationship between David and Jerry?

Choose the most likely answer from the choices below.

- (A) They are brothers. (B) They are co-workers.
(C) They are classmates. (D) They are co-workers of Brian Lee .
2. How often should David save files he's working on?
(A) Each day (B) Every hour
(C) Every week (D) Every five minutes
3. Which of the following isn't correct?
(A) Brian Lee mustn't be put on the approved list.
(B) Brian Lee can have some information about the science project.
(C) David hasn't had his computer fixed recently.
(D) The "SCIPorjData" file has a lot of numbers in it.

Every year in Nepal, young men answer a call to recruitment for one of the most feared and respected groups of soldiers in the world – the Gurkhas. On a typical year, 28,000 will come, yet only about 230 will be chosen to join the ranks of some 3,500 elite soldiers. Surprisingly, these soldiers fight not for their own country, but for the United Kingdom.

During the time of British domination of the Indian subcontinent, British soldiers encountered many stubborn enemies, though few as tough and warlike as the Gurkhas. After the Anglo-Nepali war (1812-1815) the British, so impressed by their adversaries, recruited several regiments of Gurkha soldiers to join the colonial army. They have not regretted this decision, as the Gurkhas' incredible toughness, ferocity and loyalty have won them great respect and many formal honors in numerous conflicts across the world.

Thus, the British Army maintains the Brigade of Gurkhas to this day, although its soldiers are all Nepalese citizens. In recent years, however, there have been signs of strain in the relationship. This is due to the growing controversy surrounding the disparity in pay between the Gurkhas and regular UK servicemen, with the latter making far more money than the former.

4. Why is there growing strain in the relationship between the Gurkhas and the British Army?
(A) The Gurkhas make more money than the regular UK servicemen.
(B) The Gurkhas make less money than the regular UK servicemen.
(C) The Gurkhas are Nepalese but serve in the British Army.
(D) Not enough Gurkhas are chosen from among the potential recruits.
5. The word "surrounding" is underlined to mean ...
(A) On all sides (B) Close to
(C) Between (D) About
6. Which of the following is true?
(A) Only 230 out 3,500 recruits are selected annually.
(B) Only 3,500 out of 28,000 recruits are rejected annually.
(C) Only 230 out 28,000 recruits are selected annually.
(D) Of 28,000, approximately 230 are rejected annually.
7. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?

- (A) The Soldiers of Nepal (B) A History of the Gurkhas
(C) The Gurkhas, Fierce and Loyal Soldiers (D) Money Problems in the British Army

A seized goods auction sale will take place at 8 AM on Friday, December 10th at the Yellow Dog Fairground in Carleton Place Township. The fairground is located on Highway 15 just north of the town center. For sale by auction will be light trucks, SUVs, sedans, motorcycles and off-road vehicles. Most of these approximately 800 vehicles have been judicially confiscated for use in federal crimes. Others have been repossessed for failure to meet the payment schedule. All vehicles have been given basic overall mechanical appraisal and repairs. They have also been cleaned and are free from all stains and illegal materials.

All interested members of the public 18 years old and above are invited to the fairground at the above time and place. All potential buyers must register in advance of the auction and may do so on-site or through our website, www.CPpolice.gov. Registration must be completed before 8 AM. Bidders must have credit cards with verifiable limits above the sale price, or pay by cash or cashier's check. Security at the site will be provided by the Carleton Place Sheriff's department. To view our catalogue, please see our website.

8. Why are most of these vehicles being offered for sale?
Choose the best possible answer from the choices below.
(A) Because there is an auction.
(B) Because they were confiscated from rich people.
(C) Because they were used in crimes.
(D) Because they were too expensive for the police.
9. What is something that ISN'T required in order to participate in the auction?
(A) Prove of age (B) Knowledge of vehicles
(C) Advanced registration (D) The necessary funds
10. The word “fairground” used repeatedly in the article is closest in meaning to which of the following definitions?
(A) Police-owned land
(B) A place where the prices are fair
(C) A place where dogs can live
(D) Open space used for exhibitions and similar events

四、Essay：(30 分)

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一、 Vocabulary：(20 分)

1. _____ is the pat-down of a person's outer clothing after a stop to see if the suspect has a weapon or something that feels like a weapon, which can be seized by the officer.
(A) Search (B) Arrest
(C) Frisk (D) Crack-down
2. Sharp objects and flammable items are _____ on the aircraft.
(A) prohibited (B) promoted
(C) admitted (D) permitted
3. _____ is the crime of deceiving people in order to gain something such as money or goods.
(A) Piracy (B) Murder
(C) Larceny (D) Fraud
4. Technical curricula are requisite in a wide range of fields.
(A) assimilated (B) promoted
(C) demanded (D) acquired
5. The expansion of public services has caused concern that the civil service branches are becoming autonomous powers.
(A) independent (B) advanced
(C) superior (D) perilous
6. Crowd behavior is characterized as a spontaneous collective reaction to a publicly observed event.
(A) chaotic (B) gratifying
(C) instinctive (D) uninterrupted
7. Because of his novel approaches to scientific problems, Edison was able to patent dozens of inventions.
(A) original (B) varied
(C) coherent (D) unbiased
8. The fire salamander is so called because of an antiquated belief that it could withstand fire.
(A) well-developed (B) old-fashioned
(C) carefully fabricated (D) widely held
9. The engineer had a _____ reason for changing the design of the building.
(A) peculiar (B) legitimate
(C) sharp (D) subsequent
10. The recent downturn in the housing industry _____ the poor economic conditions.
(A) radiates (B) symbolizes
(C) spans (D) synthesizes

二、Translation：(30 分)

1. Policy assessment studies in the 1970s cast doubt on the effectiveness of these strategies for preventing crime. For instance, the experimental study of preventive patrol in Kansas City found that changing the level of patrol coverage had no effect on crime and citizen fear of crime. Other evaluative research showed that rapid response to calls for service from citizens didn't increase the likelihood of preventing a crime or apprehending an offender. Finally, evidence from dozens of studies suggests that traditional police strategies to reduce, control, or prevent crime are ineffective.
2. The safeguards introduced under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, such as an impartial custody officer, a right to free legal advice, strict time limits on the length of detention and the tape-recording of interviews, have subsequently made it more difficult for the police to engage in 'fishing expeditions', to detain suspects without firm grounds for doing so, to make informal deals with them or to apply physical or psychological pressures to induce them to confess.
3. In a study of miscarriages of justice in the USA where the convicted person had subsequently been completely exonerated as a result of DNA testing, it was found that the most common contributory factor was mistaken identity, which occurred in 52 percent of the cases. Caucasians misidentified African-Americans defendants in 35 percent of the cases, but African-Americans also misidentified other African-Americans in 24 percent of the cases.

三、Reading Comprehension：(20 分)

Concern for the environment in the US extends back into the nineteenth century, when nature lovers and sports enthusiasts first sought protection for areas of exceptional natural beauty or significance. But it was not until the late 1960's that environment concerns entered the mainstream of American political debate. By then many Americans had come to the conclusion that more development was not necessarily desirable, especially if it meant more polluted air, dying lakes and rivers, and a landscape strewn with unsightly waste, and crowded with sprawling construction projects. In May of 1970, several environmental groups staged the first Earth Day celebration, designed to heighten public awareness of environmental problems. The success of that initial effort led to it becoming a regular annual event.

During the 1950s and 1960s, industrial and vehicle pollution levels had become a serious threat to public health, so the environmental movement of this period focused heavily on restoring and ensuring the cleanliness of basic air and water supplies. Rapidly expanding development pressures were also **spurring** efforts to preserve unique lands and threatened wildlife habitats, and to protect the endangered species supported by them before they vanished into extinction. It is generally accepted that the environmental protection movement was so successful because of its grass roots support; groups of activists in hundreds of towns that took the initiative in cleaning up their own communities. During the 1970s, this local activism reinforced support for the passage of key laws at the national level, such as the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Environmental Policy Act, which together have constituted the foundation for environmental standards in the US ever since.

In addition to this national legislation, the year after the first Earth Day, by executive order, President Nixon established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); an organization dedicated to restoring and protecting the environment. The EPA **spearheaded** many contemporary efforts to protect the environment, but it was not working alone. It was allied with a wide variety of distinctly different and separate organizations ranging from a small number of well-funded high-profile national and international organizations to many thousands of smaller special interest groups and even individuals working at the local level. The EPA has now become one of the government's largest and most influential regulatory agencies. Through its own efforts and in cooperation with other organizations, it has earned a large measure of credit for protecting and restoring the quality of the environment in the United States.

Although one might assume that the cause of environmental protection would engender

universal support, it does have its detractors. One criticism that has been leveled against the movement is the claim that its predictions about the **dire** consequences of environmental damage have often been in error. Environmentalists counter this assertion by pointing out that their warnings have often brought about changes on the part of the public, the government and private industry, and that these changes prevented the predictions from being realized. However, just as it is often very difficult to gauge the impact of human activity on something as complex as the environment, it is equally difficult to determine which side is right in this debate. Because environmental issues cover such a wide range of concerns, this is a question that must be considered on a case by case basis. These voices of **dissent** have demonstrated to environmentalists the need to apply quantitative methods in assessing the extent of the destruction they have witnessed, or the degree to which their work has been manifested in actual improvement of the environment.

However vocal the critics of environmental protection efforts may be, given the very considerable body of environmental legislation that exists, it is safe to assume that their views do not represent the majority opinion. Private advocacy groups, the EPS, state legislatures and Congress have worked together to enact numerous laws regarding air and water quality, land use and waste management. That should be evidence enough of the broad extent of the popular support that underlies the movement.

1. On which of the following does the passage mainly focus?
 - (A) Earth Day's impact on the environmental movement.
 - (B) How to protect the environment of the planet.
 - (C) The environmental protection movement, and how it began.
 - (D) The success of the EPA in protecting natural resources.
2. The word **spurring** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) opposing
 - (B) managing
 - (C) supporting
 - (D) motivating
3. According to paragraph 2, why was the environmental protection movement so widely successful?
 - (A) It protected plants and animals people cared about.
 - (B) It functioned well at the local level.
 - (C) It voted unsympathetic politicians out of office.
 - (D) It forced ratification of important national laws.
4. Which president established the EPA?
 - (A) Roosevelt
 - (B) Clinton
 - (C) Nixon
 - (D) Obama
5. The word **spearheaded** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) led
 - (B) inspired
 - (C) conceived
 - (D) modified
6. According to paragraph 4, what was a common criticism of the environmental movement?
 - (A) It suggested measures that would harm the economy.
 - (B) Its predictions could not be prevented through practical action.
 - (C) That it lacked the support needed to make any real progress.
 - (D) The environmental damage it claimed was not seen.
7. According to the passage, what effect did the criticism of the environmental movement have?
 - (A) It caused the environmentalists to change their methods.
 - (B) It decreased federal assistance for environmental protection.
 - (C) It diminished popular support for the EPA.
 - (D) It revitalized support for the environmental protection movement.
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined

sentence in the passage?

- (A) Critics of the movement were successful in dissuading many environmentalists from supporting some of the more drastic measures that had been suggested by questioning the quantitative methods they employed.
 - (B) Opponents of the environmental protection movement succeeded in getting the activists to take another, more objective, approach to substantiating their claims.
 - (C) People who disagreed with the environmentalists eventually were able to persuade many that the methods employed by the environmental movement were invalid and their conclusion incorrect.
 - (D) Members of environmental groups were reluctant to employ quantitative methods in assessing environmental damage because they felt the results might not substantiate their claims.
9. The word **dire** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) unrealized
 - (B) possible
 - (C) grave
 - (D) imaginary
10. The word **dissent** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) opposition
 - (B) support
 - (C) indifference
 - (D) ambivalence

四、Essay：(30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic: **Information technology in policing and its impacts**

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科 目：英文

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2. 不用抄題，可不按題目次序作答，但應書寫題號。
3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。

一、Vocabulary and Phrases into English or Chinese：(20 分)

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. 認罪協商 | 6. red-handed offender |
| 2. 陰謀論 | 7. vehicle impoundment |
| 3. 炸彈客 | 8. security breach |
| 4. 自白 | 9. malefactor |
| 5. 舞水端中程飛彈 | 10. avian influenza |

二、Passage Translation：(30 分)

1. For many years, the law enforcement community has attempted to detect impaired drivers through numerous innovative efforts and measures. The problem of driving under the influence is well known throughout society, yet, even with all of the strategies used to remove these drivers from U.S. highways, it continues to cause needless and tragic loss of life each year. When will such madness end? When will society no longer tolerate drunk driving? Until that time, the law enforcement community must attempt to contain the carnage inflicted upon law-abiding citizens by impaired drivers.
2. 紐約市的美國銀行(Bank of America)遭到搶劫。兩名戴著面罩、武裝的搶匪進入銀行。有位女性共犯在幫助搶匪逃跑的車內等候他們。當搶匪跳到櫃台取走金錢後，其中一位搶匪進入金庫並企圖搶走更多的現金。很快地，搶匪離開了銀行，而在跳進車內時，掉了一包袋子。不久之後，一位制服巡邏員警發現這部協助嫌犯脫逃的車輛被棄置在距離銀行幾哩的地方。哪裡是第一犯罪現場？而哪裡又是第二犯罪現場？

三、Reading Comprehension：(20 分)

(I)

Internet dating has gone from daring to dull. As a result, many singles these days are looking to their cell phones instead of their laptops in an effort to locate love.

Cell phone technology now allows users to post tiny photographs and mini-profiles to a dating service mailbox, which can be visited by other cell phone users in search of a date. When a profile looks promising, users use their phones to send a text message to their person of interest.

Some phone dating services also are experimenting with ways to turn cell phone into homing devices. In other words, the phones can alert users to potential dates who may be just a short distance away — or, at the other end of the bar.

Europeans are heavily into phones dating, and China, which has 430 million cell phone users, also has embraced “mobile romance.”

The wireless service providers love phone dating, too, because all that text messaging pumps up their revenues. Analysts estimate that global mobile dating revenues were US \$31 million in 2005; by 2009, that figure is projected to reach US \$215 million.

Some people say that phone dating is more about flirting than about serious romance. “People who want to use their mobile devices are more interested in short-term relationships than people who want to use their computers,” said an officer of Match.com, a service with a quarter-million mobile users.

But, who really can say for sure. The next time the cell phones rings, it could be one calling Cupid.

1. Which is the function the dating service can offer through cell phones?
 - (A) Alerting users to potential dates.
 - (B) Increasing user’s revenues.
 - (C) Holding a wedding.
 - (D) Giving a gift to possible dates.
2. How can someone get information on any possible date on their cell phones?
 - (A) By asking the operator.
 - (B) By making an emergency call.
 - (C) By using a laptop.
 - (D) By looking at mini-photos in a dating mailbox.
3. Who may gain the most advantage of cell phone dating economically?
 - (A) Users.
 - (B) Possible dates.
 - (C) The wireless service suppliers.
 - (D) The store owners.

4. What are cell phone romance seekers often interested in?
- (A) Shorter-term relationship.
 - (B) Getting a new laptop.
 - (C) Finding other phone users.
 - (D) Short distance calling.
5. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Many unmarried people use their cell phones rather than laptops to locate love.
 - (B) Match.com has two hundred thousand mobile users,
 - (C) European people like phone dating.
 - (D) Internet dating has gone from daring to uninteresting.

(II)

Outstanding opportunity with local real estate corporation. Requires strong background in real estate, financing, closing. Some legal training helpful. Prefer candidate with M.A. and two or more years of successful real estate experience. Broker's license required. Salary range \$16,000-\$23,000 commensurate with education and experience. Begin immediately. Interviews will be conducted Tuesday and Thursday, June 10 and 12. Call for an appointment 243-1153, or send a letter of application and résumé to:

Personnel Department
Executive Real Estate Corporation
500 Capital Avenue
Lawrence, Kansas 67884

6. Which of the following is **NOT** a requirement for the job advertised?
- (A) At least two years experience.
 - (B) A broker's license.
 - (C) An M.A.
 - (D) Extensive legal training.
7. The salary range indicates that
- (A) everyone earns a beginning salary of \$16,000.
 - (B) the salary depends upon the amount of education and work experience that the applicant has.
 - (C) some applicants would earn less than \$16,000.
 - (D) candidates with an M.A. would earn \$23,000.

8. What should an interested candidate submit with his or her application?
- (A) A current address and telephone number.
 - (B) A signed contract.
 - (C) A summary of work experience.
 - (D) A request for employment.
9. This passage would most probably be found in
- (A) the classified section of a newspaper.
 - (B) a college catalog.
 - (C) a textbook.
 - (D) a dictionary.
10. Real estate employees would most probably
- (A) persuade people to buy insurance.
 - (B) sell houses.
 - (C) give professional opinions on personnel management.
 - (D) teach people how to do bookkeeping.

四、Essay：(30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of your essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 200 words.

How to Create an Anti-Graft Society

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科 目：英文

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- 3.禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。

一、Vocabulary and Phrases translation：(20 分)

- 1、公部門
- 2、犯罪俚語
- 3、線民
- 4、引渡
- 5、鄰里守望相助計畫
- 6、a motor bike
- 7、acute stress disorder
- 8、cloned cars
- 9、electronic monitoring
- 10、intelligence apparatuses

二、Translation：(30 分)

- 1、We have investigated the alarm and there is a small fire on the fourth floor. The fire department has arrived and the fire has been contained. We are asking everyone to leave the building in an orderly fashion. Exit through stairwell B on the south side of the building.
- 2、As people start using their smart phones to tap into computer networks, the damage caused by malware could grow more severe. If smart phones serve as payment devices, malware that nabs your identity and taps directly into your credit line could follow.
- 3、In an unprecedented effort to save the species, South Africa has bought new ships equipped with top-of-the-line military night-vision equipment. They've also begun testing seized boats for DNA to prove they were used in abalone harvesting.

三、Reading Comprehension：(20 分)

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal". This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes **it** more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more **cues** a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

1、According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM ?

- (A) They revert from the long term memory.
- (B) They enter via the nervous system.

- (C) They get chunked when they enter the brain.
(D) They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
- 2、The word **elapses** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to :
(A) continues
(B) adds up
(C) appears
(D) passes
- 3、All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the :
(A) STM
(B) long term memory
(C) sensory storage area
(D) maintenance area
- 4、Why does the author mention a dog's bark ?
(A) To provide a type of interruption
(B) To give an example of a type of memory
(C) To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
(D) To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell
- 5、How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time ?
(A) By organizing it
(B) By repeating it
(C) By giving it a name
(D) By drawing it
- 6、The author believes that rote rehearsal is :
(A) the best way to remember something
(B) ineffective in the long run
(C) more efficient than chunking
(D) an unnecessary interruption
- 7、The word **it** in the last paragraph refers to :
(A) encoding
(B) information
(C) semantics
(D) STM
- 8、The word **elaborate** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to :
(A) pretty
(B) efficient
(C) complex
(D) regular
- 9、Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage ?

- (A) The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
- (B) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
- (C) Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.
- (D) Cues help people to recognize information.

10、The word **cues** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) clues
- (B) questions
- (C) images
- (D) tests

四、Essay：(30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of your essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 200 words. In your opinion, does "Sunflower Movement" create a new threat to Taiwan's national security?

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所 別：各所

科 目：英文

作答注意事項：

1. 本試題共 4 大題；共 2 頁。
2. 不用抄題，可不按題目次序作答，但應書寫題號。
3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。

一、Vocabulary and Phrases：(20 分)

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (一) 輻射汙染 | (六) 司法互助 |
| (二) 自拍神器 | (七) 溫室效應 |
| (三) 事故現場 | (八) 恐怖攻擊 |
| (四) 警政署署長 | (九) 食安危機 |
| (五) 客機空難 | (十) 內線交易 |

二、Translation：(30 分)

- (一) For at least half a century, police have considered it important to cut to a minimum of their response times to crime calls. The faster the response, they have reasoned, the better the chances of catching the criminal at or near the scene of the crime. (10 分)
- (二) Officers shall not use their police power to resolve personal grievances (e.g. those involving the officer, family members, relatives, or friends) except under circumstances that would justify the use of self-defense, actions to prevent injury to another person, or when a serious offense has been committed that would justify an arrest. (10 分)
- (三) The essence of the police role in maintaining order is to reinforce the informal control mechanisms of the community itself. Areas where community controls break down are vulnerable to criminal investigation. (10 分)

三、Reading Comprehension：(20 分)

Another large-scale study conducted by William Spelman and Dale Brown and published in 1984 was also to challenge a core police assumption of that period – that improvement in rapid response to calls for service would lead to improvements in crime fighting. This study was developed in good part because of the findings of a prior investigation in Kansas City that found little support for the crime control effectiveness of rapid response to calls for service (Kansas City Police Department 1977). With support from the National Institute of Justice, Spelman and Brown investigated 4000 victims, witnesses, and bystanders in some 3300 serious crimes in four American cities. This was another major study in terms of the resources brought to bear and the methods used. Again it examined a strategy that was aided by technological advances in the twentieth century and that was central dogma of police administrators – that police must get to the scene of a crime quickly if they are to apprehend criminal offenders.

根據以上內容，用英文回答以下問題（每題 2 分）：

- （一）Spelman and Brown 的研究報告發表於哪一年？
- （二）在 Spelman and Brown 的研究之前，哪個城市警察局做過類似研究？
- （三）Spelman and Brown 的研究是在哪個部門的支持下進行？
- （四）Spelman and Brown 研究的實證資料係蒐集自幾個美國城市？

根據以上內容，用中文回答以下問題（每題 3 分）：

- （五）Spelman and Brown 所要挑戰的研究假設是什麼？
- （六）在 Spelman and Brown 研究之前的類似研究，有何研究發現？
- （七）Spelman and Brown 研究的實證資料來自 4000 個研究對象，這些研究對象是每個案件中的什麼人？
- （八）“dogma of police administrators”的意義為何？

四、Essay：(30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of your essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 200 words.

“Mobile Police Station” and its Impacts

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組 別：偵查科學組、刑事司法組
科 目：犯罪偵查學

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 2. 不用抄題，可不按題目次序作答，但應書寫題號。
 3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。
- 一、試說明性犯罪之特性？何以心理描繪技術（Psychological Profiling）適合於發覺強姦犯罪嫌犯？
- 二、組織犯罪之構成要件為何？應如何有效應用偵查策略，俾能順利偵辦該類案件？
- 三、請說明作案手法（Modus Operandi）、簽名特徵（Signature）的定義、作用和變化，並與犯罪模式（Crime Pattern）加以比較。
- 四、目前在犯罪偵查中常運用的資料庫有哪些？並請說明刑事警察局所建置之刑案知識庫的功能，對犯罪偵查有何幫助（試舉一例加以說明）？這套系統尚有哪些需要強化的地方？

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中央警察大學 101 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：刑事警察研究所

組 別：偵查科學組、刑事司法組

科 目：犯罪偵查學

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3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。

一、請選擇一個自己最熟悉的犯罪偵查理論，試闡述此一理論的內容、重點及解釋範圍，且就該理論的適用情形詳加評估。(25 分)

二、何謂刑案偵查中的「冷案」(Cold Case)? 為何會形成「冷案」? 其特性為何? 又重新開啟「冷案」的偵查，大致上應該從那幾個面向著手實施?(25 分)

三、在擄人勒贖、挾持人質或自殺威脅案件中，常會運用到談判技巧，請問在談判過程中有那些重要原則? 另請說明如何培養適格的談判人員?(25 分)

四、在性侵害案件中，嫌犯逐漸瞭解避免在現場留下生物跡證，使得 DNA 在此類案件偵查的重要性日益下降，請問歹徒所採取的防範方法 (Precautionary Act) 有那些? 如何突破此一困境?(25 分)

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一、在命案偵查中應如何辨別自殺或他殺常是偵查工作的起點，請問二者在現場有何差異？如何識別？

二、近年來國內偶有出現自體性慾致死（autoerotic death）案件，請問這些案例在現場常有那些特徵？偵查重點為何？

三、犯罪偵查的兩個主要目標就是「找出犯嫌」（Find the Suspect）並「證明其犯行」（Prove His or Her Guilt）；請分別論述達成這兩個目標的方法及重點為何？

四、「地點」（Location）、「被害人」（Victim）、「加害人」（Offender）是命案偵查的三要素；請以農曆新年前後發生的八里媽媽嘴咖啡館雙屍命案為例，分別列述這三方面的重要內容及其疑點，並為案件偵辦做出具體建議。

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一、今(103)年年初，剛通過的通訊保障及監察法修正案即將施行，修正後對警察辦案有何影響？如何尋求因應對策？

二、擄鴿勒贖、擄車勒贖與擄人勒贖在法律上該負的刑責各為何？應如何偵辦？

三、犯罪剖繪（Criminal Profiling）一般分為歸納法及演繹法，請分別敘述二者的基本原理、優劣比較及其關係。

四、何謂防範措施（Precautionary Measure）？在性侵害案件中，嫌犯常有哪些防範措施？此行為背後傳達何種訊息？如何加以運用？

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- 一、何謂「多重殺人」(multicide)？請區別大量(mass)殺人、瘋狂(spree)殺人和連續(serial)殺人，並說明何種案件在偵查上容易遭遇瓶頸？如何加以克服？
- 二、警察和媒體關係的好壞可能會影響刑案的偵辦，請說明發布犯罪新聞的優缺點、發布方式及其基本原則。
- 三、犯罪現場依案類的不同有大有小，以致最初抵達的人員很難決定該封鎖的範圍。試就已見說明犯罪現場的意義並勾勒其範圍？
- 四、車輛案件常同時涉及刑事、民事及行政責任。偵辦此類案件應如何釐清相關人之責任，筆錄製作時應注意哪些要點？

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一、司法警察甲、乙、丙，根據證人丁之線報，稱毒販戊經常於某夜店內向熟客兜售毒品。甲、乙、丙經友人介紹乃偽裝成有毒癮者，經常於該夜店內消費，以取得戊之信賴。某日甲見機不可失乃對戊佯稱欲向其購買毒品吸食，當戊自上衣口袋內取出一小包毒品出售甲之際，甲、乙、丙隨即出示司法警察證件表明身分，當場將戊逮捕並搜索其身體、所穿衣物口袋、隨身手提包，搜得毒品數小包；嗣甲、乙、丙進而押解戊隨同前往戊之辦公室、所使用車輛、住處等地搜索，共計搜得毒品數十小包。甲、乙、丙上開之偵查、逮捕、搜索是否適法？試申論之。

二、刑事訴訟法第 158 之 4 條規定：「除法律另有規定外，實施刑事訴訟程序之公務員因違背法定程序取得之證據，其有無證據能力之認定，應審酌人權保障及公共利益之均衡維護。」問：(一)所謂「法律另有規定」所指為何？(二)依本條規定，實施刑事訴訟程序之公務員因違背法定程序取得之證據，其有無證據能力之具體判斷標準究竟為何？試申論之。

三、計程車司機甲於凌晨搭載乘客乙女回家，途中在等候紅燈時，以車內塑膠活動束帶綑綁坐在一旁的乙，取走其身上財物並載到公墓。甲基於性交故意試圖褪去乙的衣褲時，乙急中生智，一面向甲佯稱兼差做援交，一面表示在冷硬狹窄的墓園階梯辦事心理發毛不舒服，不如上賓館比較好。甲信以為真，於是走回車上準備拿剪刀為乙鬆綁，卻意外發現乙正在暗記車號，甲色膽全消，立刻發動汽車離開現場。問：甲成立何罪？是否可主張解除刑罰事由？

四、甲經營洗車場，曾為樓上單身女子乙清洗汽車，得知乙財產逾億。因甲簽賭職棒經常遭暴力討債，某日，甲以預先拷貝的大門鑰匙進入大樓並躲在樓梯間，待乙返家開門時強押乙入內，以束帶綑綁乙並著手搜括錢財，因在屋內找不到錢，乙允諾隔日會給 50 萬元，但甲擔心行徑曝光，於是將乙殺害後隨即離開，甲成立何罪？

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- 一、甲在某大學就讀，認識同學 A 女，繼而猛烈追求 A，但 A 始終對甲極為冷淡；某日，甲至 A 家中作客，向 A 求歡不成，憤而將 A 勒死，A 之室友 B 女發現後欲報警，甲又將 B 殺死滅口後逃亡；數日後，轄區派出所所長獲報得知甲之行蹤，乃派出員警三人前往逮捕，在抵達派出所前，甲竟以暗藏在褲管下之小刀，刺向自己身體要害而當場死亡。試問：倘若你是該案前往逮捕嫌犯之員警，依據刑事訴訟法之規定，應如何執行始為適法？（25 分）
- 二、甲與乙二人深夜在街上散步，突然有男子 A 靠近身旁，藉機找碴而將甲推向暗巷中，拿出預藏尖刀，命令甲交出身上財物，乙在進入巷道後，感覺已經身陷險境，乃與甲合力奪取尖刀，將刀丟向遠處，輪流將 A 毆傷倒地，甲見狀欲離開現場，但乙見 A 伸手進口袋，誤認 A 係找尋凶器，於是連續以腳踢 A 之腹部，甲在場並未加以阻止，結果導致 A 腎臟一顆破裂。試問：甲、乙二人之行為應如何處斷？（25 分）
- 三、乙、丙為雙胞胎，長相極為相似，同住一起。某日甲行走於路上，遭遇機車搶匪乙將其皮包搶走，恰遇附近巡邏員警，遂立即向巡邏員警報案，並坐上警車與警察緊追搶匪。甲將乙所騎乘之機車車牌 ABC-123 及乙之長相特徵記下並提供巡邏員警，警察透過警用查詢系統查出乙之住址為眼前大樓，強行進入該宅內，見雙胞胎丙，誤認丙為乙遂將其逮捕，並於其身上搜出毒品 1 小包；另於停放在乙住處大樓停車場之車牌 ABC-123 機車置物箱內搜得改造手槍 1 把，乃予以查扣。警察所實施之上開程序是否合法？所搜得之證據有無證據能力？試申論之。（25 分）
- 四、地方法院以被告無羈押之必要為由，駁回檢察官羈押被告之聲請，檢察官不服上開地方法院駁回羈押聲請之決定，依刑事訴訟法之規定應如何救濟？試申論之。（25 分）

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一、甲、乙蒙面分持長短槍開車到富商 A 的別墅附近埋伏，趁富商妻子 B 開車送小孩回家時，尾隨進入 A 家，在屋內挾持 B 以及小孩，要求 B 打電話到大陸找 A。甲向 A 勒索 5 千萬元，恐嚇不准報警，否則對家人不利，經 A 周旋後，甲同意降到 2 千萬元。警方獲報，到別墅附近設下路障，甲察覺不妙，挾持 B 及小孩上車，高速衝出封鎖線逃逸。警方緊追不捨，甲、乙棄車，丟下 B 及小孩，看見路旁的機車騎士 C 與他人談話，趁 C 不注意下，快速騎車逃逸，隨後將機車連鑰匙棄置在路邊。試問甲、乙成立何罪？

二、司法警察執行通訊監察時，得知甲為了順利連任縣議員，交付乙選舉賄款新台幣二十萬元，並談妥以每票五百元賄選並交代藏匿證物。試問：

- (一) 司法警察以「關係人」名義通知乙到案說明，詢問之內容亦關於賄選之實質調查，在詢問完畢後，隨於同日晚間將乙解送檢察官，警詢筆錄是否具有證據能力？
- (二) 若司法警察非蓄意規避告知義務，而係於詢問「關係人」時才發現該人涉有犯罪嫌疑，卻未適時依法為刑事訴訟法第九十五條之告知，「關係人」陳述之證據能力為何？

三、甲想要殺害乙，但自恃無膽，便藉酒壯膽，在酒醉陷入無責任狀態後前往乙家進行殺害行為，結果因為酒醉的緣故，誤以為丙家為乙家而進入，並將丙誤認為乙而加以殺害。試問甲的刑責為何？

四、甲、乙合謀從大陸用快遞的方式寄送一批海洛因磚進到台灣，由甲自大陸寄送，乙在台灣領貨。刑事偵查人員丙據報進行監控並於機場確認該海洛因磚的到達，當時並未加以查緝。之後丙向乙佯稱想要購買海洛因，乙就在領取某甲所寄的海洛因磚後，將之賣給丙，丙於交易當場出示身分逮捕乙。請就「監視下運送」（或謂控制下交付）及「誘捕偵查」的角度討論丙的查緝行為合法性如何？

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- 一、某警察局刑事警察大隊偵查員甲與乙二人，在偵辦轄區內連續竊盜案件時，查出 A 涉有重大嫌疑，且知悉 A 係前科累累、極度狡猾之慣竊，乃向轄區檢察署申請搜索票，並事先請鎖匠配好 A 宅門鎖鑰匙一把後，持搜索票往 A 宅搜索。甲、乙二人抵達 A 宅後，以事先準備之鑰匙打開大門，迅速衝入 A 宅客廳，大聲喊：「我們是警察！搜索！」A 聞聲後，迅速從臥房來到客廳，甲、乙二人出示搜索票，表示要搜索屋內所有處所，但經過搜索後並未發現任何可疑物品。嗣後，發覺在臥房睡覺之 A 妻 B，覺得 B 睡衣口袋可疑，乃直接搜索 B 之睡衣，發現口袋有當票數張，雖經 B 說明係因經濟困難所當金飾之當票，甲、乙二人仍認為係贓物之當票，乃予以扣押後，移送法辦。試問：甲、乙二人之搜索扣押行為是否適法？其證物是否具有證據能力？請申論之。
- 二、十九歲的大學生甲男與十七歲的高中生乙男，對乙之同學丙女早有非分之想。某日，甲、乙基於性侵害之犯意聯絡，共同將丙女約出，載往郊外出遊。甲、乙二人事先以摻入有俗稱強姦丸之 FM2 飲料供丙女飲用，丙女不覺有異，飲後便不醒人事。致使甲對丙女性侵得逞；輪至乙男時，忽聞有腳步聲走近而作罷，二人倉促逃逸，後經警方偵破移送法辦。試問甲、乙之可罰性為何？
- 三、臺商甲雇用臺籍人士乙在其位於大陸地區之工廠擔任工作人員，乙因熟知甲在工廠之保險櫃內存放供生意週轉之大筆現金，乃計畫行竊，過程中遭甲發現，乙持預藏之西瓜刀殺害甲並取走現金，隨即乙立即搭機返臺。案經大陸公安單位偵辦發現乙涉嫌重大，並查扣血衣、兇刀、監視錄影器、封口膠與指紋等物證，並製作法醫學鑑定書、物證檢驗報告書、痕跡鑑定書及將原物拍攝照片存證；大陸公安並對目擊者證人丙製作警詢筆錄，案經甲之家屬向我方警方提

告，經檢察官偵結起訴移送法院審理。試問大陸公安之證人丙警詢筆錄，可否採為乙有罪裁判之基礎？

- 四、甲見摯友乙經商失敗，經濟陷入困境，乃向乙提議在便利商店所販賣之飲料中注入毒物，向製造該飲料之公司勒索金錢。乙聽過甲之建議，經過深思熟慮後，因心生畏懼而並未付諸行動。一星期後，甲見乙未行動，乃請另一摯友丙幫助，丙提供一包毒物，促使乙依計行事，乙經過丙之協助後，終於決定行動。某日，乙在某便利商店所販賣之飲料注入毒物，但為防止顧客誤飲而有傷亡，於是在該飲料之表面貼上「我有毒，請勿喝！」後，打電話向該飲料製造公司老闆 A 威脅：「我已經在你們公司產品下毒，如果不立刻匯新臺幣 100 萬元進我帳戶，不告訴你下毒之處所！」，A 為了避免公司遭受損失，乃依乙所指定帳戶匯入 100 萬元。然而，顧客 B 在買該飲料時，覺得該警告語係商品所使用之行銷方法，未經查證即喝下該飲料，導致不幸死亡之結果。試問：甲、乙、丙三人之行為應如何處斷？

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- 一、員警 X 為追訴人口販賣集團仲介國際賣淫行為，要求線民 Y 喬裝媽媽桑設局安排狂歡派對，經 Y 聯絡人蛇集團首腦 Z 女介紹旗下受騙來台打工外國女子，但於某五星級飯店見面交談互動過程，因女子開價 10 萬元，Y 喊價 3 萬元，雙方討價還價終未成局，不歡而散。其後，警方仍依蒐證錄影帶及相關卷證移送，試問 X 員警、Y 線民以及 Z 女行為應如何論處罪責？
- 二、A 律師接受被告委任，於司法警察偵訊時陪同在場，過程中 A 律師亦坐於偵訊室內一隅自作雜記。惟本項偵訊即將結束之時，A 律師為協助被告閱覽筆錄記載走近被告身旁，卻遭 B 司法警察拒絕，將其強行推出訊問室外，並阻止進入訊問室繼續執行職務。試問，有關本項司法警察偵訊筆錄證據能力應如何評價？
- 三、甲是兼職的計程車司機，大部分選擇下班後夜間開車，乙與甲在工作場所不合，心想如何藉機可以教訓或陷害甲。某日乙知道甲晚上要再開車兼職，故表關心，將預先準備好摻有睡眠藥物之蠻牛飲料交給甲飲用。接到飲料的甲，恰巧當日頗感疲憊，不疑有他，直接一飲而盡。然正準備開車營業時，乙的女友丙恰有急事要辦，催甲載她，甲只好一口答應。為符合丙要求，甲車速頗快，經過一段時間後藥效漸次發作，甲雖自信沒問題，但因一時恍神而撞上路樹，結果甲重傷、丙死亡，乙知道丙的死亡痛不欲生。試問乙有何刑責？

四、甲傷害乙，乙提出告訴，經警察機關受理後，甲承認犯行並請求乙之原諒。

乙經思考再三，同意甲之道歉與精神上之賠償，乃向警察機關撤回告訴。

試問：

- (一) 經乙撤回之告訴，其法律上之效果如何？
- (二) 警察機關對於此一撤回之告訴，依法應作如何之處理？
- (三) 本案乙之告訴撤回與警察機關之處理，對檢察官而言，有何法律上之效果？

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一、「心理動力理論」與「社會學習理論」各如何解釋人類攻擊行為的產生？如依此兩種理論之觀點，各有何預防攻擊行為的對策？

二、心理學家 Erik Erikson 提出「心理社會發展危機」八階段 (Psychosocial Developmental Crisis) 的發展概念，試述此理論之內涵，並以此理論詳細分析青少年期偏差行為的產生。

三、試設計一實驗，測試 postevent information 對於目擊者陳述之影響程度，答案須包含自變項之詳細操控、依變項之量測，及其他必要之實驗安排使研究之目的得以達成。

四、透過因素分析等研究，已知刑事偵察之主要性向有 OBS, ANA, SOC 等三個項目，若以完整之 validity 考慮，應具體包含哪些 validity 項目，始能作為刑事人員之選才工具。試詳細論述說明之。

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一、試從學習與認知心理學的角度詳細陳述，如何將一隻【無知】的狗訓練成一隻【緝毒犬】，須明白列出其中的心理學原則與重要步驟。此訓練完成之緝毒犬將可擔任那些作業(其行為判準為何)？(25 分)

二、在 mental health 的範疇中已知那些因子可能促成或抑制自殺行為的發生？據此，在警察行政中可以有那些作為以積極減少官、員警發生自殺的事件？(25 分)

三、何謂內向型與外向型人格？內控取向與外控取向人格？並分別說明其與犯罪之關係為何？(25 分)

四、毒品犯罪者之心理特質為何？並說明毒品濫用與犯罪之關係為何？(25 分)

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一、試簡要說明下列之主要貢獻領域及著名研究或文獻：

- (一) Elizabeth Loftus
- (二) Hermann Ebbinghaus
- (三) Ronald Melzack
- (四) William James
- (五) Robert Sternberg

二、若你負責策劃某研究所之入學考試，就心理計量學的觀點，在命題試卷方面，你會注意哪些要點，應如何準備與實施？

三、心理學家 Erik Erikson 所提出之「心理社會危機論」的內涵為何？此理論如何闡述青少年時期發展中的適應問題？

四、何謂反社會性格 (anti-social personality)？依美國「心理疾病統計與診斷手冊」，具有此種性格者有哪些行為特徵 (病徵)？

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一、請嘗試以 Harry Harlow (1958) 之依附 (attachment) 關係的概念對 (一) 無同儕經驗 (二) 有同儕經驗但無母親經驗 (三) 有母親經驗等情境中，猴子社會化歷程的發現，比較說明同儕與母親的經驗對身心發展的重要性。

二、請論述依心理學中如何界定「變態行為 (abnormal behavior)」的定義？並舉例目前常用 (DSM 或 ICD 分類系統) 之某一心理診斷類別，說明其採用之定義。

三、Neuroscientists have developed a variety of techniques for studying the workings of the brain and the relationship between the brain and behavior. Describe these methods along with the pros and cons of each. (中英文作答皆可)

四、Though there are many positive uses of psychoactive drugs such as the treatment of psychological disorders, many people use drugs that are not prescribed to enhance physical and psychological health. Discuss the physiological and psychological consequences of drug use, giving examples of both illicit and non-illicit psychoactive drugs. Be sure to include information about the four categories of psychoactive drugs. (中英文作答皆可)

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一、從心理測驗的觀點來看待研究所入學考試（以心理學為例），若以最能量測出考生的心理學知識為考量，有哪些事項是你會特別注意的，理由是什麼？

二、Heuristics 是什麼？有哪些常見的類型？試一一舉例說明之。

三、犯罪人通常有不良的過去經驗，請說明心理學對依附（attachment）關係缺失的內涵，並討論其對個體身心發展的影響，以及這種缺失與犯罪行為發生的關係。

四、最近社會上發生許多嚴重之暴力殺人事件，媒體常用反社會人格或心理病態者（psychopathy）來形容此類犯罪人的特質，請以變態心理學（或精神醫學）的觀點「診斷」評述兩者間之異同。

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