所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)、刑事警察研究所(刑事

司法組)、法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;共1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、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)

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、試述中央行政機關組織基準法對於中央各級行政機關組織法規之用 語規定為何?各層級機關應否採「國會保留」原則?該法與中央法 規標準法所定之「法律保留」原則有無牴觸?應如何適用之?(25 分)
- 二、新修正行政訴訟法已就行政訴訟制度改採「三級二審制」,試說明 其修法之主要緣由為何?並論述新制有那三級?相關行政訴訟案件 如何進行二審制?(25分)
- 三、王家座落於臺北市士林區之住宅,因住宅被劃入都市更新之範圍, 日前遭臺北市政府強制拆除,王家極力抗爭並主張未曾收到臺北市 政府舉辦公聽會之通知書,惟市政府主張通知書皆有發出,故拆除 房舍一切合乎程序,請問臺北市政府之主張是否妥適?試論述之。 (25分)
- 四、陳生報考某國立大學商學研究所未獲錄取,陳生抗議校方未依簡章 規定評口試分數,遂向教育部提起訴願,教育部卻以考試並非行使 公權力,評分也不屬於司法審查範圍而不予置理。請問陳生應如何 救濟?(25分)

所 別:各所 科 目:英文	
作答注意事項:	
1.本試題共4大題;共4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	0
一、 Vocabulary ∶ (20 分)	
	er clothing after a stop to see if the suspect has a weapon
or something that feels like a weapon, v	•
(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	g people in order to gain something such as money or
goods.	
(A) Piracy	(B) Murder
(C) Larceny	(D) Fraud
4. Technical curricula are <u>requisite</u> in a w	ide range of fields.
(A) assimilated	(B) promoted
(C) demanded	(D) acquired
5. The expansion of public services ha	as caused concern that the civil service branches are
becoming <u>autonomous</u> powers.	
(A) independent	(B) advanced
(C) superior	(D) perilous
• • •	spontaneous collective reaction to a publicly observed
event.	
(A) chaotic	(B) gratifying
(C) instinctive	(D) uninterrupted
	cientific problems, Edison was able to patent dozens of
inventions.	r
(A) original	(B) varied
(C) coherent	(D) unbiased
	e of an <u>antiquated</u> 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 o	•
(A) peculiar	(B) legitimate
(C) sharp	(D) subsequent

10.	The recent	downturn	in the	housing	industry	the poor	economic	conditions.
10.	I IIC I CCCIIC	ao minani	111 1110	110 0001115	III a a b ci	the poor	CCOHOHHC	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 (EPS); 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.	4. Which president established the EPA?	
	(A) Roosevelt (B) Clinton
	(C) Nixon (D)	O) Obama
5.	5. The word spearheaded in the passage is clos	est in meaning to
	(A) led (B)) inspired
	(C) conceived (D) modified
6.	6. According to paragraph 4, what was a comm	on criticism of the environmental movement?
	(A) It suggested measures that would harm	the economy.
	(B) It predictions could not be prevented th	rough practical action.
	(C) That it lacked the support needed to ma	ke any real progress.
	(D) The environmental damage it claimed v	vas not seen.
7.	7. According to the passage, what effect did the	criticism of the environmental movement have?
	(A) It caused the environmentalists to change	ge their methods.
	(B) It decreased federal assistance for envir	onmental protection.
	(C) It diminished popular support for the El	PA.
	(D) It revitalized support for the environme	ntal protection movement.
8.	8. Which of the sentences below best expression	esses the essential information in the underlined
	sentence in the passage?	
	(A) Critics of the movement were succe	ssful in dissuading many environmentalists from
	supporting some of the more drastic m quantitative methods they employed.	easures that had been suggested by questioning the
		tion movement succeeded in getting the activists to
	take another, more objective, approach	
		nmentalists eventually were able to persuade many
	that the methods employed by the	environmental movement were invalid and their
	conclusion incorrect.	yers reluctors to employ quantitative methods in
		vere reluctant to employ quantitative methods in use they felt the results might not substantiate their
	claims.	ise they left the results hight not substantiate then
O	9. The word dire in the passage is closest in me	aning to
7.) possible
		imaginary
10	10. The word dissent in the passage is closest i	•
10) support
) ambivalence
	(C) maniference (L	, uniorvalence
四	四、Essay: (30 分)	

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

所 别: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。
- 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。
- 4. 請以橫式書寫作答。

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;夭壽不貳,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。

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 大題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 3 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、請以顯著水準 α =0.05,抽樣誤差在百分之一 (e=0.01) 範圍內,計算民意調查 (簡單隨機抽樣) 所須樣本數 n 為多少,並請解釋 α =0.05 及 e=0.01 之意義。 (參考數值: $Z_{0.05}$ =1.645、 $Z_{0.025}$ =1.96、 $Z_{0.02}$ =2.33) (25分)
- 二、請回答下列問題: (25分)
 - (-)請先繪製母體分配為常態分配, $\mu=50$, $\sigma=6$ 的機率分配圖形。
 - (二)若從其中抽樣 n=16,樣本平均數 \overline{X} 的抽樣分配圖形為何?
 - (三)該樣本平均數 \overline{X} 可能的變動範圍 95%信賴區間為何?

(參考數值: $Z_{0.05}=1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025}=1.96$ 、 $Z_{0.01}=2.33$)

三、為比較男女性員警運動時間是否有差異,隨機抽取兩個獨立樣本, 結果如下:

	樣本數	平均數	標準差
男性員警	60人	98小時	20小時
女性員警	60人	92小時	18小時

- (一)試列出變異數分析摘要表。(10分)
- (二)在顯著水準α=.10 時,試檢定男女性員警運動時間是否有差 異?(5分)
- (三)試分別計算男女性員警運動時間的 95%信賴區間為何? (計算至小數點後 2位) (10分)

Hint: $F_{(1,118,0.05)} = 3.92$; $F_{(2,118,0.05)} = 3.07$; $F_{(1,118,0.10)} = 2.75$; $F_{(2,118,0.10)} = 2.35$

四、某保險公司為瞭解投保壽險與教育程度高低是否有關,隨機調查乙樣本,得到結果如下:

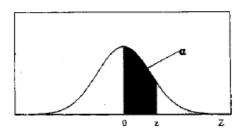
	國中畢業	高中畢業	大學畢業
投保壽險	11人	18人	33人
不投保壽險	39人	32人	27人

- (一)試比較不同教育程度者,其投保壽險的比例為何? (計算至小數點後2位)(5分)
- (二)試在顯著水準α=.01 下,檢定投保壽險是否與教育程度有關? (15分)
- (三)根據上述檢定,研究者所下的結論可能會犯何種錯誤?(5分)

Hint: $\chi^2_{(1, 0.01)} = 6.63$; $\chi^2_{(2, 0.01)} = 9.21$; $\chi^2_{(3, 0.01)} = 11.34$; $\chi^2_{(4, 0.01)} = 13.28$ °

標準常態累加機率值表

$$P(0 < Z < z) = \alpha$$



z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0517	0.0557	0.0596	0.0636	0.0675	0.0714	0.0753
0.2	0.0793	0.0832	0.0871	0.0910	0.0948	0.0987	0.1026	0.1064	0.1103	0.1141
0.3	0.1179	0.1217	0.1255	0.1293	0.1331	0.1368	0.1406	0.1443	0.1480	0.1517
0.4	0.1554	0.1591	0.1628	0.1664	0.1700	0.1736	0.1772	0.1808	0.1844	0.1879
0.5	0.1915	0.1950	0.1985	0.2019	0.2054	0.2088	0.2123	0.2157	0.2190	0.2224
0.6	0.2257	0.2291	0.2324	0.2357	0.2389	0.2422	0.2454	0.2486	0.2517	0.2549
0.7	0.2580	0.2611	0.2642	0.2673	0.2369	0.2734	0.2764	0.2794	0.2823	0.2852
0.7	0.2881	0.2910	0.2939	0.2967	0.2704	0.3023	0.3051	0.3078	0.3106	0.3133
0.9	0.2381	0.2310	0.2939	0.3238	0.2993	0.3023	0.3315	0.3340	0.3365	0.3389
1.0	0.3413	0.3438	0.3461	0.3485	0.3508	0.3531	0.3554	0.3577	0.3599	0.3621
1.0	0.5415	0.5456	0.5401	0.5465	0.5506	0.5551	0.5554	0.5577	0.3377	0.5021
1.1	0.3643	0.3665	0.3686	0.3708	0.3729	0.3749	0.3770	0.3790	0.3810	0.3830
1.2	0.3849	0.3869	0.3888	0.3907	0.3925	0.3944	0.3962	0.3980	0.3997	0.4015
1.3	0.4032	0.4049	0.4066	0.4082	0.4099	0.4115	0.4131	0.4147	0.4162	0.4177
1.4	0.4192	0.4207	0.4222	0.4236	0.4251	0.4265	0.4279	0.4292	0.4306	0.4319
1.5	0.4332	0.4345	0.4357	0.4370	0.4382	0.4394	0.4406	0.4418	0.4429	0.4441
										,
1.6	0.4452	0.4463	0.4474	0.4484	0.4495	0.4505	0.4515	0.4525	0.4535	0.4545
1.7	0.4554	0.4564	0.4573	0.4582	0.4591	0.4599	0.4608	0.4616	0.4625	0.4633
1.8	0.4641	0.4649	0.4656	0.4664	0.4671	0.4678	0.4686	0.4693	0.4699	0.4706
1.9	0.4713	0.4719	0.4726	0.4732	0.4738	0.4744	0.4750	0.4756	0.4761	0.4767
2.0	0.4772	0.4778	0.4783	0.4788	0.4793	0.4798	0.4803	0.4808	0.4812	0.4817
2.1	0.4821	0.4826	0.4830	0.4834	0.4838	0.4842	0.4846	0.4850	0.4854	0.4857
2.2	0.4861	0.4864	0.4868	0.4871	0.4875	0.4878	0.4881	0.4884	0.4887	0.4890
2.3	0.4893	0.4896	0.4898	0.4901	0.4904	0.4906	0.4909	0.4911	0.4913	0.4916
2.4	0.4918	0.4920	0.4922	0.4925	0.4927	0.4929	0.4931	0.4932	0.4934	0.4936
2.5	0.4938	0.4940	0.4941	0.4943	0.4945	0.4946	0.4948	0.4949	0.4951	0.4952
2.6	0.4953	0.4955	0.4956	0.4957	0.4959	0.4960	0.4961	0.4962	0.4963	0.4964
2.7	0.4965	0.4966	0.4967	0.4968	0.4969	0.4970	0.4971	0.4972	0.4973	0.4974
2.8	0.4974	0.4975	0.4976	0.4977	0.4977	0.4978	0.4979	0.4979	0.4980	0.4981
2.9	0.4981	0.4982	0.4982	0.4983	0.4984	0.4984	0.4985	0.4985	0.4986	0.4986
3.0	0.4987	0.4987	0.4987	0.4988	0.4988	0.4989	0.4989	0.4989	0.4990	0.4990

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;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、請參考新修正之社會秩序維護法之規定(如下附參考法條),回答下列問題:(25分)
 - (一)性交易是否處罰?是否有可非難性?請說明理由。
 - (二)為性交易而拉客是否處罰?請說明理由。
 - (三)為性交易而媒合是否處罰?請說明理由。
 - (四)在性交易專區均尚未設立前,是否應給予性交易者取締及裁罰?請說明理由為何。
 - (五)大法官釋字第666號解釋認為「社會秩序維護法」原有條文規定,對「意圖得利與人姦、宿者,處以拘留或罰鍰」之規定違憲,其違憲之理由何在?以上配合修法是否已經修正而達到上述大法官解釋意旨而合憲?詳述理由說明之。
- 參考法條:修正後之社會秩序維護法第80條及第81條,以及新增第91條之1規 定分別如下:
 - (一)第80條:有下列各款行為之一者,處新臺幣三萬元以下罰鍰:一、 從事性交易。但符合第九十一條之一第一項至第三項之自治條例規 定者,不適用之。二、在公共場所或公眾得出入之場所,意圖與人 性交易而拉客。
 - (二)第81條:有下列各款行為之一者,處三日以下拘留,併處新臺幣一萬元以上五萬元以下罰鍰;其情節重大者,得加重拘留至五日:一、媒合性交易。但媒合符合前條第一款但書規定之性交易者,不適用之。二、在公共場所或公眾得出入之場所,意圖媒合性交易而拉客。
 - (三)第91條之1:直轄市、縣(市)政府得因地制宜,制定自治條例,規劃得從事性交易之區域及其管理。(第一項)前項自治條例,應包含下列各款規定:「、、、、。」(第二項)本法中華民國一百年十一月四日修正之條文施行前,已依直轄市、縣(市)政府制定之自治條例管理之性交易場所,於修正施行後,得於原地址依原自治條例之規定繼續經營。(第三項)依前二項規定經營性交易場所者,不適用刑法第二百三十一條之規定。(第四項)直轄市、縣(市)政府應依第八十條、本條第一項及第二項性交易服務者之申請,提供輔導轉業或推介參加職業訓練。(第五項)

- 二、請說明警察人員執行職務時,得使用槍械之時機及其應注意事項各 為何?(25分)
- 三、警察官為完成所負任務,輒須採行各種措置。就中「進入場所」措置,本身並非直接手段,而係其他措置發動之前提手段。我國制定法就此一重要的權限措置,所設規範為何?其內容是否妥適?試論述之。(25分)
- 四、論者有謂我國制定法規範之警察任務,幾與整體國家行政機能或政府任務劃上等號。如何重新釐定我國警察任務,以改進此種不合理的現象?試論述之。(25分)

所 别:警察政策研究所

組 別:警察行政組

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、請依據公共政策利害關係人(stakeholder)的觀點,評述:「社會秩序維護法」授權地方政府劃設性交易專區,專區外娼、嫖皆罰的政策。(25分)
- 二、根據政策執行由上而下(top-down approach)及由下而上的研究途徑 (bottom-up approach),請說明、解釋: (25分)
 - (一)警察基層官僚(street-level breaucrats)的意義、特點與重要性為何?
 - (二)警察機關制定標準作業程序(SOPs)之理由為何?
 - (三)警察基層官僚依據標準作業程序執行政策,可能造成的缺失為 何?
- 三、試論述古典犯罪學派對犯罪原因之基本看法為何?又此看法可提供警察何種犯罪控制之策略?(25分)
- 四、試論述隨著一九七〇年代後犯罪率的升高以及民眾犯罪恐懼感的逐漸增高,再加上體認到刑事司法體系對於犯罪控制的侷限性,以及世界性新保守主義的傾向,目前警政犯罪控制的發展趨勢為何?又你個人對此發展趨勢有何評論?(25分)

所 別:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察學及警察行政

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、從各國警察的發展過程觀察,警察的任務正在擴大中,並已對警察 組織構成相當大的負擔。解決的途徑之一,係運用民力協勤。試論 述我國警察機關現有的民力組織有哪些?在運用上存在哪些問題? 有何策進作為?(25分)
- 二、J. Q. Wilson 與 G. Kelling 在其發表的「警察與鄰里安全:破窗 (The Police and Neighborhood Safety: Broken Windows)」論文中 首先使用「破窗」一詞,極力促請警察需多加注意社區中擾亂公共 秩序的行為。試從「破窗理論」的意涵,論述警察應如何規劃勤務,以維護社區治安。(25分)
- 三、四十年來,各國重要的警政策略有哪些?(15 分)我國從中央到 地方有哪些警政作為回應了這些策略趨勢,試舉例說明之。(10 分)
- 四、警察風紀,向來是警政管理的重要面向。考諸他國警政,許多國家 或城市設有獨立的投訴委員會,廣納民間專業與清望人士參與有關 警察風紀案件的審查。請問:
 - (一) 這個制度有哪些優缺點? (15分)
 - (二)台灣警政若引進此制,應有哪些配套措施?(10分)

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所(刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;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、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?

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、制定法課予人民公法上之不行為義務,並對違反之人設立罰則者, 在解釋論上,其僅以罰則擔保法律之實效性,不生行政強制執行之 問題。惟在現實上,不行為義務之違反,輒生有形的結果(例如違 規停車,形成道路障礙)。為改正該不行為義務違反所生之有形的 結果,應有何立法設計?試論述之。
- 二、「反射利益」之意義與內涵為何?其與「公權利」有何區別?關於 國家賠償請求上之反射利益論,究係違法性要件之問題,抑或損害 要件之問題?試論述之。
- 三、請分別說明下列行政機關所為之處分,受處分人如有不服,應循何 種救濟程序、於多久期限內、向何機關提起行政救濟? (請寫出全 部救濟層級)
 - (一)違反空氣污染防制法,遭新竹縣政府環保局科處新臺幣六十萬 元罰鍰。
 - (二)汽車駕駛人闖紅燈,遭新竹區監理所桃園監理站科處新臺幣六千元罰鍰。
- 四、行政處分之態樣有所謂「多階段處分」與「一般處分」,試分別論 述其義,並舉例說明之。

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4大題;共4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。

ー、 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 <u>no less than 100</u> words and <u>no more than 200 words</u>.

How to Create an Anti-Graft Society

所 别: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。
- 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。
- 4.請以橫式書寫作答。

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 酙前引古文思想,以「危機管理中的情緒管理」為題,書寫論文一 篇。

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

1. 本試題共 4 大題,每題各占 25 分;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、某毒品查緝單位,查緝毒品重量的機率分配函數如下(以公克為單位):

重量	10	20	30	40	50
機率	0.35	0. 25	0. 2	0.1	0.1

令 X 與 Y 分別表示毒品的重量與獎勵分數。獎勵分數的計算方式為:第一個 10 公克獎勵 15 分,以後每增加 10 公克加 13 分。

- (一) 試求E(X)、E(Y)、V(X)、V(Y)。(20分)
- (二)利用謝比雪夫不等式 (Chebyshev's inequality)計算包含 60% 查緝毒品的重量範圍。(5分)
- 二、有三個警察分局同時進行一項勤務編排實驗,經調查各個分局同仁之反應資料如下表:

分局	滿意程度				
刀间	滿意	普通	不滿意		
甲分局	90人	3 人	7人		
乙分局	170 人	18 人	7人		
丙分局	135 人	6人	9人		

- (一)請依檢定步驟,以α=0.05 檢定並分析三個警察分局之滿意程度 是否一致?(20分)
- (二)根據上述檢定,研究者所下的結論可能會犯何種錯誤?試說明之。(5分)

Hint: $\chi^2_{(1, 0.05)} = 3.84$; $\chi^2_{(2, 0.05)} = 5.99$; $\chi^2_{(3, 0.05)} = 7.81$; $\chi^2_{(4, 0.05)} = 9.49$

三、解釋下列名詞:

- (一)何謂抽樣誤差與非抽樣誤差?試舉例說明之。(6分)
- (二)何謂簡單隨機抽樣、分層隨機抽樣、部落抽樣及系統抽樣?並 說明這些抽樣方法的優缺點。(7分)
- (三)何謂中央極限定理?說明其重要性。(6分)
- (四)何謂檢定力曲線?並說明影響檢定力的因素。(6分)
- 四、高血壓患者有年輕化趨勢,且四分之三的人對自己罹患高血壓渾然 不覺,民國 90 年度 20 至 39 歲的年輕人中,患有高血壓者有 6%。現隨機抽查 64 位年輕人,發現有 5 位患有高血壓。在 5%顯 著水準下,現在年輕人高血壓患者比例是否較 90 年度高?若現在 年輕人高血壓患者比例為 8%,則檢定力為多少?

(註:P(Z>1.645)=0.05、P(Z>1.96)=0.025、P(Z>2.326)=0.01)

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、「勒令歇業」為社會秩序維護法之處罰種類。請引據相關規定說明,「勒令歇業」之處罰機關、執行機關、執行方法與執行程序。
- 二、對於集會遊行活動之管理模式,有許可制或報備制,試問二者優劣 何在,請依法理、社會認知、執法條件等面向分析之。
- 三、警察執法常涉及人身自由之限制或剝奪,應遵守憲法及人權二公約 之相關規定。請說明新修正之「社會秩序維護法」刪除「留置」規 定之理由何在?又請依據大法官釋字第 690、708 號解釋之相關意 旨,就我國警察法規中涉及人身自由限制或剝奪之規定,舉述二例 並說明其是否應遵守「憲法保留」及人權二公約之相關規定?
- 四、何謂「行政秩序罰」、「行政執行罰」、「行政懲戒罰」與「行政刑罰」及其差異何在?請分別就上述四種罰以警察執法各舉一例說明之。

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、以警政為中心的社區警政(community policing)及以社區為中心的社區警政(community policing)概念有所不同,二者之不同將影響警察犯罪預防工作的範圍,請問:
 - (一) 二者有何不同?(15分)
 - (二) 我國警政策略宜採以上何者?為什麼?(10分)

二、名詞解釋

- () COMPSTAT
- (ニ) Zero Tolerance Policing
- (三) The Third Party Policing
- (四) Hot Spot Policing
- (五) Citizen Review Board
- 三、隨著近年來兩岸人民往來互動日趨頻繁,交流互利之餘,同時亦衍 生許許多多兩岸跨境犯罪問題,面對此問題,警察政策上應有何思 維與策略,來共同合作打擊兩岸跨境犯罪問題?試申論之。
- 四、犯罪學上慢性習慣犯(chronic offenders)的研究指出,少部分的人 犯了大多數的犯罪,因而政策便會針對這些慢性習慣犯設計出另一 套程序,來集中資源監控、追訴或監禁這些慢性犯罪者,惟在政策 運用上會面臨哪些問題?試申論之。

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察學及警察行政

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、當代警察執法策略的研擬,愈來愈重視資料分析和科學證據,即所謂「以證據為基礎的決策」(Evidence-Based Policy Making)。國內和國外多項實證研究發現,大多數治安事件的發生,在空間上的分布呈現集中趨勢的現象,稱為熱點或熱區。請根據該等研究的發現及相關理論,論述相對應的警察勤務編排原則。
- 二、受全球化效應的影響,國界高穿透性與跨境連結的現象愈來愈明顯,也造成國內治安問題跨境化的趨勢。請以犯罪情資交換為架構,說明跨境執法合作機制的類型及運作問題。
- 三、警政專業化和警政社區化之意涵為何?二者在警察功能、組織設計及勤務方式等方面有何不同?
- 四、從管理學、法律學及政治學等觀察角度看警察組織,各有何著重之處?試以我國警察派出所為例說明之。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所(刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;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、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?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、行政法人為政府組織改造之一種新興行政組織型態,請依民國 100 年公布之行政法人法,回答下列問題:
- (一)何謂行政法人?
- (二)機關辦理何種公共事務,適合設立行政法人?
- 二、依「道路交通管理處罰條例」第 43 條規定,二輛以上之汽車在道路上競駛者,處汽車駕駛人罰鍰,並當場禁止其駕駛及吊銷其駕駛執照。汽車駕駛人有前項行為者,並吊扣該汽車牌照三個月;經受吊扣牌照之汽車再次提供為違反前項行為者,沒入該汽車。汽車駕駛人違反第一項、第三項規定者,應接受道路交通安全講習。

A向友人B借車,和C在道路上競駛賽車。請依據行政罰法之責任 理論,列出上開法條中具有裁罰性質之行政處分,並說明該處罰之 應歸責者。

- 三、請舉一警察執法案例說明行政秩序罰、行政程序、行政執行與行政 爭訟之意義與其相互之關係為何?並進一步以該案例說明「比例原 則」之內涵與適用?
- 四、請分別舉例說明法規命令、行政規則、職權命令與自治規則之意義 與拘束效力各為何?

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4大題;共4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 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 <u>no less than 100 words</u> and <u>no more than 200 words</u>. In your opinion, does "Sunflower Movement" create a new threat to Taiwan's national security?

所 别: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。
- 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。
- 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、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。

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 大題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、依據投資原則,「雞蛋不能放在同一籃子內」,假設張三有 A、B、C 三種投資標的,投資此三種標的比例分別為 0.5、0.3 及 0.2。若已知 A、B、C 三種投資之獲利機率分別為 0.8、0.7 及 0.6。試求:
 - (一) 張三投資獲利的機率為何?
 - (二)若已確定張三為獲利,試分別計算由 A、B、C 三種投資標的所獲得的機率為何?
- 二、某警察局要瞭解派出所員警人數(X)與每月水電費(千元)(Y)之間的關係,得到資料如下:

$$\overline{X} = 6$$
, $S_X = 0.8$, $\overline{Y} = 2.4$, $S_Y = 0.7$, $S_{XY} = 0.48$, $n = 40$

- (-) 試求迴歸方程式 $\hat{Y} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}X$, 並解釋迴歸方程式的意涵。
- (二)若某派出所有 8 位員警,試求該所平均每月水電費的 95%信賴 區間。

Hint: $Z_{.025} = 1.96$

- 三、請繪製二項分配 B(4,0.5) 的機率分配圖(亦即 n=4, p=0.5), 並計算其平均數 μ 、標準差 σ 、平均偏差 MAD (mean absolute deviation)。
- 四、若想了解某項治安政策全體民意支持率,今隨機抽樣 1200 人,得 支持者有 642 人,請問可否認定全體民意支持率超過一半? (請寫 出假設檢定的過程,自己設定 α,並說明檢定結果)

參考數值: Z_{0.05}=1.645、 Z_{0.025}=1.96、 Z_{0.01}=2.33

所 別:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、警察職權行使法將行政執行法第37條以下之即時強制部分,加以 重複規定。論者有執行政執行法第1條「行政執行,依本法之規 定;本法未規定者,適用其他法律之規定。」之規定,主張行政執 行法係基本法,優先警察職權行使法而適用。該項見解是否妥適? 試論述之。
- 二、社會秩序維護法第2條「違反社會秩序行為之處罰,以行為時本法 有明文規定者為限。」之規定,揭橥「處罰法定原則」。該原則所 具內涵為何?試論述之。
- 三、對於個人資料保護,在警察法規中有何相關之規範?另警察所蒐集 資料之利用,須符合「法定職掌及其特定目的」之要求,請申論本 規定之意涵與目的?
- 四、保障人民合法集會自由,與對意圖滋事在公共場所任意聚眾,有妨害秩序之虞,而不聽制止者之處罰。此兩者,在警察執行及認定上應如何區別?請分別從集會自由與秩序罰之法理,加以論述分析之。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、試論述目標導向之公共衛生犯罪預防模式之基本概念為何?又警察 工作如何將此概念運用在青少年的犯罪預防?
- 二、美國 Mi SSouri 州的 Kansas 市於 1970 年代的巡邏實驗發現,增加 巡邏警力卻未減少犯罪。試論述其最大的理由為何?又此巡邏實驗 可提供我國警政何種啟發?
- 三、近年來,我國已逐漸重視犯罪被害人在刑事訴訟上的角色與權益。 試說明我國近 30 年來有關犯罪被害人保護政策的重要變革,以及 被害人保護對於警察預防犯罪工作的重要性。
- 四、長期以來,婦幼人身安全保護工作深受警政管理階層所忽略。試從 社區警政的思維,說明婦幼保護在警察犯罪預防工作的重要性,以 及警察組織應有的策進作為。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察學及警察行政

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、試概述我國警察勤務沿革之過程。(10 分)並論述我國警勤區之功能及未來可能之發展方向為何?(15 分)
- 二、有論者稱美國警政之發展可以分為三個時期,即政治干涉時期、專業化警察時期(或稱改革時期)及社區警政時期,請說明各個時期之重要警政原則為何?(15分)又我國警政之發展處於何時期,其主張之理由為何?(10分)

三、有關民意與警察政策,請問:

- (一)「民意」與「警察政策」二者,何者為自變項(因),何者為 依變項(果),試舉例說明您的觀點。(10分)
- (二) 有人說,民意善變如水;也有人說,民意是穩定漸進的 (stable and incremental)。您同意何種觀點,試舉我國司 法警政議題的民意趨向為例,說明之。(15分)
- 四、社區導向警政以降之近40年來,各國重要的警政策略有哪些? (15分)我國有哪些警政實務作為回應了這些策略趨勢,試舉例 說明之。(10分)

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所(刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;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、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?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;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、請分析下列行政機關之決定或措施其法律性質為何?又當事人如有不服該決 定或措施,應循何種救濟程序?於多久期限內、向何機關提起救濟?
- (一)直轄市政府交通局於某甲住宅前道路劃設禁止臨時停車之標線。
- (二)某乙交通違規遭臺北市交通事件裁決所吊銷駕駛執照。
- 二、工廠管理輔導法第 29 條規定:「製造、加工或使用危險物品達管制量以上之工廠,違反第二十二條第一項規定,未投保公共意外責任保險者,處工廠負責人新臺幣五萬元以上二十五萬元以下罰鍰,並令其限期改善;屆期不遵行者,得按次連續處罰。」同法第 31 條規定:「工廠有下列情形之一者,主管機關應令其限期改善、補辦或申報,屆期不改善、補辦或申報者,處工廠負責人新臺幣一萬元以上五萬元以下罰鍰;仍不遵行者,得按次連續處罰:一、利用其廠地或建築物之一部或全部從事物品製造、加工以外業務。但從事與所製造產品相關之業務者,不在此限。……十、違反依第二十三條第二項所定辦法中有關申報內容之規定。」請問:
- (一)工廠管理輔導法第29條之「限期改善」與第31條之「限期改善」,法律 性質是否相同?(15分)
- (二)工廠管理輔導法第29條之「按次連續處罰」中之第一次處罰,與第31條 之「按次連續處罰」中之第一次處罰,其法律性質各為何?(10分)

- 三、何謂行政保留?試申其義。並請分別說明行政保留概念發展之背景以及在我國實踐之情形各為何?
- 四、根據媒體報導,臺北文化體育園區大型室內體育館開發計畫案(大巨蛋案)歷經九次都審與五次環評,得標廠商遠雄建設公司於2011年取得建照開始動工,原預計2015年10月完工,2016年4月開幕。最近因柯文哲市長上任之後,對於該BOT案有所質疑,媒體與網軍亦多方追蹤。透過已被公開之相關資訊內容,一般人多認該案黑幕重重,恐有嚴重之官商勾結情事。甲為臺北市民,任職於某雜誌社擔任記者,擬深入追蹤該案,進行一系列之專題報導,為供撰稿之參考,乃依政府資訊公開法之規定,於2015年3月16日向臺北市政府提出申請書,請求提供該BOT案書面契約及相關之特定檔案卷宗記載內容之資訊。請問:
- (一)甲請求提供之資訊,臺北市政府應否准許?(15分)
- (二)對於甲之請求,倘臺北市政府迄今未曾有任何通知或准駁之函復,甲可否直接提起爭訟?(10分)

所 别: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. $(10 \, \%)$

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 <u>no less</u> than 100 words and <u>no more than 200 words</u>.

"Mobile Police Station" and its Impacts

所 别:各所

科 目:國文

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共2大題,每大題各50分;共1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。
- 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、呦呦鹿鳴,食野之蒿。我有嘉賓,德音孔昭。視民不恌,君子是則是傚。 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,足以謏聞,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。

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4大題,每題各25分;共1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、某一警察分局 90 天的車禍案件共發生 170 件,統計如下:

發生	:件數	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
天	數	12	24	23	16	7	2	1	0	1	0

- (一) 請繪製適當之統計圖。
- (二)這些資料的平均數、眾數、第50百分位數、標準差為何?
- (三)請問未來某一天至多發生1件車禍的機率為何?
- 二、臺灣地區家庭收支調查,103 年桃園市計抽樣 900 戶,其中申請安裝有線電視設備的占 80%,申請光纖上網設備的占 20%,試求:
- (一)有線電視普及率的90%信賴區間。
- (二)光纖上網普及率的95%信賴區間。

- 三、波生分配(Poisson 分配)的機率如下: $f(x)=\frac{e^{-\mu}*\mu^x}{x!}$,請繪製 Poisson 分配 P(1)的機率分配圖(亦即其平均數 μ =1),並計算其標準差 σ 、平均偏差 MAD(mean absolute deviation)。
- 四、警政署每季皆會委辦進行民眾對治安滿意度調查。針對某一縣市,若設定信賴水準95%(α=0.05),抽樣誤差2%(e=0.02)範圍內,使用簡單隨機抽樣,請問必須調查的樣本數為多少?

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;共1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、某甲未帶駕照騎機車,而某乙騎機車未戴安全帽。請說明巡邏員警張三得如何進行依法攔查?另請說明警察如何依法進行全面攔檢?又「合理懷疑」(Reasonable Suspicion)與「相當理由」(Probable Cause)有何不同?在我國法制及警察適用上如何區分?
- 二、大法官釋字第 666 號解釋後,修正社會秩序維護法對於性交易之規範。張 三從事性交易;李四在公共場所,意圖與人性交易而拉客;王五媒合性交 易,均分別為警所查獲,請依據社會秩序維護法之規定,說明其各如何裁 處與救濟?
- 三、何謂警察補充性原則?請舉現行法之規定及實務運用案例說明其內涵。
- 四、私人保全人員、社區巡守人員或依法執行稽查公務人員依法得持有電擊器、電氣警棒執勤。請就警械使用條例及相關規定說明:
- (一) 渠等持有特定警械之適法要件及申請程序。
- (二) 渠等使用警械之法律性質。

所 别:警察政策研究所

組 別:警察行政組

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;共1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、試論述 1982 年美國學者 GEORGE L. KELLING AND JAMES Q. WILSON 發表的「破窗一警察與鄰里安全(Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety)」一文,其主要觀點為何?又此文對警政之作為有何啟發?
- 二、試論述環境犯罪學(Environmental Criminology)之發展背景為何?又其在 犯罪預防之運用上有何具體的成效?
- 三、「權變理論」(Contingency Theory)是經常被用來探討組織行為的重要理論。試從該理論的命題,說明我國過去一百年來警察組織的變遷可劃分成哪些階段?各階段的警察組織又具有哪些特徵?
- 四、再犯預防是警察機關最重要的犯罪預防策略。試說明警察目前執行性侵害 加害人約制訪查工作的效益和困境。

所 别:警察政策研究所

組 別:警察行政組

科 目:警察學及警察行政

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;共1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、何謂問題導向警政(Problem-Oriented Policing)與情資導向警政(Intelligence-Led Policing)(15分)?我國警政之發展應如何運用此種警政策略?(10分)本題可參酌下列資料回答:

Intelligence-led policing is a policing model that is built around the assessment and management of risk. Intelligence officers serve as guides to operations, rather than operations guiding intelligence. Intelligence-led policing gained considerable momentum globally following the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States.

Although claimed as a policing framework that builds on earlier paradigms, including community policing, problem-oriented policing, and continuous improvement or partnership models of policing, it originated as a rejection of the reactive, crime focus of community policing with calls for police to spend more time employing informants and surveillance to combat recidivist offenders.

- 二、試論我國派出所之功能為何(10分)?又派出所之未來發展宜為何(請試 從治安效率、組織效能、法規適用與為民服務等方面論述之)?(15分)
- 三、試論述第三造警政(Third Party Policing)之緣起背景為何?又其主要內涵 為何?試舉一實例說明我國哪一警政作為回應此策略。
- 四、試論述勤務運作主要原理為何?此主要原理如何運用在酒駕取締勤務上?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所(刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各25分;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、甲男任職某分局偵查員,與 A 女交往多時,由於 A 女有新結識男友而提議分手,兩人談判後不歡而散。甲懷恨在心而欲報復 A,由於擔任警職不便出面,乃以新臺幣 8 萬元央請失業男子乙與丙毆打 A,乙、丙二人答應甲之請託。某日,乙、丙二人在 A 行經無人之道路時,合力出手毆打 A,但 A 奮力抵抗並拿出防狼噴劑迎面噴射,乙心生憤怒,認為將 A 殺死亦無妨,乃拾起地上石塊攻擊 A 之頭部,A 不支倒地,丙見 A 隨身攜帶一只名牌包,內有現金數萬元與金飾,乃將其取走後,二人逃離現場。結果,A 在該無人經過之道路上失血過多,不治死亡。試問:甲、乙、丙三人之行為應如何處斷?
- 二、某分局值查隊值查員甲與乙二人執行臨檢勤務,A因攜帶大麻,在緊張慌亂之下,立即將以保鮮膜包著之大麻吞入體內,甲、乙二人將A帶回分局處理,期間將A帶至醫院檢查,經過X光檢查,確認A體內確有大麻塊狀物,於是在分局值查階段使用瀉劑,以及令A喝下大量礦泉水,終於使A排出該毒品,而將其扣押後移送法辦。試問:甲、乙二人執行此種值查程序有無違法瑕疵?該扣押所得證據有無證據能力?
- 三、某地檢署委託某私立醫院辦理毒品犯之尿液檢驗工作,該醫院檢驗員甲竟心 生貪念,某日收受毒品犯乙 10 萬元現金後,將乙之尿液瓶子換裝成自己的 尿液,導致檢驗結果呈現陰性反應,檢察官因罪證不足而對乙為不起訴處 分。試問本案甲之可罰性為何?

四、刑法第91條之1第2項針對妨害性自主等罪之強制治療處分規定:「前項處分期間至其再犯危險顯著降低為止,執行期間應每年鑑定、評估有無停止治療之必要。」試論述該項之規定有無違反刑法罪刑法定原則之精神?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、何謂「第一次權利保護優先原則」?在國家賠償請求權之行使上,若有踐 行「第一次權利保護優先原則」者,則國家賠償法第 8 條第 1 項規定之 2 年消滅時效期間,應自何時起算?試論述之。
- 二、公務員於執行職務行使公權力時,因過失不法侵害人民自由或權利者,有 請求權人可否不經國家賠償請求程序,逕依民法第 186 條第 1 項規定,向 該有過失之公務員請求損害賠償?試論述之。
- 三、甲參與 A 機關採購案之投標,嗣經 A 發現甲與其他投標廠商乙、丙之押標金,均由同一銀行匯入 A 指定帳戶,且通匯序號連號,A 遂認本件有政府採購法第 50 條第 1 項第 5 款:「不同投標廠商間之投標文件內容有重大異常關聯之情形。」乃依投標須知規定,認甲、乙、丙有影響採購作業公正之違反法令行為情形,而沒收其押標金各新臺幣 10 萬元,並取消其次低標之決標保留權,甲與乙、丙就沒收其押標金部分均不服,分別循序提出異議、申訴,遞遭駁回,遂提起行政訴訟,行政法院有無審判權?
- 四、行政機關在行使其權限時,事先必須蒐集各種資訊,此種資訊蒐集行為,包括盤查、進入、檢查、調查等,歷來之行政法學者多將之視為即時強制之一環,但在最近,以稅法學為首,主張把此等手段之應歸屬領域,與即時強制手段加以區別,將之視為另一種新的行政上獨立行為形式,有重新檢討之必要。請申論行政調查與即時強制之區別,並舉例說明之。

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

and the second second			
作答注意事項:			
1.本試題共4大題	; 共 4 頁。		
2.不用抄題,可不	按題目次序作答,作	旦應書寫題號。	
3.禁用鉛筆作答,	違者不予計分。		
- \ Vocabulary and Pl	hrases:(20 分)		
1.digital evidence			
2.informant			
3.INTERPOL			
4.polygraph			
5.in the line of duty			
6.The violence outside	de the city hall	soon after	the police force put
down the riot.			
(A) expired	(B) subsided	(C) redirected	(D) instilled
7.The police	the whole	area after fires we	ere discovered in the
high-rise building.			
(A) cordoned off		(B) congested w	rith
(C) posted to		(D) emancipated	d from
8.The accused	against the dea	th sentence to the	Supreme Court.
(A) adhered	(B) accommodated	(C) adjusted	(D) appealed

9 is a	n person who is involved	ved with another in	the commission of
crime whether as	a principal or as an ac	cessory.	
(A) Escort	(B) Accomplice	(C) Abettor	(D) Informant
10. He gave a	to the police t	elling them how he	killed his wife.
(A) commitment		(B) narrator	
(C) commandmen	t	(D) confession	1

二、Translation: (30 分)

(一) 中翻英(10分)

在全球化趨勢下,犯罪國際化日益嚴重。因此,「打擊跨國犯罪」已 是全球警政的核心。我國亦積極與各國執法機關建立情報合作管道,蒐集 運輸販毒、國際詐欺、恐怖活動、人口販運、武器走私、駭客入侵,網路 洗錢等犯罪情資,期能掃蕩不法,使跨國犯罪無所遁形,民眾免於被害。

(二) 英翻中(20分)

- 1. The treatment to be given the offender cannot alter the fact of the offense, but we can take measures to reduce the chance of similar acts occurring in the future. We should banish the criminal, not in order to exact revenge nor directly to encourage reform, but to deter that person and others from further illegal attacks on society.
- 2. A police officer is permitted to use the amount of force necessary only to overcome the resistance or aggression that is presented by the subject. When the resistance or aggression is reduced, the officer must reduce his or her force correspondingly.

三、Reading Comprehension: (20 分)

(一)請依下文回答第1題至第5題

Marco Polo literally changed the Western view of the world. European maps in his time were <u>1</u> on Biblical interpretations and classical mythology. Jerusalem was at the center. At the margins the map-makers drew monsters and savages, because there, <u>2</u> the Christian center, Nature herself was believed

a

to be monstrous. Then <u>3</u> Polo's book *Travels*, describing great civilizations in the East, and a world not centered on Jerusalem, politically or geographically. This recasting of the world into a more dynamic and multi-centered geographical space was the first step toward 4 we now call globalization. Travels appeared in popular anthologies circulating in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. Christopher Columbus had an early copy, and made notes in the margins. He later <u>5</u> America while searching out a western route to Polo's Cathay.

1. (A) based	(B) place	(C) situated	(D) supported
2. (A) in the vic	inity of	(B) far from	
(C) in lieu of		(D) close to	
3. (A) came	(B) existed	(C) lied	(D) stood

4. (A) which (B) what (C) that (D) where

5. (A) jumped into (B) took after (C) bungled into (D) diverged from

(二)請依下文回答第6題至第10題

In recent years, issues of public and personal safety have become a major concern to many people around the world. Violent incidents in fast food restaurants, parking lots, hospitals, schools and colleges, and shopping malls have led many to seek greater security inside their homes and in many public buildings and areas as well. Sales of burglar alarms, motion detectors, and closed circuit television systems (CCTV) have skyrocketed since 2000. Convenience stores, gas stations, jewelry stores, and even the postal service have barricaded their staffs behind safety glass enclosures and focus cameras on many work stations that involve handling money. Communities employ private security forces and encourage homeowners to install alarm systems and other security devices. While some people sympathize with the reasons behind these efforts, others have voiced concern that these measures are helping to create a siege mentality. There is fear that such a mentality will lead to a general distrust of others among people that could foster a dangerous isolation within neighborhoods and among neighbors.

- 6. The passage suggests which of the following about community security?
- (A) Communities are more dangerous today than they were before the year 2000.
- (B) Too much concern for security could destroy trust among neighbors.
- (C) Poor security has led to an increase in public violence.
- (D) Isolated neighborhoods are unsafe neighborhoods.
- 7. The word *foster* in the last sentence most nearly means
- (A) adopt
- (B) encourage
- (C) prevent
- (D) secure

- 8. The author believes that
- (A) More security is needed to make neighborhoods safer.
- (B) People should spend more on home security.
- (C) People should not ignore the problems created by excessively safety concerns.
- (D) Security devices are the best protection against violent crime.
- 9. According to the author, security devices have skyrocketed since 2000. What does it mean?
- (A) People like to live a life full of variety of security devices.
- (B) The need of security devices has dramatically increased among people.
- (C) The prices of security devices are on the increase.
- (D) Security devices have changed a lot since 2000.
- 10. In the second last sentence, the phrase *siege mentality* means
- (A) hostility
- (B) defensiveness
- (C) fear
- (D) corruption

四、Essay: (30 分)

Write an essay on the topic: Police Visibility

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Increasing police visibility is a good policy to better public security.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

所 别: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。
- 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。
- 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、吾所以有大患者,為吾有身;及吾無身,有何患?(《老子·第十 三章》)
- 二、為天下及國,莫如以德,莫如行義。以德以義,不賞而民勸,不 罰而邪止,此神農、黃帝之政也。(《呂氏春秋·上德》)
- 三、事在四方,要在中央。聖人執要,四方來效。(《韓非子·揚權》)
- 四、凡戰者,以正合,以奇勝。故善出奇者,無窮如天地,不竭如江 海。(《孫子兵法·勢篇》)
- 五、群臣陳其言,君以其言授其事,事以責其功。功當其事,事當其 言則賞;功不當其事,事不當其言則誅。(《韓非子·二柄》)

貳、論文:50分

顧炎武〈與友人論學書〉:「愚所謂聖人之道者如之何?曰:『博學於文』,曰:『行己有恥』。自一身以至於天下國家,皆學之事也;自子臣、弟友,以至出入、往來、辭受、取與之間,皆有恥之事也。 恥之於人大矣。」請參酌前引古文之思想,以「現代警察的知識涵養與道德操守」為題,書寫論文一篇。

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共4大題,每題各占25分;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、某葡萄酒釀造廠宣稱其所產生的某種葡萄酒之酸度趨近常態分配,平均 pH 值為 6.10。隨機抽取 10 瓶為樣本,發現平均酸度的 pH 值是 6.03,標準差 是 0.125。(25 分)
- (一)以 0.10 為顯著水準,是否有證據顯示該酒廠宣稱平均 pH 值為 6.10 是錯誤的?
- (二)求 p 值的上限和下限,並解釋其意義。

Hint: $t_{0.05}(9) = 1.833$; $t_{0.10}(9) = 1.381$

二、在一藥物試驗中,參與試驗的 325 人中分別注射不同量的胰島素 (insulin),然後檢測其低血糖(hypoglycemia)狀況得下列的數據:

	胰島素注射量之範圍					
	<0.25	0. 25-0. 49	0.50-0.74	0.75-0.99	≥1.0	
呈現低血糖情況	4	21	28	15	12	
無低血糖情況	40	74	59	26	46	

試以顯著水準 $\alpha = 0.05$ 檢定胰島素的注射與低血糖情況沒有關聯的假設。 (25分)

 $Hint: \ \chi^{2}_{(1,\ 0.\,05)} \ = 3.\,84 \ \text{;} \ \chi^{2}_{(2,\ 0.\,05)} \ = 5.\,99 \ \text{;} \ \chi^{2}_{(3,\ 0.\,05)} \ = 7.\,81 \ \text{;} \ \chi^{2}_{(4,\ 0.\,05)} \ = 9.\,49 \ \circ 1.000 \ \text{;} \ \chi^{2}_{(4,\ 0.\,05)} \ = 1.000 \ \text{;}$

- 三、某大學招考 1000 名新生,其應考人數為 6302 人,其考試總分為 400 分, 而應考者全體平均分數為 180 分,標準差為 50 分,假設全體應考成績為常 態分配,試求:
- (一) 最低錄取分數是多少分? (13分)
- (二)成績330分者在成績排名上是第幾名?(12分)【已知P(Z≤-3)=0.0228,P(Z≤-1)=0.1587】
- 四、假設某都會區各<u>行政區人口數</u>與區內<u>搶案發生件數</u>經電腦分析後,得迴歸 分析的 ANOVA 表為:

變異來源	SS	DF
迴歸	SSR=2500	1
殘差	SSE=7500	17

- (一) 試求行政區人口數與搶案件數之間的相關係數 r。(12分)
- (二) 以 $\alpha = 0.05$ 檢定 r 是否顯著。【已知 $t_{0.05}(17) = 1.74$, $t_{0.025}(17) = 2.11$ 】(13分)

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、茲有2案,一為竊盜通緝犯甲經警員乙欄查時,立即駕車意圖逃離現場; 另案為警員張三據報李四駕車並攜有槍械及毒品,警員張三攔檢時,遭到 李四駕車正面衝撞。請依我國現行法令規定,說明警槍之使用時機及應注 意事項為何?又上述2案之情狀中,警員得否對駕駛人使用警槍射擊?是 否得對行駛中之車輛射擊?得否對空鳴槍?請舉相關規定及法理說明之。
- 二、請依據司法院大法官釋字第 666 號解釋意旨,說明性交易處罰之立法目的 為何?並請進一步依該號解釋意旨說明對於從事性交易之行為人,僅處罰 意圖得利之一方,而不處罰支付對價的相對人之違憲理由何在?又現行社 會秩序維護法之規定,對於性交易場所與其負責人及性交易者有何規範及 處罰?
- 三、依警察法第 9 條規定,發布警察命令係警察法定職權之一。試分析該條所稱「警察命令」之法律性質為何?並請分別舉實例說明之。
- 四、試就下列警察行政處分,詳細說明當事人如有不服時,應循何種救濟程序、於多久期限內、向何機關提起行政救濟?
- (一)直轄市政府警察局所屬警察分局之警備隊分隊長其年終考績被評定為丙等。
- (二)集會遊行負責人向某縣政府警察局申請集會遊行經許可後,於舉行前3日 遭廢止許可。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、刑事司法體系中推動修復式司法已逐漸受到重視,試問修復式司法之基本概念為何?又警察在修復式司法應有的作為為何?
- 二、自 1970 年代以後,世界各國犯罪被害保護運動逐漸興起,並影響刑事司法 體系及警政之運作。試說明我國警察機關對於性侵害案件最主要的角色與 地位為何?又我國警察機關在性侵害犯罪社區處遇之銜接機制最主要的作 為為何?
- 三、我國警察學先驅梅可望博士,主張理想的警察教育制度,應該具備下列原則:
- (一)警察人員的教育水準不可在他種人員之下
- (二)中、高級警察人員應有充分受教育的機會
- (三) 警察教育制度應與升級制度配合

梅可望博士在中央警官學校(中央警察大學前身)教育長、校長任內,即依此原則爭取成立學士班四年制與研究所碩士班,對奠定警察教育居功嚴偉。請依梅前校長臚列的原則,評析目前警察現行教育制度的優缺點,與應該如何改進?

四、警察任務不僅在於偵查犯罪,對於犯罪預防也應重視。犯罪學家嘗試解釋 犯罪發生的原因,但也提醒社會上每個人被害的機率並不相同,少數人顯 然較容易被害,尤其生理弱勢的老弱婦孺就屬於容易被害的族群。請以近 幾年來連續發生幼童被害的案件(含隨機與兒虐),從加害人與被害人的特 殊屬性,研擬警察因應重複被害現象的勤務策略。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察學及警察行政

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、近年來國內陸續發生幾起隨機殺人事件引起社會的恐慌,試問隨機殺人事件成因為何?又警察機關在勤務作為上有何有效策略可以防範此類隨機殺人事件?
- 二、試問行政警察的本質為何?又問題導向警政如何具體運用在行政警察的工作上?
- 三、警察需要具備何種核心能力?如何透過警察人員的考選制度和教育訓練, 才能讓警察具備上述核心能力?
- 四、監督警察的方式可分為哪 4 種課責機制?何種課責機制的控制程度較高?又警察如何才能贏得民眾的信任與合作?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所 (刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題25分;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、某團體不滿政府徵收土地黑箱作業,率眾於地政機關大門前靜坐抗議。活動持續進行至夜間,該團體趁駐警疏於注意時翻牆進入地政機關建築物內部,後經X警以現行犯逮捕闖入之人員。惟警察逮捕行為引發社會關注媒體報導,故該地方政府首長Y為備議會質詢等等,要求X警報告逮捕過程。稍後,X警也對Y首長說明並報告未來偵辦作為。試問,X警向Y首長報告之相關事宜,刑法上應如何評價?
- 二、X 警為追緝、鎖定詐欺犯嫌 Y 等行蹤、所在等,見其停車於公有停車場時暗自裝置衛星定位追蹤器 (GPS)。稍後,藉由衛星定位追蹤一週、每天 24 小時,方確認 Y 等住所地,並一舉破獲其同夥實施詐騙之機房及扣得贓物一批。試問, X 警所扣之物品、贓物之證據能力如何評價?

- 三、C於下班時段開車路經車輛眾多之處,因車速略快,渾然不知已擦撞到 D; D 被撞倒地後骨折,經旁人協助到醫院處理醫治;事後 D 憤而報警處理,本案 C 有無刑責?另外,A 開小客車路經叉路口,適逢右側 B 騎乘機車前進,兩車相撞 B 倒地擦傷。A 下車一看,認並無大礙,逕自離去;嗣後 B 向警局報案請求處理,本案 A 有無刑責?
- 四、甲經營某化學工廠,平日為節省成本,直接將廢水壓入地下。而該 工廠附近住戶長年以來皆以抽取地下水為生。一段時間之後,工廠 附近居民健康起變化,怪病連連;甚且生出的嬰兒,也出現多例畸 形兒。對於怪病與畸形兒部分,經查係與化學廢水有關,本案甲分 別就怪病與畸形兒部分,有無刑責?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題25分;共1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、依管轄法定原則及職務協助法理,試問:行政機關取締行政違規現行犯,遇有違規行為人未帶證件,又不配合稽查之情形,可否請求警察機關派員到場協助查證身分?到場警察可否將違規行為人強制帶往警察勤務處所查證身分?
- 二、法院裁定勒令歇業,交由警察機關執行。受處罰者如不遵行歇業義務,警察機關應如何強制執行?有無行政執行法執行規定之適用?
- 三、請分別說明下列行政機關所為之決定或措施,係屬何種法律性質? 又各該決定或措施之相對人如有不服,得否提起行政訴訟以謀救濟?其理由為何?
 - (一)縣政府將其所屬公務員年終考績評定為丙等。
 - (二)行政執行分署對欠稅逾期未繳納之義務人核發「禁奢命令」。
- 四、試說明中央警察大學招生簡章之法律性質為何?又招生簡章中規定 畢業生未滿服務年限離職者,須賠償在學期間所領受之公費待遇,該公費賠償費用是否為行政執行法所稱之公法上金錢給付義務?如當事人拒絕賠償時,如何強制執行之?

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4大題;共5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)

1、年金改革

6、川普政府

2、化武攻擊

7、併排違停

3、檢調單位

8、保障人民權利

4、限制出境

9、促進社會進步

5、北韓政權

10、肇事逃逸責任

二、Translation:(30分)

(一)(中翻英):幫派份子從事犯罪活動,目的是要增加或維持聯盟的力量、 聲明或經濟財源,他們在聯盟內部會有加入或運作的規定,聯盟提供成員 身體上的保護,以抵禦其他罪犯或幫派,並致力對於特定地點或區域行使 其控制,以防衛利益不受對手侵犯。

(=) (English to Chinese): Buying drugs from a suspect is a direct means of gathering evidence. Undercover drug operations, though dangerous, is useful in identifying participants in drug conspiracies. Undercover officers should be intelligent, reliable, confident, and resourceful, and have good judgment and excellent communication skills.

- 三、Reading Comprehension: (20分)
- Qs 1-5: Closest in Meaning Test: Find the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one given for each question.
- 1. Police officers are prohibited from firing warning shots under any circumstances; police officers are also not permitted to shoot at a moving vehicle unless the vehicle being shot at is being used in an assault attempt.
 - (A) When their lives are threatened, police are authorized to fire warning shots.
 - (B) Police officers are never allowed to shoot at moving vehicles.
 - (C) Police officers can shoot at moving vehicles only if a police officer's life is threatened.
 - (D) Police officers can sometimes shoot at a moving vehicle.
- 2. "Law must be stable and yet it cannot stand still," means most nearly that
 - (A) law is a fixed body of subject matter.
 - (B) law must adapt itself to changing conditions.
 - (C) law is a poor substitute for justice.
 - (D) the true administration of justice is the firmest pillar of good government.
- 3. We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.
 - (A) If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.
 - (B) In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then
 - (C) Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past, we do the same mistakes again.
 - (D) Those who couldn't remember what happened in the past were more likely to repeat it.

- 4. Because of his innocent face, it is difficult even today to believe he was a criminal although it had been certainly proven.
 - (A) Today it is possible to understand why people didn't want to believe that he was guilty as he had an innocent face.
 - (B) If it had been proven that he was guilty, they would believe that he was a criminal.
 - (C) It doesn't necessarily mean that criminals can't have an innocent look.
 - (D) Despite the fact that he was proven to be a criminal, his innocent face makes it difficult to believe that.
- 5. French is the only language other than English spoken on five continents.
 - (A) French and English are the only languages that are spoken on five continents.
 - (B) French and English are spoken widely in official and commercial circles.
 - (C) Before English, French was the only language spoken on five continents.
 - (D) Worldwide, French is the most widely taught second language after English.

Qs 6-10: Based on the passage below, answer the questions that follow it.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) grew out of the concept of defensible space developed by an architect and urban planner. Sometimes referred to as designing out crime, it has become an important tool for police in assisting communities in crime prevention efforts. The theory is based on the belief that design of the physical environment can create opportunities for people to come together and at the same time can remove the opportunity for criminals to act freely. It does this by concentrating on a facility's design, landscaping, and security technology, including a combination of security and police personnel, to create a series of preventive measures that combine to reduce problems or disruptions to a facility. These same preventive measures are meant to provide a sense of confidence to the public that a location is secure.

CPTED is most cost-effective when included in original design plans because this saves the costs associated with renovating or moving existing facilities. An example of a CPTED-based renovation in a mall or a transit facility would be moving the payment

area of a parking lot where crimes have occurred closer to where it can be seen by general users or by the facility's security officer. In this case, the placement of the payment area increases safety through the environmental decision of moving it into a safer area. The same example in a new facility would require someone with knowledge of CPTED principles considering the placement of the payment area during the design phase so as to prevent having to move it later.

- 6. According to the passage, police departments are most likely to use CPTED when
 - (A) helping communities develop crime prevention strategies.
 - (B) looking for car thieves on city streets.
 - (C) designing new police stations.
 - (D) all of the above.
- 7. The passage states that CPTED was developed by
 - (A) police community relations units.
 - (B) parking lot developers.
 - (C) a master builder and municipal planner.
 - (D) private security directors.
- 8. Based on the passage, CPTED would be least useful when
 - (A) renovating a suburban train station.
 - (B) renovating a shopping mall.
 - (C) renovating a private residence.
 - (D) renovating a public-access interior courtyard in a museum.
- 9. According to the passage, CPTED is most cost-effective
 - (A) in renovations.
 - (B) in new construction.
 - (C) when combined with other uniformed patrol tactics.
 - (D) when combined with plainclothes patrol tactics.

- 10. As a police officer, you would most likely be expected to have a knowledge of CPTED as a
 - (A) homicide detective.
 - (B) crime prevention officer.
 - (C) crime scene investigator.
 - (D) stationhouse sergeant.

Write an essay on the topic: Stress Management in Law Enforcement

No job is immune from stress, but for the law enforcement officer, the strains and tensions experienced at work are unique, often extreme, and sometimes unavoidable. In your opinion, how to tackle this work-related stress? Write an essay on this issue.

所 别:各所

科 目:國文

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共2大題,每大題50分;共1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。
- 4. 請以橫式書寫作答。

壹、解釋下列語句之義:(每小題 10 分,共 50 分)

- 一、天子之所是未必是,天子之所非未必非,天子亦遂不敢自為非是, 而公其非是於學校。(黃宗羲《明夷待訪錄·學校》)
- 二、聞誅一夫紂矣,未聞弒君也。(《孟子·梁惠王下》)
- 三、不違農時,穀不可勝食也;數罟不入洿池,魚鼈不可勝食也;斧 斤以時入山林,材木不可勝用也。(《孟子·梁惠王上》)
- 四、子游曰:「事君數,斯辱矣;朋友數,斯疏矣。」(《論語·里仁》)
- 五、士方其佔畢咿唔,則期報於科第綠仕。或少讀古書,窺著作之林 則責報於遐邇之譽,後世之名。(曾國藩〈聖哲畫像記〉)

貳、論文:50分

《荀子·勸學》:「騏驥一躍,不能十步;駑馬十駕,功在不舍。」 請參酌前引古文之思想,以「學習與實踐」為題,書寫作文一篇。

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究 所、水上警察研究所(海洋科技組)

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共4大題,每題25分;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、某警察分局 100 天的住宅竊案案件統計如下:

發生件數	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
天數	15	25	29	18	7	3	2	0	1	0

- (一)請問住宅竊案案件的平均數、變異數各為多少?
- (二)請建立上述資料的次數統計表及繪製適當的統計圖。
- (三)請問未來某二天發生2件以上住宅竊案案件的機率為何?
- 二、縣市長選舉如火如荼,今調查某候選人之支持率,假設隨機抽出樣 本數 900 人,其中支持者佔 432 人,則:
 - (一) 求此候選人支持率 95%的信賴區間?
 - (二)檢定此位候選人之支持度是否低於5成($\alpha = 0.05$)?
 - (三)在對立假設候選人支持度為45%,請說明檢定力為何?

註: $Z(0.05) = 1.645 \cdot Z(0.025) = 1.96$

三、欲確認案發時間是否與破案與否相關,隨機調查200案,得結果如下:

	破案	未破案
晚上	40	60
白天	60	40

 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下,請檢定白天晚上是否與其破案有關 $(\chi^2_{1,0.05} = 3.841)$ 。

四、在犯罪熱點區域,對民眾進行盤查為一常見之勤務。今一警員,當發現有可疑民眾,他必須在下兩項中做一決定:

 H_0 :無違法可能(不盤查); H_1 :有違法可能(盤查)

- (-) 「盤查後無違法問題」為何種誤差(Type I or Type II)? 其機率常以何者表示(填 α , β)?
- (二)「未盤查但違法」為何種誤差,其機率表示為何(填 α , β)?
- (三) 有無辦法同時減少型一與型二錯誤?

所 別:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題25分;共1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、行政執行法第 19 條第 1 項規定:「法院為拘提之裁定後,應將拘票交由行政執行處派執行員執行拘提。」試問此「執行員」是否為憲法第 8 條第 1 項所稱「非經司法或警察機關依法定程序,不得逮捕拘禁」之「警察機關」?
- 二、警察於實施犯罪(危害)預防活動時,所得採取之強制處分(手段)及任意處分(手段)措置有所區別,試論述強制處分(手段) 與任意處分(手段)之區別,並舉例說明之。
- 三、社會秩序維護法第 63 條第 1 項第 8 款規定:「製造、運輸、販賣、攜帶或公然陳列經主管機關公告查禁之器械者,處三日以下拘留或新臺幣三萬元以下罰鍰。」上開違反行為之構成要件為何?以刊登網頁之方式公然陳列或販賣警銬、防暴網者,可否依前揭規定處罰?試論述之。
- 四、警械使用條例第 11 條第 2 項規定「警察人員違法使用警械,因而 致人傷亡或財產損害」之國家賠償責任。是項國家賠償請求權之行 使,有無國家賠償法之適用?可否於刑事訴訟程序,附帶提起民事 訴訟請求?試論述之。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題25分;共1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、毒品與犯罪之關聯性為何?又我國警方目前防制毒品主要策略為何?
- 二、犯罪被害人對警察工作之重要性為何?又警政署目前針對命案、重 傷害等重大刑案犯罪被害人實施何具體保護措施?
- 三、試說明美國學者 Ronald V. Clarke 所提之情境犯罪預防 (situational crime prevention)的內涵為何?並論述警察人員如何將上述理論運用於通訊詐欺犯罪之防制?
- 四、社區處遇是當前刑事政策的重點之一。試問社區處遇的主要型態為何?針對不同類型犯罪人的社區處遇,警察人員應有的作為及角色為何?試申論之。

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察學及警察行政

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題 25 分; 共 1 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、派出所的勤務執行分為攻勢性勤務和守勢性勤務,試申論其內容。
- 二、警察機關勤務督導可分為哪幾類?(10分)勤務督察的項目內容有哪些?試申論之。(15分)
- 三、先進國家在九〇年代之警政發展,已達民間警衛之人力與預算均超 出正式警察遠甚之境地。此種所謂警政民間化(Privatization of Policing)與公私協力、共同治理(Public-Private Partnership)之警 政發展,其之基礎與原因為何?(15分)又請舉例說明各國警政在 此方面之發展現況?(10分)
- 四、請論述警察倫理 (police ethics) 的意涵與主要內容為何? (15分) 又請試論我國警察倫理的改善途徑為何? (10分)

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

刑事警察研究所(刑事司法組)

法律學研究所

科 目:刑法及刑事訴訟法

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;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、某甲與丙素有仇怨,甲得知乙於某日要去殺丙,便主動前去幫忙乙, 到達現場時,乙正持刀砍殺丙,丙則持木棍抵抗,甲見狀,亦持木 棍加入戰鬥,丙不敵二人圍攻,便抽身逃離,乙緊追不捨,丙在情 急之下,將手中的木棍擲向乙,擊中乙的頭部受傷,又彈飛擊中路 人丁的臉部受傷,丙始得以順利逃離。請說明其中之犯罪事實並論 斷行為人之罪責。
- 二、甲搶奪乙的皮包並導致乙受傷,經乙向地檢署提起傷害告訴,檢察官以甲罪嫌不足為由,不起訴處分。本案後來經警察調查後,以搶奪罪移送地檢署,檢察官認為甲嫌疑重大,將甲以搶奪罪向法院提起公訴。法院審理時,認為甲構成搶奪罪,並認為與傷害罪(已經檢察官為不起訴處分)為一行為觸犯數罪名之想像競合犯。請問:法院應如何審判?檢察官已為不起訴處分之案件應如何處理?

- 三、甲女、乙女為一對母女,乙女數年前,因腦中風而成為「植物人」。 甲女因不堪長期照顧老母之苦,在身心俱疲的情況下,為早期解脫 母女兩人的痛苦,遂起意將乙女悶死,之後欲燒碳自殺,惟自殺過 程中因被人發現送醫急救而撿回一命,試問甲女之可罰性為何?
- 四、員警甲持檢察官合法簽發之拘票至乙宅執行拘提乙,敲門後無人應門,即破門而入,在搜尋乙的過程中,發現房間的衣櫃內有手槍一把及數十發子彈,隨即扣押之。試論述本案搜扣取得之相關證據有無證據能力?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察法學組)

法律學研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、請舉一警察實例說明「行政處分」之要件為何?又請進一步說明 「管制性」與「裁罰性」行政處分之區別?
- 二、請舉例說明「依法行政」之重要內涵為何?如何打破「惡法亦法」 之邏輯?請論述之。
- 三、「給付行政」之意義與內涵為何?給付行政措施有無「法律保留原則」之適用?給付行政上之法律關係,通常以契約設定之。此類給付行政上之契約所具特徵為何?試論述之。
- 四、何謂「作用法的行政機關」與「事務分配的行政機關」?該兩類行 政機關之差異為何?行政程序法第2條第2項將「行政機關」定義 為「代表國家、地方自治團體或其他行政主體表示意思,從事公共 事務,具有單獨法定地位之組織」,係採「作用法的行政機關」抑 或「事務分配的行政機關」概念?試論述之。

户	行 別:各所			
秄	月 目:英文			
샑	·答注意事項:			
11	- 各工心事項・ 1.本試題共 4 カ	L蛨・H1百。		
	, , ,		然。归应书宫跖	다
		了不按題目次序作		派。
	3.	答,違者不予計分	0	
	· > Vocabulary ai	nd Phrases:(20 分))	
	vocabalary ar	id i iii deces (20),	,	
Q	s 1-5:			
1.	The police develo	pped as a mechanism	to do justice by appr	rehending offenders and
	holding them	·		
	(A)admirable	(B)accountable	(C)appreciable	(D)affluent
2.	Since their primar	ry practical goal was	to reduce crime	, police long
	believed that they	were in the business	of crime prevention	l.
	(A)ventilation	(B)vicinity	(C)victimization	(D)viscosity
3.	Efforts to concent	trate police enforceme	ent efforts in high-ri	sk places, commonly
	known as hot spo	t policing, have been	found to be	in controlling
	crime.			
	(A)effective	(B)edible	(C)enclose	(D)excavate
4.	Police responses	to crime problems car	n be greatly	by securing
	productive partne	rships with communi	ty members.	
	(A)emigrated	(B)enigma	(C)estate	(D)enhanced
5.	A police focus on	controlling disorder	has been hypothesiz	ed to be an important
		ore serious crimes in		
	(A)norvos	(R)neighborhoods	(C)narrativas	(D)nomade

Qs 6-10: Fill in each of the blanks with a proper word to make the statement complete. The initial and final letters of the word are given as hints.

6. The procedure for the surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another
having <u>i</u> to try the charge is called extradition.
7. Preventive <u>d</u> <u>n</u> allows the judges to imprison anyone who they have good
reason to believe may commit a further crime.
8. If a person is convicted of robbery and sentences to eight years in prison, he or she
will be put behind <u>b</u> s and serve the jail term.
9. The study clearly demonstrates the link between child abuse and juvenile dynamics y
10. A voluntary confession is a confession that is given out of a suspect's own free will
and has not been obtained by force, coercion, or <u>i</u> <u>n</u> .
二、Translation:(30分)

Translate the following short passages from Chinese to English or the other way around.

- 1. 舉凡酒駕的稽查取締、陳抗事件的處置因應、非法槍彈及毒品的查緝防制、跨國詐欺犯罪的打擊遏阻、乃至網路科技犯罪的偵防情蒐等,均為國人關切的治安議題。
- 2. Law enforcement agencies should establish a culture of transparency and accountability in order to build public trust and legitimacy. This will help ensure decision making is understood and in accord with stated policy.

三、Reading Comprehension: (20分)

Os 1-5:

1. When a defendant claims that the presence of blood sprinkles on his clothing is due to the fact that he has touched such clothing with bloody hands, one can immediately conclude that he is lying.

The fact upon which this conclusion is based is *most nearly* that

- (A) nothing absorbs blood.
- (B) blood does not sprinkle.
- (C) fingerprints would have been left by the defendant if he had touched the clothing.
- (D) bloody hands will not leave the described mark.

2. The large number of fatal motor-vehicle accidents renders necessary the organization of special units in the police department to cope with the technical problems encountered in such investigations.

The generalization which can be inferred *most directly* from this statement is that

- (A) large problems require specialists.
- (B) technical problems require specialists.
- (C) many police problems require special handling.
- (D) many policemen are specialists.
- 3. In examining the scene of a homicide one should not only look for the usual, standard traces fingerprints, footprints, etc. but should also have eyes open for details which at first glance may not seem to have any connection with the crime.

The *most* logical inference to be drawn from this statement is that

- (A) in general, standard traces are not important.
- (B) sometimes one should not look for footprints.
- (C) usually only the usual, standard traces are important.
- (D) one cannot tell in advance what will be important.
- 4. Officer Chang didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.

The sentence that is *closest in meaning* to the one given above is that

- (A) He ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.
- (B) He only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.
- (C) He didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.
- (D) He didn't touch the bread and butter, but he ate other things.
- 5. After failing a doping test at the Beijing Olympics, John Peterson was stripped of his gold medal.

The sentence that is *closest in meaning* to the one given above is that

- (A) At the Beijing Olympics, John Peterson and many others were disqualified after failing a doping test.
- (B) If John Peterson hadn't been tested positive for doping at the Beijing Olympics, he wouldn't have lost his gold medal.
- (C) Since John Peterson confessed having used doping, his gold medal was taken back.
- (D) Although John Peterson failed the doping test, he wasn't disqualified from the Beijing Olympics.

Qs 6-10:

Since the early 1	990s, the police have	e become much mo	ore interested in a broader
idea of prevention an	d the use of a wide ra	ange of crime prev	ention <u>6</u> . The search
for greater citizen	satisfaction, increas	ed legitimacy an	d more effective crime
prevention7 to	the traditional tactic	s used by most pol	ice departments led to the
development of prob	olem-oriented policing	ng and hot-spots J	policing. The operational
paradigms of many	modern police de	partments have s	teadily <u>8</u> from a
"professional" model	of policing to a co	ommunity-oriented	, problem-solving model.
Growing community	dissatisfaction and a	series of research s	tudies that questioned
the 9 of the pro	fessional model's bas	sic tenets served as	catalysts for the <u>10</u> .
6. (A) tension	(B) trash	(C) tactics	(D) timber
7. (A) abuses	(B) alternatives	(C) abstracts	(D) amazements
8. (A) evolved	(B) enclosed	(C) estimated	(D) eroded
9. (A) walkout	(B) effectiveness	(C) incitement	(D) turbulence
10.(A) distort	(B) assignment	(C) hostility	(D) shift

四、Essay:(30分)

Write an essay on the topic: Combatting Fraud

Fraud has been one of the fastest growing crimes in recent decades. The current epidemic in fraud has been attributed to the rapid growth of the Internet and digital finance, the vast expansion of mobile phones, and the limited response of law enforcement agencies. Please describe your opinion about the strategy against fraud.

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究 所、水上警察研究所(海洋科技組)

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共4大題,每題各占25分;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、某路口在 2017 年計發生車禍 100 次。該轄派出所主管為規劃勤務,現將一天 24 小時分成 4 個時段,每個時段 6 小時,則每個時段發生的車禍數如下表:

時段	0~6 時	6~12 時	12~18 時	18~24 時
車禍件數	10	20	30	40

- (一) 試提出研究假設? (5分)
- (二)試提出虛無假設與對立假設? (5分)
- (三)試在5%的顯著水準下,檢定各時段車禍發生的機率是否有顯著不同?(15分)

- 二、某研究者發現,警察人員近視比例有逐年增加的趨勢。根據過去調查,警察人員近視的比率為 77.8%。今(107)年度隨機抽查 180 位警察人員的視力,發現有 150 位視力不良。
 - (一) 試在 10%的顯著水準下,檢定警察人員近視的比例是否有顯 著增加?
 - (二)續題(一),若今年度警察人員的視力不良率為 82%,試計 算其檢定力為多少?

- 三、假設某項特考有 1,000 位考生應考,且預定錄取 50 人,若已知該項考試成績近似常態分配,且平均考試成績為 195 分,標準差為 20分。
 - (一) 試問考試成績為235分的應考人是否會被錄取? (12分)
 - (二)試問最低錄取分數為幾分? (13分)

(參考數值: $Z_{0.05}=1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025}=1.96$ 、 $Z_{0.01}=2.33$)

- 四、從臺北市民中隨機抽出 100 位進行調查,發現其中有 60 人贊成提高酒駕罰則。
 - (一)試問贊成提高酒駕罰則臺北市民所占比率的 95%信賴區間為何?(12分)
 - (二) 試問是否有足夠的證據說超過 50%的臺北市民贊成提高酒駕罰則 ($\alpha = 0.05$) ? (13分)

(參考數值: $Z_{0.05}=1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025}=1.96$ 、 $Z_{0.01}=2.33$)

所 别:警察政策研究所、法律學研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、員警甲執行路檢勤務時,見民眾乙開車蛇行,經鳴笛示意乙停車接受酒測與檢查,乙雖停車,卻緊閉車窗,亦未熄火。試問:甲如何執行檢查與強制,方可兼顧執勤安全與人權保障,並符合正當法律程序?
- 二、民國 42 年公布之警察法,施行迄今已逾 60 年,其間修正數次,內 容仍存在一些不合時宜之處。請評述該法有哪些缺失,並提出具體 修法建議。
- 三、何謂警察公共性原則及警察不介入民事原則?對於私人之間發生因 此債權債務之紛爭事件,警察有無介入處理之必要?另在我國警察 法中,有無加入警察保護私權任務之必要?請申論之。
- 四、某日有高層長官蒞臨某一警察分局之轄區參訪,轄區警察分局部署優勢警力並管制周邊交通。分局長甲以抗議人民之行動,已影響警方佈署為由,要求陳抗民眾不得在店家騎樓站立,否則將採優勢警力驅離;隨後並逮捕5名抗議人士。請問上述警察管制與逮捕之法律依據為何?另請評述本項執行之合法性?

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察政策與犯罪預防

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題各占 25 分; 共 1 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、試論述影響犯罪恐懼感的主要因素為何?又在警察犯罪預防工作 上,如何看待犯罪恐懼感及降低犯罪恐懼感?
- 二、試論述犯罪預防與犯罪預測之關聯性為何?又犯罪預測在犯罪預防 的運作上會有哪些問題存在?
- 三、當公共問題的發生愈來愈多屬於非結構性的棘手問題時,政府愈需 以打破部門間界線的方式來做因應,促成跨部門的合作與協力。試 問:行政院最近所訂頒的「強化社會安全網計畫」縣市政府在執行 過程中,可能有哪些關鍵的助力和阻力?
- 四、近年實證研究顯示,「犯罪熱點」(Hot Spot of Crime)是警察制定 犯罪預防策略的要件。試回答以下問題:
 - (一)何謂犯罪熱點?社區中的犯罪熱點通常具有哪些特性?(10分)
 - (二)針對轄區的犯罪熱點,警察應採行哪些策略?(15分)

所 別:警察政策研究所(警察行政組)

科 目:警察學及警察行政

作答注意事項:

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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、請解釋下列名詞(每小題5分)
 - (一)情資導向警政
 - (二) 警察官職分立
 - (三)治安顧慮人口
 - (四) 警察工作人格
 - (五)警察行政中立

二、有關警械使用,請問:

- (一) 簡述警政署於民國 105 年頒布的「警察人員使用槍械規範」之 內容與精神。(10分)
- (二)警察若應外界要求成立用槍鑑定審議委員會,您認為該組織的層級、組成、功能應如何設計?(15分)
- 三、請試就警察勤務監督的外勤監督之作法申論之。
- 四、請試就我國警察人事行政的特色申論之。

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:刑事法學

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;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、甲將車子租給乙使用,租期約定為一個月,乙只有使用二週,甲即 趁乙不在時,偷偷將車子開回家去,並於一個月租約期屆滿時,請 求乙返還該輛車子,乙因無車可還,只好賠錢了事。請問:甲應如 何論罪?
- 二、甲酒後駕車肇事,經路人報警,警員乙到現場處理時無意間發現車內有毒品,即詢問甲是否為其所持有,甲一時驚慌即當場承認,乙遂以無線電呼叫刑警丙前來支援,並繼續追問毒品的來源,甲均詳實交待清楚,凡此乙均予錄音存證,丙到場之後,將甲逮捕帶回警局偵訊,偵訊前丙漏未告知甲《刑事訴訟法》第 95 條之各權利事項,甲對丙所詢持有毒品等細節仍然詳實交待。案經警移送地檢署後直到審判中,甲始終保持緘默。甲的辯護人於審判中抗辯,甲在警察各次詢問中的自白證據,皆違反《刑事訴訟法》第 95 條之告知義務,應無證據能力,不得採為裁判基礎。請問:辯護人之主張是否有理?請附理由說明之。
- 三、甲透過網路與世界多國(如美國、澳門、菲律賓等)賭博網站進行 網路賭博(輸贏頗大),其間甲也媒介(介紹)乙等多人一起進行 網路賭博,某日甲、乙等人之行為為警所查獲,試問甲、乙有無刑 責?

四、甲(臺灣人)在中國大陸犯殺人罪(被害人亦為臺灣人且死亡), 甲逃回臺灣後被舉發追訴。中國移給臺灣的所有證人(都不來臺灣 作證)等筆錄,全由中國公安所製作,試問:我國司法單位如何處 理(審理)本案?

所 別:警察政策研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、《入出國及移民法》第 75 條規定:「未依本法規定申請設立許可,並領取註冊登記證,或經撤銷、廢止許可而經營第五十六條第一項各款移民業務者,處新臺幣二十萬元以上一百萬元以下罰鍰,並得按次連續處罰。」問:第一次處罰之「罰鍰」,與其後之「按次連續處罰」,性質有無不同?
- 二、甲申請在某處經營餐廳。主管機關對其核發營業許可時,附帶要求:「設置防止噪音設備以避免對鄰人造成干擾。」問:此一附帶要求,得解釋為行政處分之何種附款?效果有何不同?
- 三、A市政府為推行節能減碳運動,於「A市廣告物暫行管理規則」增訂要求餐廳業者在營業時間過後,必須關閉廣告招牌之電源,否則經查報將處以新臺幣 3,600 元以上 9,000 元以下罰鍰。某日甲因營業時間過後,未關閉廣告招牌之電源,經 A 市政府裁罰新臺幣 3,600 元罰鍰。試問甲可否救濟,理由為何?
- 四、依現行《公務人員保障法》第 4 條第 1 項規定,公務人員權益之 救濟,依該法所定之「復審」及「申訴」、「再申訴」之程序行 之。請分析此 2 種救濟之差異?

所 別:各所科 目:英文

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4大題;共4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。

─ · Vocabulary and Phrases: (20 分)

1.	Establishing the p	oint at which to	arrest someone is a	n important factor in
	determining the	of	evidence.	
	(A) admissibility	(B) interpretation	(C) condition	(D) execution
2.	If you keep backbit	ing me, I'll definitel	y sue you for	·
	(A) deception	(B) defamation	(C) exploitation	(D) persecution
3.	A	should be ordered or	prostitution.	
	(A) restitution	(B) clampdown	(C) stereotype	(D) getaway
4.	The young boy was	caught	a scooter.	
	(A) rolling back	(B) raking up	(C) ripping off	(D) ripping up
5.	The purpose of tra	affic control is two-	fold, that is, to	traffic and to
	eliminate potential	traffic conflicts.		
	(A) deter	(B) congest	(C) approach	(D) expedite
6.	Officers are instruct	ted not to act	towards citize	ens in the line of duty.
	(A) professionally	(B) courteously	(C) prudently	(D) condescendingly
7.	Many people believ	ved that the murder	suspect's actions and	his continued threat to
	public safety would	keep him	for life.	
	(A) incarcerated	(B) impounded	(C) inundated	(D) engulfed
8.	Report has it that a	senior staffer of a	leading law firm wa	s accused of
	billions of dollars in	n stock from an Ame	rican corporate clien	t.
	(A) bedazzling	(B) embezzling	(C) exerting	(D) luring

9. If you use other pe	ople's research resul	ts without mentionin	g the original authors, it
is thought to be cop	oyright	·	
(A) arraignment	(B) infrastructure	(C) infringement	(D) moratorium
10. Even after they v	vere arrested, the cr	riminals prided then	nselves on and bragged
about their advance	ced technology in A	ΓM device	es and counterfeit credit
cards.			
(A) bugging	(B) preying	(C) banning	(D) tending
二、Translation:	(30 分)		
(一)中翻英(15分	})		
警察機關位於	?刑事司法體系的最	前線,不僅選擇將作	可種類型的犯罪人送入
刑事司法程序	5,而且還決定將多	少數量的犯罪人送。	入刑事司法程序,顯見
位居刑事司法	5.體系守門者角色的	重要性。	
(二)英翻中(15分	<u>~)</u>		
		departments to deal	effectively with crime.
•		•	•
	•		artments whose primary
		ers, so society cou	ıld hold law breakers
accountable ic	or their crimes.		
三、Reading Com	prehension: (20	分)	
(一)請依下文回答	第1題至第5題:		
Police research dem	onstrated the need f	for agencies to evalu	uate the <u>1</u> of their
responses. Both quar	ntitative and 2	data should be used	as a basis for evaluation
and change. Police	departments need t	o know more abou	t what their <u>3</u> are
doing. Agencies are	e 4 to find end	ough resources for	performing crime trend
analyses; most also	do not conduct pro	per workload analys	ses to know how much
uncommitted time is	5 to their office	ers.	
1. (A) extradition	(B) effectiveness	(C) exile	(D) episode
2. (A) illegal	(B) scanning	(C) qualitative	(D) vandalism
3. (A) officers	(B) factories	(C) corporations	(D) income
4. (A) preventive	(B) struggling	(C) approaching	(D) peacemaking
5. (A) detective	(B) perspective	(C) reductive	(D) available

(二)請依下文回答第6題至第10題:

The key to understanding organized crime is to recognize that, like corporations and other businesses, it exists for a single purpose: to make a profit in a capitalist economy. The key difference between organized crime and "legitimate" businesses is that organized crime often makes much of its profit from illicit goods and services and organized crime is prepared to use illegal means and practices, including violence, to achieve its profit-making goals. Like legal businesses, organized crime also seeks to gather and harness political power to assist in the conduct of its business. Once again, however, organized crime is prepared to pursue that goal, if necessary, through recourse to illegal methods. Actual violence is rare in organized crime activities, and is usually related to street-level activities. While violence is bad for business, the potential for violence is often enough to give organized crime networks a distinct advantage in the marketplace.

- 6. According to the passage, the author discusses
 - (A) illicit enterprise and profit-making.
 - (B) organizational strategy of a legitimate corporation.
 - (C) violent interactions among corporations.
 - (D) organizational structure of organized crime groups.
- 7. Based on the passage, which statement is correct?
 - (A) There is no difference between organized crime and legal businesses.
 - (B) Actual violence is usually used by organized crime networks to occupy market.
 - (C) Political power can help organized crime to pursue illegal profits.
 - (D) Organized crime will use political power to pursue benefits, but corporation won't.
- 8. Organized crime often makes much of its profit from
 - (A) charity.
 - (B) loan-sharking, gambling and pornography.
 - (C) big data analysis of market.
 - (D) state-run businesses.

- 9. According to the passage, which statement is incorrect?
 - (A) Making a profit is the purpose for organized crime.
 - (B) Making a profit is the purpose for legal corporation.
 - (C) Even violence is not good for business, it is still helpful to organized crime networks.
 - (D) Organized crime attempts to accumulate and use political power, by legal approaches, to assist in the conduct of its business.
- 10. The word "advantage" in the last sentence most nearly means
 - (A) handicap.
 - (B) hindrance.
 - (C) burden.
 - (D) benefit.

四、Essay: (30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be <u>no less than</u> 100 words and <u>no more than 250 words</u>.

The Use of Police Force

The use of force is a double-edged sword for the police. Used properly, force can help bring criminals to justice. On the contrary, excessive or poor force use may lead to the criticisms of state violence or public servants' inertia. What are the keys to a reasonable and justifiable use of force? Write an essay on this issue.

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所

、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究所、

水上警察研究所海洋科技組

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 大題, 每題各占 25 分; 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、根據統計,警察人員習慣用左手的人占總人數的30%:
- (一)若隨機抽選 15 名警察人員,試問其中習慣用左手人的比例的分配為何?(5分)
- (二)若隨機抽選 200 名警察人員,試問其中習慣用左手人的比例的趨近為何種分配?為什麼?(10分)
- (三)續題(二),試計算用左手人比例的平均值、變異數為何?(10 分)
- 二、某研究者想了解民眾對於警察服務的滿意程度,分別從交通疏導、 受理報案和社區治安3個獨立母體中抽出樣本,再針對交通疏導、 受理報案和社區治安等項目進行民眾滿意度調查,結果如下:

服務項目 滿意程度	交通疏導	受理報案	社區治安	合計
满意	60	50	40	150
不滿意	40	50	60	150
合計	100	100	100	300

試檢定並比較民眾對於交通疏導、受理報案和社區治安等項目滿意 程度之比例是否相同(α=0.05)?

(參考數值: $\chi^2._{05(1)}=3.84$ 、 $\chi^2._{05(2)}=5.99$ 、 $\chi^2._{05(3)}=7.81$)

三、王先生由新竹到臺北上班,若由新竹搭客運到臺北上班所需耗費的時間呈常態分配,平均時間 1 小時、標準差 10 分鐘,請問若王先生在週一早上 6 點 49 分從新竹搭車至臺北公司,則其能在早上 8 點 00 分前上班而不會遲到的機率為多少?

(註:P(Z>1.0)=0.1587、P(Z>1.1)=0.1562、P(Z>0.71)=0.2389、 P(Z>0.72)=0.2358)

四、若某一派出所擁有 10 輛警用機車,某月 10 輛警用機車所使用的汽油量(單位:公升)分別為:25、31、18、40、33、27、19、24、35、29,請問其使用汽油量平均數與標準差?又隨機抽出 4 輛(31、35、40、25)為樣本,其中第 3 個樣本誤登錄為 49,試解釋抽樣誤差與非抽樣誤差?

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、請依《警察職權行使法》之規定,分析警察攔停交通工具之要件及 攔停後得採行之措施。駕駛人如拒絕酒測,警察得如何處置?
- 二、A 挾怨塗抹穢物於 B 所有之汽車上,警察調查時,發現 B 汽車後車廂置放類似真槍之玩具槍。試分析 A、B 之行為,依據《社會秩序維護法》應如何處斷?
- 三、警察人員執行職務,如違法使用警械致人傷亡、財物損失或侵害人民自由權時,依現行相關法令規定,受損害人民得循哪些法律途徑請求損害賠償?請詳述之。
- 四、何謂「偶發性」集會遊行?何謂「緊急性」集會遊行?試申其義。 並請依相關大法官解釋及現行法令規定,分別說明偶發性及緊急性 集會遊行是否仍應向警察機關申請許可或報備後,方得舉行?

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:刑事法學

作答注意事項:

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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、附理由解答下列問題:

- (一)甲、乙、丙、丁 4 人為詐騙集團車手,分別於前往銀行提款時,為監控的警察查獲,甲、乙、丙、丁 4 人之刑責為何?
- (二)接上旨,倘若甲乙2人無業,丙丁2人有固定工作,只是好奇想貼補家用打工當車手,法院可否對甲、乙、丙、丁4人處保安處分?

二、附理由解答下列問題:

- (一)依我國法制,犯罪被害人在追訴處罰程序中屬於當事人?
- (二)依新修「刑事訴訟法」規定,犯罪被害人在程序上增訂了哪 些權利?
- (三)犯罪被害人可否於訴訟程序中詰問證人或聲請證據調查?
- 三、「刑法」第 55 條規定:「一行為而觸犯數罪名者,從一重處斷。但不得科以較輕罪名所定最輕本刑以下之刑。」請分別說明想像競合犯之罪數評價、刑罰評價及封鎖作用? (15 分)設若,行為人以一行為觸犯「組織犯罪防制條例」第 3 條第 1 項後段之參與犯罪組織罪(處六月以上五年以下有期徒刑)及「刑法」第 339 條之 4 第 1 項第 2 款之加重詐欺取財罪(處一年以上七年以下有期徒刑),依「刑法」第 55 條前段規定,從一重之加重詐欺取財罪處斷而為科刑時,得否適用「組織犯罪防制條例」第 3 條第 3 項「犯第一項之罪者,應於刑之執行前,令入勞動場所,強制工作,其期間為三年。」之規定,一併宣告刑前強制工作。(10 分)

四、「刑法」第239條規定:「有配偶而與人通姦者,處一年以下有期徒刑。其相姦者亦同。」「刑事訴訟法」第239條規定「告訴乃論之罪,對於共犯之1人告訴或撤回告訴者,其效力及於其他共犯。但「刑法」第239條之罪,對於配偶撤回告訴者,其效力不及於相姦人。」請分別說明「刑法」第239條及「刑事訴訟法」第239條但書之立法目的各為何?(5分)其係各為保障何種法益或基本權利而設?(5分)又因此分別限制或侵害人民何種基本權利?(5分)民國91年司法院釋字第554號解釋之解釋文及理由書係採何種見解?(5分)釋字第554號解釋至今已將18年,有無變更該解釋之必要?(5分)

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、信賴保護原則之意義、構成要件與法律效果為何?試申述之。
- 二、立法院於108年12月3日三讀通過「國家賠償法部分條文修正草案」,修正重點為何?試申述之。
- 三、請依「行政罰法」之規定說明,行政機關對於現行違反行政法義務之行為人,得如何確認其身分?如遭拒絕,又得如何處置?
- 四、行政機關運用民力參與公共事務,共同達成行政任務,其運用模式有多種,常見者為行政委託與行政助手。請各舉1事例,說明二者之區別。

所 别:各所

科	目:英文			
作	答注意事項:			
	1.本試題共4大	題,總分100分	; 共 4 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	0	
_	 Vocabulary 	and Phrases: (2	0 分)	
1.	Generally, law	enforcement must	obtain a search _	to conduct a
	search of a perso	on or premise with	out their consent.	
	(A) prosecution	(B) conviction	(C) warrant	(D) baton
(events, criminal during and after	activities, and lot the crime.	ogical predictions	ining the sequence of about what occurred (D) experiment
(organization. We		r carefully before	the prospect for the making the decision. (D) hallucinate
-	independence, is sovereignty proc		ance to the Ojibwion.	ne cost of economic re tribe. It's a:
	(11)paradon	(2) paradigm	(c) parasie	(D) paradise
5.	Mr. Hamilton us	sually isn't one to	show much emo	tion. His normal smile
•	barely curves th	e corners of his m	nouth, and his coo	ol is marked
•	by a voice with	a steady, confident	tone.	
	(A) demeanor	(B) aurora	(C) avarice	(D) deposition

6.	The cookbook co	ntains a wonderful	for roa	st chicken.
	(A) system	(B) spell	(C) vehicle	(D) recipe
7.	Before Sally and	John divorced, the	y tried a	_•
	(A)widow	(B) wedding	(C) sequence	(D) separation
8.	to your	goals and never gi	ve up.	
	(A) Stall	(B) Stink	(C) Stand	(D) Stick
9.	The local hospital kind and friendly.		ad all the	_ members are very
	(A)staff	(B) stuff	(C) private	(D) personal
10).Two important s from worry.	secrets for a long	life are regular ex	ercise and
	(A) hope	(B) happiness	(C) freedom	(D) fear

二、Translation: (30 分)

- 1. Citizens call the police department for many reasons crime report, fire, alarm, assault, prowler, suspicious circumstances, suspected child abuse, domestic disturbance, noise complaint, crowd control, legal advice, asking directions, lost/found property, vehicle accident, disturbing telephone calls, parking problems, blocking driveway, blocking sidewalk, stolen vehicle, stolen vehicle recovery, officer complaint, person down, dead body, missing person, medical emergency, etc.
- 2.作為一個以情報為導向、聚焦於國安威脅的組織,聯邦調查局兼具情報與執法雙重責任,其任務是:保護及防禦美國不受恐怖份子及外國情報威脅;執行美國刑事法令;提供領導統御與刑事司法服務給聯邦、州、都會,及國際機構與夥伴。

三、Reading Comprehension: (20 分)

1-7 題

Turkey's annual information technology fair, CEBIT Bilişim Eurasia, this
year aims to1 a diverse crowd into the e-society debate, especially
2 the use of Internet technologies in government. Cebit Bilişim
Eurasia expects to host visitors from over 70 Countries3 members of
the press from nearly 20 countries4 the theme of "Competitive
Edge", Bilişim Summit 2007 and Forum Bilişim will discuss to5 the
competitive power of countries, organizations and individuals6 ICT
technologies. CEBIT Bilişim Eurasia7 this year at the TUYAP
Beylikdüzü Fair.

- 1. (A) implement (B) attract (C) innovate (D)analyze
- 2. (A) concerning (B) to have concerned
 - (C) having concerned (D) concerned
- 3. (A) much as (B) similar (C) as well as (D) like
- 4. (A) Among (B) Under (C) From (D) Between
- 5. (A) perform (B) instigate (C) mitigate (D) improve
- 6. (A) by using (B) only used (C) for using (D) to use
- 7. (A) is staging (B) was staged (C) will be staged (D) has staged

8-10 題

Denver police conducted a search on Tuesday of a house at 720 S. Colfax. Officer Vincent Sully says he noticed someone moving items from a vehicle into the house. Many of the items matched the description of those recently stolen from area homes. "This fact," says Officer Sully, "provided reasonable belief that this was our suspect." According to Federal Law such suspicion is grounds to carry out a search. Police Chief Mancini explains, "The circumstances did not require the authorization of a search warrant." The suspect's lawyer plans to challenge this view, claiming that the search was illegal. It is unlikely that this argument will be accepted and the charges will most likely not be dropped.

Upon conducting the search, officers found what they were looking for, and more. In the suspect's vehicle they found three flat screen television identical to those that disappeared in Sunday's Water Street robberies. Inside the suspect's residence police found thousands of dollars' worth of allegedly stolen goods. Among the many items confiscated in the seizure were a ski mask and a black painted crowbar. Witnesses have reported seeing a thief in a similar mask break in to cars and houses with a crowbar. Possession of these objects could connect the suspect with those other burglaries. The suspect was arrested and an awaiting trial.

- 8. What is the article mainly about?
 - (A) The result of a trial
 - (B) A search and its outcome
 - (C) A series of violent robberies
 - (D) A criticism of unwarranted searches
- 9. What can you infer about illegal searches?
 - (A) They can result in dropped charges.
 - (B) They are based on reasonable belief.
 - (C) They can seize evidence from homes.
 - (D) They can provide the basis for a warrant.
- 10. What is NOT evidence against the suspect?
 - (A) A crowbar
 - (B) A ski mask
 - (C) Televisions
 - (D) An automobile

四、Essay: (30 分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be <u>no</u> <u>less than 100 words</u> and <u>no more than 250 words</u>.

How does epidemic outbreak impact on the role of police officers?

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究 所、水上警察研究所海洋科技組

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4大題,每題各占25分;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、假設某位老師所給定學生的學期成績服從常態分配,且已知所有學生中有 15.87%的學生取得 85 分以上之成績,而有 2.28%的學生取得 70 分以下之成績
 - (一)試問該老師所給定學期平均成績μ與變異數σ²各為何值?(13分)
 - (二)若學期成績超過 90 分可以獲得獎學金,則試問有多少比例 的學生獲得獎學金?(12分)

(參考數值: $Z_{0.05}=1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025}=1.96$ 、 $Z_{0.01}=2.33$)

- 二、衛生福利部食品藥物管理署目前正負責新藥物的核可作業,有部分 消費者團體覺得核可的程序過於寬鬆,致使部分不安全的藥物被核 可;另一方面有許多藥物代理商卻認為核可過程過於嚴苛,致使部 分相當安全的藥物未被核可。若將此核可過程視為一項假設檢定, 且令虛無假設 H_0 :尚未核可的藥物是不安全的,而對立假設為 H_1 : 尚未核可的藥物是安全的。
 - (一) 試解釋型 I 誤差發生的機率 (α 風險) 與型 II 誤差發生的機率 (β 風險)。 (15 分)
 - (二)哪一種誤差是消費者團體想要避免的? (5分)
 - (三) 哪一種誤差是藥物代理商想要避免的? (5分)

- 三、若想了解某項施政的全體民意支持率,今隨機抽樣 1,600 人,得支持者有 864 人:
 - (-) 請問可否認定全體民意支持率超過一半?(請寫出假設檢定的過程,設定 $\alpha=0.05$,並說明檢定結果)
 - (二) 若設定 α =0.02, 抽樣誤差 e=0.01, 需要樣本大小 n=?
- 四、請先繪製母體分配為常態分配, $\mu=10$, $\sigma=2$ 的圖形;若從其中抽樣 n=16,其平均數 \overline{X} 的抽樣分配圖形為何?樣本平均數 \overline{X} 的 95% 信賴區間為何?

所 別:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1. 本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、請分析警察依「警察職權行使法」第 27 條將人車驅離或禁止進入 之適法要件為何?相對人民(義務人)對其方法或程序認有侵害利 益情事,依法得如何救濟?
- 二、關於聚眾鬥毆而有違反「社會秩序維護法」第 87 條第 2 款之規定,雖涉嫌違反刑事法律,然因傷害屬告訴乃論之罪,如當事人暫時保留告訴權,警察機關可否逕依「社會秩序維護法」究辦?請從法理及現行規定以對。
- 三、依「集會遊行法」規定,集會、遊行之負責人,其代理人或糾察員 及參加人均不得攜帶足以危害他人生命、身體、自由或財產安全之 物品,如有違反者,不問屬於何人所有,警察機關均得予以扣留並 依法處理。試分析該扣留措施之法律性質為何?又警察機關得依哪 些法令規定予以處理?
- 四、張三未經許可於網路購物平臺購得防暴網3支,某日深夜將之攜帶外出,遭警察於巡邏時查獲,試問張三之行為可能觸犯何種法令之規定?又其行為應依何法令加以處罰?其理由為何?

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:刑事法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、甲積欠乙 10 萬元遲遲未還,乙多次催討未果。甲知道乙有施用毒品的習慣,某日不知從何處弄來 1 包 K 他命,約重 70 公克,甲便以該包 K 他命作為對乙 10 萬元債務之清償,乙勉強接受。由於乙知道 K 他命現在市價行情相當好,故乙便在經常有施用毒品成員的某個網路社群上兜售,打算小賺一筆。但乙連 1 公克 K 他命都還沒賣出時,未久即被混入於該社群的警察 P 誘捕逮獲。問甲、乙之行為應如何論罪?
- 二、甲男涉嫌對乙女違犯妨害性自主罪。乙在警察偵查中製作警詢筆錄時,以被害人身分進行陳述,但未經具結。問乙在警方所為之陳述(警詢筆錄)得否作為證據?理由何在?請說明之。
- 三、甲意圖強制性交而駕車停在某大學附近的陰暗產業道路旁。待單身 女學生乙經過時,隨機將其擴上車並意圖強制性交。然乙過程中強 力反抗而抵死不從。甲為達強制性交目的,勒緊乙脖子致死。試問 甲之刑責為何?
- 四、某火車因撞擊工程車事故造成多人傷亡,該施工單位負責人甲雖經警方通知,但卻不到場接受詢問。不久,警察於巡邏時發現甲,便將之逮捕。警詢中甲坦承犯罪事實經過。其後警方將甲解送至地檢署。檢察官複訊後,認為甲犯罪嫌疑重大,便向法院聲請羈押。試問:
 - (一) 甲於警方的自白筆錄之證據能力如何?
 - (二)檢察官之羈押聲請是否合法?

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、裁罰性行政處分作成前未踐行「陳述意見」程序,經被處分人提起 訴願。試問該處分之效力如何?原處分機關依據《行政程序法》規 定得如何補救,以治癒該瑕疵?
- 二、機關運用民力達成行政任務,乃公私協力之一種類型。試問:警察 指揮民間拖吊車移置違規停放路口車輛時,由於拖吊車機械故障, 導致被拖吊車輛掉落損毀,車主應向何者請求賠償?請附具理由說 明之。
- 三、請說明 100 年 11 月 8 日《行政罰法》修正之理由及修正重點為何?又一行為同時觸犯刑事法律及違反行政法上義務規定者,依目前《行政罰法》,其處理原則及程序為何?試論述之。
- 四、甲為 22 歲之某私立大學學生,因不滿女友提出分手憤而持刀行兇被捕後遭法院裁定羈押。校方以甲之行為嚴重損害校譽將甲退學。 試問:私立大學之退學處分是否為行政處分?甲收到退學處分後, 有無法律救濟途徑?若提起訴訟,應依《行政訴訟法》第幾條提起 何種類型之訴訟?該訴訟之實體判決要件為何?試分析說明之。

所 别:各所 科 目:英文 作答注意事項: 1.本試題共4大題;共4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。 ー、 Vocabulary and Phrases (20 分) 1. George Jung, who introduced cocaine for mass consumption to people in the United States, was arrested in 1972 and subsequently c_____d (i.e. condemned) on drug trafficking charges. 2. Every person's fingerprints are u____e (i.e. exclusive), so no two people have the same fingerprint pattern. 3. The d_____t (i.e. lawbreaker) committed a misdemeanor to exceed the speed limit, leading to the injury of two people. 4. The gang members in Peter's neighborhood tried to c___e (i.e. pressure) him into selling drugs, but he refused to be bullied. 5. P____s (i.e. Wallet lifters) operate most effectively when there are prospective victims in heavily congested areas. 6. As of this evening, the Fire Department says that two bodies have been r_____d from the building. 7. The cause of the accident is unclear and still under i n, but one local said the stretch of highway is in bad condition. 8. Law e_____t agency means a lawfully established central or local public agency that is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime. 9. Hot-spot policing is a strategy that involves the targeting of police resources and activities to those places where crime is most c_____d. 10. The COVID-19 p c is an ongoing global disease similar to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

二、Translation (30分)

1. 中翻英(15分)

社區警政是一種新的警務哲學思維,理論上是將警務人員和民眾一起共同 合作投入解決犯罪問題、犯罪恐懼感、社會失序及地區治安敗壞等問題。

2. 英翻中(15分)

Police officers may not, under color of authority, make any public statement that could be reasonably interpreted as having an adverse effect upon department morale, discipline, operation of the agency, or perception of the public.

三、Reading Comprehension (20分)

1-5 題			
Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty	bolition of the death penalty. According to (TAEDP), they claim that everyone should included, and this right cannot be deprived		
	e of spectrum, some people still hang tough		
	o other would-be criminals, deterring them		
from committing crimes and some terroris	t attacks. Moreover, it can seek retribution		
on behalf of victims.			
Well, what3 those who	support the abolition of the death penalty?		
First of all, death constitutes "cruel and u	nusual punishment" and the various means		
-	iel at times. Secondly, the death penalty is		
	can barely afford expensive legal counsel.		
	for criminals to rehabilitate, they may make		
•	dering all the above, those who are for the		
•	with much consideration of complementary		
	e support for retribution be changed and a		
general5 formed on the abolition	_ ·		
1. (A) look upon(C) be endowed with	(B) be led to (D) think of		
(C) be endowed with	(D) tillik of		
2. (A) revocation	(B) life imprisonment		
(C) incarceration	(D) capital punishment		
3. (A) backs up (B) if only	(C) even if (D) copes with		
4. (A) proportionally	(B) disproportionally		
(C) thoroughly	(D) selectively		
5. (A) consensus	(B) drill		
(C) recommendation (D) sympathy			

6-10 題

Mass surveillance uses systems or technologies that collect, analyze, and/or generate data on indefinite or large numbers of people instead of limiting surveillance to individuals about which there is reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing. Under currently available forms of mass surveillance, governments can capture virtually all aspects of our lives. Mass surveillance can subject a population or significant component thereof to indiscriminate monitoring, involving a systematic interference with people's right to privacy and all the rights that privacy enables, including the freedom to express yourself and to protest. People are getting used to being monitored by cameras, having private messages inspected at work, and having conversations recorded by financial institutions or other businesses (such as telecommunication companies). Today, intelligence agencies and law enforcement conduct mass surveillance through a diverse - and increasing - range of means and methods of surveillance. These include the direct mass interception communications, access to the bulk communications stored by telecoms operators and others, mass hacking, indiscriminate use of facial recognition technology, indiscriminate surveillance of protests using mobile phone trackers, and more.

- 6. What is the best title of this passage?
 - (A) Government is watching you.
 - (B) Mass surveillance is indiscriminate surveillance.
 - (C) The new technology of mass surveillance is coming.
 - (D) The result of mass surveillance is the trend of this era.
- 7. What conflict (if any) do you see in this passage?
 - (A) People don't care about being monitored and watched.
 - (B) How to balance protecting people from crime and still keep privacy.
 - (C) How to achieve a balance between people's pursuit of technology and being monitored.
 - (D) How to cope with the human pursuit of technology and the balance of being monitored.
- 8. Which of the following is Not the reason why the authorities would prefer mass surveillance?
 - (A) The protection of society.
 - (B) The invasion of privacy.
 - (C) The prevention of crimes.
 - (D) The collection of information.

- 9. According to the message, which of the following statement is true?
 - (A) The biometric system can be used to identify all criminals.
 - (B) People have become accustomed to being monitored in various ways without knowing it.
 - (C) In the near future, it will be easy to become a hacker.
 - (D) None of above.
- 10. What is the closest meaning of "interception" from the passage?
 - (A) Capture
 - (B) Interference
 - (C) Connection
 - (D) Interruption

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 350 words.

The Role of Social Media in Modern Policing

Many law enforcement agencies have begun using social media outlets such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Radio Station to their benefit. From critical incidents, to large-scale events, to day-to-day operations, police agencies are also using social media tools to enhance communications. If used appropriately, social media can be a great asset to any agency. What's your opinion on the role of social media for today's policing? Use reasons and specific examples to support your arguments.

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、防災研究所、水上警察研究所 海洋科技組

科 目: 統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1.本試題共4大題,每題各占25分;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、為了調查基層警察對某項警政改革支持程度的意見,自甲地區抽出 300 人,乙地區抽出 250 人,調查結果如下:

	支持	反對	無意見	總計
甲地區	158	105	37	300
乙地區	119	94	37	250
總計	277	199	74	550

- (一)請提出研究假設? (5分)
- (二) α =0.05 下,請檢定甲、乙兩地區意見是否有差異? (20 分)【 $\chi^2_{0.05}$ (2)=5.991】
- 二、某分局進行一項內部研究,探討該分局同仁的教育程度及性別對 其工作滿足感的影響,並抽樣 20 位同仁以量表進行調查。下表為 每組 5 名的結果,工作滿足感量表分數自 0-7,分數越高則滿足感 越高。

性	性別 大專/大學畢業				研	究所畢	業				
男	7	3	0	2	1	3	6	5	4	3	3
女	. 1	5	4	4	2	3	7	6	5	6	3

請根據上表資料討論教育程度與性別對工作滿足感的主要影響與 交互作用影響是否有顯著相關?【α=0.05; F(1,16)=4.49】

- 三、住宅竊盜案件頻傳,統計某一派出所轄區過去 60 天內每天發生住 宅竊盜的件數如下表:
 - (一) 這些資料的中位數、眾數、算術平均數、標準差?
 - (二)如何檢定每天發生住宅竊盜的次數是否適合 poisson 分配?

(註:請說明演算步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)

每天發生件數	0	1	2	3
天數	18	28	12	2

四、為了解女性駕駛人與男性駕駛人每週駕駛汽車的時間是否有所不同,隨機抽查了80位女性駕駛人與120位男性駕駛人,得結果如下:

駕駛汽車時間	少於10小時	超過10小時
女性駕駛人	46	34
男性駕駛人	54	66

請問如何檢定女性駕駛人與男性駕駛人駕駛汽車的時間是否有所不同? (α= 0.05)

(註:請說明檢定步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、請舉外國警察法規範之警察任務內涵,並說明我國警察任務是否太概括及應如何修正?又警察任務與其他一般行政機關之任務執行,若有遇到爭議時,有何劃分兩者之權限範圍,試舉相關指標說明之。
- 二、警察執行攔檢查證身分措施,應有「違法要件」與「職權要件」, 請舉例說明兩者之差異與關係何在?又請舉例說明「合理懷疑」與 「相當理由」之規範與執行差異何在?
- 三、何謂偶發性與緊急性之集會遊行?某甲為一特定政治團體之負責人,某日藉故稱市政府有一社會福利政策未落實,即率約100名民眾未申請集會許可,到市政府前抗議。請問其行為是否合法?請申論之。
- 四、甲因生意不順,積欠乙新臺幣 30 萬元,無法如期於上月底依約定返還。乙認為甲故意不還,遂糾集多位友人,到甲所開餐廳要求今日至少須返還 15 萬元;並言及如無法還款,今天就不要營業,甲遂報警處理。請問乙之行為有無違反《社會秩序維護法》?警察依法應如何處理?

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:刑事法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;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、詐騙集團成員 A 利用學生上課時間,父母查證不易之空檔,以孩童被綁為由使用電話通知父母,致孩童父母陷入極度恐懼,經由ATM 付款,請詳附理由說明該成員 A 構成何罪?
- 二、《刑事訴訟法》有關偵查中對身體檢查部分,分別有對身體的搜索、勘驗的身體檢查及鑑定的身體檢查,分別實施時,(一)其間有無異同?(二)實施的程度與界限如何?
- 三、司法警察甲於進行網路巡邏時,發現乙於通訊軟體所使用之暱稱有販賣三級毒品 K 他命之嫌,遂以合法釣魚方式,成功誘使乙出面交易,並於交易時,以現行犯合法逮捕乙。逮捕後,甲於執行附帶搜索時,自乙之身體搜得 A 手機、自乙所攜帶之包包搜得 B 手機,當場予以扣押,後依法向該管法院聲請核發搜索票,以搜索手機中所儲存之資訊。執行搜索時,因 A 手機設有指紋加密、B 手機設有密碼加密,且乙不願配合解鎖,甲遂強拉乙之手對 A 手機進行指紋解鎖,並強迫乙提供 B 手機之密碼,最後成功解鎖並取得犯罪證據。審判中,乙主張甲以上開方式自 A、B 手機取得之證據皆已違反不自證已罪原則,無證據能力。試問:乙之主張有無理由?

- 四、甲、乙、丙三人相約至餐館用餐,席間,甲因故與 A 及其友人 B 發生口角紛爭,乙、丙見狀聲援甲,雖店家居間調停,然無效果,甲、乙、丙三人遂與 A、B 於店內相互鬥毆,後經餐館內其他客人報警處理。試問:
 - (一)甲、乙、丙三人應成立何罪?(15分)
 - (二)若乙、丙係甲於發生爭吵後,方致電要求前來支援,結果有無不同?(10分)

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:行政法

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共1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、行政機關所為之行政行為傳統上以單方高權決定者居多,惟亦可透過行政契約設定公法上法律關係。試問甲機關與人民乙締結行政契約,互負給付義務,倘甲違約未履行給付義務,乙得循何種救濟途徑提起權利之保護?又締約後,如因遇有情事重大變更事由,非締約當時所得預料時,得為如何之處置?試論述之。
- 二、行政法學上有所謂「明確性原則」,依據歷年來司法院大法官解釋,又可區分為構成要件明確性原則及授權明確性原則,試論此二原則之意義,並請舉法制上之實例加以說明之。
- 三、《道路交通管理處罰條例》第 35 條規定:「汽車駕駛人肇事拒絕接受或肇事無法實施第1項測試之檢定者,應由交通勤務警察或依法令執行交通稽查任務人員,將其強制移由受委託醫療或檢驗機構對其實施血液或其他檢體之採樣及測試檢定。」請依憲法法庭 111 年憲判字第1號判決,論述此規定違反哪些行政法上之原則?
- 四、請依《行政程序法》規定說明委任、委託、職務協助之意義,並分別舉例說明之。

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

作答注意事項:			
1.本試題共4大題	,總分100分;	共4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。		
- · Vocabulary an	d Phrases: Cho	ose the word th	at has the same
meaning as the	underlined word	in each of the sen	itences. (20 分)
1. Special equipme	ent is required to f	ind <u>latent</u> fingerpri	nts.
(A) obvious	(B) hidden	(C) human	(D) mammal
2. As soon as the I	Department of Cor	rections' recomme	endations for prison
reform were re	leased, the depart	ment was <u>inundat</u>	ed with calls from
people who said	they supported.		
(A) provided	(B) bothered	(C) rewarded	(D) flooded
3. Changes in our	environment, life	style and human b	ehavior all help to
encourage the sp	pread of <u>infectious</u>	diseases.	
(A) infective	(B) unknown	(C) new	(D) deadly
4. Commissioner	Wang regarded b	udget cuts as a p	panacea for all the
problems faced	by the police depa	rtment.	
(A) cure	(B) result	(C) cause	(D) necessity
5. One of the dutie	es of a captain is to	delegate responsi	bility.
(A) analyze	(B) respect	(C) criticize	(D) assign
6. The number of J	people committing	crimes seems to d	lwindle steadily.
(A) decline	(B) disappear	(C) increase	(D) rise
7. If you struggle	with any law enfor	rcement <u>predicame</u>	ent, you can benefit
from brainstorm	ning.		
(A) situation	(B) meeting	(C) dilemma	(D) deal

8. The laws require	advertisers to subs	stantiate their cla	ums.
(A) review	(B) prove	(C) explain	(D) promote
9. In the small subu	rb in New Taipei	City, local police	e have <u>implemented</u>
a neighborhood v	vatch program that	t has yielded ext	raordinary results.
(A) implant	(B) ceased	(C) started	(D) prolonged
10. The Adamsville I	Police Department	's computer syste	em was <u>outmoded</u> .
(A) worthless	(B) unusable	(C) obsolete	(D) unnecessary
二、Translation: Translation: Translation: (30分)		owing sentences	s into Chinese or
(一) 英翻中(15	分)		
•	vide-ranging propa	agation effects l	the Internet as well has made it a major
(二)中翻英(15	分)		
已呈現件數居高	不下及手法推陳台實地採取有效對急	出新之現象。因 策,並積極地推	洗錢等跨境犯罪, 此,雙方應拋棄主 動兩岸刑事司法互
三、Reading Compre	ehension (20 分)	1	
The authorities involved movements of the gang a worldwide criminal business email compre health institute.	g's money worldw syndicate know	vide, with investi on as Axe, wh	igations focusing on ich allegedly used

BEC scams usually target third-party vendors to gain access to business

email accounts after which payments are 2 to the bank accounts of

money mules.

The US Secret Service official said: "The fight against cyber-enabled crime knows no boundaries, and the 3 efforts in this case show how vital it is to work collectively with our international partners to execute impactful 4 of these highly organized transnational criminal syndicates." Eight suspected Axe leaders were arrested in Cape Town and Johannesburg in 2021, leading to a massive drop in the group's activities and similar crimes. They face ____5__ to the US, where they are charged with stealing more than EUR 6.25 million from romance scam victims there. 1. (A) track (B) revoke (C) suspect (D) integrate (B) apprehended 2. (A) rejected (C) diverted (D) intimidated 3. (A) vulnerable (B) reliable (C) lethal (D) collaborative 4. (A) testimonies (B) takedowns (C) terminations (D) transformations (C) sovereignty (D) extradition (B) tantalization 5. (A) hostage Europol supported the Spanish National Police to take down a large high-risk organized crime network in Spain. The investigation 6 how the criminal leaders contacted the investigated individuals to carry out money laundering operations. These activities included various investment projects such as land acquisition to develop luxury real estate projects, and purchasing restaurants, industrial warehouses, and boats. To ____7__ foreign assets the group used a network of bogus companies established in different counties, including South America. The criminals used advanced technologies, such as cryptocurrencies. They were planning to purchase one of the main nightclubs and to take over the nightlife and catering sector. This is a clear indication that this organized crime network was planning to control key sectors of the Spanish economy, such as the tourism sector, and to 8 state institutions. Europol 9 the information exchange and provided analytical support. During the action day, Europol 10 experts on the spot to cross-check operational information in real-time against Europol's databases and to

provide technical support with digital forensic capabilities.

6. (A) delivered (B) uncovered (C) testified (D) penetrated 7. (A) launder (B) volunteer (C) compromise (D) press 8. (A) terrorize (B) infiltrate (C) streamline (D) inspect 9. (A) curtailed (B) operated (C) facilitated (D) shifted 10. (A) immobilized (B) exploited (D) deployed (C) interrogated

四、Essay (30分)

Write a short essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be <u>no less than 100 words</u> and <u>no more than 250 words</u>.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Police Officers' Work Condition

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所 鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究所、水 上警察研究所海洋科技組

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 大題, 每題各占 25 分; 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、假設某大學舉辦之入學考試,共有 1000 名考生報名,且欲錄取 50 人,若已知全體考生之平均成績為 150 分,標準差為 10 分,且全 體考生之成績服從常態分配 (Normal Distribution),試求:
 - (一)考試成績 170 分者,在全體考生中排名為第幾名?該生是否會錄取?(12分)
 - (二)此項考試之最低錄取成績為多少分?(13分)

(參考數值: Z 0.1587 = 1.00、Z 0.0228 = 2.00)

- 二、觀察臺北市與高雄市的消防人員,會發現兩個直轄市消防人員的年 齡有些許差異。假設根據內政部消防署的資料,得知臺北市與高雄 市消防人員的平均年齡分別為30歲與35歲,標準差分別為6歲與 5歲,且已知臺北市消防人員的年齡分配為右偏分配,高雄市消防 人員的年齡分配為常態分配,試問:
 - (一) 隨機選取 36 位臺北市消防人員,試求其平均年齡超過 32 歲的機率為何?(10分)

- (二) 隨機選取 25 位高雄市消防人員,試求其平均年齡不到 36 歲的機率為何? (10分)
- (三)在求解(一)過程中,你使用了統計學上一個非常重要的定理 ,請敘述此定理之名稱及其主要內容為何?(5分)

(參考數值: $Z_{0.05} = 1.645 \times Z_{0.025} = 1.96 \times Z_{0.01} = 2.33$)

- 三、已知 $E\left(\frac{\sum (X_1-\overline{X}_1)^2+\sum (X_2-\overline{X}_2)^2}{n_1+n_2-2}\right)$,請證明 $E(S_p^2)=\sigma^2$,即 S_p^2 為 σ^2 的不偏估計式。
- 四、設 X_1 與 X_2 兩母體,其平均數與變異數分別為 μ_1 , μ_2 及 σ_1^2 , σ_2^2 $\mu = \frac{N_1\mu_1 + N_2\mu_1}{N_1 + N_2}$ (兩母體之全體平均數),請證明:

則兩母體的全體變異數為

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N_1 + N_2} \{ N_1 [\sigma_1^2 + (\mu_1 - \mu)^2] + N_2 [\sigma_2^2 + (\mu_2 - \mu)^2] \}$$

所 别:警察政策研究所

科 目:警察法學

- 1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;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、按監察院 111 年 3 月 16 日 111 內調 0013 號調查報告一指出:「……分局警員○○○在欠缺合理懷疑之狀況下,任意攔查……,且未踐行告知程序、漠視受臨檢人之異議……,違反《警察職權行使法》相關規定,不當侵害民眾自由權利,核有重大違失。」請依據《警察職權行使法》及司法院大法官釋字第 535 號解釋意旨,舉述案例與理由說明警察攔檢時,應考慮之「違法要件」與「職權要件」各為何?又請進一步說明攔檢之程序與救濟各為何?
- 二、警察執法須遵守「正當法律程序」原則,請說明「實質上正當程序」與「程序上正當程序」之意涵各為何?又請進一步舉述司法院大法官相關解釋或《行政程序法》規範意旨,舉例說明何謂「正當行政程序」?
- 三、為因應司法院大法官釋字第 666 號解釋文之意旨,2011 年 11 月 4 日我國修正公布《社會秩序維護法》第 80 及 81 條,並增訂第 91 條之 1,授權由各地方政府制定自治條例,規劃得從事性交易之區域及其管理。請比較《社會秩序維護法》第 80 條修法前、後,其適用範圍對象、構成要件及處理程序之差別?並說明同法第 91 條之 1 有關性交易活動管理之規範內容?

四、我國《警察法》自 1953 年公布施行迄今逾 60 年,期間雖修正數次,惟主要集中於警察教育機關之中央化及因應精省而廢除省級警察機關,至於多數條文未曾調整,內容與現況脫節。若肯認《警察法》有存在必要之前提下,您認為該法應如何調整?