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**中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題**

所 別：各所

科 目：國文

作答注意事項：

- 1.本試題共 2 大題，每大題 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，未聞弑君也。(《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，則期報於科第祿仕。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。

# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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。

(二)(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.

四、Essay：( 30 分 )

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.

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# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：交通管理研究所

科 目：交通工程與管制

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、何謂全觸動交通號誌？試依其控制參數，說明其控制流程及其可預期的控制成效。
- 二、何謂交岔路口槽化設計？當對一交岔路口進行槽化時，試問一配置精確的槽化島，可發揮哪些交通管理目的？
- 三、道路路面之摩擦係數對行車安全至關重要，不僅關係到行車操控之平穩，更可藉由車輪於道路表面所遺留之痕跡推估當時之車速，請儘量舉出可藉以求出車輪與道路表面間摩擦係數的方法，並說明其理論依據。
- 四、國內各都會區近來爭相建置大眾運輸系統，包括有 MRT、LRT、BRT 等等；請說明前列三者分別為何？並比較三者之異同及各自之優缺點。

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# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：交通管理研究所

科 目：交通統計

作答注意事項：

- 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、105年高速公路某一路段小客車平均行駛速率為100公里/小時，標準差為8公里，請問：

- (一) 若該路段小客車行駛速率分布為常態分配，請問行駛速率超過108公里/小時的比例多少？
- (二) 該路段隨機抽樣小客車64輛，請問平均行駛速率95%的區間估計？
- (三) 若想要以樣本平均數來估母體平均數的誤差在0.3公里內、信心水準95%，則樣本數應為多少？
- (四) 若現在抽樣49輛小客車，得其平均行駛速率為102公里/小時，請問該路段平均行駛速率是否有顯著增加？
- (五) 請說明檢定錯誤為何？

註： $Z(0.1587) = 1.0$ 、 $Z(0.05) = 1.645$ 、 $Z(0.025) = 1.96$

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二、某一交岔路口過去連續60週的交通事件數如下：

2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0,  
3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 3, 4, 0, 0, 2, 1,  
1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0

- (一) 請建立上述資料的次數統計表及繪製適當的統計圖。
- (二) 請問上述資料的平均數、第75百分位數、變異數？
- (三) 請問未來某二週至僅發生1件交通事件的機率為何？
- (四) 請問1週內遇到下一件交通事件的機率為何？
- (五) 假設針對該路口進行交通工程改善，請說明如何驗證交通工程改善是否有效？

三、解釋名詞：

- (一) Interaction Effect
- (二) Random Sampling
- (三) Poisson Distribution
- (四) Geometric Mean
- (五) Joint Probability

四、某研究機構調查民眾對於開放大型重型機車行駛高速公路的意見，獲得下表資料。今擬利用  $\chi^2$ （卡方）檢定男性與女性的意見是否相同。已知  $\alpha=0.05$  與  $\chi^2$  分配右尾百分點  $\chi_{0.05}^2(1)=3.8415$ ， $\chi_{0.05}^2(2)=5.9915$ ， $\chi_{0.05}^2(3)=7.8147$ ， $\chi_{0.05}^2(4)=9.4877$ 。

	贊成 (Y)	反對 (N)
男性 (M)	36	24
女性 (F)	12	28

- (一) 請問卡方檢定常運用於哪些檢定工作？使用上有何限制？  
(10分)
- (二) 請寫出本題的虛無假設及對立假設。(5分)
- (三) 請進行卡方檢定並進行推論。(10分)

# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：交通管理研究所

科 目：道路交通法規

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、車輛行經行人穿越道會與行人發生衝突，試列舉會有哪些類型？試就現行道路交通管理法規之規定，分別說明其通行路權。在行人流量高的處所，可運用哪些交通管制措施具體降低潛在衝突？
- 二、以下兩張相片為苗栗高鐵站通車啟用時站前汽、機車停車狀況，試就此一現象評述有無違反現行道路交通管理法規之規定？另就都市交通管理層面有何具體策略可消除此一現象？



- 三、有關道路交通違規行為之舉發，如從執法機關與執法人員舉發方式加以區分，可分為哪些舉發方式，試分述其意義與性質，並舉例說明其適用之交通違規行為樣態為何？
- 四、遵行標誌中的「讓路標誌」和「停車再開標誌」有何差異？試分別就其設置的目的與設置地點和位置之考慮因素概要說明之。

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