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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.

中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：刑事警察研究所
組 別：偵查科學組、刑事司法組
科 目：犯罪偵查學

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、以車輛為犯罪工具之案件頻繁發生，而車輛係流動性且暴露在外，
偵辦此類型案件，應如何著手應用現有之資料庫來分析查緝？

二、取締安非他命之製造工廠，在偵辦時應如何圓滿達成且減少人員傷
害？

三、情報線索是犯罪偵查的重要利器，但目前卻普遍面臨線索不足的困
境，其可能原因有哪些？如何克服此一困境？

四、變造現場（staging）和還原（undoing）、擺置（posing）有何不同？
在進行變造時常會出現哪些破綻（red flags）？原因為何？而發現破
綻又傳達何種訊息？

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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：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 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？

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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？

中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：刑事警察研究所

組 別：刑事司法組

科 目：心理學

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、請說明何謂認知偏誤（Cognitive bias）以及其發生原因？請舉出一種認知偏誤類型，並解釋如何導致偵查錯誤之發生？

二、請說明並比較詹姆斯（James-Lange theories）以及坎巴二氏（Cannon-Bard theories）情緒理論？並請以情緒「倒 U 型曲線」（inverted U function）說明在警察專業技能訓練設計之應用。

三、面對槍戰等重大的壓力可能使警察人員產生一些不適應的身心反應，例如「戰或逃症候群」（fight-or-flight syndrome）、「一般適應症候群」（general adaptation syndrome）、「創傷後壓力症候群」（post-traumatic stress syndrome）。試解釋上述三種壓力反應，並請進一步說明人們對各種重大壓力事件時常使用的因應策略（coping）有哪些？

四、心理學家的研究發現「他人在場」會改變人們的行為、心智歷程和思考模式，常影響個人的行為。許多青少年集體犯罪行為常是受到他人影響而形成更嚴重的傷害結果。試分別從「社會促進」（social facilitation）、「去個人化」（de-individuation）、「責任分散」（diffusion of responsibility）等三種獨特的心理歷程來論述何以他人在場會使青少年的暴力犯罪更為嚴重。