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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：消防科學研究所

科 目：火災科學

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。
4. 不需使用計算機，可用中文答題。

一、請回答下列問題：

(一) Find the general solution.  $y'' + 4y = x + 2e^{-2x}$ . (8 分)

(二) Solve the initial value problem.

$$x^2 y'' + 5xy' - 21y = 0; \quad y(2) = 1, \quad y'(2) = 0. \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

(三) Solve the initial value problem.

$$y'' - y = 5\sin^2 x; \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = -4. \quad (9 \text{ 分})$$

二、請回答下列問題：

(一) Find the eigenvalues and the eigenfunctions.  $y'' + 8y' + (\lambda + 16)y = 0;$

$y(0) = 0, \quad y(\pi) = 0$ . Here  $\lambda$  is a parameter. (10 分)

(二) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & \text{if } -2 < x < 0 \\ k & \text{if } 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$  for period  $P = 4$ . Find the Fourier series of the function. (15 分)

三、某一 T-square 火災，其成長至 1055kW 需經過 100 秒，試問該火災發展至 3MW 需再多少時間(秒)？

四、有一居室之開口，寬 1 公尺、高 2 公尺，居室之長寬高分別為 20 公尺、15 公尺與 6 公尺，居室内可燃物的火載量為  $50\text{kg/m}^2$  (以木材為主)，該居室若發生通風控制燃燒之火災時，理論上最大之火災熱釋放率約為多少？

# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：消防科學研究所  
科 目：消防安全設備與檢查

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、火警自動警報設備在線路之裝配上，為避免線路之斷線，造成火警發生時無法感測，因此訂有回路導通之性能檢查，試問其檢查方法為何？並就其配線回路之電氣原理說明之？

二、泡沫滅火劑之種類適用不同，若使用錯誤易造成火災無法撲滅，依「各類場所消防安全設備設置標準」第四編公共危險物品等場所消防設計及消防安全設備之規定，對使用耐酒精型泡沫之危險物品有詳細規定，試問使用耐酒精型泡沫之危險物品其類別有哪些及就各該類別各寫出三種分類？

三、科技廠房無塵室依臺灣常規消防專業的觀點與立場，多建議設置氣體滅火設備防護之；但世界半導體協會及跨國保險公司則首推密閉溼式撒水系統，試申論兩者的合法性與防護性能效果。

四、試申論現行排煙設備法規與設計審查實務，為何仍不能落實有利於人員初期避難安全需求之理由？有哪些設計/審查上可行的改善建議？

# 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：消防科學研究所

科 目：消防實務

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、火災搶救中造成消防人員重大傷亡的，以爆炸為最多數，對於易燃性液體與可燃性氣體之洩漏，若你是火場指揮，試問劃定熱區之原則為何？若有必要進入該區時，其行動管制為何？試詳述之。

二、火場調查以起火處所之研判最為重要，一旦研判錯誤，則起火原因之研判自然不對，下面二張相片為某一火場不同角度所拍，試問其為由下往上或是由上往下之燃燒？並詳述此類火災之研判要領？



三、依消防署最近火災統計分析，住宅火災死亡件數及人數有增加趨勢，死亡地點在臥房的比例也增加。試申論住宅火災的風險因子及可行的防治對策。

四、捷運地下場站發生進站列車車廂地板下方煞車油路及電路起火，試從自衛消防編組初期應變及後續趕來救援的消防人員，應採用何種設備器材進行滅火之標準作業程序，申論應變救援過程可能面對的火災風險及合宜的損失控制對策。

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