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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。(黃宗義《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：防災研究所

科 目：災害管理

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、減災（Mitigation）是災害管理領域重要的工作，也是降低災害風險必要的途徑之一。請問，對於有效的減災作為，其要求的事項（Requirements for effective mitigation）為何？在減災的作為中，又可以區分為結構性與非結構性的減災，請說明此二種減災作為分別包含哪些內容？
- 二、災害發生後，對於民眾的安全與維護是災害應變非常重要的一環。為確保民眾獲得妥善照顧，請問，當災害發生時，應處理與考量的民眾防護（Population protection）議題有哪些？請以廣範圍的重大地震災害為例說明之。
- 三、防災社區的營造，對促進災時居民自助、共助意識的實踐，至為重要。然，社區防災的推動方式必須因地制宜，推動過程中如何與社區建立關係，並了解社區，至為關鍵。從強化社區支持的角度，試述：可從哪些面向來了解社區？
- 四、大規模災害發生後，災區現場各方救災資源相繼投入，常見事權統合爭議。試述：當發生大規模災害，如何強化跨領域合作協調、指揮及管理機制？

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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：防災研究所

科 目：氣候變遷與災害

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、名詞釋義

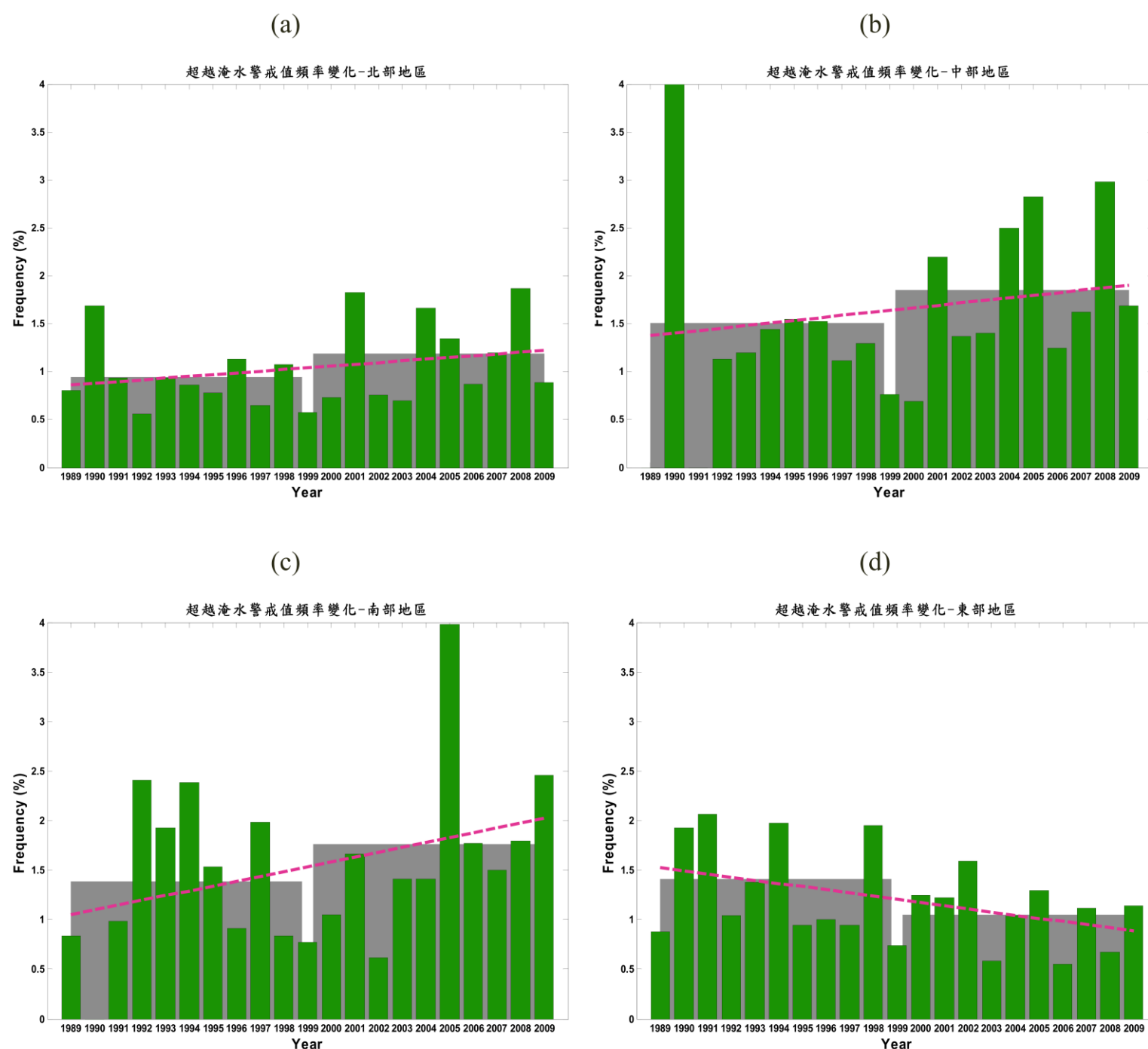
- (一) 生態足跡 (Ecological Footprint)
- (二) 多樣性 (Diversity)
- (三) 片利共生 (Commensalism)
- (四) 國家環境政策法案 (Act, NEPA)
- (五) 仙台減災綱領 (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)

二、請以臺灣的都市化為例子，說明永續發展的重要性。

三、請解釋何謂極端氣候 (extreme weather)？並試論氣候變遷與極端氣候之關係，以及根據風災、水災、坡地災害、旱災等四個面向，說明極端氣候對於這四個面向的影響。

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四、請觀察附圖臺灣北、中、南、東四個地區超越淹水警戒值頻率變化趨勢，解釋與說明附圖所觀察到的現象，並討論此四個地區分別該如何因應災害與調適。



圖：1989-2009 臺灣地區分區日降雨量超過淹水警戒值發生機率。

(a)北區、(b)中區、(c)南區、(d)東區，柱狀圖為當年發生淹水平均機率變化，底灰色為前十年與後十年之平均值，虛線為一次迴歸趨勢線。

(資料來源：臺灣氣候變遷科學報告，2011)

中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：防災研究所

科 目：災害分析與統計

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、請回答下列問題：

- (一) 經歷史資料顯示，歷年來那卡部落每年平均發生土石流的機率為 0.4，發生地震的機率為 0.6，發生土石流或地震的機率為 0.76。證明發生土石流與地震互為獨立事件；並求發生地震下土石流發生的條件機率為何？
- (二) 描述 t 分配的特性與功能。
- (三) 何謂 ANOVA？其目的為何？需採用什麼檢定？

二、某學者針對全國各鄉鎮市區的災害防救整備程度進行評分，發現其分數恰為常態分配。若全國有 300 個鄉鎮市區參加評比，結果有 6 個鄉鎮市區整備分數達 90 分；有 30 個鄉鎮市區整備分數不到 60 分。 $P(0 < Z < 0.94) = 0.33$ ， $P(0 < Z < 1.28) = 0.40$ ， $P(0 < Z < 2.05) = 0.48$

- (一) 請問全國鄉鎮市區的災害防救整備平均分數為何？
- (二) 標準差為何？
- (三) 若內政部採用此學者評分結果，將 80 分及以上，但不到 90 分的鄉鎮市區列為考評甲等，則甲等的鄉鎮市區共有幾個？

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三、當災害發生後，企業也可能受到災害衝擊而無法營運；若企業未能快速恢復營運，則可能永久倒閉。某鄉鎮災害防救地區計畫進行因應七級強震的規劃。計畫中將該鄉鎮共 1000 家企業區分為：高度整備、中度整備、低度整備三類。分析後，該鄉鎮有 10% 企業屬高度整備、50% 屬中度整備、40% 屬低度整備。若高度、中度、低度整備的企業在七級地震影響下，將有 0.05、0.15、0.3 的機率會倒閉。

(一) 請依整備程度（高度、中度、低度）及災害影響（不倒閉、倒閉）兩向度，繪製企業災害衝擊家數交叉資料表。

(二) 該鄉鎮在七級的地震強度下，將有多少家企業倒閉？

(三) 請說明地震可能對企業營運造成什麼影響？

四、社區防災是近年來政府倡議的災害防救策略之一。多數團隊進入社區後，常著眼於社區的自然災害潛勢分析，但較忽略對社區防災的各權益關係者（或稱作用者、利害關係人）掌握與分析。請說明社區防災的推動有哪些主要的權益關係者？他們在社區防災過程中扮演了什麼角色？