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	ne of evidence.				
	(A) admissibility	(B) interpretation	(C) condition	(D) execution		
2.	If you keep backbiting me, I'll definitely sue you for					
	(A) deception	(B) defamation	(C) exploitation	(D) persecution		
3.	A should be ordered on 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 instructed not to act towards.			towards citize	ens in the line of duty.		
	(A) professionally	(B) courteously	(C) prudently	(D) condescendingly		
7.	Many people believed 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 was accused of					
	billions of dollars in stock from an American corporate client.					
	(A) bedazzling	(B) embezzling	(C) exerting	(D) luring		

9. If you use other people's research results without mentioning 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 advanced technology in ATM devices 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,不僅選擇將何種類型的犯罪人送入										
刑事司法程序,而且還決定將多少數量的犯罪人送入刑事司法程序,顯見										
位居刑事司法體系守門者角色的重要性。										
(二)英翻中(15分	<u>~)</u>									
		departments to deal	affactively with crime							
•	Society has long looked to police departments to deal effectively with crime. For a long time the public was content with police departments 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	doing. Agencies are 4 to find enough resources for performing crime trend									
analyses; most also do not conduct proper workload analyses to know how much										
uncommitted time is to their officers.										
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:刑事警察研究所

科 目:犯罪偵查學

- 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、數位證據 (digital evidence) 有哪些種類?其特性為何?請簡要說明 刑案現場數位證物蒐證應注意事項。
- 二、犯嫌常用來躲避監視錄影系統的方法有哪些?如何加以克服?另外在調閱影像時應注意哪些事項?
- 三、為因應我國 106 年司法改革會議對警詢之建議,警政署訂定警詢改進模式,請說明該模式就犯罪嫌疑人詢問之 4 個步驟?
- 四、何謂捷思法(heuristic)?請說明犯罪偵查過程中,較常出現之捷思 法類型?

所 别:刑事警察研究所

科 目:刑事鑑識概論

- 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。
- Regarding forensic DNA typing, please answer the following questions:
 - (—) List all the procedure steps, and briefly describe them individually.
 - (二) For the sexual assault cases containing mixture of male and female DNA, what DNA extraction strategy should be used to separate male DNA from the female's fraction? Please also depict it briefly.
- = `Every gun or car engine that is manufactured has a serial number stamped into the metal frame. Criminals often try to destroy the serial number to prevent police from tracing. Please answer the following questions:
 - (-) Describe as much as you know the nondestructive methods to restore obliterated serial number.
 - (二) Define and depict the "Removal Depth (RD)".
- 三、關於藥毒物與酒精之偵查鑑識,請回答下列子題:
 - (一) 請解釋 LD₅₀ (Lethal Dose, 50%)?
 - (二) 酒精於體內之代謝產物為何?如何檢測體液中之酒精濃度?
- 四、關於吸食毒品嫌犯之尿液採樣與檢驗,請回答下列子題:
 - (一) 試寫出正常尿液檢體之物理特性。
 - (二) 在現場如何判斷尿液檢體是否有被摻假?

所 别:刑事警察研究所、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、甲擔任補習班老師,自認具有「他心通」的感應能力,利用在補習班教書的機會,吸收17歲A女作為徒弟,向A宣稱:其有感應神的能力,可以靠點穴傳達能量,幫助A修行,徒弟信任老師一起修行,死後免受輪迴之苦,所以必須讓其撫摸身體以代表信任等語。A聽信甲所言,讓甲脫衣並撫摸其全身,一個月內迭次在住家與汽車內共得逞4次。試問:甲的刑責為何?
- 二、甲經營色情應召站, 洽租套房時由乙具名承租人, 甲簽訂套房租賃契約與繳納租金,以此提供套房作為乙與男客為性交或猥褻行為之場所, 並從中抽取費用, 不久為警查獲。證人乙於偵查中及審理時經合法傳拘無著,且已多年未住在其戶籍地,並搬離套房。乙在剛遭警查獲的當日即製作警詢筆錄,第一審勘驗其警詢錄音錄影內容並無違法情事, 乙與警察間之對答流暢無礙。試問:警詢筆錄是否得作為證據?請詳述理由。
- 三、甲警積極查緝某國際毒品走私案,經多方蒐證鎖定特定對象A進行 監控,今見時機成熟,乃聲請拘票到其居所逮人。稍後將A帶回警 局,甲警見其似有用藥嫌疑乃要求提供尿液,但A不願主動提出。 甲警質疑:「還有吸毒,所以不同意尿液採集」等等,A方提出尿液 並驗出毒品反應。試問:甲警實施本項採尿,是否具備證據能力?

四、甲涉嫌電信詐欺犯罪,並以騙取之贓款購買高價古董、名車寄藏於 其女友乙之住所。A 警等人偵辦本案聲請搜索,經法官核准後持票 搜索乙之住宅。過程中,乙以其非犯罪嫌移人抗拒搜索不願開門, 又稱為確保自身財物即以手機照相攝影,且要求同意其委任律師在 場。此時,A 警強行沒收手機、強制律師離場,並將乙女帶回警局 製作筆錄。試評 A 警執勤方式有否該當罪責?

所 别:法律學研究所、水上警察研究所海洋法制組

科 目:法學緒論(同等學力加考)

- 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、依純粹法學派的說法,法的體系係由基本規範、一般規範、個別規 範等3個等級體系所構成,試述此3個等級體系間之效力關係,並 舉例說明之。
- 二、基於權力分立的關係,行政機關與司法審判機關在適用法律時各有 不同的適用原則,請分別說明之。
- 三、執法人員在發現有人違反法律規定後,依違規證據遵照法律予以作 成行政處分。請敘明行政機關所作成行政處分之要件?
- 四、依據《中華民國憲法》第 24 條規定,凡公務員違法侵害人民之自由或權利者,被害人民就其所受損害,並得依法律向國家請求賠償。試問:當人民通過道路時,被超速煞車不及的臺北市公車處直接經營之公共汽車撞傷,受害人應如何主張權利?

所 别:外事警察研究所、國境警察學系碩士班、公共安全研

究所

科 目:國際公法(同等學力加考)

- 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、針對國際法與國內法的關係,國際法上存在哪些理論,試論述之。
- 二、國際爭端和平解決乃是現代國際法的基本原則。在國際爭端和平解 決的途徑當中有所謂「調停」、「仲裁裁判」與「司法裁判」,試 論述此3種途徑的特徵與其相異點。
- 三、維基解密(WikiLeaks)創辦人亞桑傑(Julian Assange)於 2010 年被控在網站上公布美國國務院和國防部大量機密資料,亦被瑞典指控涉及某些犯罪,由於擔心被引渡到瑞典接受調查和審判,自2012 年以來始終躲藏在厄瓜多駐倫敦大使館;英國警方最後於今(2019)年 4 月 11 日於厄瓜多大使館逮捕他,美國隨後對其提出引渡要求。請先解釋何謂「外交庇護」(diplomatic asylum),再說明可以尋求外交庇護之情形。
- 四、成為國家的要素之一為「領土」,領土主權(territorial sovereignty)之行使範圍包含陸地領土、環繞陸地的領海、專屬經濟海域(exclusive economic zone)及大陸礁層(continental shelf)等屬於國家管轄之海域和領空等。請說明國家領土主權取得之方式有哪些?

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:消防科學研究所、交通管理研究所

科 目:微積分(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、請回答下列問題:

$$(-)$$
 $\sharp \lim_{x\to 0^+} (5x)^{\frac{x}{10}} = ? (8 \%)$

(二)
$$y = \ln(5x\sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$ (8分)

(三) 求自然對數之積分
$$\int_0^e \ln(x) dx = ?$$
 (9分)

二、請回答下列問題:

- (一) 在 $x \ge 0$ 、 $y \ge 0$ 與 $z \ge 0$ 的條件下, 求由 $y = 1 - x^2$ 與 $z = 1 - x^2$ 所圍成的立體體積。 (12 分)
- (二) 求由 $z=x^2+y^2+1$, z=0, 與 $x^2+y^2=4$ 所圍成的立體體積。 (13分)

三、請回答下列問題:

(二)
$$y = e^{(\ln x + \cos x)}$$
, , $\frac{dy}{dx} = ?$ (8分)

(三) 求曲線 $3e^{xy} = x + y$ 在點(0,3)的切線方程式。(9分)

四、請回答下列問題:

$$(-) * \int_{1}^{e} x^{3} \ln x \, dx = ? (8 \%)$$

$$(=)$$
 $\sharp \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\tan^5 x) (\sec^3 x) dx = ? (8 \%)$

(三) 求
$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx = ? (9 分)$$