

# 中央警察大學 107 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 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。

## 一、 Vocabulary and Phrases : (20 分)

Qs 1-5 :

1. The police developed as a mechanism to do justice by apprehending offenders and holding them \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)admirable      (B)accountable      (C)appreciable      (D)affluent
2. Since their primary practical goal was to reduce crime \_\_\_\_\_, police long believed that they were in the business of crime prevention.  
(A)ventilation      (B)vicinity      (C)victimization      (D)viscosity
3. Efforts to concentrate police enforcement efforts in high-risk places, commonly known as hot spot policing, have been found to be \_\_\_\_\_ in controlling crime.  
(A)effective      (B)edible      (C)enclose      (D)excavate
4. Police responses to crime problems can be greatly \_\_\_\_\_ by securing productive partnerships with community members.  
(A)emigrated      (B)enigma      (C)estate      (D)enhanced
5. A police focus on controlling disorder has been hypothesized to be an important way to reduce more serious crimes in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)nerves      (B)neighborhoods      (C)narratives      (D)nomads

**Qs 6-10 : Fill in each of the blanks with a proper word to make the statement complete.**

**The initial and final letters of the word are given as hints.**

6. The procedure for the surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another having j\_\_\_\_\_n to try the charge is called extradition.
7. Preventive d\_\_\_\_\_n allows the judges to imprison anyone who they have good reason to believe may commit a further crime.
8. If a person is convicted of robbery and sentenced to eight years in prison, he or she will be put behind b\_\_\_\_\_s and serve the jail term.
9. The study clearly demonstrates the link between child abuse and juvenile d\_\_\_\_\_y.
10. A voluntary confession is a confession that is given out of a suspect's own free will, and has not been obtained by force, coercion, or i\_\_\_\_\_n.

## **二、 Translation : (30 分)**

**Translate the following short passages from Chinese to English or the other way around.**

1. 舉凡酒駕的稽查取締、陳抗事件的處置因應、非法槍彈及毒品的查緝防制、跨國詐欺犯罪的打擊遏阻、乃至網路科技犯罪的偵防情蒐等，均為國人關切的治安議題。
2. Law enforcement agencies should establish a culture of transparency and accountability in order to build public trust and legitimacy. This will help ensure decision making is understood and in accord with stated policy.

## **三、 Reading Comprehension : (20 分)**

**Qs 1-5 :**

1. When a defendant claims that the presence of blood sprinkles on his clothing is due to the fact that he has touched such clothing with bloody hands, one can immediately conclude that he is lying.

The fact upon which this conclusion is based is *most nearly* that

- (A) nothing absorbs blood.
- (B) blood does not sprinkle.
- (C) fingerprints would have been left by the defendant if he had touched the clothing.
- (D) bloody hands will not leave the described mark.

2. The large number of fatal motor-vehicle accidents renders necessary the organization of special units in the police department to cope with the technical problems encountered in such investigations.

The generalization which can be inferred *most directly* from this statement is that

- (A) large problems require specialists.
- (B) technical problems require specialists.
- (C) many police problems require special handling.
- (D) many policemen are specialists.

3. In examining the scene of a homicide one should not only look for the usual, standard traces – fingerprints, footprints, etc. – but should also have eyes open for details which at first glance may not seem to have any connection with the crime.

The *most logical* inference to be drawn from this statement is that

- (A) in general, standard traces are not important.
- (B) sometimes one should not look for footprints.
- (C) usually only the usual, standard traces are important.
- (D) one cannot tell in advance what will be important.

4. Officer Chang didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.

The sentence that is *closest in meaning* to the one given above is that

- (A) He ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.
- (B) He only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.
- (C) He didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.
- (D) He didn't touch the bread and butter, but he ate other things.

5. After failing a doping test at the Beijing Olympics, John Peterson was stripped of his gold medal.

The sentence that is *closest in meaning* to the one given above is that

- (A) At the Beijing Olympics, John Peterson and many others were disqualified after failing a doping test.
- (B) If John Peterson hadn't been tested positive for doping at the Beijing Olympics, he wouldn't have lost his gold medal.
- (C) Since John Peterson confessed having used doping, his gold medal was taken back.
- (D) Although John Peterson failed the doping test, he wasn't disqualified from the Beijing Olympics.

**Qs 6-10 :**

Since the early 1990s, the police have become much more interested in a broader idea of prevention and the use of a wide range of crime prevention 6. The search for greater citizen satisfaction, increased legitimacy and more effective crime prevention 7 to the traditional tactics used by most police departments led to the development of problem-oriented policing and hot-spots policing. The operational paradigms of many modern police departments have steadily 8 from a "professional" model of policing to a community-oriented, problem-solving model. Growing community dissatisfaction and a series of research studies that questioned the 9 of the professional model's basic tenets served as catalysts for the 10.

- |                |                   |                |                |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. (A) tension | (B) trash         | (C) tactics    | (D) timber     |
| 7. (A) abuses  | (B) alternatives  | (C) abstracts  | (D) amazements |
| 8. (A) evolved | (B) enclosed      | (C) estimated  | (D) eroded     |
| 9. (A) walkout | (B) effectiveness | (C) incitement | (D) turbulence |
| 10.(A) distort | (B) assignment    | (C) hostility  | (D) shift      |

**四、Essay : (30 分)**

**Write an essay on the topic : Combatting Fraud**

Fraud has been one of the fastest growing crimes in recent decades. The current epidemic in fraud has been attributed to the rapid growth of the Internet and digital finance, the vast expansion of mobile phones, and the limited response of law enforcement agencies. Please describe your opinion about the strategy against fraud.

# 中央警察大學 107 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：

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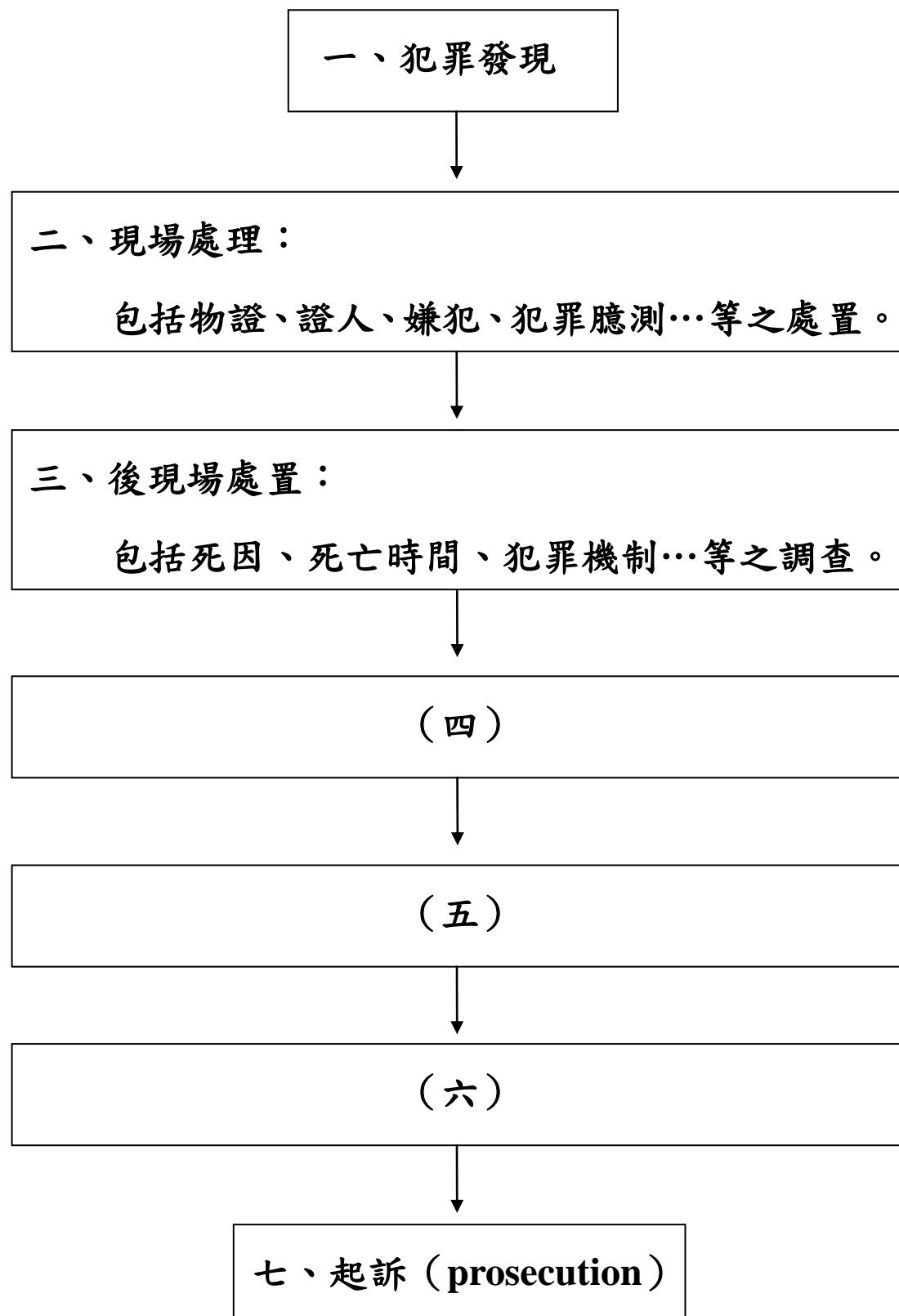
一、性侵害加、被害者在犯罪過程中有大量的肢體（Physical Behavior）和言語（Oral Behavior）互動，對掌握犯罪者特徵很有幫助，請列舉並說明之。

二、請從動機分析縱火犯罪者的類型，各類縱火犯有何特性，如何運用在犯罪偵查工作？

三、假設你是偵查員（佐），於網路巡邏看到一則以匿名軟體於臉書（Facebook）發布之訊息如下：「…人生終究得面臨一死，死後你想給這世間留下什麼？令人歌功頌德之豐功偉業，何其困難！但，有另類的作為可讓人們終生難忘，那就是手持利刃，於捷運車廂內盡情砍殺，讓他人的鮮血洗滌你我一生的哀怨與仇恨，大家一起來吧！」請問你該如何進行該案件之偵查？

四、對於兇殺案件之偵查，從現場之處理、後現場處置、重點聚焦與鎖定，以及到最後之偵查起訴等過程，應制定程序檢核步驟 (checklist) 如下圖所示，其中的第四、第五、以及第六程序應為下列提示之哪一項？並請分別敘述其可進行之查察內容。

提示：線索查察 (lead development) 、鑑別與逮捕 (identification and arrest) 、案件建構 (case preparation) 。



# 中央警察大學 107 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

科 目：刑事鑑識概論

作答注意事項：

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一、Elucidate the meaning and/or their significance of the following terms:

- (A) direct transfer
- (B) alternate light source
- (C) principle of individuality
- (D) false negative
- (E) precipitin test

二、Since body fluids like semen, saliva, and vaginal fluids are naturally fluorescent, the use of forensic light source offers a unique method for locating them. Describe as much as you know that **how** do you use the forensic light source to narrow down the specific locations of stains for collection? Also explain your answer.

三、請問經歹徒清洗過後之兇殺現場，有哪些方法或試劑可將殘留之微量血跡顯(復)現？如何研判檢測結果？請分別說明其反應原理。

四、以下所列係物證鑑識經常使用之儀器，請分別簡述該儀器之原理？檢測目的？及其各自適合檢測哪些物證？

(一) 紅外線光譜儀(IR)

(二) 紫外-可見光分光光譜儀 (UV/VIS)

(三) 核磁共振儀(NMR)

(四) 氣相層析質譜儀 (GC/MS)

(五) 感應耦合電漿質譜儀 (ICP/MS)

# 中央警察大學 107 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  
科 目：計算機及通訊概論

作答注意事項：

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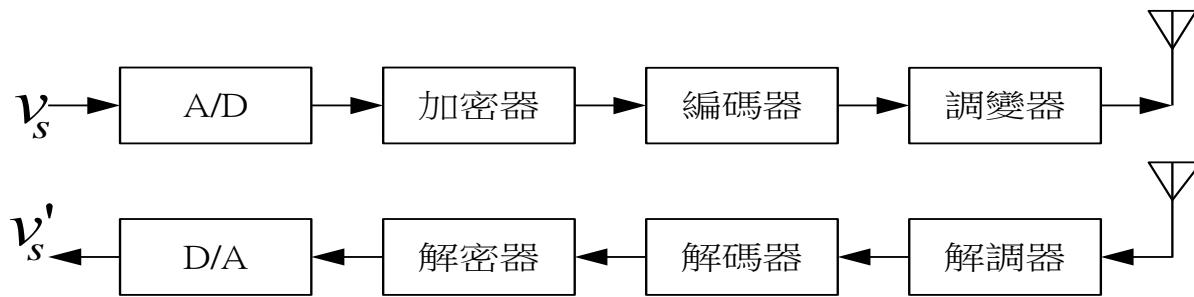
一、請回答下列問題：

- (一)何謂暗網(darkweb)？(10 分)  
(二)試申論暗網犯罪的偵查方法。(15 分)

二、請回答下列問題：

- (一)試舉例說明 O2O (online to offline，線上到線下) 電子商務模式及其特性。(10 分)  
(二)試申論 O2O 犯罪模式及其偵查方法。(15 分)

三、如圖所示數位通訊系統， $v_s$  為發話端的聲音訊號， $v'_s$  為受話端的聲音訊號，回答以下問題：



- (一)若聲音訊號  $v_s$  共有 2 秒，且  $v_s=2+2\sin 2\pi t$  伏特，A/D 的取樣頻率為 4 次/秒，量化位元數為 4，在  $t=0.5$  秒時，取樣值量化後的數位資料為何？
- (二)承(一)，對於此 2 秒的聲音訊號，A/D 輸出的數位資料共有多少位元？
- (三)承(二)，A/D 輸出的數位資料為何？
- (四)若加密器輸入的第  $i$  位元為  $A_i$ ，則對應輸出的第  $i$  位元為  $B_i=A_i \oplus K_i$ ，其中  $\oplus$  為二進制加法運算， $K_i$  為第  $i$  位元的加密鑰匙，寫出  $B_i$ 、 $A_i$  與  $K_i$  之關係。
- (五)承(四)，若解密器輸入的第  $i$  位元為  $B_i$ ，則對應輸出的第  $i$  位元為  $C_i=B_i \oplus K_i$ ， $K_i$  為第  $i$  位元的解密鑰匙，證明  $C_i=A_i$ 。

#### 四、簡答題：

- (一)新一代 IP 位址共有 128 位元，為多少位元組？
- (二)承(一)，理論上新一代 IP 位址至多可提供多少個 IP 位址？
- (三)封包的存活時間以 1 位元組表示，其 10 進制值的範圍為何？
- (四)路由器(Router)的功能為何？
- (五)網址 www.cpu.edu.tw 如何轉成 IP 位址？