

# 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：犯罪防治研究所

科 目：犯罪學

作答注意事項：

- 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、試述 Braithwaite 「明恥再整合理論」（Re-integrative Shaming Theory）之基本主張與理論內涵；並以少年犯罪為例，分析「明恥再整合理論」與「標籤理論」在處理少年犯罪的對策為何？您認為何者較能有效預防少年再犯？

二、何謂「無被害者犯罪」？其主要類型包括哪些？試舉一個「無被害者犯罪」和一個「一般犯罪」，說明該類型無被害者犯罪與一般犯罪之關聯性。

三、試從巨觀（社區脈絡）與微觀（個人人際脈絡）的觀點，分別論述「非正式社會控制」（informal social control）與「社會資本」（social capital）對社會與個人的意義；其次，根據相關犯罪學理論，探討「非正式社會控制」與「社會資本」為何能夠降低社會的犯罪率與個人的犯罪行為？

四、美國犯罪學家辛普森（R. Sampson）與其同僚在 1990 年代芝加哥市的一系列研究指出，社會解組的社區（social disorganized community）存在哪些特徵？他也發現，如果一個社區中，存在著強大的集體效能（collective efficacy），社區的暴力犯罪即顯著下降。請問，何謂集體效能？它與當前的警務工作在犯罪預防上有何關聯性？請分別說明之。

# 中央警察大學 107 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：犯罪防治研究所

科 目：刑事政策

作答注意事項：

- 1.本試題共 4 題，每題各 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、刑罰理論分成「絕對理論」與「相對理論」，對於刑事政策有重要之啟發與貢獻。請說明「絕對理論」之重要內涵為何？並闡明其對我國刑法之貢獻。

二、刑事政策對於犯罪之分類，可區分為「形式犯罪」與「實質犯罪」。請說明 2 者之重要內涵，並比較其差異之處。

三、請說明「緩起訴」、「緩刑」與「假釋」之差異及其在刑事政策上之意義各為何？

四、請說明死刑存廢之爭議為何？又請舉述司法院大法官解釋說明我國死刑制度是否違憲？

# 中央警察大學 107 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：犯罪防治研究所

科 目：社會學

作答注意事項：

- 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、孔德（Auguste Comte）和涂爾幹（Émile Durkheim）都是法國重要的社會學家，試論述孔德和涂爾幹對社會學的主要觀點及貢獻，並比較其差異為何？

二、請說明集體行為（Collective behavior）的主要內涵為何？試論述並比較聚合理論（Convergence Theory）及感染理論（Contagion Theory）解釋集體行為產生的過程為何？

三、社會化（socialization）的主要功能為何？Charles Horton Cooley 與 George Herbert Mead 各如何描述個人的社會化或人格的形成？

四、何謂社會階層（social class）？試比較功能學派與衝突學派在社會階層之形成、功能、權力與階層改變方式等四方面之差異？

# 中央警察大學 107 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：犯罪防治研究所

科 目：犯罪統計與資料分析(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、下列有五組統計學相關概念名詞，請解釋其意義並舉例說明之。

(每一小題5分)

- (一) 「隨機抽樣」與「非隨機抽樣」
- (二) 「主要效果」與「交互作用效果」
- (三) 「信度」與「效度」
- (四) 「類別變數」與「連續變數」
- (五) 「正相關」與「負相關」

二、犯罪學者在進行實證研究時常以t檢定進行統計考驗，試各別就下列三種 t 檢定型態：

- (A) 一組樣本 t 檢定
- (B) 二組獨立樣本 t 檢定
- (C) 二組成對樣本 t 檢定

回答下列問題：

- (一) 分別說明 (A) 、 (B) 、 (C) 三種統計檢定使用的時機，並舉例說明之。
- (二) 分別列出 (A) 、 (B) 、 (C) 所欲檢定的虛無假設 ( $H_0$ ) 與對立假設 ( $H_1$ ) 。

三、令 $X$ 表某捷運車站旅客人數，已知 $X$ 去年的平均人數為1,200，變異數為12,100，警察人員為規劃維安勤務，試問：

(一) 假設不知道 $X$ 為何種分配，試估計 $X$ 介於980與1,420之間的機率為何？(10分)

(二) 假設 $X$ 為常態分配，試估計 $X$ 介於980與1,420之間的機率為何？(15分)

(參考數值： $P(Z < -1.50) = .0668$ 、 $P(Z < -1.85) = .0322$ 、 $P(Z < -2) = .0228$ )

四、為換裝警用車輛輪胎，採購人員看到某品牌輪胎製造商宣稱其所生產的輪胎至少可行駛6萬公里。經蒐集資料，已知該輪胎可行駛的里程數為常態分配，且母體標準差為3,000公里。採購人員測試16個輪胎，得其平均行駛里程數為59,000公里，試回答下列問題：

(一) 試提出研究假設與統計假設？(5分)

(二) 在5%的顯著水準下，檢定該輪胎製造商的宣稱是否屬實？(10分)

(三) 若樣本數增為64個，樣本平均數仍為59,000公里，試在5%的顯著水準下，再檢定該輪胎製造商的宣稱是否屬實？(10分)

(參考數值： $Z_{0.05} = 1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025} = 1.96$ 、 $t_{0.05(15)} = 1.753$ 、 $t_{0.05(16)} = 1.746$ )