所 别: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。 ー、 Vocabulary and Phrases (20 分) 1. George Jung, who introduced cocaine for mass consumption to people in the United States, was arrested in 1972 and subsequently c_____d (i.e. condemned) on drug trafficking charges. 2. Every person's fingerprints are u____e (i.e. exclusive), so no two people have the same fingerprint pattern. 3. The d_____t (i.e. lawbreaker) committed a misdemeanor to exceed the speed limit, leading to the injury of two people. 4. The gang members in Peter's neighborhood tried to c___e (i.e. pressure) him into selling drugs, but he refused to be bullied. 5. P____s (i.e. Wallet lifters) operate most effectively when there are prospective victims in heavily congested areas. 6. As of this evening, the Fire Department says that two bodies have been r_____d from the building. 7. The cause of the accident is unclear and still under i n, but one local said the stretch of highway is in bad condition. 8. Law e_____t agency means a lawfully established central or local public agency that is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime. 9. Hot-spot policing is a strategy that involves the targeting of police resources and activities to those places where crime is most c_____d. 10. The COVID-19 p c is an ongoing global disease similar to severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

二、Translation (30分)

1. 中翻英(15分)

社區警政是一種新的警務哲學思維,理論上是將警務人員和民眾一起共同 合作投入解決犯罪問題、犯罪恐懼感、社會失序及地區治安敗壞等問題。

2. 英翻中(15分)

Police officers may not, under color of authority, make any public statement that could be reasonably interpreted as having an adverse effect upon department morale, discipline, operation of the agency, or perception of the public.

三、Reading Comprehension (20分)

1-5 題				
Opinions run to extremes about the	abolition of the death	penalty. According to		
Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP), they claim that everyone should				
1 the right of existence, criminal	s included, and this ri	ight cannot be deprived		
of its substance. However, on the other sid	le of spectrum, some	people still hang tough		
that the2 serves the example t	o other would-be cri	minals, deterring them		
from committing crimes and some terrori	st attacks. Moreover,	it can seek retribution		
on behalf of victims.				
Well, what3 those who	support the abolition	of the death penalty?		
First of all, death constitutes "cruel and u	inusual punishment"	and the various means		
used by the authorities to kill are over cr	uel at times. Second	ly, the death penalty is		
used4 against the poor, who	can barely afford ex	spensive legal counsel.		
What's more, if we give a second chance	for criminals to rehab	pilitate, they may make		
contributions to society in the end. Consi	dering all the above,	those who are for the		
abolition have firmly believed that only	with much considerate	tion of complementary		
measures and proper education can publi	c support for retribu	tion be changed and a		
general5 formed on the abolition	n of the death penalty.			
1. (A) look upon	(B) be led to			
(C) be endowed with	(D) think of			
2. (A) revocation	(B) life imprisonme	nt		
(C) incarceration	(D) capital punishment			
3. (A) backs up (B) if only	(C) even if	(D) copes with		
4. (A) proportionally	(B) disproportionally			
(C) thoroughly	(D) selectively			
5. (A) consensus	(B) drill			
(C) recommendation	(D) sympathy			

6-10 題

Mass surveillance uses systems or technologies that collect, analyze, and/or generate data on indefinite or large numbers of people instead of limiting surveillance to individuals about which there is reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing. Under currently available forms of mass surveillance, governments can capture virtually all aspects of our lives. Mass surveillance can subject a population or significant component thereof to indiscriminate monitoring, involving a systematic interference with people's right to privacy and all the rights that privacy enables, including the freedom to express yourself and to protest. People are getting used to being monitored by cameras, having private messages inspected at work, and having conversations recorded by financial institutions or other businesses (such as telecommunication companies). Today, intelligence agencies and law enforcement conduct mass surveillance through a diverse - and increasing - range of means and methods of surveillance. These include the direct mass interception communications, access to the bulk communications stored by telecoms operators and others, mass hacking, indiscriminate use of facial recognition technology, indiscriminate surveillance of protests using mobile phone trackers, and more.

- 6. What is the best title of this passage?
 - (A) Government is watching you.
 - (B) Mass surveillance is indiscriminate surveillance.
 - (C) The new technology of mass surveillance is coming.
 - (D) The result of mass surveillance is the trend of this era.
- 7. What conflict (if any) do you see in this passage?
 - (A) People don't care about being monitored and watched.
 - (B) How to balance protecting people from crime and still keep privacy.
 - (C) How to achieve a balance between people's pursuit of technology and being monitored.
 - (D) How to cope with the human pursuit of technology and the balance of being monitored.
- 8. Which of the following is Not the reason why the authorities would prefer mass surveillance?
 - (A) The protection of society.
 - (B) The invasion of privacy.
 - (C) The prevention of crimes.
 - (D) The collection of information.

- 9. According to the message, which of the following statement is true?
 - (A) The biometric system can be used to identify all criminals.
 - (B) People have become accustomed to being monitored in various ways without knowing it.
 - (C) In the near future, it will be easy to become a hacker.
 - (D) None of above.
- 10. What is the closest meaning of "interception" from the passage?
 - (A) Capture
 - (B) Interference
 - (C) Connection
 - (D) Interruption

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 350 words.

The Role of Social Media in Modern Policing

Many law enforcement agencies have begun using social media outlets such as Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Radio Station to their benefit. From critical incidents, to large-scale events, to day-to-day operations, police agencies are also using social media tools to enhance communications. If used appropriately, social media can be a great asset to any agency. What's your opinion on the role of social media for today's policing? Use reasons and specific examples to support your arguments.

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)

作答注意事項:

- 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、法律條文上經常使用「公共秩序」或「善良風俗」乙詞(二者合稱為「公序良俗」)。例如:《民法》第72條、《社會秩序維護法》第1條、第83條第2款、《商標法》第30條第1項第7款等規定。何謂「公序良俗」?試申論之。
- 二、公務人員執行法律,在法律允許的範圍內,選擇法律手段或措施時,須符合「比例原則」。何謂「比例原則」?其具體內涵為何? 試申論之。
- 三、試分別舉例說明法學上「法律行為」、「準法律行為」及「事實行為」之意義。
- 四、何謂「法律明確性」、「授權明確性」及「行政行為明確性」原則?請分別舉例說明之。

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)

作答注意事項:

- 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、今年四月初,中國「遼寧號」航母編隊通過沖繩與宮古島海域後, 南下航入西太平洋,美軍航空母艦「羅斯福號」打擊群隨即於隔日 由麻六甲海峽進入南海。美中兩國航母於臺灣周遭海域之動態,引 發印太地區國家關注。南海問題向來複雜,請先說明南海主權爭議 之處,再說明我國對於南海主權之主張及依據。
- 二、國際法下的「庇護」(Asylum)意指「一國在其境域內或在其控制下的處所,對於前來尋求保護的外國人所給予的保護」。請說明國際法下的「庇護」所包涵的兩項要素,再解釋國家領域內的庇護、國家治外法權範圍內和其他域外的庇護。
- 三、試問國際法的法源為何?請就《國際法院規約》第38條說明之。
- 四、甲在 A 國因批評時政被認為是異議分子且以內亂罪起訴,從而逃往 B 國, A 國因此擬引渡甲回國受審。試問依據國際法有關引渡的規定, A 國的引渡請求是否有理由?

所 別: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、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、為了調查基層警察對某項警政改革支持程度的意見,自甲地區抽出 300 人,乙地區抽出 250 人,調查結果如下:

	支持	反對	無意見	總計
甲地區	158	105	37	300
乙地區	119	94	37	250
總計	277	199	74	550

- (一)請提出研究假設? (5分)
- (二) α =0.05 下,請檢定甲、乙兩地區意見是否有差異? (20 分)【 $\chi^2_{0.05}$ (2)=5.991】
- 二、某分局進行一項內部研究,探討該分局同仁的教育程度及性別對 其工作滿足感的影響,並抽樣 20 位同仁以量表進行調查。下表為 每組 5 名的結果,工作滿足感量表分數自 0-7,分數越高則滿足感 越高。

性別	大專/大學畢業					研	究所畢	業		
男	3	0	2	1	3	6	5	4	3	3
女	5	4	4	2	3	7	6	5	6	3

請根據上表資料討論教育程度與性別對工作滿足感的主要影響與 交互作用影響是否有顯著相關?【α=0.05; F(1,16)=4.49】

- 三、住宅竊盜案件頻傳,統計某一派出所轄區過去 60 天內每天發生住 宅竊盜的件數如下表:
 - (一) 這些資料的中位數、眾數、算術平均數、標準差?
 - (二)如何檢定每天發生住宅竊盜的次數是否適合 poisson 分配?

(註:請說明演算步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)

每天發生件數	0	1	2	3
天數	18	28	12	2

四、為了解女性駕駛人與男性駕駛人每週駕駛汽車的時間是否有所不同,隨機抽查了80位女性駕駛人與120位男性駕駛人,得結果如下:

駕駛汽車時間	少於10小時	超過10小時
女性駕駛人	46	34
男性駕駛人	54	66

請問如何檢定女性駕駛人與男性駕駛人駕駛汽車的時間是否有所不同? (α= 0.05)

(註:請說明檢定步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)

所 别:消防科學研究所

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、求積分

 $\int x\sqrt{x-1}dx$

- (一) 用 u=x-1 代換(7分)
- (二) 用分部積分 u=x, $dv=\sqrt{x-1}dx$ (8分)
- (三)比較上述結果(10分)

二、求積分

- $(-) \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{r} dx (10 \%)$
- $(二) \int 2^x dx (7 分)$
- (三) ∫0dx (8分)
- 三、(一) 求由曲線 $x^2 y = 0$ 與 $x^2 + y = 8$ 所圍成之區域面積。(12分)
 - (二) 求心臟線 $r = 2(1 + \cos\theta)$ 所圍成之區域面積。(13 分)
- 四、(一) $\dot{a} = x^2 4x$ 且 $x = \sqrt{2t^2 + 1}$,當t = 2時,求 $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$ 。(12分)
 - (二) 求方程式 $y = 6\sqrt[3]{x^2} \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的圖形在點(1, 2)的切線方程式。 (13 分)

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

作答注意事項:

- 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、詳附理由解答下列問題:

- (一)甲以刀傷害乙,乙流血不止,送醫急救;送醫當時醫院傷患 多,急診醫師丙延誤未及對乙加以救助,乙因而死亡。甲與 丙有無刑責?
- (二) A 於他人實施恐嚇時,在旁助勢,攔阻被恐嚇人之去路,A 有無刑責?
- 二、甲持有通訊監察書,合法實施對乙強盜案之監聽,在監聽過程中含有偶然間監聽到非通訊監察書所載強盜之本案內容,而是監聽到乙與丙等人另犯殺人與竊盜等其他案件之通訊內容。試問:
 - (一) 甲監聽到有關殺人與竊盜等其他案件通訊內容的法律效果為何?
 - (二)所有聽到的個別通訊內容,在程序上警察人員應該如何使用?

- 三、警察P執行違規停車拖吊勤務,正當P指揮拖吊車將違規停車的車輛上架拖吊時,該車駕駛者F女突然出現。F氣急敗壞地衝到拖吊車前以身體擋住該拖吊車,阻止拖吊車駛離。隨後P要求F離去,於是二人發生激烈口角與推擠,F盛氣凌人,P多次警告F這樣是妨害公務,再如此下去就要使用強制力。但F毫無所懼繼續爭執,突然間其辱罵P:「王八蛋」;P警告F:「再罵一次王八蛋就逮捕你」,不料F果真又罵一次「王八蛋」。F的朋友 G 在一旁見情況不對, 拉著F打算離去。此時P徹底生氣了,緊隨F、G身旁並拿出手銬告知他們,他現在要逮捕F, G、F不理會欲逕自離開,P突然靠告知他們,他現在要逮捕F, G、F不理會欲逕自離開,P突然靠近F身體施以「大外割」並將其壓倒在地,惟F不甘示弱依舊激烈反抗,兩人扭打成一團,而後P脫困立即對F臉部噴「辣椒水」,F終於不再抵抗,二人均受輕傷。隨後支援警察趕到現場協助將F帶回值辦。問P、F之行為各應如何論罪?
- 四、A涉犯販賣毒品罪,由某派出所警察P偵辦。由於當天有某位重量級政治人物至該轄區從事政治活動,派出所的所有警察,除了值班外,其他全部出動進行維安與交通整理,因此,P一人詢問A有關犯罪情節並製作警詢筆錄,而且因一時疏忽,亦未全程錄音或錄影。問P對A所製作之警詢筆錄是否具證據能力?理由何在?