

# 中央警察大學 113 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，總分 100 分；共 6 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 Usage: Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. (20 分)

1. Law enforcement agencies are increasingly prioritizing measures to combat the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_, a form of harassment that involves unwanted and obsessive attention towards an individual.  
(A) hacking      (B) stalking      (C) graffiti      (D) jaywalking
2. The defendant claimed that the confession was made under \_\_\_\_\_, arguing that he was coerced into admitting guilt by threats of violence against his family.  
(A) duress      (B) consent      (C) compliance      (D) corroboration
3. The British Royal Family decided to sue a French magazine for publishing paparazzi photographs of their members and \_\_\_\_\_ their privacy.  
(A) detecting      (B) infringing      (C) adventuring      (D) violating
4. After the earthquake, the authorities ordered the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of all buildings in the affected area.  
(A) reinforcement      (B) demolition  
(C) evacuation      (D) detention
5. A bomb \_\_\_\_\_ outside an elementary school and injured lots of passersby, prompting the city police to start investigating this case.  
(A) set out      (B) went off      (C) lit up      (D) put out

6. The defense attorney successfully argued that the evidence obtained through illegal search and seizure was \_\_\_\_\_ in court proceedings.  
(A) adoptable (B) legitimate (C) inadmissible (D) reliable
7. Several gangsters involved in the assault of a police officer are still \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) out of hand (B) down to earth (C) at large (D) out of breath
8. Without permission, passengers are not allowed to stay within the \_\_\_\_\_ of MRT routes, stations, or trains during non-service hours.  
(A) gratitude (B) confines (C) privilege (D) alliance
9. The city council allocated funds for the renovation of critical \_\_\_\_\_, including bridges, roads, and water supply systems.  
(A) recreational facilities (B) attractions  
(C) landmarks (D) infrastructure
10. The company's accountant was charged with \_\_\_\_\_, accused of unlawfully transferring company funds into her personal accounts.  
(A) conspiracy (B) extortion (C) mischief (D) embezzlement

## 二、Translation : (30 分)

### (一) 英譯中 (15 分)

Internet fraud, or cyber fraud, involves deceitful practices conducted over the internet to swindle individuals or organizations for financial gain. It encompasses a range of fraudulent activities, including phishing scams, identity theft, fake auctions, investment fraud, and credit card fraud. Perpetrators utilize sophisticated methods to trick victims into disclosing sensitive information or transferring money, posing substantial risks to personal and financial security.

### (二) 中譯英 (15 分)

毒品販運活動對社會造成了嚴重的影響，包括犯罪率上升、社會穩定受到威脅以及人民健康問題增加。為此，政府加大了對毒品販運的打擊力度，提高了刑事懲罰和查緝行動，並加強邊境巡邏及國際合作以打擊販毒集團的行動。

### 三、Reading Comprehension and Cloze Test : ( 20 分 )

( 一 ) Reading Comprehension : After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. ( 10 分 )

We have been cautioned that whether cell phone conversation is simply small talk with our friends or the making of a complex financial deal, when we are behind the wheel, it distracts us from the business at hand. Researchers have found out exactly why. The brain has limited capacity to handle multiple tasks simultaneously, leading to compromised processing of visual signals when engaged in a conversation. With visual and auditory signals competing, a driver's ability to see and react to what's ahead--even when gazing directly at a car, sign or pedestrian--is diminished. This phenomenon of "inattention blindness," in which the brain doesn't fully process what the eyes are taking in, helps explain how cell phone conversations distract drivers and contribute to an increasing number of accidents.

With over 330 million cell phone subscribers in the U.S., studies indicate that a significant portion of them use their phones behind the wheel. "Looking and seeing aren't one and the same," said University of Utah psychologist David Strayer, who has spent five years studying how the use of cellular phones affect driving. "Your eyes being directed at something doesn't mean you're processing it. Looking means paying attention. When you're not attending to driving, you're more of a hazard." With a conversation diverting their attention from the road, drivers are unable to react quickly to sudden events such as a child running into their path or a light change. The damage occurs equally with handheld or hands-free models. That suggests the problem lies in the distraction of the conversation, not in the holding of the phone.

1. What is the best title for this passage?
  - (A) The Hazards of Cell Phone Conversations While Driving
  - (B) The Benefits of Hands-Free Models in Driving Safety
  - (C) Exploring the Cognitive Impact of Multitasking While Driving
  - (D) The Role of Cell Phones in Car Accidents
  
2. How does University of Utah psychologist David Strayer characterize the difference between “looking” and “seeing” in the context of driving?
  - (A) Looking means paying attention, while seeing means being distracted.
  - (B) Looking implies processing visual signals, while seeing implies visual distraction.
  - (C) Looking and seeing are synonymous in the context of driving.
  - (D) Looking involves gazing directly at objects, while seeing involves understanding the road environment.
  
3. What is the definition of the term “inattention blindness” as described in the passage?
  - (A) A condition where one is blind to certain visual stimuli while driving
  - (B) A phenomenon where one's visual perception is hindered due to lack of attention
  - (C) A cognitive state where one becomes hyper-aware of surrounding distractions
  - (D) A neurological disorder affecting the eye's ability to process visual information

4. According to the author, what is the real cause behind all the cell phone-related accidents?
- (A) The act of holding the cell phone.
  - (B) The cause is still unknown.
  - (C) The phone conversation itself.
  - (D) Drivers cannot see what is ahead of them.
5. According to the passage, why does engaging in cell phone conversation while driving lead to distraction?
- (A) Because it increases the visual processing capacity of the brain.
  - (B) Because it reduces the brain's ability to process visual signals.
  - (C) Because it enhances the driver's reaction time.
  - (D) Because it improves the driver's attention to the road.

(二) Cloze Test : Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following passage. (10分)

Taiwan was struck by a devastating earthquake on April 3, which had a significant impact on the eastern coast and the city of Hualien. \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the chaos and destruction, the brave efforts of emergency responders, including police and specialized search and rescue teams, emerged as beacons of hope amid the crisis.

The \_\_\_2\_\_\_ of the Hualien earthquake unfolded rapidly, demanding quick and decisive action from rescue teams. Rescuers \_\_\_3\_\_\_ collapsed buildings, risking their lives to extract survivors trapped beneath the rubble. With every moment crucial, these courageous individuals displayed remarkable courage and determination in their rescue missions.

Alongside the search and rescue workers, police officers played a \_\_\_4\_\_\_ role in maintaining order and coordinating rescue operations. Despite the dangers posed by aftershocks and unstable structures, these valiant professionals remained steadfast in their commitment to saving lives.

Notably, the indispensable contribution of rescue dogs cannot be overstated. Highly trained and incredibly resolute, these \_\_\_5\_\_\_ heroes sniffed out survivors buried deep within the debris, guiding rescue teams to locations where human senses alone could not penetrate. Their unwavering dedication and fortitude exemplified the true spirit of service and sacrifice.

- |                    |                        |                |                |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.(A) Despite      | (B) In accordance with |                |                |
| (C) While          | (D) In terms of        |                |                |
| 2.(A) onset        | (B) aftermath          | (C) magnitude  | (D) afterwards |
| 3.(A) plunged into | (B) bumped into        |                |                |
| (C) indulged into  | (D) ventured into      |                |                |
| 4.(A) redundant    | (B) optional           | (C) capricious | (D) pivotal    |
| 5.(A) feline       | (B) canine             | (C) rodent     | (D) equine     |

**四、Essay : (30 分)**

Write a short essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 250 words.

**The pros and cons of being a police officer - from the perspective of the general public.**

# 中央警察大學 113 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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、中央民意代表甲涉嫌為民間公司乙向某泛國營企業之下游公司經營階層恐嚇、施壓，要該下游公司與乙訂定契約，其後收取乙支付之高額費用。試問甲之刑責如何論處？
- 二、警察人員於酒測攔檢勤務中發現甲有飲酒嫌疑，要求其進行酒精呼氣檢測，然此時甲突然無預警掏出手槍朝執勤員警射擊，幸未擊中。甲便駕車逃逸，警察於後緊追不捨，經數公里後，甲駕車進入其住所公寓大樓之地下室停車場。警察亦尾隨其後進入該停車場，於停車場中將甲逮捕。試問警察人員之逮捕行為合法性如何？
- 三、近 60 歲臺商甲對其在中國大陸包養的 30 歲 A 女「劈腿」23 歲「小鮮肉」B 男一事非常憤恨，於是尋找時機以藥物將 A 女迷昏殺害，並且加以分屍，隨後立即逃回臺灣。案經大陸 A 女雙親 C、D 報案，並由中國大陸公安偵辦。本案經由「兩岸共打」機制協調聯繫，而後我國警方派幹員前往大陸取回相關證物，其中有「指紋鑑定書」、「解剖鑑定書」、「B 男筆錄」、「A 女父母 C、D 筆錄」、「甲昔日公司員工 E、F 筆錄」。問前揭「書證」是否可做為證據？理由何在？請說明之。

四、甲與鄰居 N 經常爭吵，積怨甚久。某日甲趁 N 不在家時，偕同友人乙侵入 N 的住處內竊取財物。甲、乙竊取完後，由乙先拿部分輕巧贓物至車上，並開車過來搬運其他大型贓物。當乙離去時，N 剛好返家，進入屋內發現甲以及許多貴重財物放在地上，立即知道遭竊，便與甲發生扭打。由於 N 顯然不是甲的對手，一下就被甲擊倒在地爬不起來，甲趁此之際未再拿走任何財物倉皇離去。問甲、乙之行為應如何論罪？



# 中央警察大學 113 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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、司法警察（官）實施刑事偵查措施與行政警察（官）從事行政調查工作，兩者所應遵循之法律基本原則，有何異同？試申論之。

二、實定法之法律條文，經常使用抽象之文字表述，例如誠實信用、公平合理、公序良俗、顯可憫恕、公正客觀、犯罪嫌疑、不正方法…等。因此，實定法之法律條文，在具體個案適用時須經解釋，方能做為具體判斷與操作之依據。法律條文之解釋方法為何？試申論之。

三、法律的分類當中，可區分為國際法與國內法，試從法源、立法程序、法律解釋以及制裁方式等層面，說明兩者之差異。

四、在國內法上，法律關於人的效力可分為「屬人主義」與「屬地主義」，試問兩者之意義，以及其例外狀況。

# 中央警察大學 113 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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、依據 1982 年《聯合國海洋法公約》規定，沿海國得在基線起算 200 哩內主張專屬經濟區，且在其所主張的專屬經濟區得有各項之管轄權及主權權利。請分析沿海國在專屬經濟區所得主張各項權利之內容。
- 二、2001 年 9 月 11 日美國發生恐怖攻擊事件後，國際海事組織根據聯合國安全理事會於 2001 年 9 月 28 日通過第 1373 (2001) 號決議，即是通過《國際船舶與港口設施保全章程》（International Ship and Port Facility Security Code），請述其主要內容為何？
- 三、國際法對於國家承認的理論，一般而言，有所謂的構成說與宣告說兩種不同的理論。試就前述理論內容，簡述其理論要旨；其次，就該等理論討論我國於國際上所面臨的承認問題。
- 四、國際法上所謂的普遍管轄權，請申論其內涵並就國際法上所明確承認的犯罪類型中，舉出一例說明之。

# 中央警察大學 113 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

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、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。
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一、以下為 1 位員警測驗 3,000 公尺 10 次跑步所需時間（單位：分）：

13.8、13.9、13.5、13.6、13.6、13.5、13.8、14.0、13.8、13.7

假設該員警跑步時間呈常態分配，試求：

- (一) 請問該員警 3,000 公尺跑步所需時間的平均數及標準差。(15 分)
- (二) 該員警跑步平均時間的 95% 信賴區間。(請說明計算方式)(10 分)

二、取自一常態母體之隨機樣本，樣本數  $n=36$ 、標準差  $s=3$ ，發現 95% 的信賴區間為 (20.02, 22.98)。

- (一) 在  $\alpha=0.05$  之下，檢定  $H_0: \mu=20$ ； $H_1: \mu \neq 20$  的結論為何？(15 分)
- (二) 若檢定  $H_0: \mu=23.0$ ，則結論又為何？(10 分)

三、假設某地區每個月發生假投資詐欺之案件數服從標準差為 10 件，但平均件數  $\mu$  為未知之常態分配，現從犯罪資料中隨機抽出 25 個月份的資料來進行分析，且欲檢定之虛無假設為  $H_0: \mu=20$ ，對立假設為  $H_1: \mu \neq 20$ ，若已知拒絕域為  $C = \{\bar{X} < 16 \text{ 或 } \bar{X} > 24\}$ 。

(一) 試求型 I 誤差發生的機率  $\alpha$  為何？(12 分)

(二) 試求當  $\mu=22$  ( $H_1$  成立) 時，型 II 誤差發生的機率  $\beta$  為何？(13 分)

(參考數值： $Z_{0.05}=1.645$ 、 $Z_{0.025}=1.96$ 、 $Z_{0.01}=2.33$ )

(參考數值： $Z_{0.1587}=1.00$ 、 $Z_{0.0228}=2.00$ 、 $Z_{0.0013}=3.00$ )

四、請回答下列問題：

(一) 某大學實施新的校園停車政策剛屆滿一周年，為了解教職員、全時學生與在職進修學生的支持程度，於是委託某位統計老師進行意見調查，經整理得下列資料：

Opinion	全時學生	教職員	在職進修學生	合計
支持	62	87	31	180
不支持	38	63	19	120
合計	100	150	50	300

若已知顯著水準為  $\alpha=0.05$ ，試檢定支持程度與受訪者身份是否獨立或相關。(15 分)

(二) 在進行統計分析時，相關係數可用來判斷 2 個不同變項間之相關程度。對於 2 個類別變項，我們通常使用列聯係數  $\frac{|\chi^2|}{\sqrt{\chi^2+n}}$  之數值大小來衡量相關程度 (其中  $\chi^2$  表示檢定的卡方值， $n$  表示樣本數)。試計算本題對應之列聯係數，並判斷「滿意程度」與「受訪者身份」兩變項間是屬於何種相關？(高度相關、中度相關或低度相關) (10 分)

(參考數值： $\chi_{0.05}^2(1)=3.84$ 、 $\chi_{0.05}^2(2)=5.99$ 、 $\chi_{0.05}^2(3)=7.81$ )

# 中央警察大學 113 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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。
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3. 禁用鉛筆作答，違者不予計分。

一、求下列各極限：

(一)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \tan x}{x^3}$ 。(12 分)

(二)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \ln(1+x)}$ 。(13 分)

二、請回答下列問題：

(一) 請證明  $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ， $|x| < 1$ 。(13 分)

(二) 若  $y = \tan^{-1}(x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ ，求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。(12 分)

三、請回答下列問題：

(一) 求  $\int_1^{\infty} (1-2x)e^{-2x} dx = ?$  (13 分)

(二) 求  $y = \frac{(x-2)^3}{(x^2+1)^{1/3}}$ ， $x \neq 2$  的導函數。(12 分)

四、請回答下列問題：

(一) 室溫 (環境溫度) 維持在  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ ，如果某物從  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$  降到  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$  費時 10 分鐘，請問該物從  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$  降至  $70^{\circ}\text{F}$  還需要多少時間？  
( $\ln 2=0.6931$ ,  $\ln 3=1.0986$ ,  $\ln 4=1.3863$ ) (13 分)

(二) 求函數圖形在其指定區間的弧長：(12 分)

$$8y = x^4 + 2/x^2, \quad [1, 4]$$