



## 第一章 警政管理英文

- 一、警政管理勤務會話（警察政策、警察任務、受理報案、問路、酒駕事件、車禍案件、交通事故處理、路檢／警察勤務方式、天災準備、災害搶救、醫療救護等）：

● **選 擇 題**

(Multiple Choice.)

《單選題》

【警察政策、警察任務】

- (B) ▲The \_\_\_\_\_ mission of police is to enhance the welfare of the people.

(A) sophisticated (B) subsidiary (C) savage (D) primary

【註：警察的輔助任務就是促進人民福利。

(A) 世故的、有教養的 (B) 輔助的、附屬的

(C) 荒野的、凶猛的 (D) 主要的。】

- (A) ▲The police are responsible for enforcing laws, maintaining public \_\_\_\_\_, preventing crimes, protecting lives and property, etc.

(A) order (B) health

(C) school (D) opinion 【108警特四】

【註：警方負責執法、維持公共秩序、預防犯罪、保障生命和財產等。

(A) 治安 (B) 健康 (C) 學校 (D) 意見。

public order公共秩序。】



(A) ▲To maintain social order, we spare no efforts to enhance law \_\_\_\_ to make sure the law would be obeyed.

(A) enforcement (B) achievement

(C) enlargement (D) outcome【109警特四】

【註：為了維持社會秩序，我們不遺餘力地加強執法力度，以確保法律得以遵守。

(A) 執法 (B) 成就 (C) 擴大 (D) 結果。】

(C) ▲The police' s mission is to safeguard people' s daily life from being \_\_\_\_\_ by criminals.

(A) expanded (B) expended

(C) exploited (D) exposed【112警特四】

【註：警察的使命是保護人們的日常生活不受犯罪分子的\_\_\_\_\_。

解析每個選項的意思及適用情境如下：

(A) expanded：擴展，使擴大，指範圍或影響力增加。

(B) expended：花費，用盡，指時間、精力或資源的消耗。

(C) exploited：利用，開發，指利用某人或某事物以獲取利益。

(D) exposed：暴露，揭露，指暴露在危險或不利情況中。

根據題目描述，警察的使命是保護人們的日常生活不受犯罪分子的\_\_\_\_\_。在這個情境中，最符合的字詞是(C) exploited，意思是利用、開發，指警察的任務是防止犯罪分子利用人們或情況來達到他們的目的，從而保護人們的生活不受侵害。】

(B) ▲Problem-oriented policing is the latest in the line of intellectual efforts to try to bring order to what is, by its very nature, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of human life.

(A) romantic (B) chaotic

(C) idealistic (D) economic【100警特三】

【註：問題導向警政是近來試圖為人類生活的混亂面帶來秩序的情資蒐集作為。

(A) 羅曼蒂克的 (B) 混亂的 (C) 理想的 (D) 經濟的。】



( B ) ▲Community policing has a positive impact on reducing neighborhood crime, helping to reduce fear of crime and enhancing the \_\_\_\_\_ of life.

( A ) quantity ( B ) quality ( C ) quantum

( D ) quarter ( E ) quarterback

【註：社區警察對於降低鄰里間犯罪有正面的影響，協助降低對於犯罪之恐懼及提升生活品質。

( A ) 量 ( B ) 質 ( C ) 量子 ( D ) 季、四分之一

( E ) 四分衛。】

( A ) ▲To combat crime and restore social order, it is urged to establish a \_\_\_\_\_ between police and citizens.

( A ) partnership ( B ) personality ( C ) problem

( D ) permanent ( E ) parenthood

【註：為了對抗犯罪及維持社會秩序，在警民間建立夥伴關係是迫切的。

( A ) 夥伴關係 ( B ) 人格 ( C ) 問題 ( D ) 永久的

( E ) 父母身分的。

內政部警政署推動社區警政再出發工第一章 型是訴訟髮基本概念作執行計畫（社區警政2.0.）第貳點規定：目的：為彰顯警力有限、民力無窮，提升警民合作效能，透過以問題為導向的警政策略，從服務民眾出發，建構警民夥伴關係，促使民眾提供社區潛在犯罪現況，並由警政機關提出偵防策略及查緝手段，共同解決犯罪問題，保護社區民眾安全，以達犯罪偵防及為民服務之目標，特訂定本計畫。】

( D ) ▲Community policing is a \_\_\_\_\_ effort between the police and community to solve the root cause of crime.

( A ) comfort ( B ) consume ( C ) commentary

( D ) collaborative ( E ) commonwealth

【註：社區警政乃需要警察與社區間的共同努力，以解決犯罪的根本問題。

( A ) 安慰 ( B ) 消費 ( C ) 評論 ( D ) 合作的

( E ) 共同體。】



- ( B ) ▲Community policing offers the potential of forging closer \_\_\_\_\_ and deeper trust between police and citizens. To realize this potential, however, images and structures of the police organization must accommodate such changes.

( A ) constructions ( B ) connections

( C ) containers ( D ) confusions 【103警特四】

【註：社區警政工作提供了警察和公民之間能建立更緊密的聯繫和更深的信任之潛力。但為實現這一目標，警察機關的組織及形象必須順應這種變化。

( A ) 建築、結構 ( B ) 聯繫、結 ( C ) 容器、貨櫃

( D ) 混亂、狼狽。】

- ( C ) ▲Police responses to crime problems can be greatly \_\_\_\_ by securing productive partnerships with community members.

( A ) emigrate ( B ) enigma

( C ) enhanced ( D ) stifle 【111警大二技】

【註：通過確保與社區成員建立富有成效的夥伴關係，可以大大增強員警對犯罪問題的反應。

( A ) 移居 ( B ) 謎團 ( C ) 增強 ( D ) 扼殺。】

- ( D ) ▲Police responses to crime problems can be greatly \_\_\_\_\_ by securing productive partnerships with community members.

( A ) emigrated ( B ) enigma

( C ) estate ( D ) enhanced 【107警研所】

【註：透過與社區成員建立有效的合作關係，警方可以大大提昇對犯罪問題的反應。

( A ) 移民 ( B ) 謎 ( C ) 地產 ( D ) 增強。】

- ( B ) ▲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 【107警研所】

【註：警方重點管控失序的發生，已被假定為一減少社區中更嚴重犯罪的重要手段。

( A ) 神經 ( B ) 社區 ( C ) 敘述 ( D ) 游牧民族。】



( D ) ▲A police focus on controlling disorder has been hypothesized to be an important way to reduce more serious crimes in \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) nomads ( B ) nerves

( C ) narratives ( D ) neighborhoods 【112警研所】

【註：據推測，警方將重點放在控制混亂上，是減少社區中更嚴重犯罪的重要途徑。

( A ) 遊牧民族 ( B ) 神經質 ( C ) 敘事 ( D ) 社區。

解說：這句話表明，警方把重點放在控制混亂上，被認為是減少鄰裡間更嚴重犯罪的重要途徑。】

( A ) ▲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 【107警研所】

【註：將警察執法工作集中在高風險地區，一般又稱為熱點警政，在控制犯罪方面發揮了有效的作用。

( A ) 有效的 ( B ) 可食用的 ( C ) 封閉 ( D ) 挖掘。】

( D ) ▲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 ) edible ( B ) enclose

( C ) eatable ( D ) effective 【111警大二技】

【註：將員警的執法工作集中在高風險的地方，通常被稱為熱點警務，已被發現能有效控制犯罪。

( A ) 可食用的 ( B ) 可包圍的 ( C ) 可吃的

( D ) 有效的。】



( B ) ▲The application of technology to the community policing gave way to a process commonly \_\_\_\_\_ to as Compstat.

( A ) refer ( B ) referred

( C ) referring ( D ) being referred 【105警特三】

【註：運用科技於社區警政的作法已經被一個名為資訊統計警政的模式所取代。

( A ) 推薦 ( B ) 簡稱 ( C ) 指 ( D ) 被稱為。

補充：Compstat 資訊統計警政。】

( D ) ▲This is an \_\_\_\_\_ ; please call the police immediately.

( A ) alarm ( B ) existence ( C ) enter ( D ) emergency ( E ) alter

【註：這是緊急（事件）；請趕快打電話給警察。

( A ) 驚恐（慌）、警報 ( B ) 存在 ( C ) 進入

( D ) 緊急 ( E ) 改變。】

( B ) ▲The police and the mob are always \_\_\_\_\_ strife.

( A ) in ( B ) at ( C ) on ( D ) of

【註：警方與暴民總是不和睦。

at strife 爭執，故答案選 ( B ) strife 競爭、不睦。】

( D ) ▲\_\_\_\_\_ force is a troubling aspect of police misconduct, because it is not always easy to determine the precise amount of force that is required in each situation.

( A ) Intensive ( B ) Responsive

( C ) Effective ( D ) Excessive 【102警特四】

【註：過度警力乃是警察不當行為中一種令人苦惱的層面，因為在每一次需要有警察的情況中並不總是容易決定其精確之警力數量。

( A ) 加強的 ( B ) 反應迅速的 ( C ) 有效的 ( D ) 過度的。】



### 【受理報案】

( C ) ▲Police response times to serious crimes were \_\_\_\_\_ last year than previous years.

( A ) fast ( B ) more fast

( C ) faster ( D ) much fast ( E ) the fastest 【106警大二技】

【註：去年，警方對嚴重犯罪行為的反應時間比往年要來的快。

fast的比較級為faster, fastest，依題意去年比前幾年要來得快，所以選擇faster比較級較為合適。】

( C ) ▲Duty Officer: Hello, Officer Shen speaking. May I help you?

Foreigner: I've lost my wallet and traveler's checks. I'd like to report a pickpocketing.

Duty Officer: \_\_\_\_\_ Your name, please.

( A ) Don't be afraid of. You should have been more careful.

( B ) Don't worry! That's a piece of cake.

( C ) Don't panic! We will do our best to help you.

( D ) That's not a big deal.

( E ) Someone must have picked your pocket. 【104警大二技】

【註：值班員警：你好，我是沈警員。有什麼我可以為你效勞的地方嗎？

外國人：我丟了皮夾及旅行支票。我想要報竊案。

值班員警：\_\_\_\_\_。麻煩提供你的名字。

( A ) 不要怕。你應該要更小心的

( B ) 不要擔心！一件小事

( C ) 不要驚慌！我們會盡全力協助你的

( D ) 那又沒什麼

( E ) 一定有人扒了你的口袋了。】



( A ) ▲The police got a ( n ) \_\_\_\_ call that said money was being stolen from a local bank.

( A ) anonymous ( B ) collect

( C ) deficient ( D ) ancient【112警特三】

【註：警方接到一通\_\_\_\_的電話，稱有人正在從一家本地銀行偷錢。

( A ) anonymous ( 匿名的 )：這個選項指的是來電者身份不明的情況，符合情境中警方接到的電話可能不希望透露身份。

( B ) collect ( 收集 )：這個字詞與情境無關，不符合文意。但詞彙collect call為受話方付費電話，也不符文意。

( C ) deficient ( 缺乏的 )：這個字詞意指缺乏或不足，與警方接到電話稱有人偷錢的情境無關。

( D ) ancient ( 古老的 )：這個字詞意指非常古老或過時的，與警方接到的電話情境無關。

因此，根據文意，最符合的答案是 ( A ) anonymous ( 匿名的 )，表示警方接到的是一通來自未知身份的電話。】

( C ) ▲Police Officer : \_\_\_\_\_

Foreigner : The thief stole my wallet and hit me in the head.

( A ) Where is the thief?

( B ) How are you?

( C ) What happened to you?

( D ) What is the question?

( E ) How is your head?

【註：警察：你發生了什麼事？

外國人：小偷偷走我的皮包並且打我的頭。

( A ) 小偷在哪？

( B ) 你好嗎？

( C ) 你發生了什麼事？

( D ) 你的問題為何？

( E ) 你的頭怎麼了？】



### 【酒駕事件、車禍案件、交通取締及交通事故處理】

( D ) ▲Officer : Please step out of the car for a \_\_\_\_\_ test. I think you are driving \_\_\_\_\_.

Driver : But I only drink a can of beer.

- ( A ) blowing/while intoxicated
- ( B ) breath/under intoxicated
- ( C ) breathtaking/while influenced
- ( D ) breathalyzer/under the influence of alcohol
- ( E ) blew/under drunk 【100~102警大二技】

【註：警察：請步出車輛做酒測。我想你正在酒醉駕車。

駕駛：但我只喝了一罐啤酒。

( D ) breathalyzer=intoxilyzer=balloon ;  
driving under the influence of alcohol 酒醉駕車。

補充：sobriety check 酒測。】

( D ) ▲Please step out of the car for a \_\_\_\_\_ test.

- ( A ) blowing ( B ) breathtaking
- ( C ) breath ( D ) breathalyzer 【109警大二技】

【註：請下車進行呼吸測試儀測試。

- ( A ) 吹氣 ( B ) 令人嘆為觀止的 ( C ) 呼吸
- ( D ) 呼吸分析儀。】

( A ) ▲A police officer is testing the driver to see if he is driving under the \_\_\_\_\_ of alcohol.

- ( A ) influence ( B ) intoxicated
- ( C ) irregularity ( D ) infrastructure 【105警特三】

【註：一名警官正對該名司機進行酒測，看他是否在酒精影響下進行駕駛（酒醉駕車）。

- ( A ) 影響 ( B ) 陶醉、使中毒 ( C ) 不規則
- ( D ) 基礎設施。】



( E ) ▲ \_\_\_\_\_ means driving a car after consuming too much alcohol.

- ( A ) Collision ( B ) Hit and run ( C ) Speeding  
( D ) Towing ( E ) Drunk driving 【101警大二技】

【註：酒醉駕車意謂在喝下大量酒（精）後駕車。

- ( A ) 碰撞、（利益、意見）衝突 ( B ) 肇事逃逸 ( C ) 超速  
( D ) 拖吊 ( E ) 酒醉駕車。】

( E ) ▲ Two police officers from the Traffic Police Corps were doing \_\_\_\_\_ enforcement after 10pm.

- ( A ) pull through ( B ) passing away ( C ) committing  
( D ) over ( E ) D.U.I 【101警大二技】

【註：晚上10點以後，2位交通隊之員警正在執行酒醉駕車勤務。

- ( A ) 使度過危機或難關、恢復健康。  
( B ) 終止、（委婉語）去世、消磨（時間）。  
( C ) 犯下。  
( D ) 在……之上、遍及、超過。  
( E ) 酒醉駕車〔D.U.I.=Driving under the influence (of alcohol)〕。】

( B ) ▲ The magazine ran the story about the relationship between car \_\_\_\_\_ and alcohol.

- ( A ) accident ( B ) accidents ( C ) accidental ( D ) accidentally

【註：雜誌報導酒與車禍之間的關係。

對等連接詞 and 前後詞性應相等，空格部分又在 car 的後方，故應優先選擇有名詞之答案。本題的車禍應指所有的車禍，故必須使用複數名詞。當然，car accidents 也可以改成 the car accident 或 a car accident. 都可以有普遍的意思。】

( A ) ▲ \_\_\_\_\_ means driving a car after having consumed too much alcohol.

- ( A ) Drunk driving ( B ) Drinking drive ( C ) Driving away  
( D ) Speeding ( E ) Towing

【註：酒醉駕車意味著在飲用過多酒精類飲料而駕駛車輛。

- ( A ) 酒醉駕車 ( B ) 無此用法 ( C ) +at 努力做  
( D ) 超速 ( E ) 托、拉、牽引。】



( C ) ▲Police : Sir, this is sobriety check. Please blow \_\_\_\_\_ the Alcoscan unit.

Foreigner : No problem! I'll just follow what you say.

( A ) out ( B ) from ( C ) into ( D ) off 【99警專】

【註：警察：先生，這是酒駕檢查。請吹氣至酒測器中。

外國人：沒問題！我會遵照你所說的做。

blow into 吹進（酒測器），答案為（ C ）。

( B ) ▲While driving home from a party last night, I was stopped by the police and asked to take a breathalyzer test. Since I had only consumed orange juice at the party, my breath alcohol \_\_\_\_ was normal.

( A ) acceleration ( B ) concentration

( C ) disinfectant ( D ) intolerance 【112警特三】

【註：昨晚從派對開車回家時，我被警察攔下，要求進行呼氣測酒測試。由於派對上我只喝了橙汁，我的呼出酒精\_\_\_\_正常。

( A ) acceleration（加速）：指速度或運動加快，與呼出酒精濃度無關。

( B ) concentration（濃度）：指液體或氣體中溶質的比例，常用於描述酒精在呼氣中的濃度。

( C ) disinfectant（消毒劑）：指用於殺死細菌或病毒的化學物質，與呼出酒精濃度無關。

( D ) intolerance（不耐受）：指對某物質或情況的不耐受，通常用於描述對特定成分或環境的反應，與呼出酒精濃度無關。

根據文意，最符合的答案是（ B ）concentration（濃度），指呼出酒精測試中的酒精濃度。該選項正確地描述了作者被要求進行呼出酒精測試時的情境。】



( C ) ▲The driver was \_\_\_\_\_ so that the police couldn't take his breathalyzer test.

( A ) as safe as houses ( B ) as nutty as a fruitcake

( C ) as high as a kite ( D ) as merry as a cricket

【註：駕駛爛醉如泥以致於警察無法實施酒測。

( A ) 非常安全 ( B ) 精神不正常 ( C ) 爛醉如泥

( D ) 非常開心。】

( A ) ▲Driving \_\_\_\_\_ influence (DUI) is one of the major factors in the cause of collisions.

( A ) Under ( B ) Upon ( C ) Until ( D ) Unable【109警特四】

【註：( A ) 酒駕 (DUI) 是造成 (車禍) 碰撞的主要原因之一。】

( C ) ▲DUI stands for Driving Under the Influence of \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) winer ( B ) dessert ( C ) alcohol

( D ) fast food ( E ) delicates【100警大二技】

【註：DUI 代表著酒後駕車。

( A ) 冬天 ( B ) (n.)點心 ( C ) 酒精 ( D ) 速食

( E ) 鮮美、清淡可口 (食物)。】

( C ) ▲DWI stands for driving while \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) influence ( B ) injured ( C ) intoxicated

( D ) importing ( E ) insured【101警大二技】

【註：DWI 代表開車時受到酒精中毒 (之影響)。

( A ) 影響 ( B ) 受傷的 ( C ) 中毒的 ( D ) 進口的

( E ) 保險的。】

( C ) ▲BAC is primarily used as a measurement of \_\_\_\_\_ for legal or medical purposes.

( A ) intolerance ( B ) intrusion

( C ) intoxication ( D ) intelligence【107警特四】

【註：BAC (血液中酒精濃度測試) 為測量中毒的指數，主要用於法律或醫療用途。

( A ) 不容忍 ( B ) 入侵 ( C ) 中毒 ( D ) 智力。】



### 【路檢／警察勤務方式】

(C) ▲A : What is a \_\_\_\_\_?

B : A briefing prior to the start of a shift where supervisors take attendance, inspect uniforms and equipment, inform the oncoming shift of any outstanding incidents that may have occurred, inform officers of suspects to be looking out for, relate any law or procedural changes, and so on.

(A) roll out (B) name-calling

(C) roll call (D) workshop【103警特三】

【註：A：勤前教育是什麼？

B：就是勤務開始前的簡報，主管會列席參加，並檢查制服和裝備，告知勤前任何可能發生的事件，告知員警應搜尋之犯罪嫌疑人，轉述任何法律或程序上的改變等等。

(A) 推出 (B) 名稱調用 (C) 勤前教育、點名

(D) 工作坊。】

(B) ▲In all field situations where more than two officers are present, the senior officer of the first unit at the scene shall be in charge until officially \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) promoted (B) relieved

(C) retired (D) dismayed【101警特三】

【註：在所有外勤情況中，如有超過2名員警在場時，首先抵達現場之較資深員警應該先行負責直到勤務正式解除為止。

(A) 促進、提升 (+to)。

(B) 緩和、解除、(口)偷、竊去 (+of)。

(C) 退休、撤回、退隱 (出) (+from/to)。

(D) 驚慌、(使)氣餒 (沮喪) (+at/by)。

】



( D ) ▲ The duty of police is \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) above water ( B ) acid test

( C ) after a fashion ( D ) around the clock

【註：警察的勤務工作是24小時永不停歇的。

( A ) 擺脫困境、麻煩、債務 ( B ) 真正考驗

( C ) 勉強、馬馬虎虎 ( D ) 日以繼夜。

補充：twenty-four-seven 每時每刻。】

( D ) ▲ Officers shall not consume any intoxicating beverage while on \_\_\_\_\_ unless authorized by a supervisor.

( A ) responsibility ( B ) accountability

( C ) capability ( D ) duty【107警特三】

【註：除非主管授權，否則員警在執勤時不得飲用任何酒精性飲料。

( A ) 責任 ( B ) 責任 ( C ) 能力 ( D ) 職務。

on duty執勤中。】

( A ) ▲ The daily written record of events(as arrests) in a police station is called police \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) blotter ( B ) statement ( C ) calendar ( D ) notebook

【註：在警局內每日記錄事件的簿冊稱為警用記事簿。

( A ) 警用記事簿 ( B ) 筆錄、陳述 ( C ) 日曆 ( D ) 筆記本。  
daybook 日記簿、每日登記的帳簿。】



( B ) ▲Ma'am, it seems that you've been drinking and there is a strong alcohol odor in your car, so please \_\_\_\_\_ your car over to the curb.

( A ) park ( B ) pull

( C ) push ( D ) put 【106警特四】

【註：女士，你似乎喝酒了，車裡有很強烈的酒精味，所以請將你的車停到路邊。】

( A ) ▲Officer : Can I see your driver's license and registration, please?

Driver : Certainly. What's the problem, officer?

Officer : According to our speed gun radar, the problem is that you were traveling at a speed of 65 kilometers per hour in a 50 KPH zone.

Driver : Are you sure? I've heard those guns can be \_\_\_\_\_?

( A ) inaccurate ( B ) inconvenient

( C ) inarticulate ( D ) inelegant 【101移民三】

【註：員警：我可以查看您的駕照及行照嗎？

駕駛：好的。警官，有什麼問題嗎？

員警：根據我們的雷達測速槍顯示，你在時速50公里的區域以時速65公里的速度行駛。

駕駛：你確定嗎？我聽說這些測速槍可能會不太精確。

( A ) 不正確 ( B ) 不方便 ( C ) 口齒不清 ( D ) 不雅。】

( C ) ▲When the police stop us on the road, we have to show our vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ to prove that we really own the car.

( A ) diploma ( B ) plate

( C ) registration ( D ) uniform 【100警特四】

【註：當警方於路上攔檢時，我們必須出示我們的行車執照以證明（我們）確實擁有本輛車。

( A ) 文憑、執照、文書、獎狀

( B ) 盤子、金屬板、門牌、車牌

( C ) 登記、註冊、掛號

( D ) (adj.)相同、一致的、不變的、始終如一的；(n.)制（軍）服；(v.)使穿制服。】



### 【天災準備、災害搶救、醫療救護】

- ( C ) ▲ In many countries, there is a common emergency service number that allows the police, firefighters, or medical services to be \_\_\_\_\_ to an emergency.

( A ) rendered ( B ) moved  
( C ) summoned ( D ) posted 【108警特四】

【註：在許多國家，皆有一門共同的緊急服務號碼，允許召喚警察、消防員或醫療服務人員處理緊急情況。

( A ) 呈現 ( B ) 移動 ( C ) 召喚 ( D ) 張貼。

take emergency measures採取緊急措施；be prepared [ ready ] for all emergencies以備萬一。】

- ( C ) ▲ Every city has a/an \_\_\_\_\_ telephone number for people to ask immediate helps from the police department. In the US, people call 911, here in Taiwan the number people dial in that case is 110.

( A ) insurance ( B ) rescue  
( C ) emergency ( D ) disaster 【105警特四】

【註：每個城市都有一個緊急的電話號碼，有助於人們能立即從警方尋求協助。在美國，我們撥打911，而在臺灣撥打的號碼是110。

( A ) 保險 ( B ) 救援 ( C ) 緊急 ( D ) 災難。】

- ( D ) ▲ In case catastrophic \_\_\_\_ occurs, they immediately respond to work with local government for rescue operation within the first 72 golden hours.

( A ) disagree ( B ) disabuse  
( C ) diagnostic ( D ) disaster 【111警大二技】

【註：在災難發生時，他們立即與當地政府響應，在第一個72個黃金小時內進行救援行動。

( A ) 不同意 ( B ) 不相信 ( C ) 診斷 ( D ) 災難。】



( C ) ▲In order to lay up a flexible mechanism for national rescue service, the National Rescue Command Center needs to build up its organization and establish its legal \_\_\_\_ in detail.

( A ) supple ( B ) synthesize

( C ) status ( D ) swindle 【112警研所、113警大二技】

【註：為了建立一個靈活的國家救援服務機制，行政院國家搜救指揮中心需要詳細建立其組織並確立其法律\_\_\_\_。

這題要求選擇一個詞來描述”確立其法律地位”。選項中的單詞意義如下：

( A ) supple：形容詞，意為”柔軟的”或”靈活的”，不適用於此處。

( B ) synthesize：動詞，意為”合成”或”綜合”，不適用於此處。

( C ) status：名詞，意為”地位”或”狀態”，適用於句中的語境。

( D ) swindle：動詞或名詞，意為”詐騙”，不適用於此處。  
正確答案是 ( C ) status。句子的完整翻譯應該是：”為了建立一個靈活的國家救援服務機制，國家救援指揮中心需要詳細建立其組織並確立其法律地位。”】



( B ) ▲After the earthquake, the authorities ordered the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of all buildings in the affected area.

( A ) reinforcement ( B ) demolition

( C ) evacuation ( D ) detention [ 113 警研所 ]

【註：地震後，當局命令立即對受影響區域的所有建築物進行\_\_\_\_\_。

這題要求選擇一個詞來描述對受地震影響區域的建築物進行的措施。選項中的單詞意義如下：

( A ) reinforcement：名詞，意為”加固”，用於強化建築物結構。

( B ) demolition：名詞，意為”拆除”，用於完全移除建築物。

( C ) evacuation：名詞，意為”疏散”，用於移走人員，不是建築物。

( D ) detention：名詞，意為”拘留”，用於限制人的自由，不適用於此處。

根據情境，如果是因地震損害而對建築物採取行動，通常涉及到拆除不安全的建築或加固結構以防進一步崩塌。選項中沒有直接表明是加固還是拆除，但如果指令是”立即”採取行動，通常可能是出於安全考慮，可能選擇立即拆除危險建築以避免進一步的危險。因此，更可能的選項是 ( B ) 拆除。

正確答案是 ( B ) demolition。句子的完整翻譯應該是：”地震後，當局命令立即拆除受影響區域的所有建築物。”】



(D) ▲The police set up a \_\_\_\_ across the entrance to the mountain for fear that more rocks would fall after the catastrophic earthquake.

(A) scheme (B) monument

(C) committee (D) barricade 【113警特四】

【註：由於擔心在災難性地震後會有更多岩石掉落，警方在山口設置了一個\_\_\_\_。

這題要求選擇一個名詞來完成句子，描述警方在山口設置的物體。選項中的名詞意義如下：

(A) scheme：名詞，意為”計劃”或”方案”，不適用於描述實體障礙物。

(B) monument：名詞，意為”紀念碑”，不適用於描述防止岩石掉落的措施。

(C) committee：名詞，意為”委員會”，指一群人組成的機構，不適用於此處。

(D) barricade：名詞，意為”路障”或”障礙物”，適合用來描述為防止岩石掉落而設置的物體，符合語境。

正確答案是(D) barricade。此選項準確描述了警方在山口設置的防止岩石掉落的路障，符合句子的語境。】

(D) ▲The earthquake warning system will \_\_\_\_\_ you before the strongest shaking arrives.

(A) devise (B) impose (C) urge (D) alert 【112警特四】

【註：地震預警系統會在最強烈的震動到來之前\_\_\_\_\_你。

(A) 設計 (B) 強制實施 (C) 催促 (D) 警告。

答案：(D) 警告：題目描述地震預警系統的功能，它會在最強烈的震動到來之前發出警告。”警告”(alert)是最合適的答案，表示提前通知或警示以便人們可以做出應對。】



( B ) ▲The building is unstable since the foundation were \_\_\_\_\_ by earthquake.

( A ) transformed ( B ) undermined ( C ) implacable ( D ) feign

【註：這座建築物自從地基被地震破壞後就變得不堅固了。

( A ) 變形 ( B ) 削弱、破壞 ( C ) 毫不留情的 ( D ) 假裝。】

( B ) ▲A street light fell to the ground and so the police officer guided the drivers to make a ( n ) \_\_\_\_ away from the affected area.

( A ) contour ( B ) detour

( C ) exchange ( D ) interchange【113警特四】

【註：一盞路燈倒在地上，所以警察引導駕駛員\_\_\_\_避開受影響的區域。

這題要求選擇一個名詞來完成句子，描述警察引導駕駛員的行動。選項中的名詞意義如下：

( A ) contour：名詞，意為”輪廓”，不適用於描述交通引導。

( B ) detour：名詞，意為”繞道”，用於描述改變行駛路線以避開障礙物，符合此處語境。

( C ) exchange：名詞，意為”交換”，不適用於描述交通引導。

( D ) interchange：名詞，意為”交流道”，雖與交通相關，但不完全符合此處繞道避開障礙物的語境。

正確答案是 ( B ) detour。此選項準確描述了警察引導駕駛員繞道避開受影響的區域，符合句子的語境。】

( C ) ▲Firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ the children through the windows of the burning apartment.

( A ) fled ( B ) exited ( C ) rescued ( D ) transported【112警特四】

【註：消防員從燃燒的公寓窗戶中\_\_\_\_\_孩子們。

( A ) 逃走 ( B ) 離開 ( C ) 拯救 ( D ) 運輸。

答案：( C ) 拯救：題目描述消防員在燃燒的公寓中救出孩子們。”拯救”(rescued)是最合適的答案，指的是消防員進行救援行動，從危險的地方將人們救出。】



### 複選題（多重選擇題）》

( A C D E ) ▲The government may lack the \_\_\_\_\_ to control its territory and maintain social order.

( A ) competence ( B ) considerate ( C ) capacity

( D ) capability ( E ) ability【109警大二技】

【註：政府可能缺乏控制其領土和維持社會秩序的\_\_\_\_\_。

( A ) 能力 (n.) ( B ) 體貼的 (a.) ( C ) 能力 (n.)

( D ) 能力 (n.) ( E ) 能力 (n.) 。】

( B D E ) ▲Community policing is arguably the single most extended \_\_\_\_\_ in policing worldwide.

( A ) stable ( B ) paradigm ( C ) amuse

( D ) pattern ( E ) model【109警大二技】

【註：社區警政可以說是全世界警政中擴展最廣泛的一個\_\_\_\_\_。

( A ) 穩定的 (a.) ( B ) 典範 ( C ) 娛樂 (v.)

( D ) 模式 ( E ) 典型。】

( B E ) ▲There is a range of methods that can be applied to the comparative study of policing, which can be \_\_\_\_\_ as case studies or statistical analysis.

( A ) sloped ( B ) classified ( C ) episode

( D ) vanished ( E ) categorized【109警大二技】

【註：警政比較研究有多種方法可用，可\_\_\_\_\_為案例研究或統計分析。

( A ) 使傾斜 (v.) ( B ) 分類 (v.) ( C ) 情節 (n.)

( D ) 消失 (v.) ( E ) 分類 (v.) 。】



( B D ) ▲Studies examining the effectiveness of severe punishments for drunk driving have suggested that tough laws do not \_\_\_\_ drunk drivers.

( A ) alternative ( B ) deter ( C ) collage

( D ) discourage ( E ) potential【111警大二技】

【註：研究嚴懲醉酒駕駛的效果的研究表明，嚴厲的法律並不能\_\_\_\_醉酒駕駛。

( A ) 替代 ( B ) 阻止 ( C ) 拼貼 ( D ) 勸阻

( E ) 潛在。】

( B E ) ▲Drunk drivers pose a serious \_\_\_\_\_ to others.

( A ) subsidy ( B ) threat ( C ) shield

( D ) ward ( E ) menace【107警大二技】

【註：醉酒的司機對他人構成嚴重的恐嚇（或威脅）。

( A ) 補貼 ( B ) 威脅；恐嚇 ( C ) 盾牌 ( D ) 病房

( E ) 威脅；脅迫。】

( B D E ) ▲National Police Agency assigns sobriety check nationally for \_\_\_\_ drunk driving on weekend.

( A ) deteriorating ( B ) deterring ( C ) rushing

( D ) stopping ( E ) curbing【111警大二技】

【註：警政署在全國範圍內指定進行酒駕檢查，以\_\_\_\_週末酒後駕車。

( A ) 惡化 ( B ) 阻止 ( C ) 催促 ( D ) 阻止

( E ) 遏止。】

( A B D ) ▲Patrol officers saw the crime of hit and run and immediately started \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicle.

( A ) pursuing ( B ) chasing ( C ) evading

( D ) running after ( E ) looking after【107警大二技】

【註：巡邏員警看到肇事逃逸車禍後，立即開始追緝車輛。

( A ) 追趕 ( B ) 追逐 ( C ) 躲避 ( D ) 追捕

( E ) 照顧。】



## ● 段落填空

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

◎ Crime analyses have been largely 1. through technological advances. Crime analysts historically used simplified maps to examine and monitor crime in their respective jurisdictions. Pin-mapping was used to locate what are now referred to as 2. of criminal activity. Computers now provide sophisticated analyses of criminal behavior and other aspects of crime and justice, which largely assist with crime 3. and law enforcement efforts. Computerized crime mapping via geographic information systems (GIS) applications enables researchers to analyze multiple layers of data to 4. relationships among times, trends, shifts, ecological variables, locations, and other factors. 【102警特四】

(D) 1. (A) abolished (B) enlarged (C) centralized (D) enhanced

(B) 2. (A) margin (B) hotspots (C) flashpoint (D) periphery

(A) 3. (A) prevention (B) simulation

(C) communication (D) distribution

(D) 4. (A) intensify (B) qualify (C) satisfy (D) identify

【譯：透過科技的演進，犯罪分析技術已大大提升。犯罪分析師過去使用簡易圖表來檢視特定轄區內的犯罪。科技斑點圖法（技術）被用來定位我們所指稱的犯罪活動熱點。目前電腦可提供複雜犯罪行為及其他犯罪及司法層面的分析，此舉大大提升犯罪預防及執法機關的成效。電腦犯罪映射透過地理資訊系統之應用讓研究人員能夠進行多層資料分析以確定時間、趨勢、轉變、生態變數、位置及其他因素的關係。】

【註：1. (A) 廢除 (B) 擴充 (C) 集中 (D) 提升。

2. (A) 邊緣 (B) 潛在危險地區、犯罪熱點 (C) 閃點 (D) 圓周。

3. (A) 預防 (B) 模擬 (C) 通訊 (D) 分布。

4. (A) 加強 (B) 證明……合格 (C) 使滿足 (D) 辨認。】



◎Since your blood 1. level 2. 0.55 mg/l, you are under arrest for 3. You  
4. Article 185-3 of the 5. — endangering public safety.

( Excerpted from " Concise Police English ", Central Police University Press,  
2001 )

- ( C ) 1. ( A ) wine ( B ) liquor ( C ) alcohol  
( D ) alcoholic ( E ) whiskey
- ( C ) 2. ( A ) more than ( B ) over than ( C ) exceeds  
( D ) less than ( E ) increases
- ( E ) 3. ( A ) drunk drive ( B ) drinking drive ( C ) drunk to drive  
( D ) drunk to driving ( E ) drunk driving
- ( B ) 4. ( A ) against ( B ) violated ( C ) violation  
( D ) wronged ( E ) crimed
- ( D ) 5. ( A ) Civil Code ( B ) Traffic Rule ( C ) Citizen Code  
( D ) Criminal Code ( E ) Crime Code

【譯：因為你的酒精中血液濃度已經超過每毫升0.55毫克，你將因酒醉駕車而被逮捕。你已經違反刑法185條之3——公共危險罪。】

【註：1. ( A ) 葡萄酒 ( B ) 烈酒 ( C ) 酒 ( D ) 酒精的 ( E ) 威士忌。

2.本句少一個動詞，故選 ( C ) 。

3.酒醉駕車標準用法：drunk driving 。

4. ( A ) 反對、逆 ( B ) 違反 (動詞) ( C ) 違反 (名詞)  
( D ) 冤枉、詐騙、虐待 ( E ) 控告、對……定罪。

5. ( A ) 民法典 ( B ) 交通規則 ( C ) 市民守則 ( D ) 刑法法典  
( E ) 治罪。】



◎All new cars sold in Europe from 2022 will have technology to limit their speed. New safety rules from the European Union will \_1.\_ new cars to have " intelligent speed assistance" systems. These will be \_2.\_ equipment on cars, just like seatbelts and airbags. There are \_3.\_ things that cars will be fitted with. All cars will have breathalyzers that \_4.\_ allow driving if the driver has drunk too much alcohol. Cars must also have advanced emergency braking, a built-in data recorder, drowsiness and distraction monitoring, and sensors to help \_5.\_ reversing. The EU said 25,000 people are killed each year on Europe's roads. Most accidents are caused by human error. The new safety systems will reduce road deaths. 【110警特四】

【譯：從2022年起，所有在歐洲銷售的新車將擁有限制其速度的科技配備。歐盟的新安全法規規定要求新車擁有“智慧速度輔助”系統。這些將成為汽車的標準設備，就像安全帶和安全氣囊一樣。還有一些汽車將被安裝其他的東西。所有汽車都將有呼吸分析器（酒測器），如果司機喝太多的酒，就不允許開車。汽車還必須配有先進的緊急制動系統，一個內建的行車記錄器，嗜睡和分心監測，以及倒車時幫助的感測器。歐盟說，每年有25,000人在歐洲的道路上喪生。大多數事故是由人為錯誤造成的。新的安全系統將降低道路死亡事件。】

(D) 1. (A) accelerate (B) collide (C) escort (D) require

【註：(A) 加速 (B) 碰撞 (C) 護送 (D) 要求。】

(C) 2. (A) additional (B) domestic (C) standard (D) vulnerable

【註：(A) 加速 (B) 碰撞 (C) 護送 (D) 要求。】

(B) 3. (A) brutal (B) other (C) regional (D) urgent

【註：(A) 加速 (B) 碰撞 (C) 護送 (D) 要求。】

(D) 4. (A) can (B) should (C) will (D) won' t

【註：(A) 可以 (B) 應該 (C) 將會 (D) 不會。】

(B) 5. (A) how (B) when (C) where (D) who

【註：(A) 如何 (B) 何時 (C) 哪裡 (D) 誰。】



◎Police : Good evening.Could I see your driver' s license, please?

Woman : Sure.Here you go.

Police : \_ 1.\_

Woman : I am late for my appointment.It' s very important.

Police : You were driving at more than 100 km per hour, almost twice the speed limit.Woman : I am sorry, officer.It won' t happen again.

Police : Besides, you didn' t have your seatbelt on.

Woman : I know.I am in a hurry.I forgot to put my seatbelt on.

Police : I also noticed you were using your phone while you were driving.

Woman : I wasn' t talking on my phone.I was just scratching my ear.

Police : \_ 2.\_

Woman : Just a glass of wine, and that was three hours ago.I am not drunk.

Police : \_ 3.\_

Woman : Excuse me? With all due respect, this is ridiculous.I only had one drink.

Police : Well, I have to give you a speeding ticket anyway.

Woman : Fair enough.【 111警特四 】



【註：員警。晚上好。我可以看看你的駕駛執照嗎？

女人：當然可以，給你。

員警：\_1.\_

女子：我的約會要遲到了。這非常重要。

員警。你的車速超過每小時100公里，幾乎是限速的兩倍。

婦女：我很抱歉，警官。不會再發生了。

員警。此外，你沒有繫安全帶。

女子：我知道。我很著急。我忘了繫上安全帶。

員警：我還注意到你在開車時使用了你的手機。

女人：我沒有打電話。我只是在撓我的耳朵。

員警：\_2.\_

女子：是的。只是喝了一杯酒，而且是三個小時前。我沒有喝醉。

員警：\_3.\_

女子：你說什麼？恕我直言，這太荒謬了。我只喝了一杯。

員警。好吧，我還是得給你一張超速罰單。

女人。很公平。】

(A) 1. (A) Do you know the speed you were going?

(B) Is this your driver's license?

(C) I can't wait. Where's it?

(D) How may I help you? It's getting dark.

【註：(A) 你知道你當時的速度嗎？

(B) 這是你的駕駛執照嗎？

(C) 我等不及了。它在哪裡？

(D) 有什麼可以幫助你的嗎？天快黑了。】



- ( B ) 2. ( A ) Nice equipment.Can I take a look?  
( B ) That' s not true.I saw you with your phone.Have you had anything to drink?  
( C ) You need to go to the hospital for the earache.  
( D ) What can I get you? Beer or punch?  
【註：( A ) 不錯的設備。我可以看一下嗎？  
( B ) 這不是真的。我看到你拿著你的手機。你有喝酒嗎？  
( C ) 你需要去醫院治療耳痛。  
( D ) 我可以給你什麼？啤酒還是潘趣酒？】
- ( C ) 3. ( A ) You are free to go.Thank you for the cooperation.  
( B ) Watch out.You are in a hurry.  
( C ) Could you blow into this tube, please?  
( D ) What' s wrong with the phone bill?  
【註：( A ) 你可以走了。謝謝你的合作。  
( B ) 小心點。你太著急了。  
( C ) 請你對著這個管子吹氣，好嗎？  
( D ) 電話費有什麼問題嗎？】



● 閱 讀 測 驗

(Reading Comprehension)

◎A Foreign Affairs police officer helps a British woman find her missing child...

Foreigner : Help! Police!

Police : Hello, madam. How may I help you?

Foreigner : My daughter is missing. I can't find her anywhere!

Police : Okay. Calm down. I'm going to help you find her. What's her name?

Foreigner : Cleo. She's only four. She doesn't know how to speak English!

Police : Okay. What does Cleo look like?

Foreigner : She has blonde curly hair. She's skinny and small for her age.

Police : Okay. What is she wearing today?

Foreigner : Blue shorts and a pink T-shirt. She has a hat on too, I think.

Police : How long ago did she go missing?

Foreigner : I've been looking for her for almost an hour now.

Police : And where did you last see her?

Foreigner : We were just shopping in the Deli section. I turned around and she was gone.

Police : Don't worry, everything is going to be okay.

Foreigner : What should I do?

Police : Stay right at the front of the store in case she comes looking for you. We'll start looking for her now.



- ( C ) ▲ Why is the foreigner panicking?
- ( A ) Her groceries are missing.
  - ( B ) Her child is injured.
  - ( C ) Her daughter was lost.
  - ( D ) A baby was kidnapped.
- ( A ) ▲ Which is true about Cleo?
- ( A ) She has a four-year old daughter.
  - ( B ) She is wearing a pink-short.
  - ( C ) She has a blue T-shirt on.
  - ( D ) She disappeared 15 minutes earlier.
- ( D ) ▲ Where was the little girl last seen?
- ( A ) Outside the grocery store.
  - ( B ) In the vegetable section.
  - ( C ) At the missing person's counter.
  - ( D ) In the Deli aisle.



◎Great leaders in every walk of life love to learn.Learning something new keeps them motivated.Learning brings meaning to adversity, allowing leaders to brush themselves off and to try again with better results.Former New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani is no different.In fact, during the week of the 911 terrorist attacks, the biography of another great leader--Winston Churchill--was lying on Giuliani' s nightstand.He was learning the traits of leaders who went before him. He often asked, " How can we do things better?" Violent crime in New York City dropped nearly 70 percent on Giuliani' s watch because he asked that question and demanded answers.He studied and finally embraced a theory of crime reduction called " the broken windows theory." The theory holds that relatively minor crimes, like vandalism and graffiti, result in a deterioration of neighborhoods and increasingly serious problems.Mayor Giuliani' s idea of preventing smaller crimes, however, was met with skepticism and an " it can' t be done" attitude. Giuliani would not accept it.As a former prosecutor, he applied his analytical skills to conduct his research.

Learning about a new theory and refusing to accept the status quo formed the basis of his crime- fighting efforts.His learning paid off.【111警大二技】

【譯：各行各業的偉大領導人都喜歡學習。學習新事物使他們有動力。學習為逆境帶來了意義，使領導人能夠振作起來，再次嘗試，取得更好的結果。前紐約市市長魯道夫·朱利安尼也不例外。事實上，在911恐怖襲擊的那一周，另一位偉大的領導人--溫斯頓·邱吉爾的傳記正躺在朱利安尼的床頭櫃上。他正在學習在他之前的領導人的特質。他經常問："我們怎樣才能把事情做得更好？"在朱利安尼的領導下，紐約市的暴力犯罪率下降了近70%，因為他提出了這個問題並要求得到答案。他研究並最終接受了一種叫做"破窗理論"的減少犯罪的理論。該理論認為，相對較小的犯罪，如破壞和塗鴉，會導致社區的惡化和越來越嚴重的問題。然而，朱利安尼市長關於防止較小犯罪的想法遭到了懷疑和"做不到"的態度。朱利安尼不會接受。作為一名前檢察官，他運用自己的分析能力進行了研究。對新理論的學習和拒絕接受現狀構成了他打擊犯罪的努力的基礎。他的學習得到了回報。】



( B ) ▲According to the passage, during the week of 911 attacks, which of the following about Giuliani is true?

- ( A ) He tried to fix broken windows at night.
- ( B ) He read Winston Churchill' s biography at night.
- ( C ) He had another great leader to visit him at night.
- ( D ) He lay in bed to have a good rest at night.

【註：根據這段話，在911襲擊的那一周，以下關於朱利安尼的哪項是真的？

- ( A ) 他試圖在晚上修復破碎的窗戶。
- ( B ) 他在晚上閱讀溫斯頓-邱吉爾的傳記。
- ( C ) 他在晚上讓另一位偉大的領導人來拜訪他。
- ( D ) 他在晚上躺在床上好好休息。】

( D ) ▲According to the broken windows theory, social problems often originate from .

- ( A ) windows that are broken ( B ) skepticism
- ( C ) terrorist attacks ( D ) minor crimes

【註：根據破窗理論，社會問題往往起源於。

- ( A ) 被打破的窗戶 ( B ) 懷疑主義 ( C ) 恐怖襲擊
- ( D ) 小犯罪。】

( D ) ▲What does " status quo" in the last paragraph mean?

- ( A ) previous event ( B ) current quota
- ( C ) present quotation ( D ) present situation

【註：最後一段中的" 現狀" 是什麼意思？

- ( A ) 以前的事件 ( B ) 目前的配額 ( C ) 目前的報價
- ( D ) 目前的情況。】



- ( C ) ▲Before Giuliani became the Mayor of New York City, he was a .  
( A ) scientist ( B ) professor ( C ) prosecutor ( D ) governor

【註：在朱利安尼成為紐約市市長之前，他是一名？】

( A ) 科學家 ( B ) 教授 ( C ) 檢察官 ( D ) 州長。】

- ( C ) ▲According to the passage, which of the following about Giuliani is true?  
( A ) He fought only minor crime such as graffiti.  
( B ) He paid a lot of money to learn new theories.  
( C ) He loves to read the biographies of great leaders.  
( D ) His crime-fighting efforts failed to pay off.

【註：根據這段話，以下關於朱利安尼的哪項是真的？】

( A ) 他只打擊輕微的犯罪，如塗鴉。

( B ) 他花了很多錢來學習新的理論。

( C ) 他喜歡閱讀偉大領導人的傳記。

( D ) 他打擊犯罪的努力沒有得到回報。】

● 翻 譯 題

(Translation.)

- ▲ For at least half a century, police have considered it important to cut to a minimum of their response times to crime calls. The faster the response, they have reasoned, the better the chances of catching the criminal at or near the scene of the crime. 【104警研所】【英翻中】

答：至少有一世紀的時間，警察認為將回應報案時間降至最低是重要的。據警方推論，回應的速度越快，抓到歹徒或接近犯罪現場的機會就越高。

- ▲ Citizens call the police department for many reasons –crime report, fire, alarm, assault, prowler, suspicious circumstances, suspected child abuse, domestic disturbance, noise complaint, crowd control, legal advice, asking directions, lost/ found property, vehicle accident, disturbing telephone calls, parking problems, blocking driveway, blocking sidewalk, stolen vehicle, stolen vehicle recovery, officer complaint, person down, dead body, missing person, medical emergency, etc. 【109警研所】【英翻中】

答：市民致電警察部門有多種原因-報案、火災、警報、毆打、竊盜、可疑情況、可疑的虐待兒童、家庭糾紛、噪音投訴、人群控制、法律諮詢、詢問方向、失物招領、車禍、騷擾電話、停車問題、車道阻塞、人行道阻塞、失竊車輛、失竊的車輛協尋、投訴警方、路倒人員、屍體、失蹤人員、醫療緊急情況等。

- ▲ While general support for the police has been consistently high, attitudes differ among diverse demographic groups, and according to the type of experiences people have had with the police. Generally, positive contacts and experiences with the police result in positive attitudes, and negative contacts lead to negative attitudes. Also, contacts initiated by the citizen, such as calls for police services, tend to be more positive than contacts where the police initiate the contact, such as giving a traffic ticket. 【99警大碩班】【英翻中】

答：雖然民眾對警察支持度一直居高不下，但在不同人口組別及根據人民與警察相處的不同經驗中，態度亦不同。通常，與警察正面的接觸及經驗會導致正面的態度，負面接觸則會導致負面的態度。此外，如果此一接觸是由公民所發軔（例如主動請求警察幫忙），似乎比警察開始先接觸（例如開罰單）更為正面。



▲Every neighbourhood is different and so are the problems that matter to residents.

Neighbourhood Policing Teams work with members of the community to address local crime, including anti-social behavior, and any ongoing issues or concerns.

Neighbourhood Policing is the way that local police work with local people and others to identify and tackle the issues that make people living and working in a neighbourhood feel unsafe. This type of policing is provided by teams of police officers and police community support officers (PCSOs), often together with special constables, local authority wardens and other volunteers.【97警大碩班】

【英翻中】

答：每個鄰里及其居民所面臨的問題都各不相同。勤區員警團隊與村里居民共事，並向他們講述地方犯罪情形，包括反社會行為和所有持續發生的問題或者關心的議題。社區警政的作法是當地警察與當地居民及其他人共同辨識並處理令鄰里居民及工作人口感到不安的問題。這種警力由警察團隊所提供，並且由支持社區警察員警（PCSOs）、經常與特殊警力、地方政府監管人和其他志願者共同合作。

▲For many years, the law enforcement community has attempted to detect impaired drivers through numerous innovative efforts and measures. The problem of driving under the influence is well known throughout society, yet, even with all of the strategies used to remove these drivers from U.S. highways, it continues to cause needless and tragic loss of life each year. When will such madness end? When will society no longer tolerate drunk driving? Until that time, the law enforcement community must attempt to contain the carnage inflicted upon law-abiding citizens by impaired drivers.【102警大碩班】【英翻中】

答：多年來，執法部門已嘗試過無數的創新作為及措施來檢測酒醉駕車的人。酒醉駕車的問題在社會上是眾所皆知的，然而，即使用盡所有策略來排除美國高速公路上的酒駕駕駛，每年仍持續製造不必要且悲劇性的性命損失。這樣瘋狂的行為何時會停止？社會何時才會停止容忍酒醉駕車的行為？在那之前，執法部門必須嘗試去遏止酒醉駕駛所強加於守法市民的痛苦。



## ● 短文寫作

### (Writing an Essay)

- ◎ Write an essay on the following topic. The length of your essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 200 words.

**" Mobile Police Station " and its Impacts.** 請用100-200字寫出行動派出所及其影響。【104警研所】

參考答案：

The goal of the Mobile Police Station is to work with its residents to eliminate criminal activity in the designated areas to ensure a long term positive change. The mobile police station deployed in field does have made a positive impact on security and public order since it tackles crime and disorder within the crime hot spots. (敘述行動派出所之目的及影響)

The Wangsa Maju mobile police station, for instance, is manned by four men working on two shifts. Information on crimes among them could be gathered quickly and efficiently. Since the implementation of the mobile police station, it has restored confidence among residents on security and public order in the area. (舉實例佐證)

As a result, mobile police station not only serves as a control centre to combat crime but also let residents now be able to lodge reports, provide information and seek help without having to go to police stations. With the introduction of the mobile police station, police would enhance relations between the police and residents while security in commercial areas and schools was beefed up. (共172字，結尾呼應首段，並再次強調其重要性)



◎Write an essay on the topic : **Police Visibility** [ 警察能見度／見警率 ]

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Increasing police visibility is a good policy to better public security. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. [ 您同意或不同意以下說法? 使用具體的理由和例子來支持你的觀點。 ] 【105警研所】

參考答案<sup>1</sup>：

In an intensified move against criminality, police visibility certainly plays ancritical role in maintaining peace and order. The mere appearance of policemen in a busy area could always deter a criminal from pulling off his business. (明確指出見警率對犯罪嚇阻的重要性)

How safe a certain place is greatly depends on how the police force works. Take Cebu City police in the Philippines for instance, they are equipped with modern stuff that are vital to their daily operations. Here is the real situation as below:

A group of big-time robbers was about to strike a jewelry store inside a mall when it retreated upon seeing a roving police patrol car. The robbers were just minutes away from hitting their target when they spotted the patrol car behind the van they were riding. Thinking that the police were tailing them, they immediately withdrew and left behind assorted high-powered firearms inside the van, which they abandoned at the mall's parking area. Though city police were clueless about the planned heist that day, thanks to the roving policemen, the great mall robbery was averted.

---

1 <http://www.philstar.com/freeman-opinion/2013/05/05/938526/editorial-how-effective-police-visibility>  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/13639510410566280>  
<https://citycrimeissues.wordpress.com/police-visibility/>



Statistics figures from Arnett (2014) are also shown, one in three (34%) of UK adults reported a sighting of a police officer on foot in their local area one time during the week, which was reduction by 4% according to the crime survey for England and Wales for the year. (舉實例佐證)

Increased police visibility means we as public generally feel safer. Seeing the police more in patrol car related activities resulted in increased fear of crimes against persons and property. I believe that reducing numbers of police officers makes everyone in society more vulnerable. Having police on the street also deters significantly offenders from committing crime which is the most effective way of quelling crime; preventing it from happening in the first place, this atmosphere of a crime free city also allows business and creativity to flourish without fear of victimization. (再次補充說明見警率的對民眾及罪犯的影響)

註：big-time (a.) 一流的、成功的；high-powered (a.) 高性能的、火力強大的。



## 二、警政專業知識（國境控管、移民、簽證延期、出入國安全檢查、跨國犯罪〔含詐欺、詐騙、及走私案件〕、人口販運、恐怖主義、國土安全、情報等）：

### ● 選擇題

（Multiple Choice.）

#### 《單選題》

#### 【國境控管、移民、簽證延期、出入國安全檢查】

（A）▲The National Immigration Agency has utilized information technology such as Advanced Passenger Information System（APIS）and Advanced Passenger Processing System（APPS）to monitor the likely appearance of suspected travelers and other restricted passengers in order to safeguard our national territory and \_\_\_\_.

- （A）border security （B）crime scene  
（C）emergency management （D）secret service【109警特三】

【註：移民署利用諸如航前旅客資訊系統（APIS）和航前旅客審查系統（APPS）之類的資訊科技資訊技術來監視可疑旅客和其他受管制旅客的外貌，以維護我們的國家領土和邊境安全。

- （A）邊境安全（B）犯罪現場（C）危機管理  
（D）特勤局。

為強化國境安全管理，自民國 99 年始，移民署開始規劃、建置航前旅客資訊系統（Advance Passenger Information System, APIS）及航前旅客審查系統（Advanced Passenger Processing System, APP），期透過移民署與航空運輸業者所建立之航前旅客電子資訊通報機制，有效過濾管制對象，發揮打擊犯罪之效預報旅客資訊（Advance Passenger Information, API，也稱國際航班載運人員資訊預報）最初由美國 Customs Service（後改組為美國國土安全部的 CBP）在 1988 年引入。預報旅客資訊是指航空公司通過網絡向其國際航班目的地國家政府部門報送的旅客、機組成員和非機組成員的資訊，以便相關部門在航空器實際入境前對其進行記錄和檢查。】



(D) ▲The goal of airport security is to safeguard passengers, crew, and staff by \_\_\_\_ for forbidden items and preventing acts of terrorism, hijacking, and other criminal activities that could endanger the safety of air travel.

(A) bribing (B) pirating

(C) conveying (D) screening【112警特三】

【註：機場安全的目標是通過\_\_\_\_禁止物品的篩查，防止恐怖主義、劫機和其他可能危及航空安全的犯罪活動，來保護乘客、機組人員和工作人員。

(A) bribing (賄賂)：這個字詞指的是給予金錢或其他價值來影響他人行為，與機場安全的描述無關。

(B) pirating (海盜行為)：這個字詞指的是非法攫取財物或掠奪，通常用來形容海盜行為，與機場安全的描述無關。

(C) conveying (傳達)：這個字詞指的是傳達資訊或物品，不符合篩查禁止物品的行為描述。

(D) screening (篩查)：這個字詞指的是通過檢查來識別和防止禁止物品進入機場或飛機，是文中描述的行為。

因此，根據文意，最符合的答案是(D) screening (篩查)，表示通過對禁止物品的篩查來保護乘客、機組人員和工作人員的安全。】

(A) ▲The Aviation Police are \_\_\_\_\_ security examination at local airports around Taiwan.

(A) responsible for (B) charged with (C) focused

(D) organized (E) forbidden【101警大二技】

【註：航警局在全臺負責當地機場安檢工作。

(A) 負責 (B) 被指控 (C) 聚焦 (D) 組織、安排

(E) 禁止。】



( D ) ▲At this international airport the luggage came under serious \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) simultaneousness ( B ) split ( C ) survive ( D ) scrutiny

【註：在這所國際機場中，行李皆受到嚴格的檢查。

( A ) 同時（發生、完成、存在）( B ) 裂口、分裂

( C ) 倖存 ( D ) 詳細檢查。】

( E ) ▲For flight safety, sharp objects and flammable items are \_\_\_\_\_ on the aircraft.

( A ) granted ( B ) permitted ( C ) allowed

( D ) admitted ( E ) prohibited【102警大二技、101移民三】

【註：就飛航安全而言，尖銳及可燃物品是嚴禁帶上飛機的。

( A ) 許可、轉讓 ( B ) 許可（證）、准許 ( C ) 准許、容許

( D ) 公認的、明白的 ( E ) 不准許、禁止。

( A ) ~ ( D ) 皆有准許意思，可逕選 ( E ) 。】

( D ) ▲It is prohibited by law to mail through parcel post any merchandise that might prove \_\_\_\_\_ in transport.

( A ) to the danger ( B ) with danger ( C ) dangerously

( D ) dangerous ( E ) of the danger【104警大二技】

【註：任何郵寄可能被證實在運送中會有危險的商品在法律上是禁止的。

( A ) prove 後需接受詞始能接 to the danger，解為「對危險……」。

( B ) 危險〔介系詞片語做形容詞用（介系詞＋名詞＝形容詞），惟 prove 後不接 with〕。

( C ) 危險（副詞）( D ) 危險（形容詞）。

( E ) 危險的……。

本句中 merchandise 為名詞，其後應接形容詞修飾，故選 ( D ) 。

( C ) ▲Susan's gun was \_\_\_\_\_ after it was detected by the security officer at the customs at Taoyuan International Airport.

( A ) smuggled ( B ) exported

( C ) confiscated ( D ) purchased【104警特三】

【註：在經桃園國際機場海關的安全官員查覺後，蘇珊的槍就被沒收了。

( A ) 走私 ( B ) 出口 ( C ) 沒入／收 ( D ) 購買。】



◎Internet fraud is not only on the rise, but it is accelerating. The variety of scams continues to develop in complexity and effectiveness, leaving the casual user ever more vulnerable to personal loss, while law enforcement appears to be mostly unprepared to handle the sudden and massive burden of new, difficult-to-investigate crimes. The best defense against crime, however, has remained unchanged since the dawn of civilization : personal responsibility and preparation. Below are the top three scams, but there are far more than these.

Lottery Winnings : Emails claiming that the recipient has won money generate enough excitement to cloud a person's judgment. They may ask for cash to cover the taxes before the money can be released, the taxes are the winner's responsibility to pay after the money is received, and are only paid to the winner's government. They may also request bank account numbers for a wire transfer.

Undelivered Auction Goods : Beware of extended slipping delays when purchasing anything online. A purchaser is protected from fraud for a short time -- usually only two to four weeks. If a seller succeeds in delaying past this time, then the buyer has no recourse if the item is never sent.

Phishing : Phishing is an attempt to obtain information and money by masquerading as an authentic entity. For example, an email that looks like it came from PayPal.com says that your account has been accessed by an unknown party. It asks you to follow the link to log in and identify any account activity that you did not authorize. When the link is clicked, the following page looks like PayPal's website, but it is, in fact, a fake, and any information, such as user name and password, are simply saved to be used later by thieves in an attempt to defraud. A different and common spin on the phishing scam states that it is from a foreign government ( usually Nigeria ) regarding one of the following : disbursement of finances to the benefactor of a will, accusation of contract fraud, requests for help converting funds, or receipt of grant money. Unfortunately, there are many others. New scams are invented every day. Be a savvy server, not a gullible victim. The best protection is to think logically and skeptically; these skills come with experience and knowledge. Educate yourself. 【 113警研所 】



【譯：互聯網詐騙不僅在增加，而且在加速。詐騙的種類不斷發展，變得更加複雜和有效，使普通用戶更容易受到個人損失的威脅，而執法部門似乎大多數情況下未能準備好處理突如其來的、難以調查的新犯罪。然而，自文明開始以來，對抗犯罪的最佳防禦方式一直未變：個人責任和準備。以下是三種主要的詐騙方式，但還有更多。

彩票中獎：聲稱收件人中了大獎的郵件足以激起足夠的興奮，使人的判斷力模糊。他們可能會要求支付稅款才能釋放獎金，這些稅款應在收到錢後由中獎者支付，並只支付給中獎者的政府。他們還可能要求銀行帳戶號碼進行電匯。

未交付的拍賣商品：在網上購物時要小心延長的送貨延遲。購買者在短時間內受到欺詐保護——通常只有兩到四周。如果賣家成功地延遲過了這段時間，那麼如果商品從未發送，買家就無法追索。

網絡釣魚：網絡釣魚是試圖通過假冒合法實體獲取資訊和金錢。例如，看起來像是來自PayPal.com的郵件說你的帳戶被不明人士訪問了。它要求你點擊鏈接登錄並識別任何你未授權的帳戶活動。當點擊鏈接後，隨後的頁面看起來像是PayPal的網站，但實際上是假的，任何資訊，如用戶名和密碼，都只是被保存下來，以便後來由竊賊用來詐騙。網絡釣魚詐騙的另一種常見方式聲稱來自外國政府（通常是尼日利亞），涉及以下情況之一：遺囑受益人的財務分配、合同欺詐指控、幫助轉換資金的請求或接收補助金。不幸的是，還有很多其他情況。每天都有新的詐騙出現。成為一個精明的服務者，而不是一個易受騙的受害者。最好的保護是邏輯和懷疑地思考；這些技能伴隨經驗和知識而來。教育自己。】



( C ) ▲ Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a common tactic used in internet fraud schemes ?

- ( A ) Requesting bank account numbers for a wire transfer.
- ( B ) Urging recipients to follow a link to verify unauthorized account activity.
- ( C ) Offering extended protection for online purchases.
- ( D ) Claiming lottery winnings but requesting cash to cover taxes upfront.

【註：以下哪一項沒有被提到作為互聯網詐騙方案中常用的策略？

( C ) 提供網上購買的延長保護。】

( B ) ▲ What is the main concern regarding law enforcement' s ability to handle internet fraud, as mentioned in the passage ?

- ( A ) They lack the necessary technology to track online scammers.
- ( B ) They are overwhelmed by the sudden increase in fraudulent activities.
- ( C ) They prioritize other types of crimes over internet fraud.
- ( D ) They are highly trained and prepared to combat online scams effectively.

【註：根據文章提到的，關於執法部門處理互聯網詐騙的能力的主要擔憂是什麼？

( B ) 他們被突如其來的欺詐活動的增加所壓倒。】

( B ) ▲ What is the primary purpose of the phishing scam described in the passage?

- ( A ) To distribute malware to unsuspecting users.
- ( B ) To obtain personal information and money by posing as a legitimate entity.
- ( C ) To solicit donations for fake charities.
- ( D ) To offer fake investment opportunities.

【註：文章中描述的網絡釣魚詐騙的主要目的是什麼？

( B ) 通過假冒合法實體來獲取個人資訊和金錢。】



( C ) ▲What is highlighted as the most effective defense against internet fraud in the passage?

- ( A ) Relying solely on law enforcement agencies.
- ( B ) Remaining ignorant of common scam tactics.
- ( C ) Taking personal responsibility and being prepared.
- ( D ) Believing everything received via email without skepticism.

【註：文章強調對抗互聯網詐騙最有效的防禦是什麼？

( C ) 採取個人責任並做好準備。】

( B ) ▲According to the passage, what is emphasized as the key to protecting oneself from internet fraud?

- ( A ) Reacting emotionally to emails claiming lottery winnings.
- ( B ) Being skeptical and thinking logically.
- ( C ) Providing personal information to unfamiliar websites.
- ( D ) Avoiding any involvement in online transactions.

【註：根據文章，強調保護自己免受互聯網詐騙的關鍵是什麼？

( B ) 懷疑並邏輯地思考。】



◎Ponzi and pyramid schemes are both investment frauds.They both involve deceiving others by promising substantial income or returns on an investor' s initial investment.Unlike a regular investment, these schemes can offer consistent profits only as long as the number of investors continues to increase.Once the number tapers off, so does the money.But there are inherent differences between the two.

The investment manager of a Ponzi scheme will promise you substantially higher returns than any traditional investment with little to no risk.Investment strategies are often too complicated to understand and you may not receive any financial documents.The " returns" actually come from the incoming funds contributed by later investors.

Pyramid schemes similarly offer big returns for little investment capital.However, they require individuals to pay an entrance fee and/or purchase products/services in order to participate.These people are then required to bring in more people to the scheme.People at the top are paid the most, receiving a portion of the money that the new recruits contribute.Those at the bottom of the pyramid make little to nothing, especially when no new individuals are recruited.【112警特四】

【譯：龐氏騙局和金字塔騙局都是投資欺詐。它們都是通過承諾投資者的初始投資可獲得可觀的收入或回報來欺騙他人。與普通投資不同的是，這些騙局只有在投資者人數不斷增加的情況下才能提供穩定的利潤。一旦人數減少，錢也就沒了。但二者之間也有本質區別。

龐氏騙局的投資經理會向你承諾比任何傳統投資高得多的回報，而且幾乎沒有風險。投資策略往往過於複雜，難以理解，而且你可能不會收到任何財務檔。回報"實際上來自於後來投資者投入的資金。

金字塔騙局同樣也是用很少的投資資金提供高額回報。但是，它們要求個人支付入門費和/或購買產品/服務才能參與。然後，這些人需要帶動更多的人參與該計畫。處於金字塔頂端的人獲得的報酬最高，他們可以從新加入者繳納的資金中獲得一部分。金字塔底層的人幾乎沒有任何收入，尤其是在沒有新人加入的情況下。】



( A ) ▲ Which of the following is a feature shared by both Ponzi schemes and pyramid schemes?

- ( A ) Both schemes attract victims with promises of high profits on investments.
- ( B ) Both schemes are unlike regular investments because they offer a fixed interest rate.
- ( C ) Neither of the schemes ask investors to put any money into their accounts at first.
- ( D ) The operations of both schemes are quite transparent.

【註：下列哪項是龐氏騙局和金字塔騙局的共同特徵？

- ( A ) 這兩種騙局都以高額投資利潤的承諾吸引受害者。
- ( B ) 這兩種騙局都不同于普通投資，因為它們都提供固定利率。
- ( C ) 這兩種騙局都不要求投資者一開始就把錢存入帳戶。
- ( D ) 這兩個計畫的運作都相當透明。】

( D ) ▲ Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ( A ) Ponzi schemes only ask for investments, while pyramid schemes also require an entrance fee and/or purchase of products.
- ( B ) Ponzi schemes only ask people to invest money, but pyramid schemes ask people to recruit new members.
- ( C ) All investors in a Ponzi scheme can become victims, but late comers to a pyramid scheme usually bear the highest risk.
- ( D ) Ponzi schemes yield higher profits than pyramid schemes.

【註：以下哪項陳述不正確？

- ( A ) 龐氏騙局只要求投資，而金字塔騙局還要求繳納入門費和／或購買產品。
- ( B ) 龐氏騙局只要求人們投資，而金字塔騙局則要求人們招募新成員。
- ( C ) 龐氏騙局的所有投資者都可能成為受害者，但金字塔騙局的後來者通常承擔最高的風險。
- ( D ) 龐氏騙局的利潤高於金字塔騙局。】



( D ) ▲ What would be the best title for this passage?

- ( A ) Everything You Need to Know About Ponzi Schemes.
- ( B ) Everything You Need to Know About Pyramid Schemes.
- ( C ) Warning Signs of Ponzi Schemes and Pyramid Schemes.
- ( D ) The Differences Between Ponzi Schemes and Pyramid Schemes.

【註：這段話的最佳標題是什麼？】

- ( A ) 關於龐氏騙局你需要知道的一切。
- ( B ) 關於金字塔騙局你需要知道的一切。
- ( C ) 龐氏騙局和金字塔騙局的警告信號。
- ( D ) 龐氏騙局和金字塔騙局的區別。】

( C ) ▲ Where would this passage most likely appear?

- ( A ) A textbook on business management.
- ( B ) A report on the economic prospects.
- ( C ) A warning against financial scams.
- ( D ) A recommendation for investors.

【註：這段話最有可能出現在哪裡？】

- ( A ) 商業管理教科書。
- ( B ) 經濟前景報告。
- ( C ) 針對金融騙局的警告。
- ( D ) 給投資者的建議。】

( B ) ▲ What does " taper off " mean?

- ( A ) Grow. ( B ) Decline. ( C ) Fluctuate. ( D ) Average

【註：" taper off " 是什麼意思？】

- ( A ) 增長。 ( B ) 減少。 ( C ) 波動。 ( D ) 平均。】



## ● 短文寫作 (Writing an Essay)

- ◎ Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 250 words. 【譯：請使用以下的主題寫一篇短文。短文篇幅請勿低於100字，並不得高於250字。】

**The Impact of Unaccounted-for Foreign Workers on Public Order and Security** (下落不明的外籍勞工對公共秩序和安全的影響) 【108警特三】

參考答案：

Though foreign workers serve to overcome the labor shortage in Taiwan's market, over-dependence on foreign workers has created a serious social problem. The main negative impacts induced by foreign workers include over-dependence on foreign laborers, language barrier, and exploitation of illegal foreign laborers. (43字)

For starters, why can't we give more opportunities to local workers but instead we have to bring in a lot of workers from abroad? Apart from the alarming issue of low employment rate among college graduates in the wake of the sluggish economy, the law enforcement has to deal with the innumerable runaway foreign workers, which has unsurprisingly turned into one of the country's biggest headaches. On the economic front, the existence of the numerous unaccounted-for foreign workers has substantially compromised the balance of Taiwan's manpower market, poaching jobs from native Taiwanese workers. On top of that, away from the supervision of the authorities concerned, un-accounted-for foreign workers have posed a potential threat to the public order and security of our society. (122字)

Secondly, the language barrier between locals and foreign workers is likely to create racism—an issue impossible to be solved by the police alone. Language is like an unbridgeable barrier for foreign workers, impeding their interaction with local workers and creating factions in workplaces. Tension is often seen when they experience racism and harassment. They will lose temper easily and engage in serious verbal, if not physical, conflicts. In addition, whenever the police arrest illegal foreign workers, they will deny cooperating with police officers by pretending to be illiterate. Ironically, they are very good at taking advantage of the loophole. (100字)

Last but not least, following the issue of runaway workers is the concern of labor exploitation that would almost inevitably ensue as another headache for law enforcement agencies. Without identifications but with the desire to earn as much money as possible during their illegal stay in Taiwan, they fall easy prey to deceitful employers who would utilize and treated unfairly for their own benefits. This is common situation and remains largely unscrutinized. (72字)



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

The Impact of Unaccounted-for Foreign Workers on Public Order and Security  
**Measures Against Transnational Telecom Fraud.**【106警研所】

【譯：請按以下題目寫一篇短文，長度介於100至250字間。

打擊跨國電信詐騙的作為】

參考答案：

Telecom-based fraud is a new type of crime in which suspects cheat people through the use of telecommunication channels. The crimes are becoming more prevalent in China's certain regions in recent years. In order to get rid of the rampant criminal activities, some measures need to be done immediately:

First off, strengthen cooperation across the Strait. The networks primarily targeted mainlanders and Taiwan residents. They often organized a telecom-based swindling group and set up a telecommunications fraud network throughout the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam, etc. To proactively look into overseas telecommunications fraud cases involving Taiwanese suspects and Chinese victims, a long-standing systematic model can be established to deal with similar cases through negotiations with China which can provide information and methodologies to facilitate investigations into such cases in the hope of strengthening cross-strait mechanisms for combating crime.

Furthermore, pass more strict laws and fight against it globally. The Ministry of Justice and the Criminal Investigation Bureau under the Ministry of the Interior should continue to ask China for evidence on the cases to facilitate investigations. Request relevant government agencies to assess the feasibility of revising fraud laws amid mounting calls for tougher punishment of convicted suspects and mutually exchanges evidence through judicial assistant overseas so as to charge the criminals effectively. Law enforcement cooperation among authorities on the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and ASEAN countries is also a key factor in uncovering transnational telecom swindling rings. The joint crackdown among the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and ASEAN countries has further consolidated the cooperative basis among them and broadened the fields and areas for further cooperation.

The law enforcement departments are always confident in, and capable of, safeguarding the security of people's property. Consequently, police will forcefully crack down on suspects in a bid to safeguard people's interests. (300字)



◎Write an essay on the topic : **Combating 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. 【107警研所】

【譯：寫一篇文章，主題：打擊欺詐】

詐欺是近幾十年來增長最快速的犯罪之一。目前詐欺氾濫的原因是網路和數位金融的快速發展、手機的大規模擴張以及執法機構的應處有限所致。請描述一下你對打擊欺詐策略的看法。】

參考答案：

Cybercrime plays a major role in fraud offence numbers today, with seven out of ten scams now internet-related, according to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau. The increased access to the Internet means more convenience for people. However, such dependence on the Internet has been exploited by criminals and has led to various Internet fraud cases. To help tackle the rise in scam, we should take the following 3E measures : (69字)

1.Enhance the knowledge of cops : As the complexity of cybercrime constantly increases, it's imperative that the service's knowledge of such threats increases at the same pace. Police needs to be ready to identify these crimes and have the knowledge to tackle them head on. To keep up with the trend of fraud, cybercrime in particular, we should equip our law enforcers with the state of the art information. (69字)



## 第二章 刑事司法英文

- 一、刑事司法勤務會話（家庭暴力、傷害（含殺人）案件、搶劫案件、綁架案件、縱火案件、性侵、虐待與跟騷案件、綁架案件、販毒案件、濫用藥物〔含毒品名稱〕、偷竊案件、青少年犯罪、其他各項罪名〔法律、刑法〔含特別刑法〕／社會秩序維護法案件等〕、強制處分〔傳喚、拘提、逮捕、羈押、搜索、扣押〕、證據、證人面談、法庭詢問、法院（庭）及審判、指認、監獄行刑等）：

### ● 選擇題

（Multiple Choice.）

#### 《單選題》

【家庭暴力、傷害（含殺人）案件、搶劫案件、綁架案件、縱火案件、性侵、虐待與跟騷案件、綁架案件】

- （D）▲The continuous occurring of domestic violence and the events in which women are abused has \_\_\_\_\_ attracted social overall attention in recent years.

（A）prominently （B）resiliently  
（C）traumatically （D）significantly

【註：近年來家庭暴力以及婦女受虐事件層出不窮，已經引起社會各界對於此一問題的關注。

（A）突出地（B）有恢復力地、有彈性地（C）心理創傷地  
（D）顯著、值得注意地。】

( D ) ▲By enforcing the anti-\_\_\_\_\_ violence act, the police play an active role to assist battered wives.

( A ) house ( B ) sexual ( C ) national ( D ) domestic ( E ) women

【註：藉由執行反家暴法，警察扮演積極的角色以協助受害婦女。

( A ) 房子 ( B ) 性別的 ( C ) 國家的 ( D ) 家庭的

( E ) 女人 (複數) 。】

( C ) ▲A : I would like to report a domestic violence case.

B : Sure. Are you a \_\_\_\_\_ of abuse?

( A ) provider ( B ) defender

( C ) victim ( D ) contributor 【102警特四】

【註：A：我想要報1樁家暴案件。

B：好的。你是家暴案的受害者嗎？

( A ) 供養家庭的人 ( B ) 防衛者 ( C ) 受害者 ( D ) 捐助者。】

( C ) ▲Domestic violence in a household is **detrimental** to the child.

( A ) confidential ( B ) influential

( C ) harmful ( D ) ethical 【107警大二技】

【註：家庭暴力對孩子是有害的。

( A ) 機密的 ( B ) 有影響力的 ( C ) 有害的 ( D ) 道德的。

detrimental(a.)有害的，不利的 (+to) 】

( C ) ▲Two policemen were stabbed by the suspect, when handling a \_\_\_\_\_ case.

( A ) domestic violent ( B ) domestical violence

( C ) domestic violence ( D ) home violent ( E ) family violation

【註：在處理家暴案件時，2位警察被嫌疑犯所刺傷。

家暴正確用法就是 domestic/family violence 。】

( B ) ▲For a domestic violence incident, if a police officer has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the officer must attempt to identify and arrest the \_\_\_\_.

( A ) jury ( B ) perpetrator

( C ) plaintiff ( D ) victim 【111警特三】

【註：對於家庭暴力事件，如果警察有可能的理由相信發生了犯罪，那麼警察必須試圖識別並逮捕犯罪者。

( A ) 陪審員 ( B ) 犯罪者 ( C ) 原告 ( D ) 受害者。】



( D ) ▲Dispatcher : This is Officer Raymond, How may I help you?

Caller : Sir, my husband got drunk and beat me up. I am scared and I need help.

Dispatcher : Okay, where is your emergency?

Caller : # 1219 College St.

Dispatcher : I have a patrol officer around your location. He is on the way.  
I need you to stay on the line with me, okay?

Caller: Okay.

Question: The caller was calling to report an alleged \_\_\_\_\_ .

( A ) gang violence ( B ) spousal rape

( C ) sexual abuse ( D ) domestic violence ( E ) school-bullying

【 106警大二技 】

【註：調度員：這是員警雷蒙德，我可以幫你甚麼忙嗎？

來電者：長官，我丈夫喝醉了，並打我。我很害怕，我需要幫助。

調度員：好的，你的所在地在哪裡？

來電者：# 1219大學街

調度員：周圍剛好有一名巡邏員警。他正在路上。請不要掛斷電話，好嗎？

來電：好的。

問題：來電者打電話報告所謂的 \_\_\_\_\_ 。

( A ) 幫派暴力 ( B ) 婚內強姦 ( C ) 性虐待 ( D ) 家庭暴力  
( E ) 學校霸凌。】

( B ) ▲Police : Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ your husband for beating you for no reason?

Wife : Yes, I do.

( A ) file changes to ( B ) file charges against ( C ) file change against

( D ) file a claim for ( E ) accused

【註：警察：你要控告你的丈夫無故打妳嗎？

太太：是的，我要。

( B ) 為正解 ( E ) 不定詞需使用原形動詞+of。】

● 段落填空

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

◎Mistaken eyewitness identification is the major cause of 1. innocent people. This is not to say that witnesses are insincere. 2. , normal functions of the human mind tend to distort memories. Memory can be broken into three stages: acquisition, storage, and retrieval. During every stage, people may make errors. At the acquisition stage, memories are colored by witness anxiety, duration of the event, and complexity of the event. Additionally , humans cannot possibly perceive everything that is going on around them. During storage, memory may be altered by intervening events or information. Even at the stage of retrieval, a witness may make certain claims, despite his or her uncertainty. 【105警大二技】

- ( C ) 1. ( A ) to convict ( B ) conviction with ( C ) conviction of  
( D ) convict ( E ) conviction to  
( A ) 2. ( A ) Rather ( B ) As a result ( C ) Only if  
( D ) Furthermore ( E ) Unless

【譯：錯誤指認乃為定罪無辜人民最大的主因。這不是說證人不誠實，而是人腦的正常功能易於扭曲記憶。記憶可分解為3個階段：獲得、儲存及取回。在每一個階段，人們都有可能會犯錯。在獲得階段，記憶會因證人的焦慮、該事件的存續時間及複雜度而受到影響，此外，人們也不能夠察覺環繞在其身邊的每一件事物。在儲存階段，記憶也可能會被干預事件或資訊所改變。即使在取回階段，縱使證人覺得不確定性也會做出相當的斷言。】



◎French police on Thursday were hunting a trio of thieves who made off with a handbag containing 5 million euros (US\$5.4 million) worth of Chanel jewels in a smash-and-grab on the highway between Paris and Charles de Gaulle Airport. A Taiwanese art collector was traveling in a taxi on Wednesday afternoon through a long tunnel 1. for robbery attacks on tourists stuck in traffic when the thieves smashed a car window and 2. her handbag. The 1.3km Landy tunnel is taken by most people arriving at Charles de Gaulle Airport and heading into Paris and is the ideal spot for smash-and-grabs.

□It is often 3. delinquency. They aren't afraid of anything, know the area and escape through emergency exits, □ the source said. A driver distracted and talking on his cellphone, a handbag left on a passenger seat or luxury cars carrying tourists with possibly wads of cash on them are all easy 4. .

In February 2010, Christina Chernovetska, daughter of the then mayor of Kiev, was the victim of a similar robbery when a bag she said contained jewels worth 4.5 million euros was stolen from her. Saudi prince Abdul Aziz bin Fahd, the multimillionaire son of the late King Fahd, 5. victim to a spectacular armed raid on his convoy in Paris in August last year, in which 250,000 euros and diplomatic papers were stolen. 【104警特三】

【譯：本周四法國警方在巴黎及戴高樂機場的高速公路之間，追緝3位砸櫥窗搶劫一只市價為500萬歐元（相當於540萬美元）香奈兒手提袋的小偷。於周三午後，當小偷砸毀車窗並搶走一名臺灣的藝品收藏家的手提袋時，當時她所乘坐的計程車正行經一條惡名昭彰、常遭搶匪攻擊塞在遊客車陣中的冗長隧道。該條藍迪隧道全長1.3公里，是大多數人抵達戴高樂機場及前往巴黎的必經之道，且為行搶的絕佳地點。

有消息來源表示：「該項犯罪通常是地區性的犯罪行為。綁匪天不怕，地不怕，熟悉該區域且知道如何透過緊急逃生口來遁逃。」分心的駕駛如手持行動電話時，位於駕駛座旁的手提袋或載有可能身上攜帶大量現金旅客的豪華轎車都會成為他們覬覦的得手目標。

在西元2010年2月，時任基輔市市長女兒 Christina Chernovetska，她說她有一只含有價值約450萬歐元珠寶的提袋就是從她身邊被人偷走的，也成為類似搶案的受害者。沙烏地（阿拉伯）王子 Abdul Aziz bin Fahd，就是已故國王大富豪法 Fahd 的兒子，去年八月在巴黎車隊護送下就曾遇過可觀的武裝襲擊，結果他有25萬歐元和外交文件被搶。

（本文源自 Agence France-Presse, Paris | World | Thu, April 16 2015 - See more at: <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/04/16/thieves-score-54mln-jewels-paris-smash-and-grab.html#sthash.zISidKD5.dpuf>）】



( C ) 1. ( A ) anxious ( B ) eligible ( C ) notorious ( D ) strategic

( D ) 2. ( A ) appreciated ( B ) complimented

( C ) kidnapped ( D ) snatched

( C ) 3. ( A ) decent ( B ) global ( C ) local ( D ) vacant

( D ) 4. ( A ) destinations ( B ) escapes ( C ) robberies ( D ) targets

( A ) 5. ( A ) fell ( B ) murdered ( C ) rescued ( D ) stabbed

【註：1. ( A ) 焦慮的 ( B ) 合格的 ( C ) 惡名昭彰的 ( D ) 戰略的。

2. ( A ) 感激 ( B ) 稱讚 ( C ) 綁架 ( D ) 搶走。

3. ( A ) 體面的 ( B ) 全球性的 ( C ) 本地的 ( D ) 空缺的。

4. ( A ) 目的地 ( B ) 逃跑 ( C ) 搶劫 ( D ) 目標。

easy target = easy mark 容易的目標。

5. ( A ) 跌 ( B ) 殺害 ( C ) 獲救 ( D ) 刺傷。

fell victim to 成為……的犧牲品；成為……的受害者。】



◎A : Does the fire report mention whether anyone was killed in the fire?

B : No, apparently everyone got out in time. However, the worst thing is that the fire department is sure that it was started 1..

A : So they think it was a case of arson. I can hardly believe it.

A : Well, according to the news on the radio this morning, the police are already on the 2. of the arsonist.

( A ) 1. ( A ) deliberately ( B ) apparently  
( C ) consequently ( D ) surprisingly

( D ) 2. ( A ) alert ( B ) air ( C ) bench ( D ) trail

【譯：A：報導有沒有說有人被燒死呢？

B：沒有，看來人人都及時逃出，但最可怕的是，消防局確信有人故意縱火。

A：他們認為是一宗縱火案，真是難以置信。

B：據今天早上收音機新聞報告，警方已經開始追查縱火之人。】

【註：on the alert 警戒著；on the air 在放送（廣播）；on the bench 擔任法官職務「非法放火者」有 arsonist/incendiary/pyromaniac 三種用法，意思略有不同：arsonist 多為放火求利，例如要索取火險賠償；incendiary 是蓄意放火，例如要向人報復；pyromaniac 則是放火成癖，maniac 是「狂人」。另外還有一種俗語的用法叫 firebug，上述三者的意思都可通用。

on the trail of (someone) 追查（某人）的行蹤，trail 有「蹤跡、形跡」的意思，on the trail of (someone) 指跟著某人曾走過的足跡，即表示是在「追查某人的行蹤」。】

◎Identity theft is a growing concern, but it's not 1. The following is a list of preventative 2. that may save you from being another victim.

一If possible, leave your debit card at home and use credit instead. It is more difficult to resolve 3. purchases made with debit than credit.

二If you do decide to use debit, be aware of your 4. when using an ATM.

三Carry your valuables in a travel pouch. Travel pouches should be worn 5. your clothing for added security. 【106警大二技】

【譯：身份竊盜使越來越多人感到擔憂，但並不是不可避免的。以下是可能挽救你成為另一受害者的預防措施一覽表。

一如果可能，請將您的扣帳卡留在家中，並使用信用卡來代替。通過扣帳卡消費的詐欺案件會比信用卡來的容易解決。

二如果您決定要使用扣帳卡，請在使用ATM時注意周圍環境。

三將貴重物品放到旅行袋中。旅行袋應穿在你的衣服下面，以增加安全性。】

(B) 1. (A) unaccountable (B) unavoidable (C) unacceptable  
(D) unambiguous (E) unappealing

(C) 2. (A) enhancements (B) synergies (C) measures  
(D) productions (E) combinations

(A) 3. (A) fraudulent (B) national (C) administrative  
(D) considerable (E) residential

(D) 4. (A) frontier (B) border (C) nationality  
(D) surrounding (E) forthcoming

(E) 5. (A) top (B) bottom (C) with  
(D) beside (E) beneath

【註：1. (A) 不負責任的 (B) 不可避免的 (C) 不可接受的  
(D) 無歧義的 (E) 不符合的。

2. (A) 增強 (B) 協同增效 (C) 措施 (D) 生產 (E) 組合。  
preventive measures 預防性措施。

3. (A) 欺詐的 (B) 國家的 (C) 行政的 (D) 相當的  
(E) 住宅的。

4. (A) 邊界 (B) 邊界 (C) 國籍 (D) 周圍 (E) 即將到來。

5. (A) 頂部 (B) 底部 (C) 與 (D) 在…旁邊 (E) 在…之下。】



## 二、警察專業知識（警察執法、警察職務、不良典範之警察、犯防途徑〔犯罪預防途徑／方法／策略〕等）：

### ● 選擇題

(Multiple Choice.)

#### 《單選題》

#### 【警察執法】

(D) ▲Law Enforcement Oath of Honor reads: "On my honor, I will never betray my badge, my \_\_\_\_\_, my character, or the public trust. I will always have the courage to hold myself and others accountable for our actions. I will always uphold the constitution and community I serve."

(A) facebook (B) intelligence

(C) identification (D) integrity【103警特四】

【註：榮譽執法宣言上提到：「我以我的榮譽為名，永遠不會背叛我的徽章、我的正直，我的性格或公眾的信任。我將不斷保有勇氣來把持自己及他人，並對我們的行為負責。我會永遠維護憲法和我所服務的社區。」

(A) 臉書 (B) 情資 (C) 身分證 (D) 正直、誠實。】

(A) ▲Generally, police officers take an \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of their careers, which affirms their standards of integrity, bravery and honor.

(A) oath (B) elevator

(C) usher (D) adventure【108警特三】

【註：一般來說，警察在職業生涯開始時任職前會進行宣誓，以證明確定了他們的正直、勇敢和榮譽標準。

(A) 誓言 (B) 電梯 (C) 領票(員) (D) 冒險。】

( D ) ▲As a police officer, it is my duty to \_\_\_\_\_ the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor.

( A ) refine ( B ) defeat

( C ) employ ( D ) enforce【105警特四】

【註：身為一名警察，以適當有禮而且公正執法的方式是我的職責。

( A ) 細化 ( B ) 擊敗 ( C ) 聘用 ( D ) 執行。

enforce the law 執法；

law enforcer 執法人員；

law enforcement 執法機關；

without fear or favor (adv.) 又作 without fear or favour 表示「公正地」。

( B ) ▲Police officers use their \_\_\_\_\_ in deciding when and how to arrest, stop, frisk, shoot, and/or ticket individuals.

( A ) confession ( B ) discretion

( C ) expectation ( D ) possession【102警特四】

【註：警官應用他們的判斷力來決定何時及如何逮捕、攔停、拍搜、開槍及（或）對個體開罰單。

( A ) 自白 ( B ) 判斷力 ( C ) 期望 ( D ) 佔有。】

( A ) ▲A police officer has to \_\_\_\_\_ the law at all times.

( A ) enforce ( B ) release ( C ) charge ( D ) arrest ( E ) amateur

【註：警察必須隨時地執法。

( A ) 實施、執行 ( B ) 釋放、發射、赦免

( C ) 索價、賒帳、控告 ( D ) 逮捕 ( E ) 業餘的。】

( B ) ▲The police must \_\_\_\_\_ the law more strictly and effectively.

( A ) exaggerate ( B ) enforce ( C ) eliminate ( D ) encounter

【註：警察應該更嚴格且有效地執法。

( A ) 誇張 ( B ) 執行 ( C ) 排除、不予考慮

( D ) 遭遇、邂逅。】



( A ) ▲A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in which law enforcement is the responsibility of particular police force.

( A ) precinct ( B ) agency ( C ) unit ( D ) team

【註：警力負責執法之區域是管轄區。

( A ) (警察)管轄區 ( B ) 代辦處、署、處

( C ) 單位、組合件 ( D ) 隊、組、班。】

( C ) ▲While it is important to recognize that police officers have a dangerous job, it is also important to realize that killing unarmed citizens is a \_\_\_\_ of the oath they have taken.

( A ) distinction ( B ) graduation

( C ) violation ( D ) regulation 【110警特三】

【註：雖然認識到警察的工作很危險是很重要的，但同樣重要的是認識到殺害手無寸鐵的公民是對他們所發誓言的違反。

( A ) 區別 ( B ) 畢業 ( C ) 違反 ( D ) 規定。

a violation of 違反、違背、違犯 (尤指法律、協議、原則等)。

( B ) ▲Police officers are sometimes hurt or killed when they are sent to incidents, so they have to carry equipment or weapons to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

( A ) attack ( B ) defend

( C ) suspend ( D ) inspect 【108警特四】

【註：警察在前往處理事故時有時會受傷或被殺害，因此他們必須自己攜帶裝備或武器來自衛。

( A ) 攻擊 ( B ) 防禦 ( C ) 暫停 ( D ) 檢查。】

( C ) ▲The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ his badge to the victims.

( A ) threw ( B ) passed ( C ) flashed ( D ) broke

【註：這名員警向受害人亮了一下他的徽章。

( A ) 投擲 ( B ) 傳遞 ( C ) 飛馳、掠過 ( D ) 打破、弄壞。

flash(n.)亦有肩章、徽章之意。】

( C ) ▲ Whenever the use of force is necessary, the police are expected to protect human life and \_\_\_\_ damage.

( A ) dominate ( B ) bargain

( C ) minimize ( D ) propose 【109警特四】

【註：每當有需要使用武力時，民眾皆期望警察能保護生命並最大限度地減少傷害。

( A ) 獨占；主宰 ( B ) 討價還價 ( C ) 最小化

( D ) 建議。】

( A ) ▲ The police are calling for \_\_\_\_ now that they know the burglar has a gun.

( A ) back-up ( B ) criminal record

( C ) street crime ( D ) walkie-talkie 【110警特四】

【註：員警現在正尋求支援，因為他們知道竊賊有槍。

( A ) 後援 ( B ) 刑案記錄 ( C ) 街道犯罪 ( D ) 對講機。】

( D ) ▲ She not only refused to cooperate with the field sobriety test but also began to quarrel with the officers, so they charged her with the \_\_\_\_ work of the police.

( A ) operating ( B ) negotiating

( C ) distorting ( D ) obstructing 【110警特三】

【註：她不僅拒絕配合現場酒精濃度測試，還開始與警察爭吵，因此警察指控她妨礙公務。

( A ) 操作 ( B ) 談判 ( C ) 歪曲 ( D ) 阻撓。】

( D ) ▲ A bullet had hit his cap badge and had \_\_\_\_\_ the front of his skull.

( A ) touched ( B ) bit ( C ) penny-pinched ( D ) penetrated

【註：一顆子彈擊中了他的帽徽並刺穿了他的頭骨前部。

( A ) 碰觸 ( B ) 咬 ( C ) 吝嗇 ( D ) 穿透。】

( D ) ▲ He put a finger to his temple like a \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) shotgun ( B ) machine gun ( C ) submachine gun ( D ) pistol

【註：他用一根手指抵住太陽穴，作出要開槍的姿勢。

( A ) 獵槍、散彈槍 ( B ) 機關槍 ( C ) 衝鋒槍 ( D ) 手槍。】



## ● 閱 讀 測 驗

### (Reading Comprehension)

◎Police career is a profession that demands higher ethical standards than others.

It is often said that police officers are like living in a transparent fish tank, being watched all the time. The majority of police officers are dedicated and hard-working, serving the people and doing the right things. All police officers have ideals: integrity and honesty, justice and courage. Yet, sometimes, we heard stories of bad cops doing bad things-- bribery, misuse of force, abuse of authority, etc. These are the black sheep that hurt the entire profession and violate police code of ethics. Police officers should never permit personal feelings, prejudices, political beliefs, aspirations, animosities or friendships to influence their decisions. The following Law Enforcement Oath of Honor is recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) as a symbolic statement of commitment to ethical behavior :

On my honor, I will never betray my badge, my integrity, my character, or the public trust. I will always have the courage to hold myself and others accountable for our actions. I will always uphold my community and the agency I serve.

The Oath of Honor's brevity allows it to be constantly referred to and reinforced during conversations and ceremonies. It is strongly recommended by the IACP that all agencies adopt the Law Enforcement Oath of Honor. 【108警特四】

【譯：警察職業是一種要求比其他更高道德標準的職業。人們常說，警察就像生活在一只透明的魚缸裡一樣，一直被人盯著。大多數警察都很敬業、勤奮、為人民服務及做正確的事。所有警察都有典範：正直、誠實、正義和勇氣。然而，有時候，我們會聽到壞警察做壞事的故事 - 賄賂、濫用武力、濫用權力等等。這些是影響整個職場的害群之馬，違反了警察的道德規範。警察絕不允許因個人感情、偏見、政治信仰、抱負、敵視或友誼影響到他們的決定。國際警察首長協會（IACP）建議以下的榮譽執法宣言以作為對道德行為承諾的象徵性陳述：

“我以我的榮譽為名，永遠不會背叛我的徽章、我的正直、我的性格或公眾的信任。我將不斷保有勇氣來把持自己及他人，並對我們的行為負責。我會永遠維護社區和我所服務的單位。”

簡潔的榮譽宣言，得以在談話和儀式中不斷地被提及和加強。IACP強烈建議所有機構都採用該執法宣言。】



( B ) ▲ Which of the following statements correctly translates the sentence " police officers are like living in a transparent fish tank" ?

- ( A ) They are treated as valuable golden fish.
- ( B ) They are being watched all the time.
- ( C ) They are living in a self-enclosed space.
- ( D ) They are highly respected by the public.

【註：下列哪項陳述正確地翻譯了”警察就像生活在透明的魚缸裡”這句話？

- ( A ) 他們被視為有價值的金魚。
- ( B ) 他們一直被注視著。
- ( C ) 他們生活在一個自我封閉的空間裡。
- ( D ) 他們受到公眾的高度尊重。】

( B ) ▲ Which of the following should police officers have to influence their decisions?

- ( A ) Prejudices
- ( B ) Ethical codes
- ( C ) Friendships
- ( D ) Political beliefs

【註：下列哪項會影響警察的決定？

- ( A ) 偏見。( B ) 道德準則。
- ( C ) 友誼。( D ) 政治信仰。】

( D ) ▲ According to the passage, which of the following is true about the police career?

- ( A ) It necessitates higher authority than others.
- ( B ) It establishes its own special system of rules.
- ( C ) It demands more respect from the general public.
- ( D ) It requires ethical standards higher than others.

【註：根據本段落，下列哪一項有關警察職業的描述是正確的？

- ( A ) 它需要比其他職業有更高的權力。
- ( B ) 它建立了自己的特殊規範則體系。
- ( C ) 它要求從公眾中獲得更多的尊重。
- ( D ) 它要求的道德標準高於其他職業。】



(A) ▲What does it mean when some police are referred to as the black sheep to the entire profession?

- (A) Bad cops are as rare as a black sheep in a group of police officers.
- (B) Good cops are as rare as a black sheep in a group of white sheep.
- (C) Bad cops are outstanding for being unique.
- (D) Good cops should tolerate bad cops for being black sheep.

【註：當某些警察被稱為整個警界的害群之馬時，此意味著什麼？】

- (A) 在警界中，壞警察像害群之馬一樣稀有。
- (B) 在一群壞人中的好人中，好的警察和害群之馬一樣罕見。
- (C) 不良警察因獨特而出類拔萃。
- (D) 好警察應該容忍成為害群之馬的壞警察。

black sheep壞人；white sheep壞人中的好人】

(A) ▲What is the benefit of the brevity of the Law Enforcement Oath of Honor recommended by IACP?

- (A) Police officers can be reminded of it frequently.
- (B) Police officers might easily replace it.
- (C) Police officers can remove it from their desks.
- (D) Police officers can sing it during ceremonies.

【註：IACP所推薦的簡潔的榮譽執法宣言好處為何？】

- (A) 可以經常提醒警務人員。
- (B) 警務人員可以很輕易替換。
- (C) 警務人員可將其從辦公桌上移走。
- (D) 警務人員可以在儀式上唱著。】



◎Most people think about policing in a very narrow way. They may think of traffic stops or criminal arrests. While it is true that law enforcement officers do both of these things, there is so much more to the job. In fact, policing is a diverse role. Officers must have a wide range of job skills if they are to be successful. In addition to making arrests and traffic stops, officers often mediate disputes, domestic and otherwise. Mediation requires skill in listening, persuasion, conflict management, and the ability to subdue a **belligerent** person if needed. When responding to an incident, there is often far more involved than an arrest. Officers must first investigate and decide which, if any, crime was committed, and by whom. This requires problem solving, analytical ability, and knowledge of investigative techniques, as well as a good memory and observational skills. Another core job duty is documenting investigations and incidents. The documentation is required to create a record and may be used in criminal or court proceedings. As a result, officers must attend to detail, have strong writing skills, and be able to use word processing software. There are other skills that may not come to mind as quickly. Yet, these skills are helpful, or may even be essential. For example, law enforcement officers are often the first to arrive at the scene of an accident. Thus, knowledge of CPR and first-aid are essential. Or, consider the ability to speak a second language, which can be very helpful in interviewing victims and witnesses. 【106警研所】

【譯：大多數人以非常狹隘的方式來思考警務工作。他們可能只會想到交通攔停或刑事逮捕。執法人員確實做了這兩件事情，但工作還不止這麼多。事實上，警務工作是一個多元化的角色。員警如果要成功，必須有廣泛的工作技能。

除了進行逮捕和攔停之外，員警經常要調解家庭和其他方面的爭端。調解需要傾聽、勸說、衝突管理的技巧，以及，如果需要的話，逮捕攻擊者的能力。在對岸件作出回應時，往往涉及的不止是逮捕技巧。員警必須先調查並決定該犯罪行為（如果有的話）和係由誰違反。這需要解決問題、分析能力和調查技巧的知識，以及良好的記憶和觀察技能。

事件本身及調查過程是警察另一個核心工作職責。紀錄需要建立文書檔案，並可用於刑事或法庭訴訟。因此，員警必須注意細節、具有較強的書寫能力，並能夠操作文書軟體。還有其他的技能可能不會在第一時間想到。然而，這些技能是有幫助的，甚至是至關重要的。例如，執法人員往往是第一個到達事故現場的。從而，CPR和急救的知識至關重要。甚至還需考慮使用第二語言的能力，這對訪問受害者和證人是非常有幫助的。】



( C ) ▲ According to the passage, What is the term **belligerent** used to mean in the passage?

- ( A ) Large or strong
- ( B ) Criminal
- ( C ) Physically violent
- ( D ) Illegal

【註：本篇所用” belligerent” 這個詞彙是什麼意思？

- ( A ) 大或強。
- ( B ) 刑事的。
- ( C ) 使用暴力的。
- ( D ) 非法的。】

( B ) ▲ Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage ?

- ( A ) The public's opinion of law enforcement is unfavorable.
- ( B ) Police officers take on many roles, and use many different skills and abilities.
- ( C ) The police officers who are the most successful are the ones with the most skills.
- ( D ) The police officers are often the first to arrive at the scene of an accident.

【註：以下哪個陳述最能總結本篇文章？

- ( A ) 公眾對執法機關的看法是不佳的。
- ( B ) 警務人員扮演了很多角色，能使用了很多不同的技巧和能力。
- ( C ) 最成功的警務人員就是技能最強的員警。
- ( D ) 警察經常是第一個到達事故現場的人員。】



( A ) ▲For police officers, first-aid skills can best be described as

- ( A ) a job requirement.
- ( B ) a definitive characteristic.
- ( C ) helpful, but not necessary.
- ( D ) the best living proof.

【註：對於警務人員，急救技能可以描述為

- ( A ) 工作要求。
- ( B ) 一個確定的特徵。
- ( C ) 有幫助，但不是必需的。
- ( D ) 活生生的例子。】

( B ) ▲Writing ability is :

- ( A ) far less important than most other job-related skills and abilities.
- ( B ) necessary to successfully complete an important and common job duty.
- ( C ) outdated as a job requirement due to the use of word processing software.
- ( D ) the only one job-related skill to use at the scene of an incident.

【註：寫作能力是：

- ( A ) 遠遠不如大多數其他與工作有關的技能和能力重要。
- ( B ) 成功完成重要和一般工作任務所必需的。
- ( C ) 由於文書軟體的興起，將書寫能力定為工作要求是過時的。
- ( D ) 在事件現場所使用的唯一一項工作相關技能。】



## ● 短文寫作

### (Writing an Essay)

- ◎ Write an essay on the following topic. The length of the essay should be no less than 100 words and no more than 250 words. 【108 外事所】

#### **The Use of Police Force**

【譯：請按以下題目寫一篇短文，長度介於100至250字間。  
警力之使用。】

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.

參考答案：

The frequency of police use-of-force events that may be defined as justified or excessive is difficult to estimate. Broadly speaking, the use of force by law enforcement officers becomes necessary and is permitted under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or in defense of another individual or group. The keys to a reasonable and justifiable use of force are as followed:

First of all. No two situations are the same, nor are any two officers. Situational awareness is essential, and officers are trained to judge when a crisis requires the use of force to regain control of a situation. In most cases, time becomes the key variable in determining when an officer chooses to use force.

Secondly, amount of force used should be alert. Law enforcement officers should use only the amount of force necessary to mitigate an incident, make an arrest, or protect themselves or others from harm. The levels, or continuum, of force police use include basic verbal and physical restraint, less-lethal force, and lethal force.

Last but not the least, learn more about the use-of-force continuum. The level of force an officer uses varies based on the situation. Because of this variation, guidelines for the use of force are based on many factors, including the officer's level of training or experience.

An officer's goal is to regain control as soon as possible while protecting the community. Use of force is an officer's last option — a necessary course of action to restore safety in a community when other practices are ineffective. Injuries may occur in any use-of-force incident, and police should ensure that those injured receive medical aid and that the family of any injured person is notified.



◎Write an essay on the topic: **Stress Management in Law Enforcement**

No job is immune from stress, but for the law enforcement officer, the strains and tensions experienced at work are unique, often extreme, and sometimes unavoidable.

In your opinion, how to tackle this work-related stress? Write an essay on this issue. 【106警研所】

【譯：寫一篇關於“執法人員的壓力管理”的文章。

沒有一份工作能倖免於壓力，但對執法人員來說，工作中所經歷的緊張，是獨一無二的，往往是極端的，有時是不可避免的。

在你看來，如何處理這種工作壓力？請就這個問題寫一篇文章。】

參考答案：

Working as a police officer can be a fantastic job; however, it is also a stressful one. Figures have shown that nearly twice as many police officers die by their own hand as those who are killed in the line of duty. By working together we can successfully tackle the causes of work related stress. Here are the tips:

First of all, recognize the stress around us. Policing is dangerous work, and the danger lurks not on the streets alone. The pressures of law enforcement put officers at risk for high blood pressure, insomnia, increased levels of destructive stress hormones, heart problems, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicide. Developing positive thoughts is also helpful in getting through pressure.

Secondly, developing a healthy lifestyle. The long hours of police work can make you feel too tedious to work out or dine properly; however, developing a healthy lifestyle can actually make you feel more energized and relieved. This not only can assist you in combating stress, but it can often help to prevent it.

Last but not least, taking time off on a regular basis. We must realize that “all work and no play” not only make it harder to deal with stress, but can eventually lead to burnout. Take and use our time off to socialize with friends, spend time with the family, exercise or play sports which really helps.

Stress at work is a major issue. Good stress management in the workplace is critical to our overall health and job. For our own good, face the strains and deal with it positively, you will find yourself in a healthy state and lead a better life. (275字)



◎請依提示寫一篇英文作文。文長至少120個單詞。

提示：寫一篇作文描述你所屬專業領域的主要工作內容，並說明擔任該工作應具備的知識及能力。【100警特三】

參考答案：

I work as an administration policeman as my expertise. An administration police officer is generally referred to one who is required to wear uniforms to carry out duties of household visits, patrolling, raid, guarding, duty officer, and reserves. Besides, according to the law, an administration cop has responsibilities for eliminating hazards, and maintaining public security and social order. As a result, familiarity with related laws and regulations is a must.

According to the above-mentioned, in order to fulfill my job successfully, I still need, for example, high morale, good discipline, sound education and training, advanced equipment, to improve the quality of my job, so that the missions given by the superiors can be accomplished. (114字)

【譯：我的專業就是負責行政警察的工作，所謂行政警察的工作是指一般穿著警察制服，實際執行家戶訪查、巡邏、臨檢、守望、值班、備勤等勤務方式。此外，行政警察有責任依法令排除有關行政上之危害，維持公共安全與社會秩序。因此，熟悉各種法律或法規是必要的。根據上列的描述，為了順利完成我的工作，我仍需要如高昂的士氣、優良的風紀、精實的教育訓練及充實的裝備器材等，以順利達成上級所交付的任務。】



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

**How does epidemic outbreak impact on the role of police officers?** (疫情爆發對警察角色的影響是什麼?) 【109警研所】

答: The New York Police Department (NYPD) has already faced significant exposure to the virus, as the number of confirmed coronavirus cases within its ranks surged from four to 52 within one day. During the outbreak of covid-19, police in U.S. enacted bold new initiatives to continue their work in the face of the coronavirus pandemic. Police departments in numerous states have begun scaling back arrests for low-level offenses, precipitating what is expected to be a significant drop in the number of arrests nationwide, in an effort to limit the exposure of officers to the virus.

Because of the spread of the pandemic, officers would essentially stop making misdemeanor arrests, with the exception of domestic violence or driving under the influence charges, in order to "reduce the opportunity for COVID-19 exposure. Furthermore, police officers are facing the same shortages in personal protective equipment and access to testing that has plagued the health-care system, even as they are increasingly tasked with enforcing new stay-at-home orders and other restrictions. In addition, the sprawling Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) closed its precincts' front desks to the public, in order to "ensure social distancing and do our part to slow the spread.

Last but not least, related crimes are rampant due to the pandemic. For instance, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and several federal prosecutors around the country have devoted resources toward combatting coronavirus-related fraud, warning the public of several schemes and scams that have emerged amid the health crisis.

As a result, more departments are expected to cut back on non-essential services during the outbreak. Lack of personnel and equipment make it even worse for the law enforcers to enforce the law. If the pandemic fails to be wiped out soon, potential criminals may pose a serious threat to the social security and order. (301字)

[參考資料來源: <https://abcnews.go.com/US/coronavirus-outbreak-changing-us-criminal-justice-system/story?id=69757440>。]



◎警察執行勤務時，如果和民眾溝通不良，容易因誤解而發生爭執甚至衝突。  
請寫一篇短文，並舉例說明警察與民眾互動時，可以應用哪些溝通技巧或原則來完成任務。【104警特三】

參考答案<sup>2</sup>：

For law enforcement professionals, communication skills are the most important of all the skills necessary to succeed in our profession. Realizing this is a must cause being effective at communicating generally means you will be successful; otherwise, being lousy at it usually results in/ lead to poor interpersonal relationships, citizens complaints, and possibly even injury or death on the street. (點出執法人員之溝通技巧的重要性，60字)

As to whether police officers are effective communicators, probably the majority answer with a variation of, □Yeah, I think so.□ But when pressed, most admit that at times, they have problems communicating. Concerning what we believe to be the most important communication skill, also elicits a variety of answers, including: patience, speaking clearly, getting others' attention, focusing, and treating people with respect. When asked which communication skill they think most people lack, the number one response — again by a wide margin — is the ability to listen. (良好的溝通應屏除自我感覺良好，而好的溝通包括的各項特質，86字)

Cops should communicate for a living. Learning how to communicate effectively is not difficult but few officers or agencies seem to make it a priority to master this most important of all law enforcement skills. Having good communication skills and understanding how to effectively communicate and interact with not only citizens, but criminal minds is, vitally important. It can keep you out of trouble, it can keep you out of unnecessary fights, and just possibly, it can keep you alive. (呼應首段溝通的重要性，80字)

2 Surviving the Streets with Jim Glennon.



- ◎當一個人進入警察人員這個體制後，常會面臨家庭和社會所帶來的壓力。請以一篇長150-200字的短文，敘述你若當了警察以後，會如何面對家庭或社會（含一般民眾）可能帶來的壓力。【107警特三】

參考答案：

Rewarding as it may be, working as a police officer is highly stressful. Nearly twice as many officers die by private purposes as those who are killed in the line of duty. There are things we can do to prevent stress from worsening and to make it manageable.

First of all, learn to recognize the stress. Ignoring the signs of stress may be a dangerous sign. Failing to concentrate, muscle tension, headaches, fatigue and sleep are signs of stress. Turning a blind eye to those stress may let you feel more anxious or irritated at work.

Secondly, live a healthy life: Long hours of shift work and heavy workload can make police officer feel tired and exhausted. Trying to exercise or eat right, and develop a healthy lifestyle as much as we can actually help. This will not only assist us in combating stress, but it can also help prevent it.

Last but not least, laughter is the best medicine. Most of the police officers become emotionally hardened callous by the work they do and the people they meet. Over time, we may find ourselves less patient while dealing with the public. As we know, laughter is often considered the best medicine. Finding fun in your daily job not only helps you deal with stress better, but can improve your attitude too.



◎While many young people dream of being police officers, it is a truth that not everyone is cut out for the work. Here are five qualities that are generally considered essential for every competent, effective police officer: communication skills, empathy, integrity, professionalism, and courage. Write an essay of approximately 350 words in which you explain—in detail and with examples—why the first three are indeed essential traits of a police officer. [ 104一般警二 ]

參考答案<sup>3</sup>：

Police work is incredibly demanding which takes a certain type of person to do the job well. Wrong type of person standing behind a badge will do harm to the public. Here are five qualities that considered essential for a competent, effective officer:

#### 1. Communication Skills

As a police officer, communication is unavoidable and the most important of all. These skills include both speaking and listening. Police officers must learn to listen to the voices of victims and suspects as well as the general public. The more they listen to them, the more they gain their trust. To enhance the mutual trust among people, police officer must also be able to talk to people in order to calm emotions, diffuse situations, and gain answers.

#### 2. Empathy

Differ from sympathy, cops must be able to listen to a citizen and respond with empathy. As we know, officers need to administer their duties by law, without listening attentively to the people, they will become jaded and cynical. The best police officers, without doubt, are able to empathize with people on whatever the situation is. This is second to communication skills an officer should possess.

3 <http://journalofhumanitarianaffairs.blogspot.tw/2013/01/here-are-five-qualities-of-effective.html>



### 3. Integrity

The following one I would like to focus is integrity in addition to communication skills and empathy. Integrity to the police is just like chastity to a woman. Temptation always corrupts police. Since cops may remove evidence from a scene, appropriate bet cash that belongs to a gambler, they must always remember which side of the law they are on. Corruptive co-workers should not be protected.

### 4. Professionalism

Jobs of police usually involved with mistakes if they fail to operate with SOP. They are easily being belittled, called names, and physically attacked on a daily basis. Police officers must understand that attacks on their characters sometimes are not personal; however, people are speaking to the uniform, not the human who wear it. Exceptional officers are able to absorb verbal punishment and handle physical altercations with an amount of force that is necessary, not extraordinary.

### 5. Courage

A police officer must not hesitate or panic in life-or-death situations whenever it is. If the thought of getting shot at, spit on, or physically assaulted makes you quake in your shoes, this occupation isn't the right one for you. That's the reason why cadets will receive harsh trainings that they need in order to handle themselves in various circumstances, you need to be able to stand and face what others would flee from.

If you possess the five qualities, especially the front three ones from the above mentioned and are thinking of becoming a police officer, then you're making a great choice.



◎Please use 150 to 200 words to state the **major differences between a regular police officer and a foreign affairs police officer**. Please note that you will be deducted certain amount of points if you fail to write more than 150 words, or if you write more than 200 words. Please give at least two differences. 【96外事】

【譯：請使用150至200字敘述一般警察人員及外事警察人員的差異。注意，若您作答未能答150字，將酌量扣分；若您作答超過200字，請至少列出二點差異。】

參考答案：

Administration Police:

Administration Police are generally referred to those who are required to wear uniforms to carry out duties of household visits, patrolling, raid, guarding, duty officer, and reserves. Besides, in accordance with the law, these police have responsibilities for eliminating hazards regulated by administrative laws, and maintaining public security and social order.

Administration Police interact with citizens by executing the aforementioned duties, and they are also responsible for upholding public order, providing service to the public, and launching publicity campaigns. Therefore, they have the closest relationship with the public. Police duties are divided based upon different police missions and each type of police has different duties. However, regular duties are mainly performed by Administration Police. (2009, National Police Agency (NPA))

【譯：行政警察：

一般係指穿著警察制服，實際執行家戶訪察、巡邏、臨檢、守望、值班、備勤等勤務方式，並依行政法令排除危害，維持公共安全與社會秩序等任務之警察。

行政警察藉由執行上述勤務方式與民眾接觸，同時擔任治安維護、為民服務、政令宣導等工作，與民眾關係最為緊密。我國警察勤務基於任務分工，各有專責，但一般勤務仍以行政警察為主軸。（擷取至西元2009年警政署）】



### Foreign Affairs Police:

Foreign affairs police are those who are in charge of protecting foreign population ( including foreign nationals, people of the Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao residents, and R.O.C. nationals without household registration in Taiwan ) , foreign embassies, consulates and representative offices in Taiwan, their officers' safety as well as handling cases relating to foreign affairs. The purpose of establishing this unit aims to protect foreign population, to investigate their illegal activities, to enhance international cooperation and to promote international friendship. With frequent international exchanging activities, the trend of economic globalization, industrial internationalization, " Three Direct Links " between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, and the trend of fast population movement, human trafficking such as sexual exploitation and labor exploitation has posed a threat to public order. The current main tasks of foreign affairs police are to protect foreign population and actively crack down on human-trafficking. ( 2009, NPA )

#### 【譯：外事警察：

外事警察是負責保護外來人口（包括外國人、大陸人、港澳居民以及在臺灣無戶籍之中華民國國民）、在臺灣外國使館、領事館和代表處及其人員的安全，以及辦案相關外交事務。設立的目的旨在保護外來人口，調查其相關的非法活動，並且加強國際合作，促進國際友誼。隨著國際交流活動頻繁、經濟全球化的趨勢，產業國際化、兩岸之間的「三通」、快速的人口流動趨勢、販賣人口，如性剝削、勞力剝削，已對公共秩序造成了威脅。外事警察當前主要任務，就是保護外國人口，積極打擊人口販運。（擷取至西元2009年警政署）】



### 第三章 警察科技英文

#### 一、警察科技勤務會話（謀殺案偵查、犯罪現場、網路支援、交通勤務、交通工程與管制等）：

#### ● 選擇題

(Multiple Choice.)

#### 《單選題》

#### 【謀殺案偵查、犯罪現場】

(C) ▲With CCTV security systems, police are now keeping the area under constant \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) care (B) suppression (C) surveillance

(D) change (E) resolution 【104警大二技】

【註：透過錄影監視器，現在該區域正受警方監視中。

(A) 注意、愛護 (B) 抑制、鎮壓 (C) 監督／視

(D) 改變 (E) 決心、判決。

under surveillance 監視（下／中）。】

(A) ▲The police kept the suspect under \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) surveillance (B) violation (C) service

(D) attack (E) prevention 【103警大二技】

【註：該名嫌犯受警察監視。

(A) 監視 (B) 違反 (C) 服務 (D) 攻擊 (E) 預防。】

( D ) ▲ This community is now under police \_\_\_\_\_ because many residents of this area strongly demand it after serial murders occurred over the past few days.

( A ) speculation ( B ) vision

( C ) observation ( D ) surveillance 【104警特四】

【註：該社區目前受到警方的監視，因為在近幾天發生了謀殺案後，該區域有許多居民強力要求（警方）管制。

（A）推測（B）想像（C）觀察（D）監視。

under surveillance 在……監視中。】

( C ) ▲ The police took all the \_\_\_\_\_ camera footage around the area for the murder case.

( A ) innovative ( B ) chaotic

( C ) surveillance ( D ) renewable 【109警大二技】

【註：警察為偵辦謀殺案在該地區取得所有監視攝像機的畫面。

（A）創新的（B）混亂的（C）監視（D）可再生的。】

( B ) ▲ Police investigators across the globe are using \_\_\_\_\_ from surveillance cameras in their investigations of crimes.

( A ) heritage ( B ) footage ( C ) carriage ( D ) passage 【107警特四】

【註：全球警方調查人員正在使用監視錄影的畫面來對犯罪事件進行調查。

（A）傳承（B）連續鏡頭（C）運輸（D）段落。】

( B ) ▲ A convenience store's \_\_\_\_\_ tape enabled the police to catch the robber in an hour.

( A ) souvenir ( B ) surveillance ( C ) smooth

( D ) Scotch ( E ) slang

【註：便利商店的監視錄影帶使警方得以在1小時之內抓到搶匪。

（A）紀念品（B）監視（C）流暢的（D）蘇格蘭的

（E）俚語。】



(C) ▲John's bike was stolen. He went to the police station to see if there was a \_\_\_\_\_ camera in operation at the time.

(A) transmit (B) remember (C) surveillance

(D) receive (E) decorate 【101、100警大二技】

【註：John 的腳踏車被偷了。他前往警局看看當時是否有監視錄影畫面。

(A) 傳達、遺傳、播送、傳染 (+to)

(B) 記得、回憶起 (+as)、牢記 (+to)

(C) 看守、監督、檢查

(D) 接待、接受 (收)、收買 (贓物)

(E) 裝飾 (+with)、授勳章給 (+for)。

surveillance camera 監視錄影器。

補充：survey(v.)：俯視、全面考察 (或研究)、測量 (繪)、調查；conduct/do/institute/make a survey 做調查；broad survey 廣泛調查；comprehensive survey 綜合調查；market survey 市場調查；sectional survey 局部調查；social survey 社會調查。】

(B) ▲Nobody witnessed the accident, and so the police officer watched the images from nearby \_\_\_\_\_ cameras.

(A) surface (B) surveillance

(C) survey (D) survival 【111警特四】

【註：沒有人目擊了這起事故，因此員警查看了附近監控錄影的圖像。

(A) 表面 (B) 監視 (C) 調查 (D) 生存。】

(B) ▲The police retrieved any \_\_\_\_\_ camera footage around the crime scene.

(A) proof (B) security (C) crime

(D) metal (E) national 【103警大二技】

【註：警察在犯罪現場周遭取得監視錄影畫面。

(A) 證明 (B) 安全防衛 (C) 犯罪 (D) 金屬

(E) 國家的、國民。

security camera footage 監視錄影畫面。】



## 第四章 警察相關英文辭彙

※警察機關、單位與職稱、警察教育與訓練、常用警察器材及設備等

### ● 選擇題

(Multiple Choice.)

#### 《單選題》

#### 【警察機關、單位與職稱】

(B) ▲The term \_\_\_\_\_ describes a state in which the government exercises rigid and repressive controls over the social, economic and political life of the population. (especially secret police)

(A) police country (B) police state

(C) police squad (D) police force

【註：警察國家指政府在社會、經濟及政治上嚴厲制壓人民的國家（特別是用祕密警察）。

(A) 無此用法 (B) 警察國家 (C) 特警隊 (D) 警力。

(B) police state 為專有名詞，即警察國家，希通過警察部門控制人民旅行及言論等自由。

補充：

riot police/squad 鎮暴警察；

traffic police 交通警察；

special police squad 保安警察小隊；

juvenile delinquency prevention squad 少年警察隊。】

( D ) ▲The ranking for ROC police officers adopts a \_\_\_\_ structure for the sake of effective supervision of all police operations and services.

( A ) flat ( B ) linear ( C ) circular ( D ) hierarchical【113警特四】

【註：為了有效監督所有警務活動和服務，中華民國警察官員的職級採用了\_\_\_\_結構。

這題要求選擇一個詞來完成句子，描述ROC（中華民國）警察官員職級結構的類型。選項中的單詞意義如下：

( A ) flat：形容詞，意為”扁平化”，通常指組織結構中層級少，管理範圍寬的結構。

( B ) linear：形容詞，意為”線性”，在組織結構上不常用來描述。

( C ) circular：形容詞，意為”環形”，在組織結構中用得很少，不符合此處語境。

( D ) hierarchical：形容詞，意為”階層化”，通常用來描述有明確上下級關係和層次分明的組織結構，適合用於描述警察或軍事等組織。

正確答案是 ( D ) hierarchical。這是因為警察組織通常具有嚴格的階級制度，以確保命令和監督的清晰有效。階層化結構有助於實現這一目標，使得管理和運作更為有序。】

( B ) ▲National Police \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of all the police officers in our country.

( A ) Administrator ( B ) Agency ( C ) Aviation

( D ) Auction ( E ) Audition【100警大二技】

【註：警政署在我們國家負責掌管所有的警察人員。

( A ) 管理部門、行政機構 ( B ) 局、署、處、社

( C ) 航空、飛行、（總稱）（軍用）飛機

( D ) (n./v.)拍賣 ( E ) (n.)聽（覺／力）；(v.)試聽。

National Police Agency 警政署，為正式用法。】



(A) ▲Railway Police Bureau \_\_\_\_ a warning on the official website, reminding passengers to stay alert on the train during the long weekend.

(A) disseminated (B) sabotaged

(C) absconded (D) indicted【113警特四】

【註：鐵路警察局在官方網站上\_\_\_\_了一則警告，提醒乘客在長週末期間保持警惕。

這題要求選擇一個動詞來完成句子，描述鐵路警察局在官方網站上發布警告的行為。選項中的動詞意義如下：

(A) disseminated：動詞，意為“散佈”或“傳播”，適合描述發布資訊或警告，符合語境。

(B) sabotaged：動詞，意為“破壞”，不適用於描述發布資訊的行為。

(C) absconded：動詞，意為“潛逃”，不適用於描述發布資訊的行為。

(D) indicted：動詞，意為“起訴”，不適用於描述發布資訊的行為。

正確答案是 (A) disseminated。此選項準確描述了鐵路警察局在官方網站上發布警告的行為，符合句子的語境。】

(B) ▲Officer Chang is from the Ta-An Police \_\_\_\_\_ of the Taipei Municipal Police Department.

(A) Branch (B) Precinct (C) Office (D) Stop (E) Subway

【註：張員警是從臺北市政府警察局大安分局來的。

(A) 樹枝、分公司 (B) 分局 (C) 辦公室、營業處

(D) 停止、停車站 (E) 地下鐵。】



## 第五章 一般英文／時事新聞／常見文法

※※英文文法、政治／外交、經濟〔含金融及財政〕、社會、文化〔含新聞〕、文學與藝術、教育與學習、公職與公務人員、溝通、科技與電商、工作與職業、組織及預算、天氣〔含氣象〕、飲食〔含單位〕、健康、疾病〔含精神及心理疾病〕、運動、旅遊〔行〕、休閒娛樂、人權與權利、行為科學、情緒與情感、態度、精神與信念、商業〔含企業管理〕、工業與發明、環境〔環保〕與污染、工業與發明、電機、電子與機械、建築〔物〕、交通〔含交通工具〕、動物與植物等：

### ● 選擇題

(Multiple Choice.)

#### 《單選題》

#### 【英文文法】

(A) ▲It is our dream that one day we can live in \_\_\_\_\_, rather than conflicts and violence, with people all over the world.

(A) harmony (B) benefit

(C) substance (D) revolution 【97 高三】

【註：由關係代名詞 that 所引導的子句 (...in harmony) 是修飾先行詞 dream，介系詞片語 in harmony 當作副詞使用，用來修飾動詞 live。】

### 【政治<sup>1</sup>／外交】

(A) ▲ These results have been achieved by a series of political maneuvers.

(A) negotiations (B) discussions

(C) debates (D) ploys【111警研所】

【註：這些成果是通過一系列政治手段取得的。

(A) 談判 (B) 討論 (C) 辯論 (D) 策略。

negotiations 描述的是雙方達成協議的過程，通常是指正式的商談和協商，但未必包含所有的策略和手段。

惟選項 (D) ploys 指的是狡猾或巧妙的策略，特別適合描述政治上的操作和手段。政治操作通常涉及一系列巧妙或狡猾的策略來達成特定結果。】

(A) ▲ The expansion of public services has caused concern that the civil service branches are becoming autonomous powers.

(A) independent (B) advanced

(C) superior (D) perilous【101警大碩班】

【註：公共事務的擴展已引發關注，公部門正獲得獨立的權力。

(A) 獨立的。

(B) 推(促)進、提出、進展(步)、晉升、(物價)上漲；(a.)先行的、事先的。

(C) (職位、地位)較高的、上級的(+to/in)、(數量/品質方面)較多的、較好的(+to/in)；(n.)上司、長輩、優勝者(+in)。

(D) 危險的、冒險的(perilous=hazardous=unsafe=insecure)。

1 政治(Politics)是由各種團體進行集體決策的一個過程，也是各種團體或個人為了各自的領域所結成的特定關係，尤指對於社會群體的統治，例如統治一個國家，亦指對於一國內外事務之監督與管制。狹義來說，這個詞多用來指政府、政黨等治理國家的行為。



( B ) ▲The candidate had been a lawyer and \_\_\_\_\_ before he entered politics.

( A ) taught at the State University Law School

( B ) a professor of law at State University

( C ) State University had him on their faculty

( D ) did teaching in the Law School at State University 【97警大碩班】

【註：在進入政壇之前，這位候選人曾任律師和州立大學教授。

因對等連接詞and關係，詞性須前後一致，故選 ( B )  
a professor 與 a lawyer 相呼應。】

( D ) ▲Based on our Constitution, any president can only hold \_\_\_\_\_ for a maximum of eight years.

( A ) election ( B ) term ( C ) seat ( D ) office 【103警特四】

【註：根據我們的憲法，任何一位總統任期最多只能8年。

( A ) 選舉 ( B ) 學期、任期 ( C ) 座位 ( D ) 辦公室。

hold office for 任職(期)、答案 ( B ) term 不能直接放在 hold  
之後用。】

( A ) ▲Unsatisfied with the clarification provided by the officials, some legislators \_\_\_\_\_ a more in-depth investigation.

( A ) called for ( B ) broke in

( C ) called out ( D ) let go of 【103警特四】

【註：不滿的官員所提供的說明，有一些立法委員呼籲進行更深入的  
調查。

( A ) 要求、呼籲 ( B ) 闖進、打破 ( C ) 調出 ( D ) 放手。】

( C ) ▲The officer was an indispensable member of the department.

( A ) determined ( B ) experienced

( C ) essential ( D ) creative 【111警研所】

【註：該官員是部門不可或缺的成員。

( A ) 堅定 ( B ) 經驗豐富 ( C ) 必要 ( D ) 創意。】



### ● 段落填空

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

- ◎ (CNN Business) Tesla is selling its cars with the option of " full self-driving capability, " a feature that's drawing criticism from experts on self-driving technology. Experts say Tesla's full self-driving feature is really a " partial " self-driving feature that handles minor driving tasks such as keeping pace with other cars on a highway and still requires diligent 1. oversight. To most autonomous vehicle experts, " full self-driving " means a car in which a person could safely fall asleep 2. the wheel and the steering wheel and pedals aren't even needed. They say the general public doesn't understand this, and misperceptions abound. A 2018 study found that 71% of drivers believed they could purchase a self-driving car today, despite no fully autonomous vehicles being available for sale. Experts warn that this lack of understanding could be deadly as humans may put too much 3. in systems like Tesla's, leading to crashes. Part of the problem, according to experts, is that governing bodies haven't 4. a definition for self-driving vehicles. Some experts tell CNN Business that the government needs to step in to prevent businesses from misleading and confusing 5. One says, " Tesla's use of this term is totally irresponsible. " 【108警特三】



【譯：（美國有線電視新聞網（商業））特斯拉出售的汽車具有完全自動駕駛功能，此技術招致了專家的批評。專家表示，特斯拉的全自動駕駛功能實際上是一種部分自動駕駛功能，可以處理一些次要的駕駛任務，比如在高速公路上與其他汽車保持同步，惟仍然需人類的辛勤監督。對大多數自動駕駛汽車專家來說，全自動駕駛意味著一個人可以安全地在方向盤後面睡覺，甚至不需要使用方向盤和踏板。他們說，社會大眾並不理解這一點，所以誤會比比皆是。西元2018年的一項研究發現，71%的司機認為他們今天可以購買到自動駕駛的汽車，儘管目前還沒有完全自動駕駛的汽車可供銷售。專家警告說，這種缺乏理解可能會致命，因為人類可能會過於信任特斯拉這樣的系統，因而導致撞車。專家表示，部分問題在於，管理機構並沒有對自動駕駛汽車進行標準化定義。一些專家告訴美國有線電視新聞網（商業），政府需要介入，以防止企業誤導和混淆消費者。有人說，特斯拉使用這個詞是完全不負責任的。】

- (A) 1. (A) human (B) animal (C) mechanical (D) computer  
(C) 2. (A) upon (B) beneath (C) behind (D) against  
(B) 3. (A) need (B) trust (C) effort (D) obligation  
(D) 4. (A) operated (B) dissolved (C) overthrown (D) standardized  
(C) 5. (A) mechanics (B) pedestrians  
(C) consumers (D) passengers

- 【註：1. (A) 人 (B) 動物 (C) 機械的 (D) 計算機。  
2. (A) 在……上面 (B) 下方 (C) 後面 (D) 反對。  
3. (A) 需要 (B) 信任 (C) 努力 (D) 義務。  
4. (A) 操作 (B) 溶解 (C) 推翻 (D) 標準化。  
5. (A) 機械技師 (B) 行人 (C) 消費者 (D) 乘客。】



◎ ( On April 22, 2019(Sunday), close to 1,000 Uber drivers protested in front of the Presidential Office against the government's proposed regulation to limit Uber's business activities. In 1. of the protest, Uber also terminated its service for six hours on the same day. In February, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication (MOTC) announced a draft amendment on Article 103-1 of " Regulations for Automobile Transportation Operators. " otherwise known as the " Uber Clause, " calling for stricter rules that would essentially force Uber out of business. The amendment, if passed on April 26, would require Uber to 2. customers by a minimum of one hour in any given trip, regardless of distance. 3. , the rental car drivers working with Uber would have to return to their vehicle to the rental shop after every ride. According to Uber Taiwan, the amendment will 4. at least 3 million riders and 10,000 Uber drivers. 5. will have to pay for an hour-long fare even if the trip only lasts 10 minutes. Waiting time will also increase significantly since every driver will have to return the vehicle to its " garage. " 【108警特四】

【譯：西元2019年4月22日（週日），有將近1000名優步司機在總統府前抗議政府提出的限制優步商業活動的規定。為支持抗議活動，優步也在同一天停止服務6小時。2月，交通部（MOTC）宣佈了一項關於“汽車運輸業管理規則”第103-1條的修正案草案，也被稱為“優步條款”，要求制定更嚴格的規則，從而迫使優步退出營運。該修正案如果在4月26日通過，將要求優步在任何一次旅程中向客戶收取至少一小時的費用，無論距離多遠。此外，與優步合作的租車司機必須在每次乘車後返回到租賃店中。根據臺灣優步的說法，該修正案將影響至少300萬乘客和1萬名優步司機。乘客將需支付一小時的車資，即使旅行只有10分鐘。等待時間也將顯著增加，因為每個駕駛員都必須將車輛返回其“車庫”中。】



● 閱 讀 測 驗

(Reading Comprehension)

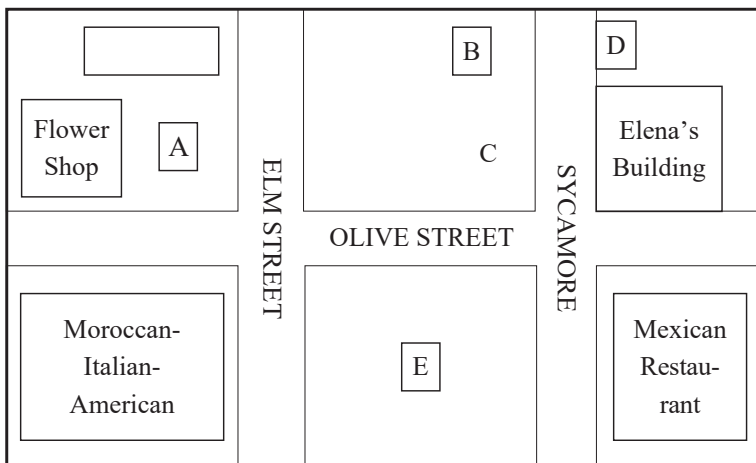
◎My name is Elena Sanchez. I'm from Mexico, but now I live in California. I'm a student here in English language classes at a small college.

I live in an apartment building. It's on the corner of Olive Street and Sycamore Avenue. My address is 2201 Olive Street. There's a big olive tree in front of the building. There's a park across the street. There are a lot of oak trees in the park. The trees are beautiful in the summer.

A lot of my neighbors are from different countries. The people next to me are from Indonesia. The family across from the Indonesian family is from Colombia.

The stores in this neighborhood are always busy. There's a Korean drugstore and an Armenian flower shop. A Chinese church is next to the flower shop. There are three restaurants on Olive Street : one Mexican, one Japanese, and one Moroccan-Italian-American! (excerpted from Interactions Access by McGraw-Hill, 2007)

【103警大二技】





【譯：我的名字是 Elena Sanchez，打從墨西哥來，但我現在居住於加州。我就讀於一家小型的學院的英語語言中心。

我住在公寓大樓中。該棟大樓位於 Olive 街及 Sycamore 大道轉角上，我家的住址為 Olive 街2201號。該棟建築物前院裡有一棵很大的橄欖樹。對面有一座公園（C 是公園），公園內有很多的橡樹，這些樹在夏天時都很漂亮。

我有很多鄰居來自不同的國家。住在我家隔壁的是印尼人（D 是印尼人的家）。而印尼人對面住的是哥倫比亞人（（B）是哥倫比亞人）。

在這個鄰里的商店是很繁忙的。這裡有一家韓國的藥局及美式的花店。而花店旁就是一家中國教會（A 是教會）。Olive 街上共有3家餐廳：一家是墨西哥餐廳；一家是日本餐廳（E 地點）；還有另一家是摩洛哥—義式—美式綜合餐廳。（摘錄於 from Interactions Access by McGraw-Hill, 2007）。】

（B）▲What is the main idea of the article?

- （A）Elena studies English in a college in California.
- （B）The people in Elena's neighborhood are from many countries.
- （C）There are restaurant with food from many countries in Elena's neighborhood.
- （D）Elena likes her neighbors very much.
- （E）Elena can try different cuisines from many different countries everyday.

【註：本篇文章之主軸為何？

- （A）Elena 在加州一家學院研習英語。
- （B）Elena 的鄰居是從許多國家來的。
- （C）Elena 家周遭有許多不同國家風味的餐廳。
- （D）Elena 非常喜歡她的鄰居。
- （E）Elena 每天都可以從許多不同國家中嘗試不同美食。】



( A ) ▲Place A is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( A ) a Chinese church      ( B ) the Indonesian family ( C ) a park  
( D ) the Colombian family ( E ) a Japanese restaurant

【註：A 地為\_\_\_\_\_。

- ( A ) 中國教會 ( B ) 印尼家庭 ( C ) 公園  
( D ) 哥倫比亞家庭 ( E ) 日本餐廳。】

( D ) ▲Place ( B ) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( A ) a Chinese church      ( B ) the Indonesian family ( C ) a park  
( D ) the Colombian family ( E ) a Japanese restaurant

【註：( B ) 地為\_\_\_\_\_。

- ( A ) 中國教會 ( B ) 印尼家庭 ( C ) 公園  
( D ) 哥倫比亞家庭 ( E ) 日本餐廳。】

( E ) ▲Place E is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( A ) a Chinese church      ( B ) the Indonesian family ( C ) a park  
( D ) the Colombian family ( E ) a Japanese restaurant

【註：E 地為\_\_\_\_\_。

- ( A ) 中國教會 ( B ) 印尼家庭 ( C ) 公園  
( D ) 哥倫比亞家庭 ( E ) 日本餐廳。】

( C ) ▲Based on the passage, which of the followings does not belong to the group?

- ( A ) Japan      ( B ) Mexico      ( C ) America  
( D ) Indonesia ( E ) Colombia

【註：根據本篇文章，下列何者非屬於同一類型？

- ( A ) 日本 ( B ) 墨西哥 ( C ) 美國 ( D ) 印尼  
( E ) 哥倫比亞。

本文提及在該社區中有來自於各個國家之人物及商店，而此地位於美國，顯然與其他無關，故選 ( C ) 。



◎Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then all of the network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It had to be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could still be sent through another part. In this way, the computer network system would keep working all the time.

In the early 1970s, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became less expensive and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software that made surfing the Internet more convenient.

Today, it is easy to get on line and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular with students. (excerpted from GEPT reading comprehension by Jolihi Press, 2003) 【103警大二技】

【譯：當許多人發覺網路是西元1960年代時就設立而感到驚訝。在當時，電腦（機體）相當龐大且昂貴。電腦網路當時運作情形並不好。如果其中一部電腦網路當機，則所有的網路就會停擺。因此，應建構新型的網路系統。必須要好到能夠讓許多不同電腦所使用。如果部分網路無法運作，資訊仍然能夠由另外一臺所傳遞出去。如此該電腦網路系統才能夠全時地運作。

在西元1970年代時，電腦仍然非常昂貴且網路很難使用。但到了西元1990年代初期，電腦已經變得較不那麼昂貴且容易使用。科學家也開發軟體使得網路使用更為便利。

時至今日，上網仍是相當容易的且據說每日都有數百萬人在上網。使用電子郵件寄送信件愈來愈受到學生的歡迎。（本文摘錄自 GEPT reading comprehension by Jolihi Press, 2003）。】



( C ) ▲It took about \_\_\_\_\_ for computers to become less expensive.

( A ) 10 years ( B ) 20 years ( C ) 30 years

( D ) 40 years ( E ) 50 years

【註：電腦大約經過30年後才變得比較便宜。

( A ) 10年 ( B ) 20年 ( C ) 30年 ( D ) 40年 ( E ) 50年。】

( B ) ▲In the 1960s, the computer network \_\_\_\_\_.

( A ) had few problems

( B ) had a lot of problems

( C ) was good enough to be used

( D ) was already used by millions of people

( E ) was not set up yet

【註：在西元1960年代，電腦網路仍有很多問題。

( A ) 有一些問題 ( B ) 有很多問題 ( C ) 夠好而能被使用

( D ) 已由數百萬人所使用 ( E ) 並未設立。】

( E ) ▲What's the opposite of "expensive" in line 2?

( A ) costly ( B ) priceless ( C ) nonexpensive

( D ) invaluable ( E ) cheap

【註：在第2行「expensive」的反義詞為何？

( A ) 昂貴的 ( B ) 無價的 ( C ) × ( D ) 無價的

( E ) 便宜的。】

( A ) ▲What does "e" in the word "e-mail" in line 11 stand for?

( A ) electronic ( B ) electronics ( C ) electro

( D ) electric ( E ) electrical

【註：在第11行的單字「e-mail」中的「e」代表什麼？

( A ) 電子的。

( B ) 電子學。

( C ) (口語) electroplate/ electrotpe 電(鑄)板之簡稱。

( D ) 導電的。

( E ) 電器學的。】



( D ) ▲ Which statement is TRUE?

- ( A ) The Internet has a history of less than thirty years.
- ( B ) Scientists set up a new network system to make computers cheaper.
- ( C ) In the 1970s, computers became easier to use.
- ( D ) People didn't have enough software to get on line conveniently until the early 1990s.
- ( E ) Even today, it is still difficult to use the Internet and not many people use it.

【註：下列哪一項為真？】

- ( A ) 網路使用歷史不到30年。
- ( B ) 科學家設立新網路系統以促使電腦變得更便宜。
- ( C ) 在西元1970年代，電腦已經變得更容易使用。
- ( D ) 直到西元1990年代前，人們沒有足夠的軟體來更便捷地上網。
- ( E ) 甚至至今日，網路仍很難使用且並沒有很多人使用。】

● 翻 譯 題

(Translation.)

- ▲ The prevalence of social media has triggered many new, often anonymous, forms of violence that take place exclusively online. Cyber-bullying generally involves using the Internet to threaten, harm, or socially exclude others. The most frequent form of bullying is writing a mean comment on someone's photo or posts on social media sites. 【108警特三】【英翻中】

答：社交媒體的流行引發了許多新的、通常是匿名的暴力形式，這些暴力只會發生在網路上。網路霸凌通常包括利用網路進行威脅、傷害或在社交上排擠排斥他人。最常見的恃強凌弱(霸凌)形式是在某人的照片或社交媒體網站上發表刻薄的評論。

- ▲ "Viral video" is one of those buzzwords that gets thrown around a lot. A few years ago, a video online could be considered "viral" if it hit a million views, but today, only if it gets more than 5 million views in a 3-7 day period can it be considered "viral". 【106警特三】【英翻中】

答："病毒視頻"是最廣為流傳的流行語之一。幾年前，如果一個視頻經一百萬人點擊觀看，該網絡視頻即可視為"病毒"，但如今，只有在3到7天內獲得超過500萬次的觀看次數者才夠格稱為"病毒"。

【註：buzzword (n.)同伴間的通用語,裝模作樣的專門語；get thrown。】

- ▲ Gender roles are learned patterns of behavior that are expected of the genders in a given society. Gender roles expectations, which define how men and women are to behave and how they are to be treated by others, are based largely on stereotypes. 【96外事】【英翻中】

答：性別角色被認為是社會上所期待產生的各種性別應有的行為模式，人們對性別角色之期待定義了男性、女性應有的行為以及他們應如何受到對待，這些主要都是來自於刻板印象。

- ▲ Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced. 【98外事】【英翻中】

答：並不是所面對的每件事物都能改變，但若不對就不能改變任何事物。



▲ In a free society it is intrinsic that individuals and groups have the inherent (固有的) right to propagate (傳播) ideas and try to win converts (皈依者)。【94外事】【英翻中】

答：在一個自由的社會裡頭，個人或群體擁有先天的權利去宣傳普及自己的理念並且嘗試去爭取支持者，這是根深蒂固的道理。

▲ After years of development, Taiwan has transformed to be a distinct pluralized country full of vibrant energy. The democratic politics system, unleashing diversified social forces, has taken root firmly in the life of its citizens and formed an interactive living culture. 【100司法人員】【英翻中】

答：在經過多年發展之後，臺灣已轉型為一個充滿活力並具有獨特多元化的國家。民主政治制度，釋放多元化的社會力量，已根深蒂固的存在於市民的生活之中，並且形成一個互動的生活文化。

▲ As with past booms in housing prices and Internet stocks, the four-year surge in gold prices raises the same fundamental questions for market regulators. It is clear that speculation has been driving gold's rise. People are buying gold as either a hedge against inflation or economic calamity or solely because they think the price will rise. (全文網址：[http://mag.udn.com/mag/campus/storypage.jsp?f\\_ART\\_ID=341996#ixzz292V6lMSC](http://mag.udn.com/mag/campus/storypage.jsp?f_ART_ID=341996#ixzz292V6lMSC)) 【101一般警二】【英翻中】

答：金價連漲四年一如當年房地產與網路股火熱，讓市場主管當局面臨同樣的基本問題。投機顯然是黃金價格扶搖直上的原因。人們買黃金有的是當成面對通膨或經濟災難的避險工具，有的單純因為認定金價必將上漲。

【註：conciliation 調解；public organ/sector 公務機關；civil dispute 民事糾紛。】

▲ As long ago as a decade or more ago, the women's movement in Taiwan was already proposing a welfare policy based on combining "public care-giving" and "a democratic deliberative mechanism." 【100司法人員】【英翻中】

答：在數十多年前或者更久之前，臺灣女權運動已經提出以「公共關懷的奉獻」和「民主協商機制」相結合為基礎的福利政策。

● 短文寫作

(Writing an Essay)

- ◎Write an essay in English of 350 to 400 words in which **you argue for or against bilingual education in areas where most residents are not native English speakers.** (請寫一篇350~400字論文，文中你需論述贊成或反對在大部分區域中，居民皆非以英語為母語的雙語教育)【101一般警二】

參考答案：

In recent times there has been a lot of discussion about bilingual education in areas where most residents are not native English speakers. According to many reports in the media, the war between pros and cons of bilingual education among non-native English speakers is a war between rational people who think people should acquire English and irrational fanatics who think the current generation should be prevented from learning English. As far as I am concerned, I do propose bilingual education among non-native English speakers. Here are my personal advice.

First of all, it is not only easier for students to learn English if they are literate in their first language, but that such students will learn English better and become bilingual and biliterate.

Secondly, most of the countries in the world use English as a tool of communication. Therefore, as for areas in which English is not taken as their first language, no matter where one goes and whatever what one does, he almost can't do without the ability to speak some basic and useful English. Besides, the latest first-hand information on technology, business and what not are printed in English. To catch up with the world, if we could promote bilingual education in Taiwan, chances are better than those who do not have bilingual sections.



Last but not least, effective bilingual programs strive to achieve proficiency in both English and the non-native speakers home language. The teacher instructs in English and in the English language learners' (ELLs) home language with a view to teaching the students a new language and culture, and language diversity. Programs in English only eradicate the native languages immigrants bring to this country, while dual language bilingual programs serve to maintain such languages in an "additive" context, where a new language is added without the first being lost.

(案例1.)

One paper states that two-way developmental bilingual education programs among non-mother-tongue speakers have the most success in language minority students' long term academic achievement. These students will maintain their gains in academic performance in secondary level academic classes.

(案例2.)

Another study shows the positive results of a two-way bilingual education program. Some people make the mistake that once a student can converse in English (Basic interpersonal communication skills, BICS), they will naturally perform well academically (cognitive academic language proficiency, CALP) in English. It has been postulated that BICS and CALP are two different sets of skills. Debates around bilingual education are as much political as they are pedagogical. Though it's not easy to master a language, importance of bilingual education among non-native English speakers cannot be overemphasized in a global village. For our own good, bilingual education is worth popularizing among.

【註：案例1.或2.可根據文章長短自由搭配，本篇全文為451字，案例1.為38字，案例2.為59字，最多只能使用一個案例或第2～4段擷取其中兩段論述。】



◎Write an essay on the following topic: **Information technology in policing and its impacts.** 【101警大碩班】

參考答案：

Technological innovation has served as the catalyst for dramatic changes in the organization of police work and has presented both opportunities and challenges to police and other criminal justice practitioners. The placement of Information Technology (IT) is widely seen as one of the most important technological developments to occur in policing in recent years.

IT has the potential to change and improve police practices and performance in various ways. For example, computer-aided dispatch systems can be used to better manage the deployment of police vehicles and make police patrol activities more information-driven. Well-designed information systems can also facilitate the apprehension and detection of offenders by increasing the range and timeliness of information that investigators can access, by providing analytical tools that can be used to profile suspects and identify offending patterns, and by making it easier to identify and track repeat offenders. In addition, information technology can substantially assist problem-oriented policing activities by aiding in the identification of problem areas and addresses, by highlighting trends and patterns that warrant attention by police and other agencies and by allowing information to be shared by agencies.

Implementing such systems, however, involves a host of challenges, ranging from acceptance by established bureaucracies to privacy and security concerns to practical questions like how to pay for them. Besides, some people are concerned that police had become too reliant on technology for information. These officers lamented the loss of local knowledge and the retreat from hands-on methods for gathering intelligence. Furthermore, IT did not appear to have changed the dominant style of policing. Few thought that information technology had led to a more problem-oriented police service or better proactive policing. Some even suggested that the potential for smarter policing strategies was frustrated by the lack of time and resources and the inappropriate use of intelligence officers.

IT have indeed made a great difference to police work and allowed police to work more effectively, made their work easier, improved police service to the public and helped them cope with the amount of information police needed to do their work properly. No technology, except IT, provides magic tools for solving complicated problems like crime. Thus, attention to the utilization and practice of IT in the field may provide helpful guidance for policymakers as they consider moving ahead in this promising area.