所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害分析與統計

更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題"

高鋒公職補習班整理

Line@帳號:@gaofeng

連絡電話: 07-236-7296

作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4題,每題各占25分;共2頁。

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3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。

- 一、貴官為定期參與某市醫療機構消防暨防災訪視委員,於某醫療機構 訪評過程中,該院院長建議能否將防疫納入醫院災害防救計畫內, 請貴官引用風險評估理論,說明其可行性,並提出具體作法。
- 二、進行災害風險分析時,常用定量與定性兩種類別的分析方式。請以 防災社區的評鑑指標為例,說明如何使用 Quantitative 與 Qualitative 兩種分析方法。
- 三、沙包是有效的水災因應工具,但其有笨重及存放困難等問題。坊間已推出可重複使用的高分子吸水樹脂沙包來因應存放問題。若甲公司生產的沙包材料成本(Y)為10元的麻布外袋,加上吸水樹脂的成本(購價為0.2元/g)。由於每次分裝量會略有差異,其吸水樹脂重量X(以公克計)的機率函數為:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{\frac{-(x-500)^2}{200}}$$
, $-\infty < x < \infty$

- (-) 若沙包材料成本 Y = a + bX,則 $a \cdot b$ 之值為何?
- (二)沙包材料成本Y的分配特性為:常態分配、泊松分配、超幾何分配、均等分配、指數分配或是其他?
- (三)沙包材料成本 Y 的期望值為何?標準差為何?

- 四、在今年2月中之後,歐美爆發 COVID-19(嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎) 大流行,並為臺灣帶來疫情因應的第二波壓力。近期有專家學者建 議政府宜對返國旅客進行大規模採檢。
 - (一)假設國家隊開發出來的新快篩試劑對染病者篩檢後有 90.0% 呈現陽性反應(即有 10%偽陰性);但對沒染病者檢測,也 有 0.1%呈現陽性。另假設自歐美返國旅客 COVID-19 的盛行 率為 10.0%。請運用上述資訊,繪製運用該快篩試劑篩檢歐 美返國旅客的篩檢結果(陽性/陰性)與染病與否(染病/未 染病)的機率表。
 - (二)假設政府運用該快篩試劑對來自歐美旅客採檢。呈現陽性反應的旅客中,真正染病的機率為何?若呈現陰性反應的旅客可放行進行居家檢疫,則其中為染病者的機率為何?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫 立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題"

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- 一、面對重大災害應變時,災害現場後勤支援是否妥善,往往影響應變成效至鉅。請說明事故指揮系統(ICS)中,後勤組組長的職責為何?另外,後勤組又可分為哪些小組,其功能又為何?
- 二、在事故指揮系統(ICS)中,作業組占有不可或缺且重要的角色。 請以 2019 年南方澳大橋斷裂事故應變為例,說明 ICS 作業組的功 能為何?
- 三、每當重大天然災害事件發生,現行災害防救體制面臨操作面的困擾時,「全災害管理 (All-hazard Management)」的討論,便再次躍然紙上。試述「全災害管理」的定義,以及其操作規劃面向具備哪些特性?
- 四、新冠肺炎(COVID-19)肆虐全球,台灣在這波疫情的防控成效受到 各方的肯定。試從災害的潛勢分析、預防(減災)、整備、應變等方 面,有哪些作法是當前疫情仍在可控的關鍵因素?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題"

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- 一、「降低脆弱性與暴露」是常被建議的因應氣候變遷風險策略。請從 降低脆弱性與暴露的角度,就:1.人類發展、2.消除貧窮、3.生計安 全、4.生態系統管理、5.空間與土地使用規劃,列舉政策制定者可採 行之作為。
- 二、"Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 2030"指出 4 項優先推動項目,其中第 2 項為:「利用強化災害治理(governance)來管理災害風險」。上述治理一詞,關注於政府進行部門內及跨部門間的協調整合,納入公私部門合作,而非將所有風險降低的責任指向政府。請列舉 3 項氣候變遷因應上,地方政府可採取之「與私部門相關的治理作為」。
- 三、防災地圖是將災害資訊以點、線、面等方式繪製成地圖,以視覺化的方式傳達訊息,依製圖目的與內容可概分為:1.災害潛勢圖、2. 疏散避難路線圖、3.社區防災地圖、4.校園防災地圖等。請以土石流災害為例,說明上述各種地圖之異同。

四、Build back better (譯為更耐災的重建,或譯為重建的更好)是災後復原的目標, Mannakkara 等人在其學術著作中提出一個分析架構 (圖 1),探討受災地區/社群的災後復原是否重建的更好。請以一個你熟知的台灣的復原重建個案,運用下圖 1 所列之面向,分析該個案是否 Build back better。

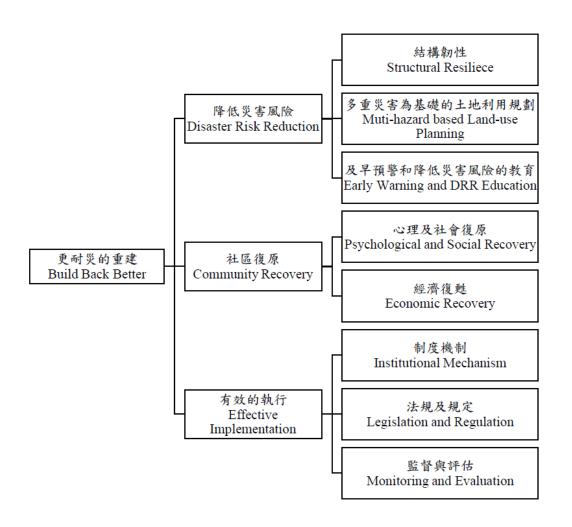


圖 1

來源:翻譯自 Mannakkara, S., Wilkinson, S., Potangaroa, R. (2019) Resilient post disaster recovery through building back better, NY: Routledge.

中央警察大學 109 學年度碩士班入學考試試題 更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫 引:各所

所

科 目:	益 文	高鋒公職	補習班整理	
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作答注意事	፯項:	連絡電話	補習班整理 記:@gaofeng : 07-236-72	96
, - ,	共4大題,總分	100分; 共 4	. 頁。	
·	題,可不按題目			•
_	筆作答,違者不			
		1 -1 /4		
- Voca	bulary and Phra	ses: (20 分)		
1. Generall	y, law enforcemer	nt must obtain	a search	to conduct a
search of	a person or premi	se without the	eir consent.	
(A) prose	ecution (B) conv	iction (C)	warrant	(D) baton
events, during an		and logical	predictions a	ng the sequence of bout what occurred (D) experiment
organiza		k it over caref	ully before m	e prospect for the aking the decision. (D) hallucinate
independ sovereign		importance to lonization.	the Ojibwe	cost of economic tribe. It's a: (D) paradise
()p ======	(=) P	<i>"-</i> 8	Possess	(=) pursuas
5. Mr. Ham	ilton usually isn't	one to show	much emotic	on. His normal smile
barely cu	rves the corners of	of his mouth,	and his cool	is marked
by a voic	e with a steady, co	onfident tone.		
(A) demo	eanor (B) auroi	ra (C)	avarice	(D) deposition

6.	The cookbook co	ntains a wonderful	l for roa	st chicken.
	(A) system	(B) spell	(C) vehicle	(D) recipe
7.	Before Sally and	John divorced, the	y tried a	_•
	(A)widow	(B) wedding	(C) sequence	(D) separation
8.	to your	goals and never gi	ive up.	
	(A) Stall	(B) Stink	(C) Stand	(D) Stick
	The local hospitakind and friendly		nd all the	_ members are very
	(A)staff	(B) stuff	(C) private	(D) personal
10	.Two important s	secrets for a long	life are regular ex	ercise and
	(A) hope	(B) happiness	(C) freedom	(D) fear

二、Translation: (30 分)

- 1. 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.
- 2.作為一個以情報為導向、聚焦於國安威脅的組織,聯邦調查局兼具情報與執法雙重責任,其任務是:保護及防禦美國不受恐怖份子及外國情報威脅;執行美國刑事法令;提供領導統御與刑事司法服務給聯邦、州、都會,及國際機構與夥伴。

三、Reading Comprehension: (20 分)

1-7 題

Turkey's annual information technology fair, CEBIT Bilişim Eurasia, this
year aims to1 a diverse crowd into the e-society debate, especially
2 the use of Internet technologies in government. Cebit Bilişim
Eurasia expects to host visitors from over 70 Countries3 members of
the press from nearly 20 countries4 the theme of "Competitive
Edge", Bilişim Summit 2007 and Forum Bilişim will discuss to5 the
competitive power of countries, organizations and individuals6 ICT
technologies. CEBIT Bilişim Eurasia7 this year at the TUYAP
Beylikdüzü Fair.

- 1. (A) implement (B) attract (C) innovate (D)analyze
- 2. (A) concerning (B) to have concerned
 - (C) having concerned (D) concerned
- 3. (A) much as (B) similar (C) as well as (D) like
- 4. (A) Among (B) Under (C) From (D) Between
- 5. (A) perform (B) instigate (C) mitigate (D) improve
- 6. (A) by using (B) only used (C) for using (D) to use
- 7. (A) is staging (B) was staged (C) will be staged (D) has staged

8-10 題

Denver police conducted a search on Tuesday of a house at 720 S. Colfax. Officer Vincent Sully says he noticed someone moving items from a vehicle into the house. Many of the items matched the description of those recently stolen from area homes. "This fact," says Officer Sully, "provided reasonable belief that this was our suspect." According to Federal Law such suspicion is grounds to carry out a search. Police Chief Mancini explains, "The circumstances did not require the authorization of a search warrant." The suspect's lawyer plans to challenge this view, claiming that the search was illegal. It is unlikely that this argument will be accepted and the charges will most likely not be dropped.

Upon conducting the search, officers found what they were looking for, and more. In the suspect's vehicle they found three flat screen television identical to those that disappeared in Sunday's Water Street robberies. Inside the suspect's residence police found thousands of dollars' worth of allegedly stolen goods. Among the many items confiscated in the seizure were a ski mask and a black painted crowbar. Witnesses have reported seeing a thief in a similar mask break in to cars and houses with a crowbar. Possession of these objects could connect the suspect with those other burglaries. The suspect was arrested and an awaiting trial.

- 8. What is the article mainly about?
 - (A) The result of a trial
 - (B) A search and its outcome
 - (C) A series of violent robberies
 - (D) A criticism of unwarranted searches
- 9. What can you infer about illegal searches?
 - (A) They can result in dropped charges.
 - (B) They are based on reasonable belief.
 - (C) They can seize evidence from homes.
 - (D) They can provide the basis for a warrant.
- 10. What is NOT evidence against the suspect?
 - (A) A crowbar
 - (B) A ski mask
 - (C) Televisions
 - (D) An automobile

四、Essay: (30 分)

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

How does epidemic outbreak impact on the role of police officers?

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究

所、水上警察研究所海洋科技組

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

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- 3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。
- 一、假設某位老師所給定學生的學期成績服從常態分配,且已知所有學生中有 15.87%的學生取得 85 分以上之成績,而有 2.28%的學生取得 70 分以下之成績
 - (一)試問該老師所給定學期平均成績μ與變異數σ²各為何值?(13分)
 - (二)若學期成績超過90分可以獲得獎學金,則試問有多少比例的學生獲得獎學金?(12分)

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

(參考數值: $Z_{0.1587}=1.00 \cdot Z_{0.0228}=2.00$)

- 二、衛生福利部食品藥物管理署目前正負責新藥物的核可作業,有部分 消費者團體覺得核可的程序過於寬鬆,致使部分不安全的藥物被核 可;另一方面有許多藥物代理商卻認為核可過程過於嚴苛,致使部 分相當安全的藥物未被核可。若將此核可過程視為一項假設檢定, 且令虛無假設 H_0 :尚未核可的藥物是不安全的,而對立假設為 H_1 : 尚未核可的藥物是安全的。
 - (一) 試解釋型 I 誤差發生的機率 (α 風險) 與型 II 誤差發生的機率 (β 風險)。 (15 分)
 - (二)哪一種誤差是消費者團體想要避免的? (5分)
 - (三) 哪一種誤差是藥物代理商想要避免的? (5分)

- 三、若想了解某項施政的全體民意支持率,今隨機抽樣 1,600 人,得支持者有 864 人:
 - (-) 請問可否認定全體民意支持率超過一半?(請寫出假設檢定的過程,設定 $\alpha=0.05$,並說明檢定結果)
 - (二) 若設定 α =0.02, 抽樣誤差 e=0.01, 需要樣本大小 n=?
- 四、請先繪製母體分配為常態分配, $\mu=10$, $\sigma=2$ 的圖形;若從其中抽樣 n=16,其平均數 \overline{X} 的抽樣分配圖形為何?樣本平均數 \overline{X} 的 95% 信賴區間為何?

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科 目:災害分析與統計

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3. 禁用鉛筆作答, 違者不予計分。

一、(單選題)首先對每一小題,請選出一個正確或適當的答案;其次就每一小題的每一問項,說明或改正之,可望酌給分。

(一)王教授擬進行臺灣消防人員的家庭經營狀況評估,在同樣的顯 著水準下,當樣本數增加,___。

(A) 誤差將增加

(B) 研究所需的時間、人力、經費等成本將增加

(C) 母體的標準差將增加

(D) 樣本的標準差將減小

(二)有兩個研究者在民國 108 年進行年齡資料的蒐集,一個使用民國年來登錄年齡(出生年,YOB, year of birth),但另一個使用歲數(age),則有關 YOB和 age 在機率分配上的關係,____ 正確。

(A) E (YOB) = E (age) -1991

(B) V (YOB) = V (age)

(C) SD (YOB) = SD (age) * 108

(D) E (YOB) = E (age) + 108

- (三)運用變異數分析進行5個母體平均數比較時,試問____正確。
 - (A) 總樣本數越多,其組間變異的自由度越大
 - (B)進行統計檢定時,若來自5個母體的樣本均超過30個, 則可運用Z檢定
 - (C) 其統計檢定之對立假設為 5 個母體的平均數,兩兩比較都不相等
 - (D) 選取 MSF/MSE (因子變異數/隨機變異數)為檢定統計 量
- (四)下列敘述中,____正確。
 - (A) 信賴區間是在一個既定的信賴水準下所構成的一個區間
 - (B) 區間估計是指對樣本統計量估計出一個上下限的區間, 指出其包含樣本統計量的可靠度
 - (C) 信賴水準是指信賴區間包含樣本統計量的信心
 - (D) 信賴水準越高,區間估計的區間越小
- (五)有關簡單迴歸分析與相關分析中判定係數 R²的敘述,____正 確。
 - (A) R² 等於 X, Y 的相關係數 r_{xv}
 - (B) R²介於-1 到1之間
 - (C) R²代表迴歸模型中 X 所能解釋的變異
 - (D) 變異數分析中 F 值越大,則 R²越小

二、請計算下列問題:

(一)依據某研究報告指出,臺灣家戶在決定疏散避難後,需要 100 分鐘來整理需攜帶的文件、物品,及確保家中的安全(如緊閉門窗、拔除電源等),且其疏散避難準備時間呈常態分配。春 嬌隨機抽樣屏東縣霧臺鄉 25 個家戶,發現平均疏散準備時間 為 88 分鐘,標準差為 20 分鐘。當顯著水準為 0.01 時,霧臺鄉 居民的疏散準備時間,是否比臺灣的平均來得少?(可能用到 資訊: z_{0.025}=1.96, z_{0.01}=2.33, t_{24,001}=2.492, t_{24,0005}=2.797。)(15 分) (二)設隨機變數 X 之機率函數為: (10 分)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{\pi}}e^{\frac{-(x-3)^2}{36}}$$
, $-\infty < x < \infty$

隨機變數 Y 之機率函數為:

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-y^2}{2}} , -\infty < y < \infty$$

若 X, Y 互相獨立,Z = 3X + 2Y,則:

 $1 \cdot Z$ 的分配特性、 $E(Z) \cdot V(Z)$ 各為何?

2、E(Z²)為何?

- 三、請以「調查研究法」為基礎,試擬一份與災害分析有關的研究計畫 。在計畫中請註明研究題目、研究目的、研究發問等,並交代研究 的取樣方法、研究架構、研究步驟與研究的預期成果。
- 四、請說明以「災害分析」為主題的研究中,其量化研究與質性研究的 差別與使用的時機為何?並舉例說明。

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

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一、建立災害整備文化(Creating a Culture of Preparedness)是推動全民 防災的重要基石。有哪些因素可能會影響災害整備文化的型塑?

二、作為災害治理的專業人員,在推動相關防減災工作時,如何闡釋「以社區為取境(Whole community approach)」的災害治理模式?

三、事故現場指揮系統(ICS)是災害現場管理的重要工具,請說明此 一管理系統的運用可協助現場指揮官解決哪些問題?採用此系統又 可發揮哪些功能?

四、科技對於災害管理有不同的影響及作用,請說明地理資訊系統 (GIS) 在災害管理循環的各階段中具有的功能為何?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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- 一、為減緩氣候變遷幅度,降低溫室氣體排放顯得相當重要。IPCC AR5 指出,溫室氣體排放減量應從各行業、能源供給、能源終端使用等面向著手。請就下列能源供給的技術創新與應用:風力發電、太陽能發電、核能、天然氣/燃氣複循環發電、發電的碳捕捉與封存(CCS, carbon capture and storage),說明其內容、降低溫室氣體排放的助益以及可能之限制。
- 二、交通運輸是能源終端使用部門之一,約占能源終端使用部門溫室氣體排放總量 27% (IPCC AR5 WG III, 2015),對未來氣候變遷的趨勢有重大影響。請說明在交通運輸部門,可採取哪些措施以降低溫室氣體之排放。
- 三、氣候變遷不僅是自然科學議題,更是人與環境衝突及土地利用問題等環境變遷的一環。試從全球、區域、地方尺度,論述人口、環境變遷、氣候變遷與災害之關係。

四、行政院於 2012 年核定之「國家氣候變遷調適政策綱領」中,分析了臺灣氣候變遷情況及未來情境推估,並參考世界各國的調適作為及考量臺灣環境的特殊性與歷史經驗,就災害、維生基礎設施、水資源、土地使用、海岸、能源供給及產業、農業生產及生物多樣性與健康等八個領域,提出各領域受氣候變遷的衝擊與未來挑戰,並提出因應調適策略,希望能達成「提升及健全臺灣面對氣候變遷的調適能力,以降低臺灣的脆弱度」的政策目標,期「建構能適應氣候風險的永續臺灣」。試論述該政策綱領所關注的八個領域,具體如何建構其面對氣候變遷的調適能力。

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─ \ Vocabulary and Phrases: (20 分)

1.	Establishing the p	oint at which to a	arrest someone is a	an important factor in
	determining the	of c	evidence.	
	(A) admissibility	(B) interpretation	(C) condition	(D) execution
2.	If you keep backbit	ing me, I'll definitely	y sue you for	·
	(A) deception	(B) defamation	(C) exploitation	(D) persecution
3.	A s	should be ordered on	prostitution.	
	(A) restitution	(B) clampdown	(C) stereotype	(D) getaway
4.	The young boy was	caught	a scooter.	
	(A) rolling back	(B) raking up	(C) ripping off	(D) ripping up
5.	The purpose of tra	affic control is two-	fold, that is, to	traffic and to
	eliminate potential	traffic conflicts.		
	(A) deter	(B) congest	(C) approach	(D) expedite
6.	Officers are instruct	ted not to act	towards citize	ens in the line of duty.
	(A) professionally	(B) courteously	(C) prudently	(D) condescendingly
7.	Many people believ	ved that the murder s	suspect's actions and	his continued threat to
	public safety would	keep him	for life.	
	(A) incarcerated	(B) impounded	(C) inundated	(D) engulfed
8.	Report has it that a	senior staffer of a	leading law firm wa	s accused of
	billions of dollars in	n stock from an Ame	rican corporate client	t.
	(A) bedazzling	(B) embezzling	(C) exerting	(D) luring

9. If you use other pe	ople's research resul	ts without mentionin	g the original authors, it
is thought to be cop	oyright	·	
(A) arraignment	(B) infrastructure	(C) infringement	(D) moratorium
10. Even after they v	vere arrested, the cr	riminals prided then	nselves on and bragged
about their advance	ced technology in A	ΓM device	es and counterfeit credit
cards.			
(A) bugging	(B) preying	(C) banning	(D) tending
二、Translation:	(30 分)		
(一)中翻英(15分	})		
警察機關位於	?刑事司法體系的最	前線,不僅選擇將作	可種類型的犯罪人送入
刑事司法程序	5,而且還決定將多	少數量的犯罪人送。	入刑事司法程序,顯見
位居刑事司法	5.體系守門者角色的	重要性。	
(二)英翻中(15分	<u>~)</u>		
		departments to deal	effectively with crime.
•		•	•
	•		artments whose primary
		ers, so society cou	ıld hold law breakers
accountable ic	or their crimes.		
三、Reading Com	prehension: (20	分)	
(一)請依下文回答	第1題至第5題:		
Police research dem	onstrated the need f	for agencies to evalu	uate the <u>1</u> of their
responses. Both quar	ntitative and 2	data should be used	as a basis for evaluation
and change. Police	departments need t	o know more abou	t what their <u>3</u> are
doing. Agencies are	e 4 to find end	ough resources for	performing crime trend
analyses; most also	do not conduct pro	per workload analys	ses to know how much
uncommitted time is	5 to their office	ers.	
1. (A) extradition	(B) effectiveness	(C) exile	(D) episode
2. (A) illegal	(B) scanning	(C) qualitative	(D) vandalism
3. (A) officers	(B) factories	(C) corporations	(D) income
4. (A) preventive	(B) struggling	(C) approaching	(D) peacemaking
5. (A) detective	(B) perspective	(C) reductive	(D) available

(二)請依下文回答第6題至第10題:

The key to understanding organized crime is to recognize that, like corporations and other businesses, it exists for a single purpose: to make a profit in a capitalist economy. The key difference between organized crime and "legitimate" businesses is that organized crime often makes much of its profit from illicit goods and services and organized crime is prepared to use illegal means and practices, including violence, to achieve its profit-making goals. Like legal businesses, organized crime also seeks to gather and harness political power to assist in the conduct of its business. Once again, however, organized crime is prepared to pursue that goal, if necessary, through recourse to illegal methods. Actual violence is rare in organized crime activities, and is usually related to street-level activities. While violence is bad for business, the potential for violence is often enough to give organized crime networks a distinct advantage in the marketplace.

- 6. According to the passage, the author discusses
 - (A) illicit enterprise and profit-making.
 - (B) organizational strategy of a legitimate corporation.
 - (C) violent interactions among corporations.
 - (D) organizational structure of organized crime groups.
- 7. Based on the passage, which statement is correct?
 - (A) There is no difference between organized crime and legal businesses.
 - (B) Actual violence is usually used by organized crime networks to occupy market.
 - (C) Political power can help organized crime to pursue illegal profits.
 - (D) Organized crime will use political power to pursue benefits, but corporation won't.
- 8. Organized crime often makes much of its profit from
 - (A) charity.
 - (B) loan-sharking, gambling and pornography.
 - (C) big data analysis of market.
 - (D) state-run businesses.

- 9. According to the passage, which statement is incorrect?
 - (A) Making a profit is the purpose for organized crime.
 - (B) Making a profit is the purpose for legal corporation.
 - (C) Even violence is not good for business, it is still helpful to organized crime networks.
 - (D) Organized crime attempts to accumulate and use political power, by legal approaches, to assist in the conduct of its business.
- 10. The word "advantage" in the last sentence most nearly means
 - (A) handicap.
 - (B) hindrance.
 - (C) burden.
 - (D) benefit.

四、Essay: (30 分)

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

The Use of Police Force

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.

所 别:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究所

、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究所、

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科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

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- 3. 禁用鉛筆作答, 違者不予計分。
- 一、根據統計,警察人員習慣用左手的人占總人數的30%:
- (一)若隨機抽選 15 名警察人員,試問其中習慣用左手人的比例的分配為何?(5分)
- (二)若隨機抽選 200 名警察人員,試問其中習慣用左手人的比例的趨近為何種分配?為什麼?(10分)
- (三)續題(二),試計算用左手人比例的平均值、變異數為何?(10 分)
- 二、某研究者想了解民眾對於警察服務的滿意程度,分別從交通疏導、 受理報案和社區治安3個獨立母體中抽出樣本,再針對交通疏導、 受理報案和社區治安等項目進行民眾滿意度調查,結果如下:

服務項目 滿意程度	交通疏導	受理報案	社區治安	合計
滿意	60	50	40	150
不滿意	40	50	60	150
合計	100	100	100	300

試檢定並比較民眾對於交通疏導、受理報案和社區治安等項目滿意 程度之比例是否相同(α=0.05)?

三、王先生由新竹到臺北上班,若由新竹搭客運到臺北上班所需耗費的時間呈常態分配,平均時間 1 小時、標準差 10 分鐘,請問若王先生在週一早上 6 點 49 分從新竹搭車至臺北公司,則其能在早上 8 點 00 分前上班而不會遲到的機率為多少?

(註:P(Z>1.0)=0.1587、P(Z>1.1)=0.1562、P(Z>0.71)=0.2389、P(Z>0.72)=0.2358)

四、若某一派出所擁有 10 輛警用機車,某月 10 輛警用機車所使用的汽油量(單位:公升)分別為:25、31、18、40、33、27、19、24、35、29,請問其使用汽油量平均數與標準差?又隨機抽出 4 輛(31、35、40、25)為樣本,其中第 3 個樣本誤登錄為 49,試解釋抽樣誤差與非抽樣誤差?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害分析與統計

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- 一、(選擇題每題5分,均需列出算式或說明)
 - (一)假設臺北市某區某政黨的支持率為 60%,若隨機問 10 個該區居 民,剛好有 4 個支持該政黨的機率為____。
 - (A) 11%
 - (B) 89%
 - (C) 16%
 - (D) 84%
 - (二)研究者從母體抽選樣本,n=250,若母體的平均為25,標準差為25,則樣本平均的期望值為___。
 - (A) 0
 - (B) 25
 - (C) $25/\sqrt{250}$
 - (D) $\sqrt{25/250}$
 - (三)有關 t 分配的描述,____之描述<u>有誤</u>。
 - (A)如果是小樣本,只有母體變異數未知且為常態分配下,μ 的信賴區間估計才採t分配
 - (B) t 分配曲線是以 0 為中心的對稱分配
 - (C) t 分配曲線較常態分配的分散度大
 - (D) 隨著自由度的減少, t分配曲線會越接近常態分配曲線

- (四)從兩獨立母體分別抽出 15×13 個樣本。兩母體為常態分配,平均為 $\mu_1 \times \mu_2$,有相同的變異數 σ^2 。從這些資料得到 $\mu_1 \cdot \mu_2$ 的 $90\% \times 95\% \times 98\% \times 99\%$ 信賴區間分別為 $(-14.01, -2.99) \times (-15.14, -1.86) \times (-16.51, -0.49) \times (-17.48, 0.48)$ 。基於上列資訊,你判斷檢定 $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ 的 p 值為____。
 - (A) p > 0.1
 - (B) $0.05 \le p \le 0.10$
 - $(C) 0.02 \le p < 0.05$
 - (D) $0.01 \le p < 0.02$
- (五)有關 ANOVA, ____的描述有誤。
 - (A)若進行多個母體平均數比較,其組間差異越大,F值越大
 - (B) 當用在簡單線性迴歸時,其迴歸變異的自由度一定為1
 - (C) 當用在迴歸,其虛無假設為迴歸方程式具解釋力
 - (D) ANOVA 採F檢定

- 二、志明認為行政轄區內建築物結構耐震需補強數目與轄區內人口多寡有密切關係。假設志明運用全臺縣市資料,以人口數為自變項,建築物結構耐震需補強數目為依變項,進行簡單迴歸分析,獲得模型配適度、變異數分析表(局部的,部分數字未呈現)、迴歸係數表如下。
 - (一) 寫下此簡單迴歸模型之方程式(需包含變項、係數等內容)。
 - (二) 迴歸方程式β(斜率)是?其為0的機率為多少?
 - (三) 志明的主張為何?有哪些證據可支持(或反對) 志明的主張?
 - (四)在ANOVA表中,A、B、C、D的值各為何?

Model Summary

			<u> </u>	
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R	Std. Error of
			Square	the Estimate
1	.931	.867	.860	5134.04591

ANOVA

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	3423721449.957	1	3423721449.957	129.891	.000
1	Residual	\mathbf{A}	В	C		
	Total	D	21			

a. Dependent Variable: 建築物結構耐震需補強數目

b. Predictors: (Constant), 縣市人口

Coefficients

	Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
		Beta	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2503.405	1532.420		-1.634	.118
1	縣市人口	.011	.001	.931	11.397	.000

a. Dependent Variable: 建築物結構耐震需補強數目

三、韌性社區是本(第三)期災害防救深耕計畫推動的重點之一。在推 動社區防災工作時,專業團隊應對社區進行哪些自然環境與社會環 境分析?為何需進行這些分析? 四、發生大規模災害後,政府須提供短期避難安置(公設收容場所)服務協助受災居民。不過,地震後不久,主管單位尚不及進行詳細調查,需透過其他災情資料進行需求推估。在進行短期避難安置需求推估時,需掌握哪些資料?如何運用這些資料進行需求推估?(提示:常見的推估方法在第一階段推估離家戶數,第二階段推估前往公設收容所的人數)

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

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- 一、災害應變是災害發生後須立即啟動之災害管理循環之一。請以某山區部落遭遇颱風豪雨土石流事件為例,說明災害應變的目的與主要活動內容為何。
- 二、減災是災害前十分重要的管理工作之一。請說明災害發生前,為降低關鍵基礎設施的災害風險,對於關鍵基礎設施的減災措施主要應 考慮的因素有哪些?
- 三、當民眾有身陷災害險境之虞,正確且及時的災害示(預)警,不僅可說服民眾確信可能身陷危害之中,更可提醒如何正確因應以確保身家安全。試以臺灣常見的颱風為例,有效的災害示警訊息,至少應有哪些資訊(及建議)?
- 四、何謂「災害次文化(Disaster Subcultures)」?試述類似的概念,在 防災社區營造的過程中,可以發揮什麼具體的作用?

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科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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一、名詞釋義

- (一)生物累積(Bioaccumulation)
- (二)一般性汙染物(Conventional Pollutants)
- (三) 真實進步指標 (Genuine Progress Index)
- (四)京都議定書(Kyoto Protocol)
- (五) 巴黎協定 (Accord de Paris)
- 二、您為某縣市之消防局承辦防災相關業務的公務員,您所在局處目前 正推行防災社區的發展與營造。公所遴選的社區,其里長透過公所 承辦人員跟您表達想與某鄰近學校一同進行防災演練的意願,請問 您應以何種正式管道聯繫相關單位、NGO 並傳達里民的意願給學校 管理人員,以達成此一演練任務?
- 三、圖 1 為 1989-2013 年臺灣歷史災害點位分布,請說明其最可能的災害類型為何?並分析此災害類型的空間分佈特徵為何?以及分別從減災、整備、應變、復原觀點來擬定具體因應策略。

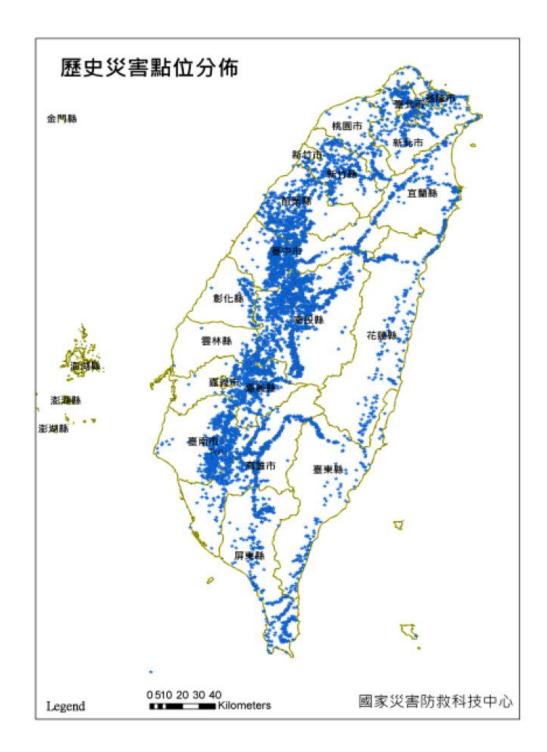


圖 1:臺灣歷史災害點位分布(1989-2013 年)(臺灣氣候變遷科學報告, 2017)

四、圖 2 為 1987 - 2012 年全臺極端降雨之年發生次數,請依據圖中資訊, 簡要說明短延時、長延時空間分佈特徵為何?並依據此空間分佈特徵, 說明其對各地區可能造成的災害衝擊為何?以及各地區該如何因應災害與調適?

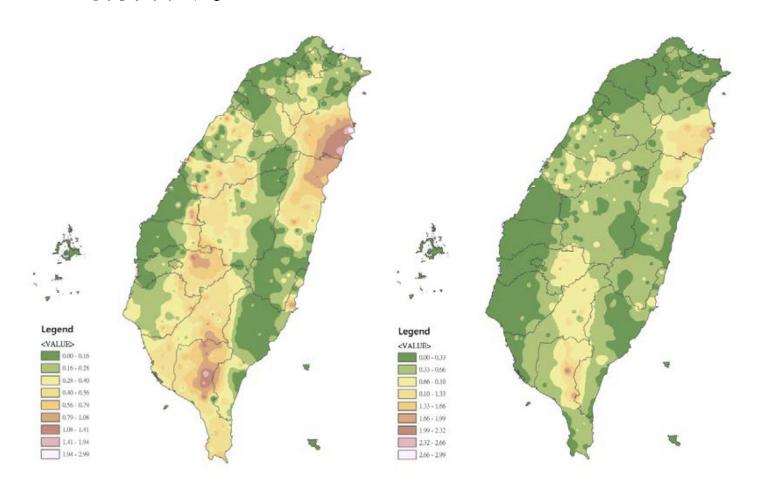


圖 2:1987-2012 年全臺極端降雨之年發生次數: (左圖) 短延時; (右 圖) 長延時(臺灣氣候變遷科學報告,2017)

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(B)neighborhoods (C)narratives

(A)nerves

(D)nomads

Qs 6-10: Fill in each of the blanks with a proper word to make the statement complete. The initial and final letters of the word are given as hints.

6. The procedure for the surrender of an alleged criminal by one state to another
having <u>i</u> to try the charge is called extradition.
7. Preventive <u>d</u> <u>n</u> allows the judges to imprison anyone who they have good
reason to believe may commit a further crime.
8. If a person is convicted of robbery and sentences to eight years in prison, he or she
will be put behind <u>b</u> s and serve the jail term.
9. The study clearly demonstrates the link between child abuse and juvenile dynamics y
10. A voluntary confession is a confession that is given out of a suspect's own free will
and has not been obtained by force, coercion, or <u>i</u> <u>n</u> .
二、Translation:(30分)

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

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

三、Reading Comprehension: (20分)

Os 1-5:

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) large problems require specialists.
- (B) technical problems require specialists.
- (C) many police problems require special handling.
- (D) many policemen are specialists.
- 3. In examining the scene of a homicide one should not only look for the usual, standard traces fingerprints, footprints, etc. but should also have eyes open for details which at first glance may not seem to have any connection with the crime.

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

- (A) in general, standard traces are not important.
- (B) sometimes one should not look for footprints.
- (C) usually only the usual, standard traces are important.
- (D) one cannot tell in advance what will be important.
- 4. Officer Chang didn't eat anything but small pieces of bread and butter.

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

- (A) He ate small pieces of bread and butter but didn't like them.
- (B) He only ate some small pieces of bread and butter.
- (C) He didn't eat anything, not even the bread and butter.
- (D) He didn't touch the bread and butter, but he ate other things.
- 5. After failing a doping test at the Beijing Olympics, John Peterson was stripped of his gold medal.

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

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

Qs 6-10:

Since the early 1	990s, the police have	e become much mo	ore interested in a broader
idea of prevention an	d the use of a wide ra	ange of crime prev	ention <u>6</u> . The search
for greater citizen	satisfaction, increas	ed legitimacy an	d more effective crime
prevention7 to	the traditional tactic	s used by most pol	ice departments led to the
development of prob	olem-oriented policing	ng and hot-spots J	policing. The operational
paradigms of many	modern police de	partments have s	teadily <u>8</u> from a
"professional" model	of policing to a co	ommunity-oriented	, problem-solving model.
Growing community	dissatisfaction and a	series of research s	tudies that questioned
the 9 of the pro	fessional model's bas	sic tenets served as	catalysts for the <u>10</u> .
6. (A) tension	(B) trash	(C) tactics	(D) timber
7. (A) abuses	(B) alternatives	(C) abstracts	(D) amazements
8. (A) evolved	(B) enclosed	(C) estimated	(D) eroded
9. (A) walkout	(B) effectiveness	(C) incitement	(D) turbulence
10.(A) distort	(B) assignment	(C) hostility	(D) shift

四、Essay:(30分)

Write an essay on the topic: Combatting Fraud

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

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究 所、水上警察研究所(海洋科技組)

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

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一、某路口在 2017 年計發生車禍 100 次。該轄派出所主管為規劃勤務,現將一天 24 小時分成 4 個時段,每個時段 6 小時,則每個時段發生的車禍數如下表:

時段	0~6 時	6~12 時	12~18 時	18~24 時
車禍件數	10	20	30	40

- (一) 試提出研究假設? (5分)
- (二)試提出虛無假設與對立假設? (5分)
- (三)試在5%的顯著水準下,檢定各時段車禍發生的機率是否有顯著不同?(15分)

- 二、某研究者發現,警察人員近視比例有逐年增加的趨勢。根據過去調查,警察人員近視的比率為 77.8%。今(107)年度隨機抽查 180 位警察人員的視力,發現有 150 位視力不良。
 - (一) 試在 10%的顯著水準下,檢定警察人員近視的比例是否有顯 著增加?
 - (二)續題(一),若今年度警察人員的視力不良率為 82%,試計 算其檢定力為多少?

- 三、假設某項特考有 1,000 位考生應考,且預定錄取 50 人,若已知該項考試成績近似常態分配,且平均考試成績為 195 分,標準差為 20分。
 - (一) 試問考試成績為235分的應考人是否會被錄取? (12分)
 - (二)試問最低錄取分數為幾分? (13分)

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

- 四、從臺北市民中隨機抽出 100 位進行調查,發現其中有 60 人贊成提高酒駕罰則。
 - (一)試問贊成提高酒駕罰則臺北市民所占比率的 95%信賴區間為何?(12分)
 - (二) 試問是否有足夠的證據說超過 50%的臺北市民贊成提高酒駕罰則 ($\alpha = 0.05$) ? (13 分)

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

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害分析與統計

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一、請回答下列問題:

- (一)經歷史資料顯示,歷年來那卡部落每年平均發生土石流的機率為 0.4,發生地震的機率為 0.6,發生土石流或地震的機率為 0.76。證明發生土石流與地震互為獨立事件;並求發生地震下土石流發生的條件機率為何?
- (二)描述 t 分配的特性與功能。
- (三)何謂 ANOVA?其目的為何?需採用什麼檢定?
- 二、某學者針對全國各鄉鎮市區的災害防救整備程度進行評分,發現其分數恰為常態分配。若全國有300個鄉鎮市區參加評比,結果有6個鄉鎮市區整備分數達90分;有30個鄉鎮市區整備分數不到60分。 P(0<Z<0.94)=0.33, P(0<Z<1.28)=0.40, P(0<Z<2.05)=0.48
 - (一)請問全國鄉鎮市區的災害防救整備平均分數為何?
 - (二)標準差為何?
 - (三)若內政部採用此學者評分結果,將80分及以上,但不到90分 的鄉鎮市區列為考評甲等,則甲等的鄉鎮市區共有幾個?

- 三、當災害發生後,企業也可能受到災害衝擊而無法營運;若企業未能快速恢復營運,則可能永久倒閉。某鄉鎮災害防救地區計畫進行因應七級強震的規劃。計畫中將該鄉鎮共1000家企業區分為:高度整備、中度整備、低度整備三類。分析後,該鄉鎮有10%企業屬高度整備、50%屬中度整備、40%屬低度整備。若高度、中度、低度整備的企業在七級地震影響下,將有0.05、0.15、0.3的機率會倒閉。
 - (一)請依整備程度(高度、中度、低度)及災害影響(不倒閉、倒閉)兩向度,繪製企業災害衝擊家數交叉資料表。
 - (二)該鄉鎮在七級的地震強度下,將有多少家企業倒閉?
 - (三)請說明地震可能對企業營運造成什麼影響?
- 四、社區防災是近年來政府倡議的災害防救策略之一。多數團隊進入社區後,常著眼於社區的自然災害潛勢分析,但較忽略對社區防災的各權益關係者(或稱作用者、利害關係人)掌握與分析。請說明社區防災的推動有哪些主要的權益關係者?他們在社區防災過程中扮演了什麼角色?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

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- 一、減災(Mitigation)是災害管理領域重要的工作,也是降低災害風險必要的途徑之一。請問,對於有效的減災作為,其要求的事項(Requirements for effective mitigation)為何?在減災的作為中,又可以區分為結構性與非結構性的減災,請說明此二種減災作為分別包含哪些內容?
- 二、災害發生後,對於民眾的安全與維護是災害應變非常重要的一環。 為確保民眾獲得妥善照顧,請問,當災害發生時,應處理與考量的 民眾防護 (Population protection) 議題有哪些?請以廣範圍的重大 地震災害為例說明之。
- 三、防災社區的營造,對促進災時居民自助、共助意識的實踐,至為重要。然,社區防災的推動方式必須因地制宜,推動過程中如何與社區建立關係,並了解社區,至為關鍵。從強化社區支持的角度,試述:可從哪些面向來了解社區?
- 四、大規模災害發生後,災區現場各方救災資源相繼投入,常見事權統合爭議。試述:當發生大規模災害,如何強化跨領域合作協調、指揮及管理機制?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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一、名詞釋義

- (一) 生態足跡 (Ecological Footprint)
- (二)多樣性 (Diversity)
- (三) 片利共生 (Commensalism)
- (四)國家環境政策法案(Act, NEPA)
- (五)仙台減災綱領 (Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)
- 二、請以臺灣的都市化為例子,說明永續發展的重要性。
- 三、請解釋何謂極端氣候(extreme weather)?並試論氣候變遷與極端氣候之關係,以及根據風災、水災、坡地災害、旱災等四個面向,說明極端氣候對於這四個面向的影響。

四、請觀察附圖臺灣北、中、南、東四個地區超越淹水警戒值頻率變化 趨勢,解釋與說明附圖所觀察到的現象,並討論此四個地區分別該 如何因應災害與調適。

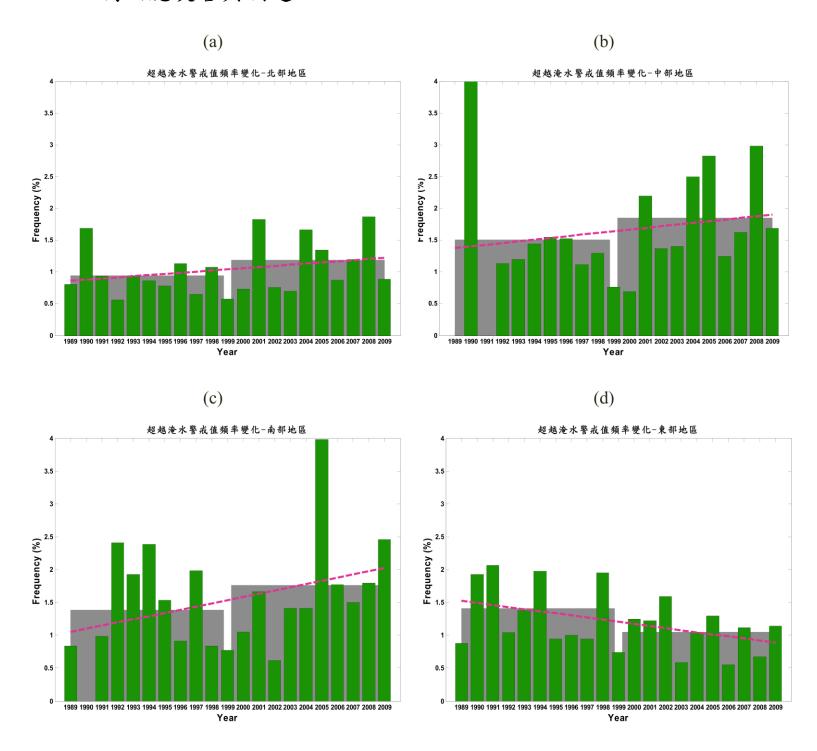


圖:1989-2009 臺灣地區分區日降雨量超過淹水警戒值發生機率。 (a)北區、(b)中區、(c)南區、(d)東區,柱狀圖為當年發生淹水 平均機率變化,底灰色為前十年與後十年之平均值,虛線為一 次迴歸趨勢線。

(資料來源:臺灣氣候變遷科學報告,2011)

所 别:各所

科 目:英文

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其控制,以防衛利益不受對手侵犯。

一、Vocabulary and Phrases ∶ (20 分)

1、年金改革

6、川普政府

2、化武攻擊

7、併排違停

3、檢調單位

8、保障人民權利

4、限制出境

9、促進社會進步

5、北韓政權

10、肇事逃逸責任

二、Translation:(30分)

(一)(中翻英):幫派份子從事犯罪活動,目的是要增加或維持聯盟的力量、 聲明或經濟財源,他們在聯盟內部會有加入或運作的規定,聯盟提供成員 身體上的保護,以抵禦其他罪犯或幫派,並致力對於特定地點或區域行使

(=) (English to Chinese): Buying drugs from a suspect is a direct means of gathering evidence. Undercover drug operations, though dangerous, is useful in identifying participants in drug conspiracies. Undercover officers should be intelligent, reliable, confident, and resourceful, and have good judgment and excellent communication skills.

- 三、Reading Comprehension: (20分)
- Qs 1-5: Closest in Meaning Test: Find the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one given for each question.
- 1. Police officers are prohibited from firing warning shots under any circumstances; police officers are also not permitted to shoot at a moving vehicle unless the vehicle being shot at is being used in an assault attempt.
 - (A) When their lives are threatened, police are authorized to fire warning shots.
 - (B) Police officers are never allowed to shoot at moving vehicles.
 - (C) Police officers can shoot at moving vehicles only if a police officer's life is threatened.
 - (D) Police officers can sometimes shoot at a moving vehicle.
- 2. "Law must be stable and yet it cannot stand still," means most nearly that
 - (A) law is a fixed body of subject matter.
 - (B) law must adapt itself to changing conditions.
 - (C) law is a poor substitute for justice.
 - (D) the true administration of justice is the firmest pillar of good government.
- 3. We must remember what happened in the past so that it will never happen again.
 - (A) If we could remember the past, it would not happen again.
 - (B) In order not to repeat the past, we should certainly not forget what happened then
 - (C) Since we all tend to forget what happened in the past, we do the same mistakes again.
 - (D) Those who couldn't remember what happened in the past were more likely to repeat it.

- 4. Because of his innocent face, it is difficult even today to believe he was a criminal although it had been certainly proven.
 - (A) Today it is possible to understand why people didn't want to believe that he was guilty as he had an innocent face.
 - (B) If it had been proven that he was guilty, they would believe that he was a criminal.
 - (C) It doesn't necessarily mean that criminals can't have an innocent look.
 - (D) Despite the fact that he was proven to be a criminal, his innocent face makes it difficult to believe that.
- 5. French is the only language other than English spoken on five continents.
 - (A) French and English are the only languages that are spoken on five continents.
 - (B) French and English are spoken widely in official and commercial circles.
 - (C) Before English, French was the only language spoken on five continents.
 - (D) Worldwide, French is the most widely taught second language after English.

Qs 6-10: Based on the passage below, answer the questions that follow it.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) grew out of the concept of defensible space developed by an architect and urban planner. Sometimes referred to as designing out crime, it has become an important tool for police in assisting communities in crime prevention efforts. The theory is based on the belief that design of the physical environment can create opportunities for people to come together and at the same time can remove the opportunity for criminals to act freely. It does this by concentrating on a facility's design, landscaping, and security technology, including a combination of security and police personnel, to create a series of preventive measures that combine to reduce problems or disruptions to a facility. These same preventive measures are meant to provide a sense of confidence to the public that a location is secure.

CPTED is most cost-effective when included in original design plans because this saves the costs associated with renovating or moving existing facilities. An example of a CPTED-based renovation in a mall or a transit facility would be moving the payment

area of a parking lot where crimes have occurred closer to where it can be seen by general users or by the facility's security officer. In this case, the placement of the payment area increases safety through the environmental decision of moving it into a safer area. The same example in a new facility would require someone with knowledge of CPTED principles considering the placement of the payment area during the design phase so as to prevent having to move it later.

- 6. According to the passage, police departments are most likely to use CPTED when
 - (A) helping communities develop crime prevention strategies.
 - (B) looking for car thieves on city streets.
 - (C) designing new police stations.
 - (D) all of the above.
- 7. The passage states that CPTED was developed by
 - (A) police community relations units.
 - (B) parking lot developers.
 - (C) a master builder and municipal planner.
 - (D) private security directors.
- 8. Based on the passage, CPTED would be least useful when
 - (A) renovating a suburban train station.
 - (B) renovating a shopping mall.
 - (C) renovating a private residence.
 - (D) renovating a public-access interior courtyard in a museum.
- 9. According to the passage, CPTED is most cost-effective
 - (A) in renovations.
 - (B) in new construction.
 - (C) when combined with other uniformed patrol tactics.
 - (D) when combined with plainclothes patrol tactics.

- 10. As a police officer, you would most likely be expected to have a knowledge of CPTED as a
 - (A) homicide detective.
 - (B) crime prevention officer.
 - (C) crime scene investigator.
 - (D) stationhouse sergeant.

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.

所 別:警察政策研究所、刑事警察研究所、資訊管理研究 所、鑑識科學研究所、行政管理研究所、防災研究 所、水上警察研究所(海洋科技組)

科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

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- 3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。
- 一、某警察分局 100 天的住宅竊案案件統計如下:

發生件數	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
天數	15	25	29	18	7	3	2	0	1	0

- (一)請問住宅竊案案件的平均數、變異數各為多少?
- (二) 請建立上述資料的次數統計表及繪製適當的統計圖。
- (三)請問未來某二天發生2件以上住宅竊案案件的機率為何?
- 二、縣市長選舉如火如荼,今調查某候選人之支持率,假設隨機抽出樣 本數 900 人,其中支持者佔 432 人,則:
 - (一) 求此候選人支持率 95%的信賴區間?
 - (二)檢定此位候選人之支持度是否低於5成($\alpha=0.05$)?
 - (三)在對立假設候選人支持度為45%,請說明檢定力為何?

註: $Z(0.05) = 1.645 \cdot Z(0.025) = 1.96$

三、欲確認案發時間是否與破案與否相關,隨機調查200案,得結果如下:

	破案	未破案
晚 上	40	60
白天	60	40

 $\alpha = 0.05$ 下,請檢定白天晚上是否與其破案有關 ($\chi^2_{1,0.05} = 3.841$)。

四、在犯罪熱點區域,對民眾進行盤查為一常見之勤務。今一警員,當發現有可疑民眾,他必須在下兩項中做一決定:

 H_0 :無違法可能(不盤查); H_1 :有違法可能(盤查)

- (-) 「盤查後無違法問題」為何種誤差(Type I or Type II)? 其機率常以何者表示(填 α , β)?
- (二)「未盤查但違法」為何種誤差,其機率表示為何(填 α , β)?
- (三) 有無辦法同時減少型一與型二錯誤?

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一、請回答下列問題:

- () Describe "mutually independent" and "mutually exclusive" in terms of event E and F, P(E), P(F), P(E \cap F), P(E \cup F), P(E|F) or P(F|E) given that P(E) \neq 0 and $P(F) \neq 0$. (7 分)
- (二) Describe "clustering sampling" and "sampling distribution". (6分)
- (三) Describe "Type II error" and "the purpose of ANOVA". (6分)
- (四) If X follows normal distribution with mean 5 and variance 9, find

$$\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-5}{3})^{2}} dx\right] \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-5}{3})^{2}} dx\right] = ? (6 \%)$$

二、旋風可分2類:即Ⅰ(強)與Ⅱ(弱)。依某城18年的紀錄,受到Ⅰ、Ⅱ旋 風侵襲的次數分別為 9 次與 54 次。假設任何 2 個旋風之發生互相獨立,且 其發生皆為 Poisson 過程。求:

(Note:自然對數的指數次方值可以不必計算出來)

- (一)下一年該城無強旋風來襲之機率? (7分)
- (二)下一年該城受2次旋風來襲的機率為何?(不管Ⅰ、Ⅱ)(8分)
- (三)下一年若有2次旋風來襲,則2次皆為強旋風之機率為何?(10分) (Hint: What distribution does (X|X+Y) follow?)

- 三、掌握災害風險是進行災害防救規劃的重要基礎。在 FEMA 386 減災規劃系列二之「認識風險」(Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses, FEMA 386-2)中建議:透過「危害辨識」、「描述危害」、「盤查資產」及「評估災損」4 步驟策略來進行災害分析。設想你受命將進行某縣市的災害分析,並被指定運用上述步驟來進行,請說明你將如何進行該縣市的災害風險分析。
- 四、今年2月6日發生美濃地震,造成南臺灣多處建築損毀等災情,並提醒國人須對地震有更積極的因應。在研擬因應方案時,某項議題可能有多種行動方案可採行,如可採結構補強、地質改良來因應地震帶來的建物破壞。不同的行動方案或各有優劣,權益關係者、成本、成效也可能有甚大差異。規劃者常需透過方案分析評估來比較其優劣。請列舉在分析評估各替選方案時,應考量哪些面向?並略述各面向下各有哪些考量重點?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

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一、從 2014、2015 年的 2 次復興航空空難事故現場與 2016 年美濃地震時的臺南維冠大樓災區,均可見大量志工團體(Volunteers)投入救災工作,過程中與災管主管機關之間,也出現部分扞格之處。就災害管理面向,試申述:志工團體參與救災工作的管理策略。

- 二、考量兵庫行動綱領的經驗,以及為達到「2015-2030 仙台減災綱領」預期的成果和目標,必須要有聯合且聚焦的行動。試述 2015 年第 3 屆世界減災會議中,所通過的優先推動項目有哪些?
- 三、請說明目前我國中央災害應變中心的編組架構為何?此一組織架構與以往的編組方式相比較有何優缺點?
- 四、請以日本 311 大地震造成的複合式災害為例,說明複合式災害可能引發的問題為何?面對巨大的複合式災害衝擊,政府應如何有效地進行災害整備工作,以降低社會的脆弱度?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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- 一、試說明教育部「區域防災及氣候變遷調適教育服務推廣團計畫」的內涵,並 申論如何因應此計畫及尋求相關資源進行防災校園的建置,以落實防災教育 的推廣。
- 二、請說明身為公部門的消防幹部,如何進行以「氣候變遷下的生活防災」為目標之防災宣導,試擬1份企劃案。
- 三、請申論氣候變遷與災害之關係,並以下圖分析氣候變遷與 hazard、disaster 之間的關係。



圖片來源: National Research Council (2006) Facing Hazards and Disasters: Understanding Human Dimensions. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, doi:10.17226/11671, p13.

四、繼「2005-2015 兵庫行動綱領」之後,聯合國於 2015 年 3 月在日本仙台舉行 第 3 屆世界減災會議(UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction),會中 通過「2015-2030 仙台減災綱領(Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030)」,試舉一實例論述其所提出的"Build Back Better"概念與減災、永續發展、減緩氣候變遷間的關聯性。

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- 4. 請以橫式書寫作答。

壹、解釋下列詞句之義:(每小題10分,共50分)

- 一、吾所以有大患者,為吾有身;及吾無身,有何患?(《老子·第十 三章》)
- 二、為天下及國,莫如以德,莫如行義。以德以義,不賞而民勸,不 罰而邪止,此神農、黃帝之政也。(《呂氏春秋·上德》)
- 三、事在四方,要在中央。聖人執要,四方來效。(《韓非子·揚權》)
- 四、凡戰者,以正合,以奇勝。故善出奇者,無窮如天地,不竭如江 海。(《孫子兵法·勢篇》)
- 五、群臣陳其言,君以其言授其事,事以責其功。功當其事,事當其 言則賞;功不當其事,事不當其言則誅。(《韓非子·二柄》)

貳、論文:50分

顧炎武〈與友人論學書〉:「愚所謂聖人之道者如之何?曰:『博學於文』,曰:『行己有恥』。自一身以至於天下國家,皆學之事也;自子臣、弟友,以至出入、往來、辭受、取與之間,皆有恥之事也。 恥之於人大矣。」請參酌前引古文之思想,以「現代警察的知識涵養與道德操守」為題,書寫論文一篇。

所

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3.禁用鉛筆作答,				
5. 水 川 如 平 1 7 百	是有个 1 可 7			
- \ Vocabulary and P	Phrases:(20 分)			
1.digital evidence				
2.informant				
3.INTERPOL				
4.polygraph				
5.in the line of duty				
6.The violence outsi	ide the city hall	soon after	r the poli	ce force put
down the riot.				
(A) expired	(B) subsided	(C) redirected	(D) ins	tilled
7.The police	the whole	area after fires w	ere disco	vered in the
high-rise building				
(A) cordoned off		(B) congested v	vith	
(C) posted to		(D) emancipate	d from	
8.The accused	against the dea	th sentence to the	Supreme	Court.
(A) adhered	(B) accommodated	(C) adjusted	(D) app	ealed

9 is a	n person who is involved	ved with another in	the commission of
crime whether as	a principal or as an ac	cessory.	
(A) Escort	(B) Accomplice	(C) Abettor	(D) Informant
10. He gave a	to the police t	elling them how he	killed his wife.
(A) commitment		(B) narrator	
(C) commandmen	t	(D) confession	1

二、Translation: (30 分)

(一) 中翻英(10分)

在全球化趨勢下,犯罪國際化日益嚴重。因此,「打擊跨國犯罪」已 是全球警政的核心。我國亦積極與各國執法機關建立情報合作管道,蒐集 運輸販毒、國際詐欺、恐怖活動、人口販運、武器走私、駭客入侵,網路 洗錢等犯罪情資,期能掃蕩不法,使跨國犯罪無所遁形,民眾免於被害。

(二) 英翻中(20分)

- 1. The treatment to be given the offender cannot alter the fact of the offense, but we can take measures to reduce the chance of similar acts occurring in the future. We should banish the criminal, not in order to exact revenge nor directly to encourage reform, but to deter that person and others from further illegal attacks on society.
- 2. A police officer is permitted to use the amount of force necessary only to overcome the resistance or aggression that is presented by the subject. When the resistance or aggression is reduced, the officer must reduce his or her force correspondingly.

三、Reading Comprehension: (20 分)

(一)請依下文回答第1題至第5題

Marco Polo literally changed the Western view of the world. European maps in his time were <u>1</u> on Biblical interpretations and classical mythology. Jerusalem was at the center. At the margins the map-makers drew monsters and savages, because there, <u>2</u> the Christian center, Nature herself was believed

a

to be monstrous. Then <u>3</u> Polo's book *Travels*, describing great civilizations in the East, and a world not centered on Jerusalem, politically or geographically. This recasting of the world into a more dynamic and multi-centered geographical space was the first step toward 4 we now call globalization. Travels appeared in popular anthologies circulating in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. Christopher Columbus had an early copy, and made notes in the margins. He later <u>5</u> America while searching out a western route to Polo's Cathay.

1. (A) based	(B) place	(C) situated	(D) supported			
2. (A) in the vic	inity of	(B) far from				
(C) in lieu of		(D) close to				
3. (A) came	(B) existed	(C) lied	(D) stood			

4. (A) which (B) what (C) that (D) where

5. (A) jumped into (B) took after (C) bungled into (D) diverged from

(二)請依下文回答第6題至第10題

In recent years, issues of public and personal safety have become a major concern to many people around the world. Violent incidents in fast food restaurants, parking lots, hospitals, schools and colleges, and shopping malls have led many to seek greater security inside their homes and in many public buildings and areas as well. Sales of burglar alarms, motion detectors, and closed circuit television systems (CCTV) have skyrocketed since 2000. Convenience stores, gas stations, jewelry stores, and even the postal service have barricaded their staffs behind safety glass enclosures and focus cameras on many work stations that involve handling money. Communities employ private security forces and encourage homeowners to install alarm systems and other security devices. While some people sympathize with the reasons behind these efforts, others have voiced concern that these measures are helping to create a siege mentality. There is fear that such a mentality will lead to a general distrust of others among people that could foster a dangerous isolation within neighborhoods and among neighbors.

- 6. The passage suggests which of the following about community security?
- (A) Communities are more dangerous today than they were before the year 2000.
- (B) Too much concern for security could destroy trust among neighbors.
- (C) Poor security has led to an increase in public violence.
- (D) Isolated neighborhoods are unsafe neighborhoods.
- 7. The word *foster* in the last sentence most nearly means
- (A) adopt
- (B) encourage
- (C) prevent
- (D) secure

- 8. The author believes that
- (A) More security is needed to make neighborhoods safer.
- (B) People should spend more on home security.
- (C) People should not ignore the problems created by excessively safety concerns.
- (D) Security devices are the best protection against violent crime.
- 9. According to the author, security devices have skyrocketed since 2000. What does it mean?
- (A) People like to live a life full of variety of security devices.
- (B) The need of security devices has dramatically increased among people.
- (C) The prices of security devices are on the increase.
- (D) Security devices have changed a lot since 2000.
- 10. In the second last sentence, the phrase *siege mentality* means
- (A) hostility
- (B) defensiveness
- (C) fear
- (D) corruption

四、Essay: (30 分)

Write an essay on the topic: Police Visibility

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.

所 别:防災研究所

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4.可用中文答題。

- Suppose that explosion accidents on a particular city occur on the average about four times every year. If the occurrence of explosion accidents on this city constitutes a Poisson process, (Note:自然對數的指數次方值可以不必計算出 來)
- () find the p. m. f. of the number of the explosion accidents. (6分)
- (\Box) Suppose further that and the proportion of causing fatal explosion accident is 1/4, find:
 - 1. the p. m. f. of the occurrence of fatal explosion accidents, and (9 %)
 - 2. the probability of exactly one fatal explosion accident in a given year. ($10\ \%$)

二、試回答下列問題:

- () Describe "least square method" and three different types of sampling distributions. (10分)
- (\subseteq) Describe "p-value" and "t-test (both matched sample test and independent sample test)." (10 分)
- (\equiv) If X follows normal distribution with mean 4 and variance 4, find

$$\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-4}{2})^{2}} dx\right] - \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-4}{2})^{2}} dx\right]^{2} = ? (5 \%)$$

- 三、今年 3 月 14 日至 18 日,上萬名來自世界各地災害防救領域的產、官、學專家,於日本仙台參加第三屆聯合國減災會議(The Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction)。會議中討論主題之一為建構國家及社區的災害韌性(building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters),這顯示「災害韌性」是國際上災害防救的重要概念與議題。請問:你認為災害韌性(resilience to disaster)包含哪些面向?若你受命分析台灣各縣市的災害韌性,你將運用哪些資料及方法進行之?
- 四、災害防救法指出,為有效執行緊急應變措施,各級政府應依權責實施災害防救設施、設備之整備及檢查。收容場所是保護受災民眾或有受災之虞者的設施,其需求量、使用者特性應預先分析、評估,以利收容場所之規劃及後續整備。請分別以和颱風相關的「水災」及「土石流」為例,說明(一)進行鄉、(鎮、市、區)之收容需求分析時,應掌握哪些資訊?(二)如何利用上述資訊進行鄉鎮市區層級轄區的收容需求量及使用者特性分析?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題"

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2.不用抄題,可不按題目次序作答,但應書寫題號。

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- 一、Owing to variety of social and technological changes, the danger level from environmental hazards is increasing. Most of these trends are not directly with changes in the physical dimension. Rather it is how and where we live. Disaster has many faces, and some of these reflect technological accidents, while others are rooted in the despair of the disenfranchised or the ethnic and religious hatred of extremists who have little tolerance for the diversity among people. Because disasters come in many faces. (You can answer this question in Chinese. □用中文
- () Please state briefly how to differentiate among disaster events.
- (\equiv) If the research approach is rooted in the empirical and comparative study of disaster behavior, please state the key principles of the research approach.
- 二、當相關公部門都預測災害即將侵襲之下,臨災前的舉棋不定,該何去何從?面對媒體的強力播放,以及來自親屬的關切,是否該斷然疏散撤離?如果撤離,哪裡是安身之所?眼前僅有的家當能否倖免於難?哪些該隨身攜帶?許多念頭紛紛從腦海中閃過,而最為重要的是,暫時的棲身之所能待多久?當居民一想到將被阻隔於住家之外,需寄人籬下之時,心情必然不悅,就算是眼前危機四伏。因此,稱職的地方災管人員(local emergency manager)必須設身處地理解居民的需求,並掌握必要的資源,以回應居民的訴求。這是災管人員的天職,也是必備的基本素養。因此,災管人員可以透過哪些措施(evacuation facilitators),來提升居民臨災前疏散撤離的效率,化解居民臨災時的疑慮?

- 三、請說明一個地區緊急計畫系統 (local emergency planning system)制定的流程 為何?並請以高雄氣爆事件為例,說明地方政府如何有效地掌握此一流程並 妥善制定其地區防災計畫?
- 四、請說明災害現場管理系統(Incident Command System, ICS)的基本特徵與原則、完整的組織編組架構為何?並請以一大型建築物倒塌現場救災為例,假想相關境況,並說明如何運用 ICS 建立其現場指揮編組架構?

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

更多消防考試科目的歷屆題庫立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題"

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- 2.不用抄題,可不按題目次序作答,但應書寫題號。
- 3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。
- 一、全球環境變遷帶來災害事件的高度複雜性與不確定性,因此,災害管理的思維從早期著重的應變階段,逐漸轉為強調從減災階段來進行根本且長期性的因應。請以風險(risk)、災害(hazard and disaster)、脆弱性(vulnerability)、回復力(resilience)、適應性(adaptation)等概念申論在全球氣候變遷之下,災害管理的減災(mitigation)、整備(preparedness)、應變(response)、復原(recovery)四階段之行動內容與關注重點,並以臺灣的社區防災為例闡述之。
- 二、請解釋下列專有名詞並申論與災害防救的關連性。
- () Recycling-based Society
- (\equiv) Water Neutral
- (四) Think Globally. Act Locally.
- (五) Biological Pump
- 三、年初以來由於春雨不足,臺灣面臨十年大旱,各地方政府相繼採取限水措施。臺灣平均年降雨量高達 2,500 毫米,為全世界平均值的 2 倍之多,依然無法避免缺水之苦。試分析臺灣水資源保持與使用上的問題並提出具體改善的建議。

- 四、政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)於2014年出版了第五次評估報告,其中第二工作組(WG2)以衝擊影響(impacts)、適應性(adaptation)和脆弱性(vulnerability)析論氣候變遷帶給人類社會系統和自然系統的潛在風險與因應策略,並以下圖1做為分析的核心架構、更進一步提出相關可能解決概念如圖2。請:
- (一)解釋圖1中重要概念的意義與相互關係。
- (二)參考圖2,舉例說明這個分析架構如何解釋當今全球環境變遷與災害。

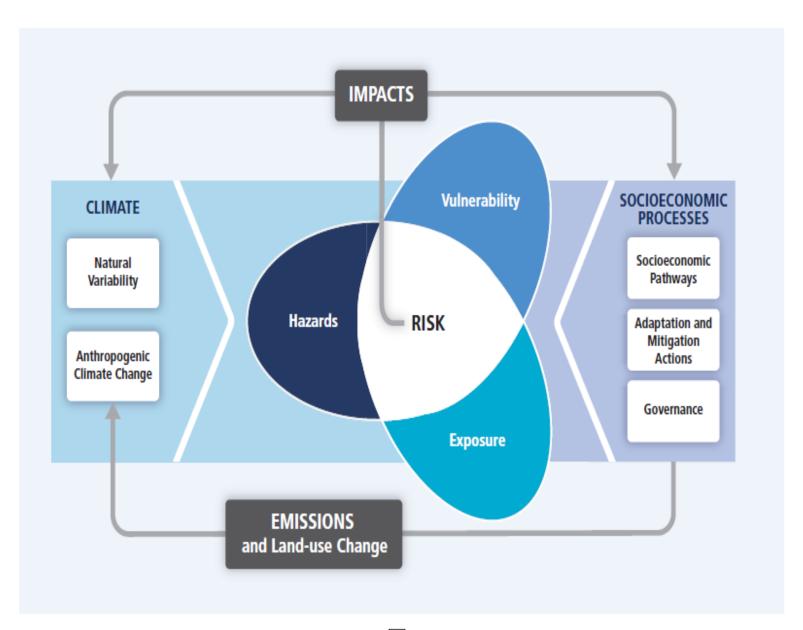


圖 1

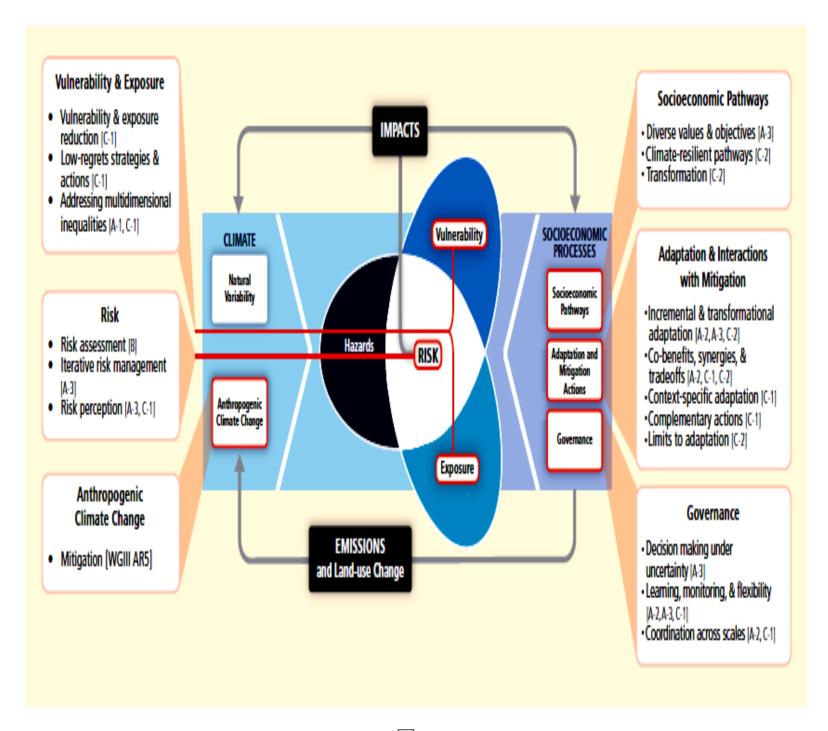


圖 2

圖片來源:

IPCC (2014) Climate Change 2014: Impact, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. A Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 190 pp. (in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish)

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- 4.請以橫式書寫作答。

壹、解釋下列詞句之義:(每小題 10 分,共 50 分)

- 一、呦呦鹿鳴,食野之蒿。我有嘉賓,德音孔昭。視民不恌,君子是則是傚。 我有旨酒,嘉賓式燕以敖。(《詩經·小雅·鹿鳴》)
- 二、初,鄭武公娶于申,曰武姜,生莊公及共叔段。莊公寤生,驚姜氏,故名曰寤生,遂惡之。愛共叔段,欲立之。亟請於武公,公弗許。(《左傳》隱公元年)
- 三、往者貞觀之初,率土霜儉,一匹絹才得粟一斗,而天下帖然。百姓知陛下 甚憂憐之,故人人自安,曾無謗讟。(《貞觀政要·論儉約》)
- 四、發慮憲,求善良,足以謏聞,不足以動眾;就賢體遠,足以動眾,未足以 化民。君子如欲化民成俗,其必由學乎!(《禮記·學記》)
- 五、子曰:「君子之於天下也,無適也,無莫也,義之與比。」(《論語·里仁》)

貳、論文:50分

〔宋〕蘇軾〈刑賞忠厚之至論〉云:「先王知天下之善不勝賞,而爵祿不足以勸也;知天下之惡不勝刑,而刀鋸不足以裁也。是故疑則舉而歸之於仁,以君子長者之道待天下,使天下相率而歸於君子長者之道。」請參酌前引古文之思想,以「忠厚乃待人之道」為題,寫作論文一篇。

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作答注意事項:

別:各所

目:英文

所

科

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- \land Vocabulary and Phrases \vdots (20 %)

(一)輻射汙染 (六)司法互助

(二)自拍神器 (七)溫室效應

(三)事故現場 (八)恐怖攻擊

(四)警政署署長 (九)食安危機

(五)客機空難 (十)內線交易

\equiv \ Translation : $(30 \, \%)$

- () 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. ($10\ \%$)
- (\equiv) Officers shall not use their police power to resolve personal grievances (e.g. those involving the officer, family members, relatives, or friends) except under circumstances that would justify the use of self-defense, actions to prevent injury to another person, or when a serious offense has been committed that would justify an arrest. ($10 \, \text{/}\text{O}$)
- (\equiv) The essence of the police role in maintaining order is to reinforce the informal control mechanisms of the community itself. Areas where community controls break down are vulnerable to criminal investigation. ($10 \ \%$)

\equiv Reading Comprehension : (20 \Rightarrow)

Another large-scale study conducted by William Spelman and Dale Brown and published in 1984 was also to challenge a core police assumption of that period — that improvement in rapid response to calls for service would lead to improvements in crime fighting. This study was developed in good part because of the findings of a prior investigation in Kansas City that found little support for the crime control effectiveness of rapid response to calls for service (Kansas City Police Department 1977). With support from the National Institute of Justice, Spelman and Brown investigated 4000 victims, witnesses, and bystanders in some 3300 serious crimes in four American cities. This was another major study in terms of the resources brought to bear and the methods used. Again it examined a strategy that was aided by technological advances in the twentieth century and that was central dogma of police administrators — that police must get to the scene of a crime quickly if they are to apprehend criminal offenders.

根據以上內容,用英文回答以下問題(每題2分):

- (一) Spelman and Brown 的研究報告發表於哪一年?
- (\Box) 在 Spelman and Brown 的研究之前,哪個城市警察局做過類似研究?
- (三) Spelman and Brown 的研究是在哪個部門的支持下進行?
- (四) Spelman and Brown 研究的實證資料係蒐集自幾個美國城市?

根據以上內容,用中文回答以下問題(每題3分):

- (五) Spelman and Brown 所要挑戰的研究假設是什麼?
- (六)在 Spelman and Brown 研究之前的類似研究,有何研究發現?
- (七) Spelman and Brown 研究的實證資料來自 4000 個研究對象,這些研究對象是每個案件中的什麼人?
- (八) "dogma of police administrators"的意義為何?

四、Essay:(30分)

Write an essay on the following topic. The length of your essay should be <u>no less</u> than 100 words and <u>no more than 200 words</u>.

"Mobile Police Station" and its Impacts