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所 别:各所 立即上網搜尋"消防考試歷屆考古題" 高鋒公職補習班整理 目:英文 科 Line@帳號:@gaofeng 連絡電話: 07-236-7296 作答注意事項: 1.本試題共4大題,總分100分;共6頁。 2.不用抄題,可不按題目次序作答,但應書寫題號。 3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。 - Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence. (20 分) 1. Law enforcement agencies are increasingly prioritizing measures to combat the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_, a form of harassment that involves unwanted and obsessive attention towards an individual. (A) hacking (B) stalking (C) graffiti (D) jaywalking 2. The defendant claimed that the confession was made under \_\_\_\_\_, arguing that he was coerced into admitting guilt by threats of violence against his family. (A) duress (B) consent (C) compliance (D) corroboration 3. The British Royal Family decided to sue a French magazine for publishing paparazzi photographs of their members and \_\_\_\_\_ their privacy. (A) detecting (B) infringing (C) adventuring (D) violating 4. After the earthquake, the authorities ordered the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of all buildings in the affected area. (A) reinforcement (B) demolition (D) detention (C) evacuation 5. A bomb \_\_\_\_\_ outside an elementary school and injured lots of passersby, prompting the city police to start investigating this case.

(C) lit up

(A) set out

(B) went off

(D) put out

6.The defense attorney successfully a	rgued that the evidence obtained through
illegal search and seizure was	in court proceedings.
(A) adoptable (B) legitimate	(C) inadmissible (D) reliable
7. Several gangsters involved in the assa	ault of a police officer are still
(A) out of hand (B) down to earth	(C) at large (D) out of breath
8. Without permission, passengers are n	ot allowed to stay within the of
MRT routes, stations, or trains during	non-service hours.
(A) gratitude (B) confines	(C) privilege (D) alliance
9. The city council allocated funds	for the renovation of critical,
including bridges, roads, and water su	apply systems.
(A) recreational facilities	(B) attractions
(C) landmarks	(D) infrastructure
10. The company's accountant was char	ged with, accused of unlawfully
transferring company funds into her	personal accounts.
(A) conspiracy (B) extortion	(C) mischief (D) embezzlement
二、Translation:(30分)	

### (一) 英譯中(15分)

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

#### (二)中譯英(15分)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4. According to the author, what is the real cause behind all the cell phone-related accidents?
  - (A) The act of holding the cell phone.
  - (B) The cause is still unknown.
  - (C) The phone conversation itself.
  - (D) Drivers cannot see what is ahead of them.
- 5. According to the passage, why does engaging in cell phone conversation while driving lead to distraction?
  - (A) Because it increases the visual processing capacity of the brain.
  - (B) Because it reduces the brain's ability to process visual signals.
  - (C) Because it enhances the driver's reaction time.
  - (D) Because it improves the driver's attention to the road.
- (二) Cloze Test: Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following passage. (10 分)

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

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

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

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

1.(A) Despite

(B) In accordance with

(C) While

(D) In terms of

2.(A) onset

(B) aftermath (C

(C) magnitude

(D) afterwards

3.(A) plunged into

(B) bumped into

(C) indulged into

(D) ventured into

4.(A) redundant

(B) optional

(C) capricious

(D) pivotal

5.(A) feline

(B) canine

(C) rodent

(D) equine

#### 四、Essay: (30分)

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

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

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所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害分析與統計

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一、近期的地震災害,在花蓮地區造成嚴重的災情。事前的災害風險評估,可以作為因應可能的災害、相關預防整備措施的基礎。評估災害衝擊 (estimate losses)可以從哪些方面評估災害可能造成的衝擊程度?

二、災害研究需藉助科學的研究方法來驗證災害的成因,並據以提擬相 應的防救災策略。試述:災害分析的研究方法及其適用的範圍?

三、請以學校設施為對象,研擬災時疏散計畫。

四、請以山區聚落為對象,研擬災時收容安置計畫。

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科 目:災害管理

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- 一、災害復原重建是災害管理重要的階段工作之一,請解釋何謂災害復原重建?依據我國《災害防救法》規定,為實施災後復原重建,各級政府應依權責實施的事項有哪些?
- 二、請說明計畫在災害管理中的角色與重要性為何?對於災害防救計畫的分類與內容,我國《災害防救法》有何規定?
- 三、試論在災害管理的四階段中,運用地理資訊系統(Geographic Information System, GIS)進行空間分析、產製圖資,能如何有助於 風險溝通?
- 四、請比較分析社區防災過程中居民 (people)、政府 (officials)、媒體 (mass media)、外部支援者 (supporters) 四者所包括的範疇與重要 性。

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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一、如何定義永續發展(sustainable development)?並請從社會、經濟 與環境3個面向,分別說明永續發展的基本主張。

- 二、近年來極端氣候造成全球各地大型災害頻傳,嚴重威脅人類生存。 面對氣候變遷,就國家的角色,可以從哪些方面來協助緩解氣候變 遷所造成的極端氣候以及對人類生存環境造成的威脅?
- 三、IPCC AR6 WGII「衝擊、調適與脆弱性」報告指出,透過因應性別、種族、身心障礙、年齡、居住區位、所得等不平等的法律、政策及 SOP的擬定與執行,可降低氣候變遷的脆弱性(SPM.D.2.1)。請闡 述及舉例說明,為何減少不平等,可以增加因應氣候變遷的韌性?
- 四、依據「臺灣氣候變遷科學報告—物理現象與機制」的推估指出,隨 著全球氣候變遷,臺灣未來的氣候也將受影響。試從溫度、降雨、 海平面、颱風等面向,說明其未來變化趨勢,以及會加劇哪些災害 樣態?

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

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

13.8、13.9、13.5、13.6、13.6、13.5、13.8、14.0、13.8、13.7 假設該員警跑步時間呈常態分配,試求:

- (一)請問該員警 3,000 公尺跑步所需時間的平均數及標準差。(15分)
- (二)該員警跑步平均時間的95%信賴區間。(請說明計算方式)(10分)
- 二、取自一常態母體之隨機樣本,樣本數 n=36、標準差 s=3,發現 95%的信賴區間為(20.02,22.98)。
  - (一) 在  $\alpha$  =0.05 之下,檢定  $H_0$ :μ=20; $H_1$ :μ≠20 的結論為何? (15 分)
  - (二) 若檢定  $H_0$ :  $\mu$ =23.0, 則結論又為何? (10分)

- 三、假設某地區每個月發生假投資詐欺之案件數服從標準差為 10 件,但平均件數  $\mu$  為未知之常態分配,現從犯罪資料中隨機抽出 25 個月份的資料來進行分析,且欲檢定之虛無假設為  $H_0: \mu=20$ ,對立假設為  $H_1: \mu \neq 20$ ,若已知拒絕域為  $C=\{\overline{X}<16$ 或 $\overline{X}>24\}$ 。
  - (一)試求型 I 誤差發生的機率 α 為何? (12 分)
  - (二) 試求當  $\mu$ =22 ( $H_1$  成立) 時,型 II 誤差發生的機率 β 為何? (13 分)

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

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

#### 四、請回答下列問題:

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

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

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

(二)在進行統計分析時,相關係數可用來判斷 2 個不同變項間之相關程度。對於 2 個類別變項,我們通常使用列聯係數 (基本) 數值大小來衡量相關程度(其中 x²表示檢定的卡方值,n表示樣本數)。試計算本題對應之列聯係數,並判斷「滿意程度」與「受訪者身份」兩變項間是屬於何種相關?(高度相關、中度相關或低度相關)(10分)

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

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- 一、何謂「災害防救組織」?建立災害防救組織的目的為何?請繪圖並解說我國目前的中央災害防救體系組織架構為何?
- 二、請解釋災害應變中心的意義為何?災害應變中心在災害應變中具有哪些功能?我國《災害防救法》對於災害應變中心的設立有何規定?
- 三、試論災害管理 (disaster management) 與降低災害風險 (disaster risk reduction) 兩者之異同。
- 四、請問減災、整備、應變、復原各階段中分別需進行哪些風險溝通(risk communication)?為什麼?

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科 目:災害分析與統計

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- 一、若某縣市公務人員的平均休假天數為 18.0 天,張生想了解該縣市防災承辦人員休假天數,是否與該縣市其他公務人員有異。張生調查該縣市 25 位防災承辦人員的休假天數,得平均值為 16.0 天,標準差為 5.0 天。在  $\alpha=0.05$  下,請檢定張生所在縣市的防災承辦人員休假天數,是否顯著不同於該縣市其他公務人員?( $z_{0.025}=1.96$ , $z_{0.05}=1.64$ , $t_{24,0.025}=2.064$ , $t_{24,0.05}=1.711$ )
- 二、李姓研究生進行韌性社區研究,對所選取的50個社區進行韌性分析 及評分,分數愈高者表示越具災害韌性。李生發現其分數恰為常態 分配,有5個社區韌性分數達90分;有5個社區韌性分數不到60 分。

$$P (0 < Z < 1.28) = 0.40, P (0 < Z < 0.85) = 0.30,$$

P (0 < Z < 0.53) = 0.20

- (一)請問李生所選的社區的災害韌性平均分數為何? (5分)
- (二)承上,標準差為何?(10分)
- (三)若李生想針對分數不到70分的社區進行進一步訪談與調查,則李 生須進一步調查幾個社區?(10分)
- 三、請以 Analytic Hierarchy Process 分析方法為基礎,發展一份與災害管理有關的研究計畫。該計畫需說明以下事項:(一)研究背景、問題意識、研究目的(二)資料收集方式(三)研究工具、抽樣方法、資料分析步驟(四)預期研究成果

四、A sociologist is interested in the relationship between education and income, Data are collected from nine individuals as follows:

Individual	Education (measured in years of formal schooling)	Income (measured in thousands of dollars)
	Tormar schooling)	ulousalius of dollars)
1	4	6
2	6	12
3	8	14
4	11	10
5	12	17
6	14	16
7	16	13
8	17	16
9	20	19

- a. Compute the Pearson r for these data. (10 %)
- b. Using these data, test the null hypothesis  $H_0: \rho=0$  against  $H_i: \rho>0$ . Use  $\alpha=.05 \ (10\ \%)$
- c. Construct  $CI_{95}$  for  $\rho$ . Remember that the critical value for the confidence interval will be different from that the test of the hypothesis. (5 %)

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科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。

- 一、因應氣候變遷的策略常被區分為減緩(mitigation)與調適 (adaptation)。請說明何謂氣候變遷的「減緩」,並請列舉 3 項因 應對策?(10分)何謂氣候變遷的「調適」,並請列舉 5 項因應對 策?(15分)
- 二、原住民族的氣候變遷調適,是現代國家因應氣候變遷所需面對的議題。國際倡議處理這些議題時,應多方納入科學、原住民及地方等多種形式的知識。在這思潮下,請闡述政府如何推動位在大規模崩坍影響範圍內原住民聚落之災害因應,以促進其氣候變遷調適?
- 三、在 2015-2030 仙台減災綱領中,關於「利益關係人(Stakeholders)的角色」,引用到聯合國大會在 2013 年 12 月 20 日作出的 68/211 號決議(General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20),試述其中對於「相關利益關係者」有哪些期許?
- 四、生物對每種環境因子皆有特定適應範圍,因此,環境因素會影響生物種類與分布情形,圖 1 顯示生物族群數量與環境因子之關係。科技部根據聯合國政府間氣候變遷專門委員會 2021 年第 6 次評估報告之科學數據,推估在氣候變遷持續升溫情境下,臺灣的埃及斑蚊分布區域的變化(圖 2)。試運用圖 1 概念,說明臺灣北、中、南、東各區在氣候變遷下的登革熱風險?

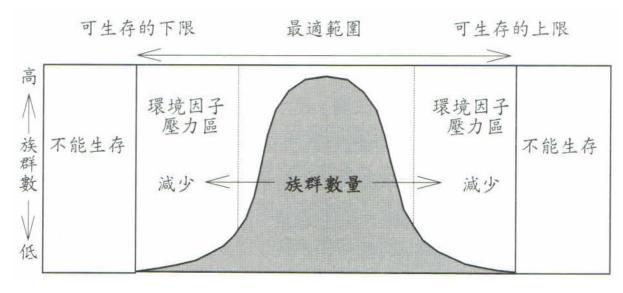


圖 1

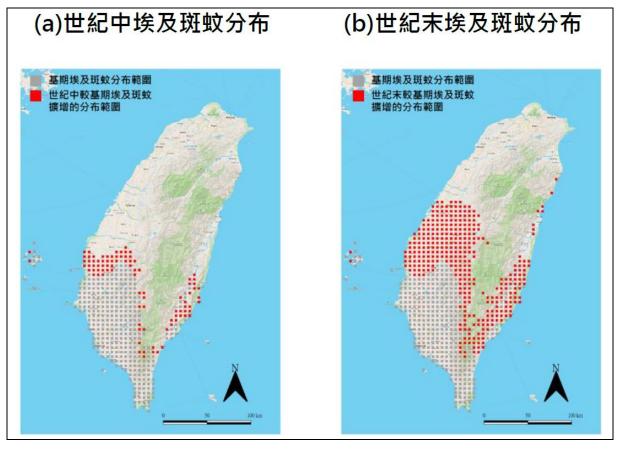


圖 2

#### 圖片來源:

林俊全、莊振義、李建堂(2014)氣候變遷與災害防救,台北:五南。 科技部(2022) IPCC氣候變遷第6次評估報告「衝擊、調適與脆弱度」 之科學重點摘錄與臺灣氣候變遷衝擊評析更新報告。

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氣候變遷與災害2

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2.不用抄題,可	不按題目次序作答	, 但應書寫題號。	
	, 違者不予計分。		
- · Vocabulary a	and Phrases: A wor	d or phrase is miss	sing in each of the
_	itences. Please sele	_	
sentence. (20			•
1. Officer Chen	appears to be polit	e, hardworking and	That's
why he was a	ppreciated by his su	pervisor.	
(A) aggressiv	ve (B) absolute	(C) accommodat	e (D) approximate
2. This journal	articleorg	ganized crime in ou	ır city. The police
should read it	carefully.		
(A) deals wit	th (B) goes out	(C) does without	(D) runs out of
3. In order to la	y up a flexible mech	nanism for national	rescue service, the
National Res	cue Command Cen	ter needs to build u	ip its organization
and establish	its legali	n detail.	
(A) status		(B) statistician	
(C) stationer		(D) stationmaste	r
4. A police focu	is on controlling dis	sorder has been hyp	othesized to be an
important wa	y to reduce more ser	rious crimes in	·
(A) nomads		(B) nerves	
(C) narrative	S	(D) neighborhoo	ods
5. After the gov	vernment carried ou	t an effective policy	y, crime rate is on
the			
(A) mission	(B) decline	(C) frustration	(D) merchandise

6. The professor sa			oved up to 4.2%
	_ more social prob		(D) 1
(A) cost in	(B) survive from	(C) result in	(D) locate in
7. The chief looks	cool and strict; he	e disp	layed any sign of
emotion.			
(A) forgive	(B) rarely	(C) prepare to	(D) activate to
8. Captain Wang g	ot a promotion la	st week. It prove	ed to
work hard in the	agency.		
(A) world-wise	(B) wordplay	(C) worthless	(D) worthwhile
9. People who	themselve	es to financial str	ess feel frustrated
easily and intend	to commit fraud.		
(A) represent	(B) expose	(C) announce	(D) recommend
10. People are glad	to see	economic	recovery because
looking for a job	is easier than befo	re.	
(A) subordinate	(B) temporary	(C) articulate	(D) sustainable
二、Translation (30	分)		
(一) 英翻中			
Five ways law en	nforcement agenci	ies can implemen	t the task force's
recommendations	•		

- 1. Review and update policies, training, and data collection on use of force.
- 2. Increase transparency of data, policies, and procedures.
- 3. Call on the POST (Peace Officer Standards and Training) Commission to implement all levels of training.
- 4. Examine hiring practices and ways to involve the community in recruiting.
- 5. Ensures officers have access to the tools they need to keep them safe.

### (二)中翻英

「問題導向警政 (POP)」是 1979 年 Herman Goldstein 教授所提出的警政策略,其確認與分析特定犯罪及脫序問題,以發展有效的回應策略。常被用來解決問題的方法是 SARA 模式,包括:掃描、分析、回應、評估四個要項。

Confessions have been proved false in a number of situations, such as

### 三、Reading Comprehension (20分)

when it is discovered	that the confessed	l crime was not _	; when
new evidence shows it	was physically in	npossible for the	confessor to have
committed the crime; v	when the real perp	etrator is captured	l; and when DNA
and other scientific	evidence 2	establishes	the confessor's
innocence. False confe	ession may be vol	untary. Voluntary	false confessions
are those in which pe	eople claim respo	onsibility for crin	nes they did not
committed without	3 or press	ure from police.	There are several
reasons why innocent	people might vol	unteer confession	s, for example a
pathological need for	attention or self	f-punishment; fee	eling of guilt or
; or the do	esire to protect a	a parent, child o	or someone else.
Undoubtedly, false co	onfession may als	o be involuntary.	. An involuntary
confession is one ext	racted by any so	ort of5	It is a forced
confession obtained u	nder means of _	<u>6</u> , enhan	ced interrogation
technique or duress.			
1. (A) committed	(B) commit	(C) committing	(D) to commit
2. (A) aggressively	(B) affirmatively	(C) attractively	(D) assembly
3. (A) prompt	(B) prompted	(C) prompting	(D) be prompted
4. (A) exclusions	(B) conclusions	(C) collisions	(D) delusions
5. (A) flavors	(B) privileges	(C) threats	(D) capacities
6. (A) reward	(B) torture	(C) souvenir	(D) pleasure

A turning point came May, when the Trump admir	iistration
announced a rule that would bar Huawei and its suppliers	8
using American technology and software. The decision,9	_ to take
effect in September, could throw Huawei's supply chain	10
chaos.	

- 7. (A) during
- (B) from
- (C) on
- (D) in

- 8. (A) for
- (B) of
- (C) from
- (D) by

- 9. (A) slate
- (B) slated
- (C) slating
- (D) to slate

- 10. (A) into
- (B) by
- (C) at
- (D) beyond

### 四、Essay (30分)

Many governments implemented social distancing and social isolation in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, which transformed citizens' social life. These drastic changes in social patterns likely changed the demand for police and other first responders services. Please describe your experience or opinion about this situation. The length of your essay should be <u>no less than</u> 150 words and no more than 400 words.

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科 目:統計學(同等學力加考)

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### 一、請回答下列問題:

- (-) 請先繪製母體分配為常態分配, $\mu$ =50, $\sigma$ =6 的機率分配圖形。  $(10\, \mathcal{G})$
- (二)若從其中抽樣 n=16,樣本平均數 $\overline{X}$ 的抽樣分配圖形為何?(10分)
- (三)該樣本平均數 $\overline{X}$ 可能的變動範圍 90%信賴區間為何? (5.6)

( 參考數值: Z<sub>0.05</sub> =1.645、Z<sub>0.025</sub> =1.96、Z<sub>0.01</sub> =2.326)

- 二、若想了解某項施政的全體民意支持率,今隨機抽樣 900 人,得支持 者有 522 人;
- (一)請估計全體民意支持率的95%信賴區間。(15分)
- (二) 若設定  $\alpha$  =0.02,抽樣誤差 (估計誤差) e=0.01,需要樣本大小 n=? (10分)

三、某分局想了解警車的車齡和它每年維修費用是否有關係,以下是 10 輛警車的資料:

車齢	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
維修費	1,500	2,100	2,200	1,800	2,400	2,000	2,200	3,500	4,700	4,200

- (一)請計算10輛警車維修費的平均數、變異數與標準差。(15分)
- (二)請計算警車車齡與每年維修費的皮爾森積差相關係數。(10分)

四、為了調查基層警察對警察勤務制度改革的意見,自甲地區抽出 200 人,乙地區抽出 120 人,丙地區抽出 150 人,調查結果如下:

	支持	反對	無意見	總計
甲地區	128	55	17	200
乙地區	69	41	10	120
丙地區	101	35	14	150
總計	298	131	41	470

問題:在 $\alpha$ =0.05 下,請寫出計算過程,並檢定甲、乙、丙三個地區基層警察意見是否有差異?【 $\chi^2_{0.05}(4)$ =9.488】

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科 目:災害分析與統計

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### 一、名詞釋義

- (一)構念效度
- (二)外在信度
- (三)因素分析
- (四)縱貫式調查
- (五)常模參照測驗
- 二、某消防員針對轄區內消防分隊的地點配置、人員編制、車輛裝備需求等欲進行評估,以撰擬未來五年內,外勤分隊的軟硬體需求及分隊增減配置的調整計畫。請試擬一份研究計畫,說明上述各項軟硬體評估的執行。
- 三、設隨機變數 X 呈常態分配,而 Y 為 X 的函數: Y = 3 X + 20。若隨機變數 X 的平均為 20,標準差為 2。請問: Y 的機率分配有何特性? (10分) Y 的平均為何? (5分) Y 的標準差為何? (10分)
- 四、鄉(鎮、市、區)公所是推動「災害防救深耕計畫」的重要單位。 
  張教授認為各縣市深耕計畫的經費,與該縣市的公所數目有密切關

# 係,故蒐集各縣市深耕計畫經費(單位為千元)及公所數資料,運 用統計軟體跑迴歸分析後,得到變異數分析表與迴歸係數表如下:

#### 模型摘要

模型	R	R 平方	調整後 R 平方	估計的標準誤
1	.972ª	.945	.942	1682.471

a. 解釋變數: (常數),公所數

#### 變異數分析a

	模型	平方和	自由度	均方	F	顯著性
1	迴歸	965234464	1	965234464	C	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	殘差	56614185	A	В		
	總計	1021848650	21			

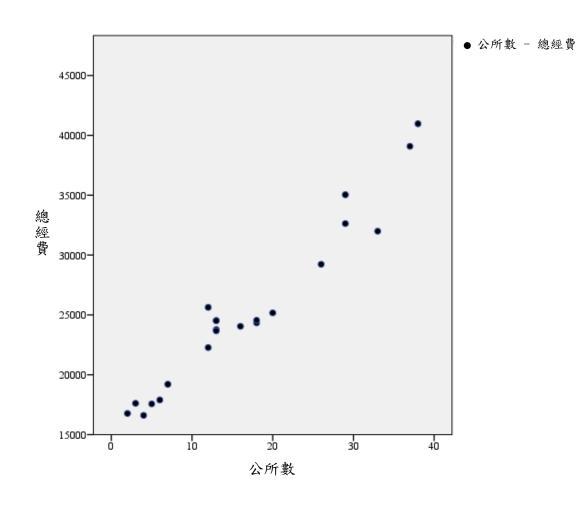
a. 應變數:總經費

b. 解釋變數: (常數),公所數

#### 係數a

模型		非標準	非標準化係數		Т	顯著性
	<b>伏王</b>	В	標準誤	β	1	<b>冰</b> 人名 1二
1	(常數)	15049.601	661.982		22.734	.000
	公所數	615.874	33.352	.972	18.466	.000

a. 應變數:總經費



### 請回答下列問題:

- (一)請運用上述迴歸係數資料,書寫深耕計畫經費(單位千元)與 公所數目的簡單迴歸模型方程式。(10分)
- (二)上述分析結果是否支持張教授的主張? (6分)
- (三)在變異數分析(ANOVA)表中,A、B、C的值各為何? (9分)

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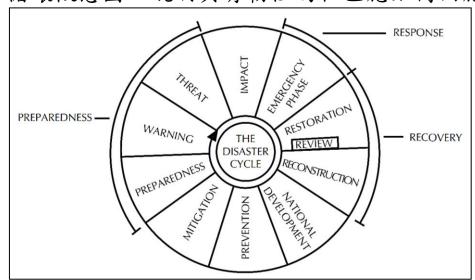
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- 一、 2015 年世界減災會議期間,各國重申對於降低災害風險以及建構耐 災能力的承諾,同時也強調推動永續發展和消弭貧窮的急迫性,必 須適度地納入各級政策、計畫、方案和預算之中,並且納入相關綱 領之考量。該會議中通過的 2015-2030 減災綱領,所預期達成的成 果與目標為何?
- 二、為因應 COVID-19 疫情變化,新北市政府在超前部署上,於 2020 年1月起,陸續頒佈:口罩徵用、禁止轄內公私立高中職以下師生 出國、特定行業停業等應變措施。試述:《災害防救法》中就各級政 府成立災害應變中心後,授權指揮官的災害應變權限有哪些?
- 三、災害管理是一個連續且各階段相互關聯的循環,請運用下方所示之 災害管理循環概念圖,說明具有韌性的社區應如何因應災害風險。



圖片來源: Carter, W. N. (2008) Disaster management: A disaster manager's handbook, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

四、2015年蘇迪勒颱風在臺灣北部的強降雨,造成多處嚴重淹水、土石流、山洪暴發。坐落於大漢溪上游支流霞雲溪河階地的桃園市復興區羅浮里合流部落,即在蘇迪勒颱風侵臺期間,遭土石流沖毀全數房舍。幸運的是,身為土石流防災專員的里長,早在政府發布土石流警戒前,就已帶領居民疏散避難,因而無人傷亡。災後,合流部落原址經評定無法原地重建,因此,公部門協助另覓1公里外的土地進行異地重建,受災居民於2017年入住由非政府組織援建的永久屋。請分析上述情境在災害管理的四階段中,各可能面對的災害管理議題與解決提案。

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- 一、試從韌性(resilience)理論,論述都市洪患治理應如何因應氣候變 遷帶來降水型態改變。
- 二、人類社會面對氣候變遷,必須有積極的調適作為。然而,聯合國政府間氣候變遷專門委員會第6次評估報告也明確指出:「不當調適(maladapts)特別會對邊緣弱勢族群產生不利影響、增加風險暴露、更強化現有的不平等。以文化價值、原住民知識、地方知識與科學知識的共融規劃,將有助於防止上述不當調適。」請析論:臺灣2009年莫拉克風災後,異地重建永久屋政策調適與不當調適的原因。
- 三、科學家運用氣候模型,進行臺灣在 21 世紀中及世紀末的氣候推估發現:在降雨方面,臺灣未來年總降雨量有增加的趨勢。在低度溫室氣體排放情境下,臺灣世紀中、末的總雨量增加幅度約為 12%及 16%,平均年最大日暴雨強度增加 15.7%及 15.3%。但在高度溫室氣體排放情境下,臺灣世紀中、末的總雨量增加幅度達 15%、31%,平均年最大日暴雨強度增加 20%、41.3%。試參考上述科學預測,若你被指派擬定目前至 2030 年的氣候變遷調適策略,你可規劃哪些策略來降低氣候災害風險?(提示:在 IPCC 報告中,災害風險是哪些面向的交集?可從這些面向討論因應策略)

四、在因應氣候變遷的風險及建構韌性上,IPCC 的評估報告提及:the global trend of urbanization also offers a critical opportunity in the near-term, to advance climate resilient development. Integrated, inclusive planning and investment in everyday decision-making about urban infrastructure, including social, ecological and grey/physical infrastructures, can significantly increase the adaptive capacity of urban and rural settlements. 請參考上述陳述,說明我們如何提升城鄉聚落 的氣候變遷調適量能?

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作答注意事項:	連絡電話:07-23	6-7296	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	45 3 100 3 1 11	4 T	
1.本試題共4大題,		, <b>,</b>	
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。		
- Vocabulary and	Phrases: Choos	e the word tha	t has the same
meaning as the un	derlined word in	n each of the sente	ences. (20 分)
1. Special equipment	is required to fin	d <u>latent</u> fingerprint	ts.
(A) obvious	(B) hidden	(C) human	(D) mammal
2. As soon as the Dep	oartment of Corre	ections' recommend	dations for prison
reform were relea			_
people who said th	•		_
(A) provided	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(C) rewarded	(D) flooded
3. Changes in our en	vironment, lifest	yle and human be	havior all help to
encourage the spre	ad of infectious d	liseases.	•
9	(B) unknown		(D) deadly
4. Commissioner Wa	ng regarded bud	lget cuts as a par	nacea for all the
problems faced by		_	
(A) cure	(B) result	(C) cause	(D) necessity
5. One of the duties of	of a captain is to d	lelegate responsibi	lity.
		(C) criticize	
6. The number of peo	ople committing c	rimes seems to dw	indle steadily.
•		(C) increase	
7. If you struggle wit		, ,	
from brainstorming	•	<u> </u>	_, ,
(A) situation		(C) dilemma	(D) deal

8. The laws require	advertisers to subs	stantiate their cla	ums.
(A) review	(B) prove	(C) explain	(D) promote
9. In the small subu	rb in New Taipei	City, local polic	e have <u>implemented</u>
a neighborhood v	vatch program that	t has yielded ext	raordinary results.
(A) implant	(B) ceased	(C) started	(D) prolonged
10. The Adamsville I	Police Department	s computer system	em was <u>outmoded</u> .
(A) worthless	(B) unusable	(C) obsolete	(D) unnecessary
二、Translation: Translation: Translation: (30分)		owing sentence	s into Chinese or
(一) 英翻中(15	分)		
•	vide-ranging propa	agation effects l	f the Internet as well nas made it a major
(二)中翻英(15	分)		
已呈現件數居高	不下及手法推陳台實地採取有效對急	出新之現象。因 策,並積極地推	洗錢等跨境犯罪, 此,雙方應拋棄主 動兩岸刑事司法互
三、Reading Compre	ehension (20 分)		
The authorities involved movements of the gang a worldwide criminal business email compre health institute.	g's money worldw syndicate know	vide, with invest on as Axe, wh	igations focusing on nich allegedly used

BEC scams usually target third-party vendors to gain access to business

email accounts after which payments are 2 to the bank accounts of

money mules.

The US Secret Service official said: "The fight against cyber-enabled crime knows no boundaries, and the 3 efforts in this case show how vital it is to work collectively with our international partners to execute impactful 4 of these highly organized transnational criminal syndicates." Eight suspected Axe leaders were arrested in Cape Town and Johannesburg in 2021, leading to a massive drop in the group's activities and similar crimes. They face \_\_\_\_\_ to the US, where they are charged with stealing more than EUR 6.25 million from romance scam victims there. 1. (A) track (B) revoke (C) suspect (D) integrate (B) apprehended 2. (A) rejected (C) diverted (D) intimidated 3. (A) vulnerable (B) reliable (C) lethal (D) collaborative 4. (A) testimonies (B) takedowns (C) terminations (D) transformations (C) sovereignty (D) extradition (B) tantalization 5. (A) hostage Europol supported the Spanish National Police to take down a large high-risk organized crime network in Spain. The investigation 6 how the criminal leaders contacted the investigated individuals to carry out money laundering operations. These activities included various investment projects such as land acquisition to develop luxury real estate projects, and purchasing restaurants, industrial warehouses, and boats. To \_\_\_\_7\_\_ foreign assets the group used a network of bogus companies established in different counties, including South America. The criminals used advanced technologies, such as cryptocurrencies. They were planning to purchase one of the main nightclubs and to take over the nightlife and catering sector. This is a clear indication that this organized crime network was planning to control key sectors of the Spanish economy, such as the tourism sector, and to 8 state institutions. Europol 9 the information exchange and provided analytical support. During the action day, Europol 10 experts on the spot to cross-check operational information in real-time against Europol's databases and to

provide technical support with digital forensic capabilities.

6. (A) delivered (B) uncovered (C) testified (D) penetrated 7. (A) launder (B) volunteer (C) compromise (D) press 8. (A) terrorize (B) infiltrate (C) streamline (D) inspect 9. (A) curtailed (B) operated (C) facilitated (D) shifted 10. (A) immobilized (B) exploited (D) deployed (C) interrogated

### 四、Essay (30分)

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

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Police Officers' Work Condition

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、假設某大學舉辦之入學考試,共有 1000 名考生報名,且欲錄取 50 人,若已知全體考生之平均成績為 150 分,標準差為 10 分,且全 體考生之成績服從常態分配 (Normal Distribution),試求:
  - (一)考試成績 170 分者,在全體考生中排名為第幾名?該生是否會錄取?(12分)
  - (二)此項考試之最低錄取成績為多少分?(13分)

(參考數值: Z 0.1587 = 1.00、Z 0.0228 = 2.00)

- 二、觀察臺北市與高雄市的消防人員,會發現兩個直轄市消防人員的年 齡有些許差異。假設根據內政部消防署的資料,得知臺北市與高雄 市消防人員的平均年齡分別為30歲與35歲,標準差分別為6歲與 5歲,且已知臺北市消防人員的年齡分配為右偏分配,高雄市消防 人員的年齡分配為常態分配,試問:
  - (一) 隨機選取 36 位臺北市消防人員,試求其平均年齡超過 32 歲的機率為何?(10分)

- (二) 隨機選取 25 位高雄市消防人員,試求其平均年齡不到 36 歲的機率為何? (10分)
- (三)在求解(一)過程中,你使用了統計學上一個非常重要的定理 ,請敘述此定理之名稱及其主要內容為何?(5分)

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

- 三、已知 $E\left(\frac{\sum (X_1-\overline{X}_1)^2+\sum (X_2-\overline{X}_2)^2}{n_1+n_2-2}\right)$ ,請證明 $E(S_p^2)=\sigma^2$ ,即 $S_p^2$ 為 $\sigma^2$ 的不偏估計式。
- 四、設 $X_1$ 與 $X_2$ 兩母體,其平均數與變異數分別為 $\mu_1$ , $\mu_2$ 及 $\sigma_1^2$ , $\sigma_2^2$   $\mu = \frac{N_1\mu_1 + N_2\mu_1}{N_1 + N_2}$  (兩母體之全體平均數),請證明:

則兩母體的全體變異數為

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N_1 + N_2} \{ N_1 [\sigma_1^2 + (\mu_1 - \mu)^2] + N_2 [\sigma_2^2 + (\mu_2 - \mu)^2] \}$$

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害管理

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3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。

- 一、進行災害應變與現場管理時,經常有制定災害應變行動計畫(IAP) 的必要性,請說明制定IAP時,主要應包含哪些內容?另外,制定IAP 時,應特別留意的事項為何?
- 二、災害現場因救災需要,常有設置「集結區」的必要性。請說明設置「集結區」的用意為何?另外,設置「集結區」時,相關應留意的考慮事項有哪些?

### 三、名詞釋義

- (一) 災害韌性
- (二) 風險矩陣
- (三) 災害識覺
- (四)災前重建
- (五) Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor
- 四、某社區近年來配合政府推動災害防救整備,該社區延聘防災士並希 望能引進 HVA (Hazard Vulnerability Analysis)模式,對社區進行災 害風險管理並委託設計年度減災整備活動。假設你為該案中被委託 的防災士,請針對該社區進行上述所提之風險管理與活動整備。

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:災害分析與統計

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一、請用政府間氣候變遷專門委員會(IPCC)於 2014 年第 5 次評估報告中所提出的災害風險概念圖(下圖 1),分析 2009 年莫拉克颱風時,屏東縣林邊鄉與佳冬鄉的淹水風險。

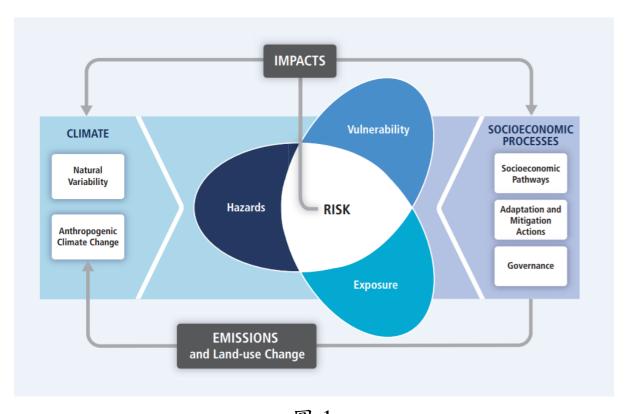


圖 1

二、災害防救圖資有許多種類,廣義包括災害管理過程中所需要的各種資料,可透過地理資訊系統(Geographic Information System, GIS)呈現。其中,「災害潛勢地圖」指載明可能發生災害之地區,或災害可能衝擊影響範圍的地圖。災害潛勢地圖可做為各項災害管理工作的重要依循,以降低災害風險。請以繪製淹水潛勢地圖為例,說明 GIS 空間分析對災害潛勢分析與災害管理工作的重要性。

- 三、假設某縣市消防局公務員智商  $\mu$ =100, $\sigma$ =16,今抽樣 64 人,測得  $\bar{X}$ =104 試問在 .05 顯著水準下能否推翻  $\mu$ =100 的虛無假設?  $(\alpha$ =.05,Z=±1.96)
- 四、請將 Pearson Product-moment Correlation Coefficient 的運算公式

$$r = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X}) \cdot (Y - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum (Y - \bar{Y})^2}}$$
 進行公式推導,使其最終能呈現

$$r = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{\sum X \sum Y}{N}}{\sqrt{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}}} \quad \circ$$

所 别:防災研究所

科 目:氣候變遷與災害

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- 一、人類的災害風險並不均等。對缺乏公共服務、住宅品質低落及易發生災害區域的居民來說,氣候變遷所導致的風險會比其他居民大。請試由危害(hazard)、脆弱性(vulnerability)、暴露(exposure)間的關係,說明我們如何透過社會經濟途徑(socioeconomic pathways)、調適及減緩(adaptation and mitigation actions)、治理(governance)等過程,降低上述居民的氣候變遷風險。
- 二、在21世紀,亞洲地區的氣候變遷風險之一:河岸、海岸及都市洪水事件增加,並造成基礎設施、居民生計及城鎮聚落的嚴重影響。請問面對此氣候變遷衝擊,政府部門如何在(一)土地使用管理、(二)基礎設施、(三)災害監測及預警、(四)產業經濟等面向上,促進氣候變遷之調適?
- 三、極端氣候造成全球生態與環境的影響,與日劇增。根據聯合國政府 間氣候變遷專門委員會(IPCC)的預測,到 21 世紀末之前,可能 會有哪些極端氣候的變化現象,會干擾地球環境的變遷?
- 四、因應氣候變遷本質上的複雜性、不確定性及長期性,試述:如何設計調適方法的建構與風險管理的策略?

所 別:各所 科 目:英文

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<b>—</b> `	V	ocab/	oulary	and	Phrases (	(20)	分	$\rangle$
------------	---	-------	--------	-----	-----------	------	---	-----------

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

#### 二、Translation (30分)

### 1. 中翻英(15分)

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

#### 2. 英翻中(15分)

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

### 三、Reading Comprehension (20分)

1-5 題	
Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty	bolition of the death penalty. According to (TAEDP), they claim that everyone should included, and this right cannot be deprived
	e of spectrum, some people still hang tough
	o other would-be criminals, deterring them
from committing crimes and some terroris	t attacks. Moreover, it can seek retribution
on behalf of victims.	
Well, what3 those who	support the abolition of the death penalty?
First of all, death constitutes "cruel and u	nusual punishment" and the various means
-	uel at times. Secondly, the death penalty is
	can barely afford expensive legal counsel.
	for criminals to rehabilitate, they may make
•	dering all the above, those who are for the
•	with much consideration of complementary
	e support for retribution be changed and a
general5 formed on the abolition	
<ul><li>1. (A) look upon</li><li>(C) be endowed with</li></ul>	(B) be led to (D) think of
(C) be endowed with	(D) tillik of
2. (A) revocation	(B) life imprisonment
(C) incarceration	(D) capital punishment
3. (A) backs up (B) if only	(C) even if (D) copes with
4. (A) proportionally	(B) disproportionally
(C) thoroughly	(D) selectively
5. (A) consensus	(B) drill
(C) recommendation	(D) sympathy

#### 6-10 題

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

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

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

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

### The Role of Social Media in Modern Policing

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

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

海洋科技組

目: 統計學(同等學力加考) 科

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作答注意事項:

1.本試題共4大題,每題各占25分;共2頁。

2.不用抄題,可不按題目次序作答,但應書寫題號。

3.禁用鉛筆作答,違者不予計分。

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

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

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

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

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

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

(註:請說明演算步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)

每天發生件數	0	1	2	3
天數	18	28	12	2

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

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

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

(註:請說明檢定步驟、計算數學式及各種可能推論結果。)