## 中央警察大學 106 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 别:刑事警察研究所

組 別:偵查科學組

科 目:刑事鑑識概論

## 作答注意事項:

- 1. 本試題共 4 題, 每題 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。
- Glass that is broken and scattered into fragments and minute particles during the commission of a crime can be used to place a suspect at the crime scene. Please answer the following questions about the glass evidence.
  - (—) What is tempered glass?
  - (=) What are radical cracks? How do they help determine the direction of impact of an object on glass?
  - (三) Describe as many as you know the methods that can be used for the characterization and/or the comparison of glass.
- The role of the Scanning Electron Microscope(SEM) has become progressively significant in forensic sciences. Answer the two questions about the SEM.
  - (-) What is the basic difference between a SEM and the other microscopes used in the crime laboratory?
  - (=) How can a SEM be used to identify the elements present in a specimen?

三、已知某不知濃度的溶液檢體內含有鎘,從該溶液各取 10 mL,分別 加入於五個 50mL 的容器內(編號為 A1~A5);另取含有 10 ppm 之鎘標準溶液,分別以不同體積加入上述之五個容器內,並分別稀釋至 50mL 後再分別測其吸光值,結果如下:

編號	待測溶液(mL)	標準溶液(mL)	吸光值
A1	10	0	0.2
A2	10	10	0.3
A3	10	20	0.4
A4	10	30	0.5
A5	10	40	0.6

- (一)試計算該溶液中含有多少 ppm 的鎘?
- (二)請簡述鎘對人體之毒害。

四、請分別回答下列關於濫用藥物與現場指紋兩類物證之問題:

- (一) 下列濫用藥物之俗稱、術語,請解釋其特性:
  - (A) K2 (B) K 仔 (C) K5 (D) Speed (E) 螞蟻蛋
- (二)下列各項潛伏指紋之顯現法,請分述其原理及操作方法:
  - (A) 氰丙烯酸酯法 (B) 龍膽紫法 (C) 硝酸銀法 (D) DFO 法