

中央警察大學 107 學年度學士班二年制技術系入學考試試題

系別：各系

科目：英文

注	1.本試題共 40 題，第 1 至 20 題為單一選擇題；第 21 至 40 題為多重選擇題(答案卡第 41 至 80 題空著不用)。
意	2.單一選擇題：每題 2 分，所列的四個備選答案，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的，將正確或最適當的答案選出，然後用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上同一題號答案位置的長方格範圍塗黑。答對者每題給 2 分；答錯者倒扣 1/3 題分；不答者以零分計。
事	3.多重選擇題：每題 3 分，所列的五個備選答案，至少有一個是正確或最適當的，將正確或最適當的答案選出，然後用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上同一題號答案位置的長方格範圍塗黑。答對者每題給 3 分；答對每一選項者，各獲得 1/5 題分；答錯每一選項者，各倒扣 1/5 題分；完全不答者以零分計。
項	4.本試題共 6 頁。

一、單一選擇題：(每題 2 分，共 40 分)

1. Anyone who committed a homicide shall be punished in accordance with the _____ Code.
(A) Civil (B) Penal (C) Financial (D) Administrative
2. At trial, the judge decided to dismiss the complaint and _____ the defendant.
(A) discharge (B) disorder (C) dismember (D) dispatch
3. The _____ in charge of the jail said that two inmates broke out of the jail last night. They are now working with the police to find out the whereabouts of the two inmates.
(A) coroner (B) warden (C) plaintiff (D) juror
4. The drug dealer agreed to _____ against the drug ring leader in exchange for a reduced penalty.
(A) justify (B) testify (C) certify (D) notify
5. Domestic violence in a household is detrimental to the child.
(A) confidential (B) influential (C) harmful (D) ethical
6. The lawyer filed a motion to the court to release the defendant _____ bail. The judge granted his motion and set the bail at 1 million dollars.
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) of
7. "Buckle up. It's the law. You may be pulled over if you are not properly buckled up," highway patrol officer said. Highway patrol officer is asking drivers to _____.
(A) fasten seat belt (B) speed up
(C) keep a safe distance (D) avoid tailgating
8. The murderer was gunned down in the shootout by the police. He was pronounced _____ on scene.
(A) to die (B) dead (C) deadly (D) died
9. The drug dealer was busted during a SWAT raid. He was found in possession of 2 kilos of heroin, authorities said Wednesday.
(A) arrested (B) shot (C) accused (D) coerced

10. The defense attorney filed a motion to suppress the DNA evidence, claiming that the evidence had been contaminated due to improper chain of custody.
- (A) retained (B) tainted (C) sustained (D) contained

Qs 11-20 閱讀測驗：請根據題意，選擇一個最適當的答案。

DNA is a powerful investigative tool because no two people have the same DNA. The only exception scientists have found to this is identical twins. The sequence, or order, of the DNA building blocks is different in particular regions of the cell, making each person's DNA unique. Because of this, DNA evidence collected at the scene of a crime can link a suspect to the crime or can eliminate someone from suspicion. DNA is similar to fingerprints, but has been considered more accurate for the past decade. DNA can also link evidence to a victim by using DNA of relatives if the victim's body cannot be found. For example, if technicians have a biological sample from the victim, such as a bloodstain found at the crime scene, the DNA taken from that bloodstain can be compared with DNA from the victim's biological relatives to determine whether the bloodstain came from that particular victim. When a DNA profile developed from evidence at one crime scene is compared with a DNA profile developed from evidence found at another crime scene, the crimes can be linked to each other or to the same suspect, making it possible to link crimes committed at a distance from one another.

Although many forensic scientists had begun to think of DNA as a miracle identifier, in 2009, scientists for the first time found that it was possible to fabricate DNA evidence from a person other than the donor of the blood or the saliva. This means that someone could plant another person's DNA at a crime scene, causing the person whose DNA was found to be considered a prime suspect in a case. While this does not mean that DNA evidence will no longer be important, it reinforces that solving crimes must continue to rely on more than science to find a guilty party.

11. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) to show that DNA is a powerful investigative tool
(B) to illustrate how the unique characteristics of DNA make different types of comparisons and eliminations possible
(C) to teach the reader that identical twins have the same DNA
(D) to show how laboratory technicians develop DNA profiles
12. All of the following are true EXCEPT
- (A) everyone, except for identical twins, has different DNA.
(B) the sequence of DNA building blocks is the same in particular regions of the cell, making comparisons possible.
(C) DNA can be used for comparisons or eliminations of offenders from different regions.
(D) DNA from relatives can be used to identify victims.
13. According to the passage, DNA should be collected from a crime scene because
- (A) it is better than fingerprints.
(B) there is DNA left at every crime scene.
(C) it can be used to eliminate potential suspects.
(D) DNA is a new investigative tool.

14. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the passage?
- (A) DNA can be collected from sources other than blood.
 - (B) DNA can be collected only from bloodstains.
 - (C) DNA cannot be collected from bloodstains.
 - (D) DNA can connect crime scenes only if it is taken from bloodstains.
15. The recent scientific finding that DNA evidence can be fabricated is most likely to result in
- (A) discontinuing any efforts to collect DNA at a crime scene.
 - (B) the field of forensic science losing its current popularity.
 - (C) the end of innocent people being freed from prison on the basis of DNA evidence.
 - (D) renewed efforts to find evidence other than DNA at crime scenes.

Many people confuse education and training, but they are not the same thing. Education is knowledge-based and is defined as a body of academic knowledge that is most often learned in a classroom setting. Training is **coaching** to become proficient in particular behaviors or actions. Sometimes the two are confused because many training experiences, like a police academy, often involve many hours of classroom instruction. Such institutions combine elements of education and training, but the differences between the two remain. Knowledge is theoretical. Using a law enforcement example, you can study the laws of arrest without ever having to arrest anyone, but you need to be trained in handcuffing techniques if you will be expected to actually take someone into custody. Similarly, you can study laws and court cases pertaining to deadly physical force without ever having to fire a weapon. Training, on the other hand, is skills-based. It covers what you need to do, as much as what you need to know, in order to perform a task or group of tasks. Learning when or why is not the same as learning how.

16. The best title for this passage would be
- (A) When or Why Is Not the Same As How.
 - (B) Education versus Training.
 - (C) The Benefits of Studying Case Law.
 - (D) The Importance of Handcuffing Techniques.
17. The main idea of the passage is that
- (A) education and training are different.
 - (B) education and training are the same.
 - (C) people often confuse education and training.
 - (D) training is ineffective without the foundation of education.
18. Based on the passage, the activity most likely to be defined as training is
- (A) studying for a graduate school entrance exam.
 - (B) learning the firearms laws.
 - (C) learning how to fire a shotgun.
 - (D) learning a foreign language.

19. Based on the passage, the activity most likely to be defined as education is
(A) learning how to drive. (B) learning the firearms laws.
(C) learning handcuffing techniques. (D) studying for the police entrance exam.
20. The word **coaching** in line 3 of the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) escorting (B) accompanying
(C) acting (D) guiding and drilling

二、多重選擇題：(每題 3 分，共 60 分)

21. Only one of the thieves who robbed the jewelry store was caught since his _____ got away.
(A) accomplice (B) adversary
(C) cohort (D) associate
(E) foe
22. The violent offender was convicted of _____ for using a baseball bat to strike his victim.
(A) voltage (B) battery
(C) assault (D) arson
(E) flattery
23. After the riot broke out, officers had to use proper measures to _____ the angry crowd.
(A) instigate (B) incite
(C) calm (D) impel
(E) quell
24. Drunk drivers pose a serious _____ to others.
(A) subsidy (B) threat
(C) shield (D) ward
(E) menace
25. Two stowaways were trying to _____ a bus; but fortunately, they failed at last.
(A) hijack (B) jaywalk
(C) take hostage (D) piracy
(E) fraud
26. The future of policing _____ by a number of interrelated factors.
(A) is going to determine (B) will determine
(C) will be determine (D) will be determined
(E) is going to be determined
27. _____, Officer Huang is brave.
(A) In spite of being a woman (B) In spite of she is a woman
(C) Woman as she is (D) Despite being a woman
(E) Though a woman is
28. Take an umbrella when you go to Keelung, for it rains _____ there.
(A) most of the time (B) frequently
(C) most of times (D) as frequent
(E) much time

29. Select the sentences that are written clearly and grammatically correctly.
- (A) Having finished the police report, Officer Chang closed the case.
 - (B) Having finished the police report, the case was closed.
 - (C) Officer Chang closed the case after he had finished the police report.
 - (D) As soon as the police report been finished, the case was closed.
 - (E) No sooner than the case was closed, Officer Chang had finished the police report.
30. Select the sentences that are written clearly and grammatically correctly.
- (A) Of all the dogs in the K-9 Corps, Zelda is the most bravest.
 - (B) In the K-9 Corps, Zelda is braver than other dogs.
 - (C) Of all the dogs in the K-9 Corps, Zelda is the braver.
 - (D) In the K-9 Corps, Zelda is the more brave dog.
 - (E) Of all the dogs in the K-9 Corps, Zelda is the bravest.
31. The defendant was sentenced to five years in prison. He will be _____ and serve the jail term.
- (A) interrogated
 - (B) incarcerated
 - (C) imprisoned
 - (D) put out
 - (E) put behind bars
32. According to the statistics, many sexual abuse cases are _____ by offenders known to the victims.
- (A) located
 - (B) permitted
 - (C) committed
 - (D) perpetrated
 - (E) offered
33. Police are _____ the death of the gang member and urge people to tip off police about the crime.
- (A) probing into
 - (B) looking into
 - (C) investigating
 - (D) looking forward to
 - (E) breaking into
34. The suspect decided to _____ the police when he found it impossible to escape.
- (A) turn himself in to
 - (B) surrender himself to
 - (C) give rise to
 - (D) get away with
 - (E) hand himself in to
35. Drivers should always _____ the pedestrians at intersection.
- (A) look into
 - (B) look out for
 - (C) watch out for
 - (D) catch up with
 - (E) run away with
36. Patrol officers saw the crime of hit and run and immediately started _____ the vehicle.
- (A) pursuing
 - (B) chasing
 - (C) evading
 - (D) running after
 - (E) looking after
37. Police said the fugitive _____ to the United States to avoid prosecution. His whereabouts is unknown.
- (A) had fled
 - (B) had absconded
 - (C) had escorted
 - (D) had escaped
 - (E) had revealed

38. Any patrol officer on duty who sees the crime in progress can pursue the suspect and _____ him into custody.
- (A) try (B) leave
(C) place (D) find
(E) take
39. Firefighters arrived quickly and _____ within 10 minutes.
- (A) brought the fire under control (B) put up with the fire
(C) put out the fire (D) distinguished the fire
(E) extinguished the fire
40. Choose incorrect and illegal driving behaviors from the following descriptions:
- (A) to leave a child unattended in the vehicle
(B) to always drive on a sidewalk
(C) to exercise due care by keeping a safe distance
(D) to respect the right of way
(E) to use high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane whenever you are in a hurry