

108年公務人員特種考試警察人員、一般警察人員考試及
108年特種考試交通事業鐵路人員、退除役軍人轉任公務人員考試試題

考試別：警察人員考試
等別：四等考試
類科別：消防警察人員
科目：中華民國憲法與消防警察專業英文
考試時間：1小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)本試題為單一選擇題，請選出一個正確或最適當的答案，複選作答者，該題不予計分。
(二)本科目共 50 題，每題 2 分，須用 2B 鉛筆 在試卡上依題號清楚劃記，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
(三)禁止使用電子計算器。

- 有關立法委員之罷免，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)就職未滿 1 年者不得罷免
(B)罷免案之投票，原則上不得與其他各類選舉同時舉行
(C)罷免案通過者，被罷免人自解除職務之日起，4 年內不得為同一公職人員候選人
(D)全國不分區及僑居國外國民立法委員選舉之當選人，不適用罷免之規定
- 下列何者屬憲法第 129 條所稱之選舉原則？
(A)平等原則 (B)公正原則 (C)比例原則 (D)公開原則
- 依司法院大法官解釋，有關財產權限制之敘述，下列何者錯誤？
(A)應符合比例原則 (B)應踐行正當法律程序 (C)應給予合理補償 (D)應符合利益共享原則
- 有關監察院彈劾權行使之對象，下列何者不屬之？
(A)地方政府行政首長 (B)總統
(C)經國家考試及格任用之公務人員 (D)軍人
- 依憲法增修條文之規定，關於直轄市、縣市選出之立法委員，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)應按各直轄市、縣市人口比例分配
(B)每選舉區僅得選出 1 人
(C)全國當選名單中，婦女不得低於二分之一
(D)任期 4 年，連選得連任，連任次數不受限制
- 關於司法院大法官解釋之效力，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)大法官作成之解釋，具有拘束全國各級機關及人民之效力
(B)各該解釋皆自解釋公布之日起算至第 3 日起發生效力
(C)大法官作成之憲法解釋，與憲法立於同等之法位階
(D)確定終局裁判所適用之法律或命令，經宣告違憲，聲請人得以該解釋為再審或非常上訴之理由
- 依憲法本文規定，下列有關國稅與縣稅之劃分之敘述，何者正確？
(A)由中央立法並執行 (B)由中央立法，但交縣、市執行
(C)由中央與地方協商立法並執行 (D)由憲法直接規定，並交各級政府執行
- 總統缺位時，應如何處理？
(A)由立法院補選之人代行職務，至總統任期屆滿為止
(B)由行政院院長代行總統職務，至總統任期屆滿為止
(C)由副總統繼任，總統任期重新起算
(D)由副總統繼任，至總統任期屆滿為止
- 依司法院大法官解釋，關於憲法選舉權，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)對於民意代表候選人設定學、經歷限制，大法官曾宣告牴觸憲法
(B)對於無黨籍總統候選人採行連署制度，大法官曾宣告牴觸憲法
(C)要求總統候選人繳納競選保證金，大法官曾宣告牴觸憲法
(D)政黨推薦公職人員選舉之候選人減半繳納保證金，大法官曾宣告牴觸憲法
- 依憲法增修條文與司法院大法官解釋，下列關於立法委員選舉制度之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)不分區立法委員依政黨名單投票選舉之
(B)不分區立法委員當選後，無法由人民罷免
(C)不分區立法委員若失去黨員資格，則喪失立法委員資格
(D)政黨至少要得到百分之五的政黨票，始得分配不分區立法委員席次之規定，違憲
- 下列何種職業證照，經大法官解釋後，方納入專門職業及技術人員之考試範圍？
(A)記帳士 (B)職業小客車駕駛 (C)不動產估價師 (D)中醫師

- 12 依司法院大法官解釋意旨，有關人民應考試、服公職之權利，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)專門職業人員應試科目之決定，限制人民職業自由及應考試之權，不得由考試機關基於法律授權以命令規定
(B)曾受刑之宣告者，不得報考國軍志願役專業預備軍官預備士官班，與憲法保障人民服公職之權利意旨不符
(C)機關因改組、解散或改隸致對公務人員之憲法所保障服公職之權利，有重大不利影響者，應設過渡條款
(D)以外國學歷應牙醫師考試者，須在主管機關認可之醫療機構完成臨床實作訓練之規定，合憲
- 13 下列何者並非憲法明文列舉之權利？
(A)秘密通訊自由 (B)宗教自由 (C)應考試權 (D)隱私權
- 14 依司法院大法官解釋，下列有關憲法第 14 條結社自由之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)人民組織政黨須事前取得許可，以避免危害中華民國之存在
(B)人民組織政黨無須事前許可，即使有危害自由民主憲政秩序之虞
(C)結社自由保障人民團體成立時之命名權
(D)結社自由保障人民團體成立後之更名權
- 15 依憲法及司法院大法官解釋，有關人民受教育之權利，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)憲法保障人人享有受教育之公平機會
(B)人民得請求國家提供以國民教育為內容之給付
(C)人民受國民教育以外教育之權利，並未受憲法保障
(D)若基於非人力所得控制之分類標準，對人民受教育之權利予以差別對待，應受較為嚴格之審查
- 16 依司法院大法官解釋，下列關於言論自由之敘述，何者有誤？
(A)正確之商品標示亦有自我實現之功能
(B)消極不表意自由亦受憲法第 11 條之保障
(C)出於營利目的之性言論不受憲法保障
(D)社會多數共通之性價值秩序得為限制性少數言論之正當目的
- 17 依司法院大法官解釋意旨，下列關於平等權之敘述何者錯誤？
(A)對於不同意改建之原眷戶得逕行註銷其眷舍居住憑證之規定，不違反平等權
(B)所得稅法以一定年齡為減除免稅額之要件，違反平等權
(C)要求達一定規模之政府採購得標廠商需進用一定比例原住民之規定，不違反平等權
(D)限制兼具藥師及護理人員資格者，只能在同一處所執業之規定，不違反平等權
- 18 依司法院釋字第 708 號解釋，關於外國人受驅逐前之暫時收容，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)外國人之人身自由亦受我國憲法保障
(B)對於外國人之暫時收容，亦屬對於人身自由之剝奪
(C)關於人身自由之保障，刑事被告與非刑事被告不必完全相同
(D)對於外國人之收容無須經法院審查
- 19 有關憲法之施行及修改之相關疑義，應由下列那一機關解釋之？
(A)立法院 (B)總統 (C)司法院大法官 (D)各級法院
- 20 依憲法與憲法增修條文之規定，下列何者不屬總統之職權？
(A)發布緊急命令 (B)任免文武官員
(C)解散立法院 (D)至立法院發表國情咨文並備質詢
- 21 有關獨立行政機關，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)獨立機關之存在對於行政一體及責任政治有所減損，其設置應屬例外
(B)獨立機關之委員應依各政黨在立法院所占席次比例產生，行政院僅有名義上之提名與任命權
(C)獨立機關為依據法律獨立行使職權自主運作，不受其他機關指揮監督之合議制機關
(D)國家通訊傳播委員會及公平交易委員會為獨立機關
- 22 依司法院釋字第 530 號解釋意旨，為實現審判獨立，下列那一機關得就審理事項發布規則？
(A)法務部 (B)司法院 (C)大法官 (D)法官之職務法庭
- 23 依司法院大法官解釋，有關司法權之敘述，下列何者錯誤？
(A)憲法第 8 條第 1 項所稱之司法機關，包括檢察機關
(B)公證屬實質意義之司法
(C)憲法第 8 條第 2 項所稱之法院，不包括檢察機關
(D)固有意義之司法，包括違憲政黨解散之審理
- 24 關於我國憲法基本國策之規定，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)憲法增修條文第 10 條第 10 項取消了憲法本文關於教育、科學、文化預算經費之下限，僅規定教育經費仍應優先編列
(B)6 歲至 15 歲之學齡兒童，一律受基本教育，免納學費
(C)國家應扶助並保護中小型經濟事業之生存與發展
(D)環境及生態保護應優先於經濟及科學技術發展

- 25 依司法院大法官解釋意旨，戶政事務所拒絕為相同性別之二人辦理結婚登記，涉及下列何種基本權利？
(A)婚姻自由及人身自由 (B)人格權及婚姻自由 (C)財產權及婚姻自由 (D)婚姻自由及平等權
- 26 _____ detectors are more popular nowadays and almost have replaced traditional fixed devices in fire detection and alarm systems.
(A)Addressable (B)Beam (C)Flame (D)Conventional
- 27 Nursing homes are _____ by patients' mobility that imposes evacuation challenges.
(A)customized (B)characterized (C)estimated (D)evaluated
- 28 _____ are important systems relevant to detecting the presence of products of combustion, notifying response teams, and providing information to building occupants.
(A)Fire detection and alarm systems (B)Fire suppression systems
(C)Egress systems (D)Firefighting systems
- 29 Sprinkler and standpipe system _____ are typically limited to maximum working pressures of approximately 10 Kgf/cm².
(A)combinations (B)compartments (C)components (D)consumptions
- 30 Because of the construction nature, super tall buildings complicate smoke spread and therefore make smoke control more difficult to _____.
(A)achieve (B)dismiss (C)release (D)evaporate
- 31 It is impossible to predict all of the possible _____ a fire fighter may encounter.
(A)brochures (B)hazards (C)postures (D)safeguards
- 32 One fireman was seriously injured while he was _____ fire at the newly-built hospital.
(A)cultivating (B)devouring (C)inventing (D)tackling
- 33 Firefighters have a wide range of _____, including fire response, emergency medical treatment, and rescue operations.
(A)affairs (B)duties (C)goals (D)phases
- 34 A _____ review of the work is carried out by an officer in order to maintain and improve the efficiency of the fire service as a whole.
(A)periodic (B)racial (C)fatuous (D)vicious
- 35 By the time the fire was _____, hundreds of millions of euros had been pledged towards the cathedral's reconstruction.
(A)ignited (B)kindled (C)distinguished (D)extinguished

請依下文回答第 36 題至第 40 題

A forest fire in southwestern China turned deadly over the weekend when winds changed unexpectedly, trapping firefighters and local officials. The bodies of 30 people who could not 36 were found on Monday, officials announced, even as the fire continued to burn out of control.

37 those who died were the chief of a regional forestry bureau in Sichuan Province, and his deputy, the state media reported. The officials had traveled to the scene of the fire, which broke out on Saturday in a remote location at 38 nearing 13,000 feet, and they had not been heard from 39.

"A huge 40 was formed in an instant," the Ministry of Emergency Management said in a statement announcing the deaths.

The death toll appeared to be the largest for firefighters in China since a devastating blaze at a chemical plant in Tianjin killed more than 100 in 2015.

- 36 (A)escape (B)inhale (C)hike (D)panic
37 (A)Among (B)Beside (C)Since (D)Until
38 (A)altitudes (B)attitudes (C)landslides (D)longitudes
39 (A)about (B)past (C)since (D)within
40 (A)fireball (B)firecracker (C)fireman (D)fireplace

請依下文回答第 41 題至第 45 題

Bees and France have a long history together. In the 1800s, Napoleon Bonaparte chose the bee as a symbol of France. In the same century, in 1865, the beekeeping school of Luxembourg Gardens in Paris was started. At that time there were around 2,000 beehives in the city. After that the numbers went down for some time, but beekeeping has become popular again recently. Now there are over 700 hives in Paris. Some of these hives are actually on the roofs of famous Parisian buildings such as Notre Dame, the Opéra Garnier, and the Grand Palais. Others are kept on the roofs of famous hotels and restaurants such as the Mandarin-Oriental. Down below in the kitchens, chefs use the unique honey to make tasty desserts.

The most amazing part of the bees and their honey is not even where they live. It is the amount, the quality, and the flavor of the honey. First, city bees make three to five times more honey than country bees. This may be because there are no pesticides in the parks and gardens in Paris. Rural French beekeepers lose up to 40 percent of their hives each year because of disease, pesticides, and other causes. However, urban beekeepers lose less than five percent.

“That’s interesting,” you might be thinking, “but isn’t there a lot of pollution in Paris?” In fact, the pollution does not seem to affect the honey. Parisian honey was tested for 30 kinds of pollution, and none was found.

As for the taste, Parisian bees have many different kinds of flowers and exotic plants to choose from. In the countryside, however, there is usually only one type of plant. The flowers in Paris give the honey a special taste like cherry or bubblegum. Although the honey is popular, it is quite expensive.

Beekeepers in Paris face some small problems. For instance, if there are too many hives in one area, the bees might not have enough food. Therefore, beekeepers must work together and spread out their hives. Another problem is bees in restaurants. One beekeeper had to remove his hives from the roof of a restaurant after his bees started drinking from the flower vases. However, most problems can be avoided if beekeepers are responsible.

- 41 According to the passage, how many beehives are there in Paris now?
(A) Over 700 (B) 1800s (C) 1900s (D) Around 2000
- 42 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the most amazing feature of Parisian bees and their honey?
(A) Amount (B) Flavor (C) Location (D) Quality
- 43 What does the word “exotic” mean in this passage?
(A) Beautiful (B) Blooming (C) Fresh (D) Foreign
- 44 Which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) Parisian bees make less honey than country bees. (B) Parisian bees are affected by urban pollution.
(C) Parisian honey is tastier than rural honey. (D) Bees have no problem finding food in Paris.
- 45 Which of the following titles best describes this passage?
(A) The Bee Is a Symbol of France (B) Beehives on Rooftops of Paris
(C) Parisian Honey Is Expensive (D) Problems of Beekeeping in Paris

請依下文回答第 46 題至第 50 題

Since occupants of an office building can be expected to be familiar with their environment, have less delay in starting their evacuation, and are generally more mobile and able bodied, they will likely take less time to reach protected exits. Therefore, an office building smoke control system might be limited to active systems to protect its stairways and passive means to protect floor-to-floor smoke spread. If, however, the same office building has high occupant loads per floor or the building includes assembly or dining at the top floor(s), or there is a simultaneous evacuation of numerous floors resulting in longer evacuation times due to queuing, the additional analysis may be necessary to determine whether additional active or passive smoke control measures are necessary.

- 46 Why do the staff in the office buildings have more available time in starting their evacuation?
(A) Because they are younger
(B) Because they know where they are
(C) Because they have frequent fire drills
(D) Because the detection and alarm systems activate normally
- 47 Which of the following is NOT the possible path for floor-to-floor smoke spread in office buildings?
(A) Pipeline shafts (B) Air conditioning systems
(C) Adjacent compartmentations (D) Staircases
- 48 Which of the following possible active systems can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Adopting fire doors (B) Adopting fire-resistant materials
(C) Adopting flame retardant materials (D) Adopting mechanical ventilation
- 49 Which of the following possible passive means can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Adopting a sprinkler system (B) Adopting a fire detection system
(C) Adopting fire-resistant materials (D) Adopting an indoor hydrant system
- 50 Which occupancy cannot be called “an assembly”?
(A) A sport stadium (B) A theater (C) A conference hall (D) A laboratory

測驗式試題標準答案

考試名稱：108年公務人員特種考試警察人員、一般警察人員考試及108年特種考試交通事業鐵路人員、退除役軍人轉任公務人員考試

類科名稱：消防警察人員

科目名稱：中華民國憲法與消防警察專業英文（試題代號：1602）

單選題數：50題 單選每題配分：2.00分

複選題數： 複選每題配分：

標準答案：

題號	第1題	第2題	第3題	第4題	第5題	第6題	第7題	第8題	第9題	第10題
答案	B	A	D	B	C	B	A	D	D	D

題號	第11題	第12題	第13題	第14題	第15題	第16題	第17題	第18題	第19題	第20題
答案	A	A	D	A	C	C	D	D	C	D

題號	第21題	第22題	第23題	第24題	第25題	第26題	第27題	第28題	第29題	第30題
答案	B	B	B	C	D	A	B	A	C	A

題號	第31題	第32題	第33題	第34題	第35題	第36題	第37題	第38題	第39題	第40題
答案	B	D	B	A	D	A	A	A	C	A

題號	第41題	第42題	第43題	第44題	第45題	第46題	第47題	第48題	第49題	第50題
答案	A	C	D	C	B	B	C	D	C	D

題號	第51題	第52題	第53題	第54題	第55題	第56題	第57題	第58題	第59題	第60題
答案										

題號	第61題	第62題	第63題	第64題	第65題	第66題	第67題	第68題	第69題	第70題
答案										

題號	第71題	第72題	第73題	第74題	第75題	第76題	第77題	第78題	第79題	第80題
答案										

題號	第81題	第82題	第83題	第84題	第85題	第86題	第87題	第88題	第89題	第90題
答案										

題號	第91題	第92題	第93題	第94題	第95題	第96題	第97題	第98題	第99題	第100題
答案										

備註：