

101年公務人員特種考試警察人員考試

等 別：四等警察人員考試

類 科：行政警察人員

科 目：中華民國憲法與警察專業英文

- (A) 1. 下列何者在憲法中有明文規定？
(A)國旗 (B)國歌 (C)國徽 (D)國花
- (B) 2. 單純限制人民住居之範圍，可能會有何種人權侵害的問題？
(A)出版自由權 (B)遷徙自由權 (C)言論自由權 (D)財產權
- (A) 3. 憲法增修條文第10條第13項中，明定應對何者之政治參與特別予以保障？
(A)僑居外國國民 (B)勞工 (C)軍人 (D)身心障礙者
- (C) 4. 依憲法第143條之規定，土地價值非因施以勞力資本而增加者，應由國家徵收下列何種稅，歸人民共享之？
(A)土地交易稅 (B)地價稅 (C)土地增值稅 (D)土地契稅
- (A) 5. 多數人為了共同的主張或訴求而暫時集結於一定場所，表達意見之權利稱為：
(A)集會的自由 (B)結社的自由 (C)通訊的自由 (D)傳播的自由
- (B) 6. 對於議會已通過或否決的法案，由公民依一定之程序投票，以決定其存廢或修改之權，稱為何種權利？
(A)創制權 (B)複決權 (C)選舉權 (D)罷免權
- (D) 7. 依據司法院釋字第414號解釋，關於藥物廣告，下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A)獲得財產而從事之經濟活動，涉及財產權之保障
(B)與國民健康有重大關係，基於公共利益之維護，應受較嚴格之規範
(C)具商業上意見表達之性質
(D)非言論自由保障的範圍
- (A) 8. 依憲法增修條文，有關大法官連任問題之敘述，下列何者正確？
(A)大法官不得連任 (B)大法官無連任限制
(C)大法官僅得連任一次 (D)大法官僅得連任二次
- (D) 9. 學生受到退學處分時，得請求行政救濟，主要係屬於憲法上何種權利之保障？
(A)財產權 (B)生存權 (C)社會權 (D)訴訟權
- (C) 10. 昔日政府取締「一貫道」的任何活動，甚至禁止其信徒聚會。請問這是國家權力主要對於下列那種人權的侵害？
(A)居住自由 (B)出版自由 (C)信仰宗教自由 (D)秘密通訊自由
- (A) 11. 過去違警罰法部分條文、檢肅流氓條例部分條文及檢察官擁有羈押權等規定，曾被司法院解釋認為係違反何項權利而宣告違憲？
(A)人身自由 (B)居住自由 (C)生命權 (D)財產權
- (D) 12. 依司法院釋字第631號解釋，司法警察基於辦案，而有需要監聽嫌犯、關係人的行動電話通訊時，應按照何種程序，始符憲法第12條保障人民有秘密通訊自由之意旨？
(A)司法警察取得嫌犯、關係人之最近親屬同意之後，即可佈線竊聽
(B)司法警察申請上級機關許可後，即可佈線竊聽，惟以三個月為限
(C)司法警察須向地方法院檢察官提出聲請，經檢察官衡量案情必要性之後，核發監聽票
(D)司法警察須向地方法院法官提出聲請，經法官衡量案情必要性之後，核發監聽票
- (D) 13. 依司法院憲法解釋，下列關於言論自由之敘述，何者錯誤？
(A)以廣播及電視方式表達意見受言論自由之保護
(B)主張分裂國土之言論受言論自由之保護
(C)商品廣告亦受言論自由之保護
(D)性言論之發表不受言論自由之保護
- (A) 14. 下列人員中，何者非屬於司法院？
(A)檢察官 (B)大法官

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- (C)公務員懲戒委員會委員 (D)法官
- (B) 15. 依司法院釋字第479號解釋，關於人民團體名稱的選定，主要係屬於憲法上所保障之何項自由權利？
(A)財產自由 (B)結社自由 (C)人格自由 (D)概括性的自由
- (D) 16. 依憲法之規定，國民若想要成為縣市議員之候選人，必須年滿幾歲？
(A)十八歲 (B)二十歲 (C)二十一歲 (D)二十三歲
- (D) 17. 下列何機關是總統為決定國家安全有關大政方針，依憲法增修條文第2條之規定，所設置的機關？
(A)國防委員會 (B)國防部
(C)國防部總政治作戰局 (D)國家安全會議
- (B) 18. 依憲法增修條文第3條之規定，行政院移請立法院覆議之覆議案，如經立法委員決議維持原案，行政院院長應如何處理？
(A)辭職 (B)接受該決議
(C)再提覆議 (D)呈請總統召開院際協調會
- (D) 19. 依憲法增修條文第2條之規定，副總統缺位時，總統至遲應於幾個月內提名候選人，由立法院補選？
(A)半個月內 (B)一個月內 (C)二個月內 (D)三個月內
- (A) 20. 依憲法及憲法增修條文規定，下列何者非屬行政院院長之職權？
(A)總統任命大法官、考試委員、監察委員之副署權
(B)立法院通過行政院院長不信任案後，除應於十日內辭職，並得呈請總統解散立法院
(C)立法院開會時，列席陳述意見
(D)立法院開會時，答覆質詢
- (B) 21. 在目前，監察委員是由總統提名，經下列何者同意任命之？
(A)司法院 (B)立法院 (C)直轄市議會 (D)行政院會議
- (A) 22. 依司法院釋字第461、498號解釋，下列何者有應邀於立法院委員會備詢之義務？
(A)行政院秘書長 (B)監察院副院長
(C)司法院院長 (D)地方自治團體之行政人員
- (A) 23. 下列何者不受監察院之彈劾？
(A)總統、副總統 (B)地方公務人員 (C)司法院人員 (D)考試院人員
- (C) 24. 考試院院長如何產生？
(A)由行政院提名，經立法院同意任命之
(B)由行政院提名，經總統同意任命之
(C)由總統提名，經立法院同意任命之
(D)由總統提名，經監察院同意任命之
- (A) 25. 下列何者非屬憲法第107條規定，由中央立法並執行之事項？
(A)教育制度
(B)司法制度
(C)航空、國道、國有鐵路、航政、郵政及電政
(D)中央財政與國稅
- (B) 26. ____ books are changing traditional publishing models everywhere. In America and Britain, the rise of electronic books is the cause.
(A)Comic (B)Digital (C)Hardcover (D)Paperback
- (A) 27. Internet security researchers warned that foreign policy and human rights Web sites are being booby-trapped by hackers in what appears to be a ____ .
(A)cyberespionage (B)delinquent
(C)metamorphosis (D)photosynthesis
- (C) 28. Public transport in Brussels was ____ for a fourth day after staff walked out to protest the death of a co-worker in an assault.

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- (A)besieged (B)distracted (C)paralyzed (D)reinforced
- (B) 29. Two injured New York bicyclists accuse police of ___ investigation after traffic accidents.
(A)efficient (B)inadequate (C)legitimate (D)sufficient
- (B) 30. A crime is a serious offence such as murder or robbery. A punishment is a penalty imposed on somebody who is ___ of a crime.
(A)acquitted (B)convicted (C)deprived (D)reminded
- (B) 31. Murder is considered a ___ and is punishable by life in prison in many countries around the world.
(A)dilemma (B)felony (C)radical (D)squad
- (A) 32. The policeman calls for ___ when he finds out that the drugdealer is armed with a gun.
(A)back up (B)cellphone (C)make up (D)translation
- (A) 33. Smuggling and arms-trafficking has been a long existing issue in Taiwan. Human-trafficking and its ___, prostitution, are increasingly hot problems in Taiwan.
(A)counterpart (B)framework (C)inspection (D)supervisor
- (C) 34. The City of Taipei ___ a CCTV system to assist the police to reduce the crime rate by deterring potential offenders.
(A)imported (B)inspected (C)installed (D)enrolled
- (B) 35. Traffic ___ are in bright orange color, drawing the attention of drivers on the road. They are good for many things, including training drivers how to park in tight spaces and reserving parking spots.
(A)counters (B)cones (C)stickers (D)controllers
- (D) 36. Suicide and ___ suicide calls are emergency calls. Firefighters and police officers should make every effort to get to the scene as quickly as possible.
(A)attended (B)attacked (C)attached (D)attempted
- (B) 37. The capital police arrested two ___ and recovered an abducted businessman safely from their possession.
(A)murderers (B)kidnappers (C)drug dealers (D)smugglers
- (C) 38. Jemison police arrested Steve Robinson for trafficking marijuana and possession of cocaine. Considering his past criminal history, Robinson will hopefully spend many years ___ bars.
(A)before (B)on (C)behind (D)in
- (A) 39. A: Is the FBI offering ___ for information leading to the apprehension of the ten most wanted fugitives?
B: Yes, it is.
(A)rewards (B)rewards (C)refunds (D)revolvers
- (D) 40. A: Why do you carry the portable radios on duty?
B: Portable radios enable two-way ___ between the officer and the department. They usually have a range that is adequate to reach anywhere within the boundaries of the jurisdiction.
(A)cooperation (B)protection (C)connection (D)communication
- (D) 41. Employees of the police department shall not ___ in personal business while on duty and shall avoid all activities not relating directly to their departmental responsibilities.
(A)enjoy (B)engulf (C)involve (D)engage
- (D) 42. The teenager who allegedly killed a woman when driving under the ___ of

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alcohol was handcuffed and sent to the prosecutor's office.

- (A)influenza (B)influx (C)interference (D)influence

請回答第43題至第46題：

The Police Uniform: To Wear or Not Wear?

The police uniform with its attendant gun and badge is like a neon sign. When you walk into a room wearing a uniform, attention is immediately drawn to you. The uniform communicates an immediate and powerful message: authority, security, integrity, trust, safety—and to some, a threat. For some people the uniform has a very positive effect, which allows you to establish an immediate rapport with many groups. Wearing your uniform sends a dual message that you are serious about your topic and that your department supports you. It conveys to an audience that you know what the options are and how best to handle a situation.

For others, the uniform can be intimidating. Some people are uncomfortable in the presence of authority, and the uniform is a symbol of authority. A hostile audience has a tendency to talk to the uniform and not to the person in the uniform. In such situations you might want to wear street clothes, which can convey several meanings. You can be all business, wearing a suit. You can convey a more relaxed message with casual attire. (The Strategic Dressing chart provides some general guidelines for using clothing to set a tone.) Each article of clothing worn for a specific situation conveys a unique message about you as an officer and as a person. Repeated contact will let the community come to know you more as a person who wears a uniform and less as a uniform with a person in it.

Strategic Dressing	
To appear	Wear
Formal	Uniform or suit
Relaxed professional	Sport coat, no tie, sweater, slacks or dress
Casual	Golf shirt, button shirt, or blouse and slacks or skirt
Ready to play	Athletic clothes

- (C) 43. Who is this guide aimed at?
 (A)Citizens. (B)Hotel managers.
 (C)Police officers. (D)Community leaders.
- (D) 44. What message is NOT conveyed to an audience if you wear police uniform?
 (A)Integrity. (B)Safety. (C)Authority. (D)Peace and war.
- (B) 45. What clothes should the commanding officers wear if they want to build trust to the hostile groups?
 (A)A tie. (B)A button shirt.
 (C)A uniform. (D)A business suit.
- (B) 46. What do you learn from this guideline?
 (A)How to communicate the right message to the public via internet
 (B)How to convey a certain message to the community by dressing properly
 (C)How to pay the usual price for the uniform
 (D)Where to buy the golf shirts and skirts

請回答第47題至第50題：

“I can't identify any popular literary trend that didn't originate online,” says Jo Lusby of Penguin China. Although e-readers are still scarce, the Internet has greatly affected reading habits. Chinese people increasingly read books on phones, tablets and laptops. People under 30, who are most likely to own such devices, are

the most avid readers, says Eric Abrahamson, a Beijing-based publishing consultant.

The result has been an outpouring of mass-market fiction, written (and read) on websites, not in print. Five years ago Internet publishers were typically informal, back-room outfits, but Shanda, an online gaming company, seized the commercial opportunity and now owns most of the literary sites. It sells subscriptions by the chapter or book, by the week or month. Online novels start at around five yuan (\$0.80) compared with 30 yuan for an average printed volume.

Some of the newly popular online genres, such as romance, exist everywhere. Others could be termed fiction with Chinese characteristics. Some of this online material makes it into book form. Print sales, dominated by the country's 580 state-owned publishing houses, are now worth 44 billion yuan (\$7 billion), but growth has slowed from 10% a year in 2007 to around 5%, according to Yang Wei of OpenBook, a market-research firm. Like many online starts-ups, Shanda is not yet making money out of Web books, although revenues are growing.

The Internet has also changed the way that books are promoted. China has relatively few bookshops so cultural networking sites such as Douban.com have proved good at targeting new readers. Few writers make much money, online or in print. The handful of stylish novelists who do have become celebrities. Han Han, a 29-year-old novelist turned racing-car driver, has a popular blog. Mr. Han rose to fame cleverly tweaking the authorities without running foul of the censors. Today's edgy writers, such as Murong Xuecun, can steer around the censors with their online writing, then make necessary cuts in their print editions. Most authors give the censors no trouble. They know where the line is drawn.

- (B) 47. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Book Censorship in China (B) The Internet is Changing Chinese Literature
(C) Internet Censorship in China (D) How to Sell Books Online in China
- (D) 48. According to the passage, which of the following dominates printing sales in China?
- (A) OpenBook (B) Penguin China
(C) Shanda (D) State-owned Publishing Houses
- (B) 49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Chinese readers increasingly read books on desktop computers.
(B) The Internet changes not only people's reading habits but the way books are promoted.
(C) There are more than six hundred state-owned publishing houses in China.
(D) Like many online companies, Shanda is beginning to make money out of its Web books.
- (C) 50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) E-readers are still the minorities in China.
(B) Besides being a novelist, Han Han is also a racing-car driver.
(C) Douban.com owns most the literary sites in China.
(D) Most Chinese writers try to avoid censorship even online.