



第一章 刑法常見辭彙彙編

英文	中文	備註
a crime in preparation/ preparation for a crime (attempted) homicide (註1.) 〈91三等、101 警特四、101司法官、102 律師、108警大二技〉	犯罪預備 殺人(未遂)	(補充: 犯意表示 expression for a crime) Trying to kill someone (but failing) .
abandonment 〈93、100 專職〉	遺棄	Abandoning, a dependant (家屬、受撫 養者)
abandon 〈103水警三〉 a body/corpse	遺棄屍體	[補充: carcass (人或動物) 屍體、 經屠宰後的動物軀體]
abettor/instigator 〈93外 交、105警特三〉	教唆犯	(補充: 主犯 principal; 從犯 acces- sory; 脅從犯 accomplice 〈101司法官、 105警研所、106外事所〉 under duress; unwilling follower; 幫助犯 aider/acces- sory; 累犯 recidivist; repeat offence)
abduction/kidnapping 〈98專職、101警特四、 警大二技、水警四、108 警特三〉	綁架	Taking a person to a secret location by using force. (補充: abduct (v.) 〈101 警特四、103水警三〉; kidnapper 綁匪)
abetting & aiding	教唆、煽動犯 罪	Help or encourage sb. to commit an (BE) offence or do sth. wrong (encourage a crime) .
abortion 〈94、98醫事人 員〉	墮胎	Expulsion of a foetus/fetus from the womb before it is able to survive 〈106 警大二技〉, esp in the first 28 weeks of pregnancy [=miscarriage 流產、(案 件誤判或審理不公的) 處理不當] .



accessory penalties	從刑	(補充：剝奪政治權利 deprivation of political right；沒收財產 forfeiture of property)
accidental death 〈108警大二技〉	意外死亡	
accidental killing	意外致死	
accomplice/accessory to/co-offender/cohort 〈108警大二技〉/co-principal/conspirator	共犯	〈107警大二技〉
act in violation of 〈100警大二技〉 one's duties	違背職務行為	
acquit	無罪釋放	
admissible (evidence)	有證據能力的 (可採納證據)	admissibility of evidence 〈108警研所〉
advance preparation	先遣準備	例句：The details will make advance preparations. 這些細節需要先遣準備。
against one's will	違反意願	
aggravated assault	加重傷害	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting (造成) severe or aggravated bodily injury.
allegation	(n.) 被指控的犯行	
alleged crime/offence	涉嫌的罪刑 (犯行)	
alter a check	變造支票	
altered passport	變造過的護照	
an at fault driver	有過失責任之駕駛人	
analogy	類推	

3. As a police officer, it is my duty to _____ the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor.

(A) refine (B) defeat (C) employ (D) enforce 〈105警特四〉

4. The new committee decided to put more officers on the street to _____ high crime areas.

(A) patrol (B) park (C) parole (D) probate 〈105警特四〉

5. I have been told that the police officers in England don't carry guns; they only have _____.

(A) beads (B) barons (C) buttons (D) batons 〈106警特四〉

6. 請回答第(1)題至第(5)題：

◎Through the 1800s as professional police departments grew around the United States, women held few positions. Mostly, women served as prison workers taking care of female inmates. Then in 1909 social worker and minister Alice Stebbins Wells pressed Los Angeles to establish a new city ordinance allowing female policewomen. With the support of some influential people, the ordinance was quickly adopted and on September 12, 1910, Wells became the first female policewoman with arrest powers in America. She received a badge, a key to telephone call boxes, a rule book, and a first aid book. Wells even designed and made some of her own tailored uniforms.

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) assigned Wells to patrol public recreation places women and children frequented, such as skating rinks, dance halls, and movie theaters. By October 1912 two other women were added to the staff. By 1916 sixteen other U.S. cities and several foreign countries had hired female police officers. By 1937 the LAPD employed thirty-nine policewomen and their duties expanded to criminal investigations in addition to patrol.

Pressing onward, Wells helped organize the International Policewoman's Association in 1915 and founded the Women's Peace Officers Association of California in 1928. In 1914, she was the subject of a biographical film entitled The Policewoman. The University of California created the first course dedicated to

the work of female police officers in 1918. After 30 years of service, she retired in 1940 and died in 1957. (103警特三)

- (1) What was the first paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Why Ms. Well wanted to be a police officer.
 - (B) How Ms. Wells became a police officer.
 - (C) What it was like to be a police officer in the 1800s.
 - (D) Whom Ms. Wells would turn to when she needed help.
- (2) What was Ms. Well's job responsibility when she was first hired?
- (A) Teaching at a local college.
 - (B) Doing criminal investigation.
 - (C) Patrolling on the street.
 - (D) Working with female inmates.
- (3) What was the impact of Wells' appointment?
- (A) More female police officers had been hired.
 - (B) Street crimes had been drastically reduced.
 - (C) Policewomen got to design their own uniforms.
 - (D) Women felt safer to stay in public places.
- (4) According to the passage, which of the following statements about Ms. Wells is NOT true?
- (A) She was given the power to arrest a suspect.
 - (B) She was previously trained as a minister.
 - (C) She was enthusiastic in all kinds of political activities.
 - (D) She was sworn in by the LAPD on September 12, 1910.
- (5) What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- (A) The duties of early female officers were more of a social worker.
 - (B) Women of Well's time earned less than men did working as police officers.
 - (C) No one understood how vulnerable to crime women and children could be.
 - (D) Women like Wells helped pave the way for the female officers of today.

7. Match: Please find correct answer from the right to the question.

六、偵破首宗「ATM」遭駭客入侵盜領案—橫行歐洲盜領集團在臺踢到鐵板

Cracking Down the First-ever Case of “ATM” Hacker Cash Withdrawal Larceny – the Pilfering¹ Ring Tormenting Europe Slammed in Taiwan

Key words and phrases: *pilfer ring, disguise, jeopardize, getaway, illicit, task force, EUROPOL, collaboration*

On July 10 to 11, 2016 when people in Taiwan were concerned with Taiwan Rail's train car explosion's case investigative progress and the power torrential rain and damage brought by typhoon Nepartak, a robbery ring with members coming from Russia, Latvia, Romania, Estonia, Australia, and Belarus had stealthily² arrived in Taiwan, seizing the cover of typhoon night, disguising³ in facial masks and hats, taking rides to various First Commercial Bank branch ATMs to draw money illegally, and upon succeeded handed the money to their accomplices for processing the stolen money subsequently and promptly departed from Taiwan, where their lightning speed

1. pilfer (v.) : 偷竊，扒；小偷小摸，例句：In many shopping mall hidden guards watch for people who pilfer merchandise. 很多百貨公司都有便衣保安人員監視偷竊商品的人。
2. stealthily (adv.) : stealthy (a.) (-ier; -iest) 偷偷的、秘密的；鬼鬼祟祟的；不聲不響的；（飛機、潛艇等）“隱形”的，例句：They peeped out stealthily from a corner of the street. 他們幾個在街角處鬼頭鬼腦地往外探望。補充：a stealthy glance 偷看；a stealthy murder 暗殺。
3. idisguise (v.) : 假裝，偽裝。
補充：
一 In disguise 假裝的；偽裝的（a policeman in disguise 便衣員警）。
二 in [under] the disguise of :
（一）以…為口實，托辭…。
（二）裝做，假扮做。
三 make no disguise of one's feelings 真情畢露。
四 (speak) without disguise 擺明（說），例句：Misfortune might be a blessing in disguise. 因禍可能得福，塞翁失馬焉知非福。

criminal tactics left the bank unprepared, and put police authorities to a test in the investigative process.

105年7月10日至11日，當臺灣民眾還在關心臺鐵車廂爆炸案偵辦情形以及尼伯特颱風帶來的強烈風雨與損害時，來自俄羅斯、拉脫維亞、羅馬尼亞、愛沙尼亞、澳大利亞、白俄羅斯等不同國家的盜領集團車手悄悄入境，趁著颱風夜掩護，以口罩、帽子喬裝遮掩面貌搭車前往第一銀行各分行ATM提款機盜領，並於得手後將款項交予後續處理贓款同伴後旋即出境，迅雷不及掩耳的犯罪手法讓銀行端措手不及，也讓偵辦警方費盡苦心。

The group had stolen in a short two days a staggering⁴ amount of NT\$83,277,600, with crime scenes across Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, totaling 21 branches, 41 ATMs that were victimized, to severely jeopardize⁵ the financial and social order. Through a close-knit surveillance on CCTV imagery, which helped to track down the getaway⁶ drivers and national manhunts were announced, coupled with police/prosecutor's united efforts, the taskforce⁷ soon cracked down 3 suspects one week following the case surfaced, and also recalled over ninety percent of the stolen funds (NT\$77,481,100), successfully cracking down the first-ever case of “ATM” pillaging case.

此集團於短短2日盜領總金額達新臺幣8,327萬7,600元，犯案地點遍及臺北、新北、臺中市等地，計有21處分行、41部ATM提款機受害，嚴重危害金融秩序與社會治安，經以綿密監視影像電眼追蹤查緝車手及發布全國協緝通報併輔以檢警調單位間之通力合作，專案小組於案發一星期後即查獲3名犯嫌，並將9成以上贓款追回（新臺幣7,748萬1,100元），成功偵破首宗「ATM」遭盜領案。

On the project action, international media had all reported it as the first-ever “ATM” illicit⁸ fund withdrawal case, to trigger heated discussions by all sections domestically

4. staggering (a.) : 令人吃驚的；壓倒的；數目大的令人吃驚的，例句：The external debts of that country are staggering. 那個國家的外債大得驚人。
5. jeopardize (v.) : 使受危險（危害），危及。補充：jeopardize one's life 冒生命危險。
6. getaway (n.) : 〔口語〕（盜賊等的）逃亡，逃走。補充：make a 〔one's〕 getaway 逃走；（軍事）突圍。
7. taskforce (n.) : 特遣部隊；專案小組（=ad hoc）。
8. illicit (a.) : 違法的，違禁的，不正當的，例句：Seizures of illicit drugs have increased by 30 % this year. 今年違禁藥品的扣押增長了30%。補充：have 〔maintain〕 illicit relations with a foreign country 裏通外國。

前言

一、緒論

對於一般同學而言，英文寫作的確是項很大的挑戰，有時甚至會因此產生排斥的心理。事實上，同學們只要能在平時能循序漸進、按部就班打好寫作基礎，再針對各種文體寫作技巧多下功夫，就能輕輕鬆鬆寫出條理分明的高分作文。若將寫作比喻成蓋房子，句型練習就是這棟房子的地基，為了打好地基，建議考生必須於平時加強練習各種句型。有了句型基礎後，再接續多作一些翻譯練習，尤其在連貫式翻譯上可多下一點功夫。到了最後一階段，就是要將房子蓋好，並予以作內部裝潢，換句話說，亦即將寫好的文章稍加潤飾，這文章就大功告成了。

英文寫作乃是運用特定的語言書寫，將意念表達出來的一種歷程，不但具有高階整合內化學習功能，還能培養邏輯力、組織力、思考力和創造力。惟學測、指考、高考、警察二等及三等特考和警大研究所等都要考英文作文，以每年學測英文為例，零分之考生皆有數萬人之譜，此現象對於非以英文為母語的臺灣來看，考生在學習英文大量的單字、片語、文法及句型等基本英文能力後，將所學腦力激盪後透過計劃（lanning）、轉譯（translating）和檢視（reviewing）等歷程構思成一篇有效寫作（effective）的能力仍有再進步的空間。因此，對許多考生而言，寫作的確是一大罩門。畢竟警大研究所及三等警察特考（含二等警察特考）英文作文配分皆占有不少的比例，如要順利金榜題名，作文之重要性就不容小覷。

此外，「英文作文」並不是「中文作文」，英語不像中文是我們的母語，換句話說，或許你的中文寫作可以洋洋灑灑，但在英文寫作上就會受限於本身的英語能力。提醒讀者，考試的重點不在於考生是否能用華麗的詞藻與繁複冗長的句子來寫作；相反的，能夠充分「了解英文作文的組織結構、寫出正確無誤的英文句子」才是英文作文得高分的關鍵。

既然提到了考試，想提高英文寫作的分數就必須達到二項指標：第一就是少犯錯；第二就是避開可能犯的錯誤。怎麼說呢？在任何一項具備作文的考試中，閱卷老師會先計算你錯誤的多寡以決定分數的高低。所以為了搶攻中高分群組，應試作文就必須將錯誤降到最低的狀態，並且提升內涵。

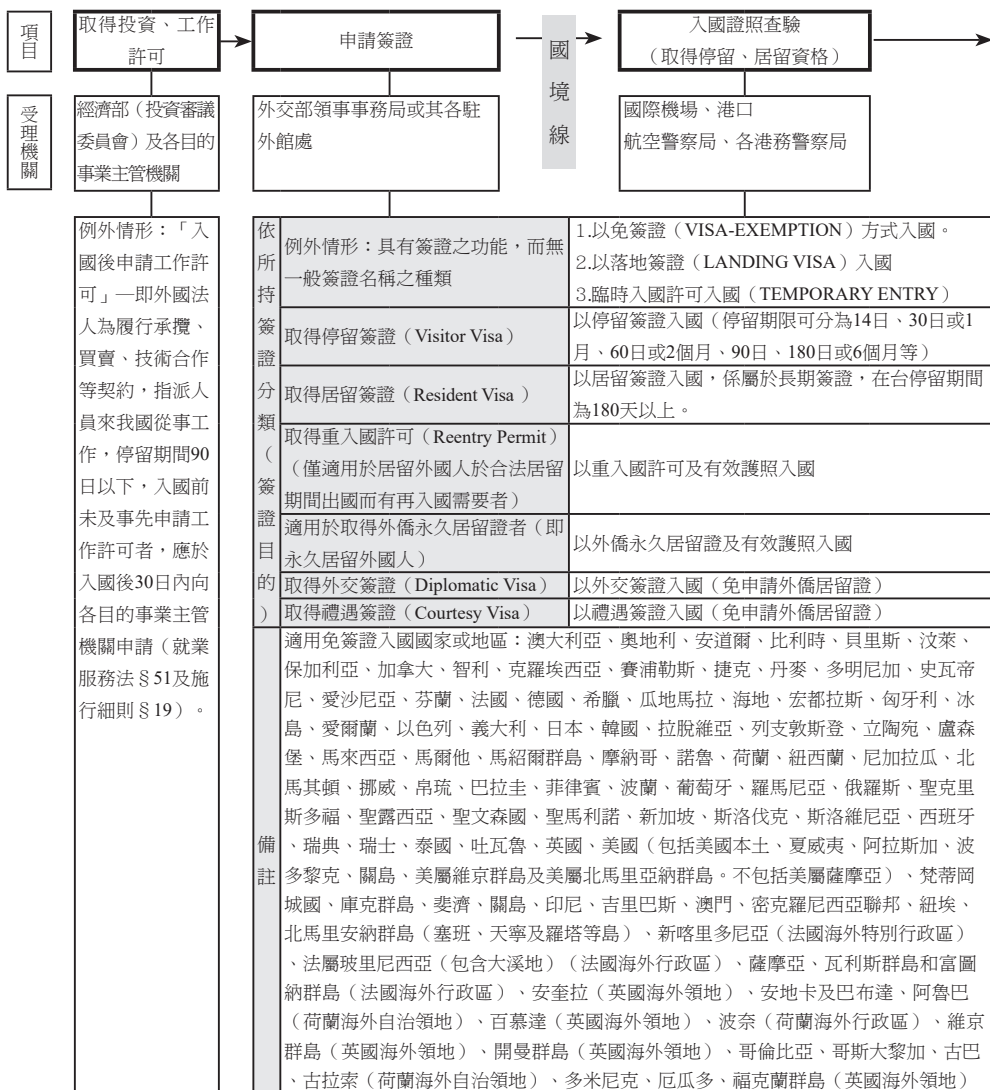
如何才能將錯誤降到最低並且臻至接近完美的狀態，茲分述如下：

(一)看懂題意，先寫下該篇英文作文之中文大綱：一拿到考卷，要先看一看有無作文題目，如果有，先別急著下筆，而是先設法了解題目的意思後，為自己爭取時間先行構思中文大綱。為什麼要這麼做呢？以警大94年研究所作文考題「DUI」而言，對於 DUI (Driving Under the Influence 酒醉駕車) 不熟悉或壓根兒不曉得何謂 DUI 的人，根本就無從下手，不僅浪費筆墨，更會增加閱卷老師的嫌惡。綜觀近幾年警大作文考題中，95年以前全部考與警察相關之題目，自96年後，題目大約有一半與警察工作或我們的生活及觀念息息相關，如「Police and Community (95)」、「Police and Human Rights (98)」、「Human and Technology」及「What makes what we are today. (100)」等，我們不難看出，要準備這類文章考題應於平時蒐集相關文章，將文中詞句及字彙加以分類整理，摘錄並反覆背誦各類重點單字、片語及不錯的佳句等，這樣才會有助於考場上之臨場發揮。再次提醒考生，內容一定要精準，而精準的前提就是做好審題工作，避免再回頭做大規模修改（除非你真的寫錯了）。

(二)試著列舉各句關鍵字：熟悉各種辭彙及句法的運用：有了大綱，接下來的工作就是將大綱中所提到的論點作要點式翻譯。可以告訴考生一個不錯的思考點，那就是做完初步大綱及關鍵字後，再回到其他大題作答時，有時甚至會在作答過程中激發一些靈感，隨時補充。當然如果考生有充裕時間，則先可簡略翻譯大綱，以作為該篇文章之基本架構，之後在書寫時就會加快腳步。惟須提醒考生的是，可別花了太多時間，以免影響到其他試題作答。

(三)書寫正楷體字，利用時間反覆檢查：要提醒考生，卷面乾淨整齊對於分數的提升非常有幫助。如果說您已達到綱舉目張且言詞達意的程度，接下來就需要工整的書寫來錦上添花。其方式就是平時練習寫作時採用統一格式，四周空間恰當，切忌在考卷上「見縫插針」。在審慎檢閱題目後粗估各段所需的字數，再下手書寫。書寫字體要以正楷體 (printed words) 為最佳。此外，規矩、整齊、大小要適當，字跡潦草絕對是答題的大忌。您可以這樣試想：

外國人來華居留、停留管理業務流程表



		<p>、瓜地洛普、圭亞那（法國海外省區）、馬丁尼克（法國海外省區）、蒙哲臘（英國海外領地）、巴拿馬、秘魯、沙巴（荷蘭海外行政區）、聖巴瑟米（法國海外行政區）、聖佑達修斯（荷蘭海外行政區）、聖克里斯多福及尼維斯、聖馬丁（荷蘭海外自治領地）、聖馬丁（法國海外行政區）、聖皮埃與密克隆群島（法國海外行政區）、土克凱可群島（英國海外領地）、丹麥法羅群島、丹麥格陵蘭島、教廷、波士尼亞與赫塞哥維納、直布羅陀（英國海外領地）、科索沃、蒙特內哥羅、甘比亞、馬約特島（法國海外省區）、留尼旺島（法國海外省區）、索馬利蘭、等119國家或地區旅客。適用落地簽證國家：孟加拉、汶萊、柬埔寨、寮國、馬爾地夫、尼泊爾、巴布亞紐幾內亞、索羅門群島、泰國、東帝汶、萬那杜、亞美尼亞、伊朗、約旦、哈薩克、吉爾吉斯、黎巴嫩、塔吉克、烏茲別克、布吉納法索、維德角、葛摩聯盟、埃及、衣索比亞、賴比瑞亞、馬達加斯加、馬拉威、茅利塔尼亞、模里西斯、莫三比克、喀麥隆、盧安達、塞席爾、聖海蓮娜（英國海外領地）、多哥、牙買加共36國。</p>
	法令依據	<p>外國護照簽證條例第3條、第5至第8條及外國護照簽證條例施行細則第13條（簽證目的）、入出國及移民法第22～25條「居留、停留資格」、入出國查驗辦法、外國人臨時停留許可辦法。</p>