

中央警察大學 102 學年度碩士班入學考試試題

所 別：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，每題各占 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。

一、試詳述指紋改變的原因為何？潛伏指紋若有多項顯現方法，其先後次序應如何決定，何故？

二、紙張通常分為家庭用紙、工業用紙及文化用紙三類。試從造紙的過程中說明其物理性質與化學性質？

三、Blood alcohol content (BAC) is usually expressed as a percentage of alcohol in the blood. For example, a BAC of 0.10 means that 0.10% of a person's blood, by percent weight/volume, is alcohol. The amount of blood alcohol can be measured on the breath, as with a breathalyzer. In certain countries, alcohol limits are determined by the Breath Alcohol Content (BrAC), which can be converted, based on the Henry's law, to the amount of alcohol in blood. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the Henry's law?
2. A country, X, adopts 0.08% of BAC as the legal limit to regulate motor vehicles driving. Please convert this 0.08% value to exhaled breath alcohol in the unit of mg/L. Show your calculations.
3. The other country, Y, uses 0.25mg/L (BrAC) as a legal limit. The two countries, X and Y, which one is more severe in regulating illegal driving? Briefly elucidate your reason.

四、The process of physical evidence examination performed by forensic investigator can be divided into a series of stages. Every one of the stages is important. The flow chart stage is hereby summarized. Choose the most appropriate one from the hint below to fit the blank (A to F) of this flow chart. Also, briefly explain your answer.

Hint: interpretation, reconstruction, criminal profiling, recognition, data mining, individualization, solution of crime, identification, expansion.

