

國立臺北大學 107 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：法律學系（法理學組、公法學組、民事法學組、刑事法學組、
財經法學組、國際法學組）

科目：英文

第 1 頁 共 4 頁

☐可 ☒不可攜帶任何參考資料及電子資訊用具

I. Read Comprehensive (30%).

Please find the best answer from (A),(B),(C), or (D) to each question. (每題 3 分、單選不倒扣)

Part 1

Two years ago Stephen Hawking told the BBC that the development of full __ (1) __, could spell the end of the human race. His was not the only voice warning of the dangers of AI - Elon Musk, Bill Gates and Steve Wozniak also expressed their concerns about where the technology was heading - though Professor Hawking's was the most apocalyptic vision of a world where robots decide they don't need us any more. What all of these prophets of AI doom wanted to do was to get the world thinking about where the science was heading - and make sure other voices joined the scientists in that debate. That they have achieved that aim was evident on Wednesday night at an event in Cambridge marking the opening of the Centre for the Future of Intelligence, designed to do some of that thinking about the implications of AI.

And Professor Hawking was there to help launch the centre. "I'm glad someone was listening," he told the audience. In a short speech, he outlined the potential and the pitfalls of the technology in his usual vivid language. He reviewed the recent rapid progress in areas like self-driving cars and the triumph of Google's DeepMind in the game of Go - and predicted further advances. "I believe there is no deep difference between what can be achieved by a biological brain and what can be achieved by a computer. It therefore follows that computers can and exceed it." That, he said, could lead to the eradication of disease and poverty and the conquest of __ (2) __. But it could also bring us all sorts of things we didn't like - autonomous weapons, economic disruption and machines that developed a will of their own, in conflict with humanity.

"In short, the rise of powerful AI will be either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity. We do not yet know which." So, an easy enough mission for the Centre for the Study of Intelligence - just find out whether AI is going to kill us or not. Actually the __ (3) __ centre, which brings together philosophers, psychologists, lawyers and computer scientists, will have a rather more practical programme of research.

Long before the robots decide whether we are surplus to requirements, we are for instance going to need to think about issues such as whether autonomous vehicles should be programmed to protect pedestrians or passengers. AI could soon offer governments the chance to cut growing bills for __ (4) __ - but at a cost for those in need of help. Just one of the issues which will now be addressed by the Centre for the Future - and rather more urgent than the threat from some future Terminator.

1. Please choose the correct answer filled in __ (1) __ from the following words.
(A) Financial Technology (B) Artificial Intelligence
(C) Autoincreased Improvement (D) Accounting Information
2. Which one of the following is the best description fill in __ (2) __ ?
(A) climate change (B) armed conflict
(C) human displaced (D) technology development
3. Please choose the correct answer filled in __ (3) __ from the following words.
(A) multi-cultural (B) multi-media
(C) multi-disciplinary (D) multi-lateralism
4. Which one of the following best filled in __ (4) __ from the following words.
(A) social care (B) social justice
(C) social movement (D) social impact
5. Which topic is the best description of this article?
(A) Should AI technology disappear in human history? (B) Can AI prevent the world conflict?
(C) IS AI good for good governance? (D) Will AI kill or save humankind?

試題隨卷繳交

接背面

國立臺北大學 107 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：法律學系（法理學組、公法學組、民事法學組、刑事法學組、
財經法學組、國際法學組）

科 目：英文

第 2 頁 共 4 頁

☐可 ☒不可攜帶任何參考資料及電子資訊用具

Part 2

... Turning once again, and this time more generally, to the question of invasion, I would observe that there has never been a period in all these long centuries of which we boast when an absolute guarantee against invasion, still less against serious raids, could have been given to our people. In the days of Napoleon the same wind which would have carried his transports across the Channel might have driven away the blockading fleet. There was always the chance, and it is that chance which has excited and befooled the imaginations of many Continental tyrants. Many are the tales that are told. We are assured that novel methods will be adopted, and when we see the originality of malice, the ingenuity of __ (6) __, which our enemy displays, we may certainly prepare ourselves for every kind of novel stratagem and every kind of brutal and treacherous maneuver. I think that no idea is so outlandish that it should not be considered and viewed with a searching, but at the same time, I hope, with a steady eye. We must never forget the solid assurances of sea power and those which belong to air power if it can be locally exercised.

I have, myself, full confidence that if all do their duty, if nothing is neglected, and if the best arrangements are made, as they are being made, we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our Island home, __ (7) __, if necessary for years, if necessary alone. At any rate, that is what we are going to try to do. That is the resolve of His Majesty's Government-every man of them. That is the will of Parliament and the nation. The British Empire and the French Republic, linked together in their cause and in their need, will defend to the death their native soil, aiding each other like good comrades to the utmost of their strength. Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous States have fallen or may fall into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of Nazi rule, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our Island, __ (8) __, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this Island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old.

6. Who gave this famous speech?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Abraham Lincoln | (B) Franklin Roosevelt |
| (C) Winston Churchill | (D) Margaret Thatcher |

7. Please choose the correct answer filled in __ (6) __ from the following words.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) action | (B) arbitration |
| (C) attacking | (D) aggression |

8. Which one of the following sentence best fill in __ (7) __ ?

- (A) to lead the people fight, and to save the country of our own
(B) to ride out the storm of war, and to outlive the menace of tyranny
(C) to find out the enemy, and to get rid of conflict
(D) to negotiate the peace accord, and to cease the fire

9. Which one of the following best fill in __ (8) __ in this article?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) whatever the cost may be | (B) wherever the people may alive |
| (C) whichever the mean shall use | (D) whenever the darkest time may be |

10. What is the best topic for this short article?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) The will of Parliament and the nation | (B) The rescue and the liberation of the old |
| (C) We Shall Fight on the Beaches | (D) We must never forget |

試題隨卷繳交

接下頁

國立臺北大學 107 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：法律學系（法理學組、公法學組、民事法學組、刑事法學組、
財經法學組、國際法學組）

科 目：英文

第 3 頁 共 4 頁

☐可 ☒不可攜帶任何參考資料及電子資訊用具

II. English Writing (20%) Please answer in English

Please use no more than 500 words discuss the following topic:

There are around 173 Universities and Colleges in Taiwan. Many people believe the Ministry of Education should reduce the total amount of those institutes. Do you “agree” or “disagree” to reduce current Universities and Colleges in Taiwan? What is your opinion regarding “Higher Education Policy” in Taiwan?

III. Please find the best answer from (A), (B), (C) or (D) to each question. (33%)

1. “_____” means every court is vested the power and duty to determine the constitutionality of statutes.
(A) decentralized judicial review system (B) parliamentary system
(C) civil law system (D) judge-made law
2. A contract made through the communication of mails between two parties is a contract made _____.
(A) conversational (B) inter presents
(C) inter absentes (D) culpa in contrahendo
3. Which one of the followings has the lowest standard of burden of proof?
(A) substantial evidence (B) clear and convincing evidence
(C) preponderance of evidence (D) beyond the reasonable doubt
4. The money paid for a landlord from a tenant to cover the expenses of any repairs of damages to the premises is _____.
(A) hedge found (B) security deposit
(C) down payment (D) marginal cost
5. A charge made by an attorney dependent upon a successful outcome (won through trial or settlement) in the case and is often agreed to be a percentage of the party’s recovery is:
(A) conditional fee (B) surcharge fee
(C) determinable fee (D) contingent fee
6. If a Judge accepts interviews from the press, and makes extrajudicial statements in a case that he or she is currently in charge with, which of the following statements is not correct?
(A) He is in substantial violation of the ethical rules of conduct.
(B) The public shall not directly request an evaluation of the judge in question with the Judicial Evaluation Committee.
(C) If the President of the Legislative Yuan and the Minister of Justice with the highest authority in the judicial system believes that the judge or prosecutor is subject to disciplinary actions, they shall be entitled to initiate an individual evaluation first.
(D) Any individual may contact the National Bar Association in order to file a complaint to initiate an individual evaluation, but the local Bar Associations are not entitled to file a complaint against the judge first.
7. “_____” is the court’s decision on the question that was actually before it and provides the answer to that question.
(A) Dicta (B) Issue
(C) Reasoning (D) Holding
8. General prohibition of practices deemed to be manipulative—in this technical sense of artificially affecting market activity in order to mislead investors—is fully consistent with the fundamental purpose of the securities regulations to substitute a philosophy of full disclosure for the philosophy of *caveat emptor*. The term “*caveat emptor*” means:
(A) Let the principal speak for himself (B) Let the agent speak for himself
(C) Let the buyer beware. (D) Let the seller beware.

試題隨卷繳交

接背面

國立臺北大學 107 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系（所）組別：法律學系（法理學組、公法學組、民事法學組、刑事法學組、
財經法學組、國際法學組）

科目：英文

第 4 頁 共 4 頁

☐可 ☒不可攜帶任何參考資料及電子資訊用具

9. A Taipei district court judge _____ NT\$100,000 in _____ yesterday to a plaintiff who sued the hospital for malpractice in plastic surgery.
(A) awarded, damages (B) gave, claims
(C) charged, damages (D) claimed, return
10. Suppose X sues Y in a trial court and wins. Y files an appeal. X is the _____, and Y is the _____.
(A) appellate, respondent (B) appellee, appellant
(C) appellant, appellee (D) appellee, appellate
11. That the lawyer for each side, plaintiff and defendant, goes all out for his or her client, while the court plays a largely passive, neutral role, choosing between the evidence and legal arguments advanced by counsel is called _____ of litigation.
(A) due process of law (B) adversarial system
(C) inquisitorial system (D) jury system

IV. Reading Comprehension (8%)

The structure of the court system within each jurisdiction is a hierarchical one. Courts in which litigation begins are called courts of original jurisdiction. In many states the lowest rung of the courts of original jurisdiction is occupied by a so-called court of inferior jurisdiction. This court has the power to hear only limited types of cases, such as misdemeanor cases or case in which the amount of damages the complaining party demands from the party sued does not exceed a specified sum. These courts have various names, such as courts of common pleas or small claims courts. Other courts of inferior jurisdiction are limited to deciding cases about one particular subject matter, for example, juvenile or family law matters. Courts of inferior jurisdiction may be conducted informally. For example, the parties often represent themselves and the court does not follow the formal rules of evidence used in higher courts. The decisions of these courts are not published and they have no value as precedent to future litigants.

The next rung up from the courts of inferior jurisdiction is occupied by the trial court. Litigation often begins at this level. Trial courts are usually courts of general jurisdiction. Thus, a trial court may hear civil litigation, which is litigation between private parties. It may also hear criminal cases. Criminal litigation can only be brought by the state, which prosecutes the criminal charges against a defendant or defendants. A trial court is presided over by one judge. It is the particular province of the trial court to determine the facts of the case. The trier of fact, either judge or jury, "finds," that is, determines, the facts from the evidence at trial, the examination of witnesses, and the admissions of the parties. Moreover, the trial court judge may decide a case by procedures that preclude a trial. For example, one of the parties may bring a motion for the court to take a particular action. Some types of motions, if granted, will result in a decision that eliminates the need for a trial.

1. Which of the following statements may not be true?
(A) Court of common pleas is a court with original jurisdiction
(B) The principle of stare decisis would not apply to small claims courts
(C) Litigation often begins at the trial courts.
(D) A private party plaintiff in a criminal case may bring a motion for the court to eliminate the need for a trial.
2. Which of the following statements are right?
① A trial court judge who disagrees with the majority may write a dissenting opinion.
② Juvenile or family law matter may be tried by a court with inferior jurisdiction.
③ The formal rules of evidence should be strictly obeyed by all levels of courts.
④ Besides the jury, the trial judge may have the power to find the facts of the case.
(A) ①③ (B) ②④ (C) ②③④ (D) ①②④

V. Translation (9%)

1. 有權利即有救濟 (5%)
2. Strict scrutiny is strict in theory, but fatal in fact. (4%)

試題隨卷繳交