

國立中正大學 100 學年度犯罪防治學系博士班入學考試

科目：專業英文

1. 請將下文翻成中文，(15%) 並且另外標出在 Josh, Rachel 和 Kristen 三者之間，究竟誰做錯事，並以英文具體說明做錯什麼事 (10%)。

Josh, Rachel and Kristen are friends. One day they go shopping together in a shopping mall. Rachel goes into NET and a pretty purse catches her eye. She likes it a lot but she cannot afford to buy it. She sticks the purse into her bag but she gets caught when she tries to leave. Josh was next to Rachel when she got caught. Although Josh was not involved the stealing and was not aware of Rachel's act, the store attendant would not believe him. They even argued that they saw Josh put that purse into Rachel's bag for her. The police arrive during this disturbance. They take Josh and Rachel to the police station and interrogate them.

In the meantime, Kristen took advantage of the chaos and smuggled a beautiful scarf into her backpack. All the people were surrounding Rachel and Josh and no one noticed about Kristen's stealing. As a result, Rachel and Josh are sent to juvenile detention center and are detained there for about 1 month. Josh tried to tell them that he was innocent but no one would believe him. Kristen, however, was never caught and is now using her pretty scarf.

2. 請將下文翻成中文，並且以英文標出作者的主要含意為何。(25%)

"Criminological research demonstrates a wide range of genetic, biological, psychological and social crime correlates (Ellis et al. 2009) including, for example, everything from a low resting heart rate to living in a socially disorganized area. In fact, "literally thousands of variables differentiate significantly between official offenders and nonoffenders or correlate significantly with self-reported offending" (Farrington 1992:256). This state of affairs has led some observers to ask whether "everything matters" (Matza 1964) and others to ask whether "anything matters" (Katz 1988). The main problem here is that most identified predictors (often referred to as risk factors) are likely to be only markers or symptoms and some, like sex and race, are clearly causally irrelevant, being attributes. To advance knowledge there is an obvious need for a theoretical framework that can help sort out the few causes from the many correlates and, among potentially causally relevant factors, the causes from the causes of the causes." (wikström, 2010, page 211).