

# 동국대학교 일반대학원

2020년도 후기 입학시험 문제지

수험번호 :

성명 :

과정	석사과정	학과	경찰행정학과	과목구분	공통	시험시간	50분
시험과목명	전공영어			비고			

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1. 1. Simon sees the lawlessness of the antisocial personality as a face-off between this insensitivity and "stimulus hunger" - a burning need for constant stimulation, the struggle of a person who feels nothing to feel something. At the neural level, antisocial detachment may be the consequence of a sluggish alarm system, a sympathetic nervous system that seems to have forgotten its responsibility for responding to urgent events and a brain that is far too slow in detecting them.

University of Southern California researcher Adrian Raine has been study the relationship between sympathetic nervous system activity and antisocial behavior for more than a decade and has found that antisocial and psychopathic individuals , for all their hostility and acting out, are actually 'slower to respond emotionally than the rest of us. Their skin conductance("lie detector") responses to emotionally significant visual images (such as an accident) or unpleasant stimuli (such as uncomfortably loud sounds ) are lower than those of socially competent individuals. In contrast to the exaggerated startle responses of PTSD victims, antisocial individuals are unusually slow to connect stimulus and responses. Raine calls them "poor conditioners"

2. Data Pertaining to Criminal Behavior. Multiple reports have been published from several twin and adoption study data bases; however, only those that present unique data, summarize a final dataset (i.e., data collection was completed), and are most relevant to the present discussion are included in this review. Because numerous recent reviews have summarized this literature (e.g., Gottesman & Goldsmith, 1994; Carey, 1996), this discussion is limited to limited to interpretations of the data pertaining to criminal behavior. The questions, "Are the data consistent with a genetic influence on antisocial behavior?" and "Are the data consistent with an environmental influence on antisocial behavior?" are specifically addressed. Results consistent with genetic and/or environmental influences are indicated with "+" and

those inconsistent with the effect are indicated with "-". Reasons that data might weakly suggest a particular influence include small effect size and small samples; in this case, a "+/-" was assigned to the genetic and/or environmental effect. Measures with good psychometric properties that have been well-validated were given more leeway in judging the validity of their results with regard to sample size. Probandwise concordance rates, which indicate the probability that a twin is affected given that his or her co-twin is affected, are presented for studies that reported dichotomized assessments of antisocial behavior (e.g., convicted versus not convicted)

3. Another example of a controlled experiment could be changing the packaging of a particular product sold in a store to see if putting a product in a red package results in more people buying the product than when the same product is offered in a blue box. The new red packages would be the experimental group, and the old blue packages would be the control group. If we leave all other variables the same (the price, where the packages are located in the store, and so on), and the red boxes sell at a better rate than the blue boxes, it can be said that the red boxes make a difference.

Can we have controlled experiments to see if a police department is effective? Can we eliminate police patrols from one neighborhood and compare the crime rate in that neighborhood with the crime rate in the neighborhood where there are police patrols? A myriad of problems accompany controlled experiments with crime, Is such experimentation ethical? Is it legal? This chapter will look at several controlled experiments with crime and see how they have affected our traditional concepts of doing police work.

4. Some criminologists attributed this decline to a series of factors, including community policing, problem-solving policing,

and aggressive zero-tolerance policing. Other factors mentioned were increased jail and prison populations, demographic changes in the numbers of crime-prone young people, and community efforts against crime

The explanation, however, that has gained most popularity among some law enforcement officials, politicians, and criminologists is that the reduced crime rates are the result of aggressive police tactics like those introduced in New York City by its former commissioner, William J. Bratton. Bratton completely reengineered the NYPD to make reducing crime its primary objective. The keynote behind Bratton's reengineering was a process known as Compstat.

CompStat was originally a document, referred to as the "CompStat book," that included current year-to-date statistics for criminal complaints and arrests developed from a computer file called Compare Stats - hence, CompStat. Central to CompStat are the semiweekly crime-strategy sessions conducted at police headquarters. At each CompStat meeting, sophisticated computer-generated maps addressing a seemingly unlimited variety of the latest crime details confront and challenge the precinct commanders. The commanders are held responsible for any increases in crime and must present innovative solutions to address their precincts' crime problems.

5. The police role is extremely diverse, ambiguous, and dynamic. Egon Bittner has stated that from its earliest origins, police work has been a "tainted occupation," "The taint that attaches to police work refers to the fact that policemen are viewed as the fire it takes to fight fire, that in the natural course of their duties they inflict harm, albeit deserved, and that their very existence attests that the nobler aspirations of mankind do not contain the means necessary to insure survival.

Carl B. Klockars, in *Idea of Police*, broadly defines the basic function of the police as dealing with all those problems that may

require the use of coercive force. He emphasizes that democratic societies give the police the right to use morally dangerous, dirty, and illegal means to achieve good ends because in most cases, noble institutions do not contain the means to ensure their survival.

We must remember that England's Sir Robert Peel, who arranged for the organization of the first paid, full-time, uniformed police department, conceived the police role as a conspicuous community-oriented patrol designed more for prevention and deterrence than for enforcement. Peel designed the police to be an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder that could have been achieved through military might and severe legal sanctions.