

佛光人文社會學院九十三學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

系所別：文學研究所、生命學研究所、社會學研究所、心理學研究所、教育資訊學研究所、
管理學研究所

科目：英文

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I. Reading (60 points)

(A)

Alzheimer's disease impairs a person's ability to recall memories, both distant and as recent as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain where Alzheimer's occurs. Based on this relationship, scientists from the University of Lund in Sweden and the University of California at San Diego designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer's. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving the other half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats given the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. While the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer's, they do show potential as a means to slowing the process significantly.

1. With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?
 - a. impaired memory of patients
 - b. cures for Alzheimer's disease
 - c. the use of rats as experimental subjects
 - d. nerve growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer's

2. According to the passage, where is nerve growth factor produced in the body?
 - a. in nerve cells in the spinal column
 - b. in red blood cells in the circulatory system
 - c. in nerve cells in the brain
 - d. in the pituitary gland

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Alzheimer's disease is deadly.
 - b. Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from nerve growth factor.

- c. The experiments did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor.
 - d. More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth factor.
4. The passage most closely resembles which of the following patterns of organization?
- a. chronological order
 - b. statement and illustration
 - c. cause/effect
 - d. alphabetical order
5. The relationship between nerve growth factor and a protein is similar to relationship between Alzheimer's and
- a. forgetfulness
 - b. a disease
 - c. a cure
 - d. a cancer

(B)

After two decades of growing student enrollments and economic prosperity, business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollment in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the trend of lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students seeking an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street, or in other financial districts of major American cities. Many of the entry-level management jobs are going to students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the question, "Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing, and MBA schools are struggling to meet the new demands.

1. What is the main focus of this passage?
- a. jobs on Wall Street
 - b. types of graduate degrees
 - c. changes in enrollment for MBA schools
 - d. how schools are changing to reflect the economy
2. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

- a. a center for international affairs
 - b. a major financial center
 - c. a shopping district
 - d. a neighborhood in New York
3. The word “plush” in line 8 most probably means
- a. legal
 - b. satisfactory
 - c. fancy
 - d. dependable
4. According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollments?
- a. lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
 - b. low salary and foreign competition
 - c. fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
 - d. declining population and economic prosperity
5. Which of the following might be the topic of the next paragraph?
- a. MBA schools’ efforts to change
 - b. future economic predictions
 - c. A history of the recent economic changes
 - d. Descriptions of non-MBA graduate programs

(C)

The view that the social sciences are methodologically distinct from the other sciences has sometimes been fallaciously illustrated by arguments that obscure the distinctions between technique and method and between discovery and validation. For example, the following type of argument is given. Suppose that the first thing a Martian witnesses on earth is a woman voting a straight ticket in an election. Though the Martian might be able to describe the physical characteristics of the event, he could never, it is argued, explain its peculiarly social characteristics, its meaningfulness in a social context. However, no argument about the method of social science should require that techniques of observation and experiment should be used that are proper to the physical sciences. In addition, examples purporting to show that there are greater difficulties in formulation theories or hypotheses in social science have no bearing on the method by which such theories are verified.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- a. corroborate technique of observation
 - b. criticize a way of arguing
 - c. analyze a similarity
 - d. introduce a corollary

- e. indicate a digression
2. It can be inferred that the author believes which of the following about theories in the social sciences?
- a. They are not reliable in their descriptions and illustrations of complex cultural behavior.
 - b. They are not concerned with any social behaviors other than those verifiable by direct observation.
 - c. They are not appropriately substantiated by the same kinds of experiments that are used in the physical sciences.
 - d. They are not distinguishable among themselves on a theoretical basis, though they are distinguishable from physical theories on a technical basis.
 - e. They are not assailable in any areas other than those in which the physical sciences have already established laws and theories.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that those who put forward the Martian argument believe that
- a. People with the same backgrounds have the same understanding of the social phenomena of their culture
 - b. People with different backgrounds are unable to comprehend each other's social behavior
 - c. The description of the physical characteristics of a phenomenon is the first step toward reaching an understanding of the phenomenon
 - d. The direct observation of an essentially social phenomenon obscures the meaning of the phenomenon
 - e. The meaning of a social phenomenon cannot be determined by simply viewing the phenomenon
4. The author of the passage is concerned with asserting that
- a. the procedures used in validating a hypothesis are not the same as the procedures used in originating the hypothesis
 - b. the differences between the methods of the physical sciences and those of the social sciences should be ignored
 - c. the discovery of a hypothesis that might explain a social phenomenon must be preceded by the detailed observation of cultural habits
 - d. differences in perception yield different conclusions about social phenomena
 - e. differences in the appearance of an event often obscure the true meaning of the event

(D)

My objective is to analyze certain forms of knowledge, not in terms of repression or law, but in terms of power. But the word power is apt to lead to misunderstandings about the nature, form, and unity of power. By power, I do not mean a group of institutions and mechanisms that ensure the subservience of the citizenry. I do not mean, either, a mode of subjugation that, in contrast to violence, has the form of the rule. Finally, I do not have in mind a general system of domination exerted by one group over

another, a system whose effects, through successive derivations, pervade the entire social body. The sovereignty of the state, the form of law, or the overall unity of a domination are only the terminal forms power takes.

It seems to me that power must be understood as the multiplicity of force relations that are immanent in the social sphere; as the process that, through ceaseless struggle and confrontation, transforms, strengthens, or reverses them; as the support that these force relations find in one another; or on the contrary, the disjunctions and contradictions that isolate them from one another; and lastly, as the strategies in which they take effect, whose general design or institutional crystallization is embodied in the state apparatus, in the formulation of the law, in the various social hegemonies.

Thus, the viewpoint that permits one to understand the exercise of power, even in its more “peripheral” effects, and that also makes it possible to use its mechanisms as a structural framework for analyzing the social order, must not be sought in a unique source of sovereignty from which secondary and descendent forms of power emanate but in the moving substrate of force relations that, by virtue of their inequality, constantly engender local and unstable states of power. If power seems omnipresent, it is not because it has the privilege of consolidating everything under its invincible unity, but because it is produced from one moment to the next, at every point, or rather in every relation from one point to another. Power is everywhere, not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everywhere. And if power at times seems to be permanent, repetitious, inert, and self-reproducing it is simply because the overall effect that emerges from all these mobilities is a concatenation that rests on each of them and seeks in turn to arrest their movement. One needs to be nominalistic, no doubt; power is not an institution, and not a structure; neither is it a certain strength we are endowed with; it is the name that one attributes to a complex strategic situation in a particular society.

1. The author’s primary purpose in defining power is to
 - a. counteract self-serving and confusing uses of the term
 - b. establish a compromise among those who have defined the term in different ways
 - c. increase comprehension of the term by providing concrete examples
 - d. demonstrate how the meaning of the term has evolved
 - e. avoid possible misinterpretations resulting from the more common uses of the term
2. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the relationship between law and power?
 - a. Law is the protector of power.
 - b. Law is the source of power.
 - c. Law sets bounds to power.
 - d. Law is a product of power.
 - e. Law is a stabilizer of power.
3. Which of the following methods is NOT used extensively by the author in describing his own conception of power?
 - a. Restatement of central ideas
 - b. Provision of concrete examples

- c. Analysis and classification
 - d. Comparison and contrast
 - e. Statement of cause and effect
4. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- a. Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.
 - b. The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it.
 - c. To love knowledge is to love power.
 - d. It is from the people and their deeds that power springs.
 - e. The health of the people as a state is the foundation on which all their power depends.
5. The author's attitude toward the various kinds of compulsion employed by social institutions is best described as
- a. concerned and sympathetic
 - b. scientific and detached
 - c. suspicious and cautious
 - d. reproachful and disturbed
 - e. meditative and wistful
6. According to the passage, states of power are transient because of the
- a. differing natures and directions of the forces that create them
 - b. rigid structural framework in which they operate
 - c. unique source from which they emanate
 - d. pervasive nature and complexity of the mechanisms by which they operate
 - e. concatenation that seeks to arrest their movement

II. Translation (40 points)

1. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.
2. An age of MTV and fast-cut editing is not going to produce a Gettysburg Address. Let's get used to it. Our genius is concision. Let's appreciate it.
3. Especially for seniors, Tai Chi Chuan builds strength, agility and, best of all, balance. Practitioners praise Tai Chi's spiritual and psychological benefits.
4. The belief in elegance is more than a matter of experience. It is an article of faith. We believe the universe is beautiful, and in science there is nothing more beautiful than a large truth expressed with simplicity and brevity.
5. The greatest danger to our future is apathy. Can we overcome apathy? Yes, but only if we have hope. One reason for hope lies in the extraordinary nature of human intellectual accomplishment.

