

佛光人文社會學院九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

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

科目：英文（共同科）

用紙第 1 頁共 5 頁

**Vocabulary (30 points)**

**Directions:** Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. PRESS:  
(A) excel (B) desire (C) act (D) require (E) withdraw
2. INNOCENCE:  
(A) punishment (B) verdict (C) corrosion (D) guilt  
(E) conflict
3. ELABORATE:  
(A) criticize (B) simplify (C) imbue (D) expel  
(E) confuse
4. PRESISTENCE:  
(A) inequality (B) inconstancy (C) irrelevance  
(D) incompetence (E) intemperance
5. SKEPTICISM:  
(A) plausibility (B) audacity (C) reason (D) argument  
(E) conviction
6. CODA:  
(A) prelude (B) crescendo (C) solo (D) refrain  
(E) improvisation
7. HACKNEYED:  
(A) useful (B) admissible (C) ornate (D) meticulous  
(E) original
8. MACERATE:  
(A) harden by drying (B) influence by lying (C) cover by painting  
(D) cure by medicating (E) assess by observing
9. GLIB:  
(A) illiterate (B) inexplicit (C) verbose (D) perfunctory  
(E) labored
10. IMPUGN:  
(A) revoke (B) discharge (C) champion (D) console  
(E) restore

**Reading (40 points)**

**(A)**

Speakers of a language rely on their general knowledge of the world in order to make sense of statements they hear or read. Computers can easily be “taught” the formal rules of a human language, but supplying them with this general knowledge is another matter. It is extremely difficult to develop computers that can extract the meaning of ordinary sentences.

1. Which of the following can be validly inferred from the passage above?
  - (A) The interpretation of the meaning of ordinary sentences is dependent on a general knowledge of the world.
  - (B) Computers that can be “taught” the rules of a human language can understand statements in that language.
  - (C) It is futile to try to “teach” computers the formal rules of any language.
  - (D) Speakers of a language often must reject the formal rules of that language in order to understand simple sentences.
  - (E) Computers that can understand ordinary sentences have all the basic capabilities necessary to become “speakers” of the language.

**(B)**

A loop bus has exactly six stops on its route. The bus first stops at stop one and then at stops two, three, four, five, and six in that order. After leaving stop six, the bus returns to stop one and continues around the loop again. The stops are at six buildings that are, in alphabetical order, Garfield, Harrison, Johnson, Kennedy, Lincoln, and Madison.

Lincoln is stop three.

Harrison is stop six.

Kennedy is the stop immediately before Madison.

Johnson is the stop immediately before Garfield.

2. If Johnson is stop four, which of the following must be the stop immediately before Lincoln?
  - (A) Kennedy
  - (B) Madison
  - (C) Johnson
  - (D) Garfield

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- (E) Harrison
3. If Garfield is stop two, which of the following must be the stop immediately before Harrison?
- (A) Johnson
  - (B) Garfield
  - (C) Lincoln
  - (D) Kennedy
  - (E) Madison
4. If a passenger gets on the bus at Kennedy, rides past one of the stops, and gets off at Lincoln, which of the following must be true?
- (A) Kennedy is stop one.
  - (B) Madison is stop three.
  - (C) Lincoln is stop four.
  - (D) Johnson is stop five.
  - (E) Garfield is stop six.

(C)

Some modern anthropologists hold that biological evolution has shaped not only human morphology but also human behavior. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details human behavior but one of imposing constraints-----ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that “come naturally” in archetypal situations in any culture. Our “frailties”-----emotions and motives such as rage, fear, greed, gluttony, joy, lust, love----may be a very mixed assortment, but they share at least one immediate quality: we are, as we say, “in the grip” of them. And thus they give us our sense of constraints.

Unhappily, some of those frailties----our need for ever-increasing security among them----are presently maladaptive. Yet beneath the overlay of cultural detail, they, too, are said to be biological in direction, and therefore as natural to us as are our appendixes. We would need to comprehend thoroughly their adaptive origins in order to understand how badly they guide us now. And we might then begin to resist their pressure.

5. The primary purpose of the passage is to present
- (A) a position on the foundations of human behavior and on what those foundations imply
  - (B) a theory outlining the parallel development of human morphology and of human behavior
  - (C) a diagnostic test for separating biologically determined behavior patterns

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- from culture-specific detail
- (D) a practical method for resisting the pressures of biologically determined drives
- (E) an overview of those human emotions and motives that impose constraints on human behavior
6. The author implies that control to any extent over the “frailties” that constrain our behavior is thought to presuppose
- (A) that those frailties are recognized as currently beneficial and adaptive
- (B) that there is little or no overlay of cultural detail that masks their true nature
- (C) that there are cultures in which those frailties do not “come naturally” and from which such control can be learned
- (D) a full understanding of why those frailties evolved and of how they function now
- (E) a thorough grasp of the principle that cultural detail in human behavior can differ arbitrarily from society to society
7. Which of the following most probably provides an appropriate analogy from human morphology for the “details” versus “constraints” distinction made in the passage in relation to human behavior?
- (A) The ability of most people to see all the colors of the visible spectrum as against most people’s inability to name any but the primary colors
- (B) The ability of even the least fortunate people to show compassion as against people’s inability to mask their feelings completely
- (C) The ability of some people to dive to great depths as against most people’s inability to swim long distances
- (D) The psychological profile of those people who are able to delay gratification as against people’s inability to control their lives completely
- (E) The greater lung capacity of mountain peoples that helps them live in oxygen-poor air as against people’s inability to fly without special apparatus
8. It can be inferred that in his discussion of maladaptive frailties the author assumes that
- (A) evolution does not favor the emergence of adaptive characteristics over the emergence of maladaptive ones
- (B) any structure or behavior not positively adaptive is regarded as transitory in evolutionary theory
- (C) maladaptive characteristics, once fixed, make the emergence of other maladaptive characteristics more likely
- (D) the designation of a characteristic as being maladaptive must always remain highly tentative

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(E) changes in the total human environment can outpace evolutionary change

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**Translation (30 points)**

1. The trail is the thing, not the end of the trail. Travel too fast and you miss all you are traveling for.
2. There are two ways to study butterflies: chase them with nets then inspect their dead bodies, or sit quietly in a garden and watch them dance among the flowers.
3. The pursuit of truth is like picking raspberries. You miss a lot if you approach it from only one angle.
4. Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it.
5. Every exit is an entry somewhere else.
6. Morality in government begins with officials using words as honestly as possible to describe the truth.