

慈濟大學九十三年年度  
研究所碩士班招生考試命題紙

科目：英文

共4頁

I. Vocabulary 10%

- ( ) 1. The fireman \_\_\_\_\_ the burning house and carried a kid out of the fire.  
(1. broke down 2. broke out 3. broke into 4. broke off)
- ( ) 2. There's no SARS victim in Taiwan this year; SARS has been \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan.  
(1. put off 2. turned out 3. figured out 4. rooted out)
- ( ) 3. The new teacher didn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ these naughty boys.  
(1. deal with 2. wind up 3. set up 4. keep out)
- ( ) 4. Rosie \_\_\_\_\_ her red hair from her mother.  
(1. inherited 2. spared 3. snapped 4. admitted)
- ( ) 5. Divorce generally leaves both partners feeling rather \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1. trauma 2. bruised 3. inspired 4. healing)
- ( ) 6. If you aim to own a business of your own, one characteristic you should have is lots of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1. drives 2. fits 3. relationships 4. visions)
- ( ) 7. I like working in this department because there is a real family \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1. loyalty 2. bureaucracy 3. atmosphere 4. longevity)
- ( ) 8. Her smile was only a \_\_\_\_\_ for her sadness.  
(1. disguise 2. discord 3. discontentment 4. disablement)
- ( ) 9. To err is human, to forgive is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1. dispute 2. desist 3. dedicate 4. divine)
- ( ) 10. From the top of Yang Ming Shang, we can get an \_\_\_\_\_ view of Taipei.  
(1. extensive 2. intensive 3. expensive 4. exterminatory)

II. After reading each sentence, select the best *synonym* for the *italicized* word 30%

- ( ) 11. Poor academic achievement is not caused only by an *inadequate* amount of time spent in study.  
(1. infinite 2. insufficient 3. insensible 4. infatuating)
- ( ) 12. The use of *ambiguous* language in contracts and laws has resulted in much litigation.  
(1. legal 2. filthy 3. flawless 4. doubtful)
- ( ) 13. The tender *shoots* of asparagus are eaten in spring.  
(1. roots 2. stalks 3. sprouts 4. leaves)
- ( ) 14. Statisticians use the Lorenz curve to *portray* data graphically.  
(1. write 2. depict 3. reiterate 4. summarize)
- ( ) 15. It may take years for psychoanalysis to *elicit* the deep-seated core of the neurosis.  
(1. exemplify 2. explain 3. extract 4. elaborate)
- ( ) 16. He is *critical* of the way his students do homework.  
(1. neutral 2. faultfinding 3. supportive 4. temperate)
- ( ) 17. She maintained her *poise* despite the reporters asked some harsh questions.  
(1. composure 2. clarity 3. hesitation 4. sincerity)
- ( ) 18. Akio Morita began SONY Co. with a small *stake* from his family  
(1. emblem 2. amount of funds 3. group of supports 4. idea for a company)
- ( ) 19. In the 1970's, the oil industry experienced a *boom*, but that ended in the 1980's.  
(1. drought 2. prompt 3. downturn 4. soar)

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- ( ) 20. Sitting at the lakeside, the scientist began to *speculate* about his unfinished experiment.  
(1. appall 2. reason 3. contemplate 4. advent)
- ( ) 21. The *chronically* ill patient suffered recurrences of her illness every five months.  
(1. constantly 2. acutely 3. impurely 4. contaminately)
- ( ) 22. Passengers *griped* about the service and food.  
(1. collapsed 2. announced 3. harped 4. grumbled)
- ( ) 23. He *intimated* that he would oppose the proposal.  
(1. derived 2. urged 3. implied 4. roared)
- ( ) 24. The committee members try to help each with *zest*.  
(1. enthusiasm 2. breeziness 3. rush 4. creativity)
- ( ) 25. As the country fell into an *exigency*, President asked the use of armed force.  
(1. dangerous condition 2. temporary solution 3. state of well-being 4. urgent situation)

III. Reading Comprehension 26%

Part I

The days when companies ask that men taking paternity leave call it "vacation days" may now be over. On Friday, February 5, 1993, President Clinton signed the Family-Leave Bill. This bill requires that companies that employ a minimum of 50 people must offer 12 weeks of unpaid leave a year to any employee needing to take care of a newborn or adopted infant or a sick family member. Although employees taking advantage of family leave are not paid during this period, their job is guaranteed and their health insurance coverage is continued. The signing of this bill makes the United States one of the last industrialized nations to offer some guarantee that a woman be allowed time off after giving birth. It goes further than regulations in certain other countries that have similar laws for women but not for men.

- ( ) 26. The paternity leave is set for the \_\_\_\_\_ of a company.  
(1 male employees only  
2 female employees only  
3 male and female employees  
4 male or female employees)
- ( ) 27. What is the purpose for making the Family-Leave Bill?  
(1 To give the employees extra vacation days.  
2 To deprive the employees' salary of day off.  
3 To give the employees off days to take care of their family.  
4 To guarantee the employees' job and insurance on vacation days.
- ( ) 28. The Family-Leave Bill is the first law to allow \_\_\_\_\_ a long vacation to take care of new born babies.  
(1 male employees only  
2 female employees only  
3 male and female employees  
4 male or female employees)

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- ( ) 29. According to the article, all of the followings about Family-Leave Bill are correct EXCEPT
- (1. Family-Leave Bill asks the companies to give its employees 12 week unpaid leave to take care of their family.
  - (2. Family-Leave Bill was the first law in the world to allow female employees have weeks off to take care of their now born baby
  - (3. Family-Leave Bill was the first law in the world to allow male employees have weeks off to take care of their family.
  - (4. Family-Leave Bill guarantees the employees' job and insurance on the leave.

Part II

Considering the amount of time that some people spend trying to improve their memories, it may come as a shock that, according to most researchers, at least as important as our ability to remember is our ability to forget. One important effect of our ability to forget is a clear conception of the passage of time – vivid memories are typically most recent, while faded memories are commonly products of much earlier experiences. A second vital consequence of forgetting is our ability to adapt to new situations. For example, a behavior that one learns as a child (“Don’t talk to strangers!”) may not be appropriate for a late period in life. Consider, for a moment, what life would be like without the capacity to forget: the brain would suffer from such a jumble of information that the simplest of daily tasks would become impossible to accomplish successfully.

So how is it that humans forget? While scientists are not absolutely certain about the biological mechanism at work, the most common theory assumes that the human brain has a limited amount of space for memory. They suggest two basic processes for forgetting. The first, retroactive forgetting, occur when new memories take the place of old ones. The second, called proactive forgetting, occurs when old memories are somehow stronger than newer ones and thus overwhelm and erase them. However, despite the fact that humans are quite good at forgetting, there are some scientists who insist that traces of memories are always left behind after they have apparently been forgotten, a theory which has the advantage of accounting for the ability of subjects under hypnosis to recall supposedly forgotten details of past experiences.

Of course, not all forgetfulness is considering normal. Some types of forgetting result from illness or brain trauma and can range from profound amnesia – total loss of memory – to aphasia – loss of some functions of speech.

- ( ) 30. The passage mainly discuss \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1. methods for improving memory
  - (2. the benefits of forgetting
  - (3. old and new memories
  - (4. brain illness
- ( ) 31. According to the passage, all of the following are true about forgetting EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.
- (1. it enables us to learn new behaviors
  - (2. it is sometimes caused by injury
  - (3. it aids in our perception of time
  - (4. it can only occur while under hypnosis)
- ( ) 32. The word adapt in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1. turn away
  - (2. take on
  - (3. dream about
  - (4. become accustomed)
- ( ) 33. The word capacity in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

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- (1. desire            2. reason            3. ability            4. captivation)
- ( ) 34. The word jumble in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1. accurate accumulation    2. disorganized mixture    3. forgotten history    4. recent discovery)
- ( ) 35. According to the passage, why can't humans remember everything?
- (1. Because they get older.            2. Because they lack education  
3. Because they suffer from illness.    4. Because they don't have enough room in their brains.)
- ( ) 36. According to the passage, proactive forgetting \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1. is the cause of amnesia            2. prevents the establishment of newer memories  
3. can be prevented with proper training    4. causes old memories to fade away)
- ( ) 37. The word apparently in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1. supposedly    2. hypnotically    3. clearly    4. accidentally)
- ( ) 38. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
- (1. Humans need to improve their memories.  
2. Humans should try to forget more information.  
3. Forgetfulness is a serious flaw in the human brain.  
4. Loss of memory due to disease is undesirable.

IV. Translation (English to Chinese) 34%

- (1) Researchers examined the relative benefits of mastery learning, overlearning, and fluency-building instructions for academic performance and long-term retention.
- (2) College students enrolled in introductory quantitative methods classes (n=168) were asked to practice every week with a computerized flash-card program until they attained various mastery criteria.
- (3) The results confirmed that practicing until mastery improved individual exam scores, group success rates, and long-term retention.
- (4) Moreover, overlearning provided additional benefits, especially in long-term retention.
- (5) However, fluency-building instructions didn't further increase academic achievement or long term retention.
- (6) Despite the alleged detrimental effects of drill and practice on motivation, a positive relationship was found between amount of practice and attitudes toward the course, the subject matter, and practice activities.