

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

97 學年度 _____ 哲學研究所 _____ 系 (所) _____ 組碩士班入學考試

科目 _____ 英文 _____ 科目代碼 _____ 4202 _____ 共 _____ 7 _____ 頁第 _____ 1 _____ 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Part One: Vocabulary 20%

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful _____ in the market.
A) batteries B) bargains C) baskets D) barrels
2. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short _____, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.
A) store B) provision C) reserve D) supply
3. Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply _____.
A) appreciated B) approved C) appealed D) applied
4. Some diseases are _____ by certain water animals.
A) transplanted B) transformed C) transported D) transmitted
5. He is _____ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.
A) optimistic B) optional C) outstanding D) obvious
6. The cultures of China and Japan have shared many features, but each has used them according to its national _____.
A) engagement B) destiny C) temperament D) capacity
7. David tends to feel useless and unwanted in a society that gives so much _____ to those who compete well.
A) prestige B) legislation C) superiority D) regime
8. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
A) eligible B) feasible C) sustainable D) probable
9. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as _____ details that would be settled later.
A) versatile B) trivial C) preliminary D) alternate
10. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Miss King is certainly on the _____ of a brilliant career.
A) threshold B) edge C) porch D) course

Part Two: Cloze Test 20%

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

In a telephone survey of more than 2,000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun revolved around the earth. An __11__ 7% did not know which revolved around which. I have no doubt that __12__ all of these people were taught in school that the earth revolves around the sun; they may even have written it on a test. But they never __13__ their incorrect mental models of planetary __14__ because their everyday observations didn't support what their teachers told them: People see the sun moving across the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems stationary __15__ that is happening. Students can learn the right answer by heart in class, and yet never combined them with their working models of the world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the student's personal understanding of the world can __16__ side by side, each unaffected by the other. Outside of class, the student continues to use __17__ model because it has always worked well in that circumstance. Unless professors address __18__ errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not __19__ to replace them with the __20__ one. _____

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A) excessive | B) extra | C) additional | D) added |
| 12. A) virtually | B) remarkably | C) ideally | D) preferably |
| 13. A) formed | B) altered | C) believed | D) thought |
| 14. A) operation | B) position | C) motion | D) location |
| 15. A) since | B) so | C) while | D) for |
| 16. A) exist | B) occur | C) survive | D) maintain |
| 17. A) private | B) individual | C) personal | D) own |
| 18. A) general | B) natural | C) similar | D) specific |
| 19. A) obliged | B) likely | C) probable | D) partial |
| 20. A) perfect | B) better | C) reasonable | D) correct__ |

Part Three: Reading Comprehension 30%

Passage One

It's no secret that many children would be healthier and happier with adoptive parents than with the parents that nature dealt them. That's especially true of children who remain in abusive years in foster homes because of parents who can't or won't care for them but refuse to give up custody rights.

Fourteen-year-old Kimberly Mays fits neither descriptions, but her recent court victory could eventually help children who do. Kimberly has been the object of an angry custody battle between the man who raised her and her biological parents, with whom she has never lived. A Florida judge ruled that the teenager can remain with the only father she's ever known and that her biological parents have 'no legal claim' on her.

The ruling, though it may be reversed, sets aside the principle that biology is the primary determinant of parentage. That's an important development, one that's long overdue.

Shortly after birth in December 1978, Kimberly Mays and another infant were mistakenly switched and sent home with the wrong parents. Kimberly's biological parents, Ernest and Regina Twigg, received a child who died of a heart disease in 1988. Medical tests showed that the child wasn't the Twiggs' own daughter, but Kimberly was, thus sparking a custody battle with Robert Mays. In 1989, the two families agreed that Mr. Mays would maintain custody with the Twiggs getting visiting rights. Those rights were ended when Mr. Mays decided that Kimberly was being harmed.

The decision to leave Kimberly with Mr. Mays rendered her suit debated. But the judge made clear that Kimberly did have standing to sue on her own behalf. Thus he made clear that she was more than just property to be handled as adults saw fit.

Certainly, the biological link between parent and child is fundamental. But biological parents aren't always preferable to adoptive ones, and biological parentage does not convey an absolute ownership that cancels all the rights of children.

21. What was the primary consideration in the Florida judge's ruling?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) The biological link. | C) The traditional practice. |
| B) The child's benefits. | D) The parents' feelings |

22. We can learn from the Kimberly case that _____.
- A) children are more than just personal possessions of their parents
 B) the biological link between parent and child should be emphasized
 C) foster homes bring children more pain and suffering than care
 D) biological parents shouldn't claim custody rights after their child is adopted
23. The Twigg's claimed custody rights to Kimberly because _____.
- A) they found her unhappy in Mr. Mays' custody
 B) they regarded her as their property
 C) they were her biological parents
 D) they felt guilty about their past mistake.
24. Kimberly had been given to Mr. Mays _____.
- A) by sheer accident C) at his request
 B) out of charity D) for better care
25. The author's attitude towards the judge's ruling could be described as _____.
- A) doubtful C) cautious
 B) critical D) supportive

Passage Two

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the Americas, China, Japan and among the Arctic peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent. The progress from a rattle used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

26. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from these that girls play with is that _____.

- A) their social roles are rigidly determined.
- B) most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions.
- C) boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers.
- D) they like challenging activities.

27. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.

- A) technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys.
- B) the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities.
- C) the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys.
- D) the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over.

28. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?

- A) The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
- B) Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
- C) The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
- D) Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.

29. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.

- A) follow a direct line of ascent.
- B) also appeal greatly to adults.
- C) are not characterized by technological progress.
- D) reflect the pace of social progress

30. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____.

- A) in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials.
- B) even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology.
- C) it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making.
- D) even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time.

Passage Three

Conventional wisdom about conflict seems pretty cut and dried. Too little conflict breeds apathy and stagnation. Too much conflict leads to divisiveness and hostility. Moderate levels of conflict, however, can spark creativity and motivate people in healthy and competitive way.

Recent research by Professor Charles R. Schwenk, however, suggests that the optimal level of conflict may be more complex to determine than these simple generalizations. He studied perceptions of conflict among a sample of executives. Some of the executives worked for profit-seeking organizations and others for not-for-profit organizations.

Somewhat surprisingly, Schwenk found that opinions about conflict varied systematically as a function of the type of organization. Specifically, managers in not-for-profit organizations strongly believed that conflict was beneficial to their organizations and that it promoted higher quality decision making than might be achieved in the absence of conflict.

Managers of for-profit organizations saw a different picture. They believed that conflict generally was damaging and usually led to poor-quality decision making in the organizations. Schwenk interpreted these results in terms of the criteria for effective decision making suggested by the executives. In the profit-seeking organizations, decision-making effectiveness was most often assessed in financial terms. The executives believed that consensus rather than conflict enhanced financial indicators.

In the not-for-profit organizations, decision-making effectiveness was defined from the perspective of satisfying constituents. Given the complexities and ambiguities associated with satisfying many diverse constituents executives perceived that conflict led to more considered and acceptable decisions.

31. In the eyes of the author, conventional opinion on conflict is _____.

- A) wrong B) oversimplified C) misleading D) unclear

32. Professor Charles R. Schwenk's research shows _____.

- A) the advantage and disadvantage of conflict
 B) the real value of conflict
 C) the difficulty in determining the optimal level of conflict
 D) the complexity of defining the roles of conflict

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33. We can learn from Schwenk's research that _____.
A) a person's view of conflict is influenced by the purpose of his/her organization
B) conflict is necessary for managers of for-profit organization
C) different people resolve conflicts in different ways
D) it is impossible for people to avoid conflict
34. The passage suggests that in for-profit organizations _____.
A) there is no end of conflict
B) expression of different opinions is encouraged
C) decision must be justifiable
D) success lies in general agreement
35. People working in a not-for-profit organization _____.
A) seem to be difficult to satisfy
B) are free to express diverse opinions
C) are less effective in making decisions
D) find it easier to reach agreement

Part Four: Translation 30%

Translate the following passage into Chinese

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame....Heroes are catalysts for change. They have a vision from the mountaintop. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., the U.S. might still have segregated buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for large scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.