

國立中正大學八十三學年度碩士班考試試題

科目：英文

請在答案卷上作答，A、B、C、D 後選答。

Graduate Entrance Examination in English (50 minutes) English, 1994

1. Reading comprehension (60%): After reading the following passages, choose one best answer to each of the questions below them.

One of the deepest of minor pleasures is the common one of collecting. I say deep because it is rooted in the soil of the primitive. It is akin to the pleasure we take in being snug and warm when outside the elements are raging. It must respond to the caveman within. The philatelist will tell you that stamps are educational, that they are valuable, that they are beautiful. All that is quite true, but only part of the truth. Such reasoning can hardly account for the fact that collecting can be and often is a passion, saturated with the irrational. My notion is that collecting is a symbolic gesture. The collection is a hedge, a comfort, a shelter into which the sorely beset mind can withdraw. It is orderly, it grows toward completion, it is something, as we say, that can't be taken away from us. The miser is merely a collector gone mad; but all collectors are a little mad in that they draw from an assemblage of inanimate objects a pleasure that is profoundly emotional and tied to the core of their being.

- In the passage, the pleasure of collecting is compared to
(A) a civilized hobby (B) having something that is unique
(C) a symbolic gesture (D) being safe and warm during a storm
- Collectors who carry their hobby too far can become
(A) philatelists (B) primitive people
(C) inanimate objects (D) misers
- The speaker says that all collectors are a little mad because they
(A) have one-track minds (B) can never complete their collections
(C) are saturated with passion (D) obtain excessive pleasure from objects
- From this passage we can assume that collecting fulfills
(A) physical drives (B) emotional needs
(C) intellectual desires (D) spiritual yearnings
- The speaker views collectors with
(A) amazement (B) scorn
(C) understanding (D) pity

Misconceptions about alcoholism are common. Many people, for example, think that alcoholics are careless, pleasure-seeking people who have moral problems that make them easier prey for liquor. Actually, alcoholics often feel guilty about their drinking and are very self-conscious around other people. Alcoholics quite often have a low self-esteem and are too sensitive about what people may think of them. Another common myth is that the alcoholic is always drunk, but experts say this is not so. In truth, there are three types of alcoholics. Episodic drinkers, for example, drink only now and then, but each of their drinking episodes ends in overindulgence. Habitual excess drinkers are also only occasionally drunk, but their episodes are much more frequent than those of the episodic drinker. The addict is a person who must drink continually simply in order to function. It is the addict who needs medical assistance to withdraw from the support of alcohol.

6. The best title for this passage is
(A) What About the Habitual Drinker? (B) Alcoholism: Fact and Fiction
(C) Curing the Alcoholic (D) Alcoholism in America

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7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- (A) Many alcoholics feel guilty about their drinking.
 - (B) The habitual drinker is only occasionally drunk.
 - (C) The addict needs medical help with his problem.
 - (D) Episodic drinkers never overindulge.
8. We can conclude from the passage that
- (A) few alcoholics are episodic drinkers.
 - (B) episodic drinkers' "bouts" are worse than those of habitual drinkers.
 - (C) most alcoholics are emotionally disturbed people.
 - (D) the addict-type alcoholic is always drunk.
9. The passage suggests that
- (A) the addict has an emotional and physical dependence on alcohol.
 - (B) more habitual drinkers become addicts than do episodic drinkers.
 - (C) addicts can be helped by chemical control of their drinking urges.
 - (D) alcoholics are basically immoral.
10. As used in this passage, the word "episodic" means
- (A) constant
 - (B) periodic
 - (C) suicidal
 - (D) uncontrollable

Vitamin research may be the fastest growing area of research in medicine. Despite the fact that the public apparently trusts vitamins to do exactly what their manufacturers say they will do and rushes to buy vitamins, there are a great many misunderstandings and myths about what vitamins are and how consumers should use them. And research is consistently proving these myths wrong.

First of all, many vitamins simply will not do what is often claimed. Vitamin C has never been proven to aid in the prevention of colds. B vitamins do not get rid of "the rundown feeling"; any effect a person feels when taking a B-12 capsule, for example, is purely a psychological effect. B-12 deficiencies are rare, and even in cases where B-12 treatment is necessary, the vitamin must be injected because it is ineffective when taken orally.

Vitamin E is often said to prevent heart disease, improve virility, and slow the aging process, but there has been no experimental proof of any of these claims. The fact that male rats become sterile when deprived of vitamin E does not mean that the same thing happens to humans who are deprived of E. In fact, it is nearly impossible to study vitamin E deprivation in human beings because Vitamin E is present in almost all sources of human food.

The same is true of almost every other vitamin. They are abundantly present in a balanced diet. The most common vitamins are A, B-1, B-2, C, and D; and if a person eats a balanced diet that provides these vitamins, all the other vitamins will be present in enough quantity. Though many people claim that vitamins are rare and that you should eat special foods or take vitamin pills daily to make sure you are getting the correct quantity, this is simply not true. In fact, you can overdo vitamin supplements. Some vitamins are toxic if you take in too much of them. Vitamin C overdose can cause diarrhea and kidney stones. Large amounts of A can cause pressure to build up in the brain or cause dryness in the skin, headaches, general pains. Vitamin D overdoses can cause mental and physical retardation, nausea, and high blood pressure. In fact, vitamin overdose is often more severe than vitamin deficiency and is becoming more common.

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Another myth about vitamins is that "natural" ones are superior to those produced in the lab. People will often pay high prices for vitamins made up of natural ingredients--such as C from rose hips--when synthetic, lab-produced vitamins are available at much cheaper prices. In fact, a vitamin always has exactly the same molecular structure, whether its source is a plant, animal, or test tube; any change in its structure would make it a different substance altogether. There is not any difference between a synthetic and a "natural" vitamin, so the body cannot possibly make a distinction between the two.

11. The main idea of this passage is that
 - (A) Since vitamins are rare in our diet, we need to take vitamin supplements regularly.
 - (B) vitamin supplements are dangerous.
 - (C) natural vitamins are no better than synthetic ones.
 - (D) vitamin overdose can cause serious problems.
12. According to this passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - (A) Most vitamins are not effective when taken orally.
 - (B) Vitamin E can be toxic.
 - (C) Synthetic vitamins are better than natural ones.
 - (D) All the vitamins we need are present in a balanced diet.
13. Slowing the "aging process" has been associated with
 - (A) vitamin C
 - (B) vitamin E
 - (C) vitamin B-12
 - (D) vitamin D
14. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
 - (A) Vitamin supplements need to be controlled by law.
 - (B) If you take vitamin supplements, you should take natural ones.
 - (C) "Junk" foods do not provide enough vitamins.
 - (D) People should try to eat balanced diets instead of taking vitamin supplements.
15. The author probably
 - (A) is a vegetarian.
 - (B) avoids taking vitamins A and D.
 - (C) uses only natural vitamins.
 - (D) doesn't take vitamin supplements.
16. A good title for this passage might be
 - (A) The Use of Common Vitamins
 - (B) Myths About Vitamin Supplements
 - (C) Vitamins
 - (D) Natural and Synthetic Vitamins
17. As used in this passage, the word virility means
 - (A) emotions
 - (B) life
 - (C) good health
 - (D) physical strength
18. As used in this passage, the word sterile means
 - (A) stronger
 - (B) lacking sexual power
 - (C) female
 - (D) clean
19. As used in this passage, the word toxic means
 - (A) poisonous
 - (B) deadly
 - (C) useful
 - (D) harmful
20. As used in this passage, the word synthetic means
 - (A) artificial
 - (B) natural
 - (C) useless
 - (D) expensive

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II. Translation 20%: Translate the following passage from Lien-ho pao (United Daily News, December 16, 1993) into English.

黃石城的生活方法之一是『褲袋哲學』：他說，即使再冷，他也不會把手放在褲袋內，因為將手插進褲袋即意味著，不想做事了。

黃石城說，時下常有人沒事就把手放進褲袋，無意間也回答了自語頗有成就或了不起的意念，但是把手放進口袋裡，還能做甚麼呢？

手不放進褲袋，則可以和自然維持接觸，也象徵不厭輸的想法，和隨時以旺盛活力去忙的肢體語言。

III. Composition: 20%: Write a short essay (100-200 words) to persuade your readers that they ought to contribute to making and keeping our environment clean and healthy. Your writing will be evaluated on the strength of your argument, grammar, structure, use of words, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.