

南華大學九十二學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

系所別：傳播管理學系碩士班、出版事業管理研究所、文學系碩士班、美學與藝術管理研究所、宗
教學研究所、自然醫學研究所、歐洲研究所、亞太研究所

科目：英文

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Choose one correct answer to fill in the blanks below: (每題 5 分)

I. My fellow citizens, at this hour, American and coalition forces are in the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq, to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger. On my orders, coalition forces have begun striking selected targets of military importance to undermine Saddam Hussein's ability to wage war. These are opening stages of what will be a broad and concerted campaign. More than 35 countries are giving crucial support—from the use of naval and air bases, to help with intelligence and logistics, to the deployment of combat units. Every nation in this coalition has chosen to bear the duty and share the honor of serving in our common defense. To all the men and women of the United States Armed Forces now in the Middle East, the peace of a troubled world and the hopes of an oppressed people now depend on you. That trust is well placed. The enemies you confront will come to know your skill and bravery. The people you liberate will witness the honorable and decent spirit of the American military. In this conflict, America faces an enemy who has no regard for conventions of war or rules of morality. I want Americans and all the world to know that coalition forces will make every effort to spare innocent civilians from harm. We come to Iraq with respect for its citizens, for their great civilization and for the religious faiths they practice. We have no ambition in Iraq, except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people.

1. This speech must be given by a _____.
(A) prime minister (B) defense secretary (C) governor (D) president
2. The purpose of this speech is to _____.
(A) persuade the other countries to join the action (B) justify his action to his countrymen (C) show off his political and military power to Saddam Hussein (D) disarm Iraq
3. Many countries give their support by _____.
(A) sharing the expenditure (B) gathering and supplying important information (C) taking refugees from Iraq (D) lending civilians and weapons
4. The American soldiers are _____ in this speech.
(A) highly praised (B) extremely humiliated (C) urged to sacrifice their lives for their country (D) granted many rewards
5. In the speech, the purpose of these military operations is to _____.
(A) spare innocent civilians from harm (B) respect the great civilization of Iraq (C) liberate an oppressed people (D) change the Iraqi people's religious faiths

II. The universe is created by God. It is not merely "nature". It belongs to God, not human beings. Because God created them, animals have intrinsic value. They exist first of all in relation to God, before any considerations of their value and use to humans. Humans, however, have a special place, being both a part of creation and also over it. Humans are uniquely the bearers of God's image. Two expressions of the relationship are found in the opening chapters of Genesis. For centuries the emphasis was in strong terms of dominion or subduing from Genesis 1. In recent years belated recognition of the environmental damage we have caused has led to a recovery of second picture, in the gentler language of working and caring for a garden. The relationship of humans to God's creation has been expressed most often in Calvin's notion of the steward. God gives humans a special duty both to develop the natural world - and hence the use of technology--but also to take care of it--which puts limits on our activities. Stewardship means that humankind is answerable not merely to future human generations, but to God, the divine owner, for how we have looked after his estate. Alongside this Ruth Page introduced the notion of companionship, to reflect that we are also fellow creatures in a shared creation. Thus while God puts animals under human subjugation for a wide variety of uses, they are still God's creatures first, and humans will have to give an account to God for their care of them.

6. The author of this article is probably _____.
(A) a steward (B) a minister (C) a divine owner (D) Ruth Page
7. The author seems to hold the opinion that humans should _____.
(A) completely dominate animals (B) abusively use animals (C) develop technology to control animals (D) look after animals
8. According to this passage, humans are special because they are _____.
(A) a part of God's creation (B) the bearers of God's image (C) fellow creatures in a shared creation (D) able to use technology
9. In this passage, "garden" probably refers to _____ in Bible.
(A) heaven (B) purgatory (C) Eden (D) hell

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10. The purpose of this writing is to _____.

- (A) clarify the relationship between humans and animals (B) reflect on humans' submission to God (C) praise God's creation
(D) emphasize humans' development of natural world

III. Two separate groups of researchers published the results of their quest to produce the master blueprint of a human in scientific journals on February 12, 2001. The private U.S. research team, Celera Genomics, published its results in the U.S. magazine Science. The findings of the publicly funded Anglo-U.S. Human Genome Project were released simultaneously in the British journal Nature. The researchers said they have learned that humans have only about 30,000 genes -- far fewer than was previously thought -- and that the genetic differences between any two people are relatively small. The database opens the door to the possibility of tailor-made treatments based on an individual's unique genetic makeup, and the use of gene therapy to cure, or even eliminate, devastating inherited disorders. It could also lead to a brave new world of "designer" babies and genetic discrimination. Despite the ethical uncertainties and technical challenges ahead, the 10-year effort to unlock the mystery of our biological essence is being hailed as one of the greatest scientific undertakings of all time. "It's hard to overstate the importance of reading our own instruction book, and that's what the Human Genome Project is all about," Dr. Francis S. Collins. Researchers used powerful computers to sort through the 3 billion bits of DNA contained in every human cell to identify the 30,000-40,000 genes, genes that determine our inherited physical traits and many of our behaviors. Now that the human genome has apparently been sequenced, scientists can use the information to try to decode the set of instructions contained in each gene. The next step is the "interpretation phase." "We finally have the complete order of all the layers of genetic code and [now] we have to discover what it all means," said Craig Venter, president of Celera Genomics in Rockville, Maryland.

11. In this passage, the two research teams are _____.

- (A) both publicly funded (B) both privately funded (C) one publicly funded and the other privately funded (D) none of the above

12. Their findings are about _____.

- (A) the blueprint of an architecture (B) inherited disorders (C) Nature (D) the human genome

13. The results of their quest are _____.

- (A) not exactly what they expected (B) just as what they previously thought (C) far better than they thought (D) more than they expected

14. Their discoveries do NOT contribute to _____.

- (A) tailor-made treatments (B) gene therapy (C) designer babies (D) inherited physical traits

15. The next step for scientists to do is to _____.

- (A) unlock the sequences of genes (B) sort out bits of DNA in every human cell (C) interpret genetic codes (D) get ethical approval

IV. Daniel Goleman is discussing his famous "impulse control" test at a San Francisco lecture and has the entire audience's attention. Goleman, a psychologist and science writer, is the author of the best-seller *Emotional Intelligence*, a fascinating book about recent discoveries in brain research that prove emotional stability is more important than IQ in determining an individual's success in life. One of the highlights of the book, that Goleman explains to his audience of foundation leaders, educators, and grants donors, is a test administered thirty years ago that Goleman calls "The Marshmallow Challenge." In this experiment, four-year-old children were individually called into a room at Stanford University during the 1960s. There, a kind man gave a marshmallow to each of them and said they could eat the marshmallow right away, or wait for him to come back from an errand, at which point they would get two marshmallows. Goleman gets everyone laughing as he describes watching a film of the preschoolers while they waited for the nice man to come back. Some of them covered their eyes or rested their heads on their arms so they wouldn't have to look at the marshmallow, or played games or sang to keep their thoughts off the single marshmallow and waited for the promised double prize. Others—about a third of the group—simply watched the man leave and ate the marshmallow within seconds. What is surprising about this test is its diagnostic power: A dozen years later the same children were tracked down as adolescents and tested again. "The emotional and social difference between the grab-the-marshmallow preschoolers and their gratification-delaying peers was dramatic," Goleman says.

16. In this passage, Daniel Goleman is a _____.

- (A) science fiction writer (B) psychologist (C) foundation leader (D) grants donor

17. *Emotional Intelligence* is a book about _____.

- (A) brain surgery (B) emotional stability (C) IQ (D) success in life

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18. "The Marshmallow Challenge" is a test about _____.
- (A) impulse control (B) four-year-old children's behavior (C) how to get more marshmallows (D) a film of the promised double prize
19. Two thirds of the children in this experiment tried to _____.
- (A) eat the marshmallow right away (B) grab the marshmallow from the kind man (C) resist the temptation to eat the marshmallow immediately
(D) sing to the marshmallow
20. The diagnostic power of this test is its ability to _____.
- (A) test again when the children grow older (B) make the children successful in life (C) administer thirty years ago (D) tell the dispositional difference
between children