

Answer each group of questions below each passage by choosing one correct answer out of four or giving a brief answer accordingly:

每小題五分，共二十小題。

- I. What caused the death of the dinosaurs? One theory is that a comet, asteroid or other huge extraterrestrial body slammed into the earth 65 million years ago and ended the 160-million year reign of the dinosaurs. According to this theory, the extraterrestrial body raised a huge dust cloud. Within days the black cloud spread over the earth, darkening the sun. The air turned cold, and many dinosaurs died. Snow fell. Freezing darkness gripped the Earth for weeks. Plants, cut off from the sunlight that feeds them, couldn't survive. Without plants, the rest of the herbivorous dinosaurs followed, and the carnivores soon afterward. Along with a number of other species, the dinosaurs were gone forever. Although many leading paleontologists and evolutionary biologists now accept the asteroid-impact theory, and despite popular accounts implying that the question is settled, it is not. A scattering of critics continue to challenge the whole notion.
1. According to this passage, the dinosaurs disappeared from the earth probably because _____.
(A) an asteroid slammed into the earth (B) the weather became too cold for them to survive (C) they starved to death (D) all of the above
 2. This asteroid-impact theory is now accepted by _____.
(A) a few biologists (B) many paleontologists (C) a scattering of critics (D) nobody
- II. The artists participating in the subjectivist movements of about 1885-1900 may be grouped together only because they all rejected the realist conceptions of art that had prevailed for the preceding generation. It is on this basis only that they may be discussed together; stylistically, they varied widely. Following the lead of the advanced poets, they turned away from the exterior world and inward to their own feelings for their subject matter. Although they often employed traditional religious or literary subjects in their painting, they declared that its feeling qualities were derived more from colors and forms than from the subject chosen. The movement, therefore, was a result of new freedoms made possible by throwing off the obligation to "represent" the tangible world, and of new stimuli gained from an exploration of the subjective world. The new freedom and stimuli also allowed the range of ideas on what constituted proper subject matter for painting to be greatly expanded. They stimulated some of the more vigorous painters to create new formal characteristics, or even a new style, to convey better the more intangible qualities of the new subjectivist themes of painting.
3. Artists of the subjectivist movement are grouped together because they _____.
(A) were all realists (B) varied widely in style (C) all followed the lead of the advanced poets (D) rejected the realism of the preceding generation
 4. Artists of the subjectivist movement expressed _____ in their paintings.
(A) their own inner feelings (B) the exterior world (C) the representation of the tangible world (D) none of the above
 5. The subjectivist movement gave the artists new freedoms and stimuli to _____.
(A) express themselves any way they liked (B) explore the subjective world (C) create a new style to convey tangible qualities in their paintings (D) be restricted to traditional subject matter
- III. No doubt there is a sense in which it is true to say that experiment in psychology is "at least as old as Aristotle;" but certainly it can claim no great age as a method of systematic exploration of human reactions. This is a matter of some significance; for it means that, before experiment was systematically applied in psychology, the experimental method had already a long history of development in other realms, upon which the early experimenters in psychology built both their aims and their methods. All the pioneers in experimental psychology were trained either in physics or in physiology. Their influence, both for good and for ill, still remains stamped upon the accepted methods of the psychological laboratory.
6. Systematic experimental method in psychology is _____.
(A) as old as Aristotle (B) recently developed by itself (C) developed long before Aristotle's time (D) a recent application from other fields
 7. Pioneers in experimental psychology _____.
(A) were often trained in fields other than psychology (B) had only good influence on the accepted methods of experimental psychology (C) used Aristotle's method to experiment (D) were philosophers of psychology
 8. In order to be a good experimenter in psychology, one has to learn _____.
(A) biology (B) physics (C) physiology (D) It is not clearly indicated in this passage.
- IV. Most of the things people do contain a substantial learned element. Not only are human actions and habits largely the outcome of learning, but thoughts, beliefs, attitudes and prejudices—the worlds which all of us construct for ourselves—are utterly dependent upon man's ability to learn. Human experience is the prerogative of a species which is effectively equipped to learn throughout the course of life. It is hardly surprising that we should have become interested

- in the possibility of scientifically investigating learning process. Human learning receives a good deal of attention in that strong tradition of Western philosophy which has roots in the contributions of Plato and Aristotle. Furthermore, there has emerged a more recent branch of the historical tradition in which intellectual curiosity about learning is combined with the explicit desire to make practical contributions to education and training.
9. According to this passage, human actions and habits completely depend on man's _____.
- (A) thoughts (B) beliefs (C) attitudes (D) learning ability
10. That human beings are interested in the learning process is _____.
- (A) a surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown
11. Discussion on human learning _____.
- (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition (D) will not be introduced to education and training
- V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writer. This situation is a result of the particular context in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explains many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rarely regarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just as today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it.
12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is _____.
- (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above
13. Early Modern plays were _____.
- (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today
14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because _____.
- (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts
- VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—the Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands.
15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about _____ years.
- (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 400 (D) 1500
16. In this period, the European colonists had political control in _____.
- (A) the center of East Asia (B) the peripheral archipelagos of South-East Asia (C) the Ming China (D) India
17. In this period, the Portuguese settled in _____.
- (A) Canton (B) Macau (C) Indonesia (D) the Philippine islands
- VII. In Sartre's ontology what differentiates human being from all other being is precisely nothing. Or more accurately, it is a nothingness. In rewriting the sentence I have subtly changed it. Human being is not the same as the rest of being but is distinguished from it by a separating nothingness. When the Greek Atomists declared that reality consisted of atoms and void, it was easy to grasp that the void was real without being a substance. We can see a hole. Clearly, emptiness was necessary if atoms were to group and regroup themselves in the forms that make up the universe. But the Atomists' nonbeing does not do anything; it is being in the form of self-moving atoms that is responsible for both relative permanencies and change. By contrast, Sartre puts all signifying activity where there is nothingness. And where is this nothingness? He tells us that "Nothingness lies coiled in the heart of being—like a worm."
18. According to Sartre, what is the difference between human being and all other being?
19. What is the difference between Sartre's nothingness and the Greek Atomists' nonbeing?
20. Where is Sartre's nothingness located?