

中原大學 102 學年度 碩士班 入學考試

102/3/2 15:30 ~ 17:00 財經法律學系甲組
財經法律學系乙組

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！

科目：英文語文能力測驗

(共 7 頁第 1 頁)

I. Vocabulary: choose the best answer for each question (30%) [2 points each question]

1. Nuclear weapons are so destructive that they can ___ all forms of human life.
(A) abolish (B) forebear (C) unleash (D) invoke
2. People have different views about the origin of the universe. This has been a matter of ____.
(A) controversy (B) identification (C) observation (D) outcome
3. The observation that galaxies are moving away from each other ___ that the universe is expanding.
(A) argues (B) defines (C) implies (D) questions
4. Due to tight budget, the school has to ___ physical education classes.
(A) cut back on (B) give in to (C) put up with (D) turn down
5. The general manager has to ___ with the workers so that the strike would end as soon as possible.
(A) compete (B) negotiate (C) struggle (D) mix
6. Some prejudices ___ largely because they have been deeply ingrained in people's mind.
(A) establish (B) exhibit (C) persist (D) resist
7. The statistics revealed gender stereotyping, indicating a ___ to describe women as 'talkative'.
(A) fashion (B) scheme (C) tendency (D) trend
8. Capitalism and socialism are two ___ systems built on different concepts.
(A) contributing (B) contrasting (C) equitable (D) innovative
9. After the ___ performance on the stage, all the audience applauded passionately.
(A) impressed (B) humble (C) modest (D) marvelous
10. Because Jack was injured at work, he's receiving workman's ____.
(A) compensation (B) help (C) reimbursement (D) funds
11. Whether the government should restrict advertisers through legislation is still ___ among legislators.
(A) at issue (B) in conflict (C) on ice (D) up in the air

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12. Since it is difficult to _____ the claims made in the ad, I have no confidence in this advertised product.
(A) attest (B) censor (C) deny (D) verify
13. The ___ gave the patient a medical checkup and told her everything was fine.
(A) philosopher (B) psychologist (C) physician (D) photographer
14. You want to ___ customers into your store to increase your sales.
(A) allure (B) chase (C) trick (D) welcome
15. The military commander ___ what happens to the troops of soldiers.
(A) imitates (B) dictates (C) adapts (D) copies

II. Grammar: choose the best answer for each question (20%) [2 points each question]

16. ___ in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of its quality.
(A) A product is sold (B) It is a product sold
(C) That a product is sold (D) A product sells
17. The new security guard on the first floor is ___ person that everyone likes him.
(A) a such nice (B) a so nice (C) such nice (D) such a nice
18. I wish I ___ the answer to your question so I could help you.
(A) would know (B) knew (C) know (D) have known
19. The cost of the necklace depends ___ the quality of the gold.
(A) to (B) on (C) of (D) about
20. The doctors will be ready to go home as soon as they ___ their rounds.
(A) will finish (B) will have finished
(C) are finishing (D) finish
21. I think Mr. Lee would not mind ___ so hard if only he had longer vacations.
(A) working (B) to work (C) works (D) on working
22. The training staff does not have to attend the meeting, ___ they will anyway.
(A) but (B) and (C) or (D) already
23. I didn't get home until well after midnight last night. Otherwise, I ___ your call.
(A) returned (B) had returned (C) would return (D) would have returned.

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24. If energy ___ inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.

(A) is (B) will be (C) were (D) would be

25. Had you already ___ by this university when you heard about the scholarship offer from the other school?

(A) were accepted (B) accepted (C) been accepted (D) accepting

III. Reading Comprehension: answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the reading texts

Text A

“Perfume,” says expert perfumer Sophia Grojsman, “is a promise in a bottle.” That promise might be reflected in a perfume’s name: Joy, Pleasures, or Beautiful, for example. Millions of dollars are spent on the marketing of a perfume, trying to get customers to connect luxury, attraction or attitude to a fragrance.

Even without all the marketing, fragrance has power of our thoughts and emotions. Some scientists insist that memory and smell are especially closely linked. Certain aromas have the power of call up deep memories. Perfume makers are aware of this and use aromas that can touch us deeply.

Of every ten new perfumes put on the market, perhaps only one will succeed. It’s risky to try, as a company introducing a new fragrance can easily run through a budget of 20 million dollars. Profits, however, can be very high. One successful fragrance, *CK One* from designer Calvin Klein, made 250 million dollars in its first year.

In the perfume world, an essence is a material with its own special aroma. Some are natural, derived from flowers, plants, or wood, for example. Others are synthetic copies of rare or difficult-to-obtain essences. According to perfume authority Harry Fremont, a good fragrance “is a balance between naturals and synthetics. Naturals give richness and roundness; synthetics, backbone and sparkle.”

Sephora is France’s leading perfume store. In a store of shining stone, metal and glass, famous perfumes are displayed and guarded like works of art in the nearby Louvre Museum. Salespeople are dressed entirely in black and each type of perfume is sold a distinctly shaped bottle. In perfume sales, the emphasis is on presentation at least as much as on the product.

France’s main competitor in the global perfume market is the United States, where image is all-important. The recent launch in the U.S. of one cologne for men, named after basketball star Michael Jordan, was preceded by a flood of TV commercials and talk show appearances by the player to create plenty of excitement of and hype.

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Questions 26 - 30: match the headings with the paragraph they describe (15%) [3 points each question]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 26. Paragraph 2 | (A) American-Style Marketing |
| _____ 27. Paragraph 3 | (B) The Power of Fragrance |
| _____ 28. Paragraph 4 | (C) Secret Ingredients |
| _____ 29. Paragraph 5 | (D) High Risks, Great Rewards |
| _____ 30. Paragraph 6 | (E) A Stylish Shop |

Text B

Human memory is the ability to house, retain and recall information, including past experiences and thoughts. The functions of memory occur through a series of biological mechanisms. These mechanisms result from complex connections between neurons in the brain. The field of cognitive neuroscience has emerged in recent decades and is devoted to the study of the neural events underlying memory and other mental functions.

The three primary types of memory are sensory memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory. Sensory memory takes place very quickly when a person looks at an object and instantly remembers what that object looks like. For example, when someone looks out a window, he or she sees an entire scene, even though not every detail is recalled. Experiments suggest that a person is able to recall about 12 objects at a time through the use of sensory memory. Therefore, in order to supplement the information obtained through sensory memory, the person relies on a type of visual memory called iconic memory. This type of memory, which works like the taking of a snapshot, fills in the visual details not provided by the immediate sensory memory. Similarly, echoic memory fills in the auditory details.

After information is obtained through sensory memory, it can be transferred to short-term memory. When this occurs, a person is able to recall information about 30 seconds later, without rehearsal. Experiments have been conducted in which letters or numbers are presented to a subject in sequence. Results suggest people can recall about four or five objects at a time with short-term memory. The term working memory is used to refer to practical applications of short-term memory that are needed to perform various mental tasks. Short-term memory in general defined in terms of duration. Working memory is defined more specifically in terms of purpose.

Long-term memory can range in duration from a few seconds to many years. Because long-term memory is influenced by the natural forgetting process, a person may need a process of rehearsal, as well as meaningful association of the information to be remembered, in order to make a memory last for a long time. Short-term memory can move into long-term memory through a mechanism called long-term potentiation. This involves biological changes in the structure of neurons. Sleep can assist in securing long-term memories by allowing the information to consolidate. For

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this reason, a good night's rest can be useful for students the night before taking an exam.

Questions 31 - 32: choose the best answer for each question (8%) [4 points each question]

31. Why does the author introduce the concept of iconic memory in paragraph 2?
- (A) To make sure the reader does not confuse sensory and short-term memory
 - (B) To contrast it with echoic memory
 - (C) To elaborate on the three main types of memory
 - (D) To explain how a person is able to see a full picture
32. Which of the following takes place within approximately 30 seconds?
- (A) procedural memory
 - (B) short-term memory
 - (C) episodic memory
 - (D) sensory memory

Questions 33 - 37: match the appropriate statements (A – G) to the memory type with which they are associated. Two of the statements will NOT be used. (10%) [2 points each question]

Memory Type	Statement
Sensory	(Select 2) 33. _____, 34. _____
Short-term	(Select 2) 35. _____, 36. _____
Long-term	(Select 1) 37. _____

- (A) is defined in terms of purpose
- (B) is defined as the recollection of events
- (C) can recall four or five objects at a time
- (D) can recall 12 objects at a time
- (E) includes working memory
- (F) includes iconic memory
- (G) employs mnemonic devices

Text C

Though there is overlap among them, psychological disorders linked to criminality stem from three main personalities: paranoid, narcissistic, and antisocial.

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The paranoid personality types are distrusting of society and keep to themselves. People with paranoid personalities may lash out at people or institutions that are perceived as threats. Narcissistic personalities are self-centered and juvenile. Extreme cases are schizophrenics; they may hear voices instructing them to commit violent acts.

Criminal behavior in classes often stems from obsessive and compulsive behaviors, including drug use, kleptomania, and sexual fetishes. However, many compulsive criminals are not violent. The class of personalities most readily linked to violent behavior are the antisocial personalities. People in this class are moody, dramatic, and disorganized. A key to criminal behavior in antisocial personalities is their tendency to detach from social norms. In addition, antisocial personalities often feel little or no guilt. It should be stressed that in all cases people can exhibit these personality traits without any criminality.

Popular culture and even scientists often confuse the terminology related to antisocial pathologies. In particular, antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), sociopathy, and psychopathy can have overlapping meanings. Key factors in all classifications are aggressiveness, impulsiveness, and remorselessness. Sociopathic and psychopathic personalities can be seen as subtypes of ASPD, which is a clinical diagnosis. ASPD is the most common personality disorder in criminals. It occurs in four percent of the population, primarily in men – seventy percent of people with ASPD are male. ASPD is found in over twenty percent of the prisoners in the United States and is represented in over eighty percent of habitual criminals. Psychopaths can be seen as the most extreme one percent of all those diagnosed with ASPD. They are important in that they are frequently linked to the most sensational and horrific of crimes.

Theodore “Ted” Bundy is an example of a psychopathic personality. Between 1974 and 1978, Bundy murdered and sexually violated at least 36 women. He was intelligent and charming, superficially fit well into society, and graduated from university with honors in psychology. He even started law school and worked in a rape crisis center while committing his crimes. Underneath, he craved domination and had an inability to connect with his victims or feel remorse. Bundy realized he was different in this regard and saw others as inferior for their weaknesses.

Just as criminals with ASPD are more likely to be male, female criminals are likely to have Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). This is characterized by an unstable personality, fear of abandonment, impulsiveness, and disassociation. Of the four percent of the general population with BPD, sixty-six percent are female. Aileen Wuornos, the most prolific female serial killer, has been diagnosed with BPD. In 1990, she killed six men who she later claimed had attacked her. She had convinced herself that if she stopped killing, her girlfriend would leave her. Typical of someone with BPD, Aileen was very unstable, alternately getting into fights or making friends. People with borderline personalities see the world as either good or bad, rapidly switching from one view to the other. They also disassociate, momentarily separating

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one part of their personality from the other and are able to commit horrendous acts while at the same time feeling like someone else was responsible.

Because of their societal consequences, ASPD and BPD are the most researched personality disorders. Understanding them could lead to improved treatment, crime prevention, and saving of billions of dollars. While there is a genetic component to both of these disorders, environmental factors play a larger role in predicting them.

Questions 38 - 39: choose the best answer for each question (7%) [3 points for Question 38 and four points for Question 39]

38. All of the following are ASPD characteristics EXCEPT ...

- (A) aggressiveness
- (B) compulsiveness
- (C) remorselessness
- (D) impulsiveness

39. Why does the writer mention the genetic component of personality disorders?

- (A) To correct the impression that parenting is to blame
- (B) To express confusion regarding causation of the diseases
- (C) To predict the frequency of these disorders
- (D) To emphasize the importance of environmental factors

Questions 40 to 44: complete the table below to summarize the information about the personalities discussed in the reading text. Match the appropriate statements (A –G) to the type with which they are associated. Two of the statements will NOT be used. (10%) [2 points each question]

Personalities	Statements
Antisocial	Select 3: 40. _____, 41. _____, 42. _____
Borderline	Select 2: 43. _____, 44. _____

- (A) impulsive and aggressive behavior
- (B) linked to sexual abuse
- (C) disassociation and abandonment feelings
- (D) most prevalent in males
- (E) twenty percent are habitual criminals
- (F) most common personality disorder
- (G) hearing voices causes violent behavior