

佛光人文社會學院九十學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

系所別：社會學研究所

科目：英文

### I . Vocabulary 〈20 points〉

1. Reporters often exaggerate the truth in order to catch readers' attention..

- (A) overstate (B) flatter (C) affect (D) strive

2. It is very difficult to grasp the real meaning of his speech.

- (A) annihilate (B) foretell (C) understand (D) hold

3. A genuine politician never overlooks the need of his constituents.

- (A) accepts (B) neglects (C) contemplates (D) realizes

4. The modern microscope has revealed an astonishing diversity in both the structure and the function of the cell.

- (A) disclosed (B) predicted (C) realized (D) treked

5. A judge should be impartial and should study every matter objectively.

- (A) insensitive (B) predicted (C) enthusiastic (D) unbiased

6. Old beliefs die hard: even when jobs became \_\_\_\_, the long-standing fear that unemployment could return at a moment's notice \_\_\_\_.

- (A) vacant.....perished (B) easier.....changed (C) plentiful.....persisted (D) protected.....  
subsided  
(E) available.....receded

7. Science advanced in \_\_\_\_ spiral in that each new conceptual scheme \_\_\_\_ the phenomena explained by its predecessors and adds to those explanations.

- (A) a discontinuous.....decries (B) a repetitive.....vitiates (C) a widening.....embraces (D) an  
anomalous.....captures (E) an explosive.....questions

8. Politeness is not a \_\_\_\_ attribute of human behavior, but rather a central virtue, one whose very existence is increasingly being \_\_\_\_ by the faddish requirement to speak one's mind."

- (A) superficial....threatened (B) pervasive....undercut (C) worthless....forestalled (D)  
precious....repudiated  
(E) trivial....affected

9. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain \_\_\_\_.

(A) arbitrary (B) estimable (C) orthodox (D) unspoken (E) equivocal

10. Culture consists of the abstract values, beliefs, and perceptions of the world that lie behind people's behavior and \_\_\_\_\_ that their behavior reflects. These are \_\_\_\_\_ by the members of a society.

(A) shared (B) carried (C) remembered (D) constructed

## II. Grammar (20 points)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ artifacts are one of the most important clues to the cultural history of man.

(A) Where ancient (B) Since ancient (C) Ancient (D) When ancient

2. Evolution \_\_\_\_\_ process.

(A) is continually changing (B) is a continually changing (C) which is changed continually (D) changes continually

3. \_\_\_\_\_ art was a relatively early development in human history.

(A) Not until drama was a performing (B) Drama was a performing (C) Drama was performed as an (D) Drama as a performing

4. \_\_\_\_\_ theories have been proposed to account for the rise of life.

(A) they have many (B) There have been many (C) Many (D) That many

5. A population census tries to determine \_\_\_\_\_ in specific locations.

(A) are there many people (B) how many people are there (C) how many people there are (D) that there are how many people

6. Language \_\_\_\_\_ of mankind during his cultural evolution.

(A) it was the greatest achievement (B) was one of the greatest achievements (C) which was one of the greatest achievements (D) as one of the greatest achievements

7. The main purpose of the Bill of Rights \_\_\_\_\_ individual freedom.

(A) it is guaranteeing (B) is to guarantee (C) and it guarantees (D) while guaranteeing

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for the philosopher and scientist to fit time into his view of the universe.

(A) has always been (B) has been always (C) there always is (D) is always there

9. William Faulkner's notable range of technique, theme, and tone helped make him \_\_\_\_\_ American author of the 1900's.

(A) the most remarkable (B) the more remarkable (C) the greatest remark (D) a great remark

10. In his study of the theory of evolution Charles Darwin dealt with the origin of species as it was, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) As the Bible described it (B) The Bible's description (C) Its description by the Bible (D) It was described by the Bible

### III. Reading (30 points)

#### (A)

But the success of science, both its intellectual excitement and its practical application, depends upon the self-correcting character of science. There must be a way of testing any valid idea. It must be possible to reproduce any valid experiment. The character or beliefs of scientists are irrelevant; all that matters is whether the evidence supports their contentions. Arguments from authority simply do not count; too many authorities have been mistaken too often. I would like to see these very effective scientific modes of thought communicated by the schools and the media; and it would certainly be an astonishment and delight to see them introduced into politics. Scientists have been known to change their minds completely and publicly when presented with new evidence or new arguments. I cannot recall the last time a politician displayed a similar openness and willingness to change.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

(A) The rewards of intellectual excitement (B) Practical applications of an abstract theory (C) An important characteristic of science (D) Some similarities between politics and science

2. What did the paragraph preceding the passage most probably discuss?

(A) The achievements of science (B) The scientific community (C) self-correction (D) Faulty information

3. According to the passage, if a scientist repeats an experiment several times and does not produce similar results each time. The experiment must be

(A) extremely complex (B) incorrectly recorded (C) invalid (D) scientific

4. According to the passage, which of the following is most essential to scientists' work?

(A) Character (B) Beliefs (C) Authority (D) Evidence

5. The author implies that, in science, arguments from authority are

(A) irrelevant (B) effective (C) uncomplicated (D) accountable

6. The author suggests that the scientific way of thinking should be propagated by

(A) justice departments (B) newspapers (C) businesses (D) research laboratories

## (B)

Throughout human history there have been many stringent taboos concerning watching other people eat or eating in the presence of others. There have been attempts to explain these taboos in terms of inappropriate social relationships either between those who are involved and those who are not simultaneously involved in the satisfaction of a bodily need, or between those already satiated and those who appear to be shamelessly gorging. Undoubtedly such elements exist in the taboos, but there is an additional element with a much more fundamental importance. In prehistoric times, when food was so precious and the on-lookers so hungry, not to offer half of the little food one had was unthinkable, since every glance was a plea for life. Further, during those times, people existed in nuclear or extended family groups, and the sharing of food was quite literally supporting one's family or, by extension, preserving one's self.

1. If the argument in the passage is valid, taboos against eating in the presence of others who are not also eating would be LEAST likely in a society that

- (A) Had always had a plentiful supply of food                      (B) Emphasized the need to share worldly goods  
(C) Had a nomadic rather than an agricultural way of life      (D) Emphasized the value of privacy

2. The author's hypotheses concerning the origin of taboos against watching other people eat emphasizes the

- (A) General palatability of food                      (B) Religious significance of food  
(C) Limited availability of food                      (D) Various sources of food

3. According to the passage, the author believes that past attempts to explain some taboos concerning eating are

- (A) unimaginative      (B) implausible      (C) inelegant      (D) incomplete

4. In developing the main idea of the passage, the author does which of the following?

- (A) Downplays earlier attempts to explain the origins of a social prohibition.  
(B) Adapts a scientific theory and applies it to a spiritual relationship.  
(C) Simplifies a complex biological phenomenon by explaining it in terms of social needs.  
(D) Reorganizes a system designed to guide personal behavior.

**IV. Translation (30 points)**

1. Opportunity dances with those already on the dance floor.

2. Wonder is what sets us apart from other life forms. No other species wonders about the meaning of existence or the complexity of the universe or themselves.

3. If we had no winter, the spring would not be so pleasant; if we did not sometimes taste of adversity, prosperity would not be so welcome,

4. No one can make you feel inferior without your consent.

5. Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity.
6. We could never learn to be brave and patient if there were only joy in the world.