

Part I. Question 1 to 10, please choose the answer closest to the underlined word or phrase. One Answer Only. 2 points each.

1. Leaders of the world's largest economies are close to an agreement to tackle the global financial crisis.
(A) fight (B) meditate (C) forbid (D) deal with
2. I think people realize the economy seemingly fell off the cliff.
(A) inclined (B) caught up (C) help up (D) slumped
3. In the future, globalization is going to be increasingly driven quickly to its processes and technologies, and start to march forward.
(A) directed (B) motivated (C) forced (D) manipulated
4. The home team kicked off the season with an easy win.
(A) interrupted (B) commenced (C) avoided (D) complicated
5. The use of stem cells is controversial - opponents object on the grounds that it is unethical to destroy embryos in the name of science.
(A) adversaries (B) allies (C) forerunners (D) associates
6. Slumdog Millionaire is about a Mumbai teen who grew up in the slums, becomes a contestant on the Indian version of "Who Wants To Be A Millionaire?"
(A) asylum seeker (B) gangster (C) youngster (D) homeless
7. Critical listening is a difficult kind of listening because it requires you to both interpret and evaluate the message.
(A) understand (B) integrate (C) intrigue (D) compose
8. He is worried about a potential quiz tomorrow.
(A) possible (B) actual (C) providential (D) surprising
9. These two girls prefer to have intimate conversation one-on-one
(A) personal (B) secret (C) intelligent (D) discreet
10. His position was contrary to that of the teacher's
(A) puzzling (B) opposite (C) compatible (D) foreseeable

Part II. Question 11-15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Question 16-20, please choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage.

In many countries, it is considered 11 to appear naked or even half-naked on a public beach. However, some places often have a few 12 beaches that are designated as nudist or "clothing optional" beaches, where uninhibited people can fully 13 themselves to the sun. Other countries, especially those where 14 are hot and attitudes are 15, impose no restrictions at all, so people may sunbathe topless or nude even on the public beaches.

11. (A) inappropriate (B) interesting (C) conservative (D) considerate
12. (A) inclusive (B) executive (C) secluded (D) acceptable
13. (A) demonstrate (B) expose (C) lie down (D) externalize
14. (A) seawater (B) cuisine (C) fashion (D) climates
15. (A) strict (B) sincere (C) liberal (D) general

There are many different forms of potential economic stimulus and they work in different ways. Tax cuts for individuals generally encourage short-term spending. Tax cuts for companies encourage both spending and investment. Expenditures on public works create contracts for firms and provide short- to medium-term 16. Investments in research and development take a longer-term approach 17 the theory 18 in the future (and thus provide jobs) if they have the money to make intelligent investments in their operations

now. Finally, some forms of economic stimulus seek to make investments that will pay off in the long run 19 for everybody. An example is investing in the U.S. energy grid. 20, a one-time outlay could make energy costs for both individuals and businesses less expensive for decades to come.

16. (A) opportunities of employment (B) employment opportunities
(C) employing opportunities (D) employment in opportunities
17. (A) under (B) in (C) of (D) on
18. (A) business is going to be thrive (B) which business is going to be thrive
(C) that business will thrive (D) business thrives
19. (A) with cheaper consumption (B) in making cheaper consumption
(C) by consuming cheaply (D) by making consumption cheaper
20. (A) Theoretic concern (B) Theoretical (C) Being theoretic (D) Theoretically

Part III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by one question or a number of questions. Question 21 – 40, you should choose the ONE best answer to each question. 2 points Each.

Question 21-25

The importance of strength in many sports is undeniable. It is so important that many university and professional teams now hire a specialized coach who only attends to the development of strength in athletes. It is interesting to note that no such specialist is hired to attend to the other components of physical fitness. We have yet to see a cardiovascular coach, a coach who attends to developing fitness of the heart and blood vessels, hired by universities or professional teams. This situation raises the question of the relative importance of each of these two components, strength training and cardiovascular training, to the other. Does the strength coach develop the cardiovascular system by prescribing a program to increase muscle fiber?

It is theoretically possible to design a weight-lifting program in which the resistance is so low and the repetitions so numerous that it provides the cardiovascular benefits of a running program. Therefore, if you view weights as a way to overload muscles, you can imagine a continuum of programs that emphasize cardiovascular benefits on the one extreme and strength on the other. The practical truth of the matter is that most coaches are primarily concerned with pure strength. Therefore, the athlete has to work on the end of the weight-overload continuum that promotes little, if any, cardiovascular benefit. In fact, one study has found that a high-intensity strength program reduced mitochondrial density (density of the cellular structures that produce energy in the muscle fiber) per unit of muscle. The athletes increased muscle mass, so they did not eliminate mitochondria presumably, but the fact remains that the oxidative capacity, the ability to use oxygen in the synthesis of energy, was not promoted. Oxidative capacity would usually improve in programs that stress cardiovascular conditioning. Neither increased blood flow nor increased mitochondrial density (both indicators of oxygen extraction) occur with strength training.

Obviously, there is nothing wrong with training athletes to gain strength, but in most strength programs cardiovascular improvements are not made. Therefore, for athletes, who require both strength and cardiovascular conditioning, both components must be trained independently.

21. What is the main point of the passage?
- (A) College and professional teams do not need specialized coaches.
(B) Strength training should be replaced by cardiovascular training.
(C) Cardiovascular training is more difficult than strength training.
(D) Athletes need both strength and cardiovascular training.

22. Under which of the following conditions can a weight-lifting program provide cardiovascular benefits?
- (A) When the weights are very heavy
 - (B) When the weights are lifted very slowly
 - (C) When lifting a heavy weight overtires the muscles
 - (D) When light weights are lifted a large number of times
23. Why does the author mention running?
- (A) To give an example of the benefits of strength training
 - (B) To demonstrate what a typical weight program includes
 - (C) To give an example of an activity that provides cardiovascular conditioning
 - (D) To demonstrate the importance of oxygen extraction
24. Which of the following is an important direct result of cardiovascular training?
- (A) Improved oxidative capacity
 - (B) Increased muscle fiber
 - (C) Decreased mitochondrial density
 - (D) Increased body weight
25. Which of the following policies would the author be most likely to support?
- (A) Sports teams should increase their strength-training programs.
 - (B) All athletes should be able to choose the kinds of training they prefer.
 - (C) Sports teams should provide improved cardiovascular training.
 - (D) All athletes should avoid strength training in order to avoid injury.

Question 26-31

It is in search of adequate food supplies that cetaceans, marine mammals such as whales and dolphins, travel the oceans. They live in a world that is largely hidden from humans. Yet their range is three times as large as ours, since oceans occupy about three-quarters of the Earth's surface. They travel through well-marked ocean zones, **each** with its own characteristic marine life. They glide through the water, periodically rising to the surface to breathe. The sea may be raging but cetaceans are untroubled by the greatest storms; indeed they are more at home in rough than in calm seas.

Indirectly, however, their life is greatly influenced by wind. The eastward rotation of the Earth produces the **prevailing** trade winds, blowing east to west at the equator. These winds drag the surface waters and all they contain in a westerly direction. Warmed by its passage through the tropics, the wind-driven water is deflected against the westward continents, turning southwest in the Southern Hemisphere and northwest in the Northern Hemisphere.

In the Southern Hemisphere, the warm flow of tropical water under the west-going equatorial trade wind produces a genial climate along the eastern shores of Australia, South America, and South Africa. But there is open ocean to the south. Here the current is driven eastward unimpeded by land before the almost incessant westerly gales of this zone. The huge mass of water moves fast, chilled by water from the Antarctic Region, but **laden** with masses of plankton.

This cold, swift current is **split** when it strikes the southwestern extremities of the three southern continents. The northern portion of this water is diverted by the southwest coast of South America to sweep northward toward the equator. Known as the Humboldt Current, this current is rich in plankton on which cetaceans feed. Part of this same cool eastward-flowing current, enriched with water from higher latitudes, is similarly diverted north along the southwest coast of South Africa. This is the Benguela Current, where many cetaceans come to feed.

26. The passage answers which of the following questions?
- (A) What is the main difference between cetaceans and other marine life?

- (B) How far do most cetaceans travel in a year?
(C) How often do cetaceans need to breathe?
(D) What winds and ocean currents affect cetaceans?
27. The word **each** in paragraph 1 refers to a
(A) cetacean (B) surface (C) range (D) zone
28. The word **prevailing** in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) arctic (B) blowing (C) dominant (D) energetic
29. The word **laden** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) balanced (B) filled (C) touched (D) wrapped
30. The word **split** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
(A) stopped (B) divided (C) opened (D) surrounded
31. What do paragraphs 3 and 4 primarily discuss?
(A) The water currents in the Southern Hemisphere
(B) The trade winds in the Southern Hemisphere
(C) The three continents in the Southern Hemisphere
(D) The large area of open ocean in the Southern Hemisphere.

Question 32-36

Doris Lessing received her Nobel Prize in 2007. Her novel *The Golden Notebook* is considered a feminist classic by some scholars, but notably not by the author herself, who later wrote that its theme of mental breakdowns as a means of healing and freeing one's self from illusions had been overlooked by critics. She also regretted that critics failed to appreciate the exceptional structure of the novel. As she explains in *Walking in the Shade*, Lessing modeled Molly, to an extent, on her good friend Joan Rodker, the daughter of the author and publisher John Rodker.

Lessing does not like the idea of being pigeon-holed as a feminist author. When asked why, she replies:

What the feminists want of me is something they haven't examined because it comes from religion. They want me to bear witness. What they would really like me to say is, 'Ha, sisters, I stand with you side by side in your struggle toward the golden dawn where all those beastly men are no more.' Do they really want people to make oversimplified statements about men and women? In fact, they do. I've come with great regret to this conclusion.

- Doris Lessing, *The New York Times*, 25 July, 1982[8]

32. Doris Lessing is a Nobel Prize winner in
(A) Feminism. (B) Literature. (C) Sociology. (D) Peace.
33. According to Doris, what feminists want from her is
(A) exceptional structure. (B) fighting against men.
(C) creative ideas about men and women. (D) healing power from battles between men and women.
34. Doris Lessing does not particularly like the idea of being **pigeon-holed** as a feminist; pigeon-holed here means
(A) categorized (B) wholesale (C) viewed (D) completed
35. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
(A) Critics often neglect the theme of mental breakdowns as a self-freeing power.
(B) She models a heroine on her friend in one of her books.
(C) Her book *The Golden Book* is particularly considered a feminist one by Lessing.
(D) Lessing thinks critics understand her work very well.
36. Generally speaking, Lessing's attitude towards being considered a feminist is
(A) accepting (B) disappointed (C) welcomed (D) patient

Question 37-40

In recent years, many Taiwanese have won awards at international film festivals. However, many theater owners don't consider even prize-winning Taiwanese films to have much commercial potential in their home market. Their viewpoint is generally confirmed by the largely empty seats at showings of locally produced movies. The market share for local films is only about two percent, while more than 95 percent of the market is taken by Hollywood blockbusters. The dominance of American-made films in Taiwan has continued for the past ten years, but the government is proposing some solutions. It is hoped that some legal changes and few promotional projects will help Taiwan's struggling film industry.

One proposal is to give individuals or companies a tax deduction for money spent to produce a film. The idea is that the tax deduction would encourage investments in new films. There are also plans to provide financial support not only for film production, but also for marketing.

37. Which of the following could be a title for this passage?

- (A) The international Movie Industry and Taiwanese Films
- (B) Trends in Taiwanese Moviegoing Habits
- (C) Prize-Winning Taiwanese Films
- (D) A Helping Hand for the Taiwanese Film Industry

38. Which of the following statements is true about Taiwanese films in general?

- (A) They have been commercially successful both locally and abroad.
- (B) Most production of local films has been moved to Hollywood.
- (C) They have won many international awards, but little response from local audiences.
- (D) They have found little success anywhere in the world.

39. What does the passage imply is the main reason that Taiwanese films do not have a large local audience?

- (A) Taiwanese audiences dislike prize-winning films, thinking them "arty."
- (B) American films are superior in quality.
- (C) The Taiwanese film industry is not supported well enough financially.
- (D) Ticket prices for local films are too high.

40. How is the government attempting to help the local film industry?

- (A) By limiting the number of foreign films that local theater owners can show.
- (B) By encourage lower ticket prices for local films.
- (C) By establishing schools for training local filmmaking talent.
- (D) By helping to make creating and promoting local films more affordable.

Part IV. Essay. 20 points.

Do you think that technology alienate people from one another? Why or Why not? Please write a well-structured essay in 150 to 200 words discussing your opinions.

社會關係

一、一分題（必得，1%）

1. 請問你對高雄醫學大學性別研究所的期待為何？（簡答題，50 字以內）

二、簡答題（99%，每題各 33%）

1. 針對《見樹又見林》這書有二小題：

1-A 《見樹又見林》這書提及「自我」與「社會體系」請問「自我」是怎麼形成的？「自我」與「社會體系」的關係為何？（20 分）

1-B 該書中提及二個重要的概念，請解釋並且舉日常生活的例子說明。

(1) 個人主義式的思考（7 分）

(2) 我相信所以我看見（6 分）

2. 您閱讀完林津如〈父系家庭與女性差異認同：中產階級職業婦女家務分工經驗的跨世代比較〉一文之後，請回答以下二小題：

2-A 為何在父系家庭之中，婆婆非常可能與媳婦變成敵人？怎樣的結構性因素在作用？作者如何定義這個結構性因素？

2-B 依照林津如的論點，父系家庭中不同世代的女性都會抗爭，請問她們如何抗爭？並請說明為何這抗爭的結果最後竟弔詭地再次強化性別化的家務分工模式？

3. “Something Happens to Girls” 一文的作者，Joan J. Brumberg 認為在美國十九世紀末至二十世紀初以來，初經逐漸被形塑成一衛生的危機，因而月經的多重意義無法適時地照應女孩的處境與需求，連帶地使得成長於二十世紀中期的眾多女孩，面對隨後而來的 1960 及 1970 年代性的自由主義 (sexual liberalism) 措手不及。試述

3-A 此一衛生危機的建構過程為何？有哪些重要的人事物？

3-B 除了將初經或月經視為衛生問題之外，還有哪些其他的可能性（或謂多重可能性）？而這些可能性的意義為何？

性別關係

一、一分題（必得，1%）

1. 你是從何處得知高雄醫學大學性別研究所招生的訊息？（簡答題，20 字以內）

二、簡答題（99%，每題各 33%）

1. Allan Johnson 原著，《性別打結：拆除父權違建》（2008）中對男人在父權社會中有的處境有很多深刻的分析，請就你閱讀到的，舉你生活感受到的例子說明：「男性受到父權體制給予的優勢，也相對地造成男性的困境」。

2. Thai, Hung-Cam 在「Clashing dreams in the Vietnamese Diaspora: highly educated overseas brides and low-wage husband」一文中，以故事呈現越南高學歷的女性 Thanh 與美籍越裔男性 Minh 之間的婚姻關係。

- a. 為何一位高學歷的越南女性會與一位低薪資的越裔美籍男性結婚？背後有怎樣的社會機制在運作？請舉二至三個鉅視、結構性（而非微觀、個人性）的因素，並分別說明這些結構性因素如何運作。
- b. 反觀台灣，也有不少高學歷且家世不錯的東南亞或大陸女性與台灣男性結婚，但為何社會大眾總把東南亞女性視為是低學歷且無知的？這背後隱藏著那些有問題的預設？你個人認為，那些結構性的原因造成台灣人對東南亞新移民女性這樣無知的想像？

3. 王秀雲〈不就男醫〉一文探討十九世紀在中國的美籍女傳道醫師的活動及其意義，根據此文，試回答下列問題：

- a. 作者所謂的身體性別政治為何？其歷史脈絡為何？
- b. 請分析所謂中國女人「寧死不就男醫」此一西方論述的帝國性別政治。