

I. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose only one correct answer to each question 60%

Part A. Vocabulary 20%

- ____ 1. Taiwan today is a ____ democracy with a highly competitive market-oriented economy.
(A) hulking (B) humpy (C) hurly-burly (D) hole-and-corner
- ____ 2. CD sales have been declining year-on-year with the introduction of CD ____ and MP3 files.
(A) burners (B) collectors (C) composers (D) lovers
- ____ 3. We're always in search of ____ in technology development.
(A) trespass (B) straightness (C) crackdown (D) breakthroughs
- ____ 4. Although youthful, vigorous and prosperous, the Taiwanese have become victims of an education system that seeks to produce ____ earners rather than original thinkers.
(A) wholesome (B) high-wage (C) weary (D) high-handed
- ____ 5. John's ____ is bothering him because he lied to his colleagues.
(A) consensus (B) conscience (C) consciousness (D) consentience
- ____ 6. Mary is very _____. She says exactly what she's thinking even if it hurts.
(A) questionable (B) befuddled (C) bashful (D) blunt
- ____ 7. This gourmet restaurant has a most ____ group of patrons, including Catholics, Moslems, Buddhists and Hindus.
(A) elated (B) elective (C) eclectic (D) elastic
- ____ 8. Investors have become more ____ after the recent stock market crash.
(A) circumspect (B) circumfluent (C) circumjacent (D) circumpolar
- ____ 9. In Chinese, there is no ____ at the end of a word to indicate the plural form.
(A) inflection (B) infliction (C) inflation (D) infraction
- ____ 10. The ____ growth in the number of users of the Internet is the most amazing phenomenon in mass communication in recent years.
(A) explorative (B) exponential (C) expiatory (D) explicable

Part B. Grammar 20%

- ____ 11. The music is becoming more diverse that young people ____ complete freedom to access and exchange information.
(A) having (B) being (C) were (D) have had
- ____ 12. Without direct access to information and resources in WHO (World Health

- Organization), Taiwan _____ to fight diseases on its own.
(A) has had (B) had being (C) has been (D) was
- _____ 13. Tina is so candid that when I'm listening to her, I feel _____ she is my trust friend.
(A) even if (B) as if (C) what if (D) that if
- _____ 14. Nowadays, the television _____ as a babysitter, with nannies particularly.
(A) was used (B) has using (C) is being used (D) is been used
- _____ 15. Susan _____ stupid all in her life.
(A) has been being (B) is been (C) has being (D) was been
- _____ 16. The agency sent us several applicants, the most qualified _____ was the first one.
(A) that (B) whose (C) in whom (D) of whom
- _____ 17. It has been suggested that each member _____ some money for the renovation of the clubhouse.
(A) contributes (B) has contributed (C) contribute (D) has been contributed
- _____ 18. It _____ by many that she had married for money.
(A) is thinking (B) thinks (C) was thought (D) thought
- _____ 19. I haven't gone to that exhibit yet, nor do I have any intention _____.
(A) x (B) to (C) in (D) of
- _____ 20. _____ every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company, the term of the loan will be extended.
(A) As much as (B) As well as (C) Since that (D) Inasmuch as

Part C. Cloze Test 20%

The talented Tom Hanks has played many different movie roles. Terminal is the first movie _____ 21 _____ he must speak with a European accent. He plays Viktor, a traveler _____ 22 _____ small country is destroyed by war when he takes a plane to America. Viktor cannot return home, _____ 23 _____ can he enter the U.S. Then he falls in love with a pretty flight attendant and _____ 24 _____ plan an escape!

- _____ 21. (A) in which (B) where (C) that (D) which
_____ 22. (A) that (B) whom (C) who (D) whose
_____ 23. (A) nor (B) or (C) seldom (D) even
_____ 24. (A) is (B) have (C) must (D) ought

The roommate situation is the first challenge students face. Learning to tolerate a stranger's idiosyncrasies _____ 25 _____ teach flexibility and the art _____ 26 _____ compromise. But the learning process is often painful.

___25. (A) ought (B) may (C) like (D) as

___26. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) on

Campus officials say that communicating on the Internet or roaming the huge universe of information ___27___ the World Wide Web holds an especially powerful lure for many college students ___28___ it takes them ___29___ a vast new realm of learning and research, usually ___30___ no cost.

___27. (A) on (B) in (C) at (D) of

___28. (A) which (B) whose (C) what (D) because

___29. (A) for (B) into (C) of (D) at

___30. (A) of (B) on (C) at (D) in

II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best one answer to each question
20%

Learning is an active, constructive process whereby the learner strategically manages the available cognitive resources to create new knowledge by extracting information from the environment and integrating it with information already stored in memory. With the rapid development of computer technology and its application in language instruction, many researchers in the past ten years have engaged in the study of this kind of active and constructive learning process in multimedia environment. Researchers have found that a multimedia learning environment provides the means to facilitate the learning process by manipulating the availability of specific information at a given moment, by controlling the duration of that availability, by varying the way information is presented, and by ensuring the ease with which it can be searched.

___31. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Multimedia learning environment organizes the information for learners.

(B) Multimedia learning environment differs from computer technology.

(C) Multimedia learning environment provides the availability in the learning process.

(D) Multimedia learning environment controls the duration of learning.

___32. Which one of the followings can identify the topic?

(A) Researchers have pointed out the rapid development of learning.

(B) Multimedia environment facilitates the learning process.

(C) The learner extracts information and stores in memory.

(D) Learning is an active and constructive process.

Complimenting is a kind of speech act belonging to the category of expressives.

Complimenting is a positive politeness strategy aiming to praise the addressees for a past or present action. In other words, compliments are prime examples of speech acts that notice and attend to the hearer's interests, wants, and needs. A frequent denotation is Holmes's (1988:446) definition: "A compliment is a polite speech act which explicitly or implicitly attributes credit to someone other than the speaker. Usually, the person addresses for something good which is positively valued by the speaker and hearer." She defines a compliment as a speech act that is accomplished either explicitly or implicitly to express admiration or approval for some good of the addressee. In such a situation, explicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally, as in a direct speech act. Similarly, implicit compliments account for indirect speech acts whose meaning can be inferred among participants.

- ____ 33. Which one of the followings expresses the topic of this passage?
- (A) The various categories of expressives
 - (B) The direct and indirect speech acts
 - (C) The positive politeness strategy of the speakers
 - (D) The definition and classification of compliments
- ____ 34. Which one of the followings is not correct?
- (A) Compliments notice the hearer's interests and needs.
 - (B) A compliment expresses admiration for something good of the addressee.
 - (C) A compliment is a polite speech which is valued by the speaker.
 - (D) Implicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally.

Traditionally, sculpture as a genre has not been as powerful of a creative phenomenon in Pacific-rim cultures like China, Japan or Korea. But it has thrived in cultures of the Aegean, like the Cycladic islands and later the mainland of Greece centering on Athens where stone sculpture reached its apogee early, attaining ease and fluidity in the round, as well as becoming a palpable conveyor of motion and emotions. To this day, Europeans walking the streets, let alone going into cathedrals or museums, are profoundly familiar with images of solid forms moving in space.

- ____ 35. The passage is about ____.
- (A) Aegean
 - (B) space
 - (C) sculpture
 - (D) genre

After I had been living in Singapore for 18 months, my return to the U.K. was depressing when it came to fish dinners. Having enjoyed my sojourn in Southeast Asia and discovered Asian wet-market culture with the wonderful selection of live seafood and fresh fish including blue-fin tuna, wild sea bass, and coral grouper, going home was a shock. Of course, in the U.K. we have superb cold-water fish such as

halibut, cod, and haddock, but when you buy seafood you'll find yourself gazing in disbelief at the prices and at the sorry-looking half-frozen display of defrosting specimens that an Asian chef would reject immediately.

- ____ 36. Which one of the followings is not listed in the passage?
(A) geographic region (B) restaurants (C) delicious dishes
(D) markets
- ____ 37. What might be a good title for this passage?
(A) Prices of Fish (B) Defrosting Specimens (C) Southeast Asia
(D) Wet-market Culture

If you are a frequent patron of fast-food restaurant in Taipei, you may have discovered that most stores have added some new dishes to their menus. For the first time since it set up shops in Taiwan 19 years ago, KFC has introduced a pork burger. McDonald has also added a pork burger to its offerings, and Japanese-owned Mos Burger has started to serve a shrimp burger and seafood meals.

All of the changes were adopted to make up for declining sales of chicken and beef following the spread of avian influenza across 10 countries in Asia since mad cow disease discovered on December 23, 2003 in Washington State in the United States. Although the bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain this year, the government's Council of Agriculture reports that at least affected 371,000 chickens and ducks had been put to death in the end of February. With regard to the mad cow disease, the government stipulated that any beef containers packaged after December 24, 2003 would not be allowed to enter Taiwan.

- ____ 38. Which one of the followings is not correct?
(A) The avian flu and mad cow disease have caused consumers to promote seafood.
(B) The bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain.
(C) The government stipulated a ban on beef imports.
(D) Fast-food restaurants set up in Taiwan nineteen years ago.
- ____ 39. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
(A) fast-food restaurants have added new dishes for consumers.
(B) the spread of avian influenza comes across ten countries in Asia.
(C) the owners of the fast-food restaurants acknowledge the great impact on the diseases.
(D) mad cow disease has been discovered in Washington State in the United States.
- ____ 40. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.
(A) fast-food restaurant owners welcome beef imports from mad-cow-

disease-free countries.

- (B) fast-food restaurants have to revise their menus or sources of supply.
- (C) the wave of international epidemics has triggered considerable anxiety among government workers.
- (D) the sales of chicken and beef have been changed to well-cooked rice.

III. Writing an Essay 20%

Topic: Art is engendered in the genuine creativity and inspiring originality. Some say that genius is liberated only when the artist remains deaf to outside noises, deeply fascinated by, and more than satisfied with, the ever-expanding horizons within. What are your viewpoints and expectations about genius?

「社會學」考題共四題，第一題 34 分，必選，剩下三題請選二題來寫，每題 33 分。

一、女性主義 歷史學家 Linda Gordon 在 "Voluntary Motherhood" 一文指出十九世紀美國的參與 Voluntary Motherhood 運動者並不認可各種避孕器的使用。但是有一個伴隨著這個運動而來的且具有潛在爆炸性的改變是對於女性的性(sexuality)的重新接受與認可。請說明：1)為何這些運動者反對避孕器的使用；2)與十九世紀的美國女性的性有關的種種面向，包括母性的本能(maternal instinct)，再生產(reproduction)，性(sex)之間的關係；3) Gordon 認為該運動大致上是強化了婦女在傳統婚姻家庭中的位置的工具，而並沒有拒絕或挑戰婚姻家庭對女 人的壓迫。原因何在？

以下三題選兩題寫，每題 33 分。

二、Allan Johnson 在《見樹又見林》一書中提出社會學的思考不應該是「個人主義式」的思考，任何事情都是個人與社會相互生成的產物。個人的身份和在體系中的位置，與社會結構（包括社會各層面的關係的安排，其中有權力的運作，資源的分配）是相互牽連糾結的。請你以你的家庭生活經驗為例，說明個人與社會結構的關係。（提醒關鍵概念：阻力最小的路，結構在分配，父權，文化）

三、傅科在 "Truth and Power" 一篇訪問稿中討論到，即使在今天的政治理論中，我們仍然需要去砍掉國王的頭。試說明這種對於權力的看法、它與「真理」的關係，並請進而說明這種看法，如何聯繫上成令方所說的「醫用關係的知識與權力」？並請舉醫療的例子來說明。

四、隨著國際資本、勞力、資訊、科技快速流動的全球化現象逐漸加劇，外國籍女性以婚姻移民進入台灣的情形日漸普遍。環繞著「外籍新娘」現象所衍生的諸多議題（諸如工作權、身份證取得、子代教養等）也引起輿論各界的高度關注。夏曉鵬對美濃地區外籍新娘的實證研究論證了這些跨國婚姻的行動者進入和選擇跨國婚姻的方式其實是「集體主義式」（即以家庭成員的身份為出發點）的途徑，而非如主流社會學理論所言，行動者係以極大化個人私利的「個人主義交換範型」(individualistic exchange paradigm)的途徑來思考婚姻關係。請您討論夏文中，跨國婚姻的行動者究竟如何理解她／他們自己進入跨國婚姻的行為？而這種「集體主義式」的婚姻行為背後所涉及的性別(gender)關係以及社會結構為何？

「性別關係」考題共四題，第一題 34 分，必選，剩下三題請選二題來寫，每題 33 分。

一，Ann Ferguson 將美國八〇年代以來，基進女性主義者與極端自由主義女性主義者(libertarian feminists)之間對於諸多性議題(如色情、賣淫、S/M)的辯論稱為「性戰爭」(sex war)。在著名的 Sex War 一文中她指出，雙方陣營激烈的論戰係關乎雙方對於女/性(female sexuality)、權力(power)、性別(gender)、以及自由(freedom)的不同理解。然而，她也強調這場激烈對立的「性戰爭」並未全然反映性為女人所帶來的危險與快感。因此，她也針對雙方陣營的觀點提出深刻的批判。請您簡述這場「性戰爭」的實質內容，以及 Ann Ferguson 對這兩個陣營的批判，最後提出您個人對這場辯論的見解。(必選，34 分)

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二，傅大為在「戰後台灣婦產科的手術技藝與性別政治」一文中指出瞭解台灣戰後婦產科的手術技藝史有助於我們對於今天台灣高剖腹產率及子宮頸抹片檢查的延遲的瞭解。1)請說明該文所謂的「手術技藝與性別政治」為何？2)請以女人身體與婦產科的關係為焦點，描述從戰後的子宮搔爬術(D&C)到今天的高剖腹產率的歷史軌跡。

三，黃淑玲的研究指出，男人喝花酒其實與社會建構出來的男子性有密切關係。請你說明這研究的重要論點，並且提出你自己的評論。(提醒關鍵概念：社會交換關係，儀式劇碼，男性支配，階級象徵，象徵暴力)

四，Sandra Harding 的女性主義科技研究觀點，包括她的立場論，可以說是當今美國女性主義研究中，國際視野與歷史深度都極有份量的一個。從原本西方中產階級白女人的立場出發，她的觀點逐漸擴充到多元文化與後殖民主義的天地中，甚至考慮到男人可以做為女性主義思維主體的可能性。請說明 Harding 女性主義科技研究的國際視野與歷史深度，還有她對男性思維主體的看法，最後也請說明你自己對 Harding 相關意見的看法。

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