

考試科目	英文	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	第	節
------	----	----	-------	------	----	---	---	----	---	---

I. Vocabulary: 20%

To each question, choose one answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D) that best completes the sentence.

Example: I ___ you are happy.

- (A) think (B) sink
(C) thank (D) seek

Answer: (A)

- Arsenic is a ___ drug.
(A) toxic (B) typical
(C) tropical (D) topical
- The question of immortality is traditionally ___ as a question about the soul or the spirit of man.
(A) formalized (B) formulated
(C) formed (D) fornicated
- More and more teachers ___ to teach basic, general, or introductory courses, which, however, are what the undergraduates need most.
(A) decline (B) incline
(C) intend (D) declaim
- The immigrant ___ to living in his new country.
(A) adapted (B) adopted
(C) adjured (D) addicted
- The jury is ___ the case.
(A) deliberating (B) elaborating
(C) illustrating (D) demonstrating
- They ___ for how to solve the problem.
(A) disputed (B) dispelled
(C) disrupted (D) distributed
- Many tourists are attracted to Mountain A-Li by the autumn ___
(A) foliage (B) frugality
(C) fatigue (D) fertilization
- No one can be sure if the war is ___ or not.
(A) emasculate (B) imminent
(C) iterate (D) encumber
- Something about the statesman commands our instant response and ___
(A) confiscation (B) deference
(C) disproportion (D) interference
- The old man's illness was ___ by the sudden change of the temperature early this morning.
(A) disillusioned (B) aggravated

考試科目		所別		考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	第	節
------	--	----	--	------	----	---	---	----	---	---

(C) disintegrated (D) accelerated

II. English Structure and Writing Ability. 30%

Part A: Each sentence below has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to identify the one underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten.

Example: Many water is needed for people living in the dry area.
 A B C D
 Answer: (A)

- In order to prevent economic recession on a worldwide scale nations must work together.
 A B C D
- Scientists never give up any opportunity to experiment new methods in their laboratory.
 A B C D
- Our professors are all enough strict to force us to go upward in our studies.
 A B C D
- Your decisions can be done either today or tomorrow, but no later than tomorrow.
 A B C D
- That we ought to seek everything that is really good for us is self-evident true.
 A B C D
- All what I want are those things I need.
 A B C D
- If we look forward to the turn of the century, the prospects are bright still.
 A B C D
- Should we abolish the death penalty for all capital offenses, replacing it with life imprisonment, permit no release from prison on parole?
 A B C D

Part B: The following sentences are incomplete ones. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), are given beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Example: I came to _____ your birthday.
 (A) take (B) stay
 (C) celebrate (D) saving

國立政治大學圖書館

考試科目		所別		考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	第	節
------	--	----	--	------	----	---	---	----	---	---

Answer: (C)

9. Newly enacted antipollution laws have presented scientists with challenges which ____.
- (A) are being met as technological advances permit
 (B) technologically are being met by advances
 (C) advance as technology permits overcoming it
 (D) are permitted by technological advances to be overcome
10. Xenon has a number of applications, ____ may be mentioned its use in flash lamps for high-speed photography.
- (A) among which
 (B) which
 (C) and which
 (D) each of which
11. It is considered that the moon contains all the elements found on earth, including ____.
- (A) those required to generate nuclear energy.
 (B) they that are necessary for the generating of nuclear energy
 (C) elements for generating of nuclear energy
 (D) those are required for the generation of nuclear energy
12. ____, people and objects are presented in a flat, often angular, abstract manner in Jacob Lawrence's paintings.
- (A) Always able to recognize
 (B) The ability to recognize always
 (C) While always recognizable
 (D) Always can be recognized
13. ____ to steel, chromium increases the metal's hardness.
- (A) Stick (B) Next
 (C) Besides (D) Added
14. Not until the late 1980's ____ the ban of her people's visiting the Chinese mainland.
- (A) that Taiwan (B) did Taiwan remove
 (C) and Taiwan removed (D) when Taiwan removed
15. The accountant said that she was attracted ____ by the figures on the paper as by the neat script of them.
- (A) much so not (B) so much
 (C) not so much (D) much not so

III. Reading Comprehension. 30%

Read the following three passages carefully, and then choose the best answer to each question.

(1)

Watching a baby between six and nine months old will help you observe the basic concepts of geometry being learned. Once the baby has mastered the idea that space is three dimensional, it reaches out and begins grasping various kinds of objects. It is

考試科目	所別	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午第	節
------	----	------	----	---	---	-----	---

then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, that the concepts of sets and numbers are formed. So far, so good. But now an ominous development takes place. The nerve fibers in the brain insulate themselves in such a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it picks up language, and it is then brought into direct communication with adults. From this point on, it is usually downhill all the way for mathematics, because the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community into which it has been so unfortunate as to have been born. Nature, having done very well by the child to this point, having permitted it the luxury of thinking for itself for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always retain some memory of the early halcyon days, no matter what vicissitudes it may suffer later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent in any society is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to speak fluently.

- What does the passage mainly focus on?
 - The impact of language on mathematics
 - Children's ability to learn languages
 - How basic concepts of physics are learned
 - Math-learning strategies for babies
- Based on the passage, which of the following activities would teach a baby about geometry?
 - Picking up a wooden block
 - Recognizing the number 2
 - Uttering a nonsense word
 - Looking at distant objects
- According to the author, at what age does a child probably begin to learn about sets and numbers?
 - Six months
 - Nine months
 - Fifteen months
 - Eighteen months
- The use of the word "ominous" shows that the author believes the child's
 - linguistic future is threatened
 - nerves will deteriorate
 - hearing will suffer
 - mathematical ability will decline
- The passage will reach which of the following conclusions?
 - The language concepts used in early education interfere with mathematical reasoning.
 - It is hopeless to try to teach children mathematics after the age of two.
 - Language teaching should incorporate some mathematical formulas.
 - Preschool education should stress society's beliefs and

考試科目		所別		考試時間	月	日	上午第	節
					星期		下午第	

conventions.

6. The author's attitude toward early childhood education can best be described as somewhat
- (A) indifferent (B) compromising
(C) indulgent (D) cynical

(2)

Criminals were once considered sinners who chose to offend against the laws of God and man. They were severely punished for their crimes. Modern criminologists regard society itself as in large part responsible for the crimes committed against it. Poverty, poor living conditions, and inadequate education are all causes of crime. Crime is fundamentally the result of society's failure to provide a decent life for all the people. It is especially common in times when values are changing, as after a war, or in countries where people with different backgrounds and values are thrown together, as in the United States. Crimes, generally speaking, are fewer in countries where there is a settled way of life and traditional respect for law.

7. This passage deals with
- (A) criminals
(B) society
(C) the laws of God and man
(D) the reasons for crime
8. The main idea of this passage is that
- (A) criminals are sinners
(B) crime is common when values are changing
(C) crime is the result of poverty
(D) society is largely responsible for crime
9. According to the passage, which is not a cause of crime?
- (A) slums
(B) poverty
(C) wickedness
(D) ethnic mixing
10. To prevent crime, the author implies that society should
- (A) provide stiffer penalties for criminals
(B) provide a decent way of life for everyone
(C) segregate the poor
(D) give broader powers to the police

(3)

Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the "important relationships" they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive

考試科目	所別	考試時間	星期	月	日	上午	第	節
------	----	------	----	---	---	----	---	---

indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates for criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings seem perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be highly biased to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research questions is a much more subtle and frustrating task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

11. What does the author think about trying to find weaknesses in other people's research?
- (A) It should only be attempted by experienced researchers.
 (B) It may cause researchers to avoid publishing good work.
 (C) It is currently being done to excess.
 (D) It can be useful in planning future research.
12. According to the passage, what is one major criticism students often make of published research?
- (A) The research has not been written in an interesting way.
 (B) The research has been done in unimportant fields.
 (C) The researchers did not adequately establish the relationships involved.
 (D) The researchers failed to provide an appropriate summary.
13. According to the passage, how do students in class often react to another student's research?
- (A) They react the way they do to any other research.
 (B) They are especially critical of the quality of the research.
 (C) They offer unusually good suggestions for improving the work.
 (D) They show a lot of sympathy for the student researcher.
14. According to the passage, student researchers may have to change their research projects because
- (A) their budgets are too high
 (B) their original questions are too broad
 (C) their teachers do not give adequate advice
 (D) their time is very limited
15. What does the author conclude about preparing suitable questions for a research project?
- (A) It is more difficult than the student researcher may realize.
 (B) The researcher should get help from other people.
 (C) The questions should be brief so that they will be understood.
 (D) It is important to follow formulas closely.

IV. Composition. 20%

Write a well-organized and fully-developed composition on the topic "Take Profits from Defeats."

考試科目	中共黨史政	所別	東亞研究所	考試時間	6月25日 星期二 上午第3、4節
------	-------	----	-------	------	-------------------------

一 一九五九年七、八月間中共中央在廬山召開政治局擴大會議前後期間，中共黨內外的形勢如何？廬山會議在中共發展過程中具有何種意義？此一會議對中共政經形勢造成何種影響？試說明之。(25分)

二 一九九五年九月十八日中共總書記江澤民在中共十四屆五中全會閉幕時，在題為「正確處理社會主義現代化建設中的若干重大關係」的講話中，論述了十二個方面的關係。此一講話與一九五六年四月十五日毛澤東在中共政治局擴大會議中所提出的「論十大關係」的講話，在內容、提出的政經背景及其所顯示的意義有何異同之處？依目前中國大陸的政經形勢看來，中共所面臨的最急迫、並且有待解決的問題為何？中共是否提出有效的解決途徑，其發展前景如何？試說明之。(25分)

國立政治大學圖書館

三 中國大陸近年來民族主義高漲，有人認為這是一種屬於侵略性的民族主義，但也有人認為它具有濃厚的防衛性，請說明你認為這股民族主義的性質、興起的因素及其影響，並評論之。(25%)

四 改革開放以來，中共國家與社會關係發生了很大的改變，請說明主要的變化有那些方面，並探討這些變化對中國大陸政治發展的影響。(25%)

國立政治大學圖書館

考試科目	共黨理論	所別	東亞所	考試時間	月 日 上午第 節
------	------	----	-----	------	-----------

1. What is the Marxism after Marx? Compare and contrast with the Marxism of Marx. 25%
2. The ongoing historical process of the emergence of post-communism gives particular salience to two critical questions:
 - 1) Will the transition from Marxist-Leninist dictatorships gradually lead to pluralist democracy or to some form of nationalistic authoritarianism?
 - 2) What will be viewed as the political and intellectual legacy of the twentieth century's communism?

Please discuss and rejoin it. 25%

3. 馬克思、列寧、史大林和毛澤東對於「商品」的視角有何異同之處，請比較之。25%
4. 毛澤東有關「人民公社」的構想和馬克思有關共產主義社會的論述，有何不同之處，請說明之。25%

國立政治大學圖書館