

南華大學九十七學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

系所別：幼兒教育學系碩士班、傳播學系碩士班、歐洲研究所、
國際暨大陸事務學系亞太研究碩士班（區域研究組）、
民族音樂學系碩士班

科目編號：A11

科目：英文

試題紙第 / 頁共 頁

Choose the best answer (5%each; 每題5分)

Genetic Engineering is a (1) and rapidly developing technology that touches our lives through its (2) in medicine, forensics, industry and agriculture. Through this science humans are fast becoming the (3) of life but there are those who warn against the unknown dangers of disease and the production of (4) food supplies. What are GM (genetically modified) foods and what are the concerns for the consumer? The difference between GM foods and traditional breeding methods is the direct modification or (5) of certain genes. Traditional methods involve mixing thousands of genes (6) genetic modification allows just one individual gene, or a small number of genes, to be inserted into a plant, or animal. The biggest concern regarding GM foods are the effects that an uncontrolled genetically modified species could potentially have on human and animal health, agriculture, and on the environment (7). Genetically modified species have the potential to become biological (8) that are far worse than chemical ones as they would be virtually impossible to control since they are alive, migrate and could (9) producing even more dangerous offspring. This could lead to (10) damage to the ecology of the planet.

- () 1. (A) moderate (B) radical (C) timid (D) trivial
() 2. (A) apply (B) applicant (C) application (D) applicable
() 3. (A) architect (B) architectonics (C) architecture (D) architectural
() 4. (A) abundance (B) abundant (C) accelerate (D) acceleration
() 5. (A) production (B) legitimization (C) notification (D) manipulation
() 6. (A) instead (B) despite (C) whereas (D) therefore
() 7. (A) as a whole (B) for the better (C) as a matter of fact (D) in schort
() 8. (A) pollutes (B) pollutants (C) pollutions (D) polluxes
() 9. (A) mutate (B) multiply (C) mimic (D) modify
() 10. (A) irrelevant (B) irrefutable (C) irritative (D) irreversible

Researchers have suggested that one's emotional intelligence (EQ) is a greater indicator of success and satisfaction than his or her intellectual intelligence (IQ) contrary to an assumption that people with high IQs are bound to accomplish a lot in life. Psychologist Jack Hayer and Peter Salovey introduced the concept of emotional intelligence, or EI, in the early 1990s. According to them, emotional intelligence is a person's ability to understand his or her own emotion and those of others, and to act appropriately using these emotions. On a personal level, EQ includes having motivation and pursuing a goal successfully. It is generally accepted that the foundation for emotional intelligence is built in early childhood and emotional intelligence can taught and developed. Therefore, no matter what one's innate ability, he or she can learn the skills such as making friends, being a good parent and getting along with coworkers. There is no big difference between men women on total EQ but usually men tend to be better at stress tolerance and women tend to better at empathy and interpersonal relationship. Intellectual intelligence offers virtually no preparation for the problems one can face in the middle of his life. Even though people already know that a high IQ is no guarantee of success, they get used to paying more attention to intelligence not emotional intelligence. Having a high IQ, that is having a good memory, does not necessarily mean the person is capable of dealing with emotions. There are people who lack the social skills associated with high emotional intelligence even though they are very intelligent. IQ is just an indicator of school achievement and educational success.

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試題紙第 2 頁共 3 頁

- () 11. According to this passage, which of the following statements best describes EQ?
- (A) EQ is the predictor school achievement and education success.
(B) EQ is a person's ability to understand and deal with emotions.
(C) EQ is a person's ability to memorize things.
(D) EQ is the least important factor in one's success
- () 12. What is main gender difference in EQ?
- (A) Men tend to do better in dealing with stress and women tend to be more understanding and supportive toward others' feelings.
(B) Women tend to do better in dealing with stress and men tend to be more understanding and supportive toward others' feelings.
(C) Men tend to have a better memory and women tend to have better social skills.
(D) Women tend to have a better memory and men tend to have better social skills.
- () 13. According to this passage, which of the following statement best describes IQ?
- (A) A person with high IQ is likely to make new friends easily.
(B) A person with a high IQ can accomplish a lot in life.
(C) A person with high IQ is likely to pursue a goal successfully.
(D) A person with high IQ is likely to get good grades in school.
- () 14. According to this passage, what is the difference between EQ and IQ?
- (A) IQ is learned in early childhood while EQ is an innate ability.
(B) IQ has something to do with gender while EQ does not.
(C) EQ can be learned and developed throughout life while IQ is not subject to change.
(D) IQ can be learned and developed throughout life while EQ is not subject to change.
- () 15. According to this passage, why is EQ a better indicator of success than IQ?
- (A) EQ offers better preparation for the problems one faces in life.
(B) EQ is the predictor of school achievement.
(C) EQ offers better preparation for the problems one faces in school.
(D) EQ can be learned and developed throughout life.

Alcoholism and drug addiction has already reached epidemic proportions in the 21st Century. One of the biggest misconceptions about addiction is that it only affects certain groups within society: poor people from poor neighborhoods and ethnic minorities are more likely to be addicted to alcohol and drugs. The truth is, however, that addiction is blind to race, color and socio-economic background. Another fact is that drug and alcohol related crimes are increasing all over the world. There are many reasons why a person might first try drugs. Some of these might include peer pressure from friends, stress and personality characteristics. People take drugs and alcohol because of the elevation or relaxing effects they have on the body otherwise people wouldn't take them in the first place. But as the person develops a habit the chemistry of the brain starts to change and adapt, demanding more and more of the drug as it resists the discomfort of withdrawal. The person becomes an addict and the initial reasons for taking the drug soon pale into insignificance as the need for drugs or alcohol begins to dominate every aspect of the addict's life. Addictions are lifelong illnesses that are very hard to treat. The disturbing fact is that 1/3rd of patients who do receive treatment usually relapse within one year.

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試題紙第 3 頁共 3 頁

- () 16. According to this passage, what is the biggest myth about alcohol and drug addiction?
- (A) Addiction affects people under a lot of stress.
 - (B) Addiction only affects certain groups of people.
 - (C) Drug and alcohol related crimes are increasing in the US.
 - (D) Drug and alcohol related crimes are decreasing in the US.
- () 17. According to this passage, who is more likely to develop a drug or alcohol addiction?
- (A) Poor people from the poor neighborhood
 - (B) People with financial means
 - (C) Ethnic minorities
 - (D) All types of people
- () 18. According to this passage, why does a person first try drugs and alcohol?
- (A) He or she is under peer pressure.
 - (B) He or she is lonely.
 - (C) He or she has a lot of stress.
 - (D) There are different reasons.
- () 19. According to this passage, when a person becomes an addict, what is the main reason that makes the person to take drug or alcohol?
- (A) He or she is under stress.
 - (B) His or her body is controlled by drugs and alcohol.
 - (C) He or she enjoys the relaxing effects of drugs and alcohol.
 - (D) He or she takes drugs and alcohol for fun.
- () 20. According to this passage, why are addictions so hard to treat?
- (A) 1/3rd of those patients who have been treated for addiction become addicted again within one year.
 - (B) 1/3rd of those patients who have not been treated for addiction become addicted again within one year.
 - (C) 1/3rd of those patients who have been treated for addiction recover from addiction within one year.
 - (D) 1/3rd of those patients who have been not treated for addiction recover from addiction within one year.