南 華 大 學 九 十 學 年 度 碩 士 班 招 生 考 試 試 題 卷 系所別:傳播管理學系碩士班、文學研究所、生死學研究所、美學與藝術管理研究所、環境與藝術 研究所、宗教學研究所、教育社會學研究所、歐洲研究所、亞太研究所、經濟學研究所
研究所、宗教學研究所、教育社會學研究所、歐洲研究所、正上四中代、石中學
1/11 El . 4E V
田が笠ノエルーー
Answer each group of questions below each passage by choosing one correct answer out of four or giving a brief answer accordingly:
. What caused the death of the dinosaurs? One theory is that a comet, asteroid or other huge extraterrestrial body slammed into the earth 65 million years ag
According to this incorv the extraterrectrial hody migral at the state of the state
The all turned cold, and many dinosaurs died. Snow fell Provided to
Wilhout plants the rest of the harbivariant is
Although many loading species, the dinosaurs were gone forever. Although many loading the
accept the asteroid-impact theory, and despite popular accounts implying that the question is settled, it is not. A scattering of critics continue to challenge the
1. According to this passage, the dinosaurs disappeared from the earth probably because
(A) an asteroid slammed into the earth (B) the weather became too cold for them to survive. (C) they storyed to be the control of the control
is now accepted by
(A) a few biologists (B) many paleontologists (C) a scattering of critics (D) nobody
The artists participating in the subjectivist movements of about 1885-1900 may be grouped together only because they all rejected the realist conceptions of art that had prevailed for the preceding generation. It is on this basis only that they may be discussed together; stylistically, they varied widely. Following the lead of the advanced poets, they turned away from the exterior world and inward to their own feelings for their subject matter. Although they often employed traditional religious or literary subjects in their painting, they declared that its feeling qualities were derived more from colors and forms than from the subject chosen. The movement, therefore, was a result of new freedoms made possible by throwing off the obligation to "represent" the tangible world, and of new stimuli gained from an exploration of the subjective world. The new freedom and stimuli also allowed the range of ideas on what constituted proper subject matter for painting to be greatly expanded. They stimulated some of the more vigorous painters to create new formal characteristics, or even a new style, to convey better the more intangible qualities of the new subjectivist themes of painting. 3. Artists of the subjectivist movement are grouped together because they (A) were all realists (B) varied widely in style (C) all followed the lead of the advanced poets (D) rejected the realism of the preceding generation in their paintings. (A) their own inner feelings (B) the exterior world (C) the representation of the tangible world (D) none of the above The subjectivist movement gave the artists new freedoms and stimuli to (A) express themselves any way they liked (B) explore the subjective world (C) create a new style to convey tangible qualities in their paintings (D) be restricted to traditional subject matter
No doubt there is a sense in which it is true to say that experiment in psychology is "at least as old as Aristotle;" but certainly it can claim no great age as a nethod of systematic exploration of human reactions. This is a matter of some significance; for it means that, before experiment was systematically applied a psychology, the experimental method had already a long history of development in other realms, upon which the early experimenters in psychology built oth their aims and their methods. All the pioneers in experimental psychology were trained either in physics or in physiology. Their influence, both for odd and for ill, still remains stamped upon the accepted methods of the psychological laboratory. Systematic experimental method in psychology is
(A) as old as Aristotle (B) recently developed by itself (C) developed long before Aristotle's time (D) a recent application from other fields (A) as old as Aristotle (B) recently developed by itself (C) developed long before Aristotle's time (D) a recent application from other fields
(A) were often trained in fields other than psychology (B) had only good influence on the accepted methods of experimental psychology (C) used Aristotle's method to experiment (D) were philosophers of psychology
In order to be a good experimenter in psychology, one has to learn (A) biology (B) physics (C) physiology (D) It is not clearly indicated in this passage.
. Most of the things people do contain a substantial learned element. Not only are human actions and habits largely the outcome of learning, but thoughts, eliefs, attitudes and prejudices—the worlds which all of us construct for ourselves—are utterly dependent upon man's ability to learn. Human experience is ne prerogative of a species which is effectively equipped to learn throughout the course of life. It is hardly surprising that we should have become interested

中国 日 : 習過音で理学系領土地、文学研究所、生死學研究所、美學與藝術會理研究所、環境與要領 研究所、宗教學研究所、報道學研究所 (· 平大學九十學年度碩士班招生考試	試 題	
相当、英文 由	不所別:傳播管理學系碩士班、文學研究所、生死學研究所、美學與藝術管理研究	所、環培	胡莉術
in the possibility of scientifically investigating learning process. Haman Laming receives a good deaf of attention in that strong tradition of Western philosophy which has roots in the contributions of Plato and Aristothe. Furthermore, there has emerged a more recent branch of the historical tradition in which intellectual curisority about learning is combined with the explicit desire to make practical contributions to education and training. 9. According to this passage, human actions and habits completely depend on man's	研究所、宗教學研究所、教育社會學研究所、歐洲研究所、亞大研究所、	细派學研り	八云州
in the possibility of scientifically investigating learning process. Human learning receives a good deal of attention in that strong tradition of Western philosophy which has roots in the contributions of Plato and Aristotic. Furthermore, there has omerged a more recent branch of the historical tradition in which intellectual curiosity about learning is combined with the explicit desire to make practical contributions to education and training. 9. According to ones passage, human actions and habits completely depend on man? (A) thoughts. (B) behefs. (C) attitudes. (D) learning ability. 10. That human beings are interested in the learning process is. (A) a surprise. (B) a natural thing. (C) a possible investigation. (D) unknown. 11. Discussion on human learning. (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy. (B) has never been included in Western philosophy. (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training. V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one we this situation is a resolt of the particular context in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explainment of the most compoun authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very raregarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as caw material faciling the profitable entertainment inclustry of early Model. London, much as film scripts are the raw material of roday's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just. (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer. (D) none of the above 11. Early Modern plays were. (A) often regarded as illustratical of the early intercent century European arrivals were reburfed and ignored at the context of East Asia. Pushed to the pe	科 目:並 寸	还仍于例》 -	U 771
which intellectual curiosity about learning is combined with the explicit desire to make practical contributions to education and training. 9. According to this passage, human actions and habits completely depend on man's	1±1 4P 32	2 頁共	2 頁
9. According to this passage, human actions and habis completely depend on man's (A) thoughts (B) beliefs (C) attitudes (D) learning ability (0. That human beings are interested in the learning process is (A) a surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown 11. Discussion on human learning (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed. An understanding of this context explain many of the most compoun authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very raregarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern plays were only very raregarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as a warn and the arise as film scripts are the raw material of oday's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just. Ioday, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is 13. Early Modern plays were (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (D) none of the above 14. Writers of Modern plays tost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies	philosophy which has roots in the contributions of Physical Academy in the Contribution of Physical Academy in the	tradition of We	stern
9. According to this passage, human actions and habits completely depend on man's (A) thoughts (B) beliefs (C) attitudes (D) learning ability 10. That human beings are interested in the learning process is (A) a surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown 11. Discussion on human learning (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one we has introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one we has situation is a result of the particular comext in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explain many of the most comuton authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were not year rare recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material facting the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern plays are series as film acripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as illierature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) often regarded as illierature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecogniz	which intellectual curiosity about learning in the contributions of Plato and Aristotle. Furthermore, there has emerged a more recent branch of which intellectual curiosity about learning in the contributions of Plato and Aristotle.	the historical tra	adition in
(A) thoughts (B) beliefs (C) attitudes (D) learning ability 10. That human beings are interested in the learning process is (A) a surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown 11. Discussion on human learning (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writes a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writes a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writes a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explain amony of the most context of the particular context in which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rare regulated as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as a raw material flucing the profitable entertainment industry of early Mode London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was solid, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wringly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of enternalization industry (D) unrecognizable today Writers of Modern plays solt control over their works because (A) clearly identified (B) wringly ascribed to only one writer plays (C) their plays were p	According to this passage, human actions and the explicit desire to make practical contributions to education and tra	aining.	
(A) a surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown [1] Discussion on human learning (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writes it into the introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writes it into the particular context in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explain many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rare regarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material faciling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern plays as in the strip was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as ilicrature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early mineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese, af	(A) thoughts (B) haliafa (C) with the (D) is an analysis of the passage, number of the pass		
(A) as surprise (B) a natural thing (C) a possible investigation (D) unknown II. Discussion on human learning (A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition of will not be introduced to education and training V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one wr This situation is a result of the particular context in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explain many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rategarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today. VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the earl	(0) That human beings are interested in the last of th		
(A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition (will not be introduced to education and training) V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writer is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one writers is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rargarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fucling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern, much as film scripts are the raw material of folday's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	(A) a surprise (B) a natural discussion (C)		
(A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of the historical tradition (will not be introduced to education and training) V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one written as a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one written as a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explain many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very rare regarded as "interature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as taw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Modern plays were only very rare regarded as a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	1 Discussion on human 1.		
V. There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly ascribed, or thought to be the work of more than one wr This situation is a result of the particular context in which early Modern plays were written, acted, and published. An understanding of this context explair many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very ra reparded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Mode London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is			
many of the most compon authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very ra regarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Mode. London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of E	(A) has a long tradition in Western philosophy (B) has never been included in Western philosophy (C) is a recent branch of twill not be introduced to education and training	the historical tra	ıdition (E
many of the most common authorship problems which arise. The single most important factor in this context is that early Modern plays were only very ra regarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Mode. London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is (A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of E	There is a great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays which are either anonymous, wrongly except and a standard and second and s		
regarded as "literature" in a sense recognizable today. They are better regarded as raw material fueling the profitable entertainment industry of early Mode London, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought from writers by acting companies and, just today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	his situation is a result of the particular context in which early Modern plays were written parted and published.	vork of more tha	in one writ
today, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it. 12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	The single most important factor in this and it is	_	
12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	andon, much as film scripts are the raw material of today's film industry. Like film scripts, they were bought formula	nt industry of ea	arly Moder
12. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is	day, once a script was sold, the writer lost control over it.	ting companies	and, just as
(A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the above 13. Early Modern plays were (A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguess Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about years. (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 400 (D) 1500 16. In this period, the European colonists had political control in (C) the Ming China (D) India	2. According to this passage, the authorship of many Elizabethan plays is		
(A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguese Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	(A) clearly identified (B) wrongly ascribed (C) ascribed to only one writer (D) none of the shows		•
(A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry (D) unrecognizable today 14. Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because (A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguess Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	B. Early Modern plays were		
(A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguess Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about years. (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 400 (D) 1500 16. In this period, the European colonists had political control in (C) the Ming China (D) India	(A) often regarded as literature (B) bought by film industry (C) raw material of entertainment industry. (D) processing the		
(A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their plays were scripts VI. Imperial expansion in East Asia and the consequent reshaping of political life in the region can be seen in three waves. First, in a period running from around 1500 to the early nineteenth century European arrivals were rebuffed and ignored at the center of East Asia. Pushed to the periphery the Portuguess Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	Writers of Modern plays lost control over their works because	today:	
Spanish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political control in the island archipelagos of South-East Asia. The Portuguese, after being expelled from Canton and Ningpo in the early part of the sixteenth century were allowed by the Ming dynasty to settle in the walled and encircled micro-territory of Macau down river from Canton. The Dutch constructed a precarious infrastructure of control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	(A) acting companies bought their plays (B) acting companies sold their plays (C) their plays were profitable (D) their play		
control and extraction—The Dutch East India Company—that controlled the spice trade in what is now Indonesia, but it barely penetrated the interior of the islands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands. 15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	panish and Dutch were only able to establish the merest toe-holds of economic engagement, religious ascendancy and political cor-	periphery the P	Portuguese,
15. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about	ands. The Spanish, after much struggle, held the isolated and underdeveloped Philippine islands.	acarious infrast	
.(A) the center of East Asia (B) the peripheral archipelagos of South-East Asia (C) the Ming China (D) India	. In this passage, the first period of European colonization of East Asia lasts about years:		
(A) the center of East Asia (B) the peripheral archipelagos of South-East Asia (C) the Ming China (D) India	In this period, the European colonists had political control in		
1/ In this period, the Deutermann (1) 1:	(A) the center of East Asia (B) the peripheral archipelagos of South-East Asia (C) the Ming China (D) India		
17. In this period, the Portuguese settled in			
(A) Canton (B) Macau (C) Indonesia (D) the Philippine islands	(A) Canton (B) Macau (C) Indonesia (D) the Philippine islands		
VII. In Sartre's ontology what differentiates human being from all other being is precisely nothing. Or more accurately, it is a nothingness. In rewriting the sentence I have subtly changed it. Human being is not the same as the rest of being but is distinguished from it by a separating nothingness. When the Greek Atomists declared that reality consisted of atoms and void, it was easy to grasp that the void was real without being a substance. We can see a hole. Clearly, emptiness was necessary if atoms were to group and regroup themselves in the forms that make up the universe. But the Atomists' nonbeing does not do anything; it is being in the form of self-moving atoms that is responsible for both relative permanencies and change. By contrast, Sartre puts all signifying activity where there is nothingness.	eek Atomists declared that reality consisted of atoms and void, it was easy to grasp that the void was real without being a substance arly, emptiness was necessary if atoms were to group and regroup themselves in the forms that make up the universe. But the Ada anything; it is being in the form of self-moving atoms that is responsible for both relative permanencies and change. By continuous and change are the substances.	hingness. Whe	en the

signifying activity where there is nothingness. And where is this nothingness? He tells us that "Nothingness lies coiled in the heart of being—like a worm."

18. According to Sartre, what is the difference between human being and all other being?

19. What is the difference between Sartre's nothingness and the Greek Atomists' nonbeing?

20. Where is Sartre's nothingness located?