

系所組別： 職能治療學系

考試科目： 英文文獻評析

考試日期：0220，節次：4

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(題組)

1 (題號)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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請務必將答案寫在答題本。

第一與第二大題組，請如上列格式，註明題組與題號，每十個答案寫一橫列。

**I. Match the meanings to the correct word (10 %, 1 point per question)**

1. adj. threatening or showing in evil; dishonest (a) anonymous (b) ker. (c) sinister (d) cadaverous.
2. v. assign (a) expedient (b) clement (c) attribute (d) contemptuous
3. adj. acting solely from a consideration of reward or profit (a) accord (b) dissolute (c) supine (d) mercenary
4. adj. inclined to believe anything; easily imposed upon (a) delete (b) reiterate (c) credulous (d) jeopardy
5. n. origin (a) consensus (b) genesis (c) chicanery (d) simper
6. adj. conceited (a) egotistic (b) exodus (c) vernal (d) craven
7. n. a state of happiness; a high ability (a) callous (b) felicity (c) sally (d) fatuous
8. adj. very steep; descending rapidly (a) craven (b) corpulent (c) untenable (d) precipitous
9. adj. deadly (a) noisome (b) extemporaneous (c) lethal (d) extemporaneous
10. adj. perfect or highly accomplished (a) acrimonious (b) inscrutable (c) fulsome (d) consummate

**II. Reading tests: Choose one correct answer for each question (10 %, one point per question)**

1. We can \_\_\_\_ renew your newspaper subscription in you desire it. (a) automatically (b) autogenetically (c) autonomously (d) autocratically
2. By the time we sit down to dinner, Mom \_\_\_\_ working all day in the kitch (a) is usually (b) will be (c) would be (d) will have been
3. He published his first novel when he was (a) eighteen (b) age of eighteen (c) eighteen-years-old (d) eighteen years
4. The election turnout was not very good \_\_\_\_ the freezing snowy weather (a) due to (b) consequently (c) however (d) although
5. The idea of \_\_\_\_ money in developing countries is becoming more popular with fund directories (a) to invest (b) investing (c) invest (d) be investing
6. I wish you hadn't told the boss we \_\_\_\_ this by this Friday. (a) shouldn't do (b) would finish (c) weren't doing (d) had finished.
7. I proposed to turn down the radio so he could study, but he said he didn't \_\_\_\_\_. (a) mind (b) matter (c) bother (d) need.
8. Questions about the safety of food products should be \_\_\_\_ to the Environmental Protection

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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Agency. (a) directed (b) informed (c) answered (d) asked.

9. I am sure I \_\_\_ tennis better if I had more time to practice. (a) had played (b) will play (c) could play (d) was playing.

10. Department stores profits will be lower again this quarter owing to \_\_\_ sales (a) depressed (b) depreciated (c) deprived (d) descended.

第三題組，請如首頁上方格式，註明題組與題號，每五個答案寫一橫列。

請務必將答案寫在答題本。

### III. Reading comprehension (10 points, two points per question)

At an elevation of 29,028 feet (8848 meters) above sea level, Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain. Mount Everest is relatively young, having been formed only 60 million years ago, and it is still growing a few millimeters every year!

Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the Himalayas. The summit ridge of Mount Everest separates Nepal and Tibet. Each place has a special name for this giant mountain. The Nepalese name is Sagarmatha, which means "goddess of the sky". The Tibetan name is Chomolungma, which means "mother goddess of the universe". In English, Mount Everest is named after Sir George Everest, the first person to record the height and location of the mountain.

A climb to the summit was attempted by George Mallory in 1922, who famously gave his reason for wanting to climb Everest as "because it's there." He attempted to reach the summit again in the company of Andrew Irvine in 1924, but on this trip both climbers disappeared.

The first successful ascent (and descent) of Mount Everest was accomplished by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay on May 29th, 1953. The first ascent by a woman was on May 16th, 1975, by Junko Tabei from Japan.

Between 1921 and 2007, over two thousand people have climbed Mount Everest, some more than once. Since the first ascent in 1953, more than 600 climbers from 20 different countries have reached the summit. However, over two hundred climbers have died attempting to climb Mount Everest, most commonly from avalanches, but also from falls in crevasses, cold, or high-altitude sicknesses.

Multiple Choice: Only one correct answer for each question.

1. In what way does Mount Everest change annually? (a) It is shrinking a very small amount. (b) It is getting a little wider. (c) It is shifting slightly to the north. (d) It is growing a very small amount taller.
2. Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Rocky Mountains (b) Andes (c) Himalayas (d) Alps.
3. Who wanted to climb Mount Everest "because it's there"? (a) George Mallory (b) Edmund Hillary (c) Tenzing Norgay (d) Junko Tabei
4. The first team to successfully reach the summit was \_\_\_\_\_. (a) George Mallory and Andrew

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Irvine, (b) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, (c) George Mallory and Edmund Hillary, (d) Tenzing Norgay and Andrew Irvine

5. Since 1953, how many people have reached the summit? (a) about 20 (b) fewer than 600 (c) exactly 600 (d) more than 600.

Excerpts from : <http://www.abcteach.com/>

第四大題組，請如首頁上方格式，註明題組與題號，每五個答案寫一橫列。  
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IV. Choose from the following words to fill out the blanks in the paragraph. (30%, two points per blank )

stripped	the	deliberate	errors	investigation
whose	editorial	to	a	damage
concludes	fueled	histories	falsifying	responsible

A now-retracted British study that linked autism \_\_\_1\_\_\_ childhood vaccines was an "elaborate fraud" that has done long-lasting \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to public health, \_\_\_3\_\_\_ leading medical publication reported Wednesday. An \_\_\_4\_\_\_ published by the British medical journal BMJ \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the study's author, Dr. Andrew Wakefield, misrepresented or altered the medical \_\_\_6\_\_\_ of all 12 of the patients \_\_\_7\_\_\_ cases formed \_\_\_8\_\_\_ basis of the 1998 study -- and that there was "no doubt" Wakefield was \_\_\_9\_\_\_.

"It's one thing to have a bad study, a study full of \_\_\_10\_\_\_, and for the authors then to admit that they made errors," Fiona Godlee, BMJ's editor-in-chief, told CNN. "But in this case, we have a very different picture of what seems to be a \_\_\_11\_\_\_ attempt to create an impression that there was a link by \_\_\_12\_\_\_ the data." Britain \_\_\_13\_\_\_ Wakefield of his medical license in May. "Meanwhile, the damage to public health continues, \_\_\_14\_\_\_ by unbalanced media reporting and an ineffective response from government, researchers, journals and the medical profession," BMJ states in an \_\_\_15\_\_\_ accompanying the work.

Excerpt from CNN.com, January 6, 2011

V. Short Answers (20 %, 10 points per question)

Read the article and answer the following two questions (in Chinese) accordingly.

BEIJING — No one disputes Zhang Wuben's talents as a salesman. Through television shows, DVDs and a best-selling book, he convinced millions of people that raw eggplant and immense quantities of mung beans could cure lupus, diabetes, depression and cancer. For \$450, seriously ill patients could buy a 10-minute consultation and a prescription — except Mr. Zhang, one of the most popular practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, was booked through 2012.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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But when the price of mung beans skyrocketed this spring, Chinese journalists began digging deeper. They learned that contrary to his claims, Mr. Zhang, 47, was not from a long line of doctors (his father was a weaver). Nor did he earn a degree from Beijing Medical University (his only formal education, it turned out, was the brief correspondence course he took after losing his job at a textile mill). The exposure of Mr. Zhang's faked credentials provoked a fresh round of hand-wringing over what many scholars and Chinese complain are the dishonest practices that permeate society, including students who cheat on college entrance exams, scholars who promote fake or unoriginal research, and dairy companies that sell poisoned milk to infants. ...

China devotes significant resources to building a world-class education system and pioneering research in competitive industries and sciences, and has had notable successes in network computing, clean energy, and military technology. But a lack of integrity among researchers is hindering China's potential and harming collaboration between Chinese scholars and their international counterparts.... Pressure on scholars by administrators of state-run universities to earn journal citations — a measure of innovation — has produced a deluge of plagiarized or fabricated research. ... The results of a recent government study found that a third of the 6,000 scientists at six of the nation's top institutions admitted they had engaged in plagiarism or the outright fabrication of research data. ... Fang Shimin, a muckraking writer who has become a well-known advocate for academic integrity, said the problem started with the state-run university system, where politically appointed bureaucrats have little expertise in the fields they oversee. Because competition for grants, housing perks and career advancement is so intense, officials base their decisions on the number of papers published. ... When plagiarism is exposed, colleagues and school leaders often close ranks around the accused. Mr. Fang said this was partly because preserving relationships trumped protecting the reputation of the institution. But the other reason, he said, is more sobering: Few academics are clean enough to point a finger at others. One result is that plagiarizers often go unpunished, which only encourages more of it, said Zeng Guoping, director of the Institute of Science Technology and Society at Tsinghua University in Beijing, which helped run the survey of 6,000 academics.

Excerpt from CNN.com 2010/10/7

**Questions.**

1. The reasons of the prevalence of plagiarism among Chinese academics.
2. List the examples given in the article on the dishonest practices that permeate the Chinese society today.

**VI. Translation**

Please write a Chinese translation of the following paragraphs (20 %).

Jonathan Schooler was a young graduate student at the University of Washington in the nineteen-eighties when he discovered a surprising new fact about language and memory. At the time, it

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was widely believed that the act of describing our memories improved them. But, in a series of clever experiments, Schooler demonstrated that subjects shown a face and asked to describe it were much less likely to recognize the face when shown it later than those who had simply looked at it. Schooler called the phenomenon “verbal overshadowing.” ... Before long, Schooler had extended the model to a variety of other tasks. ... (but) a secret worry gnawed at him: it was proving difficult to replicate his earlier findings. “I’d often still see an effect, but the effect just wouldn’t be as strong,” he told me. “It was as if verbal overshadowing, my big new idea, was getting weaker.” ... His first attempt at replicating the 1990 study, in 1995, resulted in an effect that was thirty per cent smaller. The next year, the size of the effect shrank another thirty per cent. ... “This was profoundly frustrating,” he says. “It was as if nature gave me this great result and then tried to take it back.”

Excerpt from New Yorker, by Jonah Lehrer, December 13, 2010