

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

**Multiple-choice questions (5% for each from question 1-8)**

If there is any single factor that makes for success in living, it is the ability to profit by defeat. Every success I know has been achieved because the person was able to analyze defeat and actually profit by it in his next understanding. Confuse defeat with failure, and you are doomed indeed to failure. For it isn't defeat that makes you fail: it is your own refusal to see in defeat the guide and encouragement to success.

Defeats are nothing to be ashamed of. They are routine incidents in the life of every man who achieves success. But defeat is a dead loss unless you do face it without humiliation, analyze it and learn why you failed. Defeat, in other words, can help to cure its own cause. Not only does defeat prepare us for success, but nothing can arouse within us such a compelling desire to succeed. If you let a baby grasp a rod and try to pull it away, he will cling more and more tightly until his whole weight is suspended. It is this same reaction which should give you new and greater strength every time you are defeated. If you exploit the power which defeat gives, you can accomplish with it far more than you are capable of.

1. The person who was able to analyze defeat is likely
  - (A) to achieve success.
  - (B) to be a successor.
  - (C) to be ashamed of his defeat.
  - (D) to let a baby grasp a rod.
2. The author
  - (A) advises you to confuse defeat with failure.
  - (B) wants you to mistake defeat for failure.
  - (C) orders you to confuse defeat with failure.
  - (D) warns you not to confuse defeat with failure.
3. Defeat is valuable
  - (A) because it makes you fail.
  - (B) because it forces you to face it without humiliation.
  - (C) in that it provides the guide and encouragement to success.
  - (D) because of your own refusal to see in it the guide and encouragement to success.
4. What does the author advise one to do with the power which defeat gives? One should
  - (A) make unfair use of it.
  - (B) explain it.
  - (C) explore it.
  - (D) turn it to practical account.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別 認知科學研究所

考試科目 英文閱讀測驗

考試日期：0307，節次：4

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

The world is changing. The change is a transition from expansion to improvement. Expansion is about quantity, about organizing society in such a way that a continuing increase is possible in output and demand, income and expenditure, people's needs and the means to satisfy them. Improvement is about quality. This begins with small things, which are, nevertheless, not to be discounted, because they improve the quality of our lives. The recovery of cities for people is one example: precincts for pedestrians, underpasses for cars rather than for human beings, restored old buildings rather than new slums. The way people live, and the space and the comforts of their homes provide many other examples. So do the arts, the opportunities for recreation and play, sports, and whatever contributes to beauty and to pleasure. All this is important for an improving society, but improvement means more. Even a butterfly adds a touch of color to a cheerless and hopeless world but improvement goes to the core of this world: that is, the social construction of human life-chances.

5. An expansion society
- (A) concerns itself with productivity.
  - (B) should already be a thing of the past.
  - (C) has created more slums albeit not internationally.
  - (D) provides better life-chances.
6. The quality of our lives can be improved if we
- (A) realize that we should now enter into a period of social transition.
  - (B) are prepared to give up our wish to expand.
  - (C) care to concentrate our efforts on better wages and larger expenditure.
  - (D) are willing to sacrifice undue luxury for simple beauty and plain pleasure.
7. "To recover cities for people" implies that
- (A) cities have become ugly monuments of modern technology.
  - (B) streets have been invaded and taken over by the motor car.
  - (C) pedestrians are faced with too many inconveniences.
  - (D) people are willing to evacuate the city.
8. The social construction of human life-chances is made up of a number of things, among them:
- (A) a continuing increase in output and demand.
  - (B) ample job opportunities.
  - (C) a controlling interest in government.
  - (D) a relaxing of social rigidities, such as the division of labor, compulsory retirement, etc.

系所組別 認知科學研究所

考試科目：英文閱讀測驗

考試日期：0307，節次：4

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

**Abstract:** Sleep is known to promote the consolidation of motor memories. In everyday life, typically more than 1 isolated motor skill is acquired at a time, and this possibly gives rise to interference during consolidation. Here, it is shown that reward expectancy determines the amount of sleep-dependent memory consolidation. Subjects were trained on 2 different sequences of a finger sequence motor task before 12-hr retention intervals of either nocturnal sleep or daytime wakefulness. After training was finished, reward expectancy was varied by announcing a monetary reward for performance improvement at retesting on either the first- or second-trained sequence. Before the retest, however, subjects were informed that reward would depend not on only 1 sequence but on the average performance for both sequences. Posttraining sleep enhanced overall finger sequence performance. The sleep-dependent gain in skill was significantly greater for the sequence that was associated with monetary reward after training, regardless of whether this sequence was the first or second to be trained. After wake retention intervals, no or only minor performance gains were observed. The data show that expectancy for a reward enhances offline learning of a skill during sleep.

9. Please summary and translate the abstract shown above into Chinese. (10%)

10. According to the abstract, please draw schematic diagram of the experimental procedure (including independent and dependent variables) and probably used statistics in Chinese or English. (20%)

**Abstract:** Numerous studies have demonstrated that observers often fail to notice large changes in visual scenes, a phenomenon known as change blindness. Some experiments have suggested that phenomenological experience in change blindness experiments is more diverse than the common distinction between change detection and change blindness allows to resolve. Recently, it has been debated whether changes in visual scenes can be detected ("sensed") without a corresponding perception of the changing object ("seeing") and whether these phenomena build on fundamentally different perceptual processes. The present study investigated whether phenomenologically different perceptual processes such as sensing and seeing rely on different or similar neural processes. We studied event-related potential (ERP) effects of visual change processing (as compared to change blindness) when observers merely detected the presence of a change ("sensing") and when they identified the changing object in addition to detection ("seeing"). Although the visual awareness negativity (VAN)/selection negativity was similar for detection with and without identification, a change-related positivity and the N2pc contralateral to changes were found exclusively when the change was fully identified. This finding indicates that change identification requires perceptual and neural processes that are not involved in mere detection. In a second experiment, we demonstrated that the VAN and N2pc effects are similar to effects of selective attention in a visual search task. By contrast, the change-related positivity was specific for conscious processing of visual changes. The results suggest that changes can be detected ("sensed") without perception of the changing object. Furthermore, sensing and seeing seem to rely on different neural processes and seem to constitute different types of visual perception. These findings bear implications for how different categories of visual awareness are related to different stages in visual processing.

11. Please summary and translate the abstract shown above into Chinese. (10%)

12. According to the abstract, please draw schematic diagram of the experimental procedure (including independent and dependent variables) and probably used statistics in Chinese or English. (20%)