

# 世新大學九十九學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 4 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
社會心理學系	英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

題號與答案請在答案卷上標明清楚並請把握時間作答

一、選擇題（每題 2 分）：Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

- The new-born baby \_\_\_\_\_ her father in many ways: her chin, nose and eyes seem to be the exact copies of her fathers?  
(A) reproduces (B) resembles (C) clones (D) modifies
- Mass murder reminds people of the 1994 Rwandan \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) genocide (B) homicide (C) suicide (D) pesticide
- Underhill, a scientist studying consumers, tells his clients they can increase sales by placing \_\_\_\_\_ within easy reach and encouraging customers to touch it.  
(A) shoppers (B) reasons (C) merchandise (D) profits
- They say, "Variety is the \_\_\_\_\_ of life." Indeed, life will become unbearable if it is always the same.  
(A) vice (B) dice (C) rice (D) spice
- Einstein yearns for the good of the human race, not to push forward any section of it \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
(A) at the expense of (B) in the excuse of (C) with the evidence of (D) for the delivery of
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of a President of the Republic of China takes place on May 20<sup>th</sup>.  
(A) democracy (B) inauguration (C) scandal (D) legitimacy
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the judge is unquestioned.  
(A) jargon (B) curiosity (C) candidate (D) integrity
- Cultural imperialism, a term first \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1960s, refers to cultural hegemony.  
(A) cornered (B) coned (C) come (D) coined
- Under scientific study, laughing has been found to be one human behavior that sometimes occurs in response to situations that are \_\_\_\_\_ and unfunny.  
(A) banal (B) lame (C) illiterate (D) flaccid
- Thanks to the invention of the sewing machine, \_\_\_\_\_ can be readily made by mass production and at low cost.  
(A) sentiments (B) payments (C) garments (D) improvements
- After finding the \_\_\_\_\_ evidence in his drawer, Roger took it to the police.  
(A) pugnacious (B) workable (C) tangible (D) belittled
- We invited the \_\_\_\_\_ engineer to address our club.  
(A) steeped (B) eminent (C) interminable (D) sordid

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13. When my neighbor's dog was run over, we sent a \_\_\_\_\_ card.  
(A) condolence (B) mundane (C) laceration (D) laudable
14. Mary keeps buying branded clothes, bags, and shoes; I cannot help but \_\_\_\_\_ how she lives within her income.  
(A) to wonder (B) wondering (C) wondered (D) wonder
15. After being rejected the 100<sup>th</sup> time, Frank Brown says in despair, "Never in my life \_\_\_\_\_ any woman again!"  
(A) I will ever chase (B) chase I will ever (C) will I ever chase (D) chase ever I will
16. But on this particular day I found myself \_\_\_\_\_ not about the movies or about writing but instead pouring out my feelings about the loss of my grandfather.  
(A) to talk (B) talking (C) talked (D) talk

二、挑錯題（每題 2 分）：Find the one error in each of the following short passages.

1. I like her company. She's both charming and sophisticate. She has a degree in  
(A) (B)  
Marketing and seems to be quite capable.  
(C) (D)
2. In some areas of Taiwan, unfavorable climate or soil make farming an impossible  
(A) (B) (C) (D)  
task.
3. Beyond their importance as a source of food for both people and animals, corn is  
(A) (B) (C)  
also used to produce alcohol-based fuels.  
(D)
4. On weekends, many activities take place on the university's main campus, which  
(A) (B) (C)  
you find the famous hundred-year-old banyan tree near the beautiful pond.  
(D)
5. Because there were so few women in the early Western states, the freedom and  
(A) (B)  
rights of Western women are more extensive than Eastern ladies.  
(C) (D)

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三、英翻中：

1. 以下文章出自 Gerrig & Zimbardo (2010) 一書，請將之譯成中文（22 分）：

A team of researchers sought to demonstrate that people's memory performance can be harmed if they discuss events with co-witnesses (Hope et al., 2008). The researchers also wished to assess the impact of the relationship between the co-witnesses by using pairs that were strangers, friends, or romantic partners. The participants watched a video of a girl entering an office at a university. The events were filmed from two different angles so that some actions (such as the girl's theft of money) were visible from one angle but not the other. The members of each pair watched one or the other versions of the events. They then worked their way through a questionnaire that asked them to recall the events as if "they were real witnesses waiting for the police to arrive" (p.478). Finally, the participants completed separate memory questionnaires that instructed them to report only information that they themselves had witnessed. Even so, when participants interacted with strangers, 29 percent reported information they had obtained from their co-witness. When participants interacted with friends or romantic partners, 58 percent reported such information. This experiment suggests that, after discussing events with co-witnesses, people may find it difficult to isolate their own eye-witness memories from what they have learned from others. This may be particularly if they have a prior relationship with the co-witnesses. Such results are important because, when people testify in court, they swear to report just information they obtained from their own experience of the events.

2. 以下文章出自聯合報刊載之紐約週報 (By Nicholas Wade)，請將之譯成中文（16 分）：

What is the essence of human nature? Flawed, say many theologians. Vicious and addicted to warfare, wrote Hobbes. Selfish and in need of considerable improvement, think many parents. But biologists are beginning to form a generally sunnier view of humankind. Their conclusions are derived in part from testing very young children, and partly from comparing human children with those of chimpanzees, hoping the differences will point to what is distinctively human. The somewhat surprising answer at which some biologists have arrived is that babies are innately sociable and helpful to others. When infants 18 months old see an unrelated adult whose hands are full and who needs assistance opening a door or picking up a dropped clothespin, they will immediately help, Michael Tomasello writes in "Why We Cooperate," a book published in October.

3. 以下文章出自 Gerrig & Zimbardo (2010) 一書，請將之譯成中文（20 分）：

Earlier we reviewed evidence that people are concerned with *self-enhancement* --- brining about positive changes in self-esteem. However, people in different cultures have different

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interpretations of the *self* in self-enhancement. For that reason, a team of researchers predicted that students from the United States would be more likely to choose individualistic behaviors for self-enhancement, whereas students from Japan would choose collectivist behaviors. To test the idea, the researchers asked each student from the United States and Japan to spend 10 minutes imagining that he or she was part of a task force responsible for solving business problems. The students were asked to consider a range of issues and write down their ideas on those issues. After performing this exercise, the students made predictions about how likely it was that they would outperform the other (imaginary) task force members on a range of behaviors. Some of those behaviors were individualistic: Would they "disagree with [their] group when [they] believe the group is wrong?" Some of those behaviors were collectivist: Would they "avoid open confrontation with [their] group?" For each behavior, the students gave responses ranging from -5 ("much less likely than the typical group members") to +5 ("much more likely than the typical group member"). As shown in the Table, the students predicted that they would outperform their peers --- the more positive numbers indicate more self-enhancement --- with respect to those behaviors that were matched with their construals of self.