

東吳大學 103 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

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系級	各學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	英文	本科總分	100 分

I. Sentence Completion (Questions 1-10: 20%)

Four answer choices are given below each sentence. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. Then mark an X over the letter that corresponds to your answer choice as shown in the following example.

Example: A ~~B~~ C D (B is the best answer)

Note: Please **DO NOT** circle, tick or underline your choice on the Answer Sheet.

1. The trend toward longer working hours _____.
(A) continues (B) continuation (C) continuous (D) continually
2. Benny will work the evening shift, _____ he prefers to work in the mornings.
(A) although (B) or (C) and (D) since
3. Staff members are reminded that professional _____ is a daily requirement of the company.
(A) attend (B) assembly (C) ambiguity (D) attire
4. Illegal immigrants in the United States usually go to large cities _____ find work and go unnoticed among the numerous inhabitants.
(A) where are able to (B) where are they able to (C) where they are able to (D) they are able to
5. The decision to change careers is difficult and _____.
(A) required confidence in one's ability (B) requires confidence in one's ability (C) confidence required in one's ability (D) one's ability requiring confidence
6. The test is _____ than I expected.
(A) more easier (B) much easier (C) very easier (D) as easier
7. Construction of the new highway system _____ completed on time if more workers had been hired.
(A) will be (B) would be (C) would have been (D) should have
8. Not until I took Mr. Fleagle's class _____ to become a writer.
(A) I decided (B) did I decide (C) that I decided (D) that did I decide
9. Everyone is a genius. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life _____ that it is stupid.
(A) believe (B) believe in (C) believing (D) believing in
10. _____ bribes, wealthy individuals are able to influence corrupt politicians.
(A) Meaning (B) Means of (C) By means of (D) Means by

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II. Cloze Test (Questions 11-30: 60%)

Four answer choices are provided for each of the questions below. Select the best answer to complete the text. Then mark an X over the letter that corresponds to your answer choice as shown in the following example.

Example: A ~~B~~ C D (B is the best answer)

The following questions 11-23 are based on an article written by Randy Schekman, one of the 2013 Nobel laureates in Physiology or Medicine. (Retrieved February 3, 2014 from <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/dec/09/how-journals-nature-science-cell-damage-science#st-art-of-comments>)

How journals like Nature, Cell and Science are damaging science

The incentives offered by top journals distort science, just as big bonuses distort banking.

I am a scientist. Mine is a professional world that achieves great things for humanity. But it is disfigured by 11 incentives. The prevailing structures of personal reputation and career advancement mean the biggest rewards often follow the flashiest work, not the best. Those of us who follow these incentives are being entirely rational – I have followed them myself – but we do not always best serve our profession's interests, let alone those of humanity and society.

We all know what distorting incentives have done to finance and banking. The incentives my colleagues face are not huge bonuses, but the professional rewards that accompany publication in 12 journals – chiefly Nature, Cell and Science.

These luxury journals are supposed to be the 13 of quality, publishing only the best research. Because funding and appointment panels often use place of publication as a proxy for quality of science, appearing in these titles often leads to grants and professorships. But the big journals' reputations are only partly warranted. While they publish many outstanding papers, they do not publish *only* outstanding papers. 14 are they the only publishers of outstanding research.

These journals aggressively curate their brands, in ways more conducive to selling subscriptions than to stimulating the most important research. Like fashion designers who create limited-edition handbags or suits, they know scarcity stokes demand, so they artificially restrict the number of papers they accept. The 15 brands are then marketed with a gimmick called "impact factor" – a score for each journal, measuring the number of times its papers are cited by subsequent research. Better papers, the theory goes, are cited more

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often, so better journals boast higher scores. Yet it is a 16 measure, pursuing which has become an end in itself – and is as damaging to science as the bonus culture is to banking.

It is common, and encouraged by many journals, for research to be judged by the impact factor of the journal that publishes it. But as a journal's score is an average, it 17 about the quality of any individual piece of research. What is more, citation is sometimes, but not always, linked to quality. A paper can become highly cited because it is good science – or because it is eye-catching, 18 or wrong. Luxury-journal editors know this, so they accept papers that will make waves because they explore sexy subjects or make challenging claims. This influences the science that scientists do. It builds bubbles in fashionable fields where researchers can make the bold claims these journals want, while discouraging other important work, such as replication studies.

In extreme cases, the lure of the luxury journal can encourage the cutting of corners, and contribute to the escalating number of papers that are retracted as flawed or 19. Science alone has recently retracted high-profile papers reporting cloned human embryos, links between littering and violence, and the genetic profiles of centenarians. Perhaps worse, it has not retracted claims that a microbe is able to use arsenic in its DNA instead of phosphorus, despite overwhelming scientific criticism.

There is a better way, through the new breed of open-access journals that are free for anybody to read, and have no expensive 20 to promote. Born on the web, they can accept all papers that meet quality standards, with no artificial caps. Many are edited by working scientists, who can assess the worth of papers 21 citations. As I know from my editorship of eLife, an open access journal funded by the Wellcome Trust, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Max Planck Society, they are publishing world-class science every week.

Funders and universities, too, have a role to play. They must tell the committees that decide on grants and positions 22 they are published. It is the quality of the science, not the journal's brand, that matters. Most importantly of all, we scientists need to take action. Like many successful researchers, I have published in the big brands, including the papers that won me the Nobel prize for medicine, 23 to collect tomorrow. But no longer. I have now committed my lab to avoiding luxury journals, and I encourage others to do likewise.

Just as Wall Street needs to break the hold of the bonus culture, which drives risk-taking that is rational for individuals but damaging to the financial system, so science must break the tyranny of the luxury journals. The result will be better research that better serves science and society.

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11. (A) indistinct (B) indecisive (C) important (D) inappropriate
12. (A) prestigious (B) insignificant (C) impractical (D) porous
13. (A) caricature (B) topple (C) sidewalk (D) epitome
14. (A) Despite (B) Further (C) Nevertheless (D) Neither
15. (A) exclusive (B) inclusive (C) explicit (D) implicit
16. (A) deeply flawing (B) deeply flawed (C) deep flawing (D) deep flawed
17. (A) says much (B) says a few (C) says little (D) says some
18. (A) persuasive (B) inaugural (C) provocative (D) excellent
19. (A) immortal (B) fraudulent (C) affluent (D) influential
20. (A) subscriptions (B) descriptions (C) prescriptions (D) emotions
21. (A) without regard for (B) with regard for (C) without regarding for (D) with regarding for
22. (A) not to judge papers by where (B) not to judge papers by which (C) to judge papers by where (D) to judge papers by which
23. (A) that I will be honorable (B) that I will be honored (C) which I will be honorable (D) which I will be honored

The following questions 24-30 are based on a BBC news report. (Retrieved February 3, 2014 from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-21647937>)

Swiss referendum backs executive pay curbs

Swiss voters have overwhelmingly backed proposals to 24 some of the world's strictest controls on executive pay, final referendum results show.

Nearly 68% of the voters supported plans to give shareholders a veto on compensation and ban big payouts for new and departing managers.

Business groups argued the proposals would damage Swiss 25 .

But analysts say ordinary Swiss are concerned about a growing economic divide in the country.

The vote came just days after the EU approved measures to cap bankers' bonuses.

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'Fat cat initiative'

The final results showed that all 26 Swiss cantons backed the proposals.

In all, 1.6 million voters said "Yes" against 762,000, who rejected the idea.

The BBC's Imogen Foulkes, in Berne, says multibillion dollar losses by Swiss banking giant UBS, and thousands of redundancies at pharmaceutical company Novartis, 26 in Switzerland - because high salaries and bonuses for managers continued unchanged.

The new measures will give Switzerland some of the world's strictest corporate rules, our correspondent adds.

Shareholders will have a veto over salaries, golden handshakes will be forbidden, and managers of companies who flout the rules could face prison.

The "fat cat initiative", as it has been called, will be written into the Swiss 27 and apply to all Swiss companies listed on Switzerland's stock exchange.

Support for the plans - brain child of Swiss businessman turned politician Thomas Minder - 28 by a series of perceived disasters for major Swiss companies, coupled with salaries and bonuses staying high.

Our correspondent says the main example is banking giant UBS, which wrote off billions in the wake of the 2007 sub-prime mortgage crisis, and then 29 by the Swiss government.

A further incident came in February when it was announced that the outgoing chairman Novartis', Daniel Vasella, would be receiving a 72m Swiss francs (£51m; \$78m) "non-compete" pay off over six years, designed to stop him working for other related industries.

The payment was later scrapped, but it provoked anger and amazement in Switzerland, because his salary had been regarded as too high and the firm had been cutting jobs, our correspondent adds.

One of the organisers of the referendum, Brigitte Moser Harder, told the BBC she thought the Swiss people agreed with the proposals because the gap between rich and poor had become wider.

"From the beginning, 2006, we had the support of the people of Switzerland because you know not everybody in Switzerland is rich.

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"It's also a social problem because the high wages got higher and the small ones sometimes just got lower. I think people have the support of the Swiss people because of that."

Meanwhile, under an EU deal 30 last week by the bloc's 27 nations, bonuses will be capped at a year's salary, but can rise to two year's pay if there is explicit approval from shareholders.

24. (A) improvise (B) plus (C) depend (D) impose

25. (A) competitiveness (B) competition (C) competitive (D) compete

26. (A) having caused anger (B) have caused anger (C) having been caused anger (D) have been caused anger

27. (A) constitute (B) constitution (C) institute (D) integration

28. (A) have been fuelled (B) has been fuelled (C) have been fuelling (D) has been fuelling

29. (A) bailed out (B) having to be bailed out (C) be bailed out (D) had to be bailed out

30. (A) was agreed (B) which agreed (C) agreed (D) who agreed

III. Writing: 20%

Write an essay of at least 200 words to discuss how Taiwan can improve its college education. You can use your experience as a college student to support your ideas.

※不可書寫個人姓名或任何足以識別身
分之文字或符號