

國立中正大學 108 學年度大學甄選入學「個人申請」考試

系所別：外國語文學系

考試科目：閱讀測驗及英文作文

Part I – Reading Comprehension (60%) – Read each passage below carefully; then follow the instructions to complete the quiz below it.

Passage #1

Dogs need a good wash just like people do, although maybe not quite so often. Of course it can be a trying experience for both the dog and you, but some relatively simple steps can solve most problems and perhaps even make the process enjoyable.

Basically, you should wash your dog whenever it gets dirty or people are coming to visit (especially anyone who doesn't like dogs much), but if neither of these happens, you should wash your dog when the seasons change, so at least four times a year.

First, be sure to put cotton balls in your dog's ears. If water gets in its ears, it can cause big problems such as fungus infections as well as a good wetting for yourself as the dog shakes its head to get rid of the unwanted water. The cotton balls should keep any water from getting through.

Second, put the dog in the bath tub before adding water. If you have a detachable shower head, use it since you can easily regulate the water flow and temperature to the dog's liking. If you don't have one, fill the bottom of the tub with about 3-4 inches of warm water slowly enough to not alarm your dog too much. Then use a large cup to pour water over the dog until it's wet all over. Of course if you do have a shower head, this part of the process will be easier.

Once the dog is thoroughly wet, scrub in enough dog shampoo to build up a good lather. The shampoo you use depends on your preference and your dog's needs (like hypoallergenic shampoo, or whitening shampoo). Make sure to scrub it in evenly all over the dog, saving the head for last. Once the dog is evenly shampooed carefully, scrub the face with your hands.

Next you can either drain the tub and fill it again with clean water, or just use the water that's already in the tub to rinse out ALL the shampoo. If you leave any shampoo in the hair, it can cause skin problems. If you have a shower head, rinse off all the shampoo again while saving the head for last. Be sure to cover the dog's eyes while you rinse off the head.

Towel your dog dry and don't let it outside until it's completely dry. If it's a small dog, you can wrap it in a towel and just carry it around for awhile as it dries. If the dog's too big for that, just rub off as much of the water as possible using as many towels as it takes.

If your dog enjoys the bath, great! If it doesn't, try varying this procedure to find ways of making it more fun for you both.

Circle the letter of the best answer to each question below:

1. What is the overall purpose of the passage?
 - a. To keep washing your dog from being a difficult experience for you both.
 - b. To help dog owners understand the main dangers involved with washing their dog.
 - c. To you teach your dog how to enjoy being washed.
 - d. To argue that dogs don't really need to be washed as often as most owners think.

2. What is the meaning of the word "alarm" in paragraph #4?
 - a. a loud sound
 - b. frighten
 - c. disgust
 - d. hurt

3. What is the meaning of the word "lather" in paragraph #5?
 - a. energy
 - b. perfume
 - c. foam
 - d. anger

4. Why should you put cotton in the dog's ears?
 - a. To keep the dog from hearing the streaming water.
 - b. To keep them dry during the bath.
 - c. To keep water out of the dog's ears.
 - d. To keep soap from getting into the ears.

5. Why should you be careful to get all the shampoo out of the dog's hair?
 - a. To avoid fungus infections.
 - b. To avoid skin problems.
 - c. To keep the dog from smelling like soap afterwards.
 - d. To keep the dog's skin from itching too much.

Passage #2

Standing all by herself at the Browns' party, Anna Mackintosh thought about her husband Edward, picturing him clearly in her mind's eye. He was thin, forty-one years old, and his blond hair was often unkempt. In the seventeen years they'd been married he'd changed little: still nervous around other people, always smiling in the same abashed way, and his face remained relatively boyish.

Anna believed she'd failed him because he'd wished for children and she'd not been able to have any. She had, over the years, become neurotic about this, and in the end, quite some time ago now, she'd consulted a psychiatrist, Dr. Abbat, at Edward's urging.

In the Browns' rich drawing room, its walls and ceiling gleaming with imitation gold, Anna listened to dance music coming from a tape recorder and continued to think about Edward. In a moment he'd be at the party too since they'd agreed to meet there, although by now it was three quarters of an hour later than the time he'd stipulated.

The Browns were people he knew through business, and he'd said he thought it wise for him and Anna to attend this gathering of theirs. She'd never met them before, which made it all the more

difficult to wait for him without knowing a soul in the room.

When she thought about it she felt ill used, for although Edward was kind and always had been, it wasn't considerate of him to be as late as this. Her nervous condition left her afraid and sick to her stomach. She looked at her watch and sighed.

Circle the letter of the phrase or clause that best completes each sentence below:

6. Anna is upset because

- a. she's ashamed of her husband.
- b. she doesn't like anybody at the party.
- c. Edward has left her waiting too long.
- d. she didn't want to go to the party in the first place.

7. Anna feels like a failure because

- a. she doesn't have a good marriage.
- b. her husband looks younger than she does.
- c. she's unable to have children.
- d. she never feels comfortable at parties.

8. Anna feels increasingly angry because

- a. she's jealous of the Browns' money and influence.
- b. she's had a headache all day.
- c. she feels her husband is taking her for granted.
- d. the only reason she came to the party was because of business she doesn't like.

9. Edward asked Anna to meet him at the party at a certain time,

- a. but she arrived too early and has had to wait for him.
- b. but he's about 45 minutes late now.
- c. but she now realizes that she must have misunderstood.
- d. but he's so late now that people are starting to leave.

10. Edward looks so young because

- a. he works out regularly to keep himself in shape.
- b. he's relatively small in stature and therefore seems boyish.
- c. since his marriage to Anna seventeen years ago, he's hardly changed at all.
- d. he still has no hint of gray in his hair.

Passage #3

Science has taught us a great deal about dreaming, but researchers still don't know why we dream. Many theories of dreaming have been developed, however. Some scientists posit that dreaming has *no direct function* but is instead linked to other biological processes that take place while we sleep.

Other researchers, on the other hand, believe dreaming serves a *primary* purpose. Theories of dreaming have been developed in a wide variety of scientific disciplines from Psychiatry and Psychology to Neurobiology. Some current theories suggest that dreaming is:

- Part of and essential to memory processing, helping consolidate learning and the conversion of short-term memory to long-term memory storage.
- An extension of our waking consciousness, reflecting the experiences of waking life.
- Essential to the mind's efforts to work through difficult, complicated, disturbing thoughts, emotions, and experiences in order to achieve psychological and emotional balance.
- The brain's response to the biochemical changes and electrical impulses that take place during sleep.
- A form of consciousness that resolves our past, present, and future by processing information from the first two to prepare for the third.
- The brain's effort to prepare itself to face threats, dangers, and challenges.

It's unlikely that scientists will ever develop a simple answer to the question of why we dream or a single theory that explains the full significance of dreaming to human life. In any case, it seems certain that dreaming serves not merely important functions in our biological, cognitive, and psychological lives but essential roles without which our lives would be radically, and very likely much more problematically, different.

Circle the letter of the best answer to each question below:

11. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a. Dreaming is something everyone does, so it should be studied thoroughly.
- b. Dreaming is a highly complex phenomenon and may never be fully explained.
- c. Dreaming is absolutely essential to our psychological and biological well-being.
- d. Dreaming is more important for some people than others.

12. Is dreaming a cognitive process?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. No one knows for sure.
- d. Some scientists say yes; some say no.

13. Which of these theories of why we dream is **not** mentioned?

- a. A form of memory processing.
- b. A psychological process that prepares dreamers for their futures.
- c. An extension of our real life that helps us work through the difficulties we experience.
- d. A way the brain uses outside forces to protect the dreamer from psychosis.

14. How do some researchers explain the connection between dreaming and memory?

- a. As a way to turn short-term memory into long-term memory.
- b. As our brains' attempt to understand how accurate memory is.
- c. As our sub-conscious attempt to forget disturbing memories.
- d. As a way to record our waking memories and compare them to our dreams.

15. What does the passage say about the biological, cognitive, and psychological functions of dreaming?
- a. They all work together in every dream we have.
 - b. Dreaming helps us live more comfortably in each of these realms.
 - c. Each dream we have is dominated by one of these.
 - d. Dreaming helps us keep these functions separate.

Part II – English Composition (40%) – Write a 250-300 word essay in response to the following question:

Which kind of teaching do you feel helps you learn the most and retain what you learned, student-centered teaching in which the students spend most of their class time working in groups with the teacher as supervisor, or teacher-centered teaching in which the teacher lectures and students take notes in preparation for examinations? Include specific examples and details to explain the reasons for your answer.