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科目：英文 【此科考生不可攜帶電子計算機應試】

考生注意：本測驗共 50 題，每題 2 分，全部為單選，答錯不倒扣，答案必須寫在答案卡上，否則不予計分。

individual, leaves the system under a head of pressure.

The blocking of motives by people and objects is a familiar and most often a straightforward phenomenon. But such frustration is not the only way in which motives are denied satisfaction. The personal system can also and perhaps more frequently be placed in a state of persisting tension by conflicting processes within its own boundaries. When the system is placed under tension through the arousal of two or more opposing or irreconcilable motives within itself, it is in a state of conflict, a state of tension producing behaviors that sometimes may seem strange and senseless but which make good sense if we conceive of such behaviors in terms of their functions for a system trying to preserve itself.

We can conceive of some conflicting motivational tendencies being aroused by two equally attractive, or equally repulsive, objects in the environment. A classic example is that of the jackass caught equidistant between two equally large piles of hay. He is under equal tension to approach both and, according to folklore, will starve—tensely, paralytically, and slowly—through an inability to approach either. Other conflicts are less clearly connected with environmental objects and may be conceived as conflicts produced by opposing and irreconcilable forces within the system itself.

31. The broadest concept treated in this selection is (A. motives B. tension C. frustration D. conflict).
32. Tension is reduced (A. when the individual employs “sensible” responses B. when the individual satisfies the motivating force C. when the individual pursues a concrete goal D. by the lapse of time).
33. A state of conflict is produced by (A. tension-oriented behavior B. the frustration of motives C. holdover effects of unreleased tension D. contradictory goals).
34. The tone with which the writer expresses his message is (A. sympathetic B. objective C. satirical D. supportive).
35. The writer places “sensible” in quotes in paragraph 1 to imply that (A. the motives of people are never sensible B. frustration rarely makes sense C. simple responses to frustration can be foolish D. given time, people solve frustration by common sense).
36. Which paragraph makes significant use of analogy? (A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. No paragraph uses analogy.)
37. From which of the following textbook chapters was this selection taken? (A. Groups in Conflict B. Behavioral Constructs C. Physiological Differences D. Freud’s Early Cases)

*(Questions 38~42 are based on the following passage.)*

To Thomas Jefferson it was self-evident that “all men are created equal.” Yet Jefferson also wrote, “There is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talent...” And, odd though it may seem, it is precisely on the reconciliation of these two beliefs that the American democracy rests. We may believe that all men are created equal, and that the society has an obligation to provide equal rights and opportunities for all. But only the fool would deny that some men become superior to others through the development of virtue and talent, and their consequent exceptional performance should mark them as public leaders. To these the administration of public affairs, justice, and education should be entrusted. And the effectiveness of the American democracy rests on the ability and will of the people to select these performing aristocrats for leaders. They fail occasionally. Perhaps they fail too often. But they have succeeded often enough to keep that equality-aristocracy described by Jefferson working for 175 years.