

國立中山大學九十學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班】

共 4 頁 第 1 頁

- I. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages below carefully and answer the multiple-choice questions by choosing the one answer that you think to be the best. 50%

Throughout the summer and autumn of 1945 many resourceful journalists had been pursuing phantoms of Hitler with energy and enthusiasm, and the pleasant lakes of the Swiss frontier and the romantic Tyrolean Alps and the comfortable resorts of Upper Austria were frequently visited by devoted investigators whose scrupulous consciences forbade them to ignore even the most inconsiderable clue. In the course of these researches many engaging theories were propounded; but as winter drew near, and personal excursions became less attractive, the consensus of opinion began to allow that Hitler had really remained in Berlin, and the mystery of his fate was one that could best be solved not by strenuous travel in an inclement season, but by ingenious meditation in well-heated saloon bars. Consequently my report, which stated that Hitler had died in Berlin on 30th April, as Goebbels had said, and that all other explanations of his disappearance were "contrary to the only positive evidence and supported by no evidence at all," was found unacceptable by many. The critics did not indeed deny the evidence that was produced, but they maintained that there was still a possibility of escaping so final a conclusion; they maintained that the body that had been burnt was that not of Hitler but of a "double" introduced at the last minute, and they echoed the sentiment if not the words of Professor Hanky on a similar occasion: "No matter though nine-tenths of the marks and measurements corresponded, so long as there is a tenth that does not do so, we should not be flesh and blood if we did not ignore the nine points and insist only on the tenth." Alternatively they maintained that the witnesses on whose evidence the report was based, had all been carefully briefed; that their evidence was a deliberately pre-concerted cover-story and should be rejected altogether; and that in the total absence of evidence thus happily restored there was room for the unlimited development of any theory that might seem attractive to its inventor.

Such a suggestion can, in my opinion, be easily disproved. It is only necessary to consider its logical consequences. If half a dozen or a dozen people are all told to tell the same story under investigation... [they] will begin by agreeing in every detail, so long as they are questioned within the brief that they have prepared, but will inevitably disagree when the interrogator presses them on unconcerted matters, for their answers must then be drawn not from a common prepared text but from their separate imaginations. On the other hand if the witnesses are speaking the truth, as far as they can, about an experience which they have really shared, the development of their answers will be in precisely the opposite direction. At first their replies will differ, because their opportunities of observation and recollection have been different; but as interrogation detaches those differences of circumstance, the essential agreement will become clear....

One small instance may be given to illustrate this point. The guard Karnau persistently affirmed that he saw the corpses of Hitler and Eva Braun burst suddenly, as if by spontaneous combustion, into flame. The chauffeur Kempka maintained that Guensche had set them alight. These two versions seem incompatible, but cross-examination reveals that they are simply two aspects of the same fact. Guensche lit the bodies by throwing a burning rag upon them; but he threw it from beneath the porch of the Bunker, and was therefore invisible to Karnau, who was standing by the tower. The truth of the incident is attested by the rational discrepancy of the evidence. Had Karnau and Kempka been taught their parts, they would never have disagreed at the start.

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1. Those resourceful journalists believed or wanted to believe that
 - a) Hitler was hiding somewhere in these scenic areas.
 - b) Hitler's body was buried somewhere in these places.
 - c) they should take more courses in research methods to improve their investigative skills.
 - d) they should do everything possible to find Hitler's elusive phantoms.
2. The author suggests that these journalists
 - a) were very conscientious and devoted to their jobs as investigative reporters.
 - b) were leaving no stone unturned in their effort to locate Hitler.
 - c) were using Hitler as an excuse to go on pleasure trips.
 - d) were good at propounding profound theories.
3. Why the sudden change in the modus operandi of these journalists?
 - a) Cold weather made traveling arduous and unpleasant.
 - b) Most journalists realized they must rely more on their own ingenuity.
 - c) A most "inconsiderable" and hitherto unknown clue made all the difference.
 - d) They found out belatedly that saloon bars, especially when well heated, were more conducive to investigative work than traveling in winter.
4. The main point the author tries to make is that
 - a) Hitler had died in Berlin on 30th April 1945.
 - b) rational discrepancies prove the verity of testimony.
 - c) all his critics including Professor Hanky are unable to think logically.
 - d) good cross-examination methods can invariably lead to the discovery of truth.
5. What distinguishes the author from his critics?
 - a) He is able to make the witnesses tell the truth in cross-examination.
 - b) He has a way to check whether they are telling the truth.
 - c) He has a unique insight into the German psyche.
 - d) He is a better interrogator than his critics.
6. "Spontaneous combustion" means ignition caused by
 - a) a triggering device
 - b) a remote control unit
 - c) a natural process without human intervention
 - d) a portable, fully automated, spontan-powered crematorette
7. A pre-concerted story will break apart if
 - a) the witnesses are confronted with incontrovertible evidence of the crime.
 - b) the witnesses are cross-examined separately.
 - c) some witnesses are under-rehearsed and do not remember their parts.
 - d) the witnesses are forced to rely on their imagination to form an answer.
8. Why are the critics so eager to discredit all available evidence? Because
 - a) the evidence is unreliable.
 - b) they have their own pet theories to sell.
 - c) the evidence does not tally with the known facts.
 - d) they apply a most rigorous standard in weighing the evidence.
9. Who insists on applying the most rigid, unreasonable criteria in evaluating evidence?
 - a) the author's critics
 - b) Professor Hanky
 - c) the author
 - d) Goebbels

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The primary benefit of diversifying from one's siblings is the likelihood of increasing parental investment. Laterborns stand to gain more from this strategy than firstborns, who already tend to be favored and who also have first pick of a family niche. For younger siblings, diversification offers three advantages. First, given differences in age, laterborns will typically lag behind older siblings in the development of similar skills. To the extent that they cultivate different skills, laterborns will tend to minimize adverse comparisons with their older siblings. Second, to the extent that children differ in their abilities, parents will find it more difficult to compare them. Any ambiguity will generally work to the advantage of the younger offspring. Third and most important, the addition that each child makes to the parents' inclusive fitness will tend to be proportional to the development of skills not already represented among other family members. The benefits associated with novel abilities would have been especially useful within the small social groups that characterized ancestral life. When older siblings were uniformly accomplished at spear throwing, it was time to invent the bow and arrow. When older siblings already excelled at hunting, it was time to develop an aptitude for fishing. Diversification of talents would have provided our hominid ancestors with a considerable hedge against harsh and unpredictable environments, just as diversification in financial investments today helps to reduce the risk. In short, laterborns tend to become "radicals" in part because they are trying to cultivate novel approaches to the problem of family niches.

That siblings jockey for family niches, including that of "the family radical," is evident from the interdependent relationship between birth rank, sibship size, and radicalism. Firstborns tend to respect the status quo, but the second of two children is distinctly radical. As sibship size increases, lastborns continue to be the most radical family members. Siblings having intermediate birth ranks tend to adopt intermediate degrees of radicalism.

10. "Parental investment" should be understood in terms of
 - a) parental attention and affection.
 - b) entrepreneurism in the domestic market.
 - c) the amount of money parents are willing to give their children to help start their business ventures.
 - d) not just money but the entire family estate, including land and the houses.
11. Your siblings are your
 - a) brothers
 - b) blood relations
 - c) brothers and sisters
 - d) generation as a cohort
12. According to this theory, which sibling is likely to be the most rebellious?
 - a) the firstborn
 - b) the laterborn
 - c) the lastborn
 - d) the younger offspring
13. Which sibling is likely to be the most conservative?
 - a) the firstborn
 - b) the laterborn
 - c) the lastborn
 - d) the younger offspring
14. Diversification is likely
 - a) to cause unrest within the group.
 - b) to polarize the older and younger children.
 - c) to further strengthen the position of the firstborn and the parents.
 - d) to contribute to the general welfare of the family.
15. "The parents' inclusive fitness" means:
 - a) their general physical fitness
 - b) their overall well-being, both physical and mental
 - c) their general ability to survive and produce offsprings
 - d) the general well-being of the entire family, not excluding that of the parents

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共4頁第4頁

On the other hand, unless wariness be used, as good almost kill a man as kill a good book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. 'Tis true, no age can restore a life, whereof perhaps there is no great loss; and revolutions of ages do not oft recover the loss of a rejected truth, for the want of which whole nations fare the worse.

16. Which of the following may replace the word "good" in "as good almost" without changing the basic meaning of the sentence?
- a) bad
 - b) best
 - c) worse
 - d) better
17. "Reasonable" in "reasonable creature" should be construed as:
- a) fair and sensible
 - b) amenable to reason
 - c) endowed with reason
 - d) logical and rational
18. "As it were" is closest in meaning to:
- a) as it was then
 - b) as if it were killed
 - c) in a manner of speaking
 - d) in that very same moment as
19. The word "Revolution" in "revolutions of ages" has the meaning:
- a) the perpetual passage of time
 - b) the replacing of one age by another
 - c) a time of social and political upheaval
 - d) a cyclical recurrence of periods of time or events
20. "Want" in "for the want of which" means
- a) need
 - b) absence
 - c) shortcoming
 - d) rapaciousness

II. Translation: Translate the following two passages into Chinese. 50%

'Try one of these,' said the beautiful princess. Having announced to her my interest in Lao foods and cookery, I had to suppress the suspicious expression with which I would otherwise have regarded the platter, and do as invited. 'Delicious.'

'Yes, they're deep-fried grasshoppers. And their nutritional value is quite high.'

'Oh, really? That's good.' So saying, I casually maneuvered myself in the direction of a platter of fried chicken. The piece I picked up was a gizzard, and it brought a foot with it, which I vainly tried to shake off with seemingly casual motions of the wrist. The kind Princess Marina had followed me. 'Ah,' said she, 'you know which are the best parts of the chicken.'

Practically the entire system, top to bottom, resists new inventions, new products, new ideas. Deterrents are woven into the very fabric of the Soviet economy. Generally, innovations seem to emanate from decrees issued on high with little input from ultimate consumers. They are developed in huge research institutes which operate independently from industrial enterprises and which take more pride in having some special, one-of-a-kind, hand-tooled sample gadget for show (pokazukha) in a Soviet industrial exhibit than in getting it into production. Even pushed by some agency, a new proposal must thread its way through a labyrinthine process of approvals from the central bureaucracy, immobilized by a maze of technical regulations.

國立中山大學九十學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：英文作文【外文系碩士班】

共 | 頁 第 | 頁

WRITE A COMPARISON AND CONTRAST ESSAY: Think of two roles or occupations that may seem quite different at first, but, upon analysis and exploration, later reveal similarities. For roles, consider parent and child, husband and wife, employee and supervisor, teacher and student. One of the things that you can write about is how each can learn from the other. As for occupations, you might want to choose your own or pick one from below: writer and director, painter and composer, genetic engineer and computer programmer, baby sitter and lion tamer, etc.

國立中山大學九十學年度碩博士班招生考試試題

科目：英美文學史【外文系碩士班】甲組

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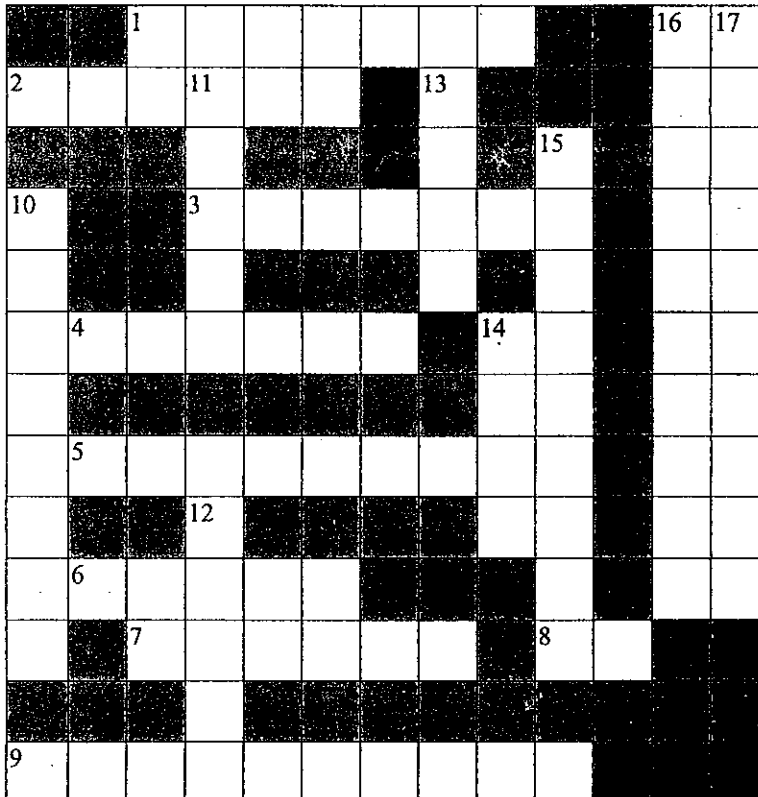
PART I: Answer *only* ONE question from this part [33%]

- Describe in detail *EITHER* (a) two pilgrims, from Chaucer's *General Prologue*, who sharply contrast with one another, *OR* (b) two pilgrims who illustrate Chaucer's varied treatment in characterization (e.g., a pilgrim's physical appearance is described in detail to reveal his or her character, but another's character is conveyed only through his or her action).
- With close reference to Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, describe and comment on *EITHER* (a) the scene in which Antonio negotiates his loan with Shylock, *OR* (b) Shylock's duel with Portia in the trial scene.

PART II: Answer ALL the questions from this part [33%]

ATTENTION: Write ALL your answers on the answer sheets

1. Crossword (17%)



ACROSS

- Victorian female novelist who writes a full-length biography of a sister novelist

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科目：英美文學史【外文系碩士班】甲組

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2. A mythological character painted by Pieter Brueghel and referred to in W. H. Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts"
3. In "Memorabilia," Browning recalls that he once met a stranger in a bookstore who mentioned having talked with a certain Romantic poet. Who is the poet?
4. Theater of the _____: the kind of drama to present fruitless and helpless human condition, written in forms that reject realistic setting, logical reasoning, or a coherently evolving plot; for example, Samuel Becket's *Waiting for Godot* (1952)
5. Oh! then a longing like despair
Is to their farthest caverns sent;
For surely once, they feel, we were
Parts of a single _____!
--Matthew Arnold, "To Marguerite—Continued"
6. In his *Sartor Resartus*, Carlyle states his "_____ philosophy" that is to demonstrate the difference between the appearances of things and their reality
7. Novelist who writes "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of wife"
8. Who is stronger than hope? Death.
Who is stronger than the will? Death.
Stronger than Love? Death.
Stronger than Life? Death.

But who is stronger than death?
_____, evidently.
--Ted Hughes, "Examination at the Womb-Door"
9. Romantic poet who says "The Child is father of the Man"
DOWN
10. "Courage!" he said, and pointed toward the land,
"This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."
--Alfred, Lord Tennyson, "The Lotos-Eaters"
Who is the speaker here?
11. When I am dead, my dearest,
Sing no sad songs for me;
Plant thou no _____ at my head,
Nor shady cypress tree.
--Christina Rossetti, "Song"
12. American poet to whom Eliot pays tribute in "The Waste Land"
13. The Thames nocturne of blue and _____
Changed to a harmony in gray;

A barge with ocher-colored hay
Dropped from the wharf: and chill and cold. . . .
--Oscar Wilde, "Impression du Matin"

14. O My Luve's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in ____;

O My Luve's like the melodie
That's sweetly played in tune.

--Robert Burns, "A Red, Red Rose"

15. Yeats' symbol of eternal art or artifice

16. A Little black thing among the snow

Crying "weep, 'weep," in notes of woe!

"Where are thy father & mother? say?"

"They are both gone up to the church to pray."

--William Blake, "The Chimney Sweeper," from *Songs of _____*

17. According to Keats in one of his odes, who "dwells with Beauty" in "the very temple of Delight"?

2. Carlyle denounces fiction as "of the nature of lying" on a number of occasions. In his *Past and Present* (1843), he also attacks the kind of "Fiction," "Imagination," and "Imaginative Poetry" which could not be "the vehicle for truth, or fact of some sort." He thus urges the reader to "sweep their Novel-fabric into the dust-cart." Explain why you agree or disagree to such accusations. It is advisable to give one or two examples of the novels you read, and focus on some particular aspects in your discussions. (16%)

PART III: Answer *only ONE* question from this part [34%]

1. Explain Frederick Jackson Turner's Frontier Hypothesis, and discuss its significance for American literature in the context of
EITHER (a) Indian Captivity Narratives
OR (b) James Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales

2. Discuss the concept of intertextuality in Allen Ginsberg's poem "A Supermarket in California," especially in regard to the poet's construction of the American literary tradition in which he sees himself.

A Supermarket in California

What thoughts I have of you tonight, Walt Whitman,¹ for I walked down the sidestreets under the trees with a headache self-conscious looking at the full moon.

In my hungry fatigue, and shopping for images, I went into the neon fruit supermarket, dreaming of your enumerations!

What peaches and what penumbras!² Whole families shopping at night! Aisles full of husbands! Wives in the avocados, babies in the tomatoes!— and you, Garcia Lorca,³ what were you doing down by the watermelons?

I saw you, Walt Whitman, childless, lonely old grubber, poking among the meats in the refrigerator and eyeing the grocery boys.

I heard you asking questions of each: Who killed the pork chops? What price bananas? Are you my Angel?⁵

I wandered in and out of the brilliant stacks of cans following you, and followed in my imagination by the store detective.

We strode down the open corridors together in our solitary fancy tasting artichokes, possessing every frozen delicacy, and never passing the cashier.

Where are we going, Walt Whitman? The doors close in an hour. Which way does your beard point tonight?

(I touch your book and dream of our odyssey in the supermarket and feel absurd.)

Will we walk all night through solitary streets? The trees add shade to shade, lights out in the houses, we'll both be lonely.¹⁰

Will we stroll dreaming of the lost America of love past blue automobiles in driveways, home to our silent cottage?

Ah, dear father, graybeard, lonely old courage-teacher, what America did you have when Charon quit poling his ferry and you got out on a smoking bank and stood watching the boat disappear on the black waters of Lethes?⁴

Berkeley 1955

1956

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科目：語言學概論【外文系碩士班】乙組

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Your answers must be written in English.

1. Define the following terms with an appropriate example for each (30%)
 - a) back-formation
 - b) two-word stage
 - c) prescriptive grammar
 - d) diphthong
 - e) bottom-up parser
2. In the following problem separate the suffixes indicating objective case from the noun stems. Consider the variation in this morpheme and formulate the rules for attachment of each form. What phonological process is illustrated here? (10%)

	Noun stems	Turkish objective case	English
a)	el	eli	hand
b)	köy	köyü	village
c)	gece	geceyi	night
d)	ölçü	ölçüyü	measure
e)	deniz	denizi	sea
f)	gün	günü	day
g)	akşam	akşamı	evening
h)	son	sonu	end
i)	banliyö	banliyöyü	suburb
j)	tarla	tarlayı	field
k)	hal	halı	case
l)	rol	rolü	role

3. Give tree diagrams for the surface and deep structures of the sentence: "Jane may know the man who Jack criticized." (15%)

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科目：語言學概論【外文系碩士班】乙組

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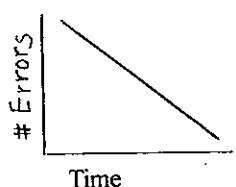
4. The speaker's use of intuition can be codified in the form of the following statements:

- a) X is synonymous with Y
- b) X entails Y
- c) X is inconsistent with Y
- d) X is a tautology
- e) X is a contradiction
- f) X positively presupposed Y
- g) X negatively presupposed Y
- h) X is semantically anomalous

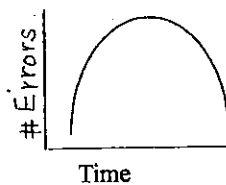
The example of X(They are widows) and Y(They are women and their husbands have died) can illustrate the statement a). Choose five other statements and give a suitable example for each. (15%)

5. State the types of English pronominal reference in discourse analysis, and describe their differences. (10%)

6. The dual nature of interlanguage grammars is captured in the following Ontogeny Model of second language acquisition. Name the two types of errors and describe the error patterns in terms of learners' proficiency level. (10%)



type1: _____



type2: _____

7. What is a corpus? Compare the corpus-based approach with other traditional analytical approaches in linguistics. (10%)