

國立中山大學九十三年學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與中譯 (外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 1 頁

I. Vocabulary: 15% (每題 1 分)

- The house was not easily _____ because of all the security guards.
a. accessible b. achievable c. available d. obtainable
- She came up with a really _____ new system for filing information.
a. injurious b. ingenuous c. ingenious d. generous
- Many studies now say that listening to loud music can _____ one's hearing for life.
a. impair b. blemish c. suspend d. eradicate
- Later studies showed that a virus _____ the SARS epidemic.
a. incited b. commenced c. incurred d. triggered
- The doctor warned my uncle to decrease this _____ of fatty foods.
a. inflow b. reception c. intake d. admission
- We were surprised by the _____ of the election.
a. outlet b. outburst c. outcome d. outlay
- Can you _____ that statement with an example?
a. verify b. clarify c. defy d. classify
- The local theater will _____ a new show in the summer.
a. take on b. bring on c. put on d. keep on
- Do you think he'll _____ on time?
a. show around b. show off c. show up d. show in
- The suspect failed to _____ his statement.
a. back up b. fill up c. make up d. hold up
- The detective worked day and night, _____ with trying to solve the case.
a. obsessed b. assailed c. involved d. confused
- After this short news break, the scheduled program will _____.
a. review b. resume c. rewind d. retain
- Only a few species of trees _____ the great fire.
a. lingered b. avenged c. perished d. survived
- Tom never stops to think before he acts - he's so _____.
a. temporal b. versatile c. impulsive d. repulsive
- Your computer system is not _____ with mine.
a. compatible b. comparable c. functional d. suitable

II. Cloze: 15% (每題 0.75 分)

Tall leafy trees planted around a house can apparently mean big savings in residential air-conditioning bills. Because of this, researchers at Ohio State University have 1 a new way of speeding 2 the growth of native trees like oak, bald cypress and black gum that 3 a lot of shades. These trees are difficult to grow by ordinary 4 but, by discouraging root growth 5 that the trees have short strong roots, the chances of the tree 6 once it is established are increased. As a 7, these trees can grow in half the time it takes an ordinary tree.

The local power company plans to help 8 the advantages of these trees to local homeowners. The company, American Electric Power, claims that well-placed trees can cut 9 on the cost of using air-conditioning in the home by as 10 as 60 percent.

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與中譯 (外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 2 頁

1. a. developed b. constructed c. imagined d. cultivated
2. a. along b. on c. about d. up
3. a. present b. provide c. contribute d. furnish
4. a. manners b. ways c. methods d. processes
5. a. and b. so c. then d. such
6. a. thriving b. thrives c. to thrive d. having thrived
7. a. conclusion b. fact c. reaction d. result
8. a. assist b. promote c. encourage d. urge
9. a. out b. up c. down d. away
10. a. much b. lot c. many d. great

If we were able to bring someone from Shakespeare's time and deposit them onto a beach in contemporary Orlando, perhaps what would be the most striking thing to this individual would not be the 747 overhead, but rather the large number of older individuals.

Generations now alive are 11 the first in history to be 12 with the expectation of old age, forerunners of a longevity revolution that will be felt for centuries to come. Some twenty percent of the number of all humans 13 have ever lived past the age of 65, are now alive. 14 exciting is this demographic revolution, that every aspect of social life and society is affected. An aging population has 15 implications. The government ultimately has to 16 the bill for medical care or long-term hospitalization, 17 and care homes. This is just the periphery of 18 problem, and the real onus will fall on the taxpayer, as taxes will need to be raised to support this 19 expanding number of old people.

Countries worldwide are now facing this problem and learning how to deal with it. How they manage is important to us all and 20 possibly reveal how society in general behaves towards old people.

11. a. among b. between c. with d. within
12. a. prepared b. fostered c. developed d. raised
13. a. which b. must c. who d. will
14. a. How b. As c. So d. Though
15. a. all b. this c. many d. found
16. a. part b. own c. foot d. find
17. a. retirements b. allowances c. pensions d. stipends
18. a. the b. a c. most d. entire
19. a. promptly b. speedy c. instantly d. rapidly
20. a. would b. should c. must d. could

III. Reading Comprehension: 20% (每題 1 分)

Any modern engineer who stands before the Pyramids must wonder how such massive structure could have been built without cranes or block and tackle. Records exist of virtually every aspect of ancient Egyptian life - every craft and trade - in the form of carvings, wall reliefs, paintings and writing. yet no account of such mechanical aids to labor has ever been found. The question remains then as to how the work was done, and the only plausible answer must be: by the muscles of man multiplied many thousands of times.

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與中譯 (外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 3 頁

The ground plan of each pyramid was a vital part of the operation because, as we know today, the stones were very precisely aligned north-south and east-west on a rectangular base. In fact the error of alignment of Khufu's pyramid was only a small fraction of a degree, which means that stonemasons and architects alike worked with an immense degree of skill. Some authorities claim that the architects who worked on the pyramid of Khufu were accurate to within a sixteenth of an inch. Considering that this pyramid covers an area the equivalent of 200 tennis courts, constructing a square to this degree of accuracy was an astonishing feat.

1. The main point of the passage is that ...
 - a. modern engineers cannot build pyramids.
 - b. we know little about ancient Egypt.
 - c. ancient Egyptian builders were extremely accurate.
 - d. the pyramids took a long time to build.
2. According to the passage, which of these statements is true?
 - a. The pyramids were built without plans.
 - b. Planning was very important in building the pyramids.
 - c. Stonemasons were responsible for the mistakes in the pyramids.
 - d. Plans of the pyramids are studied by modern engineers.
3. Records of ancient Egyptian life tell us ...
 - a. which machines were used to build the pyramids.
 - b. that the pyramids were built by hundreds of laborers.
 - c. how strong the "Egyptians were.
 - d. how the Egyptians lived and worked.
4. Tennis courts are mentioned in the passage because ...
 - a. they illustrate the size of the base of a pyramid.
 - b. tennis was invented by the Egyptians.
 - c. they are very accurately built.
 - d. they are the same size as a pyramid.
5. Why is a sixteenth of an inch mentioned in the passage?
 - a. To show how exact the Egyptians were.
 - b. To show what kind of mistakes the Egyptians made.
 - c. To give an idea of the size of a pyramid.
 - d. To show that authorities are interested in details.

It was not that Susan disliked city life. She herself had chosen to move to New York from the small town in the Midwest where she had spent the first eighteen years of her life. But after twelve years of battling her way to and from work on the subway, trying to avoid beggars and lunatics in the streets, and walking everywhere in such a way as to give the impression that she was an expert in self-defense, she had had enough. She was successful in her job as a defense lawyer, but she knew that her professional skills would be just as useful – if not as well-paid – in a smaller place. As far as friends went, somehow she had never managed to make very many here in the Big Apple. Something about most of the people she met struck her as hard, competitive and unyielding; they, in turn, seemed to find her sentimental and "soft", in spite of her professional successes. Her best New York friend had recently moved to the west coast with her husband and children, leaving Susan no one to share her day-to-day impressions and frustrations with. Weighing it all in the balance, the only thing to do was to sell her apartment, quit her job and find somewhere to start over again. In fact, her apartment was already on the agent's lists, and she was about to take a two-week vacation in order to check out some small towns in New England that she had been hearing good reports about.

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與中譯 (外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 4 頁

6. Susan knew that as a lawyer in a small town she ...
- a. would not be very useful.
 - b. could not work as a defense lawyer.
 - c. would make less money.
 - d. would have a hard time finding work.
7. Which of these is not mentioned as a cause of Susan's dissatisfaction?
- a. Violence
 - b. Noise
 - c. Poverty
 - d. Competitiveness.
8. The passage gives the impression that Susan is ...
- a. rather unbalanced.
 - b. narrow-minded and critical.
 - c. unfriendly.
 - d. sensitive to her surroundings.
9. Susan and her best friend liked to talk about ...
- a. everyday events.
 - b. politics.
 - c. family problems.
 - d. their weight.
10. We know from the passage that Susan ...
- a. has studied self-defense.
 - B. knows how to survive in the city.
 - c. has never liked New York.
 - d. is extremely ambitious in her profession.

According to the steady-state theory of the creation of the universe, the formation of hydrogen atoms has *always* been happening. This means that galaxies have always been condensing so that, however far back we go in time, we still find a universe with galaxies expanding into space. If this is true, the whole universe never really had a beginning at all. We can speak of the age of this galaxy or that one, but we cannot speak about the age of the entire universe.

Some astronomers do not concur with the idea of a steady-state universe in which new atoms of hydrogen are constantly being formed. They want to know exactly *how* the hydrogen atoms came into being. On the other hand, the ideas of Lemaitre and Gamow raise an equally awkward question. Both of these theories assume that the universe began from a primeval atom of a peculiar kind. But how did this "superatom" come into being?

While we may never learn the answers to these questions, it is true that today we can answer questions that would have been impossible for early Greek astronomers to have considered, one reason being that they did not have the tools and mathematical concepts we have today. The details of how galaxies come into being, how they conduct their lives, and how the whole universe began, remain to be settled by the astronomers of some future age.

11. Why do some astronomers not agree with the steady-state theory?
- a. They believe the universe has always existed.
 - b. They believe the formation of the universe had a particular starting-point.
 - c. They believe hydrogen atoms were formed by the universe.
 - d. They believe hydrogen atoms are always being formed.
12. Those who agree with the steady-state theory believe that ...
- a. the universe is odder than other scientists think.
 - b. we cannot calculate the age of the entire universe.
 - c. the universe was formed at a certain moment.
 - d. we should not talk about the age of certain galaxies.

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與中譯

(外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 5 頁

13. The point the author makes about early Greek astronomers is that ...
- they knew little about the universe.
 - they did not know about mathematics.
 - they did not use tools to study the universe.
 - they were not equipped to answer questions we can answer.
14. According to the passage, what question do the ideas of Lemaitre and Gamow raise?
- How the first element of the universe was formed.
 - When the universe began.
 - What a primeval atom is.
 - Whether or not the universe is changing.
15. The main purpose of the passage is to ...
- answer questions regarding the formation of the universe.
 - convince the reader as to how the universe was formed.
 - prove certain theories about the universe wrong.
 - discuss contrasting theories about the formation of the universe.

Biological weapons date back at least to the Roman empire, when a standard practice was to throw dead animals into an enemy's water supply to poison it. The horror of biological weapons is usually portrayed in terms of intentional exposure of a human population to deadly diseases, such as anthrax or plague. But a less obvious type of biological weapon which gets little attention is that which kills crops rather than people.

Concerns over the risks of biological warfare have risen in the past decade. All major food crops have varying sensitivities to particular diseases. Crop pathogens in turn, exist in different strains, which will infect and damage individual crop varieties to different degrees. An aggressor can take advantage of these properties to isolate strains of pathogens that would act as the ultimate "smart bombs", attacking only the enemy's major food crops.

In the 21st century, countries in both the developing and developed world will still have much to fear from anti-crop warfare. Most plant diseases that spread rapidly within a growing season have a short incubation period and visibly affect leaves. The strong US agricultural extension service, for example, can probably be counted on to identify a disease outbreak early, and can prescribe costly pesticides to stop the flare-up. Poor countries lack such control measures.

On the other hand, the developed nations have their own unique hazards, due to the practice of growing only one or two varieties of major food crops. The lack of diversity in such monocultures renders the entire crop susceptible to organisms that are deadly to those varieties. An enemy could deliver the disease agents when weather conditions and the growth stage of the crop would best ensure a region-wide epidemic, causing maximum hardship, or even the death of the civilian population.

16. According to the passage, biological weapons are commonly depicted as ...
- a means of poisoning the local water supply.
 - a horrifying disease that infects and kills animals.
 - a risk to the public of being infected by a fatal disease.
 - a way of killing crops but not the population of a country.

國立中山大學九十三年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 英文閱讀與中譯 (外文所甲, 乙組)

共 6 頁 第 6 頁

17. What does the writer say about most plant diseases in one growing season?
 - a. Those that reproduce quickly have a brief growing time.
 - b. Those that reproduce quickly have visible leaves.
 - c. That they spread slowly and have a long growing season.
 - d. That the agricultural extension service will be able to identify it eventually.

18. What risk, according to the passage, do developed nations face?
 - a. Growing only a few types of dominant crops.
 - b. Having a lack of variety in the type of crops they grow.
 - c. Having their whole harvest infected by disease.
 - d. Having their entire crop ruined by weather conditions.

19. What conclusion about biological weapons can be drawn from the passage?
 - a. They have to be discharged at the appropriate moment.
 - b. They could cause a widespread epidemic.
 - c. They could cause the death of human organisms.
 - d. They have to be "smart bombs."

20. Which of the following titles best summarizes the passage?
 - a. The Danger to the Public.
 - b. The Advantages of Biological Weapons.
 - c. The Problems of Monocultures.
 - d. The New Epidemic.

IV. Translation: Please translate the following passages into Chinese (50%)

1. The main characteristic of English at play is its readiness to depart from the norms of usage found elsewhere in the language. We break the rules to create a special effect—a strategy also found in literary writing. Jokes, riddles, verbal contests, puns and other forms of wit all rely on the speaker (or writer) doing something unexpected with language.... Riddles are more complex, from the point of view of meaning, but their structure often resembles that of a joke. Riddling is an intellectual verbal game: an utterance is made which is intended to mystify or mislead. Events, people, animals, or objects are described in such a way that the description suggests something different. The recipient of the riddle has to resolve the ambiguity.

—David Crystal, *The English Language*

2. Among all the famous sayings of antiquity, there is none that does greater honour to the author, or affords greater pleasure to the reader (at least if he be a person of a generous and benevolent heart), than that of the philosopher, who, being asked what "countryman he was," replied, that he was, "a citizen of the world."—How few are there to be found in modern times who can say the same, or whose conduct is consistent with such a profession—We are now become so much Englishmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards, or Germans, that we are no longer citizens of the world; so much the natives of one particular spot, or members of one petty society, that we no longer consider ourselves as the general inhabitants of the globe or members of that grand society which comprehends the whole human kind.

—Oliver Goldsmith, "National Prejudices"

The term "globalization" has evoked polar responses from different groups. Some view it as beneficial for world economic development--and also inevitable and irreversible. Others regard it with hostility or fear, believing that it increases inequality within and between nations, threatens employment and living standards and thwarts social progress. Write an exposition to illustrate your view about it and to discuss its political, economic, and environmental effects on different nations, cultures, corporations, and individuals both as consumers and job-seekers.

I. English Literature (60%)

Respond to each of the questions which are based on the preceding passage. Each question carries 20 points.

A) O sages standing in God's holy fire
As in the gold mosaic of a wall,
Come from the holy fire, perme in a gyre,
Consume my heart away, sick with desire
And fastened to a dying animal
It knows not what it is; and gather me
Into the artifice of eternity.

Once out of nature I shall never take
My bodily form from any natural thing,
But such a form as Grecian goldsmiths make
Of hammered gold and gold enamelling
To keep a drowsy Emperor awake;
Or set upon a gold bough to sing
To lords and ladies of Byzantium
Of what is past, or passing, or to come.

1. Comment on the theme of this passage.
2. Compare and/or contrast this passage with any other literary text dealing with the same theme.

B) Mark but this flea, and mark in this,
How little that which thou deniest me is;
Me it sucked first, and now sucks thee,
And in this flea our two bloods mingled be;
Thou know'st that this cannot be said
A sin, or shame, or loss of maidenhead,
Yet this enjoys before it woo,
And pampered swells with one blood made of two,
And this, alas, is more than we would do.

3. Identify and comment on the use of metaphysical conceit in this passage.

II. American Literature (40%)

A) Identification and interpretation : Answer one of the following questions. (10%)

1. Identify the work from which the following excerpt is taken, and the author of the work. Briefly state what you think the main argument of this passage is (do not simply repeat the above quote, in whole or in part), and discuss the importance of this passage in the history of American Literature.

"The production of a work of art throws a light upon the mystery of humanity. A work of art is an abstract or epitome of the world. It is the result or expression of nature, in miniature. For, although the works of nature are innumerable and all different, the result or the expression of them all is similar and single. Nature is a sea of forms radically alike and even unique. A leaf, a sun-beam, a landscape, the ocean, make an analogous impression on the mind. What is common to them all, -- that perfectness and harmony, is beauty. The standard of beauty is the entire circuit of natural forms, -- the totality of nature; which the Italians expressed by defining beauty "il piu nell' uno." Nothing is quite beautiful alone: nothing but is beautiful in the whole. A single object is only so far beautiful as it suggests this universal grace. The poet, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, seek each to concentrate this radiance of the world on one point, and each in his several work to satisfy the love of beauty which stimulates him to produce. Thus is Art, a nature passed through the alembic of man. Thus in art, does nature work through the will of a man filled with the beauty of her first works."

2. Identify the title of the following poem and the author. Discuss the theme(s) of this poem, and its importance in the history of American Literature.

After the leaves have fallen, we return
To the plain sense of things. It is as if
We had come to an end of the imagination,
Inanimate in an inert savoir.

It is difficult even to choose the adjective
For this blank cold, the sadness without cause.
The great structure has become a minor house.
No turban walks across the lessened floors.

The greenhouse never so badly needed paint.

The chimney is fifty years old and slants to one side.
A fantastic effort has failed, a repetition
In a repetitiousness of men and flies.

Yet the absence of the imagination had
Itself to be imagined. The great pond,
The plain sense of it, without reflection, leaves,
Mud, water like dirty glass, expressing silence

Of a sort, silence of a rat come out to see,
The great pond and its waste of the lilies, all this
Had to be imagined as an inevitable knowledge,
Required, as a necessity requires.

B) Essay Question: Answer One of the following questions. (30%)

1. The imagining of America as a nation has been a preeminent theme in many literary works since the beginning of American Literature. Discuss how "Americanness" is imagined in two authors, one in the 19th Century and the other in the 20th. Include in your discussion themes, images, motifs, etc., that pertain, for instance, to the landscapes, the peoples, the memories and histories that are brought to bear on the literary imagination.
2. Critics have appraised *Our Town* (Pulitzer prize-winning play by Thornton Wilder in 1938) as a masterpiece of American Theater that turned "an uninspiring hamlet" into "a microcosm of all humanity." And the omniscient versatility of the Stage Manager in that play has been credited with much of its dramatic force. Tennessee Williams's *Glass Menagerie* (1945), by contrast, has been considered one of the best American plays for its poetic depiction of the "pathos of the lives of quiet desperation." Discuss and illustrate the unique contributions of at least two American playwrights other than Williams and Wilder who have each given their contributions to the American Theater. If you still choose to discuss Williams and Wilder, cite from their other plays.

I: IDENTIFICATION: (2 points each, 50%)

Example: The word that begins with the first letter of the alphabet:

- a. apple b. boy c. cow d. dog

The correct answer is "a."

1. The class of words that native speakers are least likely to misuse:
a. function words b. nouns c. adjectives d. adverbs
2. The word that does not have an affricate sound in its pronunciation:
a. trees b. cents c. George d. uses
3. The word that does not contain the vowel sound in the word "day"
a. changes b. angels c. says d. ancients
4. The word that has an aspirated /p/ in its pronunciation:
a. aspect b. reap c. proper d. respect
5. The category that is not included in the open class of lexical items:
a. nouns b. verbs c. adjectives d. pronouns
6. The word that has a prefix different from the one in "irregular"
a. impossible b. impassioned c. illegal d. inability
7. The pair of words not affected by the Great Vowel Shift:
a. serene/serenity b. obese/obesity c. collide/collision
d. sagacious/sagacity
8. The pair of sounds that are both vowels and consonants:
a. /w/, /j/ b. /r/, /l/ c. /i/, /k/ d. /h/, /x/
9. Sibilants:
a. /s/, /z/ b. /f/, /v/ c. /p/, /b/ d. /m/, /n/
10. The group of sounds that the obstruents, as a category, do not include:
a. nonnasal stops b. fricatives c. affricates d. sonorants
11. The meaning of orthography:
a. handwriting b. author's signature c. spelling d. phonetic spelling
12. The word that has a secondary accent:
a. education b. controversy c. obligatory d. linguistics
13. The phonetic system that is not a variety of IPA:
a. K.K. b. D.J. c. Webster's d. the system adopted by Oxford Advanced
Learner's Dictionary of Current English
14. The one item that is not a derivational morpheme:
a. -or (actor) b. -ly (quickly) c. -al (national) d. -s (boys)
15. The term that is synonymous with "homophone":
a. holograph b. homorganic c. homonym d. homophrastic
16. The portion of language that has already been hardwired into our brain at birth:
a. universal grammar b. parameter setting c. lingua franca d. lexicon
17. A possible lexical gap in English:

- a. blick b. xuan c. libre d. table
18. That which is a free morpheme:
a. prefix b. bound pronoun c. suffix d. infix
19. The process that produced the word "smog":
a. derivation b. blending c. back-formation d. broadening
20. The word that does not belong to the complementizer category:
a. however b. if c. whether d. that
21. The performative sentence:
a. I think you should do that. b. I resign. c. You won the game.
d. To do it properly, one has to follow the instruction closely.
22. The stative verb:
a. like b. play c. sleep d. meditate
23. The item that is not an allomorph of the plural morpheme:
a. -s b. -əz c. -z d. -əs
24. The pair of interdental sounds:
a. /θ/, /ð/ b. /f/, /v/ c. /ʃ/, /ʒ/ d. /n/, /ŋ/
25. The word with a nasalized vowel:
a. cone b. no c. moc d. nail

Instruction: You're required to write in **English** all your answers on the answer sheet provided. Please number your answers in your answer sheet according to the question numbers.

II. Glossary definition: Please choose the correct answer for question 1 and fill in the blank for questions 2-6. (12%)

1. The term is used for the state of having identical expression but different meanings, e.g., *book a flight* and *buy a book*
A. antonym B. homonymy C. homophony D. synonymy
2. Motivation that a learner affects mastery of a second language. Motivations for second-language learning can be grouped into _____ and _____ motivations.
3. _____ are semantic constraints on the NPs that a particular lexical item can take (e.g., *regret* requires a human subject).
4. _____ is a scientific hypothesis that posits that the human species is genetically equipped to acquire universal grammar, which is the basis for all human languages.

5. _____ is a term used to refer to the fact that different areas of the brain appear to be responsible for representation and processing of distinct cognitive systems.

6. In second and foreign language learning, _____ is a succession of phases in acquiring new linguistic forms.

III. State the type of ambiguity is involved in each following sentences. Provide a paraphrase for each reading. (9%)

A: The government expelled the officers from Thailand.

B: Livingstone's shooting of the hunters frightened us.

C: What did her expression suggest?

IV. For each of the following utterances, state (i) the syntactic form, (ii) the illocutionary act it performs, and (iii) whether the illocutionary act is performed directly or indirectly. (9%)

a. A mother says to a neighbor's child, *Have some cookies.*

b. An impatient husband grouses to his wife, *Shouldn't we be leaving soon?*

c. A priest says over an infant, *I baptize you in the name of Jesus Christ.*

V. Consider the following data (the italicized portion of each sentence is a relative clause):

A. I met the man *who told the story.*

B. *I met the man *told the story.*

C. I've read the story *which the man told.*

D. I've read the story *the man told.*

E. I met the man *whom you told me about.*

F. I met the man *you told me about.*

G. I wrote the story *which won first prize.*

H. *I wrote the story *won first prize.*

Based on the above sentences, state your generalization regarding the use of relative pronouns (*who(m)*, and *which*). (10%)

VI. The following sentences were produced from a native speaker of Mandarin. Such sentences reflect the speaker's current interlanguage grammar. Generalize the patterns of his/her interlanguage. (10%)

1. I want to see what can I buy.

2. Where I can buy them?

3. Why you buy it?

4. How you pronounce this word?

5. What you gonna do on Tuesday?

6. I will cold.

7. Where did you found it?