

國立臺東大學南島文化研究所碩士班九十三年度招生考試試題

# 英文

**注意事項：**(1) 請用橫式作答。

(2) 答案請依序寫在答案卷上（需標示題號，不必抄題）。

(3) 試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

## I. Vocabulary：20%（共 10 題，每題 2 分）

請就(A), (B), (C), (D)四個選項中，選出最適合替代有底線的字彙。

1. The relief organizations did their best to **mitigate** the effects of the war.  
(A) alleviate (B) patter (C) engender (D) frazzle
2. That woman tried to drive a **wedge** between me and my partner.  
(A) ravine (B) scam (C) partition (D) uproar
3. He was **gullible** enough to fall for the old con game, three-card monte.  
(A) fanciful (B) touchy (C) green (D) acned
4. The burning city cast a **lurid** light in the sky. (A) glaring (B) serried (C) zealotry (D) maudlin
5. Angela scraped out a **meager** living as a shop assistant. (A) scanty (B) reticent (C) durable (D) interminable
6. My roommate Steve had an **urge** to go to graduate school. (A) plan (B) idea (C) wish (D) interest
7. The two presidential candidates provided a startling **contrast** in appearance. (A) agreement (B) similarity (C) opinion (D) difference
8. The car dealer was pushing the purchaser to make a **hasty** decision. (A) final (B) speedy (C) good (D) happy
9. It is very sad that these old people have no **offspring**. (A) children (B) relatives (C) money (D) protectors
10. I know the new project shall cost dearly, but I can't give you the exact figures **offhand**. (A) correctly (B) promptly (C) clearly (D) mostly

## II. Reading Comprehension：40%（共 20 題，每題 2 分）

請就(A), (B), (C), (D)四個選項中，選出最適合題意的答案。

A.

In a class where some students speak out without raising hands, those who feel they must raise their hands and wait to be recognized do not have equal opportunity to speak. Telling them to feel free to jump in will not make them feel free; one's sense of timing, of one's rights and obligations in a classroom, are automatic, learned over years of interaction. They may be changed over time, with motivation and effort, but they cannot be changed on the spot. And everyone assumes his or her own way is best. When I asked my students how the class could be changed to make it easier for them to speak more, the most talkative woman said she would prefer it if no one had to raise hands, and a foreign student said he wished people would raise their hands and wait to be recognized.

1. According to this passage, which of the following is regarded by the author decent?  
(A) Students should raise their hands before they speak out.  
(B) Students don't have to raise their hands before they speak out.  
(C) To get recognized before speaking out is very important for students.  
(D) The decency of raising hands before speaking out is not discussed in this passage.

（第一頁試題結束，請翻頁繼續作答）

2. For those who are uncomfortable about speaking out without raising hands,
  - (A) they will feel free to do that as long as the teacher encourages them.
  - (B) they remain uncomfortable about doing that even when the teacher encourages them.
  - (C) they shall never feel free to do that throughout their school days.
  - (D) they shall eventually get used to that while at school.
3. Though it is not expressed obviously, the passage implies that foreign students
  - (A) dislike seeing students speak out without raising their hands.
  - (B) dislike obtaining approval before they speak out.
  - (C) never care about classroom manners.
  - (D) prefer to be silent in the classroom.
4. Students' classroom manners, according to this passage,
  - (A) can not be changed no matter what.
  - (B) may be changed after a period of time.
  - (C) may be changed on the spot.
  - (D) may be changed under pressure.
5. What is the author mostly concerned about?
  - (A) A teacher's rights and obligations in a classroom.
  - (B) Students' motivation and effort.
  - (C) How to make the class easier for students.
  - (D) How to please every student in the class.

**B.**

Charles Eliot, taking over at Harvard in 1869 at the age of 35, pioneered a break with the traditional curriculum. The usual course of studies at American universities emphasized classical and humanistic courses: classical languages, mathematics, ethics, and rhetoric; and each institution prescribed a rigid program of required courses. Under Eliot's leadership, Harvard dropped most of its required courses in favor of an elective system and increased its course offerings to stress the physical and social sciences, the fine arts, and modern languages. Soon other institutes in all sections of the country were following Harvard's lead. Eliot was also influential in bringing about important reforms in professional education. He renovated the Harvard medical and law schools, raising the requirements and lengthening the residence period, and again the Harvard model affected the other schools. Improved technical training in other professions accompanied the advances in medicine and law. Both state and private universities hastened to establish schools of architecture, engineering, education, journalism, and business. Although Harvard was one of the first universities to found a graduate school, the recognized center for graduate study, based on the German system with the highest award, was Johns Hopkins.

6. Which is the best title for the passage?
  - (A) The Overall Affect of Charles Eliot's Reforms.
  - (B) The Traditional Curriculum at Harvard.
  - (C) The Professional Education at Harvard.
  - (D) Charles Eliot's Rigid Program at Harvard.
7. Under Eliot's leadership at Harvard, students who wished to become doctors or lawyers had to
  - (A) conform to a required Harvard model.
  - (B) study for a longer time.
  - (C) take most of the required courses.
  - (D) take more courses on physical and social sciences.
8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about technical training?
  - (A) Technical training was scarified in favor of an elective system.
  - (B) Students at law and medical schools were not required to have technical training.
  - (C) Technical training was no longer emphasized after 1869.
  - (D) Students majoring in professions other than law or medicine were required to have technical training.
9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - (A) Harvard University offers the best graduate education.
  - (B) Johns Hopkins University was the first university that founded a graduate school.
  - (C) Johns Hopkins is regarded better than Harvard in terms of graduate education.
  - (D) In terms of graduate education, Harvard and Johns Hopkins are considered the same.

10. Which of the following statement is FALSE?

- (A) A drastic change in curriculum took place under Charles Eliot's leadership.
- (B) The traditional curriculum before 1869 emphasized physical and social sciences.
- (C) Charles Eliot renovated professional education.
- (D) Harvard was one of the first universities to offer graduate programs.

**C.**

Research has indicated that dyslexia has biological origins, and most investigators now suspect that dyslexic children read poorly as a result of a highly specific language problem, sometimes called "phonological unawareness." Dyslexic children cannot easily learn to read because they have trouble associating printed letters with the sounds of speech. A similar problem occurs in congenitally deaf people who have mastered the linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign language but have trouble learning to read.

Evidence also exists suggesting that the root cause for much dyslexia is a problem with processing very rapidly changing sensory stimuli. For example, studies have shown that dyslexic children have trouble making accurate distinctions between similar auditory signals. They often cannot hear the difference between speech sounds such as "pah," "dah," and "bah." Recently, differences have been noted between the visual pathways of dyslexics and those of nondyslexics that suggest a comparable problem with fast-changing visual stimuli. Researchers have also found several other neuroanatomical abnormalities in the temporal lobe and in other areas of the brain. All of these studies are extremely valuable in helping researchers understand the mechanisms underlying reading problems so that dyslexic children can be accurately identified and more efficiently helped.

11. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (A) To change current ideas about dyslexia.
- (B) To explore the cause of dyslexia.
- (C) To distinguish between dyslexia and congenital deafness.
- (D) To cite examples of dyslexic behavior.

12. According to the passage, "phonological unawareness" means

- (A) trouble with hearing and sensory stimuli.
- (B) inability to distinguish between auditory signals.
- (C) problems associating printed letters and sounds.
- (D) abnormalities in the temporal lobe.

13. At what point in the passage does the author state where neuroanatomical abnormalities are located?

- (A) after "problem with fast-changing visual stimuli"
- (B) discussed with "linguistic complexities and subtleties of sign"
- (C) the root cause of body abnormalities
- (D) not mentioned at all

14. The author compares the problems of dyslexic children with

- (A) dyslexic adults.
- (B) the subtleties of sign language.
- (C) the visual pathways.
- (D) the problems of congenitally deaf people.

15. This passage would be of most interest to

- (A) children.
- (B) writers.
- (C) educators.
- (D) chemists.

**D.**

Sylvia Earle, a marine botanist and one of the foremost deep-sea explorers, has spent over 6000 hours, more than seven months, underwater. From her earliest years, Earle had an affinity for marine life, and she took her first plunge into the open sea as a teenager. In the years since then she has taken part in a number of landmark underwater projects, from exploratory expeditions around the world to her celebrated "Jim dive" in 1978, which was the deepest solo dive ever made without cable connecting the diver to a support vessel at the surface of the sea.

Clothed in a *Jim suit*, a futuristic suit of plastic and metal armor, which was secured to a manned submarine, Sylvia Earle plunged vertically into the Pacific Ocean, at times at the speed of 100 feet per minute. On reaching the ocean floor, she was released from the submarine and from that point her only connection to the sub was an 18-foot tether. For the next two and a half hours, Earle roamed the seabed taking notes, collecting specimens, and planting a US flag. Consumed by a desire to descend deeper still, in 1981 she became involved in the design and manufacture of deep-sea submersibles, one of which took her to a depth of 3000 feet. This did not end Sylvia Earle's accomplishments.

16. When did Sylvia Earle discover her love of the sea?
  - (A) in childhood
  - (B) during her 6000 hours underwater
  - (C) after she made her deepest solo dive
  - (D) well into her adulthood
17. It can be inferred from the passage that Sylvia Earle
  - (A) is not interested in the scientific aspects of marine research.
  - (B) is uncomfortable in tight spaces.
  - (C) does not have technical expertise.
  - (D) has devoted her life to ocean exploration.
18. The author's opinion of Sylvia Earle is
  - (A) critical.
  - (B) supportive.
  - (C) ambivalent.
  - (D) disrespectful.
19. According to this passage, the Jim suit was made of
  - (A) extra tough fabric.
  - (B) rubber and plastic.
  - (C) plastic and metal.
  - (D) chain mail.
20. What will the paragraph following this passage probably be about?
  - (A) Sylvia Earle's childhood
  - (B) more information on the Jim suit
  - (C) Earle's achievements after 1981
  - (D) how deep-sea submersibles are manufactured

### III. Translation—translate the following passage into Chinese : 20%

(請將下列短文翻譯成中文)

I'm not going to enter the debate here about whether it is language that shapes reality or vice versa. That battle is doomed to be waged whenever we seek a release from the chicken and egg dispute. I will simply take the position that the spoken word, like the written word, amounts to a nonsensical arrangement of sounds or letters without a consensus that assigns "meaning." And building from the meanings of what we hear, we order reality. Words themselves are innocuous; it is the consensus that gives them true power.

### IV. Writing : 20% (共 2 題, 每題 10 分)

*Directions:* Choose ONE topic, and write clearly in about 350 words. You should write at least 15 sentences.

1. In recent years, high technology and the use of computers have entered into almost every part of modern life. State whether you think this is beneficial or damaging to students and say why. Provide clear examples to support your position.
2. Describe the advantages of maintaining your cultural traditions for you and your society. Provide clear examples of the advantages for each.

(本試題結束)