

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

99 學年度 哲學研究所 碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 3702 共 7 頁 第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Part One: Sentence Completion 20%

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. In time of war, civilian casualties are ____.
A) defiant B) enjoyable C) inevitable D) patriotic
2. Mary is so predictable that almost everyone knows ____ she intends to do next.
A) that B) what C) where D) why
3. After working all day in the heat, we fell asleep, ____ exhausted.
A) anxiously B) utterly C) playfully D) desperately
4. The new company is planning to send its license application to the government for ____.
A) exaggeration B) immigration C) approval D) allowance
5. The rising tensions between India and Pakistan caused all of the embassies and business offices to ____ their personnel.
A) endanger B) enlarge C) employ D) evacuate
6. The City of Taipei will continue its water rationing scheme, which ____ a suspension of water supplies every five days.
A) calls off B) calls for C) calls up D) calls on
7. We should put the meat in the refrigerator because it easily ____ in the open air.
A) decays B) destroys C) distorts D) disguises
8. That priest is a sham himself because his practice is often not in ____ with his preaching.
A) alliance B) contact C) comparison D) accord
9. The soccer player was kicked in the leg, and the audience saw him limp off the field in ____.
A) agony B) vigor C) sequence D) penetration
10. Sorry that I am late, I ____ house chores.
A) come up with B) find fault with C) was tied up with D) put up with

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科目 英文 科目代碼 3702 共 7 頁第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Part Two: Cloze Test 20%

There are ten blanks in the following two passages. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Passage one

After months of colder weather, the days get longer, the buds11..... in the trees, birds sing, and the world12..... a green dress. Spring passes13..... summer. Everyone knows that summer will not14..... . The power of all the wisest men and women in the world cannot keep it for us. The corn becomes ripe, the leaves turn brown and then drop to the ground,15..... the world changes its green dress for a dress of autumn colors.

11. A) fall off B) take up C) put off D) come out
12. A) looks after B) puts on C) carries on D) comes round
13. A) into B) by C) from D) out of
14. A) forego B) evaluate C) evolve D) last
15. A) yet B) since C) and D) whereas

Passage Two

The postal service is the government agency16.... handles the mail. Its job is17.... letters and packages to people and businesses all over the world. Its goal is to see that your mail gets to its destination18....possible. People19....the postal service to deliver important letters and even valuables,20.... time and to the right person.

16. A) the fact that B) whether C) that D) of which
17. A) being delivered B) to be delivered C) have delivered D) to deliver
18. A) less quickly B) too quickly C) so quickly that D) as quickly as
19. A) back out B) rely on C) figure out D) come in
20. A) on B) to C) for D) over

99 學年度 哲學研究所 碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 3702 共 7 頁第 3 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Part Three: Reading Comprehension 30%

Passage One

The pioneers of the teaching of science imagined that its introduction into education would remove the conventionality, artificiality, and backward-lookingness which were characteristic of classical studies, but they were gravely disappointed. So, too, in their time had the humanists thought that the study of the classical authors in the original would banish at once the dull pedantry and superstition of mediaeval scholasticism. The professional schoolmaster was a match for both of them, and has almost managed to make the understanding of chemical reactions as dull and as dogmatic an affair as the reading of Virgil's Aeneid.

The chief claim for the use of science in education is that it teaches a child something about the actual universe in which he is living, in making him acquainted with the results of scientific discovery, and at the same time teaches him how to think logically and inductively by studying scientific method. A certain limited success has been reached in the first of these aims, but practically none at all in the second. Those privileged members of the community who have been through a secondary or public school education may be expected to know something about the elementary physics and chemistry of a hundred years ago, but they probably know hardly more than any bright boy can pick up from an interest in wireless or scientific hobbies out of school hours.

As to the learning of scientific method, the whole thing is palpably a farce. Actually, for the convenience of teachers and the requirements of the examination system, it is necessary that the pupils not only do not learn scientific method but learn precisely the reverse, that is, to believe exactly what they are told and to reproduce it when asked, whether it seems nonsense to them or not. The way in which educated people respond to such quackeries as spiritualism or astrology, not to say more dangerous ones such as racial theories or currency myths, shows that fifty years of education in the method of science in Britain or Germany has produced no visible effect whatever. The only way of learning the method of science is the long and bitter way of personal experience, and, until the educational or social systems are altered to make this possible, the best we can expect is the production of a minority of people who are able to acquire some of the techniques of science and a still smaller minority who are able to use and develop them.

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21. The author implies that the "professional schoolmaster" (line 5) has
- A) thwarted attempts to enliven education
 - B) aided true learning aided true learning
 - C) supported the humanist
 - D) been a pioneer in both science and humanities
22. The author's attitude to secondary and public school education in the sciences is
- A) Ambivalent
 - B) Neutral
 - C) Supportive
 - D) Contemptuous
23. The author blames all of the following for the failure to impart scientific method through the education system except
- A) poor teaching
 - B) examination methods
 - C) lack of direct experience
 - D) lack of interest on the part of students
24. If the author were to study current education in science to see how things have changed since he wrote the piece, he would probably be most interested in the answer to which of the following questions?
- A) Do students know more about the world about them?
 - B) Do students spend more time in laboratories?
 - C) Can students apply their knowledge logically?
 - D) Do they respect their teachers?
25. All of the following can be inferred from the text except
- A) the author believes that many teachers are authoritarian
 - B) the author finds chemical reactions interesting
 - C) science teaching has imparted some knowledge of facts to some children
 - D) it is relatively easy to learn scientific method

99 學年度 哲學研究所 碩士班入學考試

科目 英文 科目代碼 3702 共 7 頁第 5 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

Passage Two

The Great Wall of China

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. These people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period – when ramparts of pounded earth were used - to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for “city” in Chinese (ch’eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity.

However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads. Especially three of these states: the Ch’in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanzi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch’in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country’s trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia – the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

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*請在【答案卷卡】內作答

26. Chinese cities resembled a maze
- A) because they were walled
 - B) because the houses has no external windows
 - C) because the name for cities means 'wall'
 - D) because walls have always been important there
27. Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country
- A) honoured the god of walls and mounts.
 - B) was an absurdly laborious task.
 - C) may have made sense within Chinese culture.
 - D) made the country look like a huge maze.
28. The Great Wall of China
- A) was built in a single dynasty.
 - B) was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC.
 - C) used existing foundations.
 - D) was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen.
29. Crops were planted
- A) on wasteland.
 - B) to reclaim wasteland.
 - C) on reclaimed wasteland.
 - D) along the canals.
30. The Great Wall
- A) helped build trade only inside China.
 - B) helped build trade in China and abroad.
 - C) helped build trade only abroad.
 - D) helped build trade only to remote areas.

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Part Four: Translation 30%

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Fare evasion and tax evasion are examples of free-riding. The free rider enjoys a benefit which would be unavailable if everyone likewise evaded paying. Free-riding is an important problem for ethics and decision theory. It seems perfectly rational for people to take a free ride, if they can get away with it. The pay rise negotiated by a trade union may also benefit a wage-earner who is not a member. Fare and tax evasion is to the evader's advantage, and the collective disadvantage is utterly insignificant. And yet, decisions to take a free ride seem irrational, since they tend towards outcomes (the disappearance of collective goods) that are not desired.