

國立清華大學 101 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：台灣文學研究所

考試科目（代碼）：英文（3203）

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*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

Part I: Please read the two essays below and choose the proper answer for each question (35%)

Essay I

Future economic historians looking back will probably see the end of the 20th century as the third industrial revolution. In the first industrial revolution, at the beginning of the 19th century, the steam engine brought 8,000 years of agricultural dominance to an end and created the modern industrial era. At the end of the 19th century, electrification caused the second industrial revolution. Electrical power generation and distribution quickly became a big industry. The telephone could be invented. Electric lights made work or leisure into nighttime as well as daytime activities. People slept less. The third industrial revolution is sometimes called an information revolution, but that is a misnomer since many of the industries involved in the revolution, such as biotechnology and new designer-made materials, are not information industries. Its key distinguishing characteristic and common denominator is not information, but rather a world in which skills and knowledge are the dominant sources of wealth.

1. () What is the main purpose of this paragraph? (a) to argue that the third industrial revolution is yet to come (b) to point out the distinguishing feature of the third industrial revolution (c) to rename the third industrial revolution (d) to highlight the importance of information to the third industrial revolution
2. () Which of the following statements can be inferred from this paragraph? (a) information industries depend less on skills and knowledge than biotechnology (b) the modern industrial era began with electrification (c) the telephone was an invention of the first industrial revolution (d) industrial revolutions didn't necessarily help people take more rest
3. () Which of the following industries is not involved in the third industrial revolution, according to this paragraph? (a) electrical power generation (b) biotechnology (c) new designer-made materials (d) information industries

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Essay II

With the emergence of new technologies of communication and conveyance, every social entity – people, ideas, values, images, objects, styles, techniques, customs, texts, etc. – could be scattered with rapid diffusion and on a great scale far beyond the very limited spheres of exposure characteristic of traditional agrarian life. As Sorokin put it,

While in the past there was necessary a period of several hundreds or thousands of years for the diffusion of a definite value (custom, belief, ideology, religion) within a rather limited area or for its penetration from one group to another one, now this diffusion is achieved within a few months, or for the whole world within a few years.

Modern mobility and circulation entailed the unprecedented diffusion, interpenetration, and hybridization of people and all other social things as they spread out within and across cultures via the media, trade, tourism, migration, and other forms of social contact. In contrast with the relative isolation, uniformity, and continuity of traditional societies, modernity was distinguished by its fluid and chaotic mixture of social objects and subjects.

4. () Which word is closest in meaning to diffusion in the first sentence? (a) spread (b) communication (c) emergence (d) isolation
5. () Which of the following is one of the characteristics of modernity, according to this essay? (a) limited spheres of exposure (b) uniformity of customs and values (c) fluid and chaotic mixture of social entities (d) immobility
6. () Which of the following statements is correct, according to this essay? (a) new technologies of communication have helped speed up the diffusion of social entities (b) new technologies of communication have eliminated conflicts across cultures (c) new technologies of communication have limited the spheres of exposure (d) new technologies of communication have limited the circulation of ideas and styles
7. () The underlined word they refers to (a) modern mobility and circulation (b) the unprecedented diffusion, interpenetration, and hybridization (c) people and all other social things (d) the media, trade, tourism, migration, and other forms of social contact

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Part II: Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese (45%)

1. It will be the students' own business to break the circles in which they are trapped. They are too young to be prisoners of their parents' dreams. They must believe in themselves as unique men and women who have the power to shape their own future.
2. The earth has a history of strange weather patterns, and some speculate that this global warming is part of a long-term natural trend; however, there is a strong scientific belief that greenhouse gases intensify and influence this process.
3. The danger of stereotypes lies not in their existence, but in the fact that they become substitutes for observation. Stereotypes make us mentally lazy. Worse yet, they get in the way of our judgment, even when we do observe the world.

Part III: Please translate the following sentences into Chinese (20%)

1. One indispensable condition for the flourishing of the novel is the existence of a large public able to read with some fluency.
2. Post-colonial theories question the salutary effects of empire and raise such issues as racism and exploitation.