


注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。

國立清華大學 108 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：中國文學系

考試科目(代碼)：英文(3804)

— 作答注意事項 —

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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一、詞彙 (18%)：請選出適合題意的答案，每題 2 分。

(1) enable	(7) advice	(13) modify
(2) distinct	(8) fundamentals	(14) pursued
(3) fitness	(9) intersect	(15) peers
(4) prime	(10) pretended	(16) believe
(5) fiction	(11) cared about	(17) welfare
(6) image	(12) made fun of	(18) difficult

1. This new scholarship will _____ a large number of poor students to attend university.
2. If you don't master the _____, you will never be able to read advanced English.
3. The government official was concerned about the _____ and well-being of his constituents.
4. The scholar _____ his goal of translating all of Shakespeare's plays with unrelenting tenacity.
5. He published a great number of books in his _____.
6. It is important to _____ your expectations in accordance with conditions.
7. The company hired a public relations firm to improve its _____, which had been tarnished by a major scandal.
8. The two roads _____ in three miles.
9. The man _____ to like his boss in order to get a promotion.

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二、閱讀測驗（16%），請選出適合題意的答案，每題 4 分。

Laozi, the Chinese thinker to whom the *Laozi* is attributed, is a mysterious figure. We don't know when he lived, and there is debate over whether the Laozi was even the name of a real person. *Laozi* in Chinese simply means "old master," a generic term that could refer to anyone. But in later eras, people attempted to define the author of this compelling text. He was eventually portrayed as a great sage who lived even before Confucius; some wild tales said he lived for three hundred years, and others even claimed that he eventually traveled to India, where he was known as the Buddha. Laozi would also come to be known as the founder of a school of thought – and later an entire religious movement – called Daoism. One legend portrays Laozi as an actual deity, a god who made the cosmos and whose revelations eventually became the *Laozi*.

But Laozi did not found Daoism: the very term "Daoism" was not coined until several centuries after the *Laozi* was written. The reason Laozi was retrospectively considered to have been the founder of Daoism is because of the text's frequent references to the Way.

Most of us, if we have heard of the Way, have some vague notions about what it is. Think of a Chinese landscape painting: brush and ink deftly paint an image of mist-covered mountains dotted subtly with trees and the occasional person, almost too small to see: a pilgrim who has taken solace in the vastness of the natural world. In the West, we tend to interpret these paintings as representative of the human quest to leave society and seek harmony in nature. The paintings appear to portray an unchanging world to which humans must adjust to achieve inner calm and tranquility.

1. What is the point of the first paragraph?
 - a. To introduce Laozi
 - b. To argue that Laozi traveled to India
 - c. To claim that Laozi was an actual deity
 - d. To maintain that Laozi lived for 300 years

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2. When was Daoism founded?
 - a. Before Laozi
 - b. During Laozi's lifetime
 - c. After Laozi
 - d. Several centuries prior to the *Laozi*
3. According to the above passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Laozi lived before Confucius
 - b. Laozi was a pilgrim
 - c. Laozi was a famous painter
 - d. The dates when Laozi lived are unknown
4. What is the point of the last paragraph?
 - a. To describe Chinese landscape paintings
 - b. To describe how most people from the West understand the Way
 - c. To describe Chinese pilgrims
 - d. To portray an unchanging world

三、翻譯（16%）

The section asking "Is Confucianism a 'religion?'" is on much rockier ground. It reads more like an essay that is arguing a point than an encyclopedia entry. Again, I don't doubt most of what it's saying, but it needs to be rephrased much more neutrally & backed up with sources supporting the discussion. It also repeats itself and makes some POV (point-of-view) statements about Eastern & Western definitions of religion. It also has far too many weasel words - "most religions", "generally speaking", "many Buddhists state", "scholarly, comprehensive definitions", "ultimately", "most definitely", etc.

The article contains two photos of Confucian temples but no discussion of their function or history in the text. This badly needs to be addressed, as the pictures implicitly contradict the message of the religion section. Wikipedia defines a temple as "a structure reserved for religious or spiritual activities". If

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Confucianism is not a religion, why are there Confucian temples? There is an article on Temple of Confucius, but it doesn't really address this either. It does confirm that the temples are used for worship. Isn't that, by definition, a religious activity?

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