

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 110 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：中國文學系  
甲組(中國文學組)

科目代碼：3704

考試科目：英文

### —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. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，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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共 6 頁，第 1 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

一、詞彙（18%）：請選出適合題意的答案，每題 2 分。

A. freshly	J. threat
B. involve	K. ruination
C. expecting	L. newly
D. awarded	M. behave
E. on	N. warned
F. lockdowns	O. extending
G. mistake	P. waiting
H. engage	Q. in
I. survive	R. widespread

1. This has brought hundreds of thousands of deaths, economic chaos, \_\_\_\_\_ and masked populations.
2. The bulk of the three iceberg chunks is a serious \_\_\_\_\_ to the wildlife of South Georgia. It is an environmental catastrophe \_\_\_\_\_ to happen.
3. Scientist said there is evidence that early humans slowed down their metabolism so they could \_\_\_\_\_ longer in winter without food.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ discovered variety has been \_\_\_\_\_ the label of the world's ugliest orchid by botanists at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the UK.
5. The Stop Ecocide Foundation said: "Ecocide would have to \_\_\_\_\_ mass, systematic or \_\_\_\_\_ destruction. We are probably talking about Amazon deforestation on a huge scale, deep sea-bottom trawling or oil spills."
6. A group of language experts in Japan says the government uses computer or online translation too much. Many translations create strange and confusing words and expressions. The researchers worry this could have a negative impact \_\_\_\_\_ Japan's tourist industry.

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共 6 頁，第 2 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

二、閱讀測驗（16%）：請選出適合題意的答案，每題 2 分。

## Passage A

Polygamy in Africa has been a popular topic for social research over the past half-century; it has been analyzed by many distinguished minds and in various well-publicized works. In 1961, when Remi Clignet published his book *Many Wives, Many Powers*, he was not alone in sharing the view that in Africa co-wives may be perceived as direct and indirect sources of increased income and prestige. For instance, some observers argued that polygamous marriages are more able than monogamous marriages to produce many children, who can legitimately be seen as a form of wealth as well as of “this-world” immortality connected to the transmission of family names (as opposed to “other-world” immortality in an afterlife). Moreover, polygamy is rooted in and sanctioned by many ancient traditions, both cultural and religious; therefore, some assert that polygamy can provide a stabilizing function within societies frequently under stress from both internal and external forces.

By the 1970s, such arguments had become crystallized and popular. Many other African scholars who wrote on the subject became the new champions of this philosophy. For example, in 1983, John Mbiti proclaimed that polygamy is an accepted and respectable institution serving many useful social purposes. Similarly, G. K. Nukunya, in his paper “Polygamy as a Symbol of Status,” reiterated Mbiti's idea that a plurality of wives is a legitimate sign of affluence and power in African society.

However, the colonial missionary voice provided consistent opposition to polygamy by viewing the practice as unethical and destructive of family life. While the missionaries propagated this view citing the authority of the Bible, they were convinced that Africans had to be coerced into partaking in the vision of monogamy understood by the Western culture. The missionary viewpoint even included, in some instances, dictating immediate divorce in the case of newly converted men who had already contracted polygamous marriages. Unfortunately, both the missionary voice and the scholarly voice did not consider the views of African women important. Although there was some awareness that women regarded polygamy as both a curse and a blessing, the distanced, albeit scientific, perspective of an outside observer predominated both on the pulpit and in scholarly writings.

Contemporary research in the social sciences has begun to focus on the protagonist's voice in the study of culture, recognizing that the views and experiences of those who take part in a given reality ought to receive close examination. This privileging of the protagonist seems appropriate, particularly given that women in Africa have often used literary productions, which feature protagonists and other “actors” undergoing ordeals and otherwise taking active part in real life, to comment on marriage, family, and gender relations.

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共 6 頁，第 3 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. Which of the following best describes the main purpose of the passage above?
  - (A) To discuss scholarly works that view polygamy as a sign of prestige, respect, and affluence in the African society
  - (B) To trace the origins of the missionary opposition to African polygamy
  - (C) To argue for imposing restrictions on polygamy in the African society
  - (D) To explore the reasons for women's acceptance of polygamy
  - (E) To discuss multiple perspectives on African polygamy and contrast them with contemporary research
  
2. The passage provides each of the following, EXCEPT
  - (A) the year of publication of Remi Clignet's book *Many Wives, Many Powers*
  - (B) the year in which John Mbiti made a claim that polygamy is an accepted institution
  - (C) examples of African women's literary productions devoted to family relations
  - (D) reasons for missionary opposition to polygamy
  - (E) current research perspectives on polygamy
  
3. The third paragraph of the passage plays which of the following roles?
  - (A) Discusses the rationale for viewing polygamy as an indication of prestige and affluence in African society.
  - (B) Supports the author's view that polygamy is unethical and destructive of family life.
  - (C) Contrasts the views of the colonial missionary with the position of the most recent contemporary research.
  - (D) Describes the views on polygamy held by the colonial missionary and indicates a flaw in this vision.
  - (E) Demonstrates that the colonial missionary was ignorant of the scholarly research on monogamy.
  
4. According to the passage, the colonial missionary and the early scholarly researchers shared which of the following traits in their views on polygamy?
  - (A) Both considered polygamy a sign of social status and success.
  - (B) Neither accounted for the views of local women.
  - (C) Both attempted to limit the prevalence of polygamy.
  - (D) Both pointed out polygamy's destructive effects on family life.
  - (E) Both exhibited a somewhat negative attitude towards polygamy.



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共 6 頁，第 4 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

5. Which of the following statements can most properly be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Nukunya's paper "Polygamy as a Symbol of Status" was not written in 1981.
  - (B) John Mbiti adjusted his initial view on polygamy, recognizing that the experiences of African women should receive closer attention.
  - (C) Remi Clignet's book *Many Wives, Many Powers* was the first well-known scholarly work to proclaim that polygamy can be viewed as a symbol of prestige and wealth.
  - (D) Under the influence of the missionary opposition, polygamy was proclaimed illegal in Africa as a practice "unethical and destructive of family life."
  - (E) A large proportion of the scholars writing on polygamy in the 1970s and 1980s were of African descent.

## Passage B

An increasing number of single women are buying their own homes, according to industry experts. By contrast, the figures for unmarried men buying houses or apartments show no increase. What is behind this trend? The analysts at the Real Estate Institute came up with the following observations:

- ◆ Women no longer seek marriage and a homemaking role as their first priority, but want a stable job or career instead, and this puts them in a position where they can own a home independently.
- ◆ Single men are no longer pressured to "settle down," which traditionally means getting a stable job with a career path and then getting married and buying a house. They tend, therefore, to be less likely to have stable jobs.
- ◆ Women are increasingly better qualified and in many areas have surpassed men. This enables them to obtain better and more highly paid jobs.
- ◆ Women seem to be more capable of seeking good advice and completing the formalities of obtaining a mortgage.

Experts at the institute expect the trend to continue, as home ownership provides financial and emotional security for women who are not yet ready to seek a "partner for life."

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共 6 頁，第 5 頁 \*請在【答案卷、卡】作答

1. What is the main purpose of this article?
  - (A) To provide information about steps required in owning a home
  - (B) To inform the public about the types of mortgages available today
  - (C) To encourage people to work harder to achieve their career goals
  - (D) To report the opinions of the experts in the real estate market
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a trend mentioned by the analysts?
  - (A) Men are giving in to the pressure and setting down early.
  - (B) Women are placing less importance on their traditional roles as homemakers.
  - (C) Women are taking over positions that were normally held by men.
  - (D) Men are less likely to chase after sound investment advice.
  
3. What do the experts at the institute predict?
  - (A) Men are beginning to show interest in the real estate market.
  - (B) Women will continue to invest in homes.
  - (C) Men will reclaim the positions they lost to women.
  - (D) Women will resort to marriage for emotional security.

三、翻譯（16%）

1. This essay examines the process by which Wang Guowei placed Chinese dramatic history into the modern Chinese literary canon. It explores how Wang formed his ideas on literature, drawing on Western aesthetics to explain, through the notions of leisure and play, the impetus for art creation, and on the Chinese notions of the genesis of literature to explain the psychology of literary creation. In order to establish the literary value of Chinese drama, Wang applied these ideas to the first playwrights of the Yuan dynasty, arguing that theirs was a literature created under the right aesthetic and creative circumstances, and that it embodied the value of "naturalness" which he considered a universal standard for good literature. By producing a scholarly critical history of the origins and nature of Chinese drama,

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Wang placed drama on a par with other literary genres of past dynasties, thus giving it a renewed status and creating at the same time a new discipline of research.

Drama had now become an established literary genre.

From Regina Llamas, "Wang Guowei and the Establishment of Chinese Drama in the Modern Canon of Classical Literature"

2. The first most serious problem encountered in teaching Chinese through Chinese literature is, needless to say, the difficulty of the language. There is, of course, the general problem of its almost total unfamiliarity. Chinese is simply not commonly encountered in the American environment, and few American students are spontaneously attracted to studying it. For a native speaker of English to master Chinese sufficiently to enable him to read original Chinese literature and to do research in the field is, needless to say, a formidable task. It requires a far greater expenditure of time and effort than the achievement of a comparable degree of proficiency in almost any other major language of the world. The number of "contact hours" for proficiency in Chinese is likely several times the amount required for a comparable proficiency in French or Spanish. Graduate students, as a result, continue to be plagued by language problems even while they pursue advanced courses in their chosen discipline. In view of the difficulty of the language, we must be especially careful in selecting teaching materials and in our approaches to the problems encountered.

From Winston L.Y. Yang, "Teaching Chinese Through Chinese Literature"