

八十四學年度 文學研究所 甲 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 英文 科號 4105 共 3 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

A. Read the following sentences carefully. The questions that follow are designed to test your comprehension of complex grammatical structures. Select the best answer. 40%

1. I disagreed then as now with many of John Smith's judgments, but always respected him, and this book is a welcome reminder of his big, honest, friendly, stubborn personality.
How does the author of this sentence feel about John Smith?
 ___ a. He dislikes him but agrees with his ideas.
 ___ b. He considers him to be a disagreeable person.
 ___ c. He disagrees with his ideas but respects him.
 ___ d. He disagreed with him then but agrees with him now.

2. Concepts like *passivity*, *dependence*, and *aggression* may need further research if they are to continue to be useful ways of thinking about human personalities.
What might require more research?
 ___ a. human thought processes
 ___ b. certain concepts
 ___ c. human personalities
 ___ d. useful ways of thinking

3. In order for you to follow the schedule set by the publisher, your paper must be looked over over the weekend, revised, and handed in in its final form on Monday.
What must you do on Saturday and Sunday?
 ___ a. meet the publisher
 ___ b. examine your paper
 ___ c. hand in a paper
 ___ d. look over the weekend

4. The real reason why prices were, and still are, too high is complicated, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem.
What word or phrase best describes prices?
 ___ a. complicated
 ___ b. adequately explained
 ___ c. too high in the past, but low now
 ___ d. too high in the past and in the present

5. This is not just a sad-but-true story; the boy's experience is horrible and damaging, yet a sense of love shines through every word.
How does the author of this sentence feel about the story?
 ___ a. It transmits a sense of love.
 ___ b. It is just sad.
 ___ c. It is not true.
 ___ d. It is horrible and damaging.

6. In the past five years the movement has grown from unorganized groups of poorly armed individuals to a comparatively well-armed, well-trained army of anywhere from 10,000 to 16,000 members.
What is the present condition of this movement?
 ___ a. The members are poorly armed.
 ___ b. There are only a few poor individuals.
 ___ c. There are over 16,000 members.
 ___ d. The members are organized and well armed.

7. The financial situation isn't bad yet, but we believe that we have some vital information and, if it is correct, unemployment will soon become a serious problem.
What do we know about the financial situation?
 ___ a. It won't change.
 ___ b. It will become a serious problem.
 ___ c. It is not bad now.
 ___ d. It will improve.

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8. The general then added, "The only reasonable solution to the sort of problems caused by the current unstable political situation is one of diplomacy and economic measures and not the use of military force."

What type of solution does the general support?

- a. economic and diplomatic action
- b. diplomatic and economic action if military force fails
- c. only diplomatic action
- d. military actions in response to political problems

9. Because the supply of natural gas was plentiful in comparison to other choices like coal and fuel oil, and because it burns cleaner, many people changed their heating systems to natural gas, thereby creating shortages.

Why did people prefer gas?

- a. It was natural.
- b. There were no other choices.
- c. The other fuels were dirtier and less plentiful.
- d. There is, even today, a plentiful supply of it.

10. The student revolt is not only a thorn in the side of the president's newly established government, but it has international implications as well.

Whom or what does this revolt affect?

- a. the students
- b. the side of the president's body
- c. only the national government
- d. national and international affairs

B. Translate the following passage into Chinese. 30%

Albert Einstein once attributed the creativity of a famous scientist to the fact that he "never went to school, and therefore preserved the rare gift of thinking freely." There is undoubtedly truth in Einstein's observation; many artists and geniuses seem to view their schooling as a disadvantage. But such a truth is not a criticism of schools. It is the function of schools to civilize, not to train explorers. The explorer is always a lonely individual whether his or her pioneering be in art, music, science, or technology. The creative explorer of unmapped lands shares with the genius what William James described as the "faculty of perceiving in an unhabitual way." Insofar as schools teach perceptual patterns they tend to destroy creativity and genius. But if schools could somehow exist solely to cultivate genius, then society would break down. For the social order demands unity and widespread agreement, both traits that are destructive to creativity. There will always be conflict between the demands of society and the impulses of creativity and genius.*

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C. Translate the following passage into Chinese. 30%

✶ The name of Shen Yüeh 沈約 (441-513) is not widely known even in China. Though nearly everyone has heard of the great poets of the succeeding age of T'ang (618-906), especially Li Po 李白 and Tu Fu 杜甫, people know of Shen Yüeh, if at all, only as a propounder of rules for tonal euphony in poetry. If that were Shen's only claim to fame, it would still be enough to win him a place among China's literary great. But this was perhaps the least of his achievements. In fact, it was no achievement at all, if we listen to the critics of his own generation.

Shen Yüeh deserves attention in our day, however, for other reasons. To begin with, like many a propounder of rules before and after him, he transcended his own self-imposed restrictions and left to the world a small but outstanding collection of poems dealing with truly universal themes. Second, he was also one of China's great historians, having edited and contributed to one of the twenty-five standard dynastic histories, the *History of the Sung* (*Sung-shu* 宋書), which covers the years 405-479. Third, he was an articulate defender of the Buddhist faith. Having converted in midlife, he became an ardent advocate of reforms at a time when Buddhism was still being assimilated into Chinese life and culture and was perceived by many to be incompatible with Chinese ideals. Fourth (and this is possibly the most interesting aspect of his life), he held responsible posts under three successive dynasties—the Sung (420-479), the Ch'i (479-502), and the Liang (502-557)—tortured all the while by a desire to give up public life altogether and retire into the mountains as a recluse. He was constantly afflicted by guilt and low self-esteem, acutely aware of his inconsistency in continuing to hold office and uncomfortable in his recognition of his own affluence as it contrasted with the poverty he saw all around him. ~~A dedicated vegetarian, he would not knowingly eat or wear anything whose prepara-~~