

國立清華大學命題紙

九十一學年度\_\_語言學研究所\_\_系(所)\_\_\_\_\_組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目\_\_國文與英文\_\_科號\_\_4403\_\_共\_\_七\_\_頁第\_\_一\_\_頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

【甲】 重組題(20%): 下面的文章摘錄自魯迅的「阿Q正傳」, 請寫出標號段落填入空格的順序

阿Q不獨是姓名籍貫有些渺茫, 連他先前的「行狀」也渺茫。阿Q沒有家, 住在東莊的土谷祠裡; \_\_\_\_\_工作略長久時, 他也或住在臨時主人的家裡, \_\_\_\_\_所以, 人家忙碌的時候, 也還記起阿Q來, \_\_\_\_\_一閑空, 連阿Q都早忘卻, \_\_\_\_\_只是有一回, 有一個老頭子頌揚說:「阿Q真能做!」\_\_\_\_\_別人也摸不著這話是真心還是譏笑, 然而阿Q很喜歡。

一、更不必說「行狀」了。

二、然而記起的是做工, 並不是「行狀」;

三、這時阿Q赤著膊, 懶洋洋的瘦錢釘的正在他面前,

四、也沒有固定的職業, 只給人家作短工, 割麥便割麥, 舂米便舂米, 撐船便撐船,

五、但一完就走了。

【乙】 連連看(18%): 下面有六個含有「會」這個詞的句子:

子、阿Q明天會進城鬧革命

丑、趙太爺很會找人麻煩

寅、阿Q會說洋文

卯、革命黨一會兒就消聲匿跡了

辰、阿Q會洋文

巳、沒想到革命會進行的這麼順利

請將這些句子和下列六項分析連繫起來

一、動詞, 表通曉、熟悉之意

二、助動詞, 表善於做某事

三、助動詞, 表有能力做某事

四、名詞, 表片刻、瞬間之意

五、助動詞, 表過去的必然性

六、助動詞, 表未來的可能性

【丙】 選擇題(12%)

1. 甲、阿Q不可能是革命黨  
乙、阿Q可能不是革命黨  
丙、阿Q不可能不是革命黨  
丁、阿Q可能是革命黨

上面四句中哪兩句可以連用而不致產生矛盾：

- (a) 乙和丙  
(b) 甲和丁  
(c) 乙和丁  
(d) 甲和丙
2. 下列何句中的「勝」是「禁得起」的意思？
    - (a) 所殺亡不可勝計。
    - (b) 鄒人與楚人戰，則王以為孰勝？
    - (c) 白頭搔更短，渾欲不勝簪。
    - (d) 躬逢勝餞。
  3. 「阿Q想在心裡的，後來每每說出口來，\_\_\_\_\_凡有和阿Q開玩笑的人們，幾乎都知道他有這一種精神上的勝利法。」請選出最適合填入上面空格的連接詞：
    - (a) 但是
    - (b) 因為
    - (c) 然而
    - (d) 所以
  4. 下列何句中的「果」字是「成為事實」之意：
    - (a) 果能此道矣，雖愚必明，雖柔必強。
    - (b) 言必信，行必果。
    - (c) 聞王命而遂不果。
    - (d) 腹猶果然。

**I. Reading Comprehension (30%). Read each of the following passages and chose the one best answer for each question.**

**A.** Watch a baby between six and nine months old, and you will observe the basic concepts of geometry being learned. Once the baby has mastered the idea that space is three-dimensional, it reaches out and begins grasping various kinds of objects. It is then, from perhaps nine to fifteen months, that the concepts of sets and numbers are formed. So far, so good. But now an ominous development takes place. The nerve fibers in the brain insulate themselves in such a way that the baby begins to hear sounds very precisely. Soon it picks up language, and it is then brought into direct communication with adults. From this point on, it is usually downhill all the way for mathematics, because the child now becomes exposed to all the nonsense words and beliefs of the community into which it has been so unfortunate as to have been born. Nature, having done very well by the child to this point, having permitted it the luxury of thinking for itself for eighteen months, now abandons it to the arbitrary conventions and beliefs of society. But at least the child knows something of geometry and numbers, and it will always retain some memory of the early halcyon days, no matter what vicissitudes it may suffer later on. The main reservoir of mathematical talent in any society is thus possessed by children who are about two years old, children who have just learned to speak fluently.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (a) the impact of language on mathematics
  - (b) children's ability to learn languages
  - (c) how basic concepts of physics are learned
  - (d) math-learning strategies for babies
2. According to the passage, which of the following activities would teach a baby about geometry?
  - (a) picking up a wooden block
  - (b) recognizing the number 2
  - (c) uttering a nonsense word
  - (d) looking at distant objects
3. According to the author, at what age does a child probably begin to learn about sets and number?
  - (a) six months
  - (b) nine months
  - (c) fifteen months
  - (d) eighteen months
4. The use of the word "ominous" shows that the author believes the child's
  - (a) linguistic future is threatened
  - (b) nerves will deteriorate
  - (c) hearing will suffer
  - (d) mathematical ability will decline
5. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
  - (a) The language concepts used in early education interfere with mathematical reasoning

- (b) It is hopeless to try to teach children mathematics after the age of two
- (c) Language teaching should incorporate some mathematical formulas
- (d) Preschool education should stress society's beliefs and conventions.

6. The author's attitude toward early childhood education can best be described as somewhat
- (a) indifferent
  - (b) compromising
  - (c) indulgent
  - (d) cynical

**B.** The man who reads well is the man who thinks well, who has a background for opinions and a touchstone for judgment. He may be a Lincoln who derives wisdom from a few books or a Roosevelt who ranges from Icelandic sagas to Penrod. But reading makes him a full man, and out of his fullness he draws that example and precept which stand him in good stead when confronted with problems, which beset a chaotic universe. Mere reading, of course, is nothing. It is but the veneer of education. But wise reading is a help to action. American versatility is too frequently dilettantism, but reinforced by knowledge it becomes motive power. "Learning," as James L. Mursell says, "cashes the blank check of native versatility." And learning is a process not to be concluded with the formal teaching of schooldays or to be enriched only by the active experience of later years, but to be broadened and deepened by persistent and judicious reading. "The true University of these days is a Collection of Books," said Carlyle. If that is not the whole of the truth it is enough of it for every young person to hug to his bosom.

7. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- (a) the veneer of education
  - (b) the wise reader
  - (c) the reading habits of great man
  - (d) the versatility of Americans
8. The quotation "Learning cashes the blank check of native versatility" means that
- (a) a good education is like money in the bank
  - (b) to be versatile is to be learned
  - (c) native intelligence has more value than acquired knowledge
  - (d) education can make possible an effective use of natural capabilities
9. One's reading program should
- (a) not include light reading
  - (b) not be concluded when formal education comes to an end
  - (c) be a reflection of one's interests
  - (d) provide all truth to all people

**C.** When you are being interviewed for a job, remember that it's normal for many people to be nervous, particularly in such a stress-producing situation. There are plenty of jobs – indeed, probably most – where a little nervousness isn't looked at askance. It does help to dry a damp brow or a clammy hand just before meeting the interviewer, but otherwise, don't be too concerned about

the outward manifestations of your nervousness. Experienced interviewers will discount most physical signs of nervousness. The only one which people have a hard time ignoring is a fidgety hand. Interviewees who constantly twist their hands or make movements which are dramatically distracting are calling attention to their nervousness.

Remember that interviewers talk to people in order to hire, not because they enjoy embarrassing uneasy applicants. One way to overcome a flustered feeling, or "butterflies in the stomach," is to note that interviewers want to hire people who have something to offer their company. If they think you will fit into their organization, you will be the one who is sought after. It's almost as though you are interviewing them to see if they are good enough for you.

10. The outward sign of nervousness which gets the most amount of attention from interviewers is probably
- a damp brow
  - clammy hands
  - restless hand gestures
  - a jittery stomach
11. An interviewer is someone who
- is looking for a job
  - seeks facts from prospective employees
  - had already hired you
  - is always on the lookout to trip applicants up
12. Overcoming nervousness is a matter of
- wiping your hand and hands before entering the interview room
  - taking several tranquilizers before the interview
  - being dramatic and aggressive
  - realizing that interviews are two-sided and making the most of it

**D.** The EU is presently facing competition and congestion as it attempts to liberalize its aviation industry. To solve these problems, the EU has begun limiting its members' control over their own national aviation resources. By influencing pricing, restricting routes, and preventing acquisitions, the EU has significantly diminished the role of U.S. carriers in the transatlantic market.

The long-term implications of these changes are quite complex, however. The aviation industry is no longer dominated by U.S. carriers; foreign airlines are gaining market strength because of the growing demand for overseas travel to and from their home countries.

The actions taken by the EU show a hardening attitude toward U.S. dominance of the lucrative transatlantic air routes. Nevertheless, new limitations placed on U.S. carriers could be mitigated by individual EU governments' limiting subsidies to their airlines. Some of the smaller EU carriers simply will not survive, leaving customers to the U.S. carriers. Those that do survive will mirror their U.S. counterparts in terms of service and price.

13. What is the main idea of this passage?
- The transatlantic aviation market is lucrative.
  - Some of the smaller EU carriers will go out of business

- (c) The EU aviation industry is changing
- (d) Deregulation has greatly affected U.S. carriers

14. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (a) Aviation is controlled by U.S. carriers
  - (b) Larger EU carriers will acquire smaller ones.
  - (c) Foreign airlines are gaining strength
  - (d) Overseas travel is diminishing.
15. Which of the following is NOT a method used by EU to diminish the U.S. market?
- (a) influencing pricing
  - (b) increasing airport taxes
  - (c) restricting routes
  - (d) preventing acquisitions

E. The three phases of the human memory are the sensory memory, the short-term memory, and the long-term memory. This division of the memory into phases is based on the time span of the memory.

Sensory memory is instantaneous memory. It is an image or memory that enters your mind fleetingly; it comes and goes in under a second. The memory will not last longer than that unless the information enters the short-term memory.

Information can be held in the short-term memory for about twenty seconds or as long as you are actively using it. If you repeat a fact to yourself, that fact will stay in your short-term memory as long as you keep repeating it. Once you stop repeating it, either it is forgotten or it moves into long-term memory.

Long-term memory is the almost limitless memory tank that can hold ideas and images for years and years. Information can be added to your long-term memory when you actively try to put it there through memorization or when an idea or image enters your mind on its own.

16. The best title for this passage would be
- (a) the difference between sensory and short-term memory
  - (b) how long it takes to memorize
  - (c) how to classify the stages of human memory
  - (d) the time span of human phases
17. The word "fleetingly" (line 5) is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (a) easily
  - (b) haphazardly
  - (c) temporarily
  - (d) fundamentally
18. According to the passage, which type of memory is the shortest?
- (a) sensory memory
  - (b) active memory
  - (c) short-term memory

(d) long-term memory

19. The three phases of memory discussed in this passage are differentiated according to

- (a) location in the brain
- (b) the period of time it takes to remember something
- (c) how the senses are involved in the memory
- (d) how long the memory lasts

20. According to the passage, what is the capacity of long-term memory?

- (a) limited
- (b) infinite
- (c) equal to the capacity of short-term memory
- (d) very large

**II. Summarizing (20%). Write a short English summary of the following passage. You should find the main ideas of the text and express them in your own words; do not quote portions of the English text. Your summary should be no longer than 80 words.**

The principal reason postulated in the American meat system is the relation of the species to human society, "Horses are shown affection, where cattle that are raised for beef... they've never had someone pet them or brush them, or anything like that." Let us take up in more detail the domesticated series cattle-pigs-horses-dogs. All of these are in some measure integrated in American society, but clearly in different statuses, which correspond to degrees of edibility. The series is divisible, first, into the two classes of edible (cattle-pigs) and inedible (horses-dogs), but then again, within each class, into higher and less preferable categories of food (beef vs. pork) and more and less rigorous categories of tabu (dogs vs. horses). The entire set appears to be differentiated by participation as subject or object in the company of men.

Dogs and horses participate in American society in the capacity of subjects. They have proper personal names, and indeed we are in the habit of conversing with them as we do not talk to pigs and cattle. Dogs and horses are thus deemed inedible, for, as the Red Queen said, "It isn't etiquette to cut anybody you've been introduced to." But as domestic cohabitants, dogs are closer to men than are horses, and their consumption is more unthinkable: They are "one of the family." Traditionally horses stand in a more menial, working relationship to people; if dogs are as kinsmen, horses are as servants and nonkin. Hence the consumption of horses is at least conceivable, if not general, whereas the notion of eating dogs understandably evokes some of the revulsion of the incest tabu. On the other hand, the edible animals such as pigs and cattle generally have the status of objects to human subjects, living their own lives apart, neither the direct complement nor the working instrument of human activities. Usually, then, they are anonymous, or if they do have names, as some milk cows do, these are mainly terms of reference in the conversations of men. Yet as barnyard animals and scavengers of human food, pigs are contiguous with human society, more so than cattle. Correspondingly, cut for cut, pork is a less prestigious meat than beef. Beef is the viand of higher social standing and greater social occasion. A roast of pork does not have the solemnity of prime rib of beef, nor does any part of the pig match the standing of steak. (403 words)