

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 台灣文學研究所 系(所) 組碩士班入學考試

科目 英 文 科目代碼 4203 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

I. Choose the proper words: (30%)

1. Senior US officials pressed South Korea to go further in lifting a ___1___ on importing US beef imposed because of mad cow disease.
(a. ban b. limitation c. protection d. consumerism)
2. The government has promised to take tougher action on animal ___2___ after pet lovers took to the street following a vicious attack on a kitten.
(a. representatives b. hostages c. abusers d. onlookers)
3. In modern times, South Koreans have had to come to ___3___ with a grim social mood set by war, decades of dictatorial rule and a headlong rush toward industrialization.
(a. conclusion b. terms c. rescue d. way)
4. People tend to expect more from money than it can give. Humans ___4___ to the notion that money and happiness are linked.
(a. like b. believe c. cling d. are obsessed)
5. You pass by a small child drowning in a shallow pond, and you are the only one around. If you pick up the child, she will ___5___ and your pants will be ruined. Picking up the child is obligatory.
(a. survive b. continue c. help d. save)
6. Five people have just been rushed into a hospital in ___6___ condition, each requiring an organ to survive. There is not enough time to request organs from outside the hospital, but there is a healthy person in the hospital's waiting room. If the surgeon takes this person's organs, he will die, but the five will survive.
(a. danger b. healthy c. organic d. critical)

7~10 . There may be an evolutionary mechanism that drives people to ever higher goals, but we may question the usefulness of onward-upward ___7___ in modern times. You or I may wish for a more prosperous new year, a big ___8___, a fat bonus, the wherewithal to buy a bigger home, a nicer car and so forth, but many studies show that people have an ___9___ forecast of the benefits of having that higher income or bigger house. When experts monitor how people are ___10___ by the house or car, it's not anything like they expected. Their happiness does go up for a while, then it returns to the base level.

7. (a. urge b. marching c. form d. media)
8. (a. rise b. raise c. ransom c. ruin)
9. (a. executed b. envision c. exaggerated d. informed)
10. (a. taken b. influenced c. affected d. expected)

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 台灣文學研究所 系(所) 組碩士班入學考試

科目 英 文 科目代碼 4203 共 2 頁第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

II. Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.(70%)

11. The year 1949, frequently cited as a moment of paradigmatic shift in twentieth-century Chinese literature, witnessed the Chinese Communist takeover of the mainland, followed by the retreat of the Nationalist government to Taiwan and the diaspora of more than two million Chinese people to Taiwan, to Hong Kong, and overseas. Along with the drastic shift of geopolitics came radical changes in the geopoetic configuration of Chinese literature, signaling the arrival of a new era. (David Der-wei Wang 10%)

12. This sense of a female literary invasion in the 1840s is, however, an illusion, an attempt to substitute a quantitative explanation for a qualitative phenomenon. (10%) The most extensive study of the sociology of authorship, by Richard Altick, shows that between 1835 and 1870, women were in fact a slightly *smaller* percentage of the literary professions than in other periods. ...Even if women were entering literary professions in unprecedented numbers, they were perpetually a minority.(10%) Their presence was remarked upon at just about the time when fiction-writing became a viable male profession, a route to fortune, for Thackeray and Dickens, and for men of letters like G. H. Lewes...(Elaine Showalter)

13~16. (40%)

In so far as there is an art of the timeless prison, it is poetry(10%); that so many critical techniques are also of the timeless prison may be historically accounted for by the fact that “formal” criticism is much more closely associated with poems than novels. *The Waste Land* is intended to be outside time, though of course it has a temporal aspect; this is a progressive form, as Kenneth Burke talks about it, a “temporizing of essence.” Novels, however, no matter how much they shift time, put slices of it layer on layer in search of intemporal concord, are always in some way bound to what Sartre calls its “manifest irreversibility.”(20%) Their beginnings, middles, and ends, however refined, however distorted from the paradigm, will always join it somewhere. It is a familiar problem. “Beginning are always troublesome,” says George Eliot; and “conclusions are the weak point of most authors,” she adds, noting that “some of the fault lies in the very nature of a conclusion, which is at best a negation.” Fielding, who detested epistolary form, allowed it one advantage: it set the writer free “from regular beginnings and conclusions.” History separates from chronicle, providing its own structures; the novel separates from the simple narrative. The problem of beginnings and ends in a form, which, paradigmatically, imitates the form of the world, is created. (10%) So the best beginnings are the best faked...(Frank Kermode)