

國立清華大學命題紙

95 學年度 科技管理研究所 乙組 (計財 A 組)、丙組 (計財 B 組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

以下選文，節錄自陳桂棣、春桃所著，曾獲「尤里西斯國際報導文學獎」首獎的《中國農民調查》。請用 150 字以內之篇幅，簡要說明小崗村建設之經過。(25 分) (第 1 及第 2 頁)

可是，這一回大不一樣。一場改天換地的工程很快在小崗村拉開了序幕。首先趕到的是鳳陽縣教委主任徐彪，他給小崗帶來了福音：一所可容師生一百六十人，從一年級到五年級一條龍五個班的小崗村小學，六月動工，八月竣工，確保九月一日正式開學的工程開始了。

接下來，省建設廳、省水利廳和省衛生廳聯手要為小崗建造一座水塔，說幹就幹將起來，並於七月底完工，讓小崗人破天荒地像城裡人一樣吃上了自來水。據說，原來約定由三個部門平攤的五十萬元資金，只有建設廳的十萬元到了位，水利廳和衛生廳的承諾卻都打了水漂，那四十萬元工程款的缺口，最後只好由鳳陽縣水務局墊付。

緊接著，由鳳陽縣建委統籌，縣委、縣政府六部門聯合出資，為小崗村家家戶戶住房的牆面，一點不拉地刷上一遍塗料，塗料一上牆，整個村子就好像搖身一變，光鮮了許多；為提高文明的程度，又為一家一戶建造了衛生廁所；「大包幹」的展覽館，也隨後平地而起；村支部的辦公室，也因為裝修美化而「土槍換炮」了。這當兒，縣建設局還按照省廳的要求，設計出了四十套村民住宅的規劃。工程掃尾之後，總共用資二十三萬元原是由本縣宣傳部、計生委、衛生局、供銷社、人武部和縣建委大伙一道「抬石頭」，誰知五家變了卦，建委賴不掉，咬著牙墊付了其中的二十一萬兩千三百三十二元，餘下的一萬七千多元就不願再出，害得施工單位多次上門討債，直到我們採訪結束，此項「狗頭賬」尚未扯清。

要說，還是鳳陽縣電信局雷厲風行，接到任務，立馬就替小崗村家家戶戶裝上了程控電話，而且事情辦得漂亮，明說收費，實際並沒讓小崗人掏多少腰包，電信局是用貸款解決的，從銀行貸款了一百萬元，至於這錢將來連本帶利由誰還，自然成了糊塗賬。

(續下頁)

國立清華大學命題紙

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科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 2 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

有一點需要說明的是，在這之前，小崗人雖然修不起路，但並不說明小崗村就沒有一條像樣的路。在早，江蘇省張家港市長江村曾投資一百二十萬，無償地為小崗鋪了一條取名叫「友誼路」的水泥路。只是美中不足，四公里路段的兩邊光禿禿的，不好看，現在鳳陽縣林業局的隊伍開進了小崗，雖然正值五黃六月，酷熱難當，他們卻自有辦法，不但自籌資金從百里之外的鳳台縣林場買來八百三十棵蜀檜，每棵都在兩米高以上，而且搞起了科學試驗，將起運的蜀檜都在根部包上營養土，趁夜搶運，當天入土，還專門僱用了兩位懂業務的工人，吃住在小崗村，精心澆水，培土，看護。高溫植樹，棵棵成活，為了這樁奇蹟，鳳陽縣林業局的技術員由此撰寫出的論文，後來還榮獲了安徽省科技進步獎。

以上各項工程總投入兩百七十萬零一千四百元，無償的人力以及各家自備的材料，當然不在其中，那是無法統計的。這一項又一項工程，變戲法兒似地出現在小崗人的眼裡，對他們而言，簡直是天上掉餡餅。一直到一九九八年九月二十二日，江澤民總書記來到了小崗村，小崗人這才恍然大悟。

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國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 科技管理研究所 乙組 (計財 A 組)、丙組 (計財 B 組) 碩士班入學考試
科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 3 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

二、以下是作文題目

請就「時下網路流行的『火星文』，例如 Orz，是否適合推廣為日常通用的文字」這個議題，寫出一篇 250 字左右的短文。25%

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 科技管理研究所 乙組 (計財 A 組)、丙組 (計財 B 組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 4 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

Part One: Vocabulary 10%

For each sentence below, choose the best answer that completes the sentence.

1. A budget of five dollars a day is totally _____ for a trip round Europe.
A) inadequate B) incapable C) incompatible D) invalid
2. In our highly technological society, the number of jobs for unskilled worker is _____.
A) shrinking B) obscuring C) altering D) constraining
3. The fire has caused great losses, but the factory tried to _____ the consequences by saying that the damage was not as serious as reported.
A) decrease B) subtract C) minimize D) degrade
4. Satellite communications are so up-to-date that even when _____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
A) gliding B) cruising C) piloting D) patrolling
5. They have always regarded a man of _____ and fairness as a reliable friend.
A) robustness B) temperament C) integrity D) compactness
6. They are _____ investors who always make thorough investigations both on local and international markets.
A) implicit B) conscious C) cautious D) indecisive
7. In addition to the rising birth rate and immigration, the _____ death rate contributed to the population growth.
A) inclining B) increasing C) declining D) descending
8. The town planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax _____.
A) efficiency B) revenues C) privileges D) validity
9. The basic causes are unknown, although certain conditions that may lead to cancer have been _____.
A) identified B) guaranteed C) notified D) conveyed
10. Over the past ten years, natural gas production has remained steady, but _____ has risen steadily.
A) dissipation B) disposal C) consumption D) expenditure

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 科技管理研究所 乙組 (計財 A 組)、丙組 (計財 B 組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 5 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

Part Two. Reading comprehension. 20%

Passage One

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, solitude goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic, and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every fact of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

11. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author is _____.
A) rather bleak B) fairly bright C) very impressive D) quite encouraging
12. The author's biggest concern is _____.
A) elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics.
B) the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.
C) the musical setting American readers require for reading
D) the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class
13. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is _____.
A) their fondness of music and TV program.
B) their ignorance of various forms of art and literature
C) their lack of attentiveness and basic understanding
D) their inability to focus on conflicting input

14. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of prose is _____
- A) to be able to appreciate it and memorize it
B) to analyze the essential features
C) to think it over conscientiously
D) to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value
15. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels _____
- A) upset B) uncertain C) alarmed D) pessimistic

Passage Two

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless abandon. Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentive and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the change.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

95 學年度 科技管理研究所 乙組 (計財 A 組)、丙組 (計財 B 組) 碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 5401、5501 共 8 頁第 7 頁 *請在【答案卷】內作答

and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environment degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

16. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.
- A) they are unaware of the consequence of what they are doing
 - B) they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
 - C) they have not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
 - D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures
17. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is _____.
- A) to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion
 - B) to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection
 - C) to take radical measures to control environmental pollution
 - D) to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards
18. The word "tunnel-visioned" (Line 2, Para.4) most probably means "_____".
- A) narrow-minded
 - B) blind to the facts
 - C) short-sighted
 - D) able to see only one aspect
19. Which of the following, according to the author, should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?
- A) Legislation and government intervention.
 - B) The industry's understanding and support.
 - C) The efforts of environmental health professionals.
 - D) The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.
20. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
- A) Efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention instead of on remedial measures.
 - B) More money should be spent in order to stop pollution.
 - C) Ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution.
 - D) Environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade.

國 立 清 華 大 學 命 題 紙

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Part Three: Translation 20%

Translate the following passage into Chinese

The decline of manufacturing in rich countries is a more complex story than the piles of Chinese-made goods in shops suggest. Manufacturing output continues to expand in most developed countries—in America, by almost 4% a year on average since 1991. Despite the rise in Chinese exports, America is still the world's biggest manufacturer, producing about twice as much, measured by value, as China.

The continued growth in manufacturing output shows that the fall in jobs has not been caused by mass substitution of Chinese goods for locally made ones. It has happened because rich-world companies have replaced workers with new technology to boost productivity and shifted production from labor-intensive products such as textiles to higher-tech, higher value-added, sectors such as pharmaceuticals. Within firms, low-skilled jobs have moved offshore. Higher-value R&D, design and marketing have stayed at home.