

Part One: Reading Comprehension (50%)

I. Read the following excerpt, and answer the first 16 questions by choosing the entry that is closet in meaning to the underlined word/phrase in its context. For questions 17 through 20, answer as advised in the questions. (30 %)

Excerpt:

The Middle Fork of the Salmon is not so much a river as an (1) exuberant expression of water at play. It tumbles and turns and trips over itself for a hundred miles through the largest unbroken wilderness in the lower 48, the 2.3-million-acre River of No Return Wilderness named for the pristine Salmon River Gorge. No dams (2) temper its flow. No roads line its banks. It dances down its canyon much as it has since the glaciers receded 10,000 years ago—in spring as a raging, tree-felling torrent, in late summer as a (3) spare, (4) crystalline (5) rivulet. Today it is one of the ultimate (6) white-water experiences in the United States, drawing thousand of visitors each year. But 60 years ago its future—and that of hundreds of other rivers across the country—looked very different. For much of the 20th century, the federal government seemed determined to dam virtually all the major rivers in the country, (7) harnessing their power for electricity, irrigation, navigation, water supply, and flood control. The dam (8) binge was particularly acute in the (9) arid West, where even the Grand Canyon was (10) slated for flooding. The Army evaluated five (11) prospective dam sites, on the Middle Fork alone. The river would have (12) morphed into a chain of man-made lakes if two brothers—John and Frank Craighead—hadn't helped (13) stem the tide of concrete. It took a decade of reports, lectures, and political (14) wrangling, but when President LBJ signed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, much of its language came from the Craigheads. I once asked John why rivers were such a crucial issue for him, thinking he would (15) wax philosophical about the need for wild things in an increasingly man-made world. He shrugged. "I just loved rivers," he said. It was enough. Because he and others loved moving, living, (16) untarnished waters, we now have some left to cherish. To help us think more like a river, less like a dam.

Questions 1-20: (1 % for each of the first 16 questions; 17, 18, 19 and 20 is worth 2 %, 3 %, 4 % and 5 % respectively. **30 % in total**)

1. **exuberant:** (a) overflowing, (b) lively and exciting, (c) excessive, (d) giving out lots of light.
2. **temper:** (a) improve the currency of, (b) induce, (c) moderate, (d) restrain.

國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：4021
共 4 頁 第 2 頁

3. **spare**: (a) thin, (b) extra, (c) additional, (d) not currently in use.
4. **crystalline**: (a) full of minerals, (b) meandering, (c) shaped like crystal, (d) clear.
5. **rivulet**: (a) small puddle of rain water, (b) whirlpool, (c) small stream, (d) a meandering current of water.
6. **white-water**: (a) clear, unpolluted water, (b) fast shallow stretch of water in a river, (c) business or issue beyond government control, (d) recreational activities done out in the wilderness.
7. **harnessing**: (a) employing tools for, (b) controlling and using, (c) working closely with, (d) establishing a routine.
8. **binge**: (a) the bank of a river or a dam, (b) flood, (c) excessive need, (d) draught.
9. **arid**: (a) wasted, (b) dull, (c) keen, (d) dry and barren.
10. **slated**: (a) marked out for a specific purpose, (b) criticized, (c) covered up, (d) turned into a monument.
11. **prospective**: (a) likely, (b) future, (c) planned, (d) proposed.
12. **morphed**: (a) cut into small units, (b) shaped like, (c) slowly changed, (d) formed into.
13. **stem**: (a) stop by removing, (b) help grow, (c) add to, (d) originate from.
14. **wrangling**: (a) chaotic outburst, (b) political disputing, (c) twisting, (d) gathering.
15. **wax**: (a) cover up, (b) grow angry, (c) grow larger, (d) speak or write in a specific manner.
16. **untarnished**: (a) artificially purified, (b) de-colored, (c) non-polluted, (d) not painted over.
17. **In 30 words or less, paraphrase “the tide of concrete” right after the word *stem* (see the sentence containing the word numbered 13 in the excerpt) (2 %)**
18. **In 40 words or less, discuss what may be the significance of seeing a river as “an exuberant expression of water at play” (see the first sentence)? (3%)**
19. **In 50 words or less, discuss if there is an underlying motif with which this essay adds emotional, expressive tones of voice to its statement of facts. (4%)**
20. **In 100 words or so, write a short essay on the situation of one major environmental issue, about, for instance, the wetlands in Taiwan, or flooding in Thailand and/or Australia, or tsunami in Japan and Indonesia, etc. Let the above excerpt serve as a model for your essay if you wish. (5 %)**

國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：4021
共 4 頁 第 3 頁

II. With words selected from the following pool of vocabulary, fill in the 20 blanks of the essay. No word is to be used twice, and for each blank one entry only can be selected. Each filling of a blank is worth 1 % (20 % in total).

Pool of Vocabulary:

sloth, fancy, inhibits, insists, voluntary, aggression, omnipotent, manifestations, submissive, angry, necessary, conform, perspective, thwart, neglected, symbolization, endowed, subsides, perversion, secretion.

Questions 21-40: Essay with blanks to fill

Like all sins except pride, anger is a _____ 21 _____, caused by pride, of something in our nature which is itself innocent, _____ 22 _____ to our existence and good. Thus, while everyone is proud in the same way, each of us is angry or lustful or envious in his own way.

Natural, or innocent, anger is the necessary reaction of a creature when its survival is threatened by the attack of another creature and it cannot save itself (or its offspring) by flight. Such anger, accompanied by physical changes, like increased _____ 23 _____ of adrenalin, _____ 24 _____ fear so that the attacked creature is able to resist the threat to its extinction. In the case of young creatures that are not yet capable of looking after themselves, anger is a necessary emotion when their needs are _____ 25 _____: a hungry baby does right to scream. Natural anger is a reflex reaction, not a _____ 26 _____ one; it is a response to a real situation of threat and danger, and as soon as the threat is removed, the anger _____ 27 _____. No animal let the sun go down upon its wrath. Moreover, Konrad Lorenz has shown that, in fights between the social animals, when by adopting a _____ 28 _____ posture, the weaker puts itself at the mercy of the stronger, this inhibits further _____ 29 _____ by the latter.

Anger, even when it is sinful, has one virtue; it overcomes _____ 30 _____. Anybody, like a schoolmaster, a stage director or an orchestral conductor, whose business it is to teach others to do something, knows that, on occasion, the quickest—perhaps the only—way to get those under him to do their best is to make them _____ 31 _____.

Anger as a sin is either futile (the situation in which one finds oneself cannot or should not be changed, but must be accepted) or unnecessary (the situation could be mastered as well or better without it). Man is potentially capable of sin of anger because he is _____ 32 _____ with memory—the experience of an event persists—and with the faculty of _____ 33 _____ (to him, no object or event is simply itself). He becomes actually guilty of anger because first of all he is guilty of the sin of pride, of which anger is one of many possible _____ 34 _____.

國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

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共 4 頁 第 4 頁

Because every human being sees the world from a unique _____35_____, he can, and does, choose to regard himself as its center. The sin of anger is one of our reactions to any threat, not to our existence, but to our _____36_____ that our existence is more important than the existence of anybody or anything else. None of us wishes to _____37_____, because the desires of each are limited. We are glad that other things and people exist with their own ways of behaving—life would be very dull if they didn't—so long as they do not _____38_____ our own. Similarly, we do not want others to _____39_____ with our wishes because they must—life would be very lonely if they did—but because they choose to; we want DEVOTED slaves.

If there are souls in Hell, it is not because they have been sent there, but because Hell is where they _____40_____ upon being.

Part Two: Translation (50%)

Translate the following texts into Chinese

I. (25%)

But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular enthusiasm and fixed aims to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercise of political power, and refining the intercourse of private life. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them.... It teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point.... It prepares him to fill any post with credit.... He is at home in any society, he has common ground with every class; he knows when to speak and when to be silent; he is able to converse.... He knows when to be serious and when to trifle....

John Henry Cardinal Newman, "The Idea of a University"

II. (25%)

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes....

One shad the more, one ray the less,
Had half impair'd the nameless grace
Which weaves in every raven tress....

George Gordon, Lord Byron, "She walks in beauty"