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| Answer all questions and write them dov | wn on the booklet provided for this |
| examination. | |
| Part I: Grammar | £ |
| Choose the best answer listed below to o | complete each of the following sentences. |
| (20%) | |
| My sister sometimes behaves | she were my mother. |
| A. in spite of B. as | C. as if D. otherwise |
| 2. We look forward to you at the | e upcoming conference to be held in Taichung. |
| A. meet B. meeting | C. have meet D. being met |
| 3. None of my friends the film. | |
| A. have seen B. has seen | C. have been seen D. might be seeing |
| 4. Peter is now driving the car si | ince it is no longer strange to him. |
| A. accustomed to B. regretted | C. using to D. fond |
| 5. If you had not missed you bus, you | late for school, |
| A. would have B. have been | C. might have D. wouldn't have been |
| 6. I am going to apply for the secretarial | job so I have to brush my typing skills. |
| A. up with B. on C | . in D. with |
| 7. The environment group hopest | the forest to its original condition by the end |
| of the decade. | |
| A. having restored B. to resto | re C. to be restored D. to have |
| been restored | |
| | parents to give a child he or she wants. |
| A. whatever is it B. that is | C. whatever that D. whatever |
| | before the month ends if the area is to produce |
| adequate crops. | |
| | C. should there be D. it has |
| 10. Dermatologists are recommending the | nat people with fair skin a strong |
| sunscreen. | |
| A. use B. that they use | C. to use D. are using |
| Part II: Cloze Test | |
| Choose the best answer listed below to o | complete the meaning of the following |
| paragraph. (20%) | |
| Ever since Charles Darwin came up | p with his theory of evolution, it has been |
| controversial, Darwin's theory is1 | the idea that plants and animals have |
| developed gradually from simpler to mo | ore complicated forms through a process called |
| "natural selection." This theory has ne | ever been universally2, but for many |

years, it has been the most widely accepted theory of the original and development of

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| life on Earth. Howe | ever, the3 co | ounter-theory to Darw | vin's hypothesis has |
| drawn much attention | n. Many scientists, | ,4 some from | the famous American |
| university MIT, call t | his new theory "inte | elligent design." Th | is theory suggests that |
| 5 evolution, the | ne development of l | ife has been6 | _ by some outside force |
| which designs new fo | orms of life through | intelligent thought. | One example that the |
| promoters of intelligent design use is the human eye, which they claim is too complex | | | |
| in its sensitivity and function78, the evolutions argue that more | | | |
| simple versions of the human eye can be found in other animals. This demonstrated | | | |
| the possibility that the | e human eye could l | have simply evolved | in its9 |
| Scientists from both | sides of the argumer | nt are now turning to | the social sciences to |
| help answer some of | their10 que | stions. | |
| 1 A 1 1 | D. 's bases | C lada D | 1 1 |
| 1. A. based up on | B. in base on | e e | based upon |
| 2. A. late | B. deserved | C | |
| 3. A. late | B. latest | • | D. later |
| 4. A. include | B. inclusive | C. included | - |
| 5. A. except | B. beside | | D. in addition |
| 6. A. guided | B. be guided | • | d D. was guided |
| 7. A. to have simply a D. simply growing | - | ing simply grown | C. to simply grown |
| 8. A. In fact | B. For another | C. In other word: | s D. Another |
| 9. A. evolution | B. complexity | C. mutation | D. existence |
| 10. A. unanswered | B. unfinished | C. undone | D. illogical |
| Part III: Reading Cor | | C. undone | D. mogicai |

Cultural imperialism, a term first coined in the 1960s, refers to cultural hegemony, or the domination of other nations, specifically as practiced by the United States, through the dissemination of a consumer ideology. Critics of the US point to the <u>plethora</u> of US cultural products, such as music, television, movies, news, and technology. They argue that the ubiquity and influence of US cultural exports threaten the cultures of other nations and communities. With the growing popularity of the Internet, many countries worried about an unregulated and uni-directional flow of information have approved policies to control the amount and types of information available to their citizens. Those who oppose regulations declare that the leaders of these countries are opposed to freedom or progress. However, those in favor of regulations believe that their cultures and very identities may be under siege.

Herbert Schiller, a communication scholar, asserts that although the advent of an information society and <u>innovations</u> such as the Internet have been heralded as

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democratic, in reality both information and technology are controlled by a wealthy elite. Within Marxist theory, this is explained in terms of the "core" versus "periphery" argument, which posits the presence of global imbalances between "core" and "periphery" nationals. Core nations, such as the United States, are those with political power and economic advantages, while the periphery nations are poor, so called Third-World, nations. According to this perspective, information flows from the core to the periphery. Periphery nations are, thus, unwitting consumers of core values, ideology, and assumptions embedded in the information they receive. Those who believe in the theory of cultural imperialism point to the <u>ubiquitous</u> US television shows and McDonald's restaurants found worldwide.

On the other hand, others argue that this theory is too simplistic because it does not account for internal dynamics within societies, and it views culture as deterministic and static. It assumes, according to its critics, passivity and a lack of opposition on the part of the "dominated" group or nation. In fact, many argue that rather than being dominated by US culture and media, people in other cultures tend to transform the intended meanings to ones which better suit their own cultural milieu. Thus, it is argued that rather than becoming "Americanized" for example, Asian societies have "Asianized" US cultural exports such as McDonald's.

Other critics argue that although cultural imperialism may indeed be a factor in the exportation of certain US media products, the Internet is a different matter. It is argued that the Internet, unlike other media, has no central authority through which items are selected, written and produced. Instead with the Internet, information can be disseminated from anywhere and from anyone, meaning that information is transmitted multi-directionally. Contrary to being a tool for cultural imperialism, the Internet allows individuals to participate in their own languages and to engage in preserving, and celebrating their own cultures. It is argued that the Internet, rather than promoting cultural imperialism, may in fact promote multiculturalism.

In 2000, Christopher Hunter presented a paper at the International Institute of Communication Annual Conference in which he argued that although more "traditional" types of US cultural exports may be opened to reinterpretation and resistance, the values embedded in the software used in computer networks like the Internet are difficult to resist. Hunter explains that Microsoft's Windows operating system, for example, although developed in the US, is used over 90% of the world's computers. Microsoft accepts cookies, which track users as they go online, without telling the users, thereby forcing the users to accept US cultural privacy norms that may differ from those in their own home countries. In fact, as Hunter points out, issue of privacy invasion have been a major concern for European countries. Thus, Hunter claims that those who use computers may find it difficult to resist the values

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and beliefs embedded within their own software.

Choose the best answer according to the above passage.

- 1. Which of the following best represents the author's point of view?
- A. The author believes the cultural imperialism argument is valid.
- B. The author believes the cultural imperialism argument is invalid.
- C. The author offers evidence in support of both points of view.
- D. The author believes that cultural imperialism is the fault of Marxists.
- 2. Which of the following arguments is against the theory of cultural imperialism?
- A. Cultural imperialism is too deterministic.
- B. People in periphery countries are not passive consumer of US media products.
- C. People actively transform foreign values and products to fit their own purposes.
- D. All of the above.
- 3. Which of the following statements support (s) the idea that the Internet does not promote US cultural imperialism?
- A. The Internet makes it possible for people to participate using their own languages.
- B. The Internet allows for centralized dissemination of information.
- C. Web sites and search engines mostly utilize English.
- D. All of the above.
- 4. Those who believe in the theory of cultural imperialism might point to which of the following factors for support?
- A. US media exports
- B. "Asianized" McDonald's
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B
- 5. According to the article, what does Christopher Hunter argue about Microsoft?
- A. It controls Internet content.
- B. Its products are culturally biased.
- C. It is a multicultural corporation.
- D. It is not popular in Europe.
- 6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is <u>NOT TRUE</u>?
- A. The core vs periphery argument refers to the idea that powerful countries have tried to control access to the Internet.
- B. Some critics of cultural imperialism argue that people in other countries have opportunities to transform US products and ideas to meet their own needs.
- C. Cultural imperialism refers specifically to the idea that the US has become dominated by other cultures.
- D. It is argued that by allowing cookies to track online users, Microsoft forces its

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customers to abide by US cultural norms.

- 7. Which of the following statement (s) explain the meaning of "periphery nations"?
- A. Periphery nations refer to the impoverished and backward countries.
- B. Periphery nations become unwitting consumers of core values, ideology, and assumptions embedded in the information they receive.
- C. Periphery nations are recipients of information being transmitted by the core nations.
- D. All of the above.
- 8. What is the meaning of the word "plethora"?
- A. limited quantity
- B. overabundance
- C. supplement
- D. improvisation
- 9. The word "innovations" means
- A. transformation
- B. ubiquity
- C. improvements
- D. supplements
- 10. The word "ubiquitous" means
- A. widespread
- B. unknown
- C. famous
- D. omniscient

Part IV: Translations 20%

- 1. 在台灣, 貧富差距已經拉大有些時間了, 而且現在還比以前更糟. < した)
- 2. 從統計數字判斷,很多研究者相信在接下來的兩到三年,這樣的差距將會持續惡化. < 7%)
- 3. The 2010 Taipei International Flora Exposition is the first of its kind in Taiwan. It will demonstrate how plants and urban spaces can be brought together to create harmonious environments. The theme, "River, Flowers, New Horizons," follows the recent worldwide trend in turning concrete jungles green. < 7 %)

Part V: Writing 20%

Please write a three paragraphs, well- organized essay on "The Importance of Honesty."