

# 國立彰化師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙組

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案卷上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 1 頁

## I. Please complete the following texts in the format of cloze procedure. 20%

Black (of African and Afro-Caribbean heritage) feminist thought in both the United States and in Britain has been articulated primarily 1 White socialist feminist assumptions and interpretations of the universality of 2 in all families, 3 ethnicity. Black feminists in both the United States and in Britain have criticized White feminists for ethnocentric viewpoints and analyses of “family” and of “patriarchy,” which they feel are not easily 4 the study of Black families. 5, some Black feminists have argued that Black men cannot be said to be patriarchal in the same ways that White men have been, for under the oppressive slave systems of the past, 6 in the current climate of unemployment and discrimination, Black men simply do not have the same forms of power that many White men have benefited from. 7, Afrocentric feminist standpoints have been invaluable in theorizing about the reality of Black women’s lived lives and how their lives are linked with alternative ways of “knowing”. 8 there is much in Black feminist thought which does apply to the work and family configurations of ethnic migrant women, 9 Chinese women in Britain, 10 the Afrocentric emphasis of this literature, some aspects of Black feminist theorizing may only apply to Black women.

(By Miri Song)

1. (A) in response to (B) considering (C) in spite of (D) dissimilar from
2. (A) matriarchy (B) patriarchy (C) monarchy (D) anarchy
3. (A) especially (B) like (C) regardless (D) except for
4. (A) irrelevant to (B) extending to (C) applicable to (D) thinking of
5. (A) Particularly (B) Generally speaking (C) To sum up (D) For instance
6. (A) such as (B) bathing (C) moreover (D) as well as
7. (A) However (B) Similarly (C) Fortunately (D) In particular
8. (A) Nevertheless (B) But (C) Although (D) And
9. (A) such as (B) to mention (C) in light of (D) aside from
10. (A) despite (B) given (C) different from (D) supposed

## II. Reading Comprehension: Answer the questions below each text. 40%

A.

What is the insight in which the scientist tries to see into nature? Can it indeed be called either imaginative or creative? To the literary man the question may seem merely silly. He has been taught that science is a large collection of facts; and if this is true, then the only seeing which scientists need to do is, he supposes, seeing the facts. He pictures them, the colorless professions of science, going off to work in the morning into the universe in a neutral, unexposed state. They then expose themselves like a photographic plate. And then in the darkroom or laboratory they develop the image, so that suddenly and startlingly it appears, printed in capital letters, as a new formula for atomic energy.

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Men who have read Balzac and Zola are not deceived by the claims of these writers that they do more than record the facts. The readers of Christopher Isherwood do not take him literally when he writes "I am a camera." Yet the same readers solemnly carry with them from their schooldays this foolish picture of the scientist fixing by some mechanical process the facts of nature. I have had of all people a historian tell me that science is a collection of facts, and his voice had not even the ironic rasp of one filing cabinet reproving another.

(By Jacob Bronowski)

1. What would be the best title for the passage?  
(A) Science as a Collection of Facts  
(B) Science and Literature  
(C) The Nature of Scientific Reasoning  
(D) Science and the Photography
2. What is the main idea of the passage?  
(A) Photography is scientific.  
(B) Science involves the recording of facts.  
(C) Writers understand science.  
(D) Science is more than a collection of facts.
3. To support his argument, the author mentioned three writers; which of the followings is NOT included?  
(A) Balzac (B) Hugo (C) Zola (D) Isherwood
4. Who does the word "rasp" mean?  
(A) A tone (B) A harsh noise (C) An expression (D) A word
5. The word "reproving" in the last line of the second paragraph can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) reproaching (B) recreating (C) regarding (D) reflecting
6. The next paragraph would most probably continue with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Christopher Isherwood's idea about "I am a camera"  
(B) the method photographers develop images  
(C) the beginnings of a scientific discovery  
(D) the relationship between history and science

## B.

We have a nine-acre lake on our ranch and a warm spring that feeds it all winter. By mid-March the lake ice begins to melt where the spring feeds in, and every year the same pair of mallards come ahead of the others and wait. Though there is very little open water they seem content. They glide back and forth through a thin estuary, brushing watercress with their elegant folded wings, then tip end-up to eat and, after, clamber onto the lip of ice that retreats, hardens forward, and retreats again.

Mornings, a transparent pane of ice lies over the meltwater. I peer through and see some kind of

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waterbug — perhaps a leech — paddling like a sea turtle between green ladders of lakeweed. Cattails and sweetgrass from the previous summer are bone dry, marked with black mold spots, and bend like elbows into the ice. They are swords that cut away the hard tenancy of winter. At the wide end a mat of dead waterplants has rolled back into a thick, impregnable breakwater. Near it, bubbles trapped under the ice are lenses focused straight up to catch the coming season.

(Gretel Ehrlich)

7. What is the best title for the passage?  
(A) Spring (B) Ice (C) Plants (D) Winter
8. What kind of animal is the mallard?  
(A) goose (B) duck (C) bird (D) fish
9. What does the word “estuary” in line five of the first paragraph mean?  
(A) an icy path (B) a path lined with plants (C) a water passage (D) a pond
10. Which of the following plant is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
(A) sweetgrass (B) dandelions (C) watercress (D) cattails
11. What kind of animal does the author compare the waterbug to?  
(A) sea lion (B) seahorse (C) sea snake (D) sea turtle
12. What should be the coming season indicated in the last line?  
(A) Spring (B) Summer (C) Autumn (D) Winter
13. What type of rhetorical mode does the author especially adopt to write this passage?  
(A) exposition (B) persuasion (C) description (D) narration

C.

A fundamental difference exists between American literature and nearly all the other major literary traditions of the world: it is essentially a modern, recent and international literature. We cannot trace its roots directly back into the mist of American antiquity. We need not hunt its origins in the remote springs of its language and culture, or follow it through from oral to written, then from manuscript to book. The American continent possessed major pre-Columbian civilizations, with a deep heritage of culture, mythology, ritual, chant and poetry. Many American writers, especially recently, have looked to these sources as something essential to American culture, and the extraordinary variety and vision to be found there contribute much to the complexity of contemporary American experience. But this is not the originating tradition of what we now call American literature. That came from the meeting between the land with its elusive and usually despised “Indians” and the discoverers and settlers who left the developed, literate cultures of Renaissance Europe, first to explore and conquer, then to populate, what they generally considered a virgin continent — a “New World” already promised them in their own mythology, now discovered by their own talent and curiosity.

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The New World was not new, nor virgin, nor unsettled. But, arriving in historical daylight, sometimes with aims of conquest, sometimes with a sentimental vision of the “noble savages” or other wonders they might find, these settlers brought with them many of the things that formed the literature we now read. They brought their ideas and above all, the book. The book was both a sacred text, the Bible (to be reinvigorated in the King James Authorized version of 1611), and a general instrument of expression, record, argument and cultural dissemination. In time, the book became American literature, and other things they shipped with it — from European values and expectations to post Gutenberg printing technology — shaped the lineage of American writing. So did the early records kept of the encounter and what they made of it. Of course a past was being destroyed as well as a new present gained when these travelers/settlers imposed on the North American continent and its cultures their forms of interpretation and narrative, their Christian history and iconography, their science and technology, their entrepreneurship, settlement practices and modes of commerce. We may deplore this hegemony and seek to reverse it by recovering all we can of the pre-Columbian heritage to find the broader meaning of America.

(By Richard Ruland and Malcolm Bradbury)

14. According to the authors, which of the followings is NOT included in the things we need not do in the studies of American literature?
- (A) To search for the differences between it and other literatures.
  - (B) To find its origins in the setting of language and culture.
  - (C) To trace it through from oral to written form.
  - (D) To find its history from manuscript to book.
15. According to the passage, which of the following statement is TRUE?
- (A) The origins of American experience are very important.
  - (B) Contemporary American experience owes its complexity to pre-Columbian civilizations.
  - (C) The meeting between the Native Americans and the later European settlers does not necessarily contribute to the American literary tradition.
  - (D) American writers are not interested in the heritage of their literature.
16. Who do the “noble savages” in the second line of the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) The Europeans settlers in America.
  - (B) The Europeans living in Europe.
  - (C) The Native Americans.
  - (D) The aristocracy in general.
17. According to the authors, which of the following statement is FALSE?
- (A) The European settlers brought the Bible to North America.

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- (B) The New World was indeed a virgin land.
- (C) The European thinking and languages had deeply influenced American literature.
- (D) The ingenious American past was destroyed by the European settlers.

18. What was Gutenberg's occupation?

- (A) A writer
- (B) A publisher
- (C) A printer
- (D) An editor

19. The word "hegemony" is closer in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) situation
- (B) phenomenon
- (C) prevalence
- (D) dominance

20. The passage would most likely continue with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) how America came to its existence
- (B) the impact of European literature
- (C) when Americans started to write
- (D) the American dream

### III. English Composition 40%

#### Topic: On Work

In his book, *The Prophet*, Kahlil Gibran wrote the following lines on work:

You work that you may keep pace with the earth and the soul of the earth.

For to be idle is to become a stranger unto the seasons, and to step out of life's procession, that marches in majesty and proud submission towards the infinite.

When you work you are a flute through whose heart the whispering of the hours turns to music.

Which of you would be a reed, dumb and silent, when all else sings together in unison?

Always you have been told that work is a curse and labor a misfortune.

But I say to you that when you work you fulfill a part of earth's furthest dream, assigned to you when that dream was born.

And in keeping yourself with labor you are in truth loving life.

Please write an essay of at least 350 words to state your own idea about work.