

世新大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 2 頁

系所組別	考試科目
口語傳播學系	英文

※本考題 可使用 禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

一、英翻中（30%）：請將下列的英文段落依其語意翻譯成中文

We express disagreement in various ways. Shooting daggers with your eyes, a nonverbal expression, communicates anger and discord just clearly as saying “I’m angry with you.” Walking out on a conversation and slamming a door express hostility, as does refusing to talk to someone. Sometimes we express disagreement overtly or directly, such as by saying “I’m furious with you.” Other modes of communicating conflict are more covert or indirect, such as deliberately not answering the phone because you don’t want to talk to someone. In both cases, people realize they are in conflict, and they express their conflict, although in distinct ways.

二、閱讀及理解（50%）：閱讀下列英文段落後，首先，請以一句話（中文）寫出 demonstration 與 argumentation 的主要不同之處；再用中文以重點條列的方式將兩者不同之處的細節整理出來。

The primary difference between argumentation and demonstration is that demonstration is impersonal, while argumentation is personal. Demonstration or formal logic is conducted according to a system that largely is unrelated to people, but argumentation is a person-centered activity. The aim of demonstration is calculation—the deduction of formally valid conclusions by conforming to a particular set of rules—while the aim of argumentation is not calculation but adherence to a thesis, which presupposes a “meeting of minds.” The conclusion of demonstration is assumed to be certain, while the conclusion of an argument is a probable one. Demonstration begins with axioms that are assumed to be true regardless of an audience’s agreement with them. Argumentation, on the other hand, is personal because it begins with premises that the audience accepts. The conclusion of demonstration, then, is a self-evident one, while the conclusion of argument is one that is more or less strong, more or less convincing.

（翻下頁）

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第 2 頁共計 2 頁

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三、填空 (20%)：閱讀下列三個段落後，由 Word Bank 中挑選最合適的字詞將空格填滿。請注意，一個空格只能有一個標準答案；Word Bank 中共有 21 個字詞，其中只有 10 個是正確答案。

We also identified attitudinal and behavioral ____1____ to intercultural communication. ____2____ is the belief that one's own culture is superior to all others. ____3____ is the process of rigidly categorizing others; it may be negative or positive. ____4____ is a negative attitude toward a cultural group based on little or no experience. The overt actions to exclude, avoid, or distance oneself from other groups is called ____5____.

Nonverbal messages are ____6____. It is very difficult for anyone to accurately ____7____ the meaning of nonverbal communication. Does a wave mean hello or good-bye? What do two hands in the formation of a T mean? A time-out? A technical foul? To understand the meaning, we need to know the ____8____ of the communication and the relationship between the sender and receivers.

Because language is ____9____, it is necessary to be as clear and precise as possible when using words. You need to consider the other person's ____10____ and whether or not he or she will share your interpretation of the language used. If not, it is important to adjust your vocabulary level and word choice to fit that of the listener.

Word Bank :

ignore	Stereotyping	frame of reference
Ethnocentrism	aids	obvious
Generalization	discrimination	Abstraction
relationship	fairness	logical
interpret	listener	Perception
Prejudice	barriers	context
Assimilation	symbolic	ambiguous