

# 國立中山大學 107 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 1 頁

## PART ONE: Reading Comprehension (40%)

I. Cloze Test. Choose **ONE** best answer for each question. (4 points each)

Question 1-5 are based on the following reading passage.

The close study of linguistic creativity in literary narrative can 1 light on the construction of genre and on the use of linguistic creativity to conform, as well as to deviate. J. Gavins presents concentrated work on the literary genre of absurdist fiction, exploring its common creative linguistic characteristics and readerly responses to those characteristics.

Her method of research could offer new insights into the linguistic characteristics of and common interpretive responses to particular forms of literary narrative. Research 2 short stories, and the ways in which meaning is constructed within them, remains sparse, 3 behind studies of other newly popular forms such as digital and multimodal literary narrative. As much shorter forms 4 (flash fiction, Twitter fiction, etc.), more literary critical consideration of the parameters of linguistic meaning making within different narratological constraints may evolve.

More important, though, and more culturally overdue and urgent, is the need to respond not only to new trends in literary form, but also to the nuances of linguistic creativity in literary narrative across the globe. 5, perhaps, the cross-fertilization of genres and styles between different cultural contexts in the internationalized market for readers is drawing new attention to neglected non-Western kinds of linguistic creativity in literary narrative, both contemporary and historic, to the different ideological and sociopolitical movements that have shaped literary cultural heritage in different contexts, and to non-Western scholarly approaches to topics within these areas, including different conceptions of creativity.

- |                    |                   |                   |               |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. (A) give        | (B) shed          | (C) come to       | (D) garner    |
| 2. (A) within      | (B) among         | (C) into          | (D) for       |
| 3. (A) to lag      | (B) lags          | (C) lagging       | (D) lagged    |
| 4. (A) proliferate | (B) proffer       | (C) procrastinate | (D) proscribe |
| 5. (A) Ironically  | (B) Unfortunately | (C) No doubt      | (D) Never     |

II. Reading Comprehension. (4 points each)

Read the passage below and answer questions 6-10. Choose **ONE** best answer for each question.

*In the following, a linguist reflects on changes in English language usage.*

Linguistic manners are like any others. People have always found it worthwhile to reflect on how best to behave, for the sake of individual enlightenment and improvement. Since the eighteenth century, most of our great moralists have at one time or another turned their attention to the language, reflecting their conviction that the mastery of polite prose is a moral accomplishment to which we will be moved by appeals to our highest instincts.

The “improprieties” of traditional grammar are the usages that arise out of the natural drift of the meanings of words in the standard vocabulary. Obviously, we are not bound to use the language just as it was used a hundred years ago, but neither is it in our interest to change the language willy-nilly. Faced with a particular change, we need to ask if it involves real loss and if there is anything we can do to stop it.

The **progressive** loss of the distinction between the words *disinterested* (unbiased) and *uninterested* (apathetic) is regrettable; however, we might admit that the fight on behalf of the distinction is a lost cause. Nevertheless, I would not want to claim that there are no improprieties worth bothering about. Take the often-remarked use of *literally* to mean *figuratively*, as in, “We are literally drowning in red tape.” If *literally* were going to shift its meaning away from *actually*, then it would have done so long

背面有題

試題隨卷繳回

# 國立中山大學 107 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 2 頁

ago; its stability is an indication that we are willing to reconsider our usage when the rationale is explained to us. Once the connection of *literal* with *letter* is made, the correct usage makes perfect sense. The distinction in this case is worth making.

Beyond the revision of traditional categories, new social conditions call for attention to aspects of language to which **early grammarians** were indifferent. Take the spoken language for instance. Recent critics have been sensitive, with good reason, to the misuse of the phrases we use to orient the flow of talk, phrases like *I mean* and *you know*. In ordinary private conversation, the background of information we have in common is usually rich enough to enable us to fill in what is intended; and here we rarely notice whether *you now* is being used appropriately or not. I am struck by the misuse of such expressions only when I am listening to public discourse: television interviews, for example. What is otherwise a natural appeal to a shared background is distressing because we do not know who the speakers are, as we do in face-to-face conversation, and we cannot ask them for clarification. Just as attention to rules of written usage helps us to read intelligently, so an awareness of the abuse of *you know* in public forums makes us better listeners.

6. As used in the third paragraph, "progressive" most nearly means  
(A) improving  
(B) reformist  
(C) continuing  
(D) freethinking
7. The author's attitude toward the loss of the distinction referred to in the first sentence of the third paragraph is best described as  
(A) indifference  
(B) resignation  
(C) resentment  
(D) defiance
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author approves most of modern users of language who  
(A) believe that meanings of words are purely arbitrary  
(B) treat public conversation as if it were private  
(C) recognize the reasons for particular usages  
(D) consider "the natural drift" of language to be inescapable
9. It can be inferred that "early grammarians" had little reason to concern themselves with  
(A) the abuse of spoken language in public discourse  
(B) declining moral values  
(C) new and fascinating word meaning  
(D) conflicting rules of usage
10. With which of the following statements relating to language usage today would the author most likely to agree?  
(A) Changes in language ought to be questioned  
(B) Television has little influence on language change  
(C) Opinions of traditionalists should be largely discounted  
(D) The study of polite prose is a moral accomplishment

國立中山大學 107 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 3 頁

**PART TWO: ESSAY WRITING (60%)**

Write a well-organized essay (at least 300 words) based on the following topic.

*Creativity has received a high degree of attention from schools, scholars, professionals, and policy makers alike in recent years. What is creativity? What are the features of creativity?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Note that you will **gain no point if you copy sentences from the reading passages in PART ONE.**