

亞洲大學
100 學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
外國語文學系碩士班	英文(含翻譯及寫作)(A)	100.04.16	08:20-10:00

I. Glossary and Phrases: Select an answer that best suits the sentence. 20%

- By the age of 20, she was playing saxophone so _____ that she became a member of national orchestra.
(A) unbelievably (B) dramatically (C) passionately (D) professionally
- Tight _____ of corn, wheat and soybeans have sent prices skyrocketing in the last year, promoting worries of a looming global food crisis.
(A) budgets (B) supplies (C) schedules (D) fists
- Humor is a most _____, yet frequently neglected, means of handling the difficult situations in our interpersonal relationships.
(A) effective (B) impressive (C) inductive (D) collective
- During economic depression years, many white-collar workers lose their jobs and find themselves in the _____ lines.
(A) disqualification (B) irregularity (C) unemployment (D) abnormality
- The AIDS epidemic further _____ gays, making them feel ashamed of themselves.
(A) stigmatized (B) dramatized (C) analyzed (D) generalized
- Many children in school are threatened by others and fall _____ to bullying.
(A) losers (B) victims (C) martyrs (D) casualties
- A college _____ concentrated knowledge in one field and general knowledge in other subject areas.
(A) crams (B) intends (C) transplants (D) imparts
- Many middle-class American workers are losing their jobs, because corporations are _____ their high-tech work to Asian countries.
(A) researching (B) intimating (C) outsourcing (D) retraining
- With the rise of feminism, many men who used to believe they are superior to women are no longer accused of male _____.
(A) communism (B) chauvinism (C) modernism (D) individualism
- After long discussions, the jury finally returned with a unanimous guilty _____ and condemned the murderer to death.
(A) testimony (B) trial (C) verdict (D) sentence

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II. Cloze Test 20%

Japan has raised its assessment of the accident at the crippled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant to the worst (11) on an international scale, putting the disaster on par with the 1986 Chernobyl explosion, in an acknowledgement that the human and (12) consequences of the nuclear (13) could be dire and long-lasting.

The decision to raise the (14) level to 7 from 5 on the scale, overseen by the International Atomic Energy Agency, is based on new estimates by Japanese authorities that suggest that the total amount of radioactive materials released so far from Fukushima Daiichi since the beginning of the crisis had reached that threshold. Hidehiko Nishiyama, deputy director general of Japan's nuclear regulator, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, said that the total amount of radioactive materials released so far from Fukushima Daiichi equaled about 10 percent of that released in the Chernobyl (15).

But at a separate news (16), an official from the plant's operator, Tokyo Electric Power Company, said that the radiation release from Fukushima could, in time, surpass levels seen in 1986. "The radiation leak has not stopped completely, and our concern is that it could eventually (17) Chernobyl," said Junichi Matsumoto, a nuclear executive for the company.

Nevertheless, officials agreed that tens of thousands of terabecquerels of radioactive materials have escaped the plant, far higher than (18) so far by Japanese authorities. Some in the nuclear industry had been saying for weeks that the accident had released far larger amounts of radiation, but Japanese officials had until now played down this possibility. (A terabecquerel is a unit of measure representing a trillion small nuclear disintegrations per second.)

A member of a government commission that oversees the nuclear regulator, NISA, said that those levels could be in error by a factor of two to three. That means the amount of radiation released could be up to three times lower, or higher, than government (19).

Much of the radiation release happened within a week of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, which ravaged the Fukushima plant, raising questions about the delay in acknowledging the (20) of the crisis.

(New York Times, 2011.04.13)

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<p>11. (A) rating (B) setting (C) taking (D) giving</p> <p>12. (A) political (B) cultural (C) environmental (D) artificial</p> <p>13. (A) bomb (B) crisis (C) physics (D) weapons</p> <p>14. (A) average (B) fright (C) standard (D) alert</p> <p>15. (A) disaster (B) district (C) disapproval (D) disadvantage</p> <p>16. (A) meeting (B) gathering (C) conference (D) predicting</p> <p>17. (A) except (B) exceed (C) exist (D) exchange</p> <p>18. (A) acknowledged (B) acquired (C) accepted (D) accused</p> <p>19. (A) examines (B) estimates (C) encodes (D) employs</p> <p>20. (A) difficulty (B) eternity (C) activity (D) severity</p> <p>III. Translation into Chinese: 40%</p> <p>1.</p> <p>Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth.</p> <p>Then took the other, as just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim, Because it was grassy and wanted wear; Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same.</p> <p>And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden black. Oh, I kept the first for another day! Yet knowing how way leads on to way, I doubted if I should ever come back.</p> <p>I shall be telling this with a sigh Somewhere ages and ages hence: Two roads diverged in a wood, and I— I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference.</p> <p>(Robert Frost, "The Road Not Taken")</p>			

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2. I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived. I did not wish to live what was not life, living is so dear; nor did I wish to practice resignation, unless it was quite necessary. I wanted to live deep and suck out all the marrow of life, to live so sturdily and Spartan-like as to put to rout all that was not life, to cut a broad swath and shave close, to drive life into a corner, and reduce it to its lowest terms, and, if it proved to be mean, why then to get the whole and genuine meanness of it, and publish its meanness to the world; or if it were sublime, to know it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it in my next excursion.

(Henry David Thoreau, *Walden*)

IV. Translation into English: 20%

在如今這個工商業發達的社會上，人際關係複雜，人與人間的交往日趨頻繁，而彼此的競爭也越來越激烈而無情；因此，生活的挫折，幾乎無日無之。甚至有人認為受傷害是我們生活的一部份。我們或者可以大膽的說，最具現代寫實主義色彩的文學作品，也最是人類心靈承受挫折與磨難的紀錄。一個性情溫柔的人，必須忍受狂暴潮流的激盪；一個臉皮薄嫩的人，必須面對尷尬的現實；一個篤厚的君子，往往要背負傻瓜的十字架；一個忠於自己良心、堅持原則的人，可能會被譏為不識時務；一個獨來獨往、不為眾譏的人，常被糟蹋得灰頭土臉；一個痼疾在抱、志不在錢的良醫，會成為被同行嫉視的對象；一個不會耍噱頭的藝術從業人員，多半要坐冷板凳；一個在愛情和友誼上比較認真的人，也常是受傷害的一方。這些人都需要在痛苦的經驗中培養自己的勇氣，以免喪失自我，隨波逐流。

(朱炎，〈挫折〉《追求成長的十堂課》，頁 73)