

國立彰化師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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Part I. Please complete the following texts in the format of cloze procedure. 30%.

TEXT A

A website named "Literary Terms" defines ambiguity with an example as follows: Ambiguity: (1) a statement which has two or more possible meanings; (2) a statement [1]. Depending on the circumstances, ambiguity can be negative, [2] or even disaster, (e.g., the ambiguous wording of a general's note led to the deadly charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War). [3], writers often use it to achieve special effects, for instance, [4] or to indicate the difficulty, perhaps the impossibility, of determining truth. [5] the country song "Heaven's Just a Sin Away" is [6]; at a religious level, [7] committing a sin keeps us out of heaven, but [8], it means that [9] will bring heaven (pleasure). Many of Hamlet's statements to the King, to Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern, [10] are deliberately ambiguous, to hide his real purpose from them. Source: http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/english/melani/lit_term.html

Questions for the above text:

1. A) that has an underlying structure B) with ambiguous structures C) whose meaning is unclear D) the meaning of which is beyond sentential level
2. A) positive B) leading to confusion C) if becoming worse D) which is less likely
3. A) On the other hand B) In other words C) For example D) Therefore
4. A) to find the answer B) a puzzle C) depending on the nature of the issue D) to reflect the complexity of an issue
5. A) The title of B) For instance C) To be more specific D) General speaking
6. A) extremely popular B) definitely wrong C) rarely known D) deliberately ambiguous
7. A) it means that B) we may believe C) somehow D) to some degree
8. A) when it comes to reality B) on the other hand C) at a physical level D) eventually
9. A) one's behaviors B) committing a sin (sex) C) the semantic content D) the way we believe
10. A) or to the audience B) more or less C) to be specific D) and to other characters

TEXT B

Increasing globalization has made the use and management of language a vital element of engaging in international business activities. Despite this fact, empirical surveys with many respondents examining language management [11]. Another equally important issue [12] is how to develop and support an environment that is tolerant of the diversity [13] multicultural organizations. Based on questionnaire responses from 489 members of academic multicultural departments, [14] between the management of

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a common language and a positive diversity climate. Results showed that consistency in English management communication all of the four investigated diversity climate variables; openness to linguistic, visible, value, and informational diversity.

Source: By Jakob Lauringa and Jan Selmer, International Business Review 2011, 01.003

Questions 11-15 are based on TEXT B.

11. A) are extremely rare B) can be easily found C) have been thoroughly studied D) are critically examined
12. A) of little significance B) that can be imagined C) of much less magnitude D) related to internationalization
13. A) connecting B) disappearing in C) which exists in D) that assembles
14. A) to observe B) there is a connection C) we examined the relation D) there existing
15. A) depended partially on B) had strong positive relationships with C) had something to do with D) relied completely in

Part II. Reading Comprehension 20%. Questions 1-5 are based on Passage A and Questions 6-10 are based on Passage B.

Passage A

In the field of EAP, some things have changed and some have stayed the same. Some of the change has been positive, and some perhaps less so. The role and status of English in the world has been strengthened; but this has led to the reduction of publishing in some other languages, and pressure on academics to publish their work in English. There is also controversy over whether 'globalizing English' as it emerges should develop its own local norms, or be shaped to the conventions of academic English. English language learners are pushed in two directions at once: through the Internet and social networking such as Facebook and Twitter, they are exposed to and able to make use of any 'english' they like, while in academic preparation courses (such as EAP programs) and on English language tests they are expected to understand and produce a credible form of 'academic' English. There are some signs that this 'schizophrenic' status of English will reach a crisis in the next decade, before the rising presence and status of Chinese and Spanish as world languages will bring changes that so far are hard to predict.

This issue obviously has implications for journals publishing in English and located in the (ever less clearly called) 'English-speaking world'. In 2009 I wrote an opinion piece in which I argued that researchers who publish their work in languages other than English should be free to re-publish the same work in English translation, with full attribution to the original publication. This is referred to as 'dual

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publication', as opposed to 'duplicate publication' which refers to publishing one's own work, or significant chunks of it, more than once, and is considered a form of academic misconduct. The argument for such dual publication seems to be somewhat controversial in applied linguistics and related disciplines, yet is already accepted in many other fields, such as bio-medical and science journals.

Without such re-publication, researchers exploring important aspects of applied linguistics must make a choice between promulgating their work in their own language and among peer scholars who are their near neighbors, or sharing their findings widely among readers of English language journals, many of whom can read scholarly work in only one or two—or perhaps no, other languages. One striking example of such imbalance is that while China's output of articles in international journals recognized by the ISI has increased 64-fold in the last 20 years (Yang, 2010), China still ranks only 13th in the world ISI ranking while England ranks 2nd, behind only the USA (ISI Journal Citation Reports, 2009). Comparing population sizes between England and China is almost farcical! While the partnership between the Chinese Academy of Science and Thomson Reuters, begun in 2007, will help raise awareness of research in China/Chinese, only publication of those works in English will increase worldwide visibility and accessibility. My own view is that almost all journals, and their readers, would benefit from a policy of permitting such dual publication, subject to full disclosure and agreement from both publishing journals. It would be interesting to hear from readers of JEAP whether such a policy would be welcomed.

Source: Liz Hamp-Lyons, JEAP, Volume 10, Issue 1, March 2011, Pages 2-4

- 1) What does EAP stand for?
A) English for Academic Purposes B) Expanded Access Program C) Education Abroad Program
D) Employee Assistance Programs
- 2) Which of the following statements does the author imply?
A) The population using English for communication is decreasing due to the internet use.
B) Electronic publications make it easier for English learners to learn the language.
C) Publications in other languages than English are increasing.
D) Chinese may become a world language in about ten or more years.
- 3) What does the word "schizophrenic" mean?
A) A type of English use popular in the internet communication
B) A type of virus that may attack computers through the use of English
C) A computer program used by engineer for networking such as Facebook
D) A mental disorder characterized by a disintegration of the process of thinking and of emotional responsiveness

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- 4) What is the purpose for “dual publication” according to the author?
- A) To correct the misconduct of “duplicate publication”
 - B) To increase the total amount of publication in English
 - C) To benefit bio-medical and science academic fields
 - D) To assist people who do not speak English publish their research
- 5) What is the author’s major purpose to write this passage?
- A) To convince England publishers, such as Thomson Reuters, to publish works by Chinese
 - B) To promote the academic collaboration between China and England
 - C) To argue for the concept of “dual publication” in the academic fields
 - D) To help Chinese researchers publish their works in other countries

Passage B

Today, rapid advances in technology and communication have created a global economy. In this global marketplace, people have many opportunities to choose employment in different countries. As such, the socio-demographic factors such as race, religion and sex that already make for a multi-faceted workforce in a given organization can be exacerbated by the factor of nationality. Employees can find themselves working in a newly diverse cultural environment. This phenomenon has required many organizations and individuals to meet the challenges of cultural diversity.

In order to diminish the problems caused by cultural diversity in the workplace, employees must be open to interacting with colleagues who are from different cultures, and they must have the ability to build interconnections with people who are different from them. In other words, when employees understand cultural differences in the workplace, they are more apt to accept them. This kind of intelligence can be an index for the capability to effectively adapt to new cultural contexts. Earley and his colleagues introduced the construct of cultural intelligence (CQ) to explain differences in the effectiveness of individual interactions across cultures. Individuals with a higher CQ can more easily navigate and understand unfamiliar cultures and adjust their behaviors to perform effectively in culturally diverse situations.

However, not everyone has the intelligence to adjust effectively in a cross-cultural workplace. Extensive research has shown that 16–70% of expatriate assignments end in failure. Most expatriates suffer from problems of adjustment and culture shock. These problems cause uncertain feelings, personal and professional stress, frustration and confusion, and result in differences in behavioral expectations. These problems occur not only among international expatriates, but also among foreign laborers. Increasingly, foreign laborers are being hired to work in the global marketplace. They move from country to country to fill the demand for labor. In most countries, the labor workforce is becoming increasingly heterogeneous. As with expatriates, these workers face intercultural problems in their daily life as well as on the job.

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Taiwan provides a good example. Taiwan is one of the countries that has opened its labor market in order to solve the problem of a labor shortage, particularly in its manufacturing and construction industry sectors since 1992. In May 2010, there were a total of 364,789 foreign laborers in Taiwan. The majority of foreign laborers in Taiwan are from Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia (147,723 workers), Vietnam (78,875 workers), the Philippines (75,668 workers), and Thailand (62,512 workers). Among those foreign laborers in Taiwan, Philippines laborers have a higher proportion of workers who are older and have college degrees, and most are employed in Taiwan's manufactory industry.

Foreign laborers in Taiwan suffer many on-the-job problems: missing work time with no excuses, performing their jobs at a much slower pace than normal, neglecting orders by managers, misconduct, and low morale. Those kinds of behaviors have strong impact on their performance. In a paper by Tsai and Yu (1998), foreign laborers perceived that such behaviors had an influence on their productivity and created conflicts with employers and fellow employees.

If foreign laborers gain an appreciation for cultures different from their own, then they could possibly solve these problems easily, decrease their culture shock and avoid the chances for conflict with employers and fellow employees when they work in a different country or culture. Hence, cultural shock is viewed as fundamental, and expatriates or foreign laborers must somehow overcome the social and psychological differences between his or her own cultural perceptions and those of the new environment in order to interact socially. Culture shock is regarded as a transitional experience and a mechanism to cross-culture effectiveness either in a work setting or a non-work environment in the host country.

Source: Angela Shin-yih Chen, Yi-chun Lin and Airin Sawangpattanakul, International Journal of Intercultural Relations, Available online: 3 Jan, 2011.

- 6) What makes CQ an important intelligence of international employees?
 - A) Increasing volume of global trades
 - B) Diverse cultures and languages in different parts of the world
 - C) Working environments with colleagues from diverse cultures and languages
 - D) More and more laborer needs in developing countries
- 7) What is not the benefit for international employees with a high CQ?
 - A) Better understanding with their colleagues
 - B) Easier to find an overseas job
 - C) Be able to appreciate host culture
 - D) Less conflict possibility with employers
- 8) What may not be the typical problems or syndromes of people with low CQ?
 - A) Higher unemployment rate
 - B) Maladjustment in the job
 - C) Experiencing culture shock
 - D) More conflicts with colleagues and employers

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- 9) What is true about foreign laborers in Taiwan based on the above passage?
- A) Most employers are satisfied with the performance of those from Southeast Asian countries.
 - B) Most of them suffer from culture shock related problems.
 - C) The majority of them speak English.
 - D) Most of them are under-paid.
- 10) What is the main idea of the above passage?
- A) CQ is an important intelligence for global villagers in the 21st century.
 - B) It is important for expatriates and foreign employees to overcome culture shock by staying in the host country longer.
 - C) Taiwan employers suffer more culture shock related problems by hiring employees from Southeast Asian countries.
 - D) Expatriates and international laborers need to acquire more culture and language knowledge of the host country to better adjust to the new environment.

Part III. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese. (30%)

1. Not all musicians regard mobile technology as a buzz-kill. When cell phone use exploded in the late '90s, bands had fans wave them in the air to create a million-points-of-light effect. (15%)
2. The soaring towers of downtown commerce replaced a lot of 19th century buildings, to the point where preservationists pleaded to save something. So a few old facades have been sprinkled here and there, up against the glass and steel of contemporary architecture. (15%)

Part IV. Composition (20%)

“Culture and Language: A Look at Chinese and English”