

國立中山大學 102 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文閱讀與英文中譯【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

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Part One : Reading Comprehension. 50%

Choose the best (the most appropriate **ONE**) answer to complete or interpret the following sentences and paragraphs.

I. Vocabulary. 20%

I think that there is far too much work done in the world, that immense harm is caused by the belief that work is 1, and that what needs to be preached in modern industrial countries is quite different from what always has been preached.

1. (A) virtuous (B) evil (C) intelligent (D) feasible

The time has come to 2 our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God-given promise that all are equal, all are free, and all deserve a chance to 3 their full measure of happiness.

2. (A) compose (B) reaffirm (C) expose (D) assuring
3. (A) purchase (B) pursue (C) entail (D) possess

Most parents think they know better than you do, and you can generally make more by 4 that superstition than you can by acting on your own better judgment.

4. (A) resisting (B) reversing (C) humoring (D) subverting

You have won rooms of your own in the house hitherto exclusively owned by men. You are able, though not without great labour and effort, to pay the rent. You are earning your five hundred pounds a year. But this freedom is only a beginning--the room is your own, but it is still bare. It has to be 5; it has to be 6; it has to be shared.

5. (A) furnished (B) remodeled (C) renovated (D) destroyed
6. (A) partitioned (B) decorated (C) peopled (D) repainted

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and 7.

7. (A) savoured (B) evaluated (C) digested (D) recreated

That is true: to escape is the greatest of pleasures; street haunting in winter the greatest of adventures. Still as we approach our own doorstep again, it is comforting to feel the old possessions, the old prejudices, fold us round; and the self, which has been blown about at so many street corners, which has 8 like a moth at the flame of so many inaccessible lanterns, 9 and enclosed.

8. (A) dashing (B) deteriorating (C) degraded (D) battered
9. (A) calmed (B) elevated (C) sheltered (D) enriched

I think that I cannot preserve my health and spirits unless I spend four hours a day at least--and it is commonly more than that-- 10 through the woods and over the hills and fields absolutely free from all worldly engagements.

10. (A) walk (B) stroll (C) rove (D) sauntering

II. Reading comprehension. 30%

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(A.)

The wonderful purity of nature at this season is a most pleasing fact. Every decayed stump and moss-grown stone and rail, and the dead leaves of autumn, are concealed by a clean napkin of snow. In the bare fields and tinkling woods, see what virtue survives. In the coldest and bleakest places, the warmest charities still maintain a foothold. A cold and searching wind drives away all contagion, and nothing can withstand it but what has a virtue in it; and accordingly, whatever we meet with in cold and bleak places, as the tops of mountains, we respect for a sort of sturdy innocence, a Puritan toughness. All things beside seem to be called in for shelter, and what stays out must be part of the original frame of the universe, and of such valor as God himself. It is invigorating to breathe the cleansed air. Its greater fineness and purity are visible to the eye, and we would fain stay out long and late, that the gales may sigh through us, too, as through the leafless trees, and fit us for the winter:--as if we hoped so to borrow some pure and steadfast virtue, which will stead us in all seasons.

There is a slumbering subterranean fire in nature which never goes out, and which no cold can chill. It finally melts the great snow, and in January or July is only buried under a thicker or thinner covering. In the coldest day it flows somewhere, and the snow melts around every tree. This field of winter rye, which sprouted late in the fall, and now speedily dissolves the snow, is where the fire is very thinly covered. We feel warmed by it. In the winter, warmth stands for all virtue, and we resort in thought to a trickling rill, with its bare stones shining in the sun, and to warm springs in the woods, with as much eagerness as rabbits and robins. The steam which rises from swamps and pools, is as dear and domestic as that of our own kettle. What fire could ever equal the sunshine of a winter's day, when the meadow mice come out by the wallsides, and the chickadee lisp in the defiles of the wood? The warmth comes directly from the sun, and is not radiated from the earth, as in summer; and when we feel his beams on our backs as we are treading some snowy dell, we are grateful as for a special kindness, and bless the sun which has followed us into that by-place.

11. What does the word "virtue" mean in the first paragraph?

A. The purity of nature. B. A Puritan toughness. C. The original frame of the universe. D. All of the above.

12. How does the author describe the "virtue"?

A. Warmth. B. Charities. C. Kindness. D. All of the above.

13. What is the "slumbering subterranean fire in nature" in the second paragraph?

A. The sunshine. B. The fireplace. C. The fire on the stove. D. The camp fire.

14. What does the author find in nature?

A. Invisible power. B. Cruelty. C. Virtue. D. Indifference.

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(B).

In literature it is only the wild that attracts us. Dullness is but another name for tameness. It is the uncivilized free and wild thinking in *Hamlet* and the *Iliad*, in all the scriptures and mythologies, not learned in the schools, that delights us. As the wild duck is more swift and beautiful than the tame, so is the wild—the mallard—thought, which 'mid falling dews wings its way above the fens. A truly good book is something as natural, and as unexpectedly and unaccountably fair and perfect, as a wild flower discovered on the prairies of the West or in the jungles of the East. Genius is a light which makes the darkness visible, like the lightning's flash, which perchance shatters the temple of knowledge itself,—and not a taper lighted at the hearthstone of the race, which pales before the light of common day.

15. The author thinks that the best literary works must express

A. Nature. B. Something free and wild. C. Literary skills. D. Moral lessons.

16. What are the literary strategies the author uses in this paragraph?

A. Similes and metaphors. B. Contrasts between the wild and the tame. C. Nature versus culture. D. All of the above.

(C.)

Political ideals must be based upon ideals for the individual life. The aim of politics should be to make the lives of individuals as good as possible. There is nothing for the politician to consider outside or above the various men, women, and children who compose the world. The problem of politics is to adjust the relations of human beings in such a way that each severally may have as much of good in his existence as possible. And this problem requires that we should first consider what it is that we think good in the individual life.

To begin with, we do not want all men to be alike. We do not want to lay down a pattern or type to which men of all sorts are to be made by some means or another to approximate. This is the ideal of the impatient administrator. A bad teacher will aim at imposing his opinion, and turning out a set of pupils all of whom will give the same definite answer on a doubtful point. Mr. Bernard Shaw is said to hold that *Troilus and Cressida* is the best of Shakespeare's plays. Although I disagree with this opinion, I should welcome it in a pupil as a sign of individuality; but most teachers would not tolerate such a heterodox view. Not only teachers, but all commonplace persons in authority, desire in their subordinates that kind of uniformity which makes their actions easily predictable and never inconvenient. The result is that they crush initiative and individuality when they can, and when they cannot, they quarrel with it.

It is not one ideal for all men, but a separate ideal for each separate man, that has to be realized if possible. Every man has it in his being to develop into something good or bad: there is a best possible for him, and a worst possible. His circumstances will determine whether his capacities for good are developed or crushed, and whether his bad impulses are strengthened or gradually diverted into better channels.

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17. What is the main idea of these three paragraphs?

- A. Political ideals must be realized by politicians.
- B. Political ideals must be based on the common good.
- C. Uniformity is the enemy to political ideals.
- D. All of the above.

18. Why does the author cite Shaw's evaluation of Shakespeare's plays?

- A. Because Shaw is a prominent playwright then.
- B. Because most readers are familiar with Shakespeare's works.
- C. Because Shaw's evaluation is different from others'.
- D. All of the above.

19. Why does the author use the teacher-pupil relationship as an example in the second paragraph?

- A. Because it represents the most common authority-subordinate relationship.
- B. Because the author is himself a teacher.
- C. Because he does not like his teachers.
- D. Because education is important for political ideals.

20. What is the basic idea behind the author's theory of political ideals?

- A. Marxism. B. Feminism. C. Individualism. D. Utilitarianism.

Part Two: Translation (50%)

Translate the following texts into Chinese:

- (1) Plants do not need nervous systems, because all they have to do is to stand around with their arms—or branches—spread wide so that their leaves can catch the sun and photosynthesize. But animals which live on plants, and even more so animals which live on other animals, have to use their wits to find and capture their prey, and to avoid being eaten in their turn at least long enough to be able to reproduce. Such ways of making a living in the world demand the development of sensitive sense organs, and the capacity to register and interpret the data

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provided by those sense organs, to compare it with past experience and, even more, with the outcomes of that past experience. And this is what learning and memory are all about. --From "How Brains Make Memories" by Steven P.R. Rose. [25%]

- (2) Leonard Cohen is celebrated around the world for his music, his lyrics, and his books, which have been read by generations of readers. *Book of Longing* is Cohen's eagerly anticipated new volume of poems—twenty years in the making—following his highly acclaimed, bestselling 1993 publication, *Stranger Music*. The poems, never before published in book form, were written on Mt. Baldy and in Los Angeles, Montreal, and Mumbai. Beautifully designed, this dazzling new collection is enhanced by playful and provocative drawings and decorations by the author, which interact in exciting and unexpected ways on the page with poetry that is timeless, meditative, often darkly humorous. This book contains all the elements that have brought Leonard Cohen's artistry with language worldwide recognition. --From the jacket of *Book of Longing* by Leonard Cohen. [25%]