

# 亞洲大學

## 97 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(A-2) (含翻譯與寫作)	97.4.26	8:20-10:00

### I. 詞彙題： 10%

第 1~10 題，每題均有一個劃底線的空格，請由每題 A、B、C、D 四個選項中，選出一個最適合題意的字詞，將選項填在答案卷上。

1. In the world market, only items offered at \_\_\_\_\_ prices and excellent quality will secure interest from serious customers. (A) complement (B) competent (C) competitive (D) competing
2. This building has recently adapted the \_\_\_\_\_ to give access to wheelchair users. (A) facilities (B) equipments (C) laboratories (D) comforts
3. Apparently most of the old-age employees in this company lack the \_\_\_\_\_ to solve the technical problems coming with the latest high technology. (A) courage (B) expertise (C) success (D) advantage
4. I have serious \_\_\_\_\_ about what he is about to do, because he is such an unpredictable and self-asserted person. (A) misbehaviors (B) misfortunes (C) misgivings (D) miscarriages
5. After you return from the business trip to Europe, our company shall \_\_\_\_\_ you for all your traveling expenses. (A) rehearse (B) reinforce (C) relapse (D) reimburse
6. There has been much \_\_\_\_\_ reporting of the mayor's scandal in the tabloid newspapers. (A) sensible (B) sensational (C) sensitive (D) sensibility
7. Certain kinds of mushrooms are poisonous and will cause \_\_\_\_\_ in the eaters, making them see unreal things. (A) hallucination (B) imagination (C) disillusion (D) identity
8. Mark Twain has a natural capacity for \_\_\_\_\_ humor when he tells jokes and pretends to be serious. (A) deadhead (B) deadpan (C) deadlock (D) deadline
9. His parents have long believed since he was very young that he \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a president in the future. (A) has his own making (B) is in the making of (C) is the making of (D) has the makings of
10. A large group of demonstrators on the street are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ police lines. (A) break up (B) break in (C) break out (D) break through

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### II. 文意選填：20%

下面一篇短文，共有 10 空格（第 11~20 題），請由每題所提供的 A、B、C、D 四個選項中，選出一個最適合題意的字，將選項填在答案卷上。

The best way to learn a foreign language may be to surround oneself with native speakers. But if you can't manage a trip (11) the Internet and a broadband computer connection may do the job, bringing native speakers within electronic reach for hours for (12). Web-based services now on the market let people download a lesson in French or German, put on their headsets, and then use Internet telephone service and the power of social networks to try their (13) skills with tutors or language partners from around the world.

These sites offer (14) to more traditional tools like textbooks and CD-ROMs. LiveMocha (livemocha.com), for example, is a free site where members can take 160 hours of beginning or (15) lessons in English, French, German, Spanish, or Mandarin Chinese. There is no (16) for tutoring; instead, members tutor one another, drawing on their expertise in their own native language.

Members chat online by typing messages, by talking or, if they have a Webcam, by (17), in exchanges with others who want to tutor or be tutored. English speakers learning Spanish, for example, can write or speak descriptions of a vacation and receive feedback on their grammar and choice of idioms from native Spanish speakers on the network. A Spanish speaker, (18), may seek advice from the English speakers about English assignments.

LiveMocha introduces its Web site in late September 2007, said Shirish Nadkarni, chief executive of the company, which is based in Bellevue, Washington. (19) then, he said, about 200,000 users from more than 200 countries have joined. He said, "It's a community of like-minded learners who can leverage their native language proficiency to help one another." The name "LiveMocha" is meant to evoke the relaxed (20) of a coffee shop.

(New York Times 2008.04.01)

11. (A) local (B) abroad (C) downtown (D) inland
12. (A) pleasure (B) entertainment (C) theory (D) practice
13. (A) writing (B) reading (C) conversation (D) listening
14. (A) alterations (B) alternating (C) alternator (D) alternatives
15. (A) intermediate (B) advanced (C) high-level (D) low-level

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16. (A) renewal (B) maintenance (C) charge (D) expense
17. (A) audio (B) video (C) vision (D) recording
18. (A) in turn (B) turn around (C) take turns (D) by turn
19. (A) From (B) Since (C) Beginning (D) After
20. (A) surrounding (B) circumstance (C) neighborhood (D) atmosphere

### III. 閱讀測驗 30%

下面一篇短文共有 10 題（第 21~30 題），請詳細閱讀短文之後，由每題所提供的 A、B、C、D 四個選項中，選出一個最適合該段短文文意的答案，將選項填在答案卷上。

Sir Arthur Charles Clarke, the celebrated British science-fiction writer whose visionary writing inspired millions of readers, writers, astronauts, and scientists, passed away on 19 March 2008 at the age of 90. The achievements of Arthur Clarke, unique among his peers, bridge the arts and the sciences. His works have ranged from scientific discovery to science fiction, from technical application to entertainment, and have made a global impact on the lives of present and future generations.

His vivid and detailed descriptions of space shuttles, super-computers and rapid communications systems were enjoyed by readers around the world. His writings gave a refreshingly human and practical face to science fiction, a genre often accused of veering towards the fantastical. His ideas and gadgets engaged his readers because of their plausibility. Quite often, his fictional musings formed the basis of what we now see as science facts.

Clarke was born in Minehead, Somerset, England, on 16 December 1917. As a boy he enjoyed star-gazing and reading science fiction magazines. A youthful interest in dinosaurs and the Morse Code blossomed into a fascination with all things scientific. During World War II, he served in the Royal Air Force and was involved in the early warning radar defense system. Clarke immigrated to Sri Lanka in 1956, mainly to pursue his interest in scuba diving, and has lived there until his death in 2008. He held citizenship of both the UK and Sri Lanka.

Clarke's most important scientific contribution may be his idea of geostationary satellites telecommunications relays. He described this concept in a landmark paper "Extra-Terrestrial Relays" published in *Wireless World* magazine in 1945 when he was only 28. In the paper he predicted that, at 22,000 miles above the Earth's surface, communications satellites would sit in geostationary orbit, allowing electronic signals

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to be bounced off them around the globe. Clarke's speculation led to the global satellite systems in use today. Nowadays, the geostationary orbit at 36,000 kilometers above the equator is named the Clarke Orbit or the Clarke Belt in his honor. It makes possible radio communications with fixed receivers on the ground such as the satellite TV dishes springing up on millions of homes.

Clarke was famous for the novel *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968), written in collaboration with the celebrated film director Stanley Kubrick. They shared an Oscar nomination for the best screenplay in 1969. In the book he conceived of a space-travel program among solar planets with suspended animation technology and a super-computer HAL 9000. The story differs slightly from the book to the movie. The film is a bold artistic piece with little explanation for the events taking place. Clarke, on the other hand, wrote thorough explanations of "cause and effect" for the events in the novel. Despite their differences, both film and novel were well received.

All his life Clarke has earned numerous medals and prizes; he was nominated in 1994 for a Nobel Peace Prize and in 1999 for a Nobel Literature Prize. In 1998, his lifetime work was honored with a Knighthood by Queen Elizabeth II "for services to literature" (conferred by Prince Charles in Sri Lanka in 2000). Clarke has provided since 1986 a grant to fund the prize money (initially £1,000) for the "Arthur C. Clarke Award" for the best science fiction novel published in Britain. In 2001 the prize was increased to £2001, and its value now matches the year (e.g., £2005 in 2005).

Clarke's work is marked by an optimistic view of science empowering mankind's exploration of the solar system. His early published stories usually feature the extrapolation of a technological innovation or scientific breakthrough into the underlying decadence of his own society. His later works feature a technologically advanced but prejudiced mankind being confronted by a superior alien intelligence.

Sir Arthur Clarke is an original thinker and a scientific expert, whose tales combine high technology with old-fashioned storytelling, whose influence goes far beyond the modern age. Marking his 90th birthday last year, he told fans: "I want to be remembered most as a writer. I want to entertain readers and hopefully stretch their imaginations as well."

21. Arthur C. Clarke is acknowledged as a \_\_\_\_\_ writer in British science-fiction literature. (A) notorious (B) infamous (C) distinguished (D) common
22. What is special about the science fiction Clarke wrote is that \_\_\_\_\_. (A) many of the ideas he predicted before are realized later (B) many of his ideas are out of reach of scientific theories (C) he has witnessed the changes in our environment (D) he has altered our mode of thinking

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23. Clarke's works differ from other science fiction writers in that \_\_\_\_\_. (A) he indulges in purely technical application (B) he distinguishes the arts from the sciences (C) he opposes science in service of entertainment (D) he combines scientific discovery with literary imagination
24. This whole passage is essentially about the \_\_\_\_\_ of a worldly renowned science fiction writer. (A) literary contribution (B) satellite telecommunications (C) interplanetary travels (D) technological revolutions
25. The book *2001: A Space Odyssey* \_\_\_\_\_. (A) was written by Arthur Clarke himself alone (B) won an Oscar for the best screenplay (C) was better in handling motivation and plot (D) was far surpassed by the brilliant movie Kubrick made
26. The satellite stations set up in the Clarke Orbit allows us to \_\_\_\_\_. (A) watch cable TV, forecast weather, use cell phones, etc. (B) travel to other solar planets in spaceships (C) circle around the equator in space shuttles (D) defend against attacks from superior alien intelligence
27. After Clarke became rich and famous he \_\_\_\_\_. (A) flew to Sri Lanka to enjoy scuba diving (B) sought for a Knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II (C) set up an award for science fiction writers (D) turned urgent for winning a Nobel prize
28. As for the future relationships between science and mankind, Clarke is \_\_\_\_\_. (A) pessimistic (B) indifferent (C) hopeful (D) ambiguous
29. The ideas and gadgets in Clarke's science fiction are mostly \_\_\_\_\_ whereas those in others tend to be fantastical. (A) fabulous (B) feasible (C) amateurish (D) professional
30. What Clarke said on his last birthday means that he \_\_\_\_\_. (A) is a good example of self-made success (B) wants his science fiction to simulate human imagination (C) writes only to entertain readers (D) regards science as superior to fiction

#### IV. 中文翻譯英文 20%

下面共有兩段中文短文，請將之翻譯成英文。

(A) 床前明月光，疑是地上霜，舉頭望明月，低頭思故鄉。

(李白，〈夜思〉)

(B) 少小離家老大回，鄉音無改鬢毛催。

兒童相見不相識，笑問客從何處來。

(賀知章，〈回鄉偶書〉)

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### V. 英文翻譯中文 20%

下面共有兩段英文，請將之翻譯成中文。

(A) When you are old and grey and full of sleep,  
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,  
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look  
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;

How many loved your moments of glad grace,  
And loved your beauty with love false or true,  
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,  
And loved the sorrows of your changing face;

And bending down beside the glowing bars,  
Murmur, a little sadly, how Love fled  
And paced upon the mountains overhead  
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

(William Butler Yeats, "When You Are Old")

(B) When the short days of winter came dusk fell before we had well eaten our dinners. When we met in the street the houses had grown somber. The space of sky above us was the color of ever-changing violet and towards it the lamps of the street lifted their feeble lanterns. The cold air stung us and we played till our bodies glowed. Our shouts echoed in the silent street. The career of our play brought us through the dark muddy lanes behind the houses where we ran the gantlet of the rough tribes from the cottages, to the back doors of the dark dripping gardens where odors arose from the ashpits, to the dark odorous stables where a coachman smoothed and combed the horse or shook music from the buckled harness. When we returned to the street light from the kitchen windows had filled the areas. If my uncle was seen turning the corner we hid in the shadow until we had seen him safely housed. Or if Mangan's sister came out on the doorstep to call her brother in to his tea we watched her from our shadow peer up and down the street. We waited to see whether she would remain or go in and, if she remained, we left our shadow and walked up to Mangan's steps resignedly. She was waiting for us, her figure defined by the light from the half-opened door. Her brother always teased her before he obeyed and I stood by the railings looking at her. Her dress swung as she moved her body and the soft rope of her hair tossed from side to side.

(James Joyce, "Araby")