

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 1 頁

I. Reading Comprehension 40%

Scientists at Intel and at the University of California, Santa Barbara, have managed to combine an indium-phosphide light emitter and a silicon chip to produce a hybrid laser that, years from now, could lead to cheap terabit-per-second connections within and around computers.

Lasers and other optoelectronic devices carry billions of bits through our telecommunications networks every second. But the materials they're made from, exotic semiconductors such as indium phosphide, and the costly manufacturing techniques involved in their production have kept such gigabit-per-second connections largely confined to long-haul telecommunications. By integrating optoelectronic devices on silicon chips, Intel and other companies, notably Luxtera, in Carlsbad, Calif., and STMicroelectronics, in Geneva, hope to make optoelectronic bandwidths affordable enough for your average notebook computer.

It has been a difficult quest. Silicon is not a natural for producing and manipulating light. Nevertheless, Intel and Luxtera each have been able to produce silicon versions of optoelectronic components, such as waveguides and the modulators that encode data onto the laser. Intel even produced a silicon laser chip, but impractically — it had to be powered by light from a separate laser.

(By Samuel K. Moore)

1. What would be the best title for the passage?
 - (A) Optoelectronic Devices
 - (B) Light Emitter
 - (C) Laser on Silicon
 - (D) Telecommunications
2. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) How to encode data onto the laser.
 - (B) Affordable fast connections for computers.
 - (C) The slow speed of connections within and around computers.
 - (D) The work done by Intel.
3. Laser and other optoelectronic devices are made from _____.
 - (A) light emitters
 - (B) silicon
 - (C) chips
 - (D) exotic semiconductors
4. According to the author, which one is NOT a reason for long-haul telecommunications?
 - (A) The expensive manufacturing techniques.

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 2 頁

(B) The materials of optoelectronic devices.

(C) Exotic semiconductors.

(D) The affordability of fast connections.

5. Which of the following statements is WRONG?

(A) Silicon is a natural for producing light.

(B) Intel has produced a silicon laser chip.

(C) Luxtera hopes to make optoelectronic affordable.

(D) Indium phosphide is a kind of semiconductors.

6. The next paragraph would most probably deal with _____.

(A) other optoelectronic devices

(B) how to bond laser and silicon

(C) Luxtera's next plan

(D) the future of telecommunications

Feminism has had an almost symbiotic relationship with autobiography, which has often acted as the shadow and locus for its evolving debates about the subject. However, autobiography has not always been completely passive and has had questions of its own to ask of feminism, often to do with specificity and the need to find room, inside or outside theory, for difference and the disconcerting diversity of texts and writing subjects. If we go back to the early stages of their relationship, we can see how in the 1960s and 1970s, as second-wave feminism flourished, autobiography seemed to provide a privileged space for women to discover new forms of subjectivity, both through the reading of autobiographical writing by women, historical as well as contemporary, and through the production of texts which explored the female subject in franker, less constricted or more inventive way. Later, however, as poststructuralist theory began to transform feminist thinking, autobiography became the site for major theoretical debates about the subject. Toward the end of the 1970s, therefore, the notion of a female selfhood which could be triumphantly liberated from its neglect or repression under patriarchy and made visible through writing was put into question by psychoanalytic and poststructuralist thinking which instead insisted that the subject did not preexist the process of its formation within language, and that all identities, including gendered identities, are never fully realized but instead a story of repeated failures to achieve fullness or closures.

(By Linda Anderson)

7. What is the best title for the passage?

(A) Autobiography and the Feminist Subject

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 3 頁

- (B) Development of Feminism
(C) Women's Writing
(D) Gendered Identities
8. The word symbiotic in line one of the passage is closer in meaning to _____.
(A) special
(B) joint
(C) intimate
(D) known
9. The word disconcerting in line four of the passage is closer in meaning to _____.
(A) discerning
(B) dissatisfying
(C) disturbing
(D) disabusing
10. According to the author, in the 1960s and 1970s, it was NOT through which of the following that autobiography provided space for women to discover new forms of subjectivity?
(A) Reading historical autobiographical writing by women.
(B) Reading contemporary women's autobiographies.
(C) Reading autobiographies produced by men.
(D) Texts examining female subject in an inventive way.
11. Autobiography became the site for major theoretical debates about the subject when _____ theory began to transform feminist thinking.
(A) poststructuralist
(B) psychoanalytic
(C) postcolonial
(D) postmodern
12. In the passage, which of the following statement is TRUE toward the end of 1970s?
(A) A female selfhood was made visible through writing.
(B) The subject did not preexist the process of its formation within language.
(C) A female selfhood could be triumphantly liberated from its neglect or repression under patriarchy.
(D) Gendered identities are fully realized.
13. Which of the following statement is supported by the paragraph?
(A) Psychoanalytic theory is unhelpful to feminist thinking.
(B) Feminist texts are similar.
(C) Feminists are not interested in finding new forms of subjectivity.

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 4 頁

(D) Autobiography takes an active role in feminism.

Despite the widespread popularity of fast food in modern American culture, critics abound. Since the 1930s, articles and books have condemned the industry, exposing allegedly poor sanitary conditions, unhealthy food products, related environmental problems, and unfair working conditions. Whether it warrants the attention or not, the fast-food industry is still regularly cited for exploiting young workers, polluting, and contributing to obesity and other serious health problems among American consumers. American beef consumption, and more specifically the fast-food hamburger industry, is often blamed for the burning of the Amazon rain forests to make way for more grazing lands for beef cattle. Early foes of fast food cited the deplorable filth of many hamburger stands, in addition to claiming that the beef ground for their sandwiches was either spoiled, diseased, or simply of low quality. In fact, many critics maintained that much of the meat used in fast-food hamburgers came from horse carcasses. The high fat content of fast food was also controversial. Despite deceptive industry claims about the high quality and the health benefits of their products, in the 1920s and 1930s concerned nutritionists warned the public about the medical dangers of regular burger consumption. This distrust and criticism of fast food continue today, extending even further to include dire warnings about the industry's use of genetically modified and antibiotic-laden products. Most major chains have responded to recent attacks by prominently posting calorie and nutritional charts in their restaurants, advertising fresh ingredients, and offering alternatives to their fried foods.

(By David Gerard Hogan)

14. According to the author, critics of fast food do NOT involve which of the following?

- (A) Poor sanitary conditions.
- (B) Unhealthy food products.
- (C) High selling price of the food products.
- (D) Unfair working conditions.

15. The word allegedly in line two of the passage is closer in meaning to _____.

- (A) considerably
- (B) exaggeratedly
- (C) understandingly
- (D) supposedly

16. What is this paragraph mainly about?

- (A) The response of fast-food chains to recent attacks on them.
- (B) The criticism of fast food.

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所

組別：甲、乙

科目：英文(含作文)

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 5 頁，第 5 頁

- (C) The obesity problem of Americans.
(D) The diseased beef.
17. As mentioned in the passage, American fast-food hamburger industry is often criticized because _____.
- (A) Amazon rain forests were burned down for grazing lands.
(B) the vegetable that they use is of low quality.
(C) the size of the hamburgers is too small.
(D) the hamburger bread is unhealthy.
18. Many critics maintained that much of the meat used in fast-food hamburgers came from horse _____.
- (A) corpse
(B) excrement
(C) organs
(D) plasma
19. According to the passage, which of the following description is TRUE?
- (A) The fast-food chains refuse to react to the criticism against them.
(B) The fast-food products are actually clean.
(C) Antibiotic-laden beef is never used in fast-food hamburgers.
(D) Fast-food hamburgers are criticized for the use of generically modified beef products.
20. The passage would most likely continue with _____.
- (A) the benefits of fast food
(B) the condition of young workers
(C) unhealthy food products
(D) other options of food types

II. Composition 60%

Topic: The United States' and Our Rough Road Ahead

On February 18th this year, commenting on the federal 14.7-billion rescue plan for GM, Chrysler, and the United Auto Workers, *The Washington Post*, an independent newspaper located in DC, wrote this in its editorial: "We hope the Obama administration will scrub the companies' submissions and continued to pressure all parties to make sacrifices." "Scrub" here means "to work things out the hard way."

Please write an essay of at least 300 words discussing how we could also use this judicious advice here in Taiwan.