

# 國立彰化師範大學106學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所： 英語學系 組別： 甲組、乙組 科目： 英文（含作文和翻譯）

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## I. Vocabulary & Grammar

### A. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following questions. (14%)

- Not being able to read well is a \_\_\_\_\_ to most careers.  
(A) detention (B) determinant (C) detriment (D) devastate
- Anyone with even a \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of electricity knows it's not a good idea to use a metal fork to take a piece of toast from the toaster.  
(A) cruel (B) fragile (C) rubbish (D) rudimentary
- For tourists, Taiwan is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ country. Everyone here is willing to offer a helping hand.  
(A) acquiescent (B) congenial (C) eccentric (D) tranquil
- For someone allergic to insect bites, beekeeping would be a \_\_\_\_\_ occupation.  
(A) precarious (B) urbane (C) voracious (D) witty
- The magician David Copperfield does a trick called "\_\_\_\_\_." One person is chained and locked in a box. When the box is opened, that person is gone, and someone else is chained there instead.  
(A) conspiracy (B) germane (C) metamorphosis (D) travesty
- The ads for the anti-wrinkle cream claim that it will \_\_\_\_\_ aging skin.  
(A) reinstate (B) rejuvenate (C) repent (D) reunite
- New members of the water ballet club have trouble coordinating their swimming, but with practice, the group is able to \_\_\_\_\_ its movements.  
(A) deplore (B) extricate (C) mitigate (D) synchronize

### B. Grammar: Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatically correct. (16%)

- Reptiles'<sup>(A)</sup> body temperature is generally<sup>(B)</sup> much lower<sup>(C)</sup> than birds and mammals<sup>(D)</sup>.
- When pursuing<sup>(A)</sup> at an<sup>(B)</sup> extremely<sup>(C)</sup> young age, weightlifting can adversely<sup>(D)</sup> affect a person's natural growth.
- Unfortunately<sup>(A)</sup>, we still have not found cures of<sup>(B)</sup> many serious diseases<sup>(C)</sup> such as cancer<sup>(D)</sup>, diabetes, or Alzheimer's disease.
- Smoking<sup>(A)</sup> in public buildings and on<sup>(B)</sup> public transport<sup>(C)</sup> should be banned reducing<sup>(D)</sup> the risk of developing lung cancer.
- Bromine is such<sup>(A)</sup> similar in<sup>(B)</sup> its chemical properties to chlorine that it was not recognized as a separate<sup>(C)</sup> element until<sup>(D)</sup> 1826.
- The<sup>(A)</sup> golden eagle has long been<sup>(B)</sup> regarded as symbol<sup>(C)</sup> of courage and power because<sup>(D)</sup> of its large size and brilliant flying skills.
- The Vikings were<sup>(A)</sup> supposed<sup>(B)</sup> the first<sup>(C)</sup> European sailors<sup>(D)</sup> to successfully reach America.
- Most of<sup>(A)</sup> our ideas about the appearance of dinosaurs formed<sup>(B)</sup> on the basis<sup>(C)</sup> of incomplete<sup>(D)</sup> fossil evidence.

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**II. Reading Comprehension (30%):** There are four readings for you to answer the questions following the reading respectively.

## A JUST JUDGE

An Algerian king named Bauakas wanted to find out whether or not it was true, as he had been told, that in one of his cities lived a just judge who could instantly discern the truth, and from whom no rogue was ever able to conceal himself. Bauakas exchanged clothes with a merchant and went on horseback to the city where the judge lived. At the entrance to the city a cripple approached the king and begged alms of him. Bauakas gave him money and was about to continue on his way, but the cripple clung to his clothing. "What do you wish?" asked the king. "Haven't I given you money?" "You gave me alms," said the cripple, "now grant me one favor. Let me ride with you as far as the city square, otherwise the horses and camels may trample me." Bauakas sat the cripple behind him on the horse and took him as far as the city square. There he halted his horse, but the cripple refused to dismount. "We have arrived at the square, why don't you get off?" asked Bauakas. "Why should I?" the beggar replied. "This horse belongs to me. If you are unwilling to return it, we shall have to go to court." Hearing their quarrel, people gathered around them shouting: "Go to the judge! He will decide between you!" Bauakas and the cripple went to the judge. There were others in court, and the judge called upon each one in turn. Before he came to Bauakas and the cripple he heard a scholar and a peasant. They had come to court over a woman: the peasant said she was his wife, and the scholar said she was his. The judge heard them both, remained silent for a moment, and then said: "Leave the woman here with me, and come back tomorrow." When they had gone, a butcher and an oil merchant came before the judge. The butcher was covered with blood, and the oil merchant with oil. In his hand the butcher held some money, and the oil merchant held onto the butcher's hand. "I was buying oil from this man," the butcher said, "and when I took out my purse to pay him, he seized me by the hand and tried to take all my money away from me. That is why we have come to you—I holding onto my purse, and he holding onto my hand. But the money is mine, and he is a thief." Then the oil merchant spoke. "That is not true," he said. "The butcher came to me to buy oil, and after I had poured him a full jug, he asked me to change a gold piece for him. When I took out my money and placed it on a bench, he seized it and tried to run off. I caught him by the hand, as you see, and brought him here to you." ReleasedPISAItems\_Reading.doc Page 43 The judge remained silent for a moment, then said: "Leave the money here with me, and come back tomorrow." When his turn came, Bauakas told what had happened. The judge listened to him, and then asked the beggar to speak. "All that he said is untrue," said the beggar. "He was sitting on the ground, and as I rode through the city he asked me to let him ride with me. I sat him on my horse and took him where he wanted to go. But when we got there he refused to get off and said that the horse was his, which is not true." The judge thought for a moment, then said, "Leave the horse here with me, and come back tomorrow." The following day many people gathered in court to hear the judge's decisions. First came the scholar and the peasant. "Take your wife," the judge said to the scholar, "and the peasant shall be given fifty strokes of the lash." The scholar took his wife, and the peasant was given his punishment. Then the judge called the butcher. "The money is yours," he said to him. And pointing to the oil merchant he said: "Give him fifty strokes of the lash."

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He next called Bauakas and the cripple. "Would you be able to recognize your horse among twenty others?" he asked Bauakas. "I would," he replied. "And you?" he asked the cripple. "I would," said the cripple. "Come with me," the judge said to Bauakas. They went to the stable. Bauakas instantly pointed out his horse among the twenty others. Then the judge called the cripple to the stable and told him to point out the horse. The cripple recognized the horse and pointed to it. The judge then returned to his seat. "Take the horse, it is yours," he said to Bauakas. "Give the beggar fifty strokes of the lash." When the judge left the court and went home, Bauakas followed him. "What do you want?" asked the judge. "Are you not satisfied with my decision?" "I am satisfied," said Bauakas. "But I should like to learn how you knew that the woman was the wife of the scholar, that the money belonged to the butcher, and that the horse was mine and not the beggar's." "This is how I knew about the woman: in the morning I sent for her and said: 'Please fill my inkwell.' She took the inkwell, washed it quickly and deftly, and filled it with ink; therefore it was work she was accustomed to. If she had been the wife of the peasant she would not have known how to do it. This showed me that the scholar was telling the truth. "And this is how I knew about the money: I put it into a cup full of water, and in the morning I looked to see if any oil had risen to the surface. If the money had belonged ReleasedPISAItems\_Reading.doc Page 44 to the oil merchant it would have been soiled by his oily hands. There was no oil on the water; therefore, the butcher was telling the truth. "It was more difficult to find out about the horse. The cripple recognized it among twenty others, even as you did. However, I did not take you both to the stable to see which of you knew the horse, but to see which of you the horse knew. When you approached it, it turned its head and stretched its neck toward you; but when the cripple touched it, it laid back its ears and lifted one hoof. Therefore I knew that you were the horse's real master." Then Bauakas said to the judge: "I am not a merchant, but King Bauakas, I came here in order to see if what is said of you is true. I see now that you are a wise judge. Ask whatever you wish of me, and you shall have it as reward." "I need no reward," replied the judge. "I am content that my king has praised me."

1. What is this story mainly about?  
(A) Major crimes. (B) Wise justice. (C) A good ruler. (D) A clever trick.
2. Which one of the following best describes this story?  
(A) A comedy (B) A travel story. (C) An historical account. (D) A tragedy. (E) A folk tale.
3. Why didn't Bauakas want to be recognized?  
(A) He wanted to see the judge at work in his usual way, uninfluenced by the presence of the king.  
(B) He wanted to see if he would still be obeyed when he was an "ordinary" person.  
(C) He enjoyed disguising himself so he could move about freely and play tricks on his subjects.  
(D) He planned to appear in a case before the judge, disguised as a merchant.
4. How did the judge know that the woman was the wife of the scholar?  
(A) By the way she reacted to the peasant and the scholar in court.

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- (B) By the way the scholar and the peasant told their stories in court.
- (C) By observing her appearance and seeing that she did not look like a peasant's wife.
- (D) By testing her skill in work that she needed to perform for her husband.

## FEEL GOOD IN YOUR RUNNERS

For 14 years the Sports Medicine Centre of Lyon (France) has been studying the injuries of young sports players and sports professionals. The study has established that the best course is prevention ... and good shoes. Knocks, falls, wear and tear... Eighteen per cent of sports players aged 8 to 12 already have heel injuries. The cartilage of a footballer's ankle does not respond well to shocks, and 25% of professionals have discovered for themselves that it is an especially weak point. The cartilage of the delicate knee joint can also be irreparably damaged and if care is not taken right from childhood (10-12 years of age), this can cause premature osteoarthritis. The hip does not escape damage either and, particularly when tired, players run the risk of fractures as a result of falls or collisions. According to the study, footballers who have been playing for more than ten years have bony outgrowths either on the tibia or on the heel. This is what is known as "footballer's foot", a deformity caused by shoes with soles and ankle parts that are too flexible. Protect, support, stabilize, absorb If a shoe is too rigid, it restricts movement. If it is too flexible, it increases the risk of injuries and sprains. A good sports shoe should meet four criteria: Firstly, it must provide exterior protection: resisting knocks from the ball or another player, coping with unevenness in the ground, and keeping the foot warm and dry even when it is freezing cold and raining. It must support the foot, and in particular the ankle joint, to avoid sprains, swelling and other problems, which may even affect the knee. It must also provide players with good stability so that they do not slip on a wet ground or skid on a surface that is too dry. Finally, it must absorb shocks, especially those suffered by volleyball and basketball players who are constantly jumping. Dry feet to avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot (fungal infections), the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in. The ideal material for this is leather, which can be water-proofed to prevent the shoe from getting soaked the first time it rains.

5. What does the author intend to show in this text?
- (A) That the quality of many sports shoes has greatly improved.
  - (B) That it is best not to play football if you are under 12 years of age.
  - (C) That it is very important for young sports players to wear good sports shoes.
  - (D) That young people are suffering more and more injuries due to their poor physical condition.
6. Look at this sentence from near the end of the article.

It is presented here in two parts:

"To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot (fungal infections),..." (first part)

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“...the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in.” (second part)

What is the relationship between the first and second parts of the sentence? The second part

- (A) contradicts the first part.
  - (B) gives the solution to the problem described in the first part.
  - (C) illustrates the problem described in the first part.
  - (D) repeats the first part.
7. One part of the article says, “A good sports shoe should meet four criteria.”
- Which is not included in these criteria?
- (A) To absorb shocks.
  - (B) To support the foot.
  - (C) To provide good stability.
  - (D) To keep the foot warm and dry.

## THE GIFT

How many days, she wondered, had she sat like this, watching the cold brown water inch up the dissolving bluff. She could just faintly remember the beginning of the rain, driving in across the swamp from the south and beating against the shell of her house. Then the river itself started rising, slowly at first until at last it paused to turn 5 back. From hour to hour it slithered up creeks and ditches and poured over low places. In the night, while she slept, it claimed the road and surrounded her so that she sat alone, her boat gone, the house like a piece of drift lodged on its bluff. Now even against the tarred planks of the supports the waters touched. And still they rose. As far as she could see, to the treetops where the opposite banks had been, the 10 swamp was an empty sea, awash with sheets of rain, the river lost somewhere in its vastness. Her house with its boat bottom had been built to ride just such a flood, if one ever came, but now it was old. Maybe the boards underneath were partly rotted away. Maybe the cable mooring the house to the great live oak would snap loose and let her go turning downstream, the way her boat had gone. 15 No one could come now. She could cry out but it would be no use, no one would hear. Down the length and breadth of the swamp others were fighting to save what little they could, maybe even their lives. She had seen a whole house go floating by, so quiet she was reminded of sitting at a funeral. She thought when she saw it she knew whose house it was. It had been bad seeing it drift by, but the owners must 20 have escaped to higher ground. Later, with the rain and darkness pressing in, she had heard a panther scream upriver. Now the house seemed to shudder around her like something alive. She reached out to catch a lamp as it tilted off the table by her bed and put it between her feet to hold it steady. Then creaking and groaning with effort the house struggled up from 25 the clay, floated free, bobbing like a cork and swung out slowly with the pull of the river. She gripped the edge of the bed. Swaying from side to side, the house moved to the length of its mooring. There was a jolt and a complaining of old timbers and then a pause. Slowly the current released it and let it swing back, rasping across its resting place. She

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caught her breath and sat for a long time feeling the slow pendulous sweeps. The dark sifted down through the incessant rain, and, head on arm, she slept holding on to the bed. Sometime in the night the cry awoke her, a sound so anguished she was on her feet before she was awake. In the dark she stumbled against the bed. It came from out there, from the river. She could hear something moving, something large that made a dredging, sweeping sound. It could be another house. Then it hit, not head on but glancing and sliding down the length of her house. It was a tree. She listened as the branches and leaves cleared themselves and went on downstream, leaving only the rain and the lappings of the flood, sounds so constant now that they seemed a part of the silence. Huddled on the bed, she was almost asleep again when another cry sounded, this time so close it could have been in the room. Staring into the dark, she eased back on the bed until her hand caught the cold shape of the rifle. Then crouched on the pillow, she cradled the gun across her knees. "Who's there?" she called. The answer was a repeated cry, but less shrill, tired sounding, then the empty silence closing in. She drew back against the bed. Whatever was there she could hear it moving about on the porch. Planks creaked and she could distinguish the sounds of objects being knocked over. There was a scratching on the wall as if it would tear its way in. She knew now what it was, a big cat, deposited by the uprooted tree that had passed her. It had come with the flood, a gift. Unconsciously she pressed her hand against her face and along her tightened throat. The rifle rocked across her knees. She had never seen a panther in her life. She had heard about them from others and heard their cries, like suffering, in the distance. The cat was scratching on the wall again, rattling the window by the door. As long as she guarded the window and kept the cat hemmed in by the wall and water, caged, she would be all right. Outside, the animal paused to rake his claws across the rusted outer screen. Now and then, it whined and growled. When the light filtered down through the rain at last, coming like another kind of dark, she was still sitting on the bed, stiff and cold. Her arms, used to rowing on the river, ached from the stillness of holding the rifle. She had hardly allowed herself to move for fear any sound might give strength to the cat. Rigid, she swayed with the movement of the house. The rain still fell as if it would never stop. Through the grey light, finally, she could see the rain-pitted flood and far away the cloudy shape of drowned treetops. The cat was not moving now. Maybe he had gone away. Laying the gun aside she slipped off the bed and moved without a sound to the window. It was still there, crouched at the edge of the porch, staring up at the live oak, the mooring of her house, as if gauging its chances of leaping to an overhanging branch. It did not seem so frightening now that she could see it, its coarse fur napped into twigs, its sides pinched and ribs showing. It would be easy to shoot it where it sat, its long tail whipping back and forth. She was moving back to get the gun when it turned around. With no warning, no crouch or tensing of muscles, it sprang at the window, shattering a pane of glass. She fell back, stifling a scream, and taking up the rifle, she fired through the window. She could not see the panther now, but she had missed. It began to pace again. She could glimpse its head and the arch of its back as it passed the window. Shivering, she pulled back on the bed and lay down. The lulling constant sound of the river and the rain, the penetrating chill, drained away her purpose. She watched the window and kept the gun ready. After waiting a long while she moved again to look. The panther had fallen asleep, its head on its paws, like a housecat. For the first time since the rains began she wanted to cry, for herself, for all the people, for everything in

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the flood. Sliding down on the bed, she pulled the quilt around her shoulders. She should have got out when she could, while the roads were still open or before her boat was washed away. As she rocked back and forth with the sway of the house a deep ache in her stomach reminded her she hadn't eaten. She couldn't remember for how long. Like the cat, she was starving. Easing into the kitchen, she 85 made a fire with the few remaining sticks of wood. If the flood lasted she would have to burn the chair, maybe even the table itself. Taking down the remains of a smoked ham from the ceiling, she cut thick slices of the brownish red meat and placed them in a skillet. The smell of the frying meat made her dizzy. There were stale biscuits from the last time she had cooked and she could make some coffee. There was 90 plenty of water. While she was cooking her food, she almost forgot about the cat until it whined. It was hungry too. "Let me eat," she called to it, "and then I'll see to you." And she laughed under her breath. As she hung the rest of the ham back on its nail the cat growled a deep throaty rumble that made her hand shake. 95 After she had eaten, she went to the bed again and took up the rifle. The house had risen so high now it no longer scraped across the bluff when it swung back from the river. The food had warmed her. She could get rid of the cat while light still hung ReleasedPISAItems\_Reading.doc Page 64 in the rain. She crept slowly to the window. It was still there, mewling, beginning to move about the porch. She stared at it a long time, unafraid. Then without thinking 100 what she was doing, she laid the gun aside and started around the edge of the bed to the kitchen. Behind her the cat was moving, fretting. She took down what was left of the ham and making her way back across the swaying floor to the window she shoved it through the broken pane. On the other side there was a hungry snarl and something like a shock passed from the animal to her. Stunned by what she had 105 done, she drew back to the bed. She could hear the sounds of the panther tearing at the meat. The house rocked around her. The next time she awoke she knew at once that everything had changed. The rain had stopped. She felt for the movement of the house but it no longer swayed on the flood. Drawing her door open, she saw through the torn screen a different world. The 110 house was resting on the bluff where it always had. A few feet down, the river still raced on in a torrent, but it no longer covered the few feet between the house and the live oak. And the cat was gone. Leading from the porch to the live oak and doubtless on into the swamp were tracks, indistinct and already disappearing into the soft mud. And there on the porch, gnawed to whiteness, was what was left of the ham.

8. What is the woman's situation at the beginning of the story?
- (A) She is too weak to leave the house after days without food.
  - (B) She is defending herself against a wild animal.
  - (C) Her house has been surrounded by flood waters.
  - (D) A flooded river has swept her house away.
9. When the woman says, "and then I'll see to you" (line 71) she means that she is
- (A) intending to shoot the cat.
  - (B) being sure that the cat won't hurt her.
  - (C) trying to frighten the cat.

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(D) planning to feed the cat.

10. “Then creaking and groaning with effort the house struggled up ...” (lines 18-19)

What happened to the house in this part of the story?

(A) It fell apart.

(B) It began to float.

(C) It crashed into the oak tree.

(D) It sank to the bottom of the river.

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In the 1970s, there was great optimism about earthquake prediction. A few so called earthquake precursors had come to light, and there was even a theory put forth to explain many of the phenomena that come before a large earthquake. A series of foreshocks is an example of a precursor. However, since foreshocks look just like any other earthquakes, they are not in themselves very useful in prediction. From all points around the globe, there are numerous anecdotal reports about other precursors, earthquake folklore, if you will.

Many widely reported earthquake precursors are related to ground water. A few hours before a large earthquake, marked changes have been reported in the level or flow of wells and springs. Groundwater has also reportedly changed temperature, become cloudy, or acquired a bad taste. Occasionally, electrostatic phenomena such as earthquake lights (similar to St. Elmo’s fire that appears on ships during electrical storms) and changes in the local magnetic field have been reported. Anecdotal reports also persistently include the strange behavior of animals, which might be linked to electrostatic phenomena or foreshocks. Changes in strain and creep (silent tectonic motion, without accompanying earthquake) along a fault normally locked by friction could also be considered precursors.

In china in the 1970s, it became popular for people to predict earthquakes using “back-yard” measurements such as the monitoring of well levels and observation of farm animals. At least one earthquake, the Haicheng quake in 1975, was successfully predicted and a town evacuated, proving that, at least in some cases, earthquake prediction is possible. The Haicheng had hundreds of foreshocks, making it an easier-than-average earthquake to predict. Groundwater changes and anomalous animal behavior were also reported (for example, hibernating snakes supposedly awoke and froze to death). In china, “evacuation” meant that compulsory outdoor movies were shown, so that when the quake did happen and the town was severely damaged, no one was killed. But Chinese seismologists miss predicting the catastrophic Tangshan earthquake, in which at least 250,000 reportedly perished.

11. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

(A) A History of Chinese Earthquakes.

(B) The Search for Earthquake Precursors.



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- (C) How Animals Anticipate Earthquakes.  
(D) The Effects of Earthquakes on Groundwater.  
(E) A Novel Theory of the Origin of Earthquakes.
12. The passage indicates that foreshocks are “not... very useful” (line 4) in predicting earthquakes because they
- (A) interfere with electrostatic phenomena.  
(B) are not part of the theory of dilatancy.  
(C) occur simultaneously with changes in groundwater.  
(D) are exceptionally difficult to detect.  
(E) are impossible to distinguish from earthquake themselves.
13. Which of the following could be considered a logical inconsistency in the passage?
- (A) The passage states that foreshocks are not useful predictors of earthquakes but then cites foreshocks as instrumental to predicting an earthquake.  
(B) The passage says that Chinese are interested in predicting earthquakes but then says that they were devastated by Tangshan earthquake.  
(C) The passage states that the town of Haicheng was safely evacuated but then says that its citizens were forced to watch outdoor movies.  
(D) The passage reports that animal behaved strangely before earthquake but then attributes this behavior to electrostatic phenomena.  
(E) The passage suggests that both strain and creep could be considered earthquake precursors.
14. Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph?
- (A) To provide an alternative perspective.  
(B) To demonstrate the difficulties of employing a technique.  
(C) To summarize the ancient origin of a theory.  
(D) To describe an application of a theory.  
(E) To recount a scientific experiment.
15. The passage suggests that the Tangshan earthquake
- (A) was anticipated by the theory of dilatancy.  
(B) caused more damage than the Haicheng earthquake.  
(C) was preceded by changes in the ground-water.  
(D) was caused by strain and creep.  
(E) was preceded by several foreshocks.

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## III. Translation

### A. English to Chinese (10%)

1. It is the policy of the United States to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States.
2. And as the force which encourages us to stand staunch and fast by the rule and ground we have is Hebraism, so the force which encourages us to go back upon this rule, and to try the very ground on which we appear to stand, is Hellenism—a turn for giving our consciousness free play and enlarging its range.

### B. Chinese to English (10%)

1. 我們不要每個人共享美國的成功，我們要每個人為我們的成功做出貢獻。
2. 希言自然。故飄風不終朝，驟雨不終日。孰為此者？天地。天地尚不能久，而況于人乎？

## IV. English Composition (20%)

Please write (at least) a 250-word essay in accordance with the topic below:

On April 22 of this year, a number of cities participated in the *March for Science*. This march represented a global movement that sought to emphasize the positive role that scientific enquiry and, more generally, independent academic research plays in helping solving our most pressing problems. As a PhD candidate, what is your position on the issues raised by this movement? Explain your viewpoints and elaborate your arguments, and if possible provide evidence or example to support them.