

國立中山大學 105 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

題號：412001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 4 頁第 1 頁

Part One: English Composition (60%)

Write an essay (at least 500 words) to argue your position on the following issue.

Owing to Taiwan's declining birth rates, several primary schools have closed since 2010. A recent report in *CommonWealth Magazine* further shows that over 270 primary schools, which have less than 100 students, are also on the verge of being shut down or merged because of low school enrollment. Closing small schools, however, will have both positive and negative impact on many aspects of school education particularly in rural areas. Do you support or oppose this practice? What are the advantages or disadvantages? Explain your position and be sure to provide specific information to support your argument.

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Part Two: Reading Comprehension (40%)

Choose ONE best answer for each question.

I. Vocabulary (10%; 1% each)

- Refuge visitors should avoid trespassing on other people's private lands _____.
(A) indolently (B) immaculately (C) incredulously (D) inadvertently
- The emergency room was _____ with patients with mild food poisoning last night.
(A) undercut (B) overrun (C) outweighed (D) unearthed
- The girl was reading the book so attentively that she was _____ to the passage of time.
(A) oblivious (B) discernible (C) bashful (D) dexterous
- The revolt in the town was primarily schemed at the _____ of an infamous politician.
(A) instigation (B) allegiance (C) salvation (D) ordinance
- This student's fear of failing the course _____ him into preparing for the final exam fairly diligently.
(A) polarized (B) galvanized (C) thwarted (D) debased
- Thanks to urban farming, people living in densely populated cities can enjoy agriculture as an _____ part of urban life.
(A) abrasive (B) elusive (C) abject (D) integral
- As building an effective time management is essential to good-quality work, _____ at work can cause anxiety and reduce efficiency.
(A) defection (B) mediation (C) procrastination (D) volition
- Despite its strenuous resistance, the army had lost so many soldiers that it had no choice but to _____ to its enemy.
(A) reproach (B) capitulate (C) propagate (D) attenuate
- The new policy requires all teachers and students not to ride a bike on sidewalks, and it is _____ on every one to obey it.
(A) incumbent (B) prudent (C) extraneous (D) commodious
- Air pollution causes serious _____ to the health of urban residents.
(A) propensity (B) obscurity (C) complacency (D) detriment

II. Cloze Test (20%; 2% each)

Every day, millions of people rent accommodation or vehicles through online services. But their rooms and cars are offered by private individuals, rather than conventional hotels or car-rental companies. Although letting a stranger use your car or stay in your house may sound fairly 11 at first, it is not uncommon that people build their businesses based on peer-to-peer sharing today.

The sharing economy is a term that describes an 12 set of businesses that are based on sharing of goods and assets. Originally 13 in the United States in the 2000s, the sharing economy creates unique opportunities for private individuals to make a profit in the 14 market by making

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better use of what they possess. These providers often do not make full use of their assets, so they choose to rent out their spare rooms, unused cars or other possessions to others through sharing sites. Two most 15 examples of the sharing economy are Airbnb and Uber. Airbnb is an online marketplace where people with underused property can connect with those looking for a place to stay. Uber allows car owners to run their car-ride services, and consumers can send a trip request via their smartphones to look for Uber drivers.

With the 16 of the sharing economy, many sharing services have gradually 17 conventional business methods as the mainstream. Such an economic shift is advantageous for many reasons. For example, through sharing services, consumers will not have to face 18 charges, such as hefty hotel charges or parking fees. Providers and users are also given an opportunity to rate each other after service. This mechanism can 19 the possibility of unfavorable experiences for both sides.

Despite the advantages, the sharing economy has also triggered much criticism from its opponents. Some critics argue that the convenience and low price of sharing-economy companies may destroy traditional providers such as hotels and car-rental companies, and further 20 conventional business models. Others claim that service providers and users are exposed to a potential security risk. These concerns have urged many countries to regulate their local sharing economy.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) versatile | (B) preposterous | (C) bureaucratic | (D) paramount |
| 12. (A) amorphous | (B) imperturbable | (C) emissary | (D) unctuous |
| 13. (A) starting | (B) started | (C) having started | (D) to be starting |
| 14. (A) saturated | (B) entrenched | (C) dismantled | (D) besieged |
| 15. (A) frenetic | (B) succulent | (C) compliant | (D) prominent |
| 16. (A) supposition | (B) proliferation | (C) exhilaration | (D) deportation |
| 17. (A) revitalized | (B) fabricated | (C) displaced | (D) detracted |
| 18. (A) indigenous | (B) meticulous | (C) sporadic | (D) exorbitant |
| 19. (A) mitigate | (B) diversify | (C) jeopardize | (D) equalize |
| 20. (A) overhaul | (B) insulate | (C) fortify | (D) disrupt |

III. Reading Comprehension (10%; 2% each)

Patents are a form of rights that are granted exclusively to inventors to prevent other companies from selling or reproducing patented goods without permission. Although they can protect inventors' intellectual property rights from infringement and encourage innovation, patent systems have received much criticism from many people, including lawyers, farmers, businessmen and activists. An increasing number of lawsuits in different industries has also sparked numerous patent wars, resulting in a **colossal** waste of time and money.

The origin of patent systems can date back to the 15th century when the first patent system, the Venetian Patent Statute, decreed that new devices invented in Venice had to be reported to obtain legal protection for ten years. After some Venetians immigrated to other countries or states, they also asked for patent protection on their inventions, which caused the concept of patents to flourish in other places. After that, the English patent system was developed to recognize inventors' property rights, and the patent structure at that time was a vital component of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries. The English patent system also served as an essential foundation for the development of the patent systems in the United States, Australia, and elsewhere.

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A patent does not give a right to inventors for producing or selling certain products; instead, it gives them a property right to exclude other companies or enterprises from making, selling or importing those products. In so doing, it can ensure that the competitive advantages of patent holders are protected. [■] If the invention only involves modifications to an existing product under patent, the patent holder of the new invention may have to request permission from the holder of the original design. Those who infringe other people's intellectual property are subject to fines and prison sentences.

Although patent systems protect inventors' ownership of their inventions and allow them to litigate if their patent rights are breached, they have also been widely criticized. One important concern is that granting a patent may turn the holder into a legal monopoly at the same time; the patent holder can thus claim all financial rewards for the invention. Other issues involving contentious trade agreements also engage many people into debates on how to fix the present patent structures.

21. This passage discusses many things EXCEPT _____.
- (A) the history of patent systems
 - (B) an overview of patent application procedures
 - (C) differing views on patent systems
 - (D) the role of patent systems in the Industrial Revolution
22. According to this passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) The Venetians facilitated the diffusion of patent systems.
 - (B) A patent, from a legal perspective, means that the holder can sell, reproduce, and import the invention.
 - (C) Patent systems may give rise to monopolies.
 - (D) The English patent system provided the blueprint for developing the American patent system.
23. Look at the square [■] in paragraph 3. Which of the following sentences best fits the passage?
- (A) Some patent rules, however, are likely to encourage more theft of patented materials.
 - (B) The patent system, however, often results in massive protests by businessmen and farmers whose profits would be impacted greatly.
 - (C) This exclusionary right, however, does not guarantee that the patent holder has the right to exploit the entire product.
 - (D) The original goal of the patent system, however, was to encourage innovation and push for greater protection of inventions.
24. The word "colossal" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to "_____".
- (A) ambiguous
 - (B) immense
 - (C) unforeseen
 - (D) indefinite
25. According to the passage, what can patent holders do if their patent rights are breached?
- (A) They can file a lawsuit against the infringer.
 - (B) They will be personally liable for any financial loss.
 - (C) They have to share the patent with the infringer.
 - (D) They are entitled to claim financial rewards from the infringer.

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題號：412002

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共 1 頁 第 1 頁

Part I: English Literature (60%)

1. The hero is defined differently in medieval and Renaissance literature. Discuss its representation in at least one work from each of these two periods, focusing on the heroic traits and deeds. (30%)
2. Compare and/or contrast the portrayal of childhood with reference to the work of two writers, one from the nineteenth century and one from the twentieth century. (30%)

Part II: American Literature (40%)

Choose **TWO** of the following questions and write a coherent and cogent essay with references to textual examples (20% each)

1. In his notable essay entitled "The American Scholar," Ralph Waldo Emerson celebrates the creation of an independent self. Please discuss how the creation or construction of an independent self is reflected in the works of **one eighteenth-century or nineteenth-century American writer and one twentieth-century American writer**. Elaborate your viewpoint with textual evidences.
2. At the beginning of his famous poem titled "The Gift Outright," Robert Frost asserts that "The land was ours before we were the land's" and that "She was our land more than a hundred years before we were her people." These lines imply that the definition and notion of the land play significant roles in both American history and American literature. Discuss the notion or representation of the land in the works of **one seventeenth-century or eighteenth-century American writer, one nineteenth-century American writer and one twentieth-century American writer**.
3. Discuss the features of realism **and/or** naturalism in American literature. In your essay, you have to choose at least **two** American writers' works to explain how these writings display the characteristics of realism **and/or** naturalism.

試題隨卷繳回

國立中山大學 105 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

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共 3 頁第 1 頁

1. The following questions are based on the knowledge of morphology.

Question 1.1. The word formation processes are not linear but hierarchical. Draw the hierarchical structure trees for the words, *reusable* and *unusable*, indicate the morphological processes involved (e.g., types of affixation), and then explain their meanings. (15%)

Question 1.2. Explain why the word, *unlockable* is ambiguous in terms of morphological structures. (10%)

2. The following data cited from Wang and Li (2008) show some sort of phonological process in Mandarin Chinese speech when the particle 'a' 阿 is added in the utterance-final position. State the rules that condition different phonetic realizations of 'a' (i.e., 呀、哇、吶、阿) (25%)

pian yi ya	便宜呀	tian na	天吶
you qu ya	有趣呀	ben na	笨吶
hui jia ya	回家呀	bang mang a	幫忙阿
shang ke ya	上課呀	deng deng a	等等阿
shang xue ya	上學呀	jin zhi a	盡職阿
lai ya	來呀	kuai chi a	快吃阿
dui ya	對呀	shi a	是阿
hao ku wa	好苦哇	xie zi a	寫字阿
zao gao wa	糟糕哇	ru ci a	如此阿
bie zou wa	別走哇	bu pa si a	不怕死阿

3. Read the passage numbered (3) and the directions given at the beginning of page 2, and then answer questions (3.1)-(3.5).

(3)

Phrase structure rules are used to capture pattern of syntactic combination. They contain only names of syntactic categories (e.g. NP, VP etc.), not actual linguistic forms (i.e. words used). For example, in English, one common phrase structure rule that explains the structure of a sentence is this:

$$S \rightarrow VP NP$$

This phrase structure rule consists of a category name (S), followed by an arrow, followed by a sequence of category names (NP VP) that explain how a sentence is formed. VP and NP have their respective structures and, therefore, require different phrase structure rules. Most of the categories are named in terms of phrase, and that's why this way of constructing grammar is called "phrase structure rules". Some category names (e.g. NP, VP, PP, N) may be reused in the writing of different phrase structure rules. For example, N may be formed by combining ADJ and N (e.g. *tall building*), but N may also be formed in a different way: N PP (e.g. *dog in the corner*). That is, there are at least two rules for the structure of a noun (N):

$$N \rightarrow ADJ N$$

$$N \rightarrow N PP$$

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Read sentences (3a)-(3e) and answer questions (3.1)-(3.5). For each question, you are required to write a certain number of rules. Please follow the instructions carefully. The same rule should be written only once throughout and should not be repeated in your answers. If your answer contains more rules than required, you **lose one point for each extra rule**.

- (3a) The man went to a bank in town.
- (3b) He fell ill for a long time.
- (3c) A sweet lady came.
- (3d) My little girl ate the icing on the cake.
- (3e) The policeman gave the poor man some blanket

Question 3.1. Write five phrase structure rules that can explain the structure of (3a). The same rule should not be repeated in the answer. (12.5%)

Question 3.2. Write two more phrase structure rules in order to explain the structure of (3b). (5%)

Question 3.3. Write one more phrase structure rule in order to explain the structure of (3c). (2.5%)

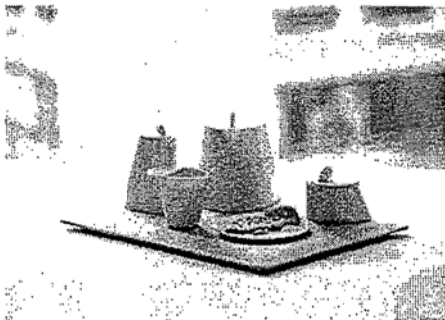
Question 3.4. Write one more phrase structure rule in order to explain the structure of (3d). (2.5%)

Question 3.5. Write one more phrase structure rule in order to explain the structure of (3e). (2.5%)

4. Read the passage numbered (4), which is used as a product description, and then answer questions (4.1)-(4.3).

(4)

BIRDIE



SHARE YOUR STORIES OVER A CUP OF TEA

At first glance, the Birdie tea/coffee set looks like a family of stylized birds gathering for a chat. Are they gossiping, telling fanciful bird tales or simply having a nice cup of tea? With the Birdie tea set, you can create your own bird-stories every time you gather round for tea or coffee. The Birdie set comes with a teapot, two cups, a milk jug and a sugar bowl. All items are dishwasher-safe.

The simple, yet elegant design and fine workmanship make Birdie one of our most popular products. The individual pieces have been carefully crafted to represent different characters that evoke individual bird stories and feathered tales. Loved by both children and adults alike, Birdie captures the essence of sharing a moment with your family or friends at tea time. The Birdie tea set is guaranteed to get the conversation going. So gather the "birdies" around for a nice cup of tea and let the storytelling begin!

試題隨卷繳回

背面有題

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Question 4.1. Based on the notion of a *conceptual metaphor* described below, identify one conceptual metaphor used in (4) and briefly explain your answer by using evidence found in (4). (12%)

Traditionally, a metaphor has been used as a figure of speech that identifies something as being the same as something else for rhetorical effect, e.g. *Politicians are being blamed for the ills of society*. Society is treated as an animate being that can become ill. However, in cognitive linguistics, the conceptual domain from which we draw metaphorical expressions to understand another conceptual domain is known as the source domain. The conceptual domain that is understood in this way is the target domain. For example, the source domain of the JOURNEY is commonly used to explain the target domain of LIFE. That is, the conceptual metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY explains and underpins common expressions such as *I've lost my life directions, I'm at a crossroads in my life*.

Question 4.2. Identify two imperatives used in (4). (3%)

Question 4.3. Identify what speech act each of the two imperatives performs in the given context and briefly explain why. (10%)

試題隨卷繳回