

國立中山大學 108 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】

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，不得另攜帶紙張，請斟酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品（如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等）入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

國立中山大學 108 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 5 頁第 1 頁

PART ONE: (40%)

Choose the right answer from the options given under each item. Each item has only one correct answer: write A, B, C or D in the space provided.

I. Vocabulary (15%)

1. I tried to find the name of the poet who wrote the poem. But he was _____.

- A. anonymous
- B. anomalous
- C. incongruous
- D. obvious

2. The six hundred rode _____ the valley of death.

- A. at
- B. into
- C. for
- D. below

3. The developments today reveal that the President has no _____ authority to continue in office.

- A. morale
- B. moral
- C. mortal
- D. amoral

4. He realized that he had said something totally out of context. He was forced to _____.

- A. eat his own words
- B. gulp his own words
- C. mince his own words
- D. digest his own words

5. The news on the television often _____ the people.

- A. mislead
- B. misleads
- C. are misleading
- D. is misleading

6. Corruption cannot be called a pan-Taiwanese phenomenon. What does 'pan' mean?

- A. only
- B. within
- C. across
- D. all

國立中山大學 108 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 5 頁第 2 頁

7. She has a kindly _____.

- A. deposition
- B. disposition
- C. dispensation
- D. division

8. A new multi- _____ restaurant is opening today.

- A. cushion
- B. cousin
- C. contain
- D. cuisine

9. *Dissent* means _____

- A. partiality or preference for; a favorable opinion arrived at beforehand
- B. to disagree; to differ in opinion
- C. to banish or exile; to withdraw from one's country
- D. a relation between two things shown in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of their characteristics.

10. The king secretly cherished _____ that the young adventurer would fancy marrying the princess.

- A. the hope
- B. an hope
- C. hoping
- D. hopes

11. Can you put him _____ for the night?

- A. up
- B. of
- C. at
- D. in

12. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

- A. She invited him to her party and he accepted.
- B. She invited him to her party and he, accepted.
- C. She invited him to her party, and, he accepted.
- D. She, invited him to her party and he accepted.

13. I'm sorry, Leila isn't _____ at the moment. Can I take a message?

- A. in
- B. away
- C. up
- D. off

國立中山大學 108 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 5 頁第 3 頁

14. After the party dispersed, I found a bunch of keys on the table, _____, someone had forgotten to collect it.

From the options given, choose the **incorrect** one.

- A. Obviously
- B. Clearly
- C. Supposedly
- D. Evidently

15. There isn't much to choose from, _____?

- A. is there?
- B. isn't it?
- C. is it not?
- D. isn't there?

II. Cloze Test (10%)

Circle the right answer from the options given after the passage. Each item has only one correct answer.

Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would 16. In addition to being one of the strangest and most beautiful creatures in nature, the octopus has some of the most inventive and 17 defense mechanisms imaginable. While other animals have teeth, horns, or claws to help defend them from predators the octopus concentrates its energy on hiding from and confusing its attackers. When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks 18. The most 19 of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water. Some octopi use this cloud of ink as 20 after squirting the ink, the octopus 21 into the ink cloud where the predator cannot see it. If a large, intelligent predator such as a shark knows that octopi use ink 22, it might simply attack the ink cloud 23, hoping to 24 the octopus inside. However, some sneaky octopi will release the ink cloud in one direction and scurry away in another direction, leaving the predator with nothing but a mouthful of ink. The ink also can shut down a predator's sense of smell. If an octopus cannot be seen or smelled, it has a much higher chance of 25 an attack.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 16. A. agree | B. dispute | C. confer | D. disagree |
| 17. A. affective | B. effectual | C. effective | D. affected |
| 18. A. at its service | B. at its disposal | C. at its command | D. at hand |
| 19. A. well-known | B. renowned | C. famous | D. well-defined |
| 20. A. adornment | B. camouflage | C. cameo | D. camote |
| 21. A. resides | B. retreats | C. retires | D. recedes |
| 22. A. clout | B. cloud | C. clutch | D. clog |
| 23. A. blissfully | B. blatantly | C. blindly | D. bleakly |
| 24. A. get in touch with | B. get through to | C. get access to | D. make contact with |
| 25. A. preventing | B. avoiding | C. confronting | D. stopping |

國立中山大學 108 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 5 頁第 4 頁

III. Reading Comprehension (15%)

It was the last day of July. The long hot summer was drawing to a close; and we, the weary pilgrims of the London pavement, were beginning to think of the cloud-shadows on the corn-fields, and the autumn breezes on the sea-shore.

For my own poor part, the fading summer left me out of health, out of spirits, and, if the truth must be told, out of money as well. During the past year I had not managed my professional resources as carefully as usual; and my extravagance now limited me to the prospect of spending the autumn economically between my mother's cottage at Hampstead and my own chambers in town.

The evening, I remember, was still and cloudy; the London air was at its heaviest; the distant hum of the street-traffic was at its faintest; the small pulse of the life within me, and the great heart of the city around me, seemed to be sinking in unison, languidly and more languidly, with the sinking sun. I roused myself from the book which I was dreaming over rather than reading, and left my chambers to meet the cool night air in the suburbs. It was one of the two evenings in every week which I was accustomed to spend with my mother and my sister. So I turned my steps northward in the direction of Hampstead.

- After reading the passage, complete the multiple choice questions below
- Each question has only one correct answer: write A, B, C or D in the space provided

26. How do Londoners feel about the past summer, in paragraph 1?

- A They are enjoying the hot and pleasant weather.
- B They are looking forward to the change in seasons and cooler weather.
- C They would like to live by the seaside.
- D They prefer it when it rains.

27. What do you think the word 'pilgrims' means in this context?

- A Religious people.
- B Tourists visiting London churches.
- C Travelers or wanderers.
- D Weary residents of London.

28. Why is the narrator worried about money?

- A His mother's cottage is unaffordable.
- B His chambers in town are too expensive.
- C He has spent too much in the past year.
- D He cannot afford both his mother's cottage and his chambers in town.

29. Why do you think the author describes the London air as being 'at its heaviest'?

- A Because the city is very polluted.
- B Because it is about to rain heavily.
- C Because the atmosphere is oppressive and wearying.
- D Because the night air is hot and humid.

國立中山大學 108 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 5 頁第 5 頁

30. Which phrase best describes the purpose of the first three paragraphs?

- A To make London seem a place you wouldn't want to visit.
- B To make the reader appreciate the writer's talent with words.
- C To set the scene and introduce a character in need of adventure.
- D To make the next scene seem exciting by comparison.

PART TWO: (60%)

English Composition

Choose only ONE essay topic

ESSAY TOPIC A:

“The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity”.

- George Bernard Shaw (The Devil's Disciple 1897)

Write a 500-word argumentative essay on this topic. You can cite any writer, thinker, linguist, critic, and artist, who may be ancient and/or modern to argue your point. Your answer may also cover any aspect of the English language and literature of any period.

ESSAY TOPIC B:

Political Correctness simply defined is the avoidance of forms of expression or action that are perceived to exclude, marginalize, or insult groups of people who are socially disadvantaged or discriminated against.

What is your understanding of political correctness? What is your attitude towards this social stance? Do you see it as necessary or excessive?

Write a 500-word argumentative essay on this topic. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. You must choose a position.

國立中山大學 108 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】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，不得另攜帶紙張，請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品（如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等）入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

國立中山大學 108 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】

題號：412003

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 1 頁

Please answer the questions in English.

(I) Syllable Structure in Mandarin Chinese: (35% total)

Syllable structure in Mandarin Chinese is traditionally analyzed in terms of *initials* (onsets) and *finals* (rhymes). The 22 initials exhaust the possibilities for the start of a syllable, while the 37 finals give all the possible continuations. If all the initials and finals could combine with each other freely, then $22 \times 27 = 814$ syllables would be possible, ignoring tonal differences. In fact, however, only a little more than 400 of these exist. This is because constraints limit the free combination of initials and finals.

Here are the fricative initials or onsets of Mandarin: [f], [s], [ʃ], [ç], [x]

[ç] is a voiceless palatal, as in German *ich*.

[x] is a voiceless velar, which often tends toward [h].

[ʃ] is similar to [ʃ] but is retroflexed, i.e., articulated with the tip of the tongue curled back toward the hard palate.

Consider the following eight finals or rhymes:

[u], [in], [ou], [aŋ], [ü], [iaŋ], [ei], [üe]

Q-1: If these rhymes could combine freely with the fricative onsets, how many syllables (ignoring tone) could be constructed from them? (5%)

The following words will show you which combinations of these onsets and rhymes actually exist. (Tones are indicated, but are not relevant for this problem). The list is exhaustive, in that if a particular combination of the given onsets and rhymes isn't present, it doesn't exist in Mandarin.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. şàŋ | ‘up’ | 8. fáŋ | ‘house’ | 15. xán | ‘line’ |
| 2. fú | ‘clothes’ | 9. çīn | ‘new’ | 16. xǔ | ‘tiger’ |
| 3. şéi | ‘who?’ | 10. şū | ‘book’ | 17. fēi | ‘fly’ |
| 4. çǎŋ | ‘think’ | 11. xēi | ‘black’ | 18. sōu | ‘search’ |
| 5. sāŋ | ‘funeral’ | 12. çüe | ‘study’ | 19. şǒu | ‘hand’ |
| 6. çü | ‘empty’ | 13. fōu | ‘deny’ | | |
| 7. xòu | ‘rear’ | 14. sù | ‘tell’ | | |

Q-2: The following grid will help you see the patterns in the data. The boxes of the grid represent all the logically possible combinations of onsets and rhymes. Referring to the data, **check the boxes (√) that represent actually occurring syllables in Mandarin.** (20%)

	in	iaŋ	ü	üe	u	ei	ou	aŋ
f								
s								
ʃ								
ç								
x								

國立中山大學 108 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】

題號：412003

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 2 頁

Q-3: Now state the generalization that captures which of the given onsets combine with which rhymes. (10%)

(II) Here is a passage from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*: (10%)

“How is bread made?”

“I know *that!*” Alice cried eagerly.

“You take some flour—“

“Where do you pick the flower?” the White Queen asked. “In a garden, or in the hedges?”

“Well, it isn't *picked* at all,” Alice explained; “it's ground—“

“How many acres of ground?” said the White Queen.

On what kind of pairs of words is the humor of this passage based? Identify each pair.

(III) Ambiguity: For the following underlined examples, (i) identify the ambiguity type (lexical or syntactical), (ii) paraphrase the different meanings (55% total)

(a) Terry loves his wife and so do I. (8%)

(i)

(ii)

(b) No smoking section available (8%)

(i)

(ii)

(c) 在超市買完東西結帳，前面一老太太消費 38 元，她拿出 100 元給收銀員。收銀員看了一下抽屜，發現零錢不夠找，於是問她：“阿姨，您有 50 嗎？” (6%)

老太太笑的合不攏嘴，樂呵呵的回答說：“還 50 呢？我兒子都 40 多啦！”

(i)

(ii)

(d) A sign says:

“HUNTERS PLEASE USE CAUTION WHEN HUNTING PEDESTRAINS USING WALK TRAIL” (10%)

(i)

(ii)

In addition to identifying the ambiguous types and meanings, for the following cases (e) and (f), for each meaning, draw a (simplified) tree diagram to demonstrate its respective meaning. (That means there are 2 trees for each case.)

(e) 砍假總統 (hint: in a protest sign against the 一例一修 articles) (12%)

(i)

(ii)

(f) Student: 校長，你是豬嗎？

Principal: 怎麼可能？！我是豬才怪！(11%)

(i)

(ii)

國立中山大學 108 學年度 碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，不得另攜帶紙張，請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品（如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等）入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

國立中山大學 108 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

題號：412002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 1 頁

The exam consists of **Two Parts**: the first part is on **English literature** and the second part is on **American literature**. Please answer the questions carefully and follow the instructions. You have **100 minutes** to answer the questions.

Part One -- English Literature (60%)

Choose TWO of the following questions (30% each)

1. *Paradise Lost* is part of an epic tradition, as we can see in the beginning the invocation of the muse. But John Milton also questions some assumptions of that tradition and focuses on the very psychic formation of Satan in "The Argument" of Book I. Give one example to testify this act of questioning and forming based on the excerpt below:

Paradise Lost BOOK 1

THE ARGUMENT

This first Book proposes, first in brief, the whole Subject, Mans disobedience, and the loss thereupon of Paradise wherein he was plac't: Then touches the prime cause of his fall, the Serpent, or rather Satan in the Serpent; who revolting from God, and drawing to his side many Legions of Angels, was by the command of God driven out of Heaven with all his Crew into the great Deep. Which action past over, the Poem hasts into the midst of things, presenting Satan with his Angels now fallen into Hell, describ'd here, not in the Center (for Heaven and Earth may be suppos'd as yet not made, certainly not yet accurst) but in a place of utter darkness, fitliest call'd Chaos: Here Satan with his Angels lying on the burning Lake, thunder-struck and astonisht, after a certain space recovers, as from confusion, calls up him who next in Order and Dignity lay by him; they confer of thir miserable fall. Satan awakens all his Legions, who lay till then in the same manner confounded; They rise, thir Numbers, array of Battel, thir chief Leaders nam'd, according to the Idols known afterwards in Canaan and the Countries adjoyning. To these Satan directs his Speech, comforts them with hope yet of regaining Heaven, but tells them lastly of a new World and new kind of Creature to be created, according to an ancient Prophesie or report in Heaven; for that Angels were long before this visible Creation, was the opinion of many ancient Fathers. To find out the truth of this Prophesie, and what to determin thereon he refers to a full Council. What his Associates thence attempt. Pandemonium the Palace of Satan rises, suddenly built out of the Deep: The infernal Peers there sit in Council.

2. The dominant form in Victorian literature – novel – mainly illustrates social problems and speaks about public issues. Victorian novels represent the kinds of patterns that reveal the authors' vision of the deep structures of the social world – especially the set of social relationships in the middle-class society developing during this period when chances for class mobility existed. Charles Dickens, for example, is generally considered one of the greatest English novelists, faithfully depicting the life of harsh social reality in the 19th century England in order to raise kindness in men's heart. Discuss and illustrate on these aspects (such as the writing of cityscape, post-industrial society, and individual inner consciousness) with at least three novelists in nineteenth-century English literature as your examples to illustrate the approaches.
3. "Modernism," a philosophical movement characterized by a self-conscious break with traditional literary conventions, is an aesthetic and ideological term that has been applied to the writing in the early 20th century English literature. Discuss Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* and T. S. Eliot's *The Waste Land* and show how these two works demonstrate the specific features of this literary movement (such as the use of language, the attitude towards traditional value, and the exploration of the limits of culture).

國立中山大學 108 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

題號：412002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 2 頁

Part Two -- American literature (40%)

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

1. From the age of Exploration and Discovery to the Contemporary period in American literature, there are various kinds of prose writings (including essays, autobiography, short stories, novels), plays (such as tragedies, comedies), and poetic works (such as narrative poetry and lyric poetry). Choose **ONE** or **TWO** of your favorite work(s) in American literature and discuss this work (these works)?
2. Discuss with ample illustration the strategy of **ONE** American writer in his effort to establish an independent identity (self-identity, or national identity, or other).
3. The role of natural environment (or nature or the American wilderness or landscapes) plays an important role in American Literature. Please analyze how nature is represented in the works of **ONE** American writer. Discuss your viewpoint with examples.
4. How the theme of evil is represented in the works written by the **ONE** of the following nineteenth-century American novelists: (1) Nathaniel Hawthorne (2) Herman Melville (3) Edgar Allen Poe