



壹、英翻中：請將以下段落翻譯成中文。

一、
A 15-year-old boy working under the computer name Mafiaboy has been charged with two counts of mischief for disabling the CNN Internet site for four hours, police said Wednesday. The Feb. 8 attack was one of several on major international Web sites in recent months that highlighted the security risks of the high-tech age. The young suspect - arrested Saturday in a joint investigation with the FBI - boasted in Internet chat rooms frequented by hackers that he was responsible for a number of the attacks, Canadian police said. (20%)

二、
High oil prices swelled the U.S. trade deficit to record levels in February, overshadowing a budding recovery in the nation's exports. The gap between imports and exports widened to \$29 billion as crude oil prices climbed to \$25 a barrel in February, highest since the eve of the Gulf War in 1990. (20%)

三、
I cannot emphasize this point enough: if work forces are to be skillfully managed so that productivity and morale are heightened, sensitivity to the workloads of employees must be carefully addressed. (10%)

貳、中翻英：請將以下短句翻譯成英文

一、
法官將決定減少微軟公司對軟體工業的控制方法；他會請控告微軟公司的聯邦政府和美國十九個州提計畫。法官說微軟這全世界最大的電腦程式製造商已違反了公平競爭法。(15%)

二、
雖然宏碁集團董事長施振榮同意出任總統當選人陳水扁的國政顧問，但表示並未因此感覺自己在大陸的投資有中共壓力（或有中共在施壓）。國政顧問團已於上週解散。(15%)



國立雲林科技大學
八十九學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

系所：應外系

科目：中英翻譯

三、科技已經改變了人類的工作方式，只要有電力、能夠上網，就可以在任何地方工作。(10%)

四、

有些人無法正確地看到所有顏色、無法看到彩虹或夕陽的所有顏色、無法分辨肉煮熟了沒有或水果是否可吃了。(10%)



Write your answers on the answer sheet.

I. According to David Nunan, statements from 'a' to 'j' altogether refer to the contrast between traditional and contemporary conceptualization of variables (syllabus design, etc.) in EFL/ESL. Select the proper statement (from 'a' to 'j') and fill in the blanks listed below (1 to 10). 30%

	<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Contemporary</u>
Syllabus design	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Approach to teaching (methodology)	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Approach to language	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Approach to learning	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Assessment	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

- a. Learners are actively involved in using language. Learning through doing.
- b. Grammar is taught as rules to be memorized.
- c. Content & methodology decided with reference to the classroom rather than with reference to learners' real communicative needs.
- d. Grammar and vocabulary are taught communicatively so learners can use the grammar to express different communicative meanings.
- e. Learners don't learn how to become better language learners on their own.
- f. Teacher alone assesses the student's progress. Learners do not develop ability to assess what they have learned.
- g. Learners trained to assess their own learning progress, and can identify their own strengths and weaknesses.
- h. Content & methodology match learner needs beyond the classroom.
- i. Learners are taught about language and its rules, learning facts about language.
- j. Learners learn a range of effective language learning strategies and are shown how to apply these strategies to their own learning outside the classroom.



- II. Define and give an example of each of the following terms. 30%
1. communicative competence
 2. sight vocabulary
 3. context clues
 4. discrete-point tests
 5. learning strategies
- III. In the field of current teaching English as a foreign language in Taiwan, discuss the relevant concepts involved in the following ---“Who teaches what to whom for what reasons by what means?” 20%
- IV. Teachers can reduce uncertainties that students bring to language classrooms by helping them activate background knowledge. The student's background knowledge appears to play a very important role in language learning settings. Technically, the phrase “background knowledge” has long been coined as “schema.” Please explain the term “schema,” then describe how you will apply it in your teaching. Give supporting references if necessary. 20%



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八十九學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題 聽力科目 英語聽力

(本試題共 25 題，每題 4 分，共 100 分，答錯不倒扣)

Answer all the following questions with information taken from the listenings. All questions are multiple choice - circle the appropriate letter. Read the questions carefully before beginning each part - you will have time before the passage is played for each part to study the questions. You will hear the passage played TWICE on Part One and Part Two. Please note that the passage will only be played ONCE on Part Three. Questions in Part Three will be read ONLY on the tape. You may take notes during the listenings.

I. Part One (1-9)

Section 1

1. According to the speaker, why have "component costs risen to an unacceptably high level"?

- a) Because of an increase in raw material prices.
- b) Because their computer components are increasingly complicated.
- c) Because foreign currencies have become more expensive.
- d) Because the country's computer industry is too young.

2. In the speaker's opinion, why do they need to continue buying in components?

- a) Because the factory space and machinery to produce their own would be too expensive.
- b) Because domestic suppliers of factory machinery lack the necessary technology.
- c) Because raw material costs from domestic suppliers are so high.
- d) Because component costs from foreign suppliers are so high.

Section 2

3. Which statement best describes their position in their domestic market?
- a) They have decided that their domestic sales levels are too low and so wish to increase them.
 - b) They wish to leave the domestic market as it remains too undeveloped.
 - c) They do not wish to change their market share as it suits production levels.
 - d) The market is so developed that it would be difficult to capture a larger market share.
4. According to the speaker, which of these reasons is the main reason that they wish to increase exports so quickly?
- a) Because they expect domestic market share to decrease due to lower-priced imported competitors.
 - b) Because current limitations of scale make their profit margins too low.
 - c) Because the quality of their computers is so high in comparison with their existing foreign competitors.
 - d) Because they need a rapid increase in finances through sales to launch new products.

Section 3

5. According to the speaker, why has the change in the exchange rate come at a good time?
- a) Because their products are able to compete more on price in foreign markets.
 - b) Because it makes their products more competitive in a saturated domestic market.
 - c) Because they can now employ their rising foreign currency reserves.
 - d) Because it reduces the cost of imports on the few components they cannot buy domestically.



6. Why does the speaker also feel that the change in exchange rates is also a problem?
- a) Because they may be too late to capitalize on it.
 - b) Because it makes their exports less attractive to foreign customers.
 - c) Because it makes them uncertain about their future.
 - d) Because so many of their components are currently imported.

Section 4

7. Which description best suits his judgment of present day domestic component supply?
- a) A mature industry equal to all of their component requirements.
 - b) A maturing industry equal to most of their requirements.
 - c) A maturing industry equal to most of their requirements, but not quality.
 - d) A maturing industry equal to most of their requirements, but not quantity.
8. Which statement best summarizes his argument to purchase more domestically produced components?
- a) They will get the advantages of the change in interest rates while avoiding most of the disadvantages.
 - b) They will get better quality components that will take less time to deliver.
 - c) They will be able to build up foreign currency reserves ready to launch their new products.
 - d) They will be able to increase domestic sales through a raised domestic profile.

All four sections

9. Which statement is the best overall summary of his description of their current problem?
- a) Their dependence on imported components is reducing their domestic market share.
 - b) It is costing them more to make something for which they cannot afford to increase the prices.
 - c) They must increase exports to balance a decrease in domestic sales.
 - d) The domestic market is too immature to justify further investment.

II. Part Two (10-16)

10. The speaker suggests that getting to know the Rat well reveals:
- a) That Rats have only negative personal characteristics.
 - b) That Rats appear aggressive, but are really calm.
 - c) That Rats may seem calm, but are really nervous.
 - d) That Rats may have any kind of personality.
11. "The Rat is a creator of embarrassing situations" because he is:
- a) Unimaginative.
 - b) Unpredictable.
 - c) Intolerant.
 - d) Unreliable.
12. The speaker describes the Rat's relationship with those around him as:
- a) A relationship where others like to take care of him.
 - b) A relationship where he likes to take care of others.
 - c) A relationship where he exploits his friends.
 - d) A relationship where his friends exploit him.



13. The speaker believes that while Rats generally are excellent critics, some Rats:

- a) Are blind to reality.
- b) Take criticism too far.
- c) Will only ever comment positively.
- d) Are better creating, not criticizing.

14. The speaker feels that Rats make good businessmen or politicians because:

- a) They are honest and direct.
- b) They prefer to benefit from other people's work.
- c) They are too lazy to upset anyone.
- d) They are softhearted.

15. The speaker divides the Rat's life into three parts and makes predictions about them; his predictions are:

- a) For a life of constant, but changing, happiness.
- b) For a life with setbacks at the beginning, but happiness thereafter.
- c) For a life with setbacks in the middle, but otherwise happy.
- d) For a life beginning well, but ending badly.

16. A Rat's life is said to vary depending on whether he was born in winter or summer. Winter-born Rats:

- a) Will have cool personalities.
- b) Need to work harder than summer-born ones.
- c) Will be tricked by other people.
- d) Will probably die young or go to prison.



III. Part Three (17-25)

Section 1

17. What is the best title for this speech?
- conflict solution
 - efficient management
 - on job training
 - decision-making process
18. The speaker said "you should do the job right first time.", why?
- to make company look more prestigious in order to attract more customers
 - to avoid making mistakes that may later incur higher cost to fix
 - to establish creative teamwork
 - to make employees life easier
19. To whom this speech is probably addressed?
- customers
 - employees
 - managers
 - mechanics

Section 2

20. The passage recommends pickup trucks for loads that are
- too dirty for a station wagon
 - very large
 - very valuable
 - subject to damage by rain or cold



請依序回答下列問題，中、英文皆可，切記標明題號。

- I. Define the following terms (共 21 分，每題 3 分)
1. natural classes of sounds
 2. the Great Vowel Shift
 3. Critical Period Hypothesis
 4. Interlanguage
 5. feature hierarchy
 6. extension/intension
 7. Broca's aphasia
- II. To the ears of a native speaker of Chinese, the nasal consonants of words *nice*, *sin*, and *son* should sound different.
1. Use the case above to illustrate the terms morphemes, complementary distribution, and allophones. (6 分)
 2. If you were an English teacher teaching a class of Chinese native speakers, how would you teach them how to pronounce the English /n/ correctly? (6 分)
- III. Use the following words as examples to show how derivational morphemes differ from inflectional morphemes. (10 分)
- books, booked, booking, bookable, bookish, booklet, ends, ended, ending, endings, unending, unendingly, employ, employs, employed, employer, employee, employment, unemployment, unemployment, able, ability, abilities, enable, inability, unable, disable, happy, happier, unhappy, happiness
- IV. Explain why some of the following sentences are grammatically wrong whereas the other sentences are correct. (15 分)
- a. I am proud.
 - * b. I am proud my son.
 - c. I am proud of my son.
 - d. I am proud that my son has won.
 - * e. I am proud my son to have won.
 - * f. I expect he to be honest.
 - g. I expect him to be honest.
 - * h. His envy my son is obvious.
 - i. His envy of my son is obvious.
 - j. I know John to be the best candidate.



k. I don't know whether to go to the party.

* l. I don't know whether John to go to the party.

V. Use the examples to justify the following arguments of Case Grammar: (15分)

a. The man broke the window with a hammer.

b. The window was broken with a hammer.

c. The window was broken by the man.

d. The hammer broke the window.

e. The window is broken.

* f. John sold Paul to a camel.

g. John sold a camel to Paul.

h. Paul bought a camel from John.

i. Helen was in the bank.

j. I saw Helen in the bank.

k. I am proud that my son has won.

l. I am proud of my son to have won.

(1) Case Grammar is a system which views the deep structure of grammar as consisting of a series of nonlinearly-ordered case-marked noun phrases associated with a verb phrase.

(2) The participant roles are obligatory or optional to the surface structure.

(3) Prepositions are common case markers.

(4) Selectional restrictions are imposed on both structural and semantic categories.

VI. (1) Please identify the *primary illocutionary act* and the *secondary illocutionary act* performed in the wife's utterance below. (4分) (2) Please list the possible steps needed to derive the primary illocution from the literal illocution. (8分)

(The door bell rings.)

Husband: Could you answer the door?

Wife: (yelling) I am taking a shower!

VII. It is almost universally recognized today that instead of there being one variety of English (namely, British) or three varieties (British, American, and Australian), there are indeed "many Englishes". What sociolinguistic factors have contributed to this variation in English? Identify two such variables and discuss the role that each of them has played in bringing about this variation. (15分)