



Part I. Give the full, expanded forms and their Chinese equivalents for the following English acronyms and facsimile terms (8-10). 20%

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. ADB | 2. WTO | 3. NAFTA | 4. APEC | 5. IMF |
| 6. GATT | 7. OPEC | 8. ETA | 9. RYL | 10. ASAP |

Part II. In the following passages, translate the underlined words or phrases into Chinese. 20%

11. "We have created a solid niche—our main competition is the automobile," said Herb Kelleher.
12. Carl McClaim uses Intel Ltd. as his cash cow to fund outside investment activities.
13. Industries nowadays are more interested in a joint venture than the sole investment mode.
14. Advocates on both sides of the subsidy issue acknowledge that in the long run, free trade benefits everyone.
15. In order to deal with the rise of the unemployment rate, several banks cut their prime rate a half-point to 5 and 1/2%.
16. With its rapid expansion of economy, China is starving for hard currency.
17. Poorer parents, meanwhile, may be tempted to borrow more than they ever expect to repay, the default rate on government-backed loans is roughly 22% and bound to rise.
18. The potential for lower inflation is real and the gruesome possibility of deflation can't be ruled out.
19. And Hsu Chu-sheng, general manager of IBM Taiwan---which spends around a billion US dollars on procurement in Taiwan every year---has mapped his vision for the future under the slogan "e-Taiwan."
20. As companies large and small swarm onto the web, and with new sites for online business continually being added, a global cyber-market is now taking shape.

**Part III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. 20%**

21. Taiwan is capital-deep, and for many strategic high-tech industries, it's a great incentive for foreign corporations if the government provides some development funding.
22. Per capita GNP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced by a nation during a specified period, normally a year, divided by the population.
23. In compliance with your request, we hereby quote you our lowest rate at 2.5% to cover Strike and Riots.
24. According to L/C, we are sending you the commercial invoice in duplicate and the packing list in triplicate.
25. We are making every effort to expedite your order, and we can arrange the shipment for the first available direct vessel on July 1.

Part IV. Translate the following sentences into English. 30%

26. 政府因為需要龐大的資金來執行這項計畫，打算自不同的來源籌款。
27. 本公司已經獲得一種新產品的獨家專利權，量貴方必感興趣。
28. 本公司為慶祝創立五週年，特在台北爾頓飯店舉行酒會。恭請貴公司同仁蒞臨參加為感。
29. 經由本公司在海關處檢驗，發現不少瑕疵品。茲附上檢驗報告書一份，請貴公司參考。
30. 本公司必須再提醒貴公司必須在十日內清償債款；否則本公司將交由律師處理此事。
31. 九月以來價格一直上漲，但敝公司報價尚未提高。
32. 敬請注意此些價格係隨市場情況波動而變動。
33. 所有這些項目都有存貨，並能立即裝運。
34. 貴公司對所附型錄上產品如有任何問題，請惠示。
35. 此型產品已不再生產為歉。



Part V. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. 10%

To hear Silicon Graphics president Edward McCracken tell it, taking away the executive's most prized form of compensation—stock options—would be nothing less than a disaster for American business. High-tech companies, like his computer-manufacturing firm, would be unable to recruit top engineers and software programmers, warns McCracken. They would then lose their competitive edge. "The next thing you know," he says, "the Japanese would be taking over, and all of Silicon Valley would be at risk."



請以英文依序回答下列問題，並在答案卷上標明各題題號。

I. Briefly define the following pairs of terms, giving examples where appropriate.

(每題 6 分，共 18 分)

- (1) phoneme vs. allophone (6%)
- (2) phonological dyslexia vs. surface dyslexia(6%)
- (3) illocutionary act vs. perlocutionary act (6%)

II. Briefly define the following terms. (每題 3 分，共 12 分)

- (1) the Ontogeny Model (3%)
- (2) assimilation (3%)
- (3) Middle English period (3%)
- (4) entailment (3%)

III. Consider the sets of words listed below and answer the questions that follow.

(10%)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (to) buy | buyable |
| (to) wash | washable |
| (to) break | breakable |
| (to) move | movable |
| (to) walk | walkable |
| (to) run | runable |

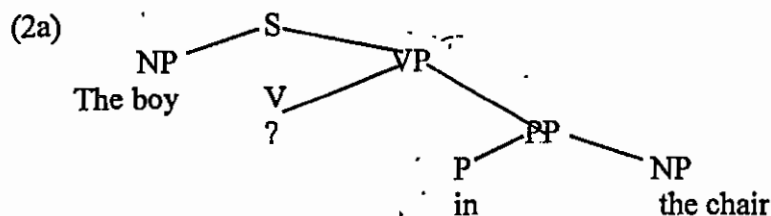
- (i) What are the various effects of the *-able* suffix?
- (ii) What are the restrictions on the use of the *-able* suffix?

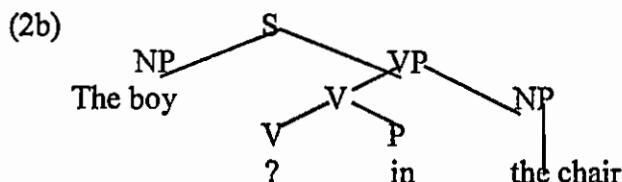
IV. There are two sentences, (1a) and (1b), and two structures (2a) and (2b) below.

Which sentence has which structure? Justify your position with illustrative examples. (10%)

(1a) They brought in the chair.

(1b) They sat in the chair.





V. The following sentences are structurally ambiguous. (20%)

- (1) Visiting professors can be boring.
- (2) The mother of the boy and the girl will arrive soon.
- (3) They found the boy in the library.
- (4) I like American cotton shirts.

- (i) How many meanings can you detect for each sentence?
- (ii) What structural groupings would you assign to the sentences? Use bracket structure or tree diagram to resolve the relevant ambiguity.

VI. Examine the following conversation, which took place between two girls. (10%)

- Joan: 今天你又要和「賓士」出去嗎?
 Cathy: 對!我們要去吃大餐!
 Joan: 你的「賓士」今天要帶你去那兒吃?
 Cathy: 一家新開幕的法國餐廳囉!
 Joan: 真羨慕你!我們家「捷安特」頂多帶我去吃陽春麵。

In the above conversation, both 「賓士」 and 「捷安特」 actually refer to two individuals in the real world. And the participants of the conversation, i.e. Joan and Cathy, were able to communicate efficiently with each other in that both of them understand the intended referents of 「賓士」 and 「捷安特」。 Given this piece of conversation, what is the element, which is essential to achieve successful communication along with meaning, cultural background knowledge and structure of conversation? Name the element and use the above conversation to explicate the element.

VII. English has inevitably become *the* global language.

- (i) From the need for *intelligibility* and the need for *identity*, discuss the dilemma faced by people and countries around the world given the above fact. (10%)
- (ii) Given that English is now the global language, how will you, as an English teacher, motivate the students in Taiwan to learn English? (10%)



I. Summarize the following two paragraphs in 50 words (30%) and paraphrase the SECOND paragraph (20%).

The health benefits of aerobic exercise are not as obvious as the health risks of cigarette smoking. Nevertheless, people who lead sedentary lives, without much exercise, have been found to be at greater risk for heart disease and other illnesses. Researchers at Harvard and Stanford recently reported the results of a major study of 17,000 middle-age and older men who were first studied as college students between 1926 and 1950 and the followed up periodically for many decades. The researchers found that those men, who exercised regularly, even at moderate levels, lived longer than those who did not. Even after correcting for such factors as family history, the death rate due to heart disease of the least active group was almost twice as high as that for the most active group. Another recent study found that both men and women who kept physically fit were much less likely to develop high blood pressure (a common precursor of heart disease) than those who did not keep fit.

Exercise may reduce the risk of heart disease and other diseases in several ways. First, there is evidence that regular exercise can favorably alter blood levels of different forms of cholesterol, which in turn may be related to the likelihood of plaque forming in coronary arteries. Second, exercise can improve the health of overweight people by helping them to lose weight. Third, exercise often has psychological benefits, helping to relieve depression and increasing people's general sense of well-being. These psychological benefits can, in turn, make people better able to cope with stress and to engage in other health-producing behavior, such as cutting down on smoking and drinking.

(From Bernard Seal, *Academic Encounters*, Cambridge University Press, 1997, pp.37-38.



II. There are three persons' writings concerning the topic "What is next in 2001?"

Please write a passage within 200 words to join them as Person D. (50%)

Person A

"We believe it is not technology, but how people use technology that will profoundly change China. We believe that we are releasing the power to connect people. Last year the Chinese Internet achieved critical mass, with over 20 million of the country's most educated and affluent people logging on. So we continue to be firm believers in the enormous potential of the Chinese Internet market not only because of its sheer size, but also because of the synergy that will result when it's fully merged with Chinese culture: increased interaction among peers on the Web, more time spent online, and a true shift in behavior and buying patterns among Chinese users. The community aspect of the Internet will be the winning business model."

Person B

"In Europe, young biotechnology companies are becoming more ambitious and financial investors are ready to provide the resources. Some changes – product focus is one of them – are still needed for these firms to be successful. Some companies will face difficulties in covering the large expenses of clinical research without direct revenue or royalties coming from sales of their products. Science and innovation, too, remain essential for further breakthroughs. Continuing technological development and the emergence of e-business will decrease the importance of a company's size. By using e-business tools, small biotech firms will be able to distribute, promote and market their drugs on their own."

Person C

"The recent sequencing of the human genome marks the end of the beginning for the biotech industry. The next year will see some new biomarkers, biopharmaceuticals and novel gene therapies. The future holds enormous prospects in health care, agriculture and environmental control. Diagnostics, therapies and personalized medicine are going to revolutionize health management."



In India, we need to emulate the successful models practiced in the U.S. and the U.K., where collaborations between the state and private sector have yielded high value. What state research institutes in India need is to inculcate a strong patenting culture coupled with a strong business and entrepreneurial drive. We need the active participation of locals and trials to generate ongoing traditional knowledge, which could be scientifically harnessed to create both commercial products and intellectual property. India must emerge as a knowledge leader.”

From *Time*, “WHAT’S NEXT”

February 5, 2001