

- 注意事項:
1. 答案一律寫在試卷上, 否則不予評分。
 2. 請依序作答, 標明題號, 不必抄題。
 3. 試題應隨試卷交回, 不得攜出試場。

I. Each of the following sentences consists of the four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one which is unacceptable in standard English. Write down on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen. (20%)

1. One conclusion that emerges from an examination of some aspects of the society is that the assumption that the system by which values are select-
ed and bring about changes in social norms has the approval of large mass-
es of people, is valid only up to a point.
2. The mass media in their normal day-to-day functioning have capacity to
help maintain that degree of consensus.
3. The role and function of the press have changed dramatically since 1963,
and, to most of the general public, it has been a change for the worse.
4. The public, like the ancient Greeks, wanted to kill the bearers of ill
tidings; if anything, they should censure the bearers for having taken so
long deliver so urgent a message.
5. The Advertising Inquiry Council published invaluable reports to the adver-
tising of tobacco and alcohol, and acted usefully for some years as a
watchdog on guard against specific abuses by advertisers.
6. If firms had to bear a proportion of the expense of their advertising out
of profits, they will be inclined to scrutinize their budgets more care-
fully.
7. They often seem to be pursuing with fanatical immoralism the destruction
of this very institutions and modes of thought and action in which any
hope for the future may be found.
8. In the traditional view, anthropologists have said that culture provides
human beings a design for living and a ready-made set of solutions for
human problems so that individuals don't have to begin all over again each
generation.
9. However, on the whole it seems to me that it is relative thin culture.
10. In the underdeveloped countries, however, where great mass of people live
in the culture of poverty, a social-work solution does not seem feasible.

II. After reading each of the following passage, choose from among the four answers marked A, B, C, and D the one on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Write down on your answer sheet only the letters of the answers you have chosen. (20%)

Far into the night for some unknown reason I awoke and found my room in a rosy glow like early morning, only redder. All was very quiet. The sky was heavy with clouds and they too were glowing brightly. Puzzled, I went to the window and looked about. It was still night, but the entire sky over the edge of the town was reflecting this fiery hue. I listened for the fire whistle and bells and for the cries and noises of fire-fighting, but there was no sound. There was no smoke or blaze anywhere. After a few minutes the glow faded and disappeared. Then I recalled that this town was in an iron district and I knew then that the glow was caused by the molten iron when it was taken white-hot from the great furnaces.

1. What awakened me? A) a reddish light B) a glow C) noise in the room D) something unknown
2. What did I see? A) a blaze B) a fiery flare C) flashlight D) lightning
3. The sky was A) clear B) stormy C) cloudy D) dark
4. I was A) delighted B) angry C) frightened D) perplexed
5. The clouds in the sky were A) glowing B) dark C) sparse D) molten
6. I thought there was A) a fire B) moonlight C) iron that had been melted D) early morning light
7. I could hear A) the sirens B) cries C) noises of fire-fighting D) nothing
8. In the distance I could see A) flames B) glowing sky C) smoke rising D) twilight
9. This town was located in A) a mine field B) a manufacturing center C) an iron district D) a mountainous country
10. What glowed in the night? A) electric lights B) molten iron C) fireworks D) burning houses

III. Summarize the following two articles in your own words. (20%)

A.

Dr. Richard Spark of Harvard Medical School notes, "We have demanded, and constructed, a society that has made it hard to stay thin." On the one hand, we're surrounded by a surfeit of calorie-rich foodstuffs that beckon us to overconsume at every turn. And on the other hand, our lives are increasingly sedentary, so mechanized that we have less and less opportunity to expend the extra calories we consume unless we really "work" at it through special exercise programs. It takes 40 minutes of driving a car to burn off 100 calories-- the same amount you'd use by walking briskly for 19 minutes or riding a bicycle for 12 minutes. Throwing the clothes in the dryer takes less personal energy than hanging them on the line. The same with using a dishwasher, writing on an electric typewriter, or riding a power mower. Even the 2 million Americans who produce our food don't have to work as hard as farmers did half a century ago."

B.

When television was first introduced into American society thirty years ago, writers and social scientists thought this new invention would better American life. "Television is going to bring American families closer together," predicted psychologist Joel Gold in 1949. Pictures which advertised television in the 1950s invariably showed a happy family gathered together in the living room, sharing the TV viewing experience. Who could have guessed that a quarter of a century later Mother would be in the kitchen watching a daytime drama, Dad would be in the living room watching a ball game, and the children would be watching cartoons in their bedroom?

Families in America today schedule their lives around the television. Children rush home from school to watch their programs while they do their homework. Mother shops between her special programs. The ski slopes are nearly empty on Superbowl Sunday; football on TV takes precedence. The family may even eat meals in front of the television. Moreover, television is used as a baby-sitter; small children nationwide spend countless hours in front of the TV. Moreover, parents use the television as a source of reward and punishment: "If you mow the lawn, you can watch TV an extra hour tonight," or "No TV for you. You didn't do your homework." Ultimately, lifestyles revolve around a regular schedule of eating, sleeping, and watching television.

According to social scientist Mary Helen Thuente, "The quality of life is diminished as family ties grow weaker, as children's lives grow more and more separate from their parents, as the opportunities for living and sharing within a family are eliminated." Indeed, if the family does not accumulate shared experiences, it is not likely to survive. Consequently, if par-

ents and children alike do not change their priorities, television will continue to exert its influence on American family life as baby-sitter, pacifier, teacher, role model, and supplier of mores and morals, thus supplanting the place of the family in society.

IV. Translate the following English into Chinese. (20%)

The increased volume of advertising in the post-war years, and in particular the licensed appearance after 1955 of fireside hucksters in every home, produced an unmistakable upsurge of public irritation and uneasiness. One public opinion poll for instance showed that sixty-one per cent of those interviewed were 'annoyed a lot' by commercials in the middle of television programmes; and other research studies have shown that many people have developed quite elaborate avoidance techniques to shield themselves from paying attention to either television or newspaper advertisements.

V. Translate the following Chinese into English. (20%)

某個夜晚,李白走進御苑,月光皎潔;想作一首月亮的詩。他步入一小船,任其漂盪湖中。他邊寫詩邊飲酒。喝得酩酊大醉。見到水面的浮月,傾身船舷,欲伸手撈月,小船翻覆,李白和其未竟之詩墜落水中。