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九十四學年度外國語文研究所碩士班乙組英文試題

- I. Reading Comprehension: Choose the most appropriate answer according to the context of each question. (10%)
1. Japan's favorite raw delicacy is undergoing a technological makeover to ensure fresh ingredients. Under each plate of sushi is a tiny microchip keeping track of what's out and for how long. If it doesn't pass muster, it gets tossed—fish and chips, customer approved.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) Japan is developing new technologies to catch and toss fresh fish.
 - b) Japan is developing new technologies to monitor the freshness of sushi.
 - c) One of Japanese epicures' favorite courses is "fish and chips."
 - d) If raw fish doesn't pass inspection, it becomes ingredients of "fish and chips" with customers' approval.
2. A: When we renovated the whole building, we basically had these small spaces left, and we came up with the concept of something for the budget-luxury traveler.
- B: Budget-luxury? Sounds like an oxymoron. Sure there are tighter quarters at those Japanese capsule hotels where guests sleep in pods stacked atop on another. But you bill your Washington-Jefferson Hotel as luxury?

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) "A" thinks that Washington-Jefferson Hotel offers travelers a good bargain.
 - b) "B" thinks that Japanese capsule hotels are typical examples of budget-luxury.
 - c) "B" thinks it's appropriate to bill Washington-Jefferson Hotel luxury.
 - d) The bill of Washington-Jefferson Hotel is luxurious.
3. Many kidney stones make themselves dramatically known as they move through the urinary tract, producing waves of agonizing pain. In addition to pain, other symptoms are bloody urine, nausea, fever and chills, and vomiting. There are many potential causes of kidney-stone formation. In general, kidney stones are the result of a super concentration of chemicals in the urine. This saturated solution causes crystals to form in the kidneys. One or more of the following reasons may also bring on kidney stones: 1) a genetic predisposition of forming stones, 2) a diet high in oxalate, calcium, or other minerals, and 3) long-term dehydration.

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

- a) One symptom of having kidney stones is experiencing excruciating agony while urinating.
- b) Two main reasons for people to have kidney stones are genes and diets.
- c) One good way to reduce the risk of stone formation is by drinking large amounts of water.
- d) One way to reduce the risk of stone formation is to increase animal protein and salt intake.
4. Reporter Bob Woodward is turning his attention to the war in Iraq and what some critics called the president's obsession with the regime change there. "Regime change" here means
- a) many people gathering to see a dictator
- b) forcing a dictator to relinquish his control of his regiment
- c) forcing a dictator to step down
- d) forcing a dictator to change his regimen
5. They are saying that some of those crop circles that appeared in Solano County last summer that were quickly dismissed as a teenage hoax aren't a hoax. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
The crop circles that appeared in Solano County last summer were
- a) a hoax.
- b) teenagers' mischievous behavior.
- c) true
- d) soon found to be a sham

- II. Reading Comprehension and Writing: The following paragraphs are adapted from a book by Barry McLaughlin (1991). Write down the most appropriate answer to each question according to the excerpt. (15%)

In a thoughtful review of research on adult second-language learning and its application to teaching practice, Patsy Lightbown (1985) identified three broad categories of research based principally on methodological differences. The first type of research consists of descriptive studies. Such studies begin by collecting speech samples from second-language speakers—either of spontaneous speech or through various elicitation procedures—and then compares these samples to target-language norms. The goal is to account for consistencies or discrepancies between the second-language learners' use of certain linguistic forms and native use. For example, there have been a large number of studies comparing second-language learners' acquisition of certain morphemes in obligatory contexts to acquisition patterns observed in native speakers.

Another type of research on adult second-language learning that Lightbown identified consists of experimental pedagogical studies. These are studies in which the attempt is made to manipulate certain variables experimentally to determine their effect on classroom learning. Thus, for example, researchers modify the presentation of linguistic forms to second-language learners, compare subjects learning under different conditions of instruction (e.g., rule-learning versus conversation-based instruction), or attempt to control the complexity of the input language.

A third category of research refers to hypothesis-testing studies. This is Lightbown's term for research in which the investigator, rather than beginning from a language sample or testing certain variables for their effect on classroom learning, begins with a specific hypothesis based on the findings of previous research or theory. Thus an investigator might test the hypothesis that there exist linguistic universals that shape language development in its early stages. Or a researcher might have found certain error patterns in a sample of speech drawn from speakers of a particular first language, and may conduct a study to determine whether these patterns are found in the speech of speakers of other first languages.

Lightbown's classification scheme is helpful in understanding recent developments in the field of adult second-language learning. However, while acknowledging the usefulness of this typology, there is a sense in which all research fits into the last category. That is, in a most fundamental sense all research involves hypothesis testing, whether this is explicitly acknowledged or not. Every investigator begins with some hypotheses about the phenomena being studied, although these hypotheses may not be stated formally. Even the researcher involved in descriptive research of the most rudimentary nature is testing hypotheses.

1. A high school English teacher conducted a quasi-experimental study to examine which of the two instructional treatments—narrow reading (reading several articles related to the same topic) or reading with vocabulary-focused activities—will improve her students' vocabulary acquisition. According to the previous excerpt, which type of research would Lightbown classify it?
 - a) descriptive studies
 - b) experimental pedagogical studies
 - c) hypothesis-testing studies
 - d) classroom pedagogical evaluation studies
2. An L2 child language researcher wanted to replicate a previous study on
(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

young bilingual children's word awareness by using a different group of young bilingual children (e.g., Mandarin-English-speaking children).

Which type of research would Lightbown classify it?

- a) descriptive studies
 - b) experimental pedagogical studies
 - c) hypothesis-testing studies
 - d) early childhood language acquisition
3. An elementary school English teacher wanted to find out how her questioning skills influence her students' willingness to answer teacher-initiated questions by eliciting the help of a researcher who observed and videotaped her instruction.

Which type of research would Lightbown classify it?

- a) descriptive studies
 - b) experimental pedagogical studies
 - c) hypothesis-testing studies
 - d) classroom observation studies
4. "Every investigator begins with some hypotheses about the phenomena being studied, although these hypotheses may not be stated formally." In your own words, explicitly and formally state the hypothesis for the descriptive study and experimental pedagogical study you have chosen for questions 1-3.

Hypothesis of the descriptive study you have chosen:

Hypothesis of the experimental pedagogical study you have chosen:

- III. Summary Writing: Summarize the following two paragraphs in English in less than 50 words. You should use different sentence structures and your own words in your summary. Copying of partial or whole sentence(s) from each paragraph will have no points. Indicate the number of words in a parenthesis () after your summary. (15%)

It is important to be clear about what one means by theory. The term "theory" is used here to refer to a way of interpreting, criticizing, and unifying established generalizations. A theory is flexible and pliant, in that it allows its generalizations to be modified to fit data unforeseen in their formulation. And theory is heuristic, in the sense that the theory itself provides a way of guiding the enterprise of finding new and more powerful generalizations.

The generalizations that constitute the basis of a theory derive initially from regularities or constancies in our experience of natural phenomena. Thus the first step in the scientific enterprise is the marking of enduring or recurrent events in the flow of experience.

Hypotheses serve to carry forward the scientific inquiry. They are the scientist's best hunches about the regularities or constancies characteristic of the phenomena in question. To test a hypothesis, the scientist organizes the inquiry so as to facilitate a decision as to whether the hunch is correct. Once a hypothesis has been established, it is said to constitute a "fact" or a "law", according to whether it is particular or general in content. These facts and laws, in turn, are the stuff of theory.

In a most fundamental sense, then, a theory is a system of facts and laws. But by being brought together in a theory, the facts and laws are altered, reformulated, reinterpreted. The theory is more than the aggregate of the facts and laws; it gives each of them a new meaning. The facts and laws take on a new light from the theory: the theory illuminates facts and laws. Further, good theory is always open, for the set of generalizations making up a theory is never complete. The value of a theory derives not only from the explanations it is constructed to provide, but also from its unanticipated consequences. This is the sense in which theory is heuristic: theory provides guesses as to how the uncontrolled and unknown factors in the area under study are related to known facts and laws. Theory guides the search for further data and further generalizations.

IV. Translation: Translate the following English sentence into Chinese and vice versa. (20%)

1. Frequent fliers are feeling a little edgy now that the U.S. airline industry is in its worst shape in a generation, and few carriers can afford to take on additional financial burdens. (8 points)
2. 經常假藉維繫社群價值之名義，審查者抨擊書中褻瀆淫穢之用語或性愛暴力之場景。很顯然地他們相信藉由保護我們，他們將阻撓我們採取不合乎社會道德標準的態度，言論與行為。(12 points)

V. Terri Schiavo, having been kept alive for the last 13 years by a feeding tube in her for nutrients and fluids, died 13 days after the removal of her tube. Yet the controversy continues. In an essay present your arguments on whether the tube should have been removed or not, if she were still alive. Below is some background information about Terri Schiavo. (40%)

(背面仍有題目，請繼續作答)

Terri Schiavo suffered severe brain damage in 1990 following a heart attack. The brain damage left her unable to care for herself so for the last 13 years she's had a feeding tube in her for nutrients and fluids.

Terri was awarded a substantial malpractice settlement for the improperly diagnosed potassium deficiency that led to the heart attack and collapse which damaged her brain. The settlement was for continuation of her care and rehabilitation, among other things.

Many forms of rehabilitation were attempted in the first years of Terri's condition, but she did not respond or recover. It is reported that nearly all of the settlement has now been spent on rehabilitation attempts, and continuing care. Terri is now in a hospice. Several doctors, including those appointed by the courts, have pronounced her to be in a "persistent vegetative state". However Terri parents have hired doctors that claim that Terri has a consciousness.

Terri is unable to eat or swallow, and is being kept alive by means of a feeding tube. Her husband, Michael Schiavo has sought for years to remove the feeding tube and allow Terri to "die naturally". In other words to starve to death.

This issue has made its way through the Florida courts, and in June of 2003, the Second District Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court's ruling that would allow Michael to have the feeding tube removed from Terri.

On October 20, 2003 the Florida Legislature passed bill 35E, which empowered Florida's Governor to issue executive order 03-201, which he did the following day. His executive order required that doctors replace the feeding tube and continue to provide medical attention as needed.