

國立臺北科技大學
九十五學年度學士班二、三年級轉學生招生考試
四技三年級 應用英文系 專業科目 (二)
英文閱讀與寫作試題

填 准 考 證 號 碼

第一頁 共二頁

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注意事項：

1. 本試題共二大部分，總共 100 分。第一部分為閱讀，包含二篇文章，每篇文章有五個問題，共十小題，每小題五分，共五十分，回答要簡短切題。第二部分為寫作，申論題二題，各十分，佔二十分。作文一篇，佔三十分。共五十分。全部用英文作答。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。
4. 不可以查字典，也不可以用電子字(辭)典。 No dictionaries allowed.

第一部分：閱讀

I. Reading comprehension: In this section, there are two passages. Following each passage, there are five questions pertaining to the meaning conveyed in the underlined phrases. Please answer each question in less than two English sentences.

1 of 2. Passage one: This speech, entitled "I Have a Dream," was delivered by Martin Luther King (1929-68) in 1964.

I Have a Dream

I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American Dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

(Question 1)

This is our hope. This is the faith with which I return to the South. With this

28

faith we will be able to hew out of the mountains of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jingling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. (Question 2) With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together (Question 3), to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black man and white, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics (Question 4), will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual (Question 5), "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Questions: (Please write your answers on the answer sheets.)

- Question (1): What did Dr. King mean when he said that "all men are created equal"? Are there certain people who are "inferior" to or "less civilized" than others?
- Question (2): According to Dr. King, how could his country restore peace and harmony?
- Question (3): Why did Dr. King suggest that he and his followers might "go to jail together"? Is "going to jail" a honorable thing to do?
- Question (4): Who are those people that Dr. King called "all God's children"? Do they include people from different parts of the world, such as Asian and the Middle East? Do they also include people with different religious beliefs, such as Buddhism and Islam?
- Question (5): What does the term "Negro spiritual" refer to?

2 of 2. Passage two: This passage is drawn from Greg Garrard's *Ecocriticism* (London and New York: Routledge, 2004), pp. 1-2.

It is generally agreed that modern environmentalism begins with "A Fable for Tomorrow" (Question 6), in Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962). Carson's fairy tale opens with the words, "There was once a town in the heart of America where all life seemed to live in harmony with its surroundings" and, invoking the ancient tradition of

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Note: Questions continue on the reversed side of this page.

第二頁 共二頁

the pastoral, goes on to paint a picture of "prosperous farms," "green fields," foxes barking in the hills, silent deer, ferns and wildflowers, "countless birds" and trout lying in clear, cold streams, all delighted in by those who pass through the town.

Concentrating on images of natural beauty and emphasizing the "harmony" of humanity and nature that "once" existed (Question 7), the fable at first presents us with a picture of essential changelessness, which human activity scarcely disturbs, and which the annual round of seasons only reinforces. However, pastoral peace rapidly gives way to catastrophic destruction (Question 8) . . . [,] every element of the rural idyll is torn apart by some agent of change, the mystery of which is emphasized by the use of both natural and supernatural terminology of "malady" and "spell."

The most impassioned passage concerns the collapse in bird populations (Question 9): "On the mornings that had once throbbed with the dawn chorus of robins, catbirds, doves, jays, wrens, and scores of other bird voices there was now no sound; only silence lay over the fields and woods and marsh." The "silent spring" of the title alludes, on one level, to this loss of birdsong, although it also comes to function as synecdoche for a more general environmental apocalypse. (Question 10)

Questions: (Please write your answers on the answer sheets.)

- Question (6): Why did the writer describe the novel *Silent Spring* as "a fable for tomorrow"?
- Question (7): Do you think the writer really believe that in the past human beings lived in harmony with nature, as was described in the novel *Silent Spring*?
- Question (8): According to the writer, what factors might have contributed to the "catastrophic destruction" of this "changeless" nature?
- Question (9): According to the writer, what is the most pathetic and apparent outcome of this "catastrophic destruction" of nature in the novel *Silent Spring*?
- Question (10): What does the phrase "environmental apocalypse" refer to?

第二部分：寫作

II. Writing section:

- 1 of 3. Task: Please write a short essay explaining the main idea of the first passage listed above, i.e., Martin Luther King's speech entitled "I Have a Dream." 10% Please limit your essay to less than 10 English Sentences.
- 2 of 3. Task: Please write a short essay discussing the importance of the novel *Silent Spring* in the context of environmental protection, as discussed in the passage drawn from Greg Garrard's *Ecocriticism*. 10% Please limit your essay to less than 10 English Sentences.
- 3 of 3. Task: Please write a composition entitled "The Most Effective way to Learn to Speak English." 30% Please write a composition talking about your experience in practicing English speaking. Please limit your composition to less than twenty-five English sentences.

試題結束

The End