

國立嘉義大學九十二學年度
中國文學系碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文

I. For each blank, please choose a word or phrase from the corresponding list that best completes the passage. (10%)

Faced with the determination of women to find a little independence and to be paid and honored for their work, experts have rushed to ask: "Why?" It's a question rarely directed 1 male workers. Their basic motivations of survival and personal satisfaction are 2 for granted. Indeed, men are regarded as "odd" and therefore subjects for sociological study and journalistic reports only when they *don't* have work, 3 they are rich and don't need jobs or are poor and can't find them. Nonetheless, pollsters and sociologists have gone to great 4 to prove that women work outside the home because of dire financial need, or if they persist despite the presence of a 5 male, out of some desire to buy "little extra" for their families, or even out of good old-fashioned penis envy.

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|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) at | B) on | C) of | D) for |
| 2. A) given | B) shown | C) thought | D) taken |
| 3. A) even if | B) so that | C) in which | D) because |
| 4. A) deal | B) expense | C) degree | D) effort |
| 5. A) husbanded | B) wage-earning | C) unemployed | D) bread-baking |

II. Reading Comprehension: Please read the following passages and answer each of the questions by choosing the best answer from the corresponding list. (20%)

Passage A

A number of policymakers and researchers have expressed concern over the rapid growth in the placement of children in special education programs, particularly in large, urban school districts. For example, the Twenty-Second Annual Report to Congress noted that the number of children with disabilities receiving special education services increased 30.3% from 1989-90 to 1998-99. White and Calhoun stated that the majority of referrals for special education came from general education teachers, and that the majority of the children who are referred are found eligible for special education services. The preponderance of initial referrals for special education occurs during the first 4 years of elementary school. This information is supported in the present-day context by data that reveal that the largest group of children with disabilities receiving services with disabilities is in the age range of 6 to 11 years.

If the referral process is examined more closely, several problems become evident. According to Clarizio, only 54% of the referrals for possible learning disabilities (LD) made for 236 children from 12 suburban and rural school districts resulted in a learning disabilities diagnosis. The largest percentage (73%) of referrals resulting in LD placement occurred in the first grade. In contrast, the referral-to-placement percentage for third, fourth, and fifth grades ranged from 47% to 53%. This finding differs from other studies that have reported referral-to-placement percentages of 75% or higher. It is also possible that the referral-to-placement percentage could differ for various student populations. In light of contradictory evidence regarding the "accuracy" of teacher referrals, it is crucial to determine which factors (e.g., teacher perceptions of a learning disability, race, instructional practices) affect this specific type of referral.

1. Where would the above passage most likely appear in a research journal article?
 - A) In the introduction part.
 - B) In the part describing the method of the study.
 - C) In the part presenting research findings.
 - D) In the conclusion part.
2. What is the article most likely about?
 - A) The challenges faced by children with learning disabilities.
 - B) The policies concerning children with learning disabilities.
 - C) The percentage of children referred by teachers as learning disabled.
 - D) Factors that may affect teachers' referral of learning disabled children.
3. What does "LD placement" mean?
 - A) The place where learning disabled children live.
 - B) To put learning disabled children in a special education program.
 - C) To move learning disabled children from a special classroom to a normal classroom.
 - D) To place children with learning disabilities at home.
4. According to Clarizio, when were children mostly likely referred and diagnosed as learning disabled?
 - A) When they were in the first grade.
 - B) When they were in the second grade.
 - C) When they were in the third grade.
 - D) When they were in the fourth grade.

背面尚有試題

5. What issue is raised in the second paragraph concerning children with learning disabilities?
 - A) There are too many children referred by teachers as learning disabled.
 - B) There are too many teachers who like to refer children as learning disabled.
 - C) Research findings about the referral-to-placement rates are inconsistent.
 - D) Researchers do not agree with teachers who refer children with potential learning disabilities to them.
6. Who is supposed to report children for diagnosis of learning disabilities?
 - A) Special education teachers.
 - B) General education teachers.
 - C) Government agencies.
 - D) Special education researchers.
7. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage above?
 - A) Children in the lower grades of elementary school are more likely to be referred by teachers as learning disabled than children in the upper grades.
 - B) Children in the upper grades of elementary school are more likely to be referred by teachers as learning disabled than children in the lower grades.
 - C) No children in middle school are referred by teachers as learning disabled.
 - D) Children in kindergartens are less likely to be referred by teachers as learning disabled than children in elementary schools.

Passage B

Students of a social structure seeks to explain the action consequences of particular set of institutional arrangements. In order to do this, They must correctly estimate the meaning of those arrangements or their effect on the human personality. All institutional arrangements are ultimately mediated through individual human action. The consequences of any institutional arrangement, therefore, depend, at least in part, upon its effect on the human personality, broadly conceived. The human personality system thus becomes one of the main intervening variables in any estimate of the effects of one aspect of social structure on another. The need for a theory of personality is perhaps most evident in the study of those “rates” which represent the summary or end product of thousands or millions of individual decisions and acts, yet which are of distinctive size for different societies or cultures. To illustrate the role which personality theory can and should play in such analysis, I must limit myself to the briefest consideration of two—suicide and delinquency rates. The same type of analysis is, however, equally relevant to other “rates” problems, such as that presented by the frequency and pattern of residential and occupational mobility.

8. What does the pronoun “their” (in line 3) refer to?
 - A) Students.
 - B) Consequences.
 - C) Institutional arrangements.
 - D) Humans.
9. What topic is the author leading to? Or what topic would the author most likely discuss in the passages following this passage?
 - A) Social structure.
 - B) Culture theory.
 - C) Personality theory.
 - D) Residential and occupational mobility.
10. Which of the following IS NOT a “rate” problem according to the passage above?
 - A) Social structure.
 - B) Suicide.
 - C) Frequency of residential mobility.
 - D) Frequency of occupational mobility.

III. Translation (中翻英、英翻中) (20%)

1. 春天天氣忽冷忽熱，好多人都感冒了。
2. 戰爭的陰影對全球的經濟產生很大的負面影響，尤其是航空業。
3. The Atlanta college, founded in 1885, is scrambling to come up with a plan to pay off and restructure \$27 million in debt before a hearing next month.
4. Most of us place enormous emphasis on the importance of a primary relationship. We regard the ability to maintain such relationships as a sign of mental health—our contemporary metaphor for being a good person.