

大葉大學 九十三 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試試題紙					
系 所 別	組 別	考 試 科 目 (中文名稱)	考 試 日 期	節 次	備 註
應用外語研究所碩士班	甲	英文寫作與翻譯	3月28日	第二節	共一頁

10230~12200

## Da-Yeh University English Entrance Examination for

### Graduate Students 2004

*Direction:* This is a writing section of the Entrance Examination (100%) that consists of two sections, Translation and English Composition. Please write down your answers clearly on the answer sheet provided.

#### Section One: English to Chinese translation (1 ~ 2) and Chinese to English translation (3 ~ 4)

- (1) In the cold gray dawn the sisters lit their lamp and read their chapter with an earnestness never felt before; for now the shadow of a real trouble had come, the little books were full of help and comfort; and as they dressed, they agreed to say good-bye cheerfully and hopefully, and send their mother on her anxious journey unsaddened by tears or complaints from them. 10% (<Little Women>, Louisa M. Alcott, Penguin Books 1994: 154)
- (2) These days "nineteen to the dozen" is generally used to describe someone who cannot stop talking. However, the sense of ceaseless activity came into being from the early days of steam engines, notably those used to power pumps in mines. A steam engine going "nineteen to the dozen" was pumping 19,000 gallons of water for every twelve bushels of coal it burned. Far from describing a somewhat wasteful activity, which may be the case today, it was originally a measure of efficiency. 15% (<Familiar Sayings and Their Meaning> Past Times 1999:135)
- (3) 春眠不覺曉，處處聞啼鳥  
夜來風雨聲，花落知多少 10% (<春曉>, 孟浩然)
- (4) 要學好正確地使用介系詞是一件不容易的事。大部分的介系詞可以有許多不同的功用，譬如“at”這個介系詞的用法，字典就列了18種。許多名詞，動詞，和形容詞後面是必須接著特定的介系詞的，如“恭喜”“對某人生氣”“下公車”等。此外，雖然敘述著同一情景，使用的介系詞卻是不同的，譬如都是描述“早上”這樣一個情況，片語“在早上”和片語“在星期一早上”的介系詞是不同的。 15%

#### Section Two: Composition 50%

*Direction:* read the following and write a well-organized essay.

It is known that children have the ability to acquire any natural language, given appropriate experience of the language. In addition, language acquisition seems easy and rapid for them. How do they acquire the adult language? by imitation? by reinforcement? or by instinctive tendency? Please use linguistics term, hypothesis, principles and theories to elaborate the statement that "A child is born with linguistic knowledge.", and to express your views on it by providing examples.