

大葉大學 95 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	甲	時事分析與翻譯	4 月 23 日	第 一 節	P4-1

註：考生可否攜帶計算機或其他資料作答，請在備註欄註明（如未註明，一律不准攜帶） 08:30~10:00 共四頁

注意：本試卷包含四大部分(Section One, Section Two, Section Three and Section Four)。欲參加應用外語研究所英文領域的考生必需以英文回答 Section One: Current Issue Discussion 和 Section Two: Translation；Section Three 和 Section Four 不予計分。欲參加應用外語研究所日文領域的考生必需以日文回答 Section Three: (時事問題)和 Section Four: (翻訊問題)；Section One 和 Section Two 不予計分。考生請仔細閱讀各大題的提示。

「考生請注意：以英文作答者，若進入複試，需參加英文口試；以日文作答者，若進入複試，需參加日文口試」

Section One: Current Issue Discussion (50%)

Direction: Students are required to answer **only one** of the four following questions (from Q1 to Q4) in this section. Please write your answer clearly on the answer sheet provided. Any answers apart from the one question you have chosen will not be graded. (Expecting 500 words approximately)

Q1. According to the following news, as an educator, what's your viewpoint on this particular issue that more and more Taiwanese students decide to study abroad instead of entering universities in Taiwan?

Taipei Times, Sunday, Mar 19, 2006, Page 3 Taiwan Quick Take: More students headed for US
A five-year high number of 15,525 Taiwanese students acquired US visas to study abroad last year, according to the latest statistics compiled by the Ministry of Education (MOE). Most of the Taiwanese students who headed overseas for study went to English-speaking countries, with the US remaining the top destination last year, the tallies showed. Britain placed second, attracting 9,248 students, followed by Australia (2,527), Canada (2,140), Japan (1,748), France (600), New Zealand (498) and Germany (475). The number of Taiwanese students heading to the eight countries last year totaled 32,761 -- also a new high in the last 10 years and marking an increase of 2,033 over the 2004 level, according to the statistics

Q2. According to the following news, in your opinion, what's wrong with the English Education in Taiwan? And what would you like to suggest improving it? Discuss this issue with reference to the concepts of EFL/ESL, learning environment and learning motivation....

Taipei Times, Thursday, Oct 27, 2005, Page 2 by Jean Lin, staff reporter
Taiwan Solidarity Union Secretary-General Cheng Cheng-lung yesterday pointed to figures showing poor performance in high-school level English and math tests by technical college students. Estimated 650,000 out of the total 680,000 students do not know basic junior high school English and math, Taiwan Solidarity Union (TSU) Secretary-General Cheng Cheng-lung (程振隆) said yesterday. Student quality has dropped drastically with a surge in the number of colleges in Taiwan, especially among public and private technical colleges, many of which were formerly vocational schools, Cheng said, adding that the Ministry of Education has not yet tackled the issue. Entrance exam results for this year from the 182,591 students entering technological colleges showed that 56,859 (31.1 percent) had math scores of 25 percent or lower, and 39,847 (21.8 percent) had English scores of 25 percent or lower, indicating a drop in the basic skill level of students, according to figures given by the Entrance Examination Center. Despite the low marks, Cheng said that the English entrance exams were surprisingly easy. Cheng had 50 junior-high cram school students take the same exam and 80 percent passed, whereas only 14.7 percent of the first-year technical college students had passed their entrance exams, he said.....

Q3. According to the following news, discuss the issues about the population of learners, class-size and learning environment in Taiwan.

Taipei Times, Sunday, Apr 02, 2006, Page 2 by Jean Lin, staff reporter
KMT legislator calls for smaller school class sizes
A legislator yesterday said the Ministry of Education was cutting education budgets and the number of classes in schools, causing a surplus of certified teachers and leading some to lose their jobs. Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) Legislator Diane Lee (李慶安) said that last year, 18,386 people obtained elementary and junior high school teaching certificates, yet only 1,986, or 10.9 percent, went on to gain full-time teaching jobs. The percentage was a huge drop from 37.7 percent in 2004 and 49.8 percent in 2003, Lee said.
(continuing...)

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Around 8,000 people have registered for the elementary and junior high teaching certificate exams this year, but Lee said that she was concerned about how many of them would end up with jobs. With the drop in Taiwan's birthrate, the Ministry has been shrinking the number of classes per school to deal with lower student numbers, Lee said. However, this led to many teachers losing their jobs, with new teachers not being hired, she added. The ministry should keep the same number of classes and have fewer students per class to offer quality learning, she said. Lee said that currently, the number of students per class in elementary schools cannot exceed 35, according to education ministry regulations. The number should be lowered to 25 students per class to ensure better learning, she said. If the number is not lowered, then 500 to 600 more classes would be cut next semester, she added. Lee said that in countries such as Japan, South Korea and Singapore there are only 25 to 28 students per class.

Wu Chung-tai (吳忠泰), president of the National Teachers' Association, said that many certified teachers are used as substitute or assistant teachers which do not constitute full-time teaching work. Wu also said that teachers were not asking for a 100 percent employment rate, but an employment rate of 10.9 percent for newly qualified teachers was not good enough.

Pan Wen-chung (潘文忠), director of the Department of Elementary Education under the ministry, said that currently elementary schools have a 35 student-per-class limit, but by next year, this restriction will apply to junior high schools too. As for cutting down the maximum number to 25, Pan said that budget restrictions may be an obstacle.

However, after both elementary and junior high school limits are lowered to 35 per class, whether it is feasible to reduce the number still further can be discussed, Pan said.

Q4. According to the following news, do you think the use of language from the sex-education book published by MOE proper or not? State your reasons.

Taiwan News, Mar 29, 2006 by Chang Ling-yin, staff reporter; translated by Jessie Liu 翻譯：劉婉瑀

Legislator slams sex education book (立委抨擊性教育手冊)

A legislator raised objections yesterday to terms found in a Ministry of Education sex education book for junior high school students, leading the agency to remove the text's contents from its Web site.

While questioning embattled Education Minister Tu Cheng-sheng (杜正勝) at a legislative hearing yesterday, Kuomintang lawmaker Lee Ching-hua (李慶華) said some parents had complained to him about the book's content, pointing to words that they felt were inappropriate.

Lee cited a number of terms he and the parents found particularly disturbing, including "betel nut beauties (檳榔西施)", "AV Actress (AV 女優)" (referring to a porn star) and "diao (屌)" a Chinese word for penis that is used as a compliment meaning "very cool."

The lawmaker was also perturbed that the word "home run (全壘打)" was defined in the book as a sexual relationship and that students were asked to "draw" their current and future sex lives.

Lee said one sentence particularly upset him: "Unmarried girls should have an abortion after pregnancy because girls are too young to be mothers and furthermore, RU486 is easily obtained."

RU486 is a drug that can induce abortion in women, one that Tu could not identify when quizzed about it by the lawmaker.

Edwin Yen (晏涵文), the book's chief editor and a professor in National Taiwan Normal University's Health Education Department, indicated yesterday that while parents may have raised some objections, the words in the text were actually far more conservative than the words young people actually use in their daily lives.

The editors felt junior high kids already knew a lot about sex so they wanted to use terms that would strike a chord with young readers that would drive home the importance of being responsible for their sexual behavior, Yen said.

(後面有題目 P.T.O.)

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Section Two: Translation (50%)

Direction: Students are required to answer **both** of the following questions (Q5 and Q6) in this section. Please write down your answers clearly on the answer sheet provided.

Q5. Translating the passage below from English into Chinese (25%)

Now let's turn to the theoretical contribution that linguistic theory can make to specialists in allied fields: it may provide them with a model for analyzing the nonlinguistic (or quasilinguistic) phenomena within their fields. This, however, is not just speculation about a future state of affairs. During the last 40 years, a number of fields in the humanities and social sciences have looked to linguistic theory as a model for analyzing phenomena within their respective domains. Among these fields are those as diverse as folklore and anthropology, literary criticism, and rhetoric and composition. (From *Linguistics for Non-linguists* by FP & KR 4th ed.)

Q6. Translating the passage below from Chinese into English (25%)

大葉大學最近更積極推動國際化，延聘外國教授，並加強國際交流合作，朝國際級的「企業夥伴型大學」目標邁進，同時結合「菁英學程」、推動「四加一」升學方案，使同學能在畢業後一年修得國外碩士學位；並積極推動校園 e 化，除圖書館藏的數位化之外，更利用隨選視訊系統 (VOD) 建構知識網路學習系統，便利同學之預習、複習，發揮更大的學習效果，是國內學習 e 化的領先學府。(From the website of Da-Yeh University, 2005, in Chinese)

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Section Three 【時事問題】 50 点

最近新聞紙上で話題となっている、次の五つの語彙の中から二つ選んで、各四百字以内で論ぜよ。

- (1) 靖国神社 (2) ハンセン病療養所 (3) クールビズ (4) 少子化現象 (5) 外国人労働者

Section Four 【翻訳問題】 50 点

- 1・次の日本語文を中国語に訳せよ。(25 点)

人間の言語はまことに複雑怪奇なものであり、どのように細心な注意を払ってその性質を定義しようとしても、かならずどこかに定義から洩れてしまうようなところがある。それは、たとえば、音体系にせよ、語彙にせよ、文法のどこの局面にせよ、言語の中心的な部分には、論理的にもかなり一貫した体系性が存在するのに、それぞれの局面の周辺の部分には、非論理的な、または少なくとも中心的な部分の論理性や体系性とは違う性質を示すところがあることから、すぐ感じられるはずである。したがって、言語を扱うにあたっては、常にこのことを念頭に置き、たとえば中心的な部分のある特定の方式で記述することに成功したとしても、それですべての記述が終わったと考えたり、残された周辺の部分もその同じ方式で問題なく記述できると考えるのは、楽観的すぎるばかりでなく、事実を不当にゆがめてしまう危険がある、ということを忘れてはならない。

- 2・次の二つの中国語文の中から一つを選んで、日本語に訳せよ。(25 点)

- (1) 不少義工老師表示，現代的孩子聽夠了「你應該怎麼樣」、「不准怎麼樣」之類的說教，他們缺乏的反倒是「如何解決問題」的智慧。用心接觸過孩子後，會發現孩子並沒有大人想像中的叛逆，他們的暴怒陰沉，很多時候只是想掩飾內心的掙扎----掙扎在做個「乖學生」、「乖孩子」和「做自己」之間。如果父母和老師願意讓他們講出心理的話，幫助他們找出可行的解決之道，通常他們也願意退後一步，和大人「妥協」的。
- (2) 日本佛像雕刻家松久朋琳曾說：大自然的寶藏，存於大自然中；當人們打開心靈之窗，與大自然融為一體時，真正的愛就會滋長出來。研究昆蟲超過一甲子的李淳陽，相信昆蟲有「心」，用畢生熱情探索隱密世界的豐饒，致力於為昆蟲的心智解碼，並拍攝昆蟲影片，讓人看見一個嶄新的、一直存在於我們腳下和身邊，但卻被忽視的驚奇世界。