

八十四學年度 歷史 所 甲 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 英文 科號 3505 共 7 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

PART I VOCABULARY 30%

Choose the word(s) that is closest in meaning to the word(s) underlined in the text.

Reading 1

Australia is a land of immigrants like the United States and Canada. Less than two percent of its people are descended from the Aboriginal population which settled the continent over 40,000 years ago. About one half are descended from British and Irish immigrants who arrived between 1788 and 1930. One quarter of adults were born (1) elsewhere and the same proportion are not of British or Irish origins. About one in twenty are of Asian descent, many of them arriving as immigrants only in the past fifteen years. Thus Australia is at the opposite extreme from societies such as China or Japan, where the (2) great bulk of the people share a common ancestry and culture going back for many centuries.

For the first 150 years of settlement after 1788, Australia attempted to (3) maintain a basically British culture. This means that the great majority speak only English and are either Protestant or Catholic Christians. It also meant that the aboriginal people were reduced in numbers and (4) coerced into accepting the culture, language, and religion of the settler majority. Those thought to be unable to (5) assimilate to British characteristics were kept out or discouraged by immigration and citizenship laws until the 1960s. However, this (6) exclusion was (7) contrary to Australia's best interests in two ways. As an immigrant country, it could not build its population without (8) taking in people from a variety of sources. As a country located on the edge of the Asian region, it could not continue to (9) discriminate against Asians, who were its best customers and nearest neighbors.

The policy (10) dilemma was what to do about those who had come to Australia from outside the British Isles. Were they to be coerced into abandoning their own (11) heritage? This was very difficult to argue in a liberal democracy which has elected governments based on (12) a wide suffrage since the 1850s. Were they to be encouraged to become like the majority in most important respects? This was more acceptable but ignored the reality that different cultures and individuals change at different speeds. Were they to be left free to practice their own religion, speak their own language, and to (13) retain sentimental links with their countries of origin? This approach seemed most practical and acceptable to policymakers from the early 1970s (14) onward. It is the approach generally called multiculturalism, a term (15) adopted from Canada, which has similar nation building dilemmas.

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| <p>1. (a) outside Australia
(b) outside the British Isles
(c) not in the same place they now reside
(d) outside the USA and Canada</p> | <p>3. (a) support
(b) keep up the appearance of
(c) claim
(d) preserve</p> |
| <p>2. (a) large size
(b) increasing size
(c) large majority
(d) large minority</p> | <p>4. (a) persuaded
(b) forced
(c) argued
(d) convinced</p> |

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|---|---|
| 5. (a) look similar
(b) comprehend
(c) absorb
(d) adjure | 11. (a) traditions
(b) property
(c) inheritance
(d) birthplace |
| 6. (a) exception
(b) selection
(c) elimination
(d) restriction | 12. (a) much suffering
(b) extreme difficulty
(c) broad right to vote
(d) liberal philosophy |
| 7. (a) repugnant
(b) argumentative
(c) antithetical
(d) opposed | 13. (a) maintain strong ties
(b) keep personal feelings
(c) preserve only memories
(d) keep away from any connection |
| 8. (a) accepting
(b) making exceptions for
(c) adopting
(d) providing shelter for | 14. (a) and before
(b) and after
(c) forward
(d) in the same direction |
| 9. (a) distinguish between
(b) exhibit prejudice against
(c) notice differences between
(d) discourage | 15. (a) taken from
(b) chosen from
(c) modified from
(d) accepted from |
| 10. (a) assumption
(b) problem
(c) argument
(d) delay | |

PART II READING COMPREHENSION 40%

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the readings for the following questions.

Reading 2

What does multiculturalism mean in practice? Firstly, it means an official acceptance that Australians come from a variety of sources and that there should be no discrimination based on culture, race or religion in either choosing immigrants or in offering services or citizenship to residents. Australia has adopted the notions of equal opportunity and racial equality now common to most developed industrial societies. Secondly, multiculturalism means that some modest subsidy is given to the retention of mother tongues and the performance of art forms from a variety of cultures. This does not mean separate school systems in different languages, although Australia has for two centuries had distinct systems for different religions. These are

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supported from public funds, in contrast to the US. Thirdly, multiculturalism means a public stance by politicians and other spokespeople in which no one ethnic background is seen as superior to any other. Commitment to Australia is stressed, but not commitment to the idea that all Australians must be alike. Fourthly, and more recently, public policy recognizes that in dealing with a world market for goods, investment, and tourism, it is beneficial for Australia to be able to draw on a variety of backgrounds. This so-called "productive diversity" approach is especially important in building economic links with Asia.

16. What is the main topic of the reading?
- Racial politics in Australia
 - Multiculturalism in Australia
 - Immigration concerns of Australia
 - A comparison of multiculturalism in Australia and other developed societies
17. We can conclude that in Australia, the most important factor in getting a job is
- ethnic background
 - race
 - religion
 - none of the above
18. Which of the following is NOT true?
- the preservation and use of native art forms from various cultures is supported in part by the government
 - the use of native languages is encouraged
 - students with different native languages go to different schools
 - students with different religions go to different schools
19. In Australia, multiculturalism means
- Australians are encouraged to become alike
 - politicians must come from one ethnic background
 - all Australians should be loyal to their ethnic background
 - all Australians are encouraged to be loyal to Australia
20. Which of the following is not implied in the reading?
- the Australian government prefers to hire citizens of Asian background for jobs dealing with other Asian countries
 - in order for Australia to get along well with its Asian neighbors, its citizens of Asian background can play a useful role.
 - in order for Asian goods to be competitive worldwide, Australia needs to use the skills of people from all kinds of backgrounds
 - the Australian government recognizes that it is beneficial to employ people from different ethnic backgrounds

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Reading 3

The decisive blow to the possibility of a Scots language was James VI's move to London in 1603 to take up the English crown as James I. James, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, spoke and wrote broad Scots, but when he left Holyrood House and moved south, he adopted the ways of the South. The Scottish court, which had nurtured Scots literary life for centuries, went with him. Now all official documents were in English, and the Scottish aristocracy discovered that to get on at Court they had to have a command of London English. Scottish peers began to send their children to English tutors and schools, a practice that continues to this day.

The second and final blow to the Scots tongue came from an institution even more influential than the Court, the Church of Scotland, the Kirk. It was Scots law (1579) that every householder worth 300 merks had to possess "a bible and psalme buke in vulgare language". And when, a year later, the Scots did print their own edition of the Bible of Scotland, it was not in Scots, but it was a reprint of the English Geneva Bible. A generation later, James I ordered that every church in Scotland should conduct its Sunday service using the newly translated Authorized Version of the Bible. Thanks to the emphasis placed by the Kirk on Bible study, English was presented with a powerful weapon to penetrate even further into Scotland.

21. Why did James VI move to London?
 - (a) to send his children to English schools
 - (b) to become king of England
 - (c) to bring the English crown back up to Scotland
 - (d) all of the above

22. The reading implies that members of the Scottish aristocracy still send their children to English schools today
 - (a) in order to prepare for a career in law
 - (b) in order to prepare for a career at Court
 - (c) in order to secure a good job or influential position
 - (d) all of the above

23. From the reading we can conclude that the 1597 Scots law
 - (a) required richer people to spend a percentage of their wealth on the purchase of books
 - (b) required richer people to read Scots
 - (c) encouraged people to read the Bible
 - (d) all of the above

24. From the reading we can conclude that
 - (a) the Authorized Version of the Bible was in English
 - (b) the Authorized Version of the Bible was in Scots
 - (c) the Bible of Scotland was in Scots
 - (d) the Geneva Bible was translated from the English

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25. The best title for this reading would be
- (a) The Move of the Scottish Court to London
 - (b) The Influence of the Bible in Scotland
 - (c) The Decline of English in Scotland
 - (d) The Decline of Scots in Scotland

Reading 4

With few exceptions, the great and monumental failure of the American public school system is a popular topic uncritically examined by the media in the United States. Politicians, members of the business community, and citizens who do not have school-age children are especially critical. They believe that the contemporary system of schooling is failing and look to a halcyon past where the schools were judged to be a good deal better than they are now. Contrary to public opinion, the public schools of today are actually remarkably good, especially when families have the social-psychological resources to provide for their children.

To blame school failures on poor teachers, inadequate administrators, inappropriate curriculum, or uncaring parents is misleading. When children are poor, when they lack health care, when they come from dysfunctional families and dysfunctional neighborhoods, schools fail. When public schools do fail, it is because society has failed. Unfortunately, most of the schools that are now failing will not be helped until change occurs in the political and economic systems in their communities. Furthermore, if we examine such social indicators as dropout rates, college completion rates, achievement and intelligence test scores, minority and female achievement, care of children needing special education--to name a few--we find that the belief in a halcyon past for American schools is unsupported.

26. American public opinion believes American schools
- (a) were better in the past
 - (b) are better today in many respects
 - (c) are just as good as they were in the past
 - (d) the article does not tell us
27. In the author's opinion American schools
- (a) were better in the past
 - (b) are better today in many respects
 - (c) are just as good as they were in the past
 - (d) the article does not tell us
28. According to the author, school failures can be blamed on
- (a) inappropriate curriculum
 - (b) lack of adequate health care for children
 - (c) the drop out rate
 - (d) all of the above

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29. According to the author, when will schools now failing be helped?
- (a) when poor people are helped out of their poverty
 - (b) when the curriculum is changed
 - (c) when the schools hire better teachers
 - (d) when fewer students drop out of school

30. We can conclude from this article that
- (a) fewer American students drop out of school than in the past
 - (b) more American students complete college than in the past
 - (c) scores on achievement tests are higher than in the past
 - (d) all of the above

Reading 5

At the end of May Romania is to host a Dracula Congress. Hundreds, if not thousands of odd-balls are expected to attend. Apparently 100 Japanese reporters have already applied. The idea is to make money and sow the seeds for an international Dracula revival. Tourist receipts from the Black Sea resorts are badly down, and winter sports in the Carpathians are not exactly a money-spinner. Nearly half of the Dracula congress is to be devoted to serious review and analysis of Dracula and his family. All sorts of American and other experts will deliver papers on things like consanguinity. Once the serious business is out of the way, there will be tours--to every castle that can conceivably be linked to Vlad Dracula. The spooky old castle in Sigishoara, Vlad's birthplace, and various places such as Bistrita, written about by the American author Bram Stoker in his famous book *Dracula*, will be on this itinerary. Ghouls are expected to leap out at unsuspecting Japanese reporters in the dark passages. Special drinks have been ordered for the occasion--"Draculina" for women, made of non-alcoholic cherry juice and something else, and straight "Dracula" for men, made of vodka and a dark substance. The bottle has a label with blood dripping off it.

31. According to the author, what is the main reason that Romania is holding this congress?
- (a) to gather together experts to investigate Dracula's life and relations
 - (b) to make money
 - (c) to promote local beverages
 - (d) to introduce tours of old castles
32. From the reading we can conclude that Vlad Dracula
- (a) lived near the Black Sea
 - (b) was a wine maker
 - (c) was not a real person
 - (d) was a very strange person

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33. What is the author's attitude toward the Japanese reporters?
- (a) they are a bit strange
 - (b) they will enjoy themselves
 - (c) they seek out unusual events and holidays
 - (d) all of the above
34. From the reading we can conclude that
- (a) Draculina is made from cherry wine
 - (b) Draculina is stronger than Dracula
 - (c) Dracula is stronger than Draculina
 - (d) Dracula is essentially darkened wine
35. The writer treats this report primarily as
- (a) important
 - (b) newsworthy
 - (c) humorous
 - (d) all of the above

PART III COMPOSITION 30%

Many cultures believe that the ghosts or spirits of the dead exist and may even influence the lives of the living. Others reject this idea, saying there is no scientific evidence of the existence of ghosts or spirits. In at least 150 words, argue either for or against the existence of ghosts and/or spirits.