

Part I. Translation . Translate the following passage in to Chinese. (15%)

Humans are deeply social beings. Friendship and marriage make people happier. Unemployment causes misery that goes far beyond the effect of loss of income, because it breaks a social tie. In fact, to large extent our social ties define our personal identity and give meaning to our life. So it is a deep fallacy of many economists to think of human interaction as mainly as a means to an end, rather than also an end in itself. As social beings, we want to trust each other. So policies that encourage trust are thus extremely important. These include policies to build stable families, communities and workplaces.

Part II. Composition. Write a 120-word summary (in English) of the following article. Use your own words; do not copy sentences from the original text (35%)

It was just a subordinate clause in a dense 32-page report to a parliamentary subcommittee, but when the Bank of Korea last week indicated that it might begin to diversify its foreign reserves away from the dollar and into other currencies, traders around the world panicked. The dollar dropped 2 percent against the won in one day, and lost most of its gains against the euro so far this year. It ended the week down at \$1.32 to the euro. And a big question hung over the markets: will China and Japan follow South Korea, leading to a plunge in the dollar?

Short answer: no. "This is all overblown," says Morgan Stanley chief currency analyst Stephen Jen. "The whole mindset of how currency traders respond to and digest news is very unhealthy." The market reaction was based partly on the mistaken belief that Korea was preparing to dump dollars, rather than diversify future purchases of foreign currency.

In fact, this is already happening. A Royal Bank of Scotland survey of 56 central banks, released in January, found that nearly 70 percent had increased exposure to the euro, and 52 percent had reduced dollar holding. But that doesn't mean a destabilizing sell-off is coming. Japan and China together hold

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60 percent of global foreign reserves, and have no intention of allowing a sharp fall in the dollar that would damage the value of their holdings. Moreover, as Tokyo is part of the G7 gentlemen's agreement not to sell one another's currency without permission, "Japan has made it very clear that diversification is not going to happen," says Jesper Koll, chief Japan economist for Merrill Lynch. China has been gradually diversifying over the past year or so, says Jen, but any big move is out of the question because that would disrupt what Koll calls the great vendor finance relationship: China finances Americans to buy Chinese products and create Chinese jobs. "And who gets hurt when that relationship gets broken? The guy who provides the credit," he says.

Still, last week's panic was a reminder that markets are paying attention to the fallout from bad monetary policy that has kept interest rates low for a long time, fueling U.S. consumer spending, says GFC Economics' Graham Turner, calling it a "critical turning point." The United States is counting on a weaker dollar---but not too weak---to help balance out its boom and its current account deficit with the rest of the world. Jittery markets could trigger a sell-off that nobody wants. (From *Newsweek*, March 7, 2005)

一、簡答：(5分)

- 1、平常與人聚餐，自己搶著付帳時，常說：今天由我「請客」，甚至更俚俗，說：由我「埋單」。有教養的說法乃讓我「作東」，為什麼是「東」，而不是西、南或北？(1分)
- 2、當一位男士向人介紹自己的配偶時，平常總說：這是我妻子或太太，甚至粗鄙到稱為老婆，有教養又謙抑的說法應該如何向對方稱呼自己的配偶？(1分)
- 3、將自己的學位論文送給自己的老師，在頁扉題字時，若寫「某某師雅正」是錯誤的，因為這是平輩間的用詞，應為「□正」？(1分)
- 4、恭維某位富商巨賈時，常以陶朱公比附，陶朱公是哪一位古人的代稱？(1分)
- 5、請帖上常說「敬備菲酌」，按照字面翻譯「菲酌」一詞。(1分)

二、假設您要請求您的上司出資進行市場調查，試以七十字為限，擬一份完整的簽呈。(請注意：測驗的重點不在內容，而是格式)(10分)

三、閱讀測驗：(10分)

《漢書》卷二四上〈食貨志〉曾轉述戰國時期法政名家李悝的估算：「一夫挾五口，治田百畝，歲收畝一石半，為粟百五十石，除十一之稅十五石，餘百三十五石，食人月一石半，五人終歲為粟九十石，餘有四十五石，石三十，為錢千三百五十，除社閭嘗新春秋之祠用錢三百，餘千五十，衣人率用錢三百，五人終歲用千五百，不足四百五十。」請回答以下的問題：

- 1、一個農夫每年的收入，如果換算作金錢，是多少？(2分)
- 2、一個農家一年衣、食最低的花費，如果換算作金錢，是多少？(2分)
- 3、以現代的語言表述，「社閭嘗新春秋之祠」指的是哪方面的花費？(2分)
- 4、古代一個普通人那方面必有的開銷尚未計入？(2分)
- 5、李悝這番估算想要說明的狀況，試用一句成語表達。(2分)

四、請寫一篇短文。(25分)

在現行制度下，公立大學學生每學期只需繳納學費，若重修必修課，也無需另繳學分費。這樣的制度合理嗎？以下是針對「重修必修課應自付學分費」這個議題所提出贊成與反對的理由。

贊成理由：

- 可培養學生的責任感；
- 可減少重修人數——修課人數越少，教學品質就越高；
- 符合「使用者付費」的原則。

反對理由：

- 重修未必都是不負責任；
- 教師會因為顧忌學生經濟負擔而降低及格門檻；
- 公立學校不應該從學生身上賺取利益。

請你依據贊成的三個理由或者反對的三個理由，寫出一篇短文。