

世新大學 105 學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 5 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
新聞學系	英文

※本考題 可使用 禁止使用 簡易型電子計算機

※考生請於答案卷內作答

Cloze Test (30 %)

Aron Ralston's story of survival

Aron Ralston, a 27-year-old mountain sports fanatic from Colorado in the United States, found himself in dire straits alone in a canyon in the desert when a 500kg rock came crashing down the canyon to smash his right hand and (1) it against the canyon wall. A terrible accident, but the situation was made all the more (2) because on this occasion Aaron had failed to tell anyone where he was going. At the last minute the plans for a trip with his climbing partners had fallen through, and on the (3) of the moment he decided to head out on his own to cycle up a long mountain trail, leave his bike and then walk down the Blue John canyon. No one had the (4) idea where he was.

After three days of not seeing or hearing any (5) of life Aaron realized he would die there if he didn't do something drastic. The course of action was horrific, but there was no other way. He would have to amputate his right hand. (6) he had a small multi-tool knife with him and he had some straps that he could use to make a tourniquet to (7) himself bleeding to death when he cut the arteries. The knife had two blades. When he tried with the larger blade he found that it was too blunt to cut the skin.

The following day he found the (8) to try the shorter blade, and with that he managed to cut through the skin. Only when he had made a large hole in his arm did he realize that it was going to be (9) to use any of the little tools on his knife to cut through the bones. After another 24 hours of pain and (10) the idea and the strength came to him in a flash on the sixth day. With a final (11) of energy Ralston deliberately snapped the bones in his arm by hurling himself furiously against the boulder, and freed himself.

The (12) was not over, though. He was still a long way from help. He had to carefully strap up his right arm and then find a way of lowering himself down a 20m drop in the canyon with a rope and only his left arm, and then walk the 10 km back to his car. (13) his ingenuity and all his efforts he would have bled to death if it hadn't been for a very happy (14): the moment he got out of the canyon into the open desert the rescue helicopter just happened to be flying overhead.

Ralston still likes solitude but when he goes out rafting and climbing now he (15) always takes his friends.

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1. _____ (a) dig (b) found (c) cut (d) trap
2. _____ (a) interesting (b) serious (c) clear (d) acceptable
3. _____ (a) site (b) spur (c) top (d) day
4. _____ (a) slightest (b) clever (c) strongest (d) shortest
5. _____ (a) thing (b) sign (c) where (d) idea
6. _____ (a) Absolutely (b) Unluckily (c) Fortunately (d) Usually
7. _____ (a) stop (b) scare (c) love (d) beat
8. _____ (a) happiness (b) eagerness (c) sadness (d) courage
9. _____ (a) horrible (b) impossible (c) reachable (d) useful
10. _____ (a) joy (b) luck (c) despair (d) relief
11. _____ (a) shout (b) decision (c) order (d) burst
12. _____ (a) ordeal (b) happiness (c) excitement (d) death
13. _____ (a) Not only (b) Through (c) Despite (d) Addition
14. _____ (a) coincidence (b) ending (c) confidence (d) forever
15. _____ (a) never (b) won't (c) forever (d) almost

II Translation 40%

- (1) The plight of the Muslim Rohingya refugees drifting without help in the Andaman Sea is appalling, and must be alleviated. The Thai, Malaysian and Indonesian governments should be put under pressure to do their humanitarian duty toward these unfortunate people. But those governments are also right to say both that they cannot be expected to bear the burden alone, and that the problem is bound to get worse unless the root causes, which are the contested status of the Rohingya in Burma and the existence of a ruthless people-trafficking industry in the region, are not tackled in a determined way. (10%)
- (2) 空氣污染籠罩台灣，除了從中國飄洋過海來的霧霾外，更有許多細懸浮微粒 (particulate matter) 是境內生成。綠色和平組織研究發現，燃煤電廠直接排放的細懸浮微粒，會經由呼吸系統進入人體肺部，再隨著血液循環全身，造成死亡與健康問題。綠色和平專案主任蔡佩芸 (Pei-Yun Tsai) 表示：「高污染的燃煤發電不只危害環境，更時時刻刻威脅我們的健康。能源轉型勢在必行，再生能源才是最佳答案。」 (10%)

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(3) On Jan. 14, 2011 Tunisians packed the streets of their capital and shocked the world by overthrowing longtime dictator Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. The revolution shook the Middle East, setting off the hopeful uprising that came to be known as Arab Spring. But five years later, the countries that followed Tunisia's example could hardly be worse off, the hopes of their people dashed by new autocrats, strife, civil war and the rise of virulent jihadism (回教聖戰主義) exemplified by the Islamic State group. (10%)

(4) It's perhaps not so surprising that the word "androgynous"(雌雄同體) was spiking on the Merriam-Webster online dictionary after David Bowie's (大衛鮑依) death was announced, as people looked up a word so commonly mentioned in connection with the rock star's blazingly unique style. But while the word aptly describes much of Bowie's chameleon-like appeal, there was another, deeper association being mentioned in the aftermath of Bowie's death: the idea that the singer was a source of support for youngsters uncertain about their identity or sexuality in an era when gender fluidity was much less accepted. (10%)

III Reading (30%)

Journalism, and news, is a form of story-telling. Please read the following article and answer Question 1 and 2.

Storytelling—both fiction and nonfiction, for good and for ill—will continue to define the world

By James Murdoch

We have examples of transformative storytelling all around us.

In the U.S. and elsewhere, advocates for same-sex marriage told deeply personal stories of the bond between human beings, setting the stage for legal and legislative victories celebrated under the banner "love wins."

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Years before the election of President Barack Obama, tens of millions of Americans experienced their first black President on the thriller *24*. They challenged their preconceptions about same-sex couples through *Modern Family* and grappled with the paradoxes of the war on drugs by watching *The Wire*.

Storytelling isn't always positive. In the midst of the chaos of Iraq and Syria, ISIS masterfully tells its story of blood-soaked vengeance against supposed oppressors in their own lands and those from the West. Its stories sow the seeds of unspeakable atrocities from Raqqa to Paris.

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Political hopefuls, for high office and otherwise, create elaborate narratives that they themselves don't believe.

Stories matter.

In 2016 and beyond, those who wish to create a better world will have to make storytelling the center of their efforts, not an afterthought. It's clear that economic and military might will always be the key levers of statecraft. But more than ever before, swift and dramatic change is being driven by powerful narratives that crisscross the world at the speed of a click or a swipe.

Underlying this change is the empowerment of ordinary people: citizens, mothers, sons, all of us. Once, consumers had limited points of access to information and content, and powerful state and commercial institutions guarded the gates. That time is over.

In 2016, from Lhasa to Tehran to Odessa, people will continue to seek and find forbidden things. Censors cannot hide, and their victims have decided, and are empowered, not to take it anymore. Italo Calvino had it right in *If on a Winter's Night a Traveler*. "In the decree that forbids reading there will be still read something of the truth that we would wish never to be read."

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As the example of ISIS proves, the state's loss of control of narrative is not an unequivocal blessing. But it shouldn't be feared. We should embrace the clash of narratives in a free and ungovernable global conversation. Over the next 12 months, this duel will be joined—and the outcome is unfortunately up in the air.

We will have to see if 2016 will be a year in which stories of anger, grievance, resentment and scapegoating of the "other" are ascendant, or whether stories of the power of love, empathy and hope for a better future rule the day.

All sides will have generally equal access to the tools and platforms needed to tell their stories. People themselves will ultimately decide the winners and losers. In this age of narrative, the stakes have never been higher.

Question 1: Please *summarize* (not translate) the article and explain the main points the author is trying to make in a paragraph (or two)—in **Chinese**. (中文作答)

Question 2: Which is (or are) the most significant paragraph(s) in the article to you, and why? Please write a paragraph (or two) to explain—in **English**.

(30%)