

甲、中文寫作：

一、18%

用字精準是高品質寫作或翻譯之特色。請以辭典編纂者的角度與行文風格（正式、客觀、權威）寫一篇短文，辨析「立刻」、「立即」、「馬上」、「當即」、「登時」、「頓時」這組近義詞。您的辨析應包括但不限於以下幾個層面：

1. 語體：指出該詞通常為書面、口語或文學用語等，例如「持續」較屬書面用語，「連續」則可用於口語及書面語。
2. 用法差異：例如「繼續」與「持續」之重要差異為「繼續」可容許間斷，如：「雨停了，比賽可以繼續了。」
3. 含義側重不同：如「哀傷」側重於內心之感傷哀怨，多懷藏於內，「悲傷」則較偏重顯現於外的傷心難過。
4. 即時性（immediacy/instantaneity）：本組同義詞中有些詞的即時性彈性較大，有些詞則比其他詞更強調即時性。
5. 舉例說明：每一個詞均需舉例說明。所舉之例最好具有鑑別性，例如以「聖嚴法師圓寂，政界不分藍綠同表哀傷。」為例，說明因「哀傷」與「悲傷」含義側重不同，句中之「哀傷」不宜以「悲傷」取代。

二、32%

下列英文文本係摘自網路一篇名為“Five Things Children of the Next Generation Won't Remember”之貼文。請您將此文本改寫成一篇名為「五種消失中的科技產品」之中文短文，文長應不少於五百字。改寫時請注意：

1. 短文應有引文（introduction），以引導讀者進入主文。主文陳述英文文本提及之五種消失中的科技產品，主文後則應有結尾（conclusion/concluding remarks）。
2. 您的短文可以分段，也可不分段，但不可沿用原文的條列格式。
3. 請注意本題為中文寫作能力測驗，並非翻譯測驗，故切勿單純直譯原文。改寫時可自由取捨原文內容，但應力求發揮重點並適度添加內容，以增加文章的可看性。

The Cassette Player: an electronic box that plays reversible, rectangular albums by means of magnetic tape. Popularized in the U.S in the 70's, it won't be long before this particular device is shelved in a museum.

The Video Cassette: Another rectangular box that plays technology made up of plastic and magnetic tape- the VCR has been run over, dropped from a cliff, shot, stung, and

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buried alive beneath the depths of the sea by none other than the DVD. Like the Cassette player, it was popularized in the 70's.

The Nintendo Entertainment System: A culprit of the 80's, the NES was once the newest, most advanced technology in media... but most children have never had the chance to see one, much less play a few rounds of Ping Pong on it.

The Floppy Disk: Originally patented in the 70's, these square, electronic folders were very much like CDs and USB drives. Unfortunately they were bypassed by larger, more capable technology.

Wired phones (patented in the 1870's): Sounds pretty self explanatory, but just to be safe- these are phones that actually have long strings attached to them called WIRES! It may sound a bit silly to you to hear me say that, but with all the digital, wireless, and mobile inventions surrounding people's lives today it won't be long before children have no clue that wired phones did in fact exist.

貼文網址：

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?hl=zh-TW&gbv=2&q=cache:VhBp4p8ciwEJ:http://voices.yahoo.com/article/6178844/five_things_children_of_the_next_generation.html+%22list+of+five+things%22&ct=clnk

乙、英文寫作 50%

Below are the findings drawn from the "Prevalence and Reasons of Sex Selective Abortions in Armenia" report released by the United Nations Population Fund. Please write an essay of appropriate length to summarize the main points. Avoid using the same language and sentence structure when possible.

PREVALENCE AND REASONS OF SEX SELECTIVE ABORTIONS IN ARMENIA

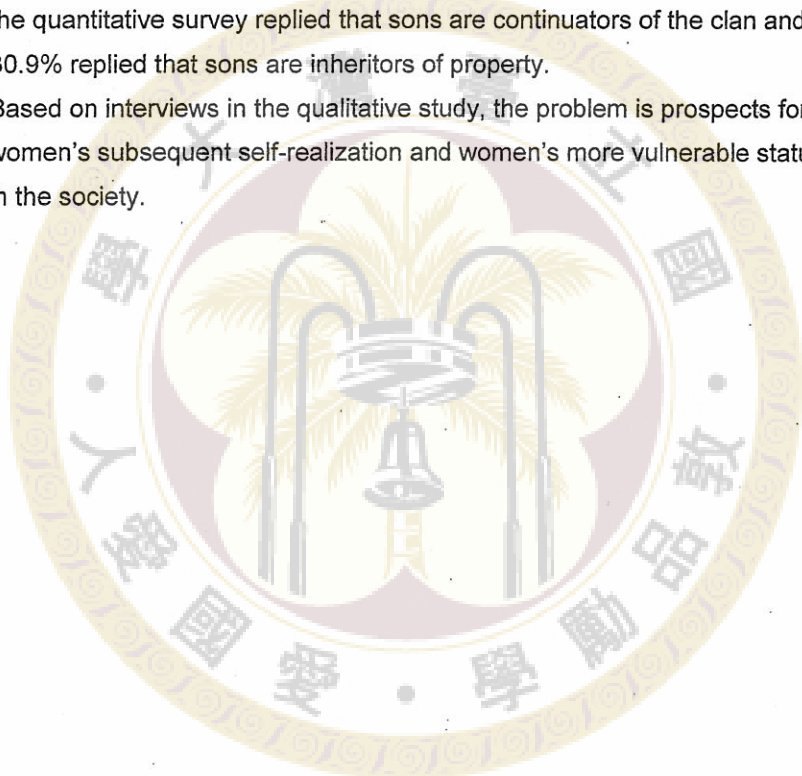
1. The sex ratio at birth for the first and second children was 1.03 and 1.02 respectively. The sex ratio at birth for the third and especially the fourth child was 1.5 and 1.7 respectively.
2. For urban women, from the third child on, the sex ratio at birth tends to increase and peaks in case of the fourth child (3.3). In rural areas, the sex ratio at birth in case of the first through fourth child is close to a natural sex

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- ratio (1.1 and 1.0); the ratio tends to increase slightly in case of the fifth child (1.3).
3. With regard to women with tertiary education, the sex ratio at birth in case of the second through fifth child tends to increase (1.2-1.6), reaching an unprecedented high value of 3.2.
 4. In comparison with low-income women, in case of women with a monthly income of 300 USD or more the sex ratio at birth among the first and second children is 1.22 and 1.33 respectively, while among the fourth and fifth children the predominance of boys becomes unprecedented, with the sex ratio being 8.2 and 7.6 respectively.
 5. Within the last 5 years 0.8% of 2,925 women of reproductive age (15-49 year-olds) in 2,830 households covered by the survey had a sex-selective abortion.
 6. The decision to have a sex-selective abortion was made primarily by pregnant women themselves (82.6%).
 7. The percentage of the interviewed women who are aware that induced abortion is legal in Armenia is relatively low (only 57.4%).
 8. Even though son preference in the respondents' families is 6 times higher than daughter preference (43.8% and 7.6% respectively), nevertheless, when born, female children are cared for and treated equally.
 9. In the interviewed women's immediate social environment the number of persons who have son preference (59.3%) is about ten times bigger than the number of persons who have daughter preference (5.6%). In the opinion of the majority of interviewed women from rural areas (70.4%), preference in their immediate social environment is given to sons; only 1.6% believes that in their immediate social environment preference is given to daughters.
 10. In rural areas son preference exceeds daughter preference almost ten times (51.8% and 4.5% respectively) while in urban areas the difference is about fourfold (37.6% and 10% respectively).
 11. In families with daughter preference, the first child in 80.1% of cases was female, whereas in families with son preference, the first child in 60.8% of cases was male.

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12. When asked who makes a decision on how many sons and how many daughters they should have in their family, an overwhelming majority of the participants in the quantitative survey (77.8%) replied that it is their joint decision with their husbands.
13. Son preference can for the most part be accounted for by a position of influence that men enjoy in families as well as by boys' greater social mobility and more active roles in the society. 39.2% of the participants in the quantitative survey replied that sons are continuators of the clan and 30.9% replied that sons are inheritors of property.
14. Based on interviews in the qualitative study, the problem is prospects for women's subsequent self-realization and women's more vulnerable status in the society.



試題隨卷繳回