Part I: Grammar (20%) – please choose the best answer for each gap.

Two decades ago a brilliant 23-year-old graduate student (1) to its knees with a simple software program that skipped (2) at blinding speed, thoroughly clogging the thentiny network in the space of a few hours.

The program (3) a digital joke. But since then things have gotten much worse.

Bad enough that (4) among engineers and security experts that Internet security and privacy have become so maddeningly elusive that the only way to fix the problem (5).

(6) might look like is still widely debated, but one alternative would, in effect, create a “gated community” (7) give up their anonymity and certain freedoms in return for safety. Today that is already the case for many (8).

As a new and more secure network (9), the current Internet might end up as the bad neighborhood of cyberspace. You would enter at your own risk and (10) over your shoulder while you were there.

(1) a. buys the internet b. have bought an Internet c. brought the Internet
(2) a. between computers b. from computer to computer c. over computers
(3) a. was intended to be b. to be an intention c. was to be intended
(4) a. these are growing beliefs b. a growing belief c. there is a growing belief
(5) a. is to be started b. is to start over c. starts over
(6) a. What a new Internet b. Every new Internet c. There is a new internet
(7) a. where users would b. in which users will c. in which would
(8) a. corporate’s and government’s Internet users b. corporates and governments’ Internet users
(9) a. becomes wide adoption b. becomes widely adopted c. widely becomes adoption
(10) a. an eye for an eye b. keep an eye c. keep the eyes

Part II: Reading Comprehension (40%) – please write down a brief but complete answer in English to each question.

Computers may be good at calculating numbers, but can they calculate feelings?

The rise of blogs and social networks has fueled a strong market in personal opinion: reviews, ratings, recommendations and other forms of online expression. For computer scientists, this mountain of data is opening a tantalizing window onto the collective consciousness of Internet users.

An emerging field known as sentiment analysis is taking shape around one of the
computer world’s unexplored frontiers: translating the vagaries of human emotion into hard data.

For many businesses, online opinion has turned into a kind of virtual currency that can make or break a product in the marketplace. Yet many companies struggle to make sense of the complaints and compliments that now swirl around their products.

Several new sentiment analysis companies are trying to tap into the increasing business interest in what is being said online.

Jodange, based in Yonkers, just north of New York City, offers a service geared toward online publishers that lets them incorporate opinion data drawn from over 450,000 sources, including mainstream news sources, blogs and Twitter.

The service uses a sophisticated algorithm that not only evaluates sentiments about particular topics, but also identifies the most influential opinion holders.

Translating the slippery stuff of human language into binary values will always be an imperfect science. Many cultural factors and linguistic nuances make it difficult to turn a string of written text into a simple pro or con sentiment.

(1) What technological ability are computers being doubted? (3%)
(2) What social functions may a Blog have? (3%)
(3) What opportunity does the internet information create for computer experts? (3%)
(4) What is the definition for ‘sentiment analysis’? (3%)
(5) Why is online opinion a kind of virtual currency? (3%)
(6) Why is online opinion not a negative phenomenon for internet business? (3%)
(7) What kind of service does the company in Yonkers offer? (3%)
(8) What mathematical method is applied to make this service possible? (3%)
(9) What aspects should be put into consideration when judging sentiment? (3%)
(10) Would you agree or disagree with the subject of this writing? And why? (13%)

Part III: Translation (40%) – please write down English sentences according to the Chinese meanings provided

(1) 就在不久之前，許多人還不願意在網絡上使用真名，更別說與別人分享個人購物及生活習慣等可能令人尷尬的細節。 (10%)
(2) 工商企業、非營利組織、政府機構、名人均使用臉書的網頁來傳播資訊。用戶引來名人，名人又替臉書引來更多的用戶。 (10%)
(3) 當消費者購買電腦時，通常不喜歡跑不同的地方購買微處理器、硬碟、作業系統軟體，他們希望去的是一次購買的商店。 (10%)
(4) 日本是上網率最高的國家之一，他們上網的網友超過 9000 萬人，其中四分之三的人使用快速寬頻連結，三分之二的人以手機上網。 (10%)

答完