

考試科目	英文寫作	所別	英國語文學系 6112 6111	考試時間	2 月 26 日(日) 第 2 節
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Part I (50%)

The following passage is an extended definition of the term “nerd” provided by Wikipedia:

The stereotypical nerd is intelligent but socially and physically awkward. They typically appear either to lack confidence or to be indifferent or oblivious to the negative perceptions held of them by others, with the result that they become frequent objects of scorn, ridicule, bullying, and social isolation.

Some nerds show a pronounced interest in subjects which others tend to find dull or boring, too complex and difficult to comprehend, or overly mature for their age, especially topics related to science, mathematics and technology. Conversely, nerds may show an interest in activities that are viewed by their peers as stupid and immature for their age, such as trading cards, comic books, television programs, films, role-playing games, video games, and other things relating to fantasy and science fiction. Nerds are often portrayed as physically unfit, and either obese or very thin. Nerds are also sometimes portrayed as having symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder such as showing extreme interest in rules. Comparisons to Asperger syndrome are common, due to the tendency to engage in intense, specific interests and to experience difficulty in social situations.

Particularly in the case of males, nerds may be perceived as being uninterested in traditionally masculine activities such as sports (either participating in or following) or “locker room talk”. While nerds are not necessarily asexual, they are typically depicted as having difficulty attracting sexual partners and may actually be experiencing involuntary celibacy. This tends to be more of a problem for male nerds due to traditional gender roles requiring males to “make the first move” as opposed to expecting to be approached by the opposite sex. Reasons may include shyness or lack of conversational skills outside of certain subjects of interest.

In film and television depictions, nerds are disproportionately white males with very large glasses, braces, severe acne and pants highly lifted up. It has been suggested by some, such as linguist Mary Bucholtz, that being a nerd may be a state of being “hyperwhite” and rejecting African-American culture and slang that “cool” white children use. However, after the *Revenge of the Nerds* movie franchise (with multicultural nerds), and the introduction of the Steve Urkel character on the television series *Family Matters*, nerds have been seen in all races and colors as well as more recently being a frequent young Asian male stereotype in North America. Portrayal of “nerd girls”, or Bluestockings, in films such as *She's*

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Out of Control, Welcome to the Dollhouse and *She's All That* depicts that smart but nerdy women might suffer later in life if they do not focus on improving their physical attractiveness.

Stereotypical nerd qualities have evolved in recent years, going from awkwardness and social ostracism to an allegedly more widespread acceptance and sometimes even celebration of their abilities. This is largely attributable to the rise of the computer industry, which has allowed many "nerdy" people (most notably Bill Gates) to accumulate large fortunes and other measures of social prestige. Some measure of nerdiness is allegedly considered desirable, as, to some, it suggests a person who is intelligent, respectful, interesting, and able to earn a large salary. Such views have arguably effected a waning emphasis on the social awkwardness of nerds, with more attention placed on their intelligence and academic enthusiasm.

1) Do you agree or disagree with linguist Mary Bucholtz's view that nerdiness is a predominantly white phenomenon? As you formulate your answer, take your own stand on the following statement: "[N]erds have been seen in all races and colors as well as more recently being a frequent young Asian male stereotype in North American." If nerds can be seen in all races, why then are Asian males singled out as a particular category of nerdiness? (20%)

2) Write a short essay of roughly 300 words defining what constitutes a nerd in the Chinese/Taiwanese context. You need to do this by making lucid comparisons between Chinese/Taiwanese and American cultures. (30%)

Part II (50%)

Although technology has dramatically advanced our society in many positive ways, one negative aspect of technology is its effects on student cheating. The internet is considered to be the number one sociable force which makes plagiarism widespread in all school settings. Many believe that it is the school's duty to inform and implement the strict regulations of plagiarism so that students will not accidentally take others' ideas.

Write a coherent essay to explain your understanding of this issue and to state your opinion favoring or opposing a mandatory failing grade for any student found guilty of plagiarism. Do not exceed 600 words.

考 試 科 目	英美文學	所 別	英國語文學系文學組 6111	考 試 時 間	2 月 26 日(日) 第 3 節
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1. In many literary works, suffering is a significant element of the story. Choose one author from each of the following groups and discuss why for one of his/her character/narrator suffering is inevitable. Explain in ONE coherent essay why the four characters/narrators have to suffer and what lesson they learn from their sufferings. Conclude your essay by showing how their different attitudes toward sufferings reveal the transformation of the core value of the western world. (30%)

- (1) Margery Kempe; Edmund Spenser; William Shakespeare
- (2) John Donne; John Milton; Alexander Pope
- (3) Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Alfred Tennyson; Charles Dickens
- (4) Virginia Woolf; James Joyce; H. G. Wells

2. Poets by definition create a fictional world, but they have very different beliefs about how such a fictional world sheds light on the problems of the worlds they live in. Choose one work from each of the following groups and write ONE coherent essay about how in the four works the problems of the worlds are presented in fictional settings. Explain how the fictional settings help the readers see more clearly the nature of the problems and how different kinds of fictional settings reveal different kinds of realities/truth the authors want to construct. Conclude your essay by commenting on how the presentations of these different kinds of realities/truth reflect the changes in the roles of literature of the authors' times. (30%)

- (1) *Beowulf*; "The Miller's Tale;" *Piers Plowman*
- (2) *Utopia*; *Arcadia*; "The Garden"
- (3) *Gulliver's Travel*; *The Importance of Being Earnest*; "Leda and the Swan"
- (4) *The Heart of Darkness*; *Lady Chatterley's Lover*; *Animal Farm*

3. American Romanticism rises in the main as critical reflections on the American Revolution and its repercussions. Use related textual references to discuss how the Revolution captures the imagination of the American Romantics and stimulates their pursuit of cultural identity. (20%)

4. The American South plays a significant role in the local color movement in the wake of the Civil War. Characteristic of the works of local colorists such as Kate Chopin and William Faulkner are the portrayal of southern life and exploration of the importance of their southern heritage. Use related textual reference to (1) highlight the common characteristics of the local color writings about southern locales, and (2) discuss the significance of Southern Literature in the history of American Literature. (20%)

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1. In 1972, in an essay titled “When We Dead Awaken: Writing as Re-Vision,” the poet and essayist Adrienne Rich effectively summed up the matter:

A radical critique of literature, feminist in its impulse, would take the work first of all as a clue to how we live, how we have been living, how we have been led to imagine ourselves, how our language has trapped as well as liberated us; and how we can believe to see—and therefore live—afresh. ... We need to know the writing of the past and know it differently than we have ever known it; not to pass on a tradition but to break its hold over us.

Comment on Rich’s statement first. Then, choose one writer and analyze his/her work(s) in terms of one critical approach to build up and develop your argument. (25%)

2. Some have said that Wallace Stevens wrote “The Man with the Blue Guitar” after viewing Picasso’s “Old Guitarist.” However, Stevens himself was always averse to admitting direct influences on his poems. That Picasso was the artist whom Stevens adapted to his own work seems to be rather obvious; yet, our deliberation may immediately seem groundless if we consider Stevens' categorical statement that he “had no particular painting of Picasso in mind.” Can such a statement be deliberately misleading or does it suggest that Stevens would rather consider the entire Picasso relevant to his own poetry? Read the poem and look at the art work. What similarities and differences do you see in the way Picasso and Stevens have chosen to organize and present the details of the work? Also, compare/contrast your response to the art work with that of the narrator in the poem. (25%)

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WALLACE STEVENS (1879-1955)

The Man with the Blue Guitar

I

The man bent over his guitar,
A shearsman of sorts. The day was green.

They said, "You have a blue guitar,
You do not play things as they are."

The man replied, "Things as they are 5
Are changed upon the blue guitar."

And they said then, "But play, you must,
A tune beyond us, yet ourselves,

A tune upon the blue guitar
Of things exactly as they are." 10

II

I cannot bring a world quite round,
Although I patch it as I can.

I sing a hero's head, large eye
And bearded bronze, but not a man,

Although I patch him as I can 15
And reach through him almost to man.

If to serenade almost to man
Is to miss, by that, things as they are,

Say that it is the serenade
Of a man that plays a blue guitar. 20

III

Ah, but to play man number one,
To drive the dagger in his heart,

To lay his brain upon the board
And pick the acrid colors out,

To nail his thought across the door, 25
Its wings spread wide to rain and snow,

To strike his living hi and ho,
To tick it, tock it, turn it true,

To bang it from a savage blue,
Jangling the metal of the strings ... 30

IV

So that's life, then: things as they are?
It picks its way on the blue guitar.

A million people on one string?
And all their manner in the thing,

And all their manner, right or wrong, 35
And all their manner, weak and strong?

The feelings crazily, craftily call,
Life a buzzing of flies in autumn air,

And that's life, then: things as they are,
This buzzing of the blue guitar. 1936 40

考試科目

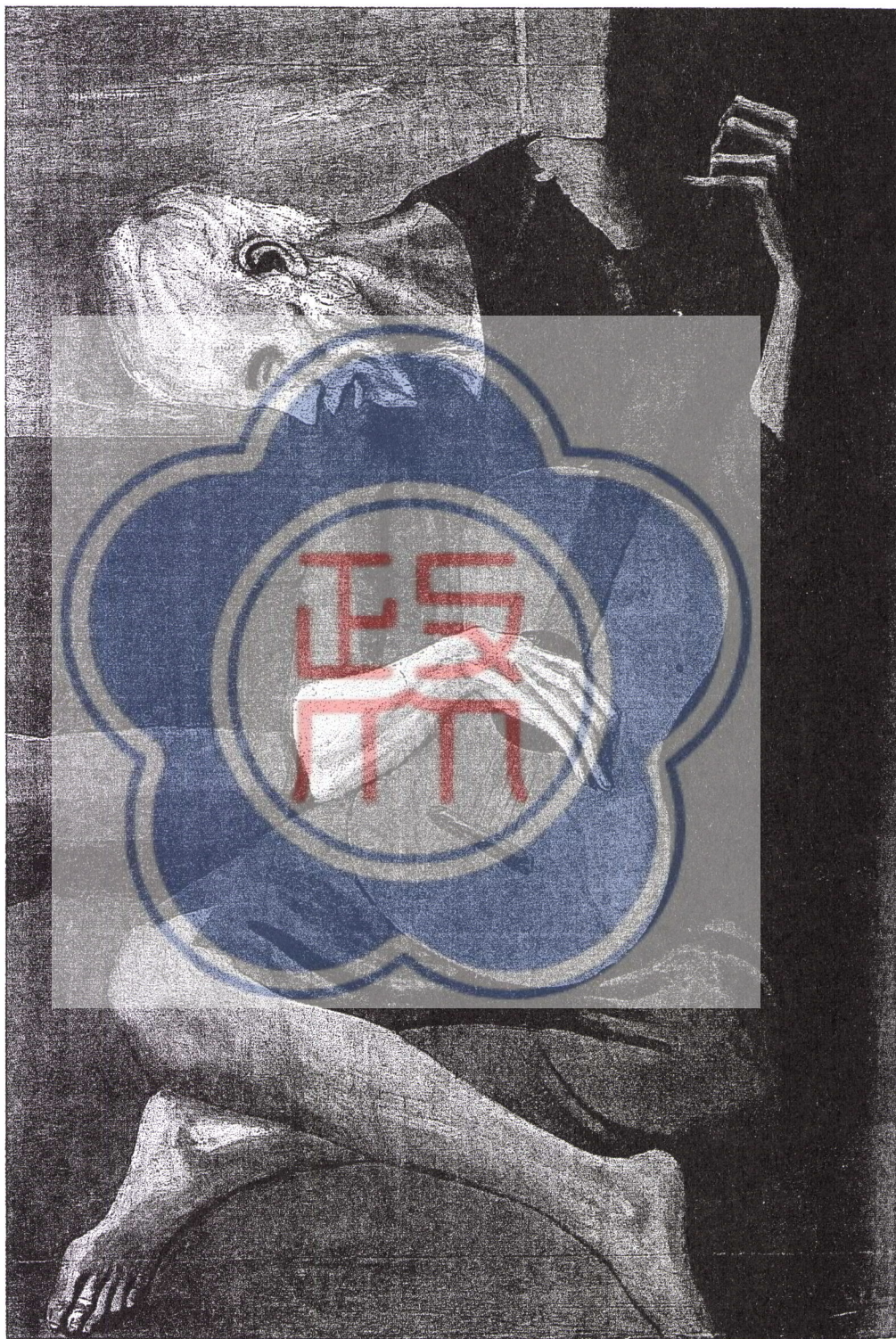
文學作品分析

所別

英國語文學系
文學組 011

考試時間

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Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881-1973). *The Old Guitarist*. 1903-4. Oil on panel. 122.9 × 82.6 cm.
Helen Birch Bartlett Memorial Collection. 1926.253. Photograph © The Art Institute of Chicago. All rights reserved. © 2002 Estate of Pablo Picasso/Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

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註 試題隨卷繳交

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3. Read the following poem by John Donne and then answer each of the four questions.

Death, be not proud

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
 Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
 For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow
 Die not, poor death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
 From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be, 5
 Much pleasure—then, from thee much more must flow;
 And soonest^o our best men with thee do go, radiest
 Rest of their bones and soul's delivery.
 Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
 And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell; 10
 And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well,
 And better than thy stroke. Why swell'st thou then?
 One short sleep passed, we wake eternally,
 And death shall be no more; death, thou shalt die.

John Donne (1572–1631)

- (1.) Identify the figure of speech used in the poem. 5%
- (2.) Discuss the tone of the poem. 10%
- (3.) Explain the relationship between the form and the content of the poem. 10%
- (4.) What is the theme of the poem? 25%

考試科目	英語教學 理論與實務	所別	英國語文學系 英語教學組 6112	考試時間 2月26日(日) 第 3 節
<p>Answer the following questions in English. The score you earn for each question will be based on the thoroughness of the answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ability to write effectively in English is a major concern in English language learning. However, L2 writing is not just a matter of language. It is said to be an activity with social, cultural, and cognitive aspects. Do you agree or not? Explain grounds for your stance. (25%) 2. Choose three vocabulary learning strategies that you think are most useful in remembering a word once it has been introduced. Explain what types of word knowledge they address (meaning, form, grammar, or discourse), and what kinds of process they involve (memory, cognitive, compensation, metacognitive, affective, or social). (25%) 3. Many curriculum designers have been taking more of a whole language approach whereby four skills are treated as closely interrelated in a course. The Episode Hypothesis is one of possible integrated approaches commonly found in textbooks. Provide an example that truly reflects the spirit of this approach and explain in detail how this example contributes to integrated-skills teaching. (25%) 4. Imagine a given teacher uses some innovative reading materials in his class because he believes that these are superior to the traditional ones. He would like to convince his colleagues that the new materials are more effective than the traditional ones, hence testing his students in this class with a standardized test at the beginning of the term as well as the end. He thinks if his students' test scores improve significantly, he can provide convincing evidence to prove that his students indeed have had the benefit of the innovative materials. Is this teacher's way of proving the effectiveness of his innovative materials convincing to you? (25%) 				
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考 試 科 目	語言學概論	所 別	英國語文學系英語教學組 6112	考 試 時 間	2 月 26 日(日) 第 4 節
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Answer ALL of the following questions.

1. Which of the following items may or may not need to be listed in a dictionary of modern English? Why? Then define what a word is based on your answer. (15%)

cock-a-doodle-doo, easily, un-Clintonish, hardly, antirehabilitationist, came, dogged, keep notes on (all the expenses), keep tabs on (all the expenses), Too many cooks spoil the broth, conceivable, breaking, highness, pigeons, carrot.

2. Say carefully the following pairs of words and answer the questions followed. (15%)

- (a) strategy strategic
 photograph photographic
 democrat democratic
- (b) absent absentee
 pay payee
 employ employee
- (c) wide width
 long length
 broad breadth
- (d) Mongol Mongolian
 grammar grammarian
 Shakespeare Shakespearian
- (e) sane sanity
 vain vanity
 extreme extremity
 verbose verbosity
 divine divinity
 profound profundity

- (1) Identify the affix in each pair, and state the base (part-of-speech) to which each affix is attached in each case.
 (2) Describe the phonological effects on the base caused by the addition of affix.

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3. Study the following sets of words and state semantic considerations on the application of word formation process. (10%)

- (a) short-sleeved (shirt)
 one-eyed (captain)
 red-nosed (reindeer)
 green-roofed (house)
 three-legged (desk)
 red-haired (lady)
 *two-carred (family) (intended meaning 'a family with two cars')
 *big-shepherd dogged (woman) (intended meaning 'a woman with a big shepherd dog')
- (b) unoptimistic *unpessimistic
 unwell *unill
 unloved *unhated
 unhappy *unsad
 unwise *unfoolish

4. Study the following sentences and state generalizations about the syntactic behavior of adjectives. (10%)

- (a) This is a risky business.
 (b) Those are atomic scientists.
 (c) *Those scientists are atomic.
 (d) *Jack the Ripper, the killer, was serial.
 (e) He is the presidential assistant.
 (f) The assistant was presidential.
 (g) Jane's former boss is in Jail.
 (h) *Jane's boss is former.
 (i) The baby is asleep.
 (j) *This is the asleep baby.
 (k) *Bill is being tall.
 (l) Bill is being noisy.
 (m) That old, tan stool is mine.
 (n) *That stool is old, tan.

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5. In early Modern English, there were two functioning second person pronouns: *thou* and *ye*. (15%)
- (1) *Thou* and *ye* were used by different social groups to address people from social groups other than their own. What are the possible social constraints in using these two pronouns?
 - (2) *Thou* has been lost from general use in English, but *ye* (in the form of *you*) has survived. What are the possible reasons that have caused this change?
 - (3) Give a contrastive analysis of the use of 你 and 您 in Mandarin Chinese, and explain why the sociolinguistic opposition between 你 and 您 has been maintained in Chinese society.
- [English data are adapted from William O'Grady, Michael Dobrovolsky, and Francis Katamba (1996: 590)]

6. The following table presents the consonant inventory of children at age two and age four. (10%)
- (1) Describe the patterns in this table.
 - (2) Explain why such relative order of sound acquisition emerges.

Table-1: Consonant inventory of children at age two and age four

	<u>Age two</u>	<u>Age four</u>
Stops	p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n	p, b, t, d, k, g, m, n, ŋ
Fricatives	f, s	f, v, s, z, ʃ
Affricates	--	tʃ, dʒ
Other	w	w, j, l, r

[The above data are adapted from William O'Grady, Michael Dobrovolsky, and Francis Katamba (1996: 468-9)]

7. The following sentences show that non-linguistic knowledge and beliefs play an important role in identifying the speaker's meaning. Describe the contextual factors that would help to determine who "he" is. (10%)
- a. The judge denied the prisoner's request because he was cautious.
 - b. The judge denied the prisoner's request because he was dangerous.
 - c. The judge denied the prisoner's request because he was smart.

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8. Each of the following two examples contains a conversational implicature. (15%)

(1) What is the implicature for each example?

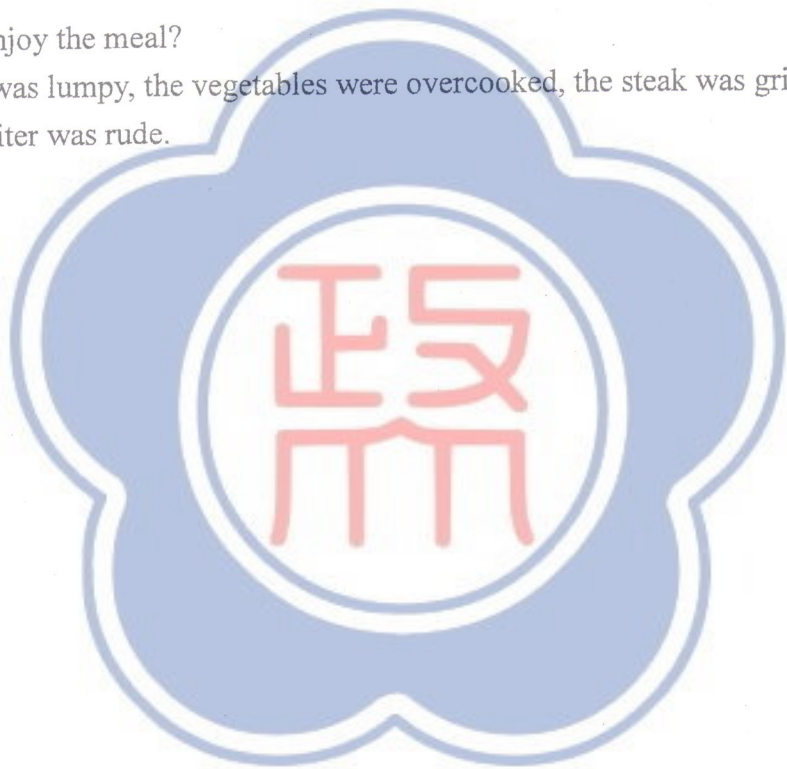
(2) Which maxim(s) of the Cooperative Principle is (are) related? How is (are) the maxim(s) implemented?

Example-1

A: Did you get hold of John?
B: I tried.

Example-2

A: Did you enjoy the meal?
B: The soup was lumpy, the vegetables were overcooked, the steak was gristly, the desert was musty, and the waiter was rude.



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