

考試科目	英文寫作	系別	英國語文學系碩士班 文學組/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第二節
------	------	----	------------------------	------	--------------

1. Write a 100-word interpretation (not paraphrase) of the following passage from Charles Baudelaire's *The Salon of 1859* (15%)

Imagination is analysis, imagination is synthesis; and yet men who are skilful in analysis and competent enough to sum up problems can well be devoid of imagination. Imagination is all that, and yet not entirely that. Imagination is sensitiveness, and yet there are some very sensitive people, too sensitive perhaps, who have none. It is imagination that has taught man the moral significance of colour, contour, sound and scent. In the beginning of things, imagination created analogy and metaphor. It decomposes all creation, and, with the wealth of materials amassed and ordered according to rules whose origins can be found only in the deepest recesses of the soul, it creates a new world, it produces the sensation of something new. Since imagination created the world (I think we are entitled to say that much even in the religious sense), it is right that imagination should govern the world.

2. Write a 300-word response to Sigmund Freud's take on the impact of education on the 'pleasure in nonsense' in the passage below from *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious*. Freud claims that education is anathema to the child's nonsensical play or games, an activity which elsewhere he highly regards as the first trace of creativity in human life ('Creative Writers and Day-Dreaming'). How do you (dis)agree with Freud's idea that education suffocates creativity? (35%)

During the period in which a child is learning how to handle the vocabulary of his mother-tongue, it gives him obvious pleasure to 'experiment with it in play', to use Groos's words. And he puts words together without regard to the condition that they should make sense, in order to obtain from them the pleasurable effect of rhythm or rhyme. Little by little he is forbidden this enjoyment, till all that remains permitted to him are significant combination of words. . . . Whatever the motive many have been which led the child to begin these games, I believe that in his later development he gives himself up to them with the consciousness that they are nonsensical, and that he finds enjoyment in the attraction of what is forbidden by reason. He now uses games in order to withdraw from the pressure of critical reason. But there is far more potency in the restrictions which must establish themselves in the course of a child's education in logical thinking and in distinguishing between what is true and false in reality; and for this reason the rebellion against the compulsion of logic and reality is deep-going and long-lasting. Even the phenomenon of imaginative activity must be included in this [rebellious] category. The power of criticism has increased so greatly in the later part of childhood and in the period of learning which extends over puberty that the pleasure in 'liberated nonsense' only seldom dares to show itself directly. One does not venture to say anything absurd.

考 試 科 目	英文寫作	系 別	英國語文學系 碩士班 文學組/英語教學組	考 試 時 間	2 月 23 日(六) 第 2 節
---------	------	-----	-------------------------	---------	-------------------

3. Write an outline of the following article. (25%)

Can People Be Judged by Their Appearance?

Everyone knows that a human being, like a chicken, comes from an egg. At a very early stage, the human embryo forms a three-layered tube, the inside layer of which grows into the stomach and lungs, the middle layer into bones, muscles, joints, and blood vessels, and the outside layer into the skin and nervous system.

Usually these three grow about equally, so that the average human being is a fair mixture of brains, muscles, and inward organs. In some eggs, however, one layer grows more than the others, and when the angels have finished putting the child together, he may have more gut than brain, or more brain than muscle. When this happens, the individual's activities will often be mostly with the overgrown layer.

We can thus say that while the average human being is a mixture, some people are mainly "digestion-minded," some "muscles-minded," and some "brain-minded," and correspondingly digestion-bodied, muscle-bodied, or brain-bodied. The digestion-bodied people look thick; the muscle-bodied people look wide; and the brain-bodied people look long. This does not mean the taller a man is the brainier he will be. It means that if a man, even a short man, looks long rather than wide or thick, he will often be more concerned about what goes on in his mind than about what he does or what he eats; but the key factor is slenderness and not height. On the other hand, a man who gives the impression of being thick rather than long or wide will usually be more interested in a good steak than in a good idea or a good long walk.

Medical men use Greek words to describe these types of body-build. For the man whose body shape mostly depends on the inside layer of the egg, they use the word *endomorph*. If it depends mostly upon the middle layer, they call him a *mesomorph*. If it depends upon the outside layer, they call him a *ectomorph*. We can see the same roots in our English words "enters," "medium," and "ectit."

Since the inside skin of the human egg, or endoderm, forms the inner organs of the belly, the viscera, the endomorph is usually belly-minded; since the middle skin forms the body tissues, or soma, the mesomorph is usually muscle-minded; and since the outside skin forms the brain, or cerebrum, the ectomorph is usually brain-minded. Translating this into Greek, we have the viscerotonic endomorph, the somatotonic mesomorph, and the cerebrotonic ectomorph.

Words are beautiful things to a cerebrotonic, but a viscerotonic knows you cannot eat a menu no matter what language it is printed in, and a somatotonic knows you cannot increase your chest expansion by reading a dictionary. So it is advisable to leave these words and see what kind of people they actually apply to, remembering again that most individuals are fairly equal mixtures and that what we have to say concerns only the extremes. Up to the present, these types have been thoroughly studied only in the male sex.

Viscerotonic endomorph. If a man is definitely a thick type rather than a broad or long type, he is likely to be round and soft, with a big chest but a bigger belly. He would rather eat than breathe comfortably. He is

考試科目	英文寫作	系別	英國語文學系 碩士班 文學組/英語教學組	考試時間	2 月 23 日(六) 第 2 節
------	------	----	-------------------------	------	-------------------

likely to have a wide face, short and thick neck, big thighs and upper arms, and small hands and feet. He has overdeveloped breasts and looks as though he were blown up a little like a balloon. His skins is soft and smooth, and when he get bald, as he does usually quite early, he loses the hair in the middle of his head first.

The short, jolly, thickset, red-faced politician with a cigar in his mouth, who always looks a though he were about to have a stroke, is the best example of this type. The reason he often makes a good politician is that he likes people, banquets, baths, and sleep; he is easygoing, soothing, and his feelings are easy to understand. ...

Somatotonic mesomorph. If a man is definitely a broad type rather than a thick or long type, he is likely to be rugged and have lots of muscle. He is apt to have big forearms and legs, and his chest and belly are well formed and firm, with the chest bigger than the belly. He would rather breathe than eat. He has a bony head, big shoulders, and a square jaw. His skin is thick, coarse, and elastic, and tans easily. If he gets bald, usually starts on the head.

Dick Tracy, Li'l Abner, and other men of action belong to this type. Such people make good lifeguards and construction workers. They like to put out energy. They have lots of muscles, and they like to use them. They go in for adventure, exercise, fighting, and getting the upper hand. They are bold and unrestrained, and love to master the people and things around them. If the psychiatrist knows the things which give such people satisfaction, he is able to understand why they may be unhappy in certain situations.

Cerebrotonic ectomorph. The man who is definitely a long type is likely to have thin bones and muscles. His shoulders are apt to sag and he has a flat belly with a dropped stomach, and long, weak legs. His neck and fingers are long, and his face is shaped like a long egg. His skin is thin, dry, and pale, and he rarely gets bald. He looks like an absent-minded professor and often is one.

Though such people are jumpy, they like to keep their energy and don't fancy moving around much. They would rather sit quietly by themselves and keep out of difficulties. Trouble upsets them, and they run away from it. Their friends don't understand them very well. They move jerkily and feel jerkily. The psychiatrist who understands how easily they become anxious is often able to help them get along better in the sociable and aggressive world of endomorphs and mesomorphs.

In the special cases where people definitely belong to one type or another, then, one can tell a good deal about their personalities from their appearance. When the human mind is engaged in one of its struggles with itself or with the world outside, the individual's way of handling the struggle will be partly determined by his type. If he is a viscerotonic, he will often want to go to a party where he can eat and drink and be in good company at a time when he might be better off attending to business; the somatotonic will want to go out and do something about it, master the situation, even if what he does is foolish and not properly figured out, while the cerebrotonic will go off by himself and think it over, when perhaps he would be better off doing something about it or seeking good company to try to forget it.

Since the personality characteristics depend on the growth of the layers of the little egg from which the person developed, they are very difficult to change. Nevertheless, it is important for the individual to know about these types, so that he can have at least an inkling of what to expect from those around him, and can make

考試科目	英文寫作	系別	英國語文學系 碩士班 文學組/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六)第2節
------	------	----	--------------------------------	------	-------------

allowances for the different kinds of human nature, and so that he can become aware of and learn to control his own natural tendencies, which may sometimes guide him into making the same mistakes over and over again in handling his difficulties.

[source: Eric Berne (1947), *Mind in Action*]

4. Summarize the article given above, "Can People Be Judged by Their Appearance?", in a paragraph around 80 words. (25%)



備註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文系文學組	考試時間	2月23日(六)第 3 節
------	------	----	--------	------	---------------

1. Many British authors have tried, often through quite different strategies, to come to terms with the issues of modernity and urbanization in their literary works. Choose **FOUR** of the following authors and construct a coherent argument that compares and contrasts their positions: Thomas Carlyle, Charles Dickens, Oscar Wilde, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce. (30%)

2. Literature has long been an imaginary venue where authors may freely probe or enter into the recesses of human psychology. But is the so-called psychology a universal given, shared by all races and nations, or is it contingent on each author's localized and historically specific understanding of what constitutes "human nature"? Choose **FOUR** authors/texts out of the following groups and discuss how their understandings of psychology or human nature coalesce or depart from one another. (30%)
 - (1) William Shakespeare, *Hamlet*
 - (2) Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *Christabel*
 - (3) Emily Brontë, *Wuthering Heights*
 - (4) George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*
 - (5) Joseph Conrad, *The Heart of Darkness*
 - (6) T. S. Eliot, *The Waste Land*
 - (7) Ian McEwan, *Atonement*

3. Nature is a recurrent thematic element in the major literary works of American romanticism. Choose **ANY TWO** of the following authors and discuss how they represent **AND** conceptualize nature in their works: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry David Thoreau, Herman Melville, Walt Whitman. (20%)

4. Commodification of culture is a matter of great concern at least for four most influential poets of American modernism: Ezra Pound, Wallace Stevens, Robert Frost. Choose **ANY TWO** of the above poets and discuss how they assess and react to the pervasive influence of capital on poetry writing. (20%)

備

註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	英文系文學組	考試時間	2月23日(六)第 4 節
------	--------	----	--------	------	---------------

I
Consider this translation by Ezra Pound of a Li Po (李白) lyric. Will you consider this poem merely a literal translation of Chinese poetry? Or will you consider this poem to some extent bespeaks Pound's own poetics? Please explain and develop your argument based on an analysis of the poem. (25%)

“The River-Merchant's Wife: A Letter”
By Ezra Pound (1885-1972) After 〈長干行〉 by Li Po (701-762)

While my hair was still cut straight across my forehead
I played about the front gate, pulling flowers.
You came by on bamboo stilts, playing horse,
You walked about my seat, playing with blue plums.
And we went on living in the village of Chokan:
Two small people, without dislike or suspicion.

At fourteen I married My Lord you.
I never laughed, being bashful.
Lowering my head, I looked at the wall.
Called to, a thousand times, I never looked back.

At fifteen I stopped scowling,
I desired my dust to be mingled with yours
Forever and forever, and forever.
Why should I climb the look out?

At sixteen you departed
You went into far Ku-to-yen, by the river of swirling eddies,
And you have been gone five months.
The monkeys make sorrowful noise overhead.

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	英文學文學組	考試時間	2月23日(文)第 4 節
------	--------	----	--------	------	---------------

You dragged your feet when you went out.
 By the gate now, the moss is grown, the different mosses,
 Too deep to clear them away!
 The leaves fall early this autumn, in wind.
 The paired butterflies are already yellow with August
 Over the grass in the West garden;
 They hurt me. I grow older.

If you are coming down through the narrows of the river Kiang,
 Please let me know beforehand,
 And I will come out to meet you
 As far as Cho-fo-Sa.

Source: *Selected Poems* (1957)

李白 長干行
 妾髮初覆額 折花門前劇
 郎騎竹馬來 遠床弄青梅
 同居長千里 兩小無嫌猜
 十四為君婦 羞顏未嘗開
 低頭向暗壁 千喚不一回
 十五始展眉 願同塵與灰
 常存抱柱信 豈上望夫臺
 十六君遠行 瞿塘濤瀨堆
 五月不可觸 猿鳴天上哀



備註	試題隨卷繳交
----	--------

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	英文系文學組	考試時間	2月23日(元)第4節
------	--------	----	--------	------	-------------

門前遲行跡 一一生綠苔
 苔深不能掃 落葉秋風早
 八月蝴蝶來 雙飛西園草
 感此傷妾心 坐愁紅顏老
 早晚下三巴 預將書報家
 相迎不道遠 直至長風沙

II.

Choose ONE suggested topic listed below to develop your argument. Compare or contrast the writers/the works, and make some evaluation. (25%)

- Susan Glaspell's *Triples* was written almost forty years after Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. In Glaspell's play, the relationship between men and women is as oppressive as in Ibsen's, although the setting, the time and space, and the chosen method of escape are different.
- James Joyce's "The Dead" can be compared to Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. Both depict a woman's struggle to become emotionally independent of the husband who seeks to control her. In both cases, there are secrets involved in the wife's past.
- Examples of regionalism can be found in the writing of Willa Cather, Kate Chopin, William Faulkner, and Eudora Welty. Choose a critical approach to develop your argument on the writer(s) suggested.
- Although each of these poems tells a story, what happens in the poem isn't necessarily obvious: for example, T. S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" and Robert Browning's "Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister." Choose a critical approach to illuminate such issues as the character's situation in life, attitudes towards others and self, etc.

備

註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	英文系文學組	考試時間	2月23日(六)第4節
------	--------	----	--------	------	-------------

III.

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skills even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's *literate*, educated teenagers can no longer read without an attendant noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the cortex and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense hunch suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This breach of concentration, silence, solitude goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to *learn it by heart*. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Answer the following questions. 50%

1. Explain the following excerpts in your own words. 10%
 - a. Unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration
 - b. Renders impossible certain essential acts of comprehension and concentration
2. According to the author, which problem, illiteracy or underliteracy, is more serious in America? Why? 10%
3. What does the author mean when he writes, "Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital"? How does he play on the expression "by heart"? 20%
4. What is the effect of wording of the opening sentence? Why does the author write that "it is hardly necessary" to say what he clearly feels is *extremely necessary* to say? 10%

備

註 試題隨卷繳交

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	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第三節
------	-----------	----	-----------------	------	--------------

Answer the following questions in English.

1. There have been many different definitions to language learning tasks and task-based language teaching. Among them, what are some qualifying features of language learning tasks? What may be some pros and cons of using task-based language teaching with low-level learners who may not be motivated to learn a new language? (25%)
2. Mobile technologies and hand-held devices have recently been used for language learning and teaching purposes. Please provide a discussion on one project-based activity (with proper context, procedure, product, and evaluation plan) in which such devices may be realistically useful for fostering authentic interaction and intercultural understanding between native speakers and teenager English learners in Taiwan. (25%)
3. Explain the differences among the 4 kinds of situations derived from the combinations of the concepts of integrative/instrumental orientation and of intrinsic/extrinsic motivation (9%) and provide a real-life example for each (i.e., 4 examples) (8%). Also, elaborate on which combination do you think can be best practically applied in teaching to help EFL high school students in Taiwan. (8%). (25% in total)
4. The Gouin Series Method is one of the early, well-known teaching methods in foreign language teaching field. Describe in some detail how this method was born (that is, from Gouin's own learning experiences in Germany and from his real-life observations in France) (10%). Then explain why Gouin's story can be very enlightening for many students and/or even English teachers in Taiwan (15%). (25% in total)

備

註 試題隨卷繳交

考試科目	語言學概論	系別	英國語文學系/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第四節
------	-------	----	--------------	------	--------------

I. Multiple Choices: Choose the best answer and write down the corresponding letter, a, b, c, or d on the answer sheet. (20%) (1 point each)

- The word *oversimplification* has _____.
 (a) two free, two derivational, and one inflectional morphemes
 (b) one free, two derivational, and two inflectional morphemes
 (c) one free and four derivational morphemes
 (d) one free and three derivational morphemes
- Modality is used in a sentence to _____.
 (a) express speaker's attitude (b) indicate the speech time
 (c) relate events to each other (d) perform a speech act
- The current pronunciation of *ask* in English is a result of a historical _____.
 (a) metathesis (b) dissimilation (c) epenthesis (d) neutralization
- Which of the following is **NOT** grammatical?
 (a) Henry is eager to please. (b) Sam **came** by a large sum of money.
 (c) The devil made Faust leave. (d) Has the nurse **slept** the baby yet?
- If $V \rightarrow [+nasal] / [+nasal] ___ \#$, then _____ is a correct form.
 (a) [māl] (b) [amã] (c) [ãmi] (d) [lãm]
- Which of the following does **NOT** contain deictic expressions?
 (a) he, she, and they
 (b) now, tomorrow, and today
 (c) come and go
 (d) John and Mary
- The words *bigger/smaller* illustrate a _____ pair.
 (a) complementary (b) gradable (c) relational opposite (d) synonymous
- According to truth conditional semantics, the sentence *My bachelor friends are all lonely* is _____.
 (a) tautological (b) contradictory (c) paradoxical (d) ungrammatical
- Which of the following exemplifies the loss of a sound in Modern English?
 (a) bathe (b) bosom (c) veal (d) variety
- The English word *bagel* is a borrowing from _____.
 (a) French (b) German (c) Spanish (d) Yiddish
- We can say that all English vowel phonemes have _____ as an allophone.
 (a) [i] (b) [u] (c) [o] (d) [ə]
- Which of the following sound pairs has the same manner of articulation?
 (a) [t]/[ʃ] (b) [f]/[θ] (c) [l]/[m] (d) [ɛ]/[tʃ]

考試科目	語言學概論	系別	英國語文學系/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第四節
------	-------	----	--------------	------	--------------

13. Which brain area is generally believed to be most strongly associated with auditory comprehension?
 (a) brain stem (b) Broca's area (c) Wernicke's area (d) Sylvian fissure
14. Garden path sentences reveal that _____.
 (a) speech perception is categorical parsing
 (b) an error has occurred in speech production
 (c) begins after the entire sentence has been heard
 (d) parsing begins before the entire sentence has been heard
15. Which of the following theories is related to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?
 (a) Linguistic Relativism
 (b) Bioprogram
 (c) Connectionism
 (d) Modularity
16. When our utterance is contextually inappropriate, we are most likely to drop the original syntactic structure and use _____.
 (a) an anticipatory retracing (b) a fresh start
 (c) an instant repair (d) a presupposed utterance
17. Which of these languages is the earliest for which written records survive?
 (a) Phoenician (b) Egyptian (c) Sumerian (d) Hittite
18. Babies first use phonemes in their language when they are _____.
 (a) close to one year old (b) around two years old
 (c) between six and seven months old (d) around two months old
19. Which of the following is NOT a specialty of the right hemisphere?
 (a) language processing
 (b) holistic tasks
 (c) facial recognition
 (d) visuospatial functions
20. Complementary distribution refers to the situation in which phones _____.
 (a) form suspicious pairs
 (b) always occur next to one another
 (c) are found in the same phonetic environment
 (d) never occur in the same phonetic environment

II. Fill in the blanks. (Write all your answers on the answer sheet.) (20%) (2 points each)

1. In English, the sounds [s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ] form a phonetic class: _____.

考試科目	語言學概論	系別	英國語文學系/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第四節
------	-------	----	--------------	------	--------------

2. Words such as *sandwich* or *robot* that come from proper names illustrate a word formation process called _____.
3. When a taboo word is not allowed, a _____ is often used to avoid unpleasant subjects such as death.
4. When a pidgin is learned by children of a community as a first language, it has become a _____. Tok Pisin is claimed to be such a language.
5. A shifting between Chinese and English within a single sentence by a bilingual speaker is a phenomenon called _____.
6. Russian, English, French, and Hindi all belong to the _____ language family. Chinese belongs to the _____ language family.
7. In linguistics, _____, such as English *night*, French *nuit*, and German *nacht*, are words that developed from the same etymological origin.
8. The term used to refer to the specialization of the brain hemispheres for different cognitive functions is _____.
9. The _____ was a major sound change of the English language that took place between 1400 and 1600—for example, Middle English [e:] became Modern English [i:].

III. Short Answers. (20%) (4 points each)

1. What is an argument structure? Use English examples to illustrate.
2. Illustrate with English examples the differences between sentence meaning and utterance meaning.
3. Name the four maxims that form the Cooperative Principle.
4. Name some characteristics of motherese.
5. Illustrate with English examples the differences between homonymy and polysemy.

IV. Essay Questions. (40%) (10 points each)

1. For each example, identify the Predicate Complement. Indicate whether it is a Subject Complement or an Object Complement, and whether it is Stative or Inchoative.

Example: Jane looked interested. Answer: Interested; Subject Complement; Stative

- (a) Lincoln declared the slaves free.
- (b) I enjoy reading Shakespeare.
- (c) Mary became a ballot dancer.
- (d) I prefer my coffee black.
- (e) Jim's car has gone completely to bits.

考試科目	語言學概論	系別	英國語文學系/英語教學組	考試時間	2月23日(六) 第四節
------	-------	----	--------------	------	--------------

2. For each unacceptable example below, indicate whether the problem is in the domain of tense, aspect, or modality, and rewrite the example into an acceptable one.

Example: Yesterday I meet my friend downtown.

Answer: Tense; Yesterday I met my friend downtown.

- (a) That professor is often arriving late on class.
- (b) You could hand in your term essay by Friday or you'll fail the course.
- (c) He recognized me repeatedly for twenty minutes.
- (d) I have gotten up and ate breakfast.
- (e) She doesn't be happy today.

3. Identify three common pronunciation problems that Chinese learners of English have and provide phonetic analyses for the problems.

4. It has been reported that hearing children growing up in homes with non-speaking deaf parents cannot learn spoken language from radio or even television. What are the implications of this finding for language acquisition?



備	註	試題隨卷繳交
---	---	--------