

考試科目	英文作文	所別	英文系 文學 6111 英教 6112	考試時間	3月6日(六)第3節
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**I. Rewrite each sentence without changing the meaning of it. Begin with the words given. 20%**

1. The film was enjoyed by the entire audience, even those people who were previously uninterested in archeology.

Even though...

2. It is not difficult to trick auditors of the accounts since they have no access to actual company records.

Auditors of the accounts are...

3. The lecturer clarified the difficulties of deciding which text is authoritative, but did not suggest how these difficulties might be solved.

Without...

4. The criminals will have been jailed for three years this June, but the location of their loot remains unknown.

Where the criminals...

5. Grady, who was terrified by the prospect that he faced of taking a comprehensive qualifying exam, put off applying until next year.

Facing...

**II. Write a 200-word English summary for the passages below. Do not simply repeat words or sentences from the passages. If you repeat three or more continuous words from the text, put them in quotations. 30%**

Passage 1

The transformation of English from being the language of a few powerful countries (i.e., the UK, USA) to becoming the international language it is today has brought with it many changes in the language teaching profession, which is trying to adapt to the new EIL environment and the new demands of its learners. Proposals are currently being made to move beyond the native speaker as the model in language teaching (Cook 1999, in press) since, in the context of EIL, native speakers are only a part of the much larger group of speakers of the language. In fact, as Modiano (1999) argues, proficiency in speaking English is no longer determined by birth but by the capacity to use the language properly, a capacity that is shared by some--but not all--speakers, be they native or non-native. [...]

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from Enric Llurda, "Non-Native Speaker Teachers and English as an International Language"

#### Passage 2

Few people would dispute that those who use English as their first language have an advantage over those for whom it is a foreign language. My claim is that this advantage is so substantial that it cannot be outweighed by other factors prevalent in the learning situation, whether it be motivation, aptitude, perseverance, experience, education, or anything else. In other words, for all their efforts, non-native speakers can never achieve a native speaker's competence. The two groups remain clearly distinguishable. [...]

Non-native speakers are ill at ease with using English accurately and appropriately, and their fluency does not come up to native levels, either. Their handicap is even more conspicuous when their English-language performance is compared to their mother-tongue performance. Few of us would deny that we are far more capable in our first language, implying, among other things, that we are capable of reaching our communicative goals more directly and with less effort.

from Peter Medgyes, "Native or Non-Native: Who's Worth More?"

**III. Write an essay explaining your own position and understanding of the issues involved in the two passages above. Make your main point(s) clearly and support them with logical reasoning and examples. 50%**

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文學 文學組 6111	考試時間	3月6日(六)第4節
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English Literature (60%)

Answer the following questions in essay form:

1. Thomas Carlyle has urged his contemporaries to “close thy Byron and open thy Goethe.” Discuss how Carlyle’s advice reflects the Victorians’ attitude towards the Romantic poetry. Support your response with details and examples. (20%)
2. Alienation is a recurrent theme in modernist literature. Discuss how this theme is presented in modernist writing AND why alienation raises grave concerns among modernists. Illustrate your response with examples from relevant literary texts. (20%)
3. Discuss the extent to which the God-centered worldview of the Middle Ages is altered with the advent of Renaissance humanism. Cite specific details and relevant examples to support your points. (20%)

American Literature (40%)

4. Please write a short essay based on the following statement: “In nineteenth-century America, the symbolist belief in correspondence—the doctrine that there exist inherent analogies between the human mind and the outer world—has influenced twentieth-century American poets such as Ezra Pound, e. e. cummings and Wallace Stevens.” (20%)
5. Mark Twain and Henry James are two prominent American writers in Realist Period (1865-1914). Please discuss the representations of the concept(s) of realism in their individual works. (20%)

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	政大 文學組	考試時間	3月7日(日)第3節
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1. The Southern Gothic tradition uses supernatural, grotesque, or ironic events to explore the values and themes of the American South. Please connect "A Good Man Is Hard to Find" by Flannery O'Connor with the tradition of the Southern Gothic, and craft an argument about the generic dynamic in the story. 20%

2. Please analyze "Leda and the Swan" by W.B. Yeats in terms of two different literary approaches. Please develop a comparative reading (on character, theme, symbolism, point of view, etc.) to highlight the different critical agenda of each approach. 30%

3. Paraphrase the following poem and explain how the speaker felt about life. (50%)

I leant upon a coppice gate,  
 When Frost was spectre-gray,  
 And Winter's dregs made desolate  
 The weakening eye of day.  
 The tangled bine-stems scored the sky  
 Like strings of broken lyres,  
 And all mankind that haunted nigh  
 Had sought their household fires.

The land's sharp features seemed to me  
 The Century's corpse outleant,  
 His crypt the cloudy canopy,  
 The wind its death-lament.  
 The ancient pulse of germ and birth  
 Was shrunken hard and dry,  
 And every spirit upon earth  
 Seemed fervourless as I.

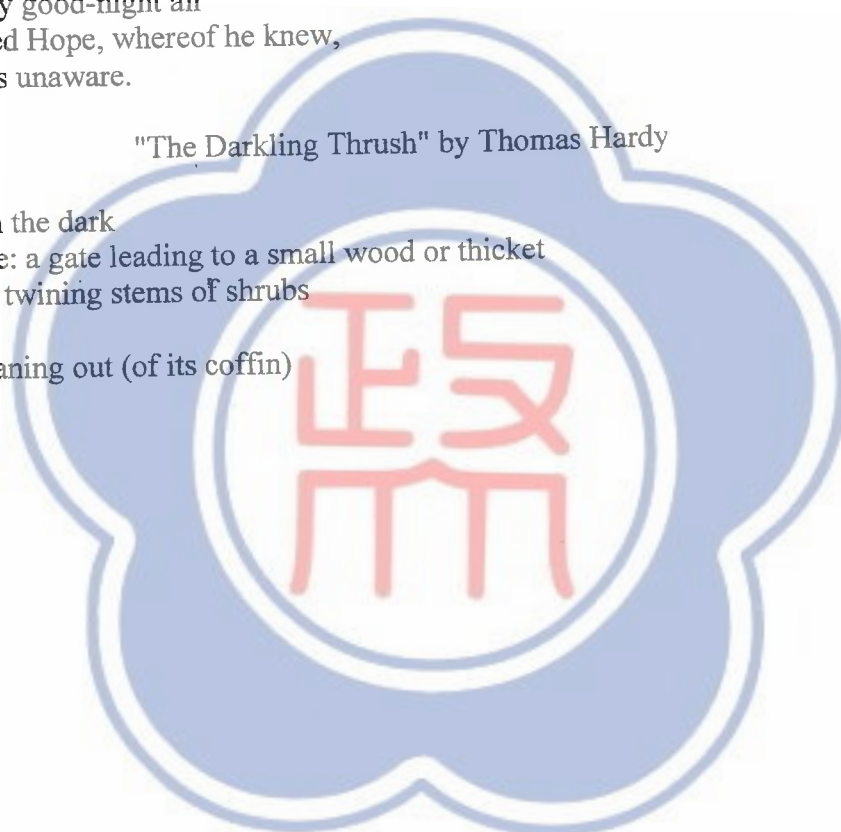
At once a voice arose among  
 The bleak twigs overhead,  
 In a full-throated evensong  
 Of joy illimited.  
 An aged thrush, frail, gaunt and small,  
 In blast-beruffled plume,  
 Had chosen thus to fling his soul  
 Upon the growing gloom.

考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	哲學系 <sup>611</sup> 碩士班 文學組	考試時間	3月7日(日)第3節
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So little cause for carolings  
 Of such ecstatic sound  
 Was written on terrestrial things  
 Afar or nigh around,  
 That I could think there trembled through  
 His happy good-night air  
 Some blessed Hope, whereof he knew,  
 And I was unaware.

"The Darkling Thrush" by Thomas Hardy

Darkling: in the dark  
 coppice gate: a gate leading to a small wood or thicket  
 bine-stems: twining stems of shrubs  
 nigh: near  
 outleant: leaning out (of its coffin)



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備註	試題隨卷繳交
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考試科目	英文作文	所別	英文學 文學 b111 英教 b112	考試時間	3月6日(六)第3節
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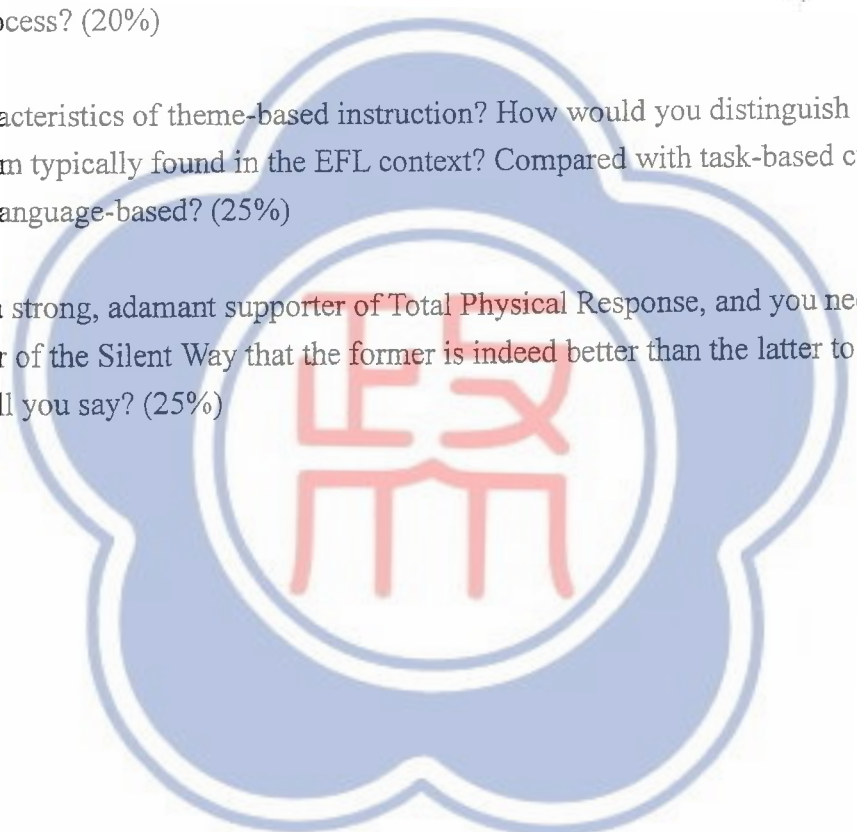
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考 試 科 目	英語教學理論與實務	所 別	英國語文學系/英語教學 組 6112	考 試 時 間	3 月 6 日(六) 第 四 節
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Please answer the following questions in English.

1. Define “silent reading”, “intensive reading” and “extensive reading” and discuss their roles in terms of teaching reading. (30%)
2. What role does a teacher play in a learner-centered classroom? In what ways can a teacher empower learners in the learning process? (20%)
3. What are the characteristics of theme-based instruction? How would you distinguish it from the “traditional” language classroom typically found in the EFL context? Compared with task-based curricula, is theme-based instruction more language-based? (25%)
4. Suppose you are a strong, adamant supporter of Total Physical Response, and you need to convince a strong, adamant supporter of the Silent Way that the former is indeed better than the latter to assist second language learners. What will you say? (25%)



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考 試 科 目	語言學概論	所 別	英文系 6112 英語教學組	考 試 時 間	3 月 7 日 第三 節 (日)
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**I. Multiple Choices: choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter, a, b, c or d on the answer sheet. (20%) (1 point each)**

- Which is **not** a possible initial cluster in English?  
a) /skw/ b) /str/ c) /spl/ d) /swl/
- We can use [\_\_NP] to represent the subcategorization of verbs like \_\_\_\_.  
a) put b) bite c) sleep d) give
- Which of the following determines the syllable number of a word?  
a) coda b) rime c) nucleus d) onset
- Which of the following is **not** a minimal pair?  
a) butter/better b) sink/sing c) bought/fought d) cheap/jeep
- The newly-created word *podcast* illustrates an example of which of the following word formation process?  
a) blending b) coinage c) clipping d) back-formation
- Which of the following brackets indicates a constituent?  
a) Michael ran [up the bill].  
b) The senator hopes [that the bill passes].  
c) The dog [completely destroyed] the shoe.  
d) John [bought a book and] a CD yesterday.
- Which of the following pair contains a relational opposite?  
a) larger/smaller b) awake/asleep c) tall/short d) right/left
- Which group of the following English consonants is [-consonantal]?  
a) obstruents b) glides c) liquids d) nasals
- Which of the following is a recursive rule?  
a)  $X \rightarrow Y$  b)  $X \rightarrow W Y Z$  c)  $X \rightarrow Y \text{ or } Z$  d)  $X \rightarrow X Y$
- The word *disactivation* contains \_\_\_\_.  
a) one free, two derivational, and two inflectional morphemes  
b) one free and three derivational morphemes  
c) one free and four derivational morphemes  
d) two free, two derivational, and one inflectional morphemes
- Which of the following is **not** a common sound change?  
a) [v] becomes [h] b) [p] becomes [f] between [i] and [u]  
c) [z] becomes [s] at the end of a word d) [ā] becomes [a] after a nasal
- The speaker intends to say *walk up the hill*, but he actually utters *halk up the will*. This production error is called \_\_\_\_.  
a) malapropism b) metathesis c) anticipation d) preservation

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13. Which of the following is **not** involved in processing language?  
a) Wernicke's area    b) arcuate fasciculus    c) occipital lobe    d) Broca's area
14. One critical period for the emergence of language abilities is \_\_\_\_.  
a) from birth to age two    b) from age of eight years to sixteen years  
c) from birth to age three    d) from age of ten years to fifteen years
15. What maxim guides you to speak with adequate evidence?  
a) Quantity    b) Quality    c) Manner    d) Relation
16. In the phrase *students with blue eyes*, the head noun is the word \_\_\_\_.  
a) students    b) with    c) blue    d) eyes
17. Which of the following concepts is used to explain how new expressions have been developed and then remain rooted in the language?  
a) taxonomy    b) specialization    c) fuzziness    d) entrenchment
18. Which of the following is **not** a cohesive link?  
a) causal connectors    b) pronouns    c) verb tense    d) number agreement
19. Which of the following accounts for word recognition?  
a) minimal attachment    b) garden path    c) frequency effect    d) recursion
20. The pair *tale/tail* shows a good case of \_\_\_\_.  
a) antonymy    b) homonymy    c) metonymy    d) synonymy

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

1. Languages that use the pitch of individual syllables to contrast meaning are called \_\_\_\_ languages.
2. The fact that *rouge* in English may be pronounced either [rudʒ] or [ruʒ] shows a case of \_\_\_\_.
3. The fact that animal communication is almost exclusively designed for this moment, here and now indicates that it lacks a very distinctive feature of human language: \_\_\_\_.
4. The derivation /mɪsju/ → [mɪʃju] has one assimilation rule operated: \_\_\_\_.
5. The word-formation process involved in producing the italicized form in the sentence Jim *parties* every Saturday night is: \_\_\_\_.
6. The combination of *small elephant* provides a good case of \_\_\_\_ intersection while *fake Picasso*, anti-intersection.
7. A linguistic sign is \_\_\_\_ when there is no natural connection between its form and meaning.
8. The technical vocabulary associated with a special activity or group is called \_\_\_\_.
9. Words having the same meaning in related languages are called \_\_\_\_.
10. Sentences such as *Cats are felines* that are always true no matter which situation you utter them in are called \_\_\_\_ sentences.

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**III. Short Answers. (20%) (5 points each)**

1. State two differences between English pronunciation and English orthography with examples for illustration.
2. State one difference between c-selection and s-selection with an example for illustration.
3. What is social deixis? Provide an example for illustration.
4. State a linguistic universal with an example for illustration.

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

1. Answer the following two questions based on the given interaction between A and B.
  - a) Identify the illocutionary act for each utterance, and state whether it is a direct or indirect speech act.
  - b) Identify a presupposition and a conversational implicature, and discuss the differences between them.

A: My car broke down yesterday.  
 B: So, you don't have to worry about the fuel prices again.  
 A: Right. How about going to the museum this afternoon?  
 B: My brother has a date tonight.
2. Below are sentences from Old English and early Modern English texts. (The earlier spelling forms and words have been changed to conform to Modern English.) Identify and explain the syntactic change(s) in each sentence in linguistic terms.
  - a) I have a brother is condemned to die.
  - b) It nothing pleased his master.
  - c) Me was told.
3. Explain why the following statement is a misconception.
 

“The rules in grammar textbooks are guidelines for correct language use and should be followed whenever possible.”
4. State at least three differences between reference and sense with examples for illustration.