

考試科目	英文寫作	所別	英文系 (文學組、英語教學組)	考試時間	2月27日(日)第2節
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Part I (50%)

The following passage is a sample of student writing:

Is Off-Campus Work Experience Integral to College Education?

Off-campus work experiences teaches students values that can not be learn in college. First of all, it taught students the value of money. Generally speaking, the salary for part time job per hour is according to the minimum wage which the government set up. Through making money out of themselves, they could become more sensible when purchasing things and to show more understanding among their parents' hard work. Secondly, when taking a job student are employed by others, they should learn to take full responsibility of their work that are very different from the club affairs which they may be more interested in. Thirdly, jobs allow students to face various kinds of situations and people. This would push them to become more stable and mature at dealing with problems and also able to communicate with others more appropriately. Fourthly, by changing part time job and manage with diverse works, students are also exploring their future plan for seeking a position suitable for them.

- 1) Rewrite the above passage by editing and correcting all the grammatical errors. Add transitions wherever you see fit. Delete sentences or phrases you find redundant or inappropriately placed. (20%)
- 2) Write a response essay of at least three paragraphs. In that essay, you should voice your agreement or disagreement with the student's position. Review the assigned title of the essay before you set out to write. You may need to briefly define what constitutes college education before you tackle the student's opinion. (30%)

備註 試題隨卷繳交

考 試 科 目	英文寫作	所 別	英國與文學系 (文學組，英語教學組)	考 試 時 間	2 月 27 日(日) 第 2 節
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Part II (50%)

Read the article given below and answer the questions following it.

Chance Meetings

William Saroyan

Chance acquaintances are sometimes the most memorable, for brief friendships have such definite starting and stopping points that they take on a quality of art, of a *whole* thing, which cannot be broken or spoiled. And of course a sort of spoiling is the one thing that seems to be inevitable in an enduring friendship—new aspects of the person become revealed, and that which one had believed to be the truth about a person must be revised. The whole reality of the person must be frequently reconsidered, and so instead of having the stability of art or anything like art, there is a constant flux, a continuous procedure of change and surprise, which at its best, if both people are lucky, is far more appealing than art, for this is the stuff from which art is to be made, from which art is to be continuously enlarged and renewed.

An acquaintanceship, if all goes well, can linger in the memory like an appealing chord of music, while a friendship, or even a friendship that deteriorated into an enmity, so to put it, is like a whole symphony, even if the music is frequently unacceptable, broken, loud, and in other ways painful to hear.

One encounters acquaintances endlessly, especially on one's travels.

There is always somebody on the train, ship, bus, or airplane, who wants to tell you his story, and in turn is willing to let you tell yours, and so you exchange roles as you listen and tell. If the duet works well, you say so long at the end of the ride, and you remember the occasion with a pleasant satisfaction with yourself and with this other person who was suddenly a part of your story and of yourself.

Now, if you play your cards right, and this acquaintance is a pretty girl or a handsome woman, you can risk trying to extend the chance meeting to a non-chance meeting, but the rules of this sort of thing, although unwritten and unstated, do not tend to even permit either party to *think* in terms of anything less than absolute purity, absolute impersonality, total awareness that each presents the whole human race at its courteous best.

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You have been thrown together accidentally, total strangers, in order to pass along as if to Truth itself, or to God, or to Memory, or even to Yourself and to Your Family, the essence of your own story and reality. You are not there to acquire more stories, to have more material to carry with the rest of the material that still haven't been understood, or certainly haven't been used, and you are there anonymously.

The game does not work if you let the other acquaintance know your name or who the people are in your inner life.

What you share is a kind of gentility, sympathy, and charity, not so much for one another, not so much each of you for the other, but rather for the unnamed people in your lives who have been stupid, wrong, unfair, cruel, and altogether human.

And so while the carrier moves steadily toward where you are going, you speak to one another, and you say things you wouldn't say to any other people, and you know everything you say is understood and will not be used against you, and then when the carrier arrives, you look at each other and smile, and say good-bye, good luck, and you move along, and that's it, and you aren't sorry that that's it, you are pleased that it is.

1. According to this article, what are the differences between chance acquaintanceship and friendship? (15%)
2. What is the main point of this article? (10%)
3. Write a narrative (around 300 words) about a chance meeting that you personally experienced or heard from other people to illustrate the main point of this article. (25%)

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文系	考試時間	2月27日(日)第三節
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1. Write a brief synopsis in essay form of the history of literature in Britain, including periods, forms of and changes in the English language, the development of notable genres and styles of writing, and social and political events and movements that significantly affected the course of English literature. (20%)

2. Poetry, drama, and fiction can offer alternatives to reality, or glimpses of possible—and even impossible—social and political changes and situations. Using specific works as examples, discuss **four** British authors who explore such alternatives in their works. (20%)

3. In a brief essay, explain how religious concerns inform or affect the works of **five** of the following authors: the *Beowulf* poet, John Donne, John Milton, Alexander Pope, William Blake, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Gerard Manley Hopkins, James Joyce, T.S. Eliot, Salman Rushdie. (10%)

4. Choose an author who is presently considered a minor or less important figure in British literature before the twentieth century, and present a coherent argument in essay form that explains why this author deserves to be more widely read. Mention the titles of specific works, and use examples to support your reasons. (10%)

American Literature

5. Hemingway is famous for his brevity in fiction. He tells much with few words. This writing technique is often referred to as the "Iceberg Theory." Select a short story by Hemingway and explains how he employs this writing tactics. 20%

6. It's been argued that Emerson's poem "Each and All" best exemplifies his apprehension of the beauty of complete nature, "the perfect whole." Your comment is solicited. 20%

備註 試題隨卷繳交

請注意：背面還有試題。

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文系	考試時間	2月27日(日)第三節
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EACH AND ALL

Little thinks, in the field, yon red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking down;
The heifer that lows in the upland faun,
Far-heard, lows not thine ear to charm;
The sexton, tolling his bell at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
Whilst his files sweep round yon Alpine height;
Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.
All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.
I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even;
He sings the song, but it cheers not now,
For I did not bring home the river and sky;--
He sang to my ear,--they sang to my eye.
The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearls to their enamel gave,
And the bellowing of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wiped away the weeds and foam,
I fetched my sea-born treasures home,
But the poor, unsightly, noisome things
Had left their beauty on the shore
With the sun and the sand and the wild uproar.

The lover watched his graceful maid,
As 'mid the virgin train she strayed,
Nor knew her beauty's best attire
Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
At last she came to his hermitage,
Like the bird from the woodlands to the cage;--
The gay enchantment was undone,
A gentle wife, but fairy none.
Then I said, "I covet truth;
Beauty is unripe childhood's cheat;
I leave it behind with the games of youth:--
As I spoke, beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs;
I inhaled the violet's breath;
Around me stood the oaks and firs;
Pine-cones and acorns lay on the ground;
Over me soared the eternal sky,
Full of light and of deity;
Again I saw, again I heard,
The rolling river, the morning bird;--
Beauty through my senses stole;
I yielded myself to the perfect whole.

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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 27 日(四) 第 4 節

1. Hicok's "What Would Freud Say?" is a humorous piece in which the speaker tells of his attempt to atone for his infidelity by building a bookcase for his wife. Please read the poem in light of the specific question "what would Freud say?" and identify the ways in which the speaker has "apologized." Why does the speaker choose to apologize to his wife by building a bookcase? What types of books will be kept in the bookcase the speaker is building? Explain why the bookcase is a "better gift" now that it has a "map of [the speaker's] unfaithful blood." 25%

What Would Freud Say?

Bob Hicok

Wasn't on purpose that I drilled
 through my finger or the nurse
 laughed. She apologized
 three times and gave me a shot
 5 of something that was a lush
 apology. The person
 who drove me home
 said my smile was a smeared
 totem that followed
 10 his body that night as it arced
 over a cliff in a dream.
 He's always flying
 in his dreams and lands
 on cruise ships or hovers
 15 over Atlanta with an erection.
 He put me to bed and the drugs
 wore off and I woke
 to cannibals at my extremities.
 I woke with a sense
 20 of what nails in the palms
 might do to a spirit
 temporarily confined to flesh.
 That too was an accident
 if you believe Judas
 25 merely wanted to be loved.
 To be loved by God,
 Urban the 8th
 had heads cut off
 that were inadequately

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考試科目	文學作品分析	所別	英文系文學組	考試時間	二月 27 日 (日) 第 4 節
<p>30 bowed by dogma. To be loved by Blondie, Dagwood gets nothing right except the hallucinogenic architecture of sandwiches.</p> <p>35 He would have drilled through a finger too while making a case for books on home repair and health. Drilling through my finger's</p> <p>40 not the dumbest thing I've done. Second place was approaching a frozen gas-cap with lighter in hand while thinking</p> <p>45 <i>heat melts ice</i> and not <i>explosion kills asshole</i>. First place was passing through a bedroom door and removing silk that did not belong to my wife.</p> <p>50 Making a bookcase is not the extent of my apology. I've also been beaten up in a bar for saying huevos</p> <p>55 rancheros in a way insulting to the patrons' ethnicity. I've also lost my job because lying face down on the couch</p> <p>60 didn't jibe with my employer's definition of home office. I wanted her to come through the door on Sunday and see the bookcase</p> <p>65 she'd asked me to build for a year and be impressed that it didn't lean or wobble even though I've only leaned and often</p> <p>70 wobbled. Now it's half done but certainly a better gift with its map of my unfaithful blood.</p>					
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考試科目

文學作品分析

所別

英文系文學組

考試時間

2月27日(日)第4節

NOTES

lusher (l. 5): more delicious*totem* (l. 9): literally, an object, plant, or animal that serves as a symbol of a family or clan.*arced* (l. 10): moved in an arc (the outer circumference of a circle)*extremities* (l. 18): fingers and toes*Judas* (l. 24): the apostle who betrayed Jesus (Matthew 26:14–15, 26:47–50, 27:1–5; Mark 14:10–11, 14:43–45; Luke 22:1–6, 22:47–49; John 13:1–3, 13:21–30, 18:1–8; Acts 1:18–20)*Urban the 8th* (l. 27): The Pope (1623–1644) who persecuted Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) for supporting Copernicus's theory that all planets revolved around the sun, thus challenging the Catholic Church's teaching that the sun and other planets revolved around the earth.*dogma* (l. 30): a church's formal religious principles*Blondie, Dagwood* (l. 31): characters from a popular comic strip that focuses on a suburban family headed by the bumbling Dagwood and his beautiful wife Blondie*huevos rancheros* (l. 54–55): a Mexican dish comprised of eggs, onion, tomatoes, garlic, chili peppers, and cheese, served on tortillas. The speaker likely misspoke and asked for *huevos de rancheros*—"rancher's testicles"—instead of *huevos rancheros*.*jibe* (l. 60): agree with

2. Compare the short story "The Yellow Wallpaper" with Gilman's account of how she wrote it. (See "Why I Wrote *The Yellow Wallpaper*"). To what degree should she be identified with her protagonist? Apply the ideas in one critical approach to both texts. Formulate a thesis about whether or not the critical approach sheds any light on both texts, and develop your argument. 25%

Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860–1935)

Why I Wrote *The Yellow Wallpaper*

Many and many a reader has asked that. When the story first came out, in the *New England Magazine* about 1891, a Boston physician made protest in *The Transcript*. Such a story ought not to be written, he said; it was enough to drive anyone mad to read it.

Another physician, in Kansas I think, wrote to say that it was the best description of incipient insanity he had ever seen, and—begging my pardon—had I been there?

請注意：背面還有試題。

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試題隨卷繳交

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Now the story of the story is this:

For many years I suffered from a severe and continuous nervous breakdown tending to melancholia—and beyond. During about the third year of this trouble I went, in devout faith and some faint stir of hope, to a noted specialist in nervous diseases, the best known in the country. This wise man put me to bed and applied the rest cure, to which a still-good physique responded so promptly that he concluded there was nothing much the matter with me, and sent me home with solemn advice to “live as domestic a life as far as possible,” to “have but two hours’ intellectual life a day,” and “never to touch pen, brush, or pencil again” as long as I lived. This was in 1887.

I went home and obeyed those directions for some three months, and came so near the borderline of utter mental ruin that I could see over.

Then, using the remnants of intelligence that remained, and helped by a wise friend, I cast the noted specialist’s advice to the winds and went to work again—work, the normal life of every human being; work, in which is joy and growth and service, without which one is a pauper and a parasite—ultimately recovering some measure of power.

Being naturally moved to rejoicing by this narrow escape, I wrote *The Yellow Wallpaper*, with its embellishments and additions, to carry out the ideal (I never had hallucinations or objections to my mural decorations) and sent a copy to the physician who so nearly drove me mad. He never acknowledged it.

The little book is valued by alienists and as a good specimen of one kind of literature. It has, to my knowledge, saved one woman from a similar fate—so terrifying her family that they let her out into normal activity and she recovered.

But the best result is this. Many years later I was told that the great specialist had admitted to friends of his that he had altered his treatment of neurasthenia since reading *The Yellow Wallpaper*.

It was not intended to drive people crazy, but to save people from being driven crazy, and it worked.

—1913

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3. In “dramatic monologue,” while a single narrator utters the speech that constitutes the whole poem, there is an invisible auditor listening to the speech. Please take one dramatic monologue as an example to discuss the role the auditor plays in the poem and the significance of “monologue.” (25%)
4. Please choose one modern American or English fiction to discuss its theme in terms of its structure. (25%)



考試科目	英語教學理論 白笑務	所別	英文學系, 英教組 (一般生)	考試時間	2 月 27 日 (日) 第 3 節
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Answer the following questions in English. The score you earn for each question will be based on the thoroughness of the answer.

1. "Critical thinking" is one of the objectives of English teaching. Define critical thinking in a language class and discuss the activities a teacher can use to teach/encourage critical thinking. (25%)
2. List five listening strategies a teacher can teach in a language class and explain why you think they are useful strategies. (25%)
3. The development of fluent reading skill is important for both L1 and L2 learners, especially in early school years. Give your definition of fluent reading, describe the abilities or skills involved in fluent English reading, and propose an approach or method that helps EFL learners develop English reading fluency. (25%)
4. The increased use of English in international contexts has made English a lingua franca, a language used among speakers with different first languages. Studies on the use of English as a global language have reported changes in English pronunciation, grammar and lexis, as a result of adapting to the need of communication across cultures and mixing with local languages when English is used in different contexts. What are your suggestions for English teachers in Taiwan as to how to deal with the changes? (25%)

考 試 科 目	語言學概論	所 別	英文系	考 試 時 間	2 月 27 日(日) 第 4 節
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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. (14%) (1 point each)

- Which of the following is not an arbitrary linguistic sign?
(a) [bɜː] (b) [haha] (c) [dræft] (d) [ʃut]
- Which of the following is a punctual verb?
(a) to recognize (b) to study (c) to grow (d) to endure
- Which of the following is a distinctive English sound?
(a) [v] (b) [tʰ] (c) [ã] (d) [o:]
- The meaning of *meat* changes from 'food in general' to 'a kind of food', as a result of ____.
(a) extension (b) reduction (c) elevation (d) degradation
- Which sound becomes dental in the word *unthinkable*?
(a) [l] (b) [k] (c) [n] (d) [b]
- Which of the following is not a multi-word lexeme?
(a) browse among (b) look up (c) take care of (d) over the moon
- Which of the following is a function word?
(a) computer (b) quiet (c) should (d) owe
- Which of the following words is a three-place predicate verb?
(a) die (b) come (c) hit (d) give
- Which of the following is not a natural class of English sounds?
(a) [i, e, o] (b) [n, r, l] (c) [y, w, h] (d) [f, s, ð]
- Which constituent in the sentence *The governor is a street fighter in that country* can undergo movement?
(a) that country (b) fighter in that country (c) a street fighter (d) in that country
- Which of the following is not a suprasegmental feature?
(a) stress (b) length (c) tenseness (d) tone
- Which of the following belongs to a 'closed' class?
(a) living (b) truth (c) google (d) they
- When the teacher points at a student and utters the word *You*, the ____ context determines whose student is being referred to.
(a) linguistic (b) physical (c) cultural (d) mental
- Which of the following is not a Latin loan-word?
(a) suffix (b) suggest (c) suction (d) sun

請注意：背面還有試題。

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II. Fill in the blanks. (Write all your answers on the answer sheet.) (26%) (2 points each)

1. 'Couch' and 'sofa' are synonyms; 'dog' is the ___ of 'animal'.
2. The statement *I have to finish my work as soon as possible* functions as a rejection, based on your ___ knowledge.
3. ___ are changeless events without any inherent ends.
4. ___ writing has a set of symbols representing different types of sounds.
5. The verbs *televis*e, *caretake*, and *edit* came into English from *television*, *caretaker*, and *editor* through a process called ___.
6. ___ refer to words which are spelt the same, but have different pronunciations and meanings.
7. ___ is an obligatory phonological rule in English when the vowel is followed by a nasal consonant.
8. The basic word order of an English sentence is ___.
9. Whether children require ___ or information about which strings of words are ungrammatical is a key issue in language acquisition.
10. A marriage pronouncement is ___ if it is performed in a movie.
11. Certain sounds in words often suggest a particular meaning. This phenomenon is known as ___.
12. When children frequently add the plural *-s* to exceptional nouns (*mans, foots*) and *-ed* on irregular verbs (*goed, broked*), this phenomenon is called ___.
13. A pidgin becomes a ___ when it is learned by children of a community as a first language.

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

1. Distinguish complementary antonyms from gradable antonyms with examples for illustration.
2. Define the 'Maxim of Quality', and provide an example to illustrate the violation of this maxim.
3. Compare the following two sentences and state the differences.
 - (a) *Not all of the students can solve this mathematical problem.*
 - (b) *All of the students cannot solve this mathematical problem.*
4. Define 'style' and 'jargon' with examples for illustration.

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

1. Consider the following sentences. Discuss (i) the linguistic relatedness among the different uses of *think* and (ii) the linguistic development of *think*.
 - (a) *Think carefully before you begin.*
 - (b) *I couldn't think of his phone number.*
 - (c) *The pen by itself is I think thirty dollars.*
 - (d) *I was thinking about you.*
 - (e) *She's nice, I think.*
 - (f) *I thought that I would go.*

2. Explain how the sentence *The ship floated downstream sank* causes difficulty in syntactic processing.

3. Discuss different structures with examples from the following children talk.
 - (a) *uncle come*
 - (b) *kick ball*
 - (c) *mummy milk*
 - (d) *barbie dress*

4. State two differences between descriptive grammar and prescriptive grammar with examples.